

## Citation Analysis of the Use of Online Journals Published by ISI Yogyakarta in the Final Project Work of ISI Yogyakarta Students

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### Abstract

**Citation Analysis of the Use of Online Journals Published by ISI Yogyakarta in the Final Project of ISI Yogyakarta Students.** This study aims to determine the level of citation of the use of online journals published by ISI Yogyakarta in the final project of ISI Yogyakarta students (Graduates Period 1 of 2022). This research is a type of quantitative research and is descriptive. The method used in this research is to use the form of documentation. This research was conducted at the UPT ISI Yogyakarta Library by accessing the final work of students who have been included in the list of graduates for the period one of the year 2022 and have carried out independent uploads of their final position in the library repository via <http://digilib.isi.ac.id>. In this study, the authors determined that the research population was the last project of 382 graduate students for the period one of the year 2022 and will use purposive sampling, namely a sampling technique with specific considerations, namely those that have been uploaded independently in the ISI Yogyakarta library repository which at the time of data collection there were 260 who had already been uploaded. Do a self-upload. In this study, the documentation method is used, namely verifying the data of online journal articles published by ISI Yogyakarta, which students cited in compiling their final work (Graduates Period 1 the Year 2022). From the results of this study, it is known that 12.6% (33 people) of students use journals published by ISI Yogyakarta as a reference in compiling the final project of graduating students for period one, the year 2022, at ISI Yogyakarta. From this percentage, it can be concluded that the usability of journals published by ISI Yogyakarta is deficient because it is included in the 0-20% scale range. The results of this study can be used as a joint evaluation material between journal managers, lecturers, and librarians to promote further the use of online journals published at ISI Yogyakarta to be a reference in compiling students' final work at ISI Yogyakarta. This is important so that science and research results in the journal will continue to develop. Besides that, the value and usefulness of the journal will be increasingly felt to support the preparation of the final project at ISI Yogyakarta.

Keywords: citation; journal article; student's final project

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat sitasi penggunaan jurnal online terbitan ISI Yogyakarta dalam karya tugas akhir mahasiswa ISI Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian kuantitatif dan bersifat deskriptif. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah menggunakan metode dokumentasi. Penelitian ini dilakukan di UPT Perpustakaan ISI Yogyakarta dengan mengakses karya tugas akhir mahasiswa yang telah masuk dalam daftar wisudawan periode 1 tahun 2022 dan telah melaksanakan unggah mandiri karya tugas akhirnya dalam repository perpustakaan melalui <http://digilib.isi.ac.id>. Dalam penelitian ini penulis menetapkan populasi penelitian adalah karya tugas akhir mahasiswa wisudawan periode 1 tahun 2022 sebanyak 382 dan menggunakan sampling purposive yakni teknik penentuan sampel dengan pertimbangan tertentu yakni yang sudah unggah mandiri di repository perpustakaan ISI Yogyakarta yang pada saat pengambilan data ada 260 yang sudah melakukan unggah mandiri. Di dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode dokumentasi yaitu memverifikasi data artikel jurnal online terbitan ISI Yogyakarta

yang disitasi oleh para mahasiswa dalam menyusun karya tugas akhir (Wisudawan Periode 1 Tahun 2022). Dari hasil penelitian ini diketahui bahwa ada 12,6% (33 orang) mahasiswa yang menggunakan jurnal terbitan ISI Yogyakarta sebagai rujukan dalam menyusun karya tugas akhir mahasiswa wisudawan periode 1 tahun 2022 di ISI Yogyakarta. Dari persentase tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa tingkat keterpakaian jurnal terbitan ISI Yogyakarta termasuk kategori sangat rendah karena masuk dalam rentang skala 0-20%. Hasil penelitian ini dapat menjadi bahan evaluasi bersama antara pengelola jurnal, para dosen, dan pustakawan untuk lebih mempromosikan penggunaan jurnal online yang terbit di ISI Yogyakarta untuk menjadi rujukan dalam menyusun karya tugas akhir para mahasiswa di ISI Yogyakarta. Hal ini penting dilakukan agar ilmu pengetahuan dan hasil penelitian yang ada di jurnal akan semakin berkembang, selain itu nilai kemanfaatan jurnal akan semakin dirasakan untuk menunjang penyusunan karya tugas akhir di ISI Yogyakarta.

