

## CORRELATION BETWEEN LIBRARY MANAGEMENT AND STUDENTS' READING INTEREST IN ENGLISH BOOK AT UPTD SMP NEGERI 2 GUNUNGSITOLI UTARA

Sri Mawarni Nofitri Gulo<sup>1</sup>, Nursayani Maru'ao<sup>2</sup>, Afore Tahir Harefa<sup>3</sup>, Riswan Zega<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universitas Nias, Gunungsitoli, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

Email: [mawarningsri@gmail.com](mailto:mawarningsri@gmail.com)

**Abstrak:** This research aims to find the correlation between library management and students' reading interest in English books at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara. This research focuses on students of class VIII-B at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara. Data were collected using questionnaires and documentation studies, questionnaires were distributed to 30 students in the form of Likert scale scores with 4 alternative answers, while documentation studies were only a complementary technique in data collection. Based on the results of data processing, the research findings show that the average score of library management is 85.73, and for students' reading interest in English books is 84.96. Statistical testing of the correlation coefficient test resulted in  $r_{count}$  of 0.577 so as to produce a moderate correlation between library management and students' reading interest in English books. with the results of the hypothesis supporting this conclusion, namely the t-test which shows  $t_{count} = 3.739 > t_{table} = 2.045$  and f-test, namely  $f_{count} = 13.980 > f_{table} = 4.20$ . The testing criteria, if  $r_{count} > r_{table}$  and significance value  $< 0.05$ , then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted. From this test, it can be seen that there is a relationship between library management and students' reading interest in English books at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara. Thus, judging from the results of the correlation coefficient test, it can be said that there is a moderate and significant relationship between library management and students' reading interest in English books at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara.

**Keywords:** Library Management, Reading Interest, School Library, Students

### INTRODUCTION

Libraries play an essential role in supporting education by providing access to knowledge and fostering literacy and critical thinking skills. In schools, libraries serve not only as repositories for books but also as centers for learning and research, contributing to the overall educational experience. However, the effectiveness of school libraries heavily relies on their management. Proper library management ensures that facilities, collections, and services meet the needs of students and encourage regular use.

At UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara, the library has the potential to be a vital resource for students. However, based on preliminary observations by the researcher, students' interest in reading English books is notably low. Challenges such as inadequate facilities, insufficient book collections, and lackluster services hinder the library's

ability to engage students effectively. This issue is particularly concerning given the importance of English proficiency in accessing global opportunities in education and career advancement.

As a result, this research aims to investigate the correlation between library management and students' reading interest in English books. Experts such as Sulisty Basuki (2019) emphasize that library management plays a critical role in making libraries accessible and user-friendly. By exploring the relationship between management practices and student engagement, this research seeks to identify practical solutions for enhancing library effectiveness at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara.

Libraries, according to Law No. 43 of 2007, are institutions tasked with professionally managing collections of written, printed, and recorded works to support education, information

dissemination, and recreation. Bafadal (2019) defines libraries as work units within institutions that systematically organize collections to serve as information hubs. Meanwhile, Lasa HS (2019) describes libraries as dynamic systems that collect, process, and provide access to knowledge, enabling users to meet their educational and intellectual needs.

In schools, libraries serve as learning centers, supporting both curricular and extracurricular activities. Smith (2019) describes school libraries as "learning hubs," highlighting their role in fostering independent learning, improving literacy, and supporting the curriculum through tailored resources. Their success, however, depends on effective management that ensures accessibility and user satisfaction.

Library management encompasses organizing resources, services, and facilities to provide efficient and effective access to knowledge. According to Mansyur (2021), it involves planning, organizing, and supervising activities to meet users' needs. Key elements of library management include adequate infrastructure, trained librarians, diverse collections, and user-centered services. Experts such as Elva Rahmah (2018) emphasize the importance of library management in encouraging reading habits through organized and appealing collections.

Reading interest reflects an individual's motivation and enthusiasm to engage with written material. Rahim (2018) defines it as the willingness to read, driven by a combination of curiosity, enjoyment, and perceived benefits. Indicators of reading interest, as outlined by Burs and Lowe (2021), include the need for reading, enjoyment, active seeking of materials, and follow-up on content read. Interest in reading is influenced by environmental factors, including the availability of resources and library services.

Reading English books are essential for improving language proficiency, broadening knowledge, and accessing global opportunities. Cunningsworth (1995) highlights the importance of textbooks in language learning, noting that they often combine grammar, vocabulary, and real-world applications to enhance understanding. Moreover, reading English materials fosters critical thinking, enriches vocabulary, and strengthens comprehension skills, as noted by Reski (2018).

