

IMPLEMENTATION OF MOBILE LIBRARY SERVICES BY THE WEST SULAWESI PROVINCIAL LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES SERVICE IN MOTIVATING STUDENTS' READING INTEREST IN MAMUJU REGENCY

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Abstract

Reading interest is a crucial factor in improving the quality of human resources. However, literacy rates in Indonesia remain low, particularly in remote areas. One innovation to address the access gap is mobile library services. This study evaluated the Sapa Mobile Library in Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi, focusing on operational conditions, student reading interest developments from 2023 to 2025, and optimization strategies. Using descriptive qualitative methods, the results revealed challenges such as limited fleet, irrelevant collections, inconsistent schedules, and limited outreach to Islamic schools (madrasah). Student reading interest increased at the start of the program but declined due to inconsistent service delivery and a lack of family support. Recommended strategies include fleet rejuvenation, curriculum and culturally-based collection updates, librarian training, expanded outreach, and service digitization. This study proposes a relevant and sustainable inclusive literacy model.

Keywords: Literacy, Reading Interest, Mobile Library, Students

Abstrak

Minat baca merupakan faktor penting dalam peningkatan kualitas sumber daya manusia. Namun, tingkat literasi di Indonesia masih rendah, khususnya di wilayah terpencil. Salah satu inovasi untuk mengatasi kesenjangan akses adalah layanan perpustakaan keliling. Penelitian ini mengevaluasi Sapa Perpustakaan Keliling di Kabupaten Mamuju, Sulawesi Barat, dengan fokus pada kondisi operasional, perkembangan minat baca siswa 2023–2025, serta strategi optimalisasi. Menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif, hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya kendala berupa keterbatasan armada, koleksi yang kurang relevan, jadwal tidak konsisten, dan minimnya jangkauan ke madrasah. Minat baca siswa meningkat pada awal program namun menurun karena layanan tidak berkesinambungan serta kurang dukungan keluarga. Strategi yang direkomendasikan meliputi peremajaan armada, pembaruan koleksi berbasis kurikulum dan budaya lokal, pelatihan pustakawan, perluasan jangkauan, serta digitalisasi layanan. Studi ini menawarkan model literasi inklusif yang relevan dan berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Literasi, Minat Baca, Perpustakaan Keliling, Siswa



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INTRODUCTION

An interest in reading is a fundamental factor in developing the quality of human resources. Reading not only broadens one's horizons but also trains critical thinking skills, enhances analytical capacity, and enriches vocabulary.¹ Several studies show that high literacy levels contribute to increased academic competence and readiness to face global challenges.² Unfortunately, national data shows that Indonesian people's interest in reading is still relatively low, especially in areas with limited educational facilities.³

The literacy gap in remote areas requires strategic intervention through providing equitable access to reading materials. One emerging innovation is mobile library services, which use special vehicles or alternative modes of transportation to reach difficult-to-access locations.⁴ This service aligns with the mandate of Law No. 43 of 2007 concerning Libraries, which emphasizes the role of libraries in supporting education, cultural preservation, and the dissemination of information. Febianti's research shows that mobile libraries can increase student interaction with reading resources, especially when visits are regular and collections are relevant to learning needs.⁵

West Sulawesi Province, particularly Mamuju Regency, is one of the regions utilizing the Mobile Library program as a means to expand literacy. This program has significant potential to motivate students' interest in reading, particularly in schools located far from public libraries.⁶ However, Buwana's research underscores that the success of mobile library programs depends heavily on coordination between service providers and schools, including teacher involvement in facilitating literacy activities.⁷

However, the researchers' initial observations in December 2023 revealed several obstacles, such as outdated book collections, inconsistent visiting schedules, and limited outreach

¹ Christofora K., *Menjelajah Dunia Lewat Buku: Mengenalkan Manfaat Membaca Sejak Dini Pada Anak*. (Penerbit Andi, 2024).

² Magdalena Elendiana, "Upaya Meningkatkan Minat Baca Siswa Sekolah Dasar," *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Konseling* 2, no. 1 (2020): 54–60, <https://doi.org/10.31004/jpdk.v2i1.572>.