Kata kunci: sitasi; artikel jurnal; karya tugas akhir mahasiswa

## A. Introduction

Today's library resources and online sources of information are growing. This is in line with the development of information technology and internet services. Information and online library resources can be accessed quickly and easily. Information in cyberspace is essential, and skills and knowledge are needed in choosing and analyzing the truth. The publisher requires a trusted and transparent source of writing or article to get this information online. Besides that, the paper or essay has gone through scientific stages regarding scientific activities and methods, and there is clear bibliographic information and reliable connections. One source of reference information that can be accounted for is information derived from online journals. In online journals, many articles and papers on the results of research and scientific studies have good weight and quality. This is because journal publishing has gone through various stages, such as the manuscript review process by editors, manuscript reviews by reviewers/peer reviewers, reviewed by proofreaders, and professionally laid out by layout editors concerning each journal's style. In the library, the existence of printed and online journals is needed by users because their information is scientific and up-to-date. This is in line with library users' hopes that more and more library databases will be connected via e-resources (Hartono, 2021:29). Besides that, the articles

published refer to renewable things using literature that has been issued for at least the last five years.

In the world of education at the university level, there is an obligation for students who will complete their studies. They must compile final project works, including diploma reports, theses, and dissertations. In writing this final project work, students will go through a process of guidance by the supervisor. They will undergo the testing or assessment stages by several examining lecturers. To produce quality final project work, students must also be supported by relevant and up-to-date data and literature and use research or scientific methods. Literature can be books, research reports, journals, and so on. As one of the literature that can be used in writing final project works, journals are an easy source to obtain, especially journals that exist today are mostly online.

In online journals at the Indonesian Institute of the Arts Yogyakarta, 26 remain active, and four are no longer active. These journals can be accessed through <http://journal.isi.ac.id>. In managing journal management at ISI Yogyakarta using OJS (Open Journal System) version 2.3. In addressing the journal, before the article's publication, it will undergo stages of assessment of the existing manuscript to determine whether it is suitable for publication. Almost all ISI Yogyakarta departments already have journals per their respective fields. This online journal can be a means of publishing student final project

work (Nurcahyadi, 2022:74). Graduate students for period 1 of 2022 in compiling final project works at ISI Yogyakarta that quote and refer to articles in these journals will improve the quality of the final project work because, in addition to referring to articles relevant to the subject or study program/department, it will enrich the latest scientific thoughts in the final project work. From the background above, the problem in this study is the citation rate of ISI Yogyakarta students' final project work using online journals published by ISI Yogyakarta. From the background above, the problem in this study is: What is the citation rate of ISI Yogyakarta students' final project work using online journals published by ISI Yogyakarta?

## B. Literature Review

A journal is a periodical that contains scientific writings published at certain times/times. This scientific paper can be in the form of research results, scientific articles, or summaries of academic works (Lasa HS, 1998). The journal articles' content is new and usually the latest knowledge and research results. Journals are published by research institutes, universities, and professional organizations, but now many serials are published by commercial publishers.

Online journals or electronic journals are scientific journals that can be accessed through electronic transmission or internet networks. Open Journal Systems is one of the products for managing journal management widely used in Indonesia and is open source from PKP ([Public Knowledge Project](#)), which is specifically used to order online journals. Anyone can study, research, and change this software because it is open source with a GPL (General Public License) license. This application is compatible with the Google search engine and Google Scholar, so articles published in online journals that use OJS will be indexed by Google and Journal Index worldwide.

According to Jamaludin (2015), online journals have the following characteristics: (1) They utilize electronic technology

where publishers, authors, and readers can communicate relatively easily without being limited by protocols. (2) We are utilizing the advantages of ICT (computers and computer networks). (3) Written work data is stored independently to be accessed anytime and anywhere if publishers, authors, and readers need it.

According to Arianto (2010), online journals will also provide more benefits to authors, publishing institutions, and readers, namely: (1) Facilitate manuscript submission and know in real-time the status of the manuscript process. (2) Increase reading interest because it will make it easier to retrieve information because it can be searched easily through search engines such as Google. (3) Facilitating publication is more efficient and widely accessible because it is connected to the internet and has speed in distribution. (4) It can be owned and can be downloaded easily and read to more people in a fast time. (5) Increase competitiveness, quality, creativity, knowledge, and knowledge of researchers/writers in various fields of science. (6) Proof of the quality and credibility of the issuing institution, which ultimately becomes a promotional medium for the institution. (7) Improve college rankings in assessments such as Webometrics, Google Scholar, citations in SINTA, and so on.

