Islamic Management: Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam, VOL: 09/No: 01 P-ISSN: 2252-8970
DOI: 10.30868/im.v9i02.10560 E-ISSN: 2581-1754

Date Received	**:**	**July 2026**
Date Revised	**:**	**July 2026**
Date Accepted	**:**	**July 2026**
Date Published	**:**	**July 2026**

ANALYSIS OF THE APPROPRIATENESS OF SCHOOL OPERATIONAL ASSISTANCE (BOS) FUND UTILIZATION FOR LIBRARY FACILITY DEVELOPMENT AT SMP NEGERI 13 BANDUNG

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Kata Kunci:

Dana BOS; Pengembangan Perpustakaan; Manajemen Pendidikan.

ABSTRACT

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kesesuaian pemanfaatan dana Bantuan Operasional Sekolah (BOS) untuk pengembangan fasilitas perpustakaan di SMP Negeri 13 Bandung. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi yang melibatkan kepala sekolah, bendahara BOS, kepala perpustakaan, staf perpustakaan, serta guru yang terlibat dalam pengelolaan dana BOS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemanfaatan dana BOS untuk pengembangan perpustakaan pada umumnya telah sesuai dengan petunjuk teknis yang ditetapkan pemerintah, terutama dalam pengadaan buku teks, buku literasi, dan bahan pendukung pembelajaran. Sekolah telah mengalokasikan lebih dari 10% dana BOS untuk pengembangan perpustakaan, yang menunjukkan kepatuhan terhadap kebijakan pemerintah. Selain itu, pemanfaatan dana BOS memberikan kontribusi positif dalam meningkatkan budaya literasi peserta didik dan mendukung kegiatan pembelajaran melalui penyediaan bahan bacaan serta layanan perpustakaan yang lebih baik. Namun demikian, penelitian ini juga menemukan beberapa kendala, antara lain keterbatasan alokasi dana untuk pemeliharaan fasilitas perpustakaan, belum memadainya infrastruktur digital, serta keterbatasan akses internet. Kondisi tersebut menyebabkan pengembangan perpustakaan modern berbasis teknologi belum dapat dioptimalkan secara penuh. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan komitmen yang lebih kuat dari pihak sekolah serta dukungan yang lebih besar dari pemerintah untuk meningkatkan fasilitas perpustakaan dan layanan digital guna mendukung peningkatan mutu pendidikan serta memperkuat budaya literasi peserta didik.

Keywords:

BOS funds; library development; educational management.

ABSTRACTS

This study aims to analyze the suitability of the utilization of Bantuan Operasional Sekolah (BOS) funds for the development of library facilities at SMP Negeri 13 Bandung. The research employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. Data were collected through observations, interviews, and documentation involving the principal, BOS treasurer, librarian, library staff, and teachers involved in the management of BOS funds. The findings indicate that the utilization of BOS funds for library development has generally been in accordance with government technical guidelines, particularly in the procurement of textbooks, literacy books, and supporting learning materials. The school allocated more than 10% of BOS funds for library development, demonstrating compliance with government policy. Furthermore, the utilization of BOS funds has contributed positively to improving students' literacy culture and supporting learning activities through the provision of reading materials and library services. However, the study also found several obstacles, including limited funding allocation for library facilities maintenance, inadequate digital infrastructure, and insufficient internet connectivity. As a result, the development of a technology-based modern library has not yet been fully optimized. Therefore, stronger commitment from schools and greater government support are needed to improve library facilities and digital services in order to enhance the quality of education and strengthen students literacy culture.

A. INTRODUCTION

Education is one of the strategic sectors that plays an important role in national development. Through education, the quality of human resources can be improved, enabling them to face various social, economic, cultural, and technological challenges that continue to evolve. High-quality education is determined not only by the curriculum and the competence of educators but also by the availability of adequate educational facilities and infrastructure. Educational facilities and infrastructure serve as essential support for the learning process, allowing students to gain effective, efficient, and meaningful learning experiences. One of the educational facilities that plays a significant role in supporting the learning process is the school library. (Bafadal, 2015).