³ Dian Maulita and Dian Sefty Framita, "Peningkatan Minat Baca Masyarakat dengan Giat Literasi Melalui Perpustakaan Keliling," *Dasabhakti: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 2, no. 2 (2023): 1–4, <https://doi.org/10.30656/dasabhakti.v2i2.7013>.

⁴ Yun Fitra Ayu, "Strategi Pengembangan Layanan Perpustakaan Keliling Di Dinas Perpustakaan Dan Kearsipan Kabupaten Solok Provinsi Sumatera Barat," *Perpustakaan Dan Kearsipan* 3, no. 2 (2023): 64–70, <https://doi.org/10.24821/jap.v3i2.8045>.

⁵ Fepi Febianti, "Kualitas Pelayanan Perpustakaan Keliling Di Dinas Arsip Dan Perpustakaan Kabupaten Sumedang," *Info Bibliotheca: Jurnal Perpustakaan Dan Ilmu Informasi* 4, no. 2 (2023): 123–36.

⁶ Denaya Azzahra et al., "Inisiatif Perpustakaan Umum Kabupaten Tasikmalaya Dalam Menjangkau Pemustaka Dengan Layanan Perpustakaan Keliling," *Jurnal Educatio FKIP UNMA* 10, no. 4 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.31949/educatio.v10i4.9432>.

⁷ Radiya Wira Buwana, "Analisis Penerapan Layanan Sapa Pustakawan Di Perpustakaan IAIN Kudus Radiya Wira Buwana," *Berkala Ilmu Perpustakaan Dan Informasi* 17, no. 1 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.22146/bip.v17i1.1239>.

to madrasahs. These conditions align with Mansyur's findings, which assert that discontinuous literacy services can lead to a decline in students' interest in reading.⁸ Another challenge identified was low support from parents and competition from digital media, as reported by Swasono, Sa'diyah, Niafitri, and Hidayanti, that gadgets can divert children's interest from books to online content if there is no proper guidance.⁹

The novelty of this research lies in its focus, which simultaneously integrates three aspects: an evaluation of the Sapa Mobile Library service in Mamuju, an analysis of the development of student reading interest during the 2023–2025 period, and the formulation of an optimization strategy based on field findings specific to the context of remote areas in West Sulawesi. Unlike previous research that tends to only discuss one aspect, this study combines structural, cultural, and policy analysis of mobile library services. Thus, the research results are expected to provide comprehensive recommendations that are not only academically relevant but also applicable to policymakers and implementers of literacy programs in the region.

Mobile library services serve not only as providers of reading materials but also as a means of social interaction and the formation of learning communities in remote areas. A study by Sefty Framita et al. showed that the presence of librarians actively facilitating literacy activities can increase community ownership of the library, thereby strengthening the program's sustainability.¹⁰ In this context, the Mobile Library has the opportunity to become a catalyst for the creation of a literacy network involving schools, families, and communities.

Beyond its educational function, mobile libraries can also serve as a medium for preserving local culture. According to Pisanski, library services featuring local content such as folklore, regional history, and works by local authors can strengthen cultural identity while increasing the relevance of reading materials for users.¹¹ In West Sulawesi, this potential can be maximized by providing reading materials containing local wisdom of Mandar and Mamuju, so that students not only acquire general literacy but also cultural literacy.

Advances in information technology offer significant opportunities for transforming mobile library services. Integrating e-libraries with mobile service systems can significantly

⁸ Umar Mansyur, "Gempusta: Upaya Meningkatkan Minat Baca," *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Bahasa Dan Sastra II FBS UNM*, 2019, 203–17.

⁹ Muh. Aniar Hari Swasono et al., "Membangun Kebiasaan Membaca Pada Anak Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Melalui Program Satu Jam Tanpa Gawai Di Griya Baca Desa Karangrejo," *Pengabdian Masyarakat* 1, no. 2 (2020): 38–50, <https://doi.org/10.32815/jpm.v1i2.236>.