## METHOD

This research employed a quantitative approach with a correlational design to investigate the relationship between library management and students' reading interest in English books. Quantitative research, as defined by Margono (2004), involves the systematic collection and analysis of numerical data to describe and evaluate phenomena. The choice of a correlational method, which focuses on assessing the degree of association between two variables (Suryabrata, 2011), allowed the researcher to measure and validate the connection between the independent variable (library management) and the dependent variable (students' reading interest).

The research centered on two key variables: library management as the independent variable (X) and students' reading interest in English books as the dependent variable (Y). According to Sugiyono (2016), variables represent measurable attributes or traits, and their analysis is crucial to understanding the dynamics of the research problem. This framework enabled the researcher to quantify how the quality of library management influences students' motivation to read.

The population for the research included 90 eighth-grade students from

UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara. Following the sampling guidelines provided by Gay et al. (2012), a sample of 30 students was selected to ensure adequate representation while maintaining methodological rigor. Arikunto (2016) emphasizes the importance of sampling as a way to make generalized conclusions from a subset of the population.

Data collection relied on three main instruments: interviews, questionnaires, and documentation. According to Purwanto (2018), research instruments must align with the objectives and theoretical framework of the study. The questionnaires were structured using a Likert scale, which, as Gay et al. (2012) note, is an effective tool for capturing respondents' attitudes and opinions. These instruments gathered primary data directly from participants while also utilizing secondary data from references to provide context and depth.

The analysis incorporated various statistical techniques to ensure the validity and reliability of the findings. Imam (2015) explains that validity tests confirm whether an instrument accurately measures the intended construct, while reliability tests assess the consistency of the data across different measurements. Measures such as the mean, variance, and standard deviation were calculated to summarize the data, following the frameworks of Gay et al. (2012) and Ghozali (2016). Correlation coefficient tests, guided by Bisma I. Sanny's (2020) interpretation table, evaluated the strength and direction of the relationship between variables. Hypothesis testing, using t-tests and F-tests as described by Ghozali (2021), determined whether the observed correlations were statistically significant at a 5% significance level.

The research was conducted at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara between July and August 2024. By integrating theoretical perspectives from experts and

applying robust statistical analyses, the research aimed to provide actionable insights into improving library management practices and fostering students' reading interest in English books.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research was conducted at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara in class VIII-B in the 2024/2025 academic year.

### A. Description of Data

#### 1. Logical Validity

Based on the results of processing the logical validation sheet obtained from the expert validator's assessment, the description test instrument and usability questionnaire used can be concluded that all description test items and learning model questionnaires can be used or accepted as valid.

#### 2. Research instrument results

Based on the results of valid logical validation, the test instrument was tested at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara, located in Tetehosi Afia village, totaling 30 students.

##### a. Test validation

To determine whether an instrument item is valid or not, the processing is done using the IBM SPSS Statistics 30 application, which compares the value of  $r$  count and  $r$  table, with a significant level of 5%. If  $r$  count  $>$   $r$  table then the instrument is valid.

##### b. Reliability test

The reliability test was carried out to determine the level of fixity or trust in the instrument so that it could be used anytime and anywhere.

## Mean Score

### a. X Variable Data (Library Management)

Based on the results of the indicators studied, the library management variable uses a 20-item questionnaire statement. Data on variable X (Library Management) was obtained from the

results of a questionnaire of 30 students who were respondents. The maximum score of variable X is 97 and the minimum score is 74. From these results, researchers collected and grouped data on library services. The details were as follows:

**Table, 4.5** mean score (X)

Respondent	X
R1	87
R2	97
R3	79
R4	92
R5	79
R6	88
R7	79
R8	85
R9	90
R10	90
R11	84
R12	84
R13	89
R14	99
R15	91
R16	84
R17	82
R18	89
R19	89
R20	85
R21	87
R22	88
R23	87
R24	84
R25	86
R26	88
R27	79

R28	74
R29	76
R30	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,572</b>

Based on the results in the table above, the average value can be seen through the following formula:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{n}$$

$$= \frac{2,572}{30}$$

$$= 85.73$$

- a. Data Variabel Y (Reading Interest in English Book)

Here's the text rewritten in the past tense: Based on the results of the indicators studied, the reading interest variable of students used a questionnaire with 20 statement items. Data on variable Y (Reading Interest in English Books) was obtained from the results of a questionnaire given to 30 students who were respondents. The maximum score of variable Y was 95, and the minimum score was 71. From these results, the researchers collected and grouped data regarding library services. The details were as follows:

**Table, 4.6** mean score (Y)

Respondent	Y
R1	91
R2	90
R3	74
R4	90
R5	75
R6	84
R7	85
R8	89

R9	95
R10	91
R11	80
R12	88
R13	92
R14	84
R15	94
R16	86
R17	84
R18	87
R19	87
R20	90
R21	92
R22	92
R23	83
R24	71
R25	83
R26	75
R27	80
R28	70
R29	81
R30	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>2549</b>

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum Y}{n}$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{2,549}{30}$$

$$\bar{X} = 84.96$$

Based on the data processing above, it can be seen that the average value of variables X and Y was as follows:

X (Library Management) : 85.73

Y (Students' Reading Interest in English Book) : 84.96

### Variance

$$S^2 = \frac{\sum(x-\bar{X})}{n-1}$$

The degree of dispersion among scores is known as variance (Gay et al., 2012: 337). Whereas a large variation suggests that the scores are more widely dispersed, a small variance shows that the scores are closely clustered together.

$$\begin{aligned} S^2 &= \frac{\sum(x-\bar{X})^2}{n-1} \\ &= \frac{921.867}{30-1} \\ &= 31,78 \end{aligned}$$

Based on the table above, the researcher identifies the variance value of variable Y using the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{\sum(Y-\bar{X})^2}{n-1} \\ &= \frac{1329}{30-1} \\ &= 45,82 \end{aligned}$$

From the results of the above calculations, the researchers found the variance value of Variable X is 31,78 and Variable Y is 45,82

### Standard Deviation

To find the standard deviation value (X), the researcher used the formula:

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-\bar{X})^2}{n-1}} \\ &= \sqrt{31,78} \\ &= 5.637 \end{aligned}$$

To find the standard deviation value (Y), the researcher used the formula:

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-\bar{X})^2}{n-1}} \\ &= \sqrt{45,82} \\ &= 6,769 \end{aligned}$$

Then the standard deviation value of Variable X is 5.637 and Variable Y is 6,769.

### Correlation Coefficient Test

To determine the closeness of the variable relationship, the correlation coefficient test was carried out. Pearson correlation involves one dependent variable and one independent variable. The Pearson correlation test was used to determine the degree of closeness of the relationship between two variables. The criteria for decision making in the Pearson correlation test are if the sig value. <0.05 then the variables in the study were correlated or have a relationship.

Correlations			
		Library Management	Students' Reading Interest in English Book
Library Management	Pearson Correlation	1	.577**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001
	N	30	30
Students' Reading Interest in English Book	Pearson Correlation	.577**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	
	N	30	30

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

it was concluded that the variables in this study have a correlation or have a relationship. To determine the high or low influence, guidelines can be used in providing the interpretation of the correlation coefficient as follows;

**Table 4.10** Correlation coefficient interpretation table

Correlation Coefficient Interval	Level of Relationship
0,000 – 0,199	Very low
0,20 – 0,399	Low
0,40 – 0,599	Moderate
0,60 – 0,799	Strong
0,80 – 1,000	Very strong

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Based on the rxy value obtained, 0.577, it was concluded that the relationship or correlation in the study has a moderate level of relationship.

### Simple Linear Regression Test

The simple regression test aims to determine the effect between Indonesian natural tourism on user experience using the regression equation. The criteria for decision making in simple regression analysis, namely if the sig value. <0.05 means that variable X has an effect on variable Y and vice versa if sig. > 0.05 means that variable X has no effect on variable Y. To test the magnitude of the influence of students' critical thinking skills on student learning outcomes.

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		

1	(Constant)	25.565	15.921		1.606	<b>120</b>
	Library Management	.693	.185	.577	3.739	<b>.001</b>
a. Dependent Variable: Students' Reading Interest in English Book						

In the output table above, the coefficient value of the regression equation was known. In this study, the following simple regression equation was used:

$$Y = a + b X$$

Description:

X = Pretest (The effect of using digital media on student interest in learning)

Y = Posttest (The effect of using digital media on student interest in learning)

From the *output* results above, a simple linear regression equation value  $Y = 0.693 + 0.185 X$  is obtained, this shows that the more the variable (X) increases, namely Indonesian natural tourism, the better the value of the dependent variable (Y), namely user experience.

From the results of calculations, the value of  $t_{count} = 3.739 > t_{table} = 2,045$  can be concluded that  $H_0$  will be rejected while  $H_a$  will be accepted so in this study there was a positive and significant correlation of library management correlation on student reading interest in English books.