The school library is an integral part of the educational system that functions as a learning resource center, an information center, a simple research center, and a facility for developing students' literacy culture. A well-managed library can help students gain access to various sources of knowledge needed for learning activities. In addition, the library plays a role in fostering reading interest, enhancing critical thinking skills, broadening knowledge, and developing independent learning abilities. According to Bafadal (2015), a school library is an educational facility that directly supports the learning process by providing various information resources that can be utilized by both students and teachers.

In an era of rapid advancements in science and technology, the function of school libraries is no longer limited to serving as repositories for book collections. Modern libraries are required to transform into learning centers that provide broad access to information through various media, both print and digital. Today, school libraries are expected to have diverse collections, information technology facilities, internet access, computers, comfortable reading spaces, and digital-based services that support the learning needs of the 21st century. Sutarno explains that modern libraries must be able to adapt to developments in information technology in order to remain relevant as learning resource centers for students. (Sutarno, 2016).

The importance of the library's role in supporting the quality of education has received significant attention from the government. Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System stipulates that every educational institution is required to provide the facilities and infrastructure necessary to support an organized and continuous learning process. This provision indicates that the provision of educational facilities, including school libraries, is a responsibility that must be fulfilled by every educational institution in order to support the achievement of national education goals. (*Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 Tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional*, 2003).

Furthermore, the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia has established the National Library Standards (Standar Nasional Perpustakaan/SNP) as guidelines for schools in managing their libraries. According to the National Library Standards for Junior High School Libraries, school libraries must comply with various standards, including collection standards, facilities and infrastructure standards, service standards, library personnel standards, operational standards, and library management standards. These standards are intended to ensure that libraries can provide optimal services and make a tangible contribution to improving the quality of learning in schools. (Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia, 2017).

Nevertheless, school libraries in Indonesia continue to face various challenges. Numerous studies have shown that many schools still do not have library facilities that meet the established standards. Common issues include limited library space, inadequate book collections, insufficient information technology facilities, and limited budgets for library development. As a result, the library's function as a learning resource center and literacy hub has not been fully optimized. Research findings on the implementation of educational facilities and infrastructure standards indicate that there are still schools encountering difficulties in meeting library standards as stipulated by government policies. (Rakista, 2023).

This condition presents a significant challenge in efforts to improve students' literacy culture. In fact, literacy culture is one of the key factors in enhancing the quality of education. Students who have strong reading habits and good literacy skills tend to possess higher levels of critical, analytical, and creative thinking compared to those with lower literacy levels. Therefore, the development of school library facilities is a strategic measure that needs to be undertaken to support the improvement of literacy culture and the overall quality of learning.

In order to support the improvement of education quality and the equal distribution of educational services, the government provides various education funding programs, one of which is the School Operational Assistance (Bantuan Operasional Sekolah/BOS). The BOS program is a government policy aimed at helping schools meet their operational needs so that all students can receive proper educational services without being burdened by high education costs. BOS funds are allocated to schools based on the number of students and can be used for various operational needs in accordance with government regulations. (Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia, 2018).

BOS funds play a very important role in supporting the implementation of education, particularly in public schools. Through BOS funds, schools are given flexibility to meet operational needs related to the learning process, the development of facilities and infrastructure, the improvement of educators' competencies, and various other educational programs. One of the financing components allowed in the use of BOS funds is the development of school libraries. Based on the technical guidelines for the use of BOS funds, schools may utilize these funds for the procurement of textbooks and non-textbooks, the development of library collections, the maintenance of library facilities, the procurement of supporting equipment, as well as the development of library services based on information technology and digital systems. (Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia, 2018).

This policy indicates that the government pays considerable attention to the development of school libraries as part of efforts to improve the quality of education and literacy culture. With the availability of BOS funds, schools have the opportunity to improve and develop library facilities according to their needs. Such development can be carried out through the addition of book collections, improvement of reading rooms, provision of computers and internet networks, as well as the provision of various facilities that support user comfort in the library.