¹⁰ Maulita and Framita, "Peningkatan Minat Baca Masyarakat dengan Giat Literasi Melalui Perpustakaan Keliling."

¹¹ Jan Pisanski and Katarina Švab, "The Curious Case of Travel-Related Events in Public Libraries," *Libellarium: Časopis Za Istraživanja u Području Informacijskih i Srodnih Znanosti* 11, nos. 1–2 (2018): 57–70, <https://doi.org/10.15291/libellarium.v1i1.314>.

expand reading access, especially for students with geographical limitations.¹² In this context, digitizing the Mobile Library collection can be a key strategy to address the challenges of distance and availability of physical reading materials.

Another important aspect is librarian training and competency development. Risparyanto's research revealed that the quality of librarian-user interactions significantly impacts the success of library services.¹³ Therefore, strengthening the capacity of librarians in the Mobile Library does not only include technical skills, but also communication skills, digital literacy, and community-based program management.

Ultimately, strengthening mobile library services requires ongoing policy support from local governments. Ayu's study¹⁴ and Buwana¹⁵ Both emphasized that the sustainability of literacy programs requires integration with regional development plans, including adequate budget allocation, consistent scheduling, and data-driven evaluation. With strong policy support, the Sapa Mobile Library has the potential to become a model for inclusive literacy services that can be replicated in other remote areas of Indonesia.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. This method was chosen because it is appropriate for describing phenomena occurring in the field as they are, without manipulation or special treatment by the researcher. This approach results in a more narrative and in-depth data collection, allowing for a realistic depiction of the mobile library service situation.

A descriptive approach allows researchers to explain various aspects related to mobile library services, from operational conditions to their impact on students. This approach emphasizes not only quantitative data but also understanding the meaning behind the experiences of students, librarians, and schools. Thus, the research focuses on the quality of information obtained from the field.

Furthermore, the use of qualitative methods with a descriptive approach provides researchers with the opportunity to gain in-depth and holistic insights into the effectiveness of library services. The results are expected to provide a comprehensive picture of the extent to

¹² Tsuraya Banatya Sundusy Sundusy et al., "Inovasi Perpustakaan Digital: Meningkatkan Akses dan Minat Baca di Era Digital," *Jurnal Multidisiplin Ilmu* 1, no. 1 (2025).

¹³ Anton Risparyanto, "Pengaruh Kualitas Layanan Perpustakaan Dan Aktivitas Kegiatan Pustakawan Terhadap Kepuasan Pengguna Perpustakaan Di Era 4 . 0," *Perpustakaan* 13, no. 2 (2022): 89–100, <https://doi.org/10.20885/unilib.Vol13.iss2.art4>.

¹⁴ Ayu, "Strategi Pengembangan Layanan Perpustakaan Keliling Di Dinas Perpustakaan Dan Kearsipan Kabupaten Solok Provinsi Sumatera Barat."

¹⁵ Buwana, "Analisis Penerapan Layanan Sapa Pustakawan Di Perpustakaan IAIN Kudus Radiya Wira Buwana."

which mobile library services can motivate students' reading interest in Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi Province.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mobile Library Service Conditions

Of the three operational vehicles owned by the West Sulawesi Provincial Library and Archives Service, only one is functioning properly. The collection consists primarily of fiction, with limited educational books and infrequent updates. There is no standardized schedule for visits, resulting in uneven distribution of services to schools.