A scientific online journal management process starts with the submission of manuscripts by the author, which the editor will then process until the article's publication. In online journal editors, various positions play a role in the publication of journal articles, namely administrators, journal managers, editors, section editors, reviewers, copy editors, layout editors, and proofreaders. During the stages of publishing journal articles, the information contained in them has gone through a selection and review process so that the information in journal articles has good quality and can be accounted for. This makes information in online journals a reliable reference and worthy of being used as a source of writing concerns.

Scientific papers such as theses, dissertations, and research reports will always use citations or citations from other

people's work. In doing these quotes, you must follow the applicable ethics and rules. Otherwise, the source will be considered plagiarism because it is similar to other people's work. Understanding quoting is taking words or sentences from books and collected from various sources. To make a good citation, including the head used in writing is mandatory. Otherwise, plagiarism will occur. Plagiarism is understood as stealing others' ideas, thoughts, and works recognized as their own without including related sources (Hutabarat, 2016: 1). plagiarism, according to the Regulation of the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2010, is an act intentionally or unintentionally in obtaining or trying to obtain credit or value for a scientific work by citing part or all of the scientific work of another party that is recognized as his scientific work, without stating the source appropriately and adequately (Kementerian Pendidikan Nasional, 2010).

Writing scientific papers by citing journal articles will further develop the science in the articles in the journal and further increase the journal's impact factor. The level of journal utilization can be known by accessing Google Scholar from the journal. Writing citations have several styles, including APA, Chicago, Harvard, IEEE, etc.

Based on how it is quoted, citations or citations are classified into two types (Rahayu and Lindawati, 2019:117-125), namely as follows: (1) Direct Citation: the author uses citations by rewriting the thoughts, opinions, or ideas of other people's ideas the same as the original. (2) Indirect citations: the author uses sources by taking thoughts or ideas or the opinions of others and then conveying them in the author's work with his sentences by his understanding.

Reference sources in this cited writing will be in the bibliography, usually at the end of articles and scientific papers. There are several reasons for an author to use reference sources for citation, namely as supporting data in making backgrounds and problems, as material to find out the writing that has been done by others so that they can support and strengthen existing

ideas even sometimes accompanied by complementary supporting data and the work of others. Still, there is also a possibility that it conflicts with existing theories. Citations will also be able to help explain specific definitions and terms. They can indicate the existence of works published in various forms.

### C. Research Methods

This research is a type of quantitative research. The method used in this study is to use documentation methods, and this research is descriptive. The research was conducted by accessing the final project collection of ISI Yogyakarta students (Graduates of Period 1 of 2022) in the ISI Yogyakarta library repository with the address <http://digilib.isi.ac.id>. In this study, the author determined that the population was the final project work of graduate students for period 1 of 2022, as many as 383 documents, and used purposive sampling, which is a sampling technique with specific considerations, namely the final project that has been uploaded in the ISI Yogyakarta library repository which amounts to 260 last project titles.

In collecting this research data, the structured non-participant observation technique is used. These observations have been designed systematically about what will be observed, when, and where it is. So, mention is made if the researcher knows what variables will be kept (Sugiyono, 2012: 167). In this study, observations and analyses were carried out. They recorded the results of the selection of final project works that had been uploaded to the ISI Yogyakarta library repository so that relevant data was found. The documentation technique is that researchers search and review documents related to research in the form of digital collections in the storage of the ISI Yogyakarta library. The collection of final project works of ISI Yogyakarta students (Graduates of Period 1 of 2022) is verified in the preparation of the final project in the existing bibliography section, and it will analyze how many citations of journal

articles published by ISI Yogyakarta are used. In analyzing the data, this study used descriptive statistical techniques. Descriptive statistics transforms data into tabulations that are easy to understand and interpret. The existing data will be visualized into tables and carried out analysis and discussion as a whole. Data analysis is performed after the data is collected. Data analysis activities are grouping data based on variables and types of respondents, tabulating data based on variables from all respondents, presenting data for each variable studied, and doing calculations to answer problem formulations (Sugiyono, 2013: 206). After the data is analyzed, the average value is calculated using quantitative techniques using the mean formula. The mean is used to determine or estimate the average using arithmetic calculations, namely the sum of all variable values divided by the number of variables (Arikunto, 2002: 275).