However, the implementation of BOS fund utilization for school library development does not always proceed as expected. In practice, schools are often faced with various operational needs that must be met simultaneously. This situation causes the allocation of BOS funds for library development to sometimes not become a top

priority. Most BOS funds are often focused on more urgent operational needs, such as the maintenance of learning facilities, school administrative activities, and other supporting requirements. As a result, the development of library facilities has not received optimal attention.

In addition to budget priority issues, the management of BOS funds must also consider the principles of effectiveness, efficiency, transparency, and accountability. These principles serve as important foundations to ensure that the funds received by schools are truly used in accordance with applicable needs and regulations. Improper fund management can lead to low effectiveness of library development programs and the failure to achieve the goal of improving the quality of educational services. Therefore, evaluation of BOS fund utilization is important to determine the extent to which these funds have been optimally used in supporting the development of library facilities. (Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia, 2018).

SMP Negeri 13 Bandung is one of the public junior high schools that regularly receives BOS funds from the government. As an educational institution located in an urban area with a high level of educational competition, the school is required to continuously improve the quality of its educational services, including the development of students' literacy culture. The school library is one of the important facilities supporting this effort, as it functions as a learning resource center that can be utilized by all members of the school community.

As a recipient of BOS funds, SMP Negeri 13 Bandung has the opportunity to utilize these funds to support the development of library facilities. However, the extent to which BOS funds have been utilized in accordance with government regulations and the actual needs of the school library still needs to be further examined. An analysis of the suitability of BOS fund utilization is important to determine whether the allocation of funds has effectively supported the improvement of library facilities and whether it aligns with the applicable technical guidelines.

Research on the utilization of BOS funds for library development also has strategic value, as it can provide information on financial management practices in educational institutions. The results of the study can be used as evaluation material for the school in formulating more targeted budget management policies. In addition, the findings can also serve as input for the government in conducting guidance and supervision of BOS fund usage so that the program's objectives can be achieved optimally.

Based on the description above, it can be understood that school libraries play an important role in supporting the quality of education and the development of students' literacy culture. On the other hand, BOS funds are one of the financing sources that can be utilized to improve the quality of library facilities. Therefore, an in-depth study is needed regarding the suitability of BOS fund utilization in library development to determine the extent to which the implementation of this policy has been carried out in accordance with regulations and school needs. Based on these considerations, this study is conducted under the title: "Analysis of the Appropriateness of School Operational Assistance (BOS) Fund Utilization for Library Facility Development at SMP Negeri 13 Bandung."

B. METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. The qualitative approach was chosen because it aims to gain an in-depth understanding of the utilization of School Operational Assistance (Bantuan Operasional Sekolah/BOS) funds in the development of library facilities at SMP Negeri 13 Bandung, as well as its conformity with the technical guidelines for BOS fund usage and the school's needs. Qualitative research is used to examine the object in its natural setting with the researcher as the main instrument, while the descriptive method serves to systematically describe the phenomenon in accordance with the conditions in the field. (Sugiyono, 2019).

The research was conducted at SMP Negeri 13 Bandung. The selection of this location was based on the consideration that the school receives BOS funds and has a library that plays an important role in supporting learning activities and strengthening literacy culture. The research subjects included the principal, the BOS treasurer, the head of the library, library staff, and teachers involved in managing BOS funds for library development. Informants were selected using a purposive sampling technique, namely the selection of data sources based on specific considerations so that informants who understand and are directly involved in the management of BOS funds and the development of library facilities could be obtained. (Sugiyono, 2019).

Data collection was carried out through observation, interviews, and documentation. Observation was used to obtain a real picture of the condition of library facilities and the utilization of BOS funds. In-depth interviews were conducted to explore information regarding the planning, implementation, and evaluation of BOS fund usage in library development. Meanwhile, documentation was used to collect various supporting documents, such as the School Activity and Budget Plan (RKAS), BOS fund usage reports, library development reports, facility photographs, and technical guidelines for BOS fund usage. The documentation technique serves to strengthen the data obtained from observations and interviews. (Moleong, 2017).