This finding is in line with Febianti's research, which shows that the quality of mobile library services is greatly influenced by the completeness of facilities and infrastructure.¹⁶ Research conducted by Denaya Azzahra, Lusiana, and Anwar confirms that the success of mobile library services is closely related to the regularity of the visiting schedule and the readiness of the fleet used. In a case study conducted at the Tasikmalaya Regency Public Library, they found that the mobile library program is an important strategy in reaching users in remote areas. The study shows that although mobile library services have not fully met the standards set out in the Regulation of the Head of the National Library No. 8 of 2017 concerning Regency/City Library Standards, the efforts made have demonstrated a strong commitment to providing the best service to the community.¹⁷

Meanwhile, Ayu highlighted that the diversity and relevance of reading collections are key factors in attracting students' interest in reading, as collections that meet their needs will encourage more active participation from library users. Research conducted at the Library and Archives Office of Solok Regency, West Sumatra Province, shows that the strategy for developing mobile library services depends not only on the availability of reading materials, but also on efforts to add service points and increase the number of visits each year. Furthermore, the results of the study emphasize the importance of policy support from local governments, such as providing regular budgets, providing facilities and infrastructure, supporting facilities, and relevant collections. Thus, the diversity and quality of reading collections must go hand in hand with institutional policies so that mobile libraries can reach the community more evenly and effectively.¹⁸

¹⁶ Febianti, "Kualitas Pelayanan Perpustakaan Keliling Di Dinas Arsip Dan Perpustakaan Kabupaten Sumedang."

¹⁷ Azzahra et al., "Inisiatif Perpustakaan Umum Kabupaten Tasikmalaya Dalam Menjangkau Pemustaka Dengan Layanan Perpustakaan Keliling."

¹⁸ Ayu, "Strategi Pengembangan Layanan Perpustakaan Keliling Di Dinas Perpustakaan Dan Kearsipan Kabupaten Solok Provinsi Sumatera Barat."

Coordination between librarians and schools is also still relatively weak, as found by Buwana, who stated that strong collaboration between service providers and educational institutions is an important requirement for the sustainability of literacy programs.¹⁹ Unsafe vehicles hamper service delivery, particularly in difficult-to-access rural areas. Denchev, Peteva, and Tsvetkova emphasized that the success of literacy services in remote areas depends heavily on adequate infrastructure, including transportation and supporting technology, to ensure continuous access to information for the public. In their research on the concept of mobile digital libraries, they explained that modernizing operational facilities, particularly through the use of mobile technology, is a crucial prerequisite for libraries to function as information institutions capable of addressing the digital divide. They also emphasized that libraries that integrate mobile technology-based services not only improve service quality but also expand the reach of users more equitably. Therefore, without fleet renewal and the integration of supporting technology, equitable access to literacy in remote areas will be difficult to achieve, and mobile libraries could potentially lose their relevance amidst the demands of modern society.²⁰

Limited reading collections not only reduce interest in visiting but also narrow the scope of students' knowledge. Collections with limited themes tend to fail to sustain long-term reading interest.²¹ Therefore, updating collections relevant to the curriculum is an important strategy.

Weak coordination between stakeholders indicates a gap in communication and program planning. Prasetyo emphasized the importance of systematic planning, action, observation, and reflection for more effective learning. This principle can be paralleled in the context of mobile library management, namely the need for cross-sector coordination between schools, libraries, and local governments to develop service schedules, identify relevant reading needs, and conduct regular program evaluations. With strong coordination, mobile libraries can carry out their functions in a more focused and sustainable manner.²² Without this, the program is prone to running inefficiently.

¹⁹ Buwana, "Analisis Penerapan Layanan Sapa Pustakawan Di Perpustakaan IAIN Kudus Radiya Wira Buwana."

²⁰ S. Denchev et al., "Benefits for Libraries from the Inclusion of Mobile Technologies in Library Activities," *EDULEARN21 Proceedings*, ahead of print, 2021, <https://doi.org/10.21125/edulearn.2021.0661>.

²¹ Himma Aliyah Fiddien et al., "Hubungan Koleksi Bahan Bacaan dengan Minat Baca Anak di TBM Bina Kreasi Muda," *Publication Library and Information Science* 7, no. 1 (2023): 27–44, <https://doi.org/10.24269/pls.v7i1.7356>.

²² Apri Dwi Prasetyo and Muhammad Abduh, "Peningkatan Keaktifan Belajar Siswa Melalui Model Discovery Learning Di Sekolah Dasar," *Jurnal Basicedu* 5, no. 4 (2021): 1717–24, <https://doi.org/10.31004/basicedu.v5i4.991>.