### Hypothesis Test (T Test)

The t hypothesis test was a temporary answer to the research problem, whose truth had to be tested empirically. The conditions

for drawing conclusions in hypothesis testing were as follows:

If  $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ , then  $H_0$  will be rejected while  $H_a$  will be accepted.

If  $t_{hitung} < t_{tabel}$ , then  $H_a$  will be rejected while  $H_0$  will be accepted

After calculating with IBM SPSS 30, the following data output was obtained:

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	25.565	15.921		1.606	<b>120</b>
	Library Management	.693	.185	.577	3.739	<b>.001</b>
a. Dependent Variable: Students' Reading Interest in English Book						

Source : Processing IBM SPSS Statistic 30

From the results of the above calculations, the value of  $t_{count} = 13.980 > t_{table} = 4.20$ , it could be concluded that  $H_0$  was rejected, while  $H_a$  was accepted. Therefore, in this study, there was a positive and significant correlation of the correlation of library management on students' reading interest in English books.

## Hypothesis Test (F Test)

Hypothesis testing was a temporary answer to research problems whose truth must be tested empirically. The conditions for drawing conclusions in hypothesis testing were as follows;

If  $t_{hitung} > f_{tabel}$ , then  $H_0$  will be rejected while  $H_a$  will be accepted

If  $t_{hitung} < f_{tabel}$ , then  $H_a$  will be rejected while  $H_0$  will be accepted

After calculating with IBM SPSS 30, the following data output was obtained:

ANOVA <sup>a</sup>					
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
1	Regression	442.559	1	442.559	13.980
	Residual	886.408	8	31.657	
	Total	1328.967	9		

a. Dependent Variable: Students' Reading Interest in English Book

b. Predictors: (Constant), Library Management

Source: Processing IBM SPSS Statistics

30

From the results of the above calculations, the value of  $t_{count} = 13.980 > t_{table} = 4.20$ , it could be concluded that  $H_0$  was rejected, while  $H_a$  was accepted. Therefore, in this study, there was a positive and significant correlation of the correlation of library management on students' reading interest in English books.

## B. Discussion of Research Results

According to the research findings, variable X (library management) has an average score of 85,73 and variable Y (student reading interest in English books) has an average score of 84,96. These computations demonstrate that respondents' evaluations of the "Library Management" program were mostly positive. Every learner needs to be interested in what they are reading. Hasibuan 2016, 40-41 states that the library management approach in improving school library services cannot be separated from the management functions themselves as stated by the researchers. so that the library can provide good management to students. from the results of this study also prove that the library has given its best to its management.

To find out whether the relationship was significant or not, the product moment correlation test or r test is carried out. The results of the r test show a correlation coefficient value of 0.577, which was greater than the r table (0.361). The significance value of the correlation coefficient is  $<.001$ , which is smaller than 0.05. Therefore, there was a moderate and significant relationship (correlation) between the Library Management variable (X) and the Students Reading Interest Variable in English (Y).

According to Wibowo 2019, 3 Management is a series of activities to use organizational resources effectively and efficiently that have management objectives and functions to achieve organizational goals. The goal is to provide easy and efficient access to information resources and help users make optimal use of these resources. this is in line with the results of research where library management has a moderate correlation with students' reading interest in English books.

The results of the management library also have positive results, we can



see this in the results of the regression equation, we can see this from the regression equation obtained,  $Y = 3.532 + 0.953 X$ . which indicates that increasing “library management” contributes positively to students' reading interest.

The results also show that the tendency of library management in UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara is still classified in the medium/moderate category. Likewise, students' reading interest in English books at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara is in the medium/moderate category.

Thus, the results of data calculations obtained from the field stated that H1 was accepted and H0 was rejected, which means that there was a significant correlation between library management and students' reading interest in English books at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara.

#### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on data analysis and discussion on the research results above, it is stated that there is a relationship between library management and students' reading interest in English books at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara. The results of the r test show a correlation coefficient value of 0.577, which is greater than the r table (0.361). The significance value of the correlation coefficient is  $<.001$ , which is smaller than 0.05. Therefore, there is a moderate and significant relationship (correlation) between the Library management variable (X) and the Student Reading Interest Variable in English Language Books (Y). The results of this study prove that there is a contribution of 28.6% between library management and students' reading interest in English books at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara.

The results also show that the tendency of library management at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara is still classified in the medium category. Likewise, the reading interest of students at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara is

in the medium category. Thus the conclusion of the above statement states that H1 is accepted and H0, rejected so that there is a significant relationship between library management and students' reading interest in English books. Students' reading interest can also be increased again by strengthening school library management to students. Therefore, students will have an interest in visiting the school library.

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