In this study, the researcher acts as the main instrument (human instrument) who is responsible for collecting, analyzing, and interpreting the data. The supporting instruments used include interview guidelines, observation sheets, and documentation formats (Moleong, 2017). Data analysis uses the interactive model of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana, which consists of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. Data reduction is carried out by selecting and focusing on data relevant to the research objectives. The data are then presented in descriptive form to facilitate understanding of the research findings. The final stage involves drawing conclusions based on analysis that is conducted continuously throughout the research process.

Data validity is maintained through source triangulation and technique triangulation. Source triangulation is conducted by comparing information obtained from various informants, while technique triangulation is carried out by comparing the results of observations, interviews, and documentation. The application of triangulation aims to enhance the credibility and validity of the data so that the research findings can be scientifically justified. (Sugiyono, 2019)

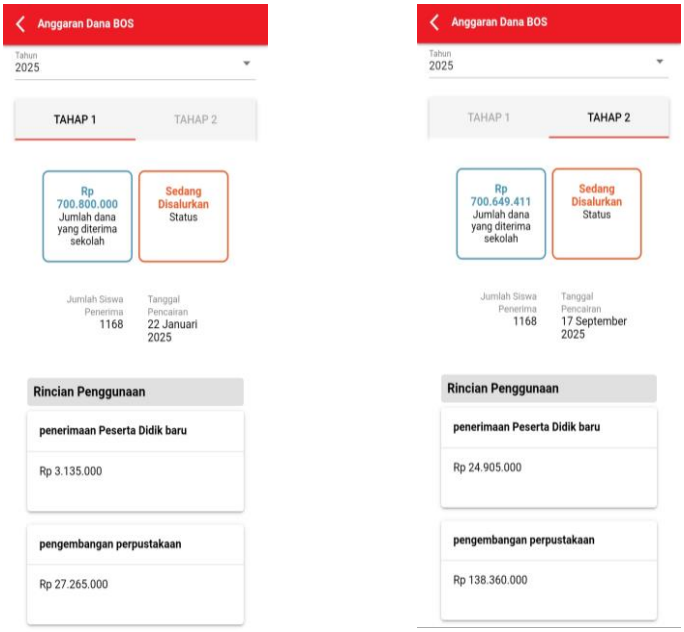
C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

General Overview of the Utilization of BOS Funds for Library Facility Development

Based on the results of observations and interviews conducted at SMP Negeri 13 Bandung, it is known that School Operational Assistance (Bantuan Operasional Sekolah/BOS) funds are used to support various school operational, development, and maintenance needs. One of the uses of BOS funds is allocated to the library sector. The allocation of BOS funds for the library is divided into two parts. First, for library development, with a minimum allocation of 10% of BOS funds, which is focused on the procurement of textbooks and literacy books. Second, for the procurement of facilities (collection rooms, reading rooms, multimedia rooms, etc.) and library maintenance, whose budget is integrated with the procurement and maintenance of other school facilities.

Based on interview results, the management of BOS fund utilization is carried out through a planning stage included in the School Activity and Budget Plan (Rencana Kegiatan dan Anggaran Sekolah/RKAS). The preparation of the RKAS is conducted through joint meetings involving the principal, the BOS treasurer, and the library manager. In this process, library needs are one of the aspects discussed in determining the priorities of the school budget allocation.

Based on digital findings from an image obtained through the website jaga.id, the school has allocated funds in 2025 for library development. In the image data, it is shown that the amount of funds spent by the school for library development is 165,625,000. This indicates that the school has allocated 11.82% of its funds for library development, which includes the procurement of main textbooks, non-textbooks (reference books) or literacy books (non-subject books), and supplementary textbooks. In addition, based on document findings and interviews, many students borrowed books funded by the 2025 budget. The percentage of students who borrowed books was 84.05%, while the remaining 15.95% chose not to borrow books, not due to a lack of book availability.