Development of Student Reading Interest (2023–2025)

Data shows that student reading interest increased in 2023, but declined in 2024–2025, particularly after visiting madrasahs ceased. Elendiana emphasized that continued interaction with reading resources is key to maintaining reading motivation, as early reading habits significantly influence the development of reading interest at subsequent levels. In her research, Elendiana also found that low reading interest in elementary school students is often influenced by a lack of encouragement from teachers and parents, as well as students' lack of independent reading habits. Therefore, efforts to maintain the continuity of literacy services, including mobile libraries, must be accompanied by support from the school and family environment, as well as the provision of relevant reading materials so that students become accustomed to interacting with reading. Thus, these findings confirm that without regular and ongoing interaction, student reading interest tends to decline even though the initial program showed some improvement.²³

Maulita and Sefty Framita also found that regularly scheduled mobile library services can maintain community literacy growth. In their community service activities in Serang Regency, specifically at Madrasah Aliyah Al-Khairiyah, mobile library services were carried out weekly for one month as an effort to revitalize students' interest in reading. This program was designed not only to provide reading materials, but also to provide education, knowledge, and direct literacy support to students. The results of the activity showed that regular visit schedules are a crucial factor in getting students used to interacting with books, thereby reducing the tendency for declining reading interest in the digital era.²⁴

The decline in reading interest is also influenced by external factors, such as a lack of parental support and increased use of gadgets. Swasono, Sa'diyah, Niafitri, and Hidayanti showed that without intensive guidance, children tend to shift from books to digital content, especially since the Covid-19 pandemic, which has led to more online learning through electronic devices. The results of their research in Karangtengah Hamlet, Karangrejo Village, showed that increased intensity of gadget use has resulted in reduced time for children to read books. To address this, the community, along with researchers, took the initiative to establish a reading house as an alternative literacy activity, using an Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) approach to foster children's interest in reading while reducing dependence on digital devices. This mentoring effort has proven effective in increasing children's interest in reading, thus emphasizing the

²³ Elendiana, "Upaya Meningkatkan Minat Baca Siswa Sekolah Dasar."

²⁴ Maulita and Framita, "Peningkatan Minat Baca Masyarakat dengan Giat Literasi Melalui Perpustakaan Keliling."

important role of families and communities in limiting digital distractions and re-orienting children to a reading culture.²⁵

The increase in reading interest in 2023 was likely due to the novelty effect. However, Rifki, Budiana, and Destiana found that reading habits can only be sustained if supported by continuous access and adequate collections. Their research on elementary school students showed a highly significant relationship between reading habits and reading comprehension skills, with reading comprehension contributing 84% to the improvement in these skills. These results indicate that if reading habits are not consistently maintained, the initial benefits gained from literacy programs will diminish over time.²⁶

The unequal reach of services, with public schools being prioritized over madrasahs, has the potential to create a literacy gap between schools. Furthermore, the uneven distribution of literacy services can impact equality of learning opportunities.²⁷ The shift in preference from printed books to devices needs to be anticipated through digital literacy strategies. Similarly, integrating digital content into learning can direct device use toward productivity and foster reading interest among the younger generation.²⁸

Service Optimization Strategy

The recommended optimization strategy includes five main steps: (a) fleet rejuvenation, (b) collection renewal, (c) librarian training, (d) expanding reach to madrasahs, and (e) digitalization of services.

Technology-based innovation is a vital element in library services in the 4.0 era.²⁹ The existence of technology allows libraries to transform from mere providers of conventional reading materials into modern information centers responsive to current developments. This innovation encompasses not only the digitization of collections but also the integration of information management systems, online catalogs, and the provision of interactive platforms that can be flexibly accessed by users. The implementation of e-libraries can expand the reach of services to

²⁵ Swasono et al., "Membangun Kebiasaan Membaca Pada Anak Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Melalui Program Satu Jam Tanpa Gawai Di Griya Baca Desa Karangrejo."

²⁶ Muhammad Rifki et al., "Pengaruh Kebiasaan Membaca Terhadap Kemampuan Membaca Pemahaman Kelas V Tema 8 Subtema 1," *Didaktik: Jurnal Ilmiah PGSD STKIP Subang* 9, no. 2 (2023): 4922–30, <https://doi.org/10.36989/didaktik.v9i2.952>.

²⁷ Loso Judijanto, "Analisis Pengaruh Tingkat Literasi Digital Guru Dan Siswa Terhadap Kualitas Pembelajaran Di Era Digital Di Indonesia," *Sanskara Pendidikan Dan Pengajaran* 2, no. 02 (2024): 50–60, <https://doi.org/10.58812/spp.v2i02.391>.

²⁸ I. Made Putrayasa et al., "Transformasi Literasi Di Era Digital: Tantangan Dan Peluang Untuk Generasi Muda," *Education and Social Sciences Review* 5, no. 2 (2024): 156–65.

²⁹ Risparyanto, "Pengaruh Kualitas Layanan Perpustakaan Dan Aktivitas Kegiatan Pustakawan Terhadap Kepuasan Pengguna Perpustakaan Di Era 4.0."

remote areas.³⁰ With an e-library, reading collections can be accessed digitally without relying on physical transportation or road infrastructure, which are often obstacles. In addition to providing broader access, the e-library also provides a more diverse and up-to-date collection. Furthermore, integrating mobile access with community-based literacy activities is an effort to expand the program's impact.³¹

Fleet renewal is a priority due to West Sulawesi's challenging geography, with its numerous hilly areas and limited road infrastructure. Reliable transportation is a key requirement for the success of mobile literacy programs in difficult areas.³² Collection updates extend beyond adding textbooks and popular fiction to include reading materials relevant to local culture. Literature containing local values can increase readers' emotional engagement, thereby strengthening their interest in reading.³³ Service digitization can be realized through the development of a mobile library application containing an online catalog, digital reading materials, and interactive features for students. Integrating digital innovation with in-person services can expand user reach and increase the frequency of interaction with reading resources.³⁴

CONCLUSION

The implementation of mobile library services in Mamuju Regency has not been optimal. The main obstacles lie in limited supporting facilities, such as inadequate equipment, an irrelevant and infrequently updated reading collection, and weak coordination between stakeholders. This situation indicates that a service that should be a solution to bridge the literacy gap in remote areas instead faces significant structural challenges.

In addition to technical challenges, the development of students' reading interest also tends to fluctuate. While an increase in reading interest was observed early in the program's implementation, this was not sustained due to inconsistent service delivery, minimal support from family and the surrounding community, and distractions from digital media. These factors indicate that mobile library services require continuity and the support of a stronger literacy ecosystem to sustainably maintain students' reading motivation.

Therefore, efforts to optimize mobile library services in Mamuju must be carried out through infrastructure improvements, collection updates relevant to student needs and the local

³⁰ Ilhami et al., "Analisis Tantangan Dan Peluang Yang Dihadapi Perpustakaan Di Era Digital," *Blantika: Multidisciplinary Journal* 3, no. 2 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.57096/blantika.v3i2.284>.

³¹ Pisanski and Švab, "The Curious Case of Travel-Related Events in Public Libraries."

³² Andi Ahmad Chabir Galib, "Kinerja Pelayanan Perpustakaan Di Dinas Perpustakaan" (2019).

³³ Nurrahmania et al., "Revitalisasi Nilai-Nilai Kearifan Lokal Melalui Program Literasi Di Komunitas Pedesaan," *MAPAHU: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 3, no. 1 (2025): 60–67.

³⁴ Sundusy et al., "Inovasi Perpustakaan Digital: Meningkatkan Akses dan Minat Baca di Era Digital."

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context, and capacity building for human resources, particularly librarians. Furthermore, service digitization and cross-sector collaboration are key to expanding reach, increasing effectiveness, and creating a sustainable reading culture. With these steps, mobile libraries have the potential to become a reliable model of inclusive literacy for building human resource quality in remote areas.

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