Picture 1. The Use of BOS Funds for Library Development

Table 1. Recipients of Book Loans for the 2025 Budget

No.	Book Status SENMUS	Number of Students	Presentation (%)
1.	Received Book (Green)	295 student	84,05%
2.	Didn't Received Book (Black)	56 student	15,95%
	Total	**351 student**	**100,00%**

The observation results show that the condition of the school library is fairly good and already has basic facilities that support students' reading activities. The library room is equipped with bookshelves, reading tables, reading chairs, an administrative board, and a book borrowing service. However, several limitations were still found, such as bookshelves and reading room facilities that are outdated, limited computer facilities in terms of both the number of devices and internet network access, as well as book collections that are not yet fully up to date.

Conformity of BOS Fund Utilization with BOS Technical Guidelines

Based on the results of document analysis and interviews, the utilization of BOS funds at SMP Negeri 13 Bandung has generally been in accordance with the BOS technical guidelines set by the government in 2025, which require at least 10% of the total allocated funds to be used for library development. The use of funds for library development also includes the procurement of main textbooks, non-textbooks (reference books) or literacy books (non-subject books), and supplementary textbooks.

The school has also routinely reported accountability for BOS fund usage periodically in accordance with government regulations. All expenditures related to the detailed use of BOS funds, including library development, have been properly reported and aligned with regulations, allowing the public to independently view the realization of these funds through the website jaga.id. In addition, the fund usage process is carried out with the approval of the principal and the BOS treasurer to ensure budget management transparency.

However, the research findings indicate that library development in government regulations focuses only on the procurement of library books, so the procurement and maintenance of library facilities are not included as part of the prioritized library development activities in the BOS Technical Guidelines. Procurement and maintenance of library facilities are instead categorized under other school operational needs, such as maintenance of school facilities and infrastructure as well as the provision of multimedia learning tools. As a result, the procurement and maintenance of library facilities cannot be carried out optimally.

The study also found that the school faces several challenges in utilizing BOS funds for library development. The main constraint is the limited scope of the budget allocation, which is only directed toward book procurement. The minimum allocation (10%) provided by the government in BOS funds is considered too large if used solely for book procurement, as textbooks do not necessarily need to be updated every year.
Another challenge identified is the limited availability of computer devices and internet networks to support digital-based library management. This results in library managers

still relying mostly on local systems, meaning that digital library services have not been optimally implemented. This condition indicates that the use of technology in library management still needs to be improved.

Utilization of BOS Fund in Supporting School Library Development

The research results show that BOS funds play an important role in supporting the development of the library at SMP Negeri 13 Bandung. The procurement of books that has been realized is a tangible form of BOS fund utilization in supporting school literacy activities. This indicates that the school has made efforts to position the library as a learning resource center for students.

According to Ibrahim Bafadal (2015), school libraries have educational, informational, and recreational functions that support students' learning processes. Therefore, the development of libraries through the procurement of book collections is an important part of improving the quality of educational services in schools. A library with adequate collections can help increase students' reading interest and learning motivation.

The research findings also show that students benefit from the procurement of books financed through BOS funds allocated for library development. This condition indicates that a well-developed library facility can create a more conducive learning environment. This is in line with Sutarno NS (2016), who states that modern libraries must be able to provide services that are comfortable, attractive, and supportive of students' learning needs.

In addition, library development also supports the implementation of the School Literacy Movement (Gerakan Literasi Sekolah/GLS) initiated by the government. The school literacy program aims to build a reading culture and improve students' literacy skills through reading habits and the utilization of school libraries (Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia, 2018). Thus, the utilization of BOS funds for library development not only supports educational facilities but also contributes to improving the quality of literacy culture in schools.

Conformity and Constraints in the Utilization of BOS Funds for Library Development

Based on the research findings, the utilization of BOS funds at SMP Negeri 13 Bandung has been in accordance with government regulations, particularly in the financing component for library development. The use of funds for the procurement of main textbooks, non-textbooks or literacy books (non-subject books), and supplementary textbooks amounting to more than 10% indicates that the school has implemented BOS fund usage in line with the applicable technical guidelines. In the BOS technical guidelines, it is stated that the mandatory BOS component with a minimum allocation of 10% must be used to support school library development (Kementerian Pendidikan Dasar dan Menengah Republik Indonesia, 2025). Therefore, the use of BOS funds for library development at SMP Negeri 13 Bandung shows compliance with government policies.

However, the research results also indicate that library development has not been optimal due to budget limitations that prioritize book procurement only. In fact, with the allocated priority budget (10%), it could actually be sufficient to be distributed to other library components, such as facility procurement and library maintenance. The

use of BOS funds must be divided among various school operational needs, including facility procurement and library maintenance, which fall under the budget for maintenance of school facilities and infrastructure as well as the provision of multimedia learning tools. This makes the allocation of funds for library facilities and maintenance limited. As a result, the development and maintenance of library facilities must be carried out gradually and requires a relatively long time.

In addition, the limitations of devices and internet connectivity are also obstacles in library management. Computers and internet network connectivity at SMPN 13 Bandung are still not adequate, so digital library services have not developed optimally. This shows that library development does not only require budget support for book procurement but also requires updated facility support.

This condition indicates that the school still faces challenges in realizing an advanced library. A modern library should not only provide printed books but also digital services and technology-based information access. According to Sutarno NS (2016), the development of information technology requires school libraries to transform into digital information centers capable of supporting modern learning.

Thus, it is necessary to strengthen the school's commitment to allocating BOS funds for more sustainable library development. In addition, the government also needs to pay greater attention to the procurement and maintenance of library facilities, especially internet networks, to support the development of libraries equipped with up-to-date information technology.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings regarding the utilization of School Operational Assistance (Bantuan Operasional Sekolah/BOS) funds for library development at SMP Negeri 13 Bandung, it can be concluded that BOS funds have contributed to the development of the school library. The use of funds includes the procurement of main textbooks, non-textbooks (reference books) or literacy books (non-subject books), and supplementary textbooks. The management of BOS fund utilization is carried out through planning in the School Activity and Budget Plan (RKAS) and has been adjusted to the school's needs.

The research results also show that the utilization of BOS funds for library development has generally been in accordance with the technical guidelines for BOS fund usage set by the government. The school has used the funds according to the allowed financing components, particularly in school library development, namely the procurement of library books. In addition, the school has also carried out financial reporting as a form of accountability in education budget management
(Junandi, 2018).

Nevertheless, library development at SMP Negeri 13 Bandung is not yet fully optimal. Budget limitations are the main constraint, as the BOS funds allocated for library development are primarily focused only on book procurement. Meanwhile, other needs must be shared with various other school operational requirements. As a result, library facility development must be carried out gradually and has not yet been able to meet all school needs, especially in the development of digital-based libraries.

In addition, limited devices and internet networks in library management also hinder the development of modern library services. Library management is still largely conducted using local systems, so the utilization of technology in library services has not been maximized.

However, the utilization of BOS funds still has a positive impact on improving library facilities in terms of students' literacy culture. Improvements in library facilities are able to enhance students' comfort in reading and using the library as a learning resource. Thus, library development through BOS funds plays an important role in supporting the improvement of educational quality and strengthening literacy culture in schools.

Acknowledgments: The author would like to express sincere gratitude to the Principal of SMP Negeri 13 Bandung and the entire school staff for providing permission, support, and access to data during the research process. The author also extends gratitude to the library staff, the BOS treasurer, and all informants who kindly took the time to provide the necessary information, enabling this research to be completed successfully.

Conflicts of Interest: The author declares that there is no conflict of interest in the research, writing, or publication of this article. The author has no financial, professional, or personal relationships that could influence the results or interpretation of the reported study.

Author contributions: The author is the sole contributor to this research. The author is responsible for the conceptualization of the study, research design development, data collection, data analysis and interpretation, manuscript writing, article revision, and final approval of the manuscript for publication.

Funding: This research did not receive any specific funding from government institutions, private organizations, or non-profit organizations. The entire research process was conducted independently by the author.

Data availability: The data supporting the findings of this study are available from the author and can be obtained upon reasonable request, subject to considerations of confidentiality and applicable research ethics.

Disclaimer: The views, analysis, and conclusions presented in this article are solely the responsibility of the author and do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of any institution. The author bears full responsibility for the content and interpretation of the published research findings.

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