To measure the percentage of citations to the use of online journals published by ISI Yogyakarta in the final project work of ISI Yogyakarta students (Graduates of Period 1 of 2022), a range of measurement scales is determined based on percentage (0-100%). The content of these scales can then be used for categorization of the value of variables used in research, namely: (Arikunto, 2003: 57). The data obtained by analyzing how many citations of journal articles published by ISI Yogyakarta were used in the preparation of the final project work of ISI Yogyakarta students (Graduates of Period 1 of 2022). The last project data analyzed comprised 260 titles obtained from the institutional repository of UPT Library ISI Yogyakarta. The analysis results will be received as an average value and compared with the citation level table to get a conclusion or criterion.

Table 1 Criteria by citation level

Citation rate	Criterion
0%-20%	Very low
21% - 40%	Low
41% - 60%	Keep
61% - 80%	Tall
81% - 100%	Very High

One of the stages of this research is to analyze and review documents in the form of a collection of final project works of ISI Yogyakarta students (Graduates of Period 1 of 2022), uploaded to the UPT Library ISI Yogyakarta repository. In period 1 of 2022, there were 382 graduates, and until July 18, 2022, there were 122 who had not uploaded independently and submitted their final assignments to the library. Therefore, the population determined amounted to 382 titles of student final projects, and sampling was carried out using purposive sampling, namely sampling techniques with specific considerations, namely the last project uploaded in the ISI Yogyakarta library repository. The student's previous project works analyzed amounted to 260 project titles.

#### D. Discussion

There are online journals at the Indonesian Institute of the Arts Yogyakarta; 26 are still active, and four are no longer active. These journals can be accessed through <http://journal.isi.ac.id>. Almost all departments at ISI Yogyakarta already have journals per their respective fields or science subjects.

This data analysis stage is carried out by reviewing documents, namely by checking citations in paragraphs and the bibliography in the final project work of ISI Yogyakarta students (Graduates of Period 1 of 2022). If there is a journal article in the citation, it will be verified whether it comes from a journal published in ISI Yogyakarta. If ISI Yogyakarta publishes the cited journal article, it will be included in the tabulation. Of the 260 final project titles that have been verified, the results obtained are as follows:

From the research data, it is known that from 25 journals that are still active in the field of art and culture, there are several citations in the final project work of ISI Yogyakarta students who are graduates of period 1 of 2022 and come from journals published by ISI Yogyakarta. One student quoted articles in the journal *Journal of Urban Society's Arts* from the S1 Fine Arts/Fine Arts department/study pro-

gram, one student from the S1 Interior Design department/study program, one student from the S1 Karawitan department/study program so that in total there are three articles cited. Articles in the journal *Recital: Journal of Performing Arts* (Journal of Performing Arts) were quoted by one student from S2 arts, one student from the S1 karawitan department/study program, two students from the S1 theater department/study program, one student from the S1 ethnomusicology department/study program, three students from the S1 music creation department/study program so that there are eight articles cited in total. Articles in the journal *REKAM: Journal of Photography, Television, and Animation* were quoted by two students from the S1 theater department/study program, so two articles were cited in total. Articles in the journal *PROMUSIKA: Journal of Music Study, Presentation, and Creation* were quoted by two students from the S1 music department/study program, one student from the S1 music education department/study program, two students from the D4 music presentation department/study program so that in total there were five articles cited. Articles in the journal *ARS: Journal of Art and Design* are quoted by one student from the S1 visual communication design department/study program, and 1 article is cited. The journal *CORAK: Journal of Craft Arts* was quoted by three students from the S1 craft arts department/study program and three students from the D3 batik and fashion department/study program. Six articles were cited. Articles in the journal *TONIL: Journal of Literary, Theater and Cinema Studies* were cited by four students from the S1 theater department/study program, so in total, there were four articles cited. One student quotes articles in the journal *Jurnal Indonesian Journal Of Performing Arts Education* from the S1 department/study program of performing arts education so that there is 1 article quoted. Articles in the journal *SELONDING: Journal of Ethnomusicology* are produced by one student from the S1 music education department/study program, so there is 1 article cited.

From the research data, it can also be

seen that the four journals that are no longer active or no longer published are journals in the field of arts and culture. There are several citations in the final project work of ISI Yogyakarta students who are graduates of period 1 of 2022 and come from journals published by ISI Yogyakarta. Articles in the journal *SURYA SENI: Journal of Art Creation and Studies* are quoted by one student from the S2 Art department/study program, so there is 1 article quoted in total. In the journal *EXPRESSION: Journal of Art Research and Creation* are quoted by one student from the S2 Art department/study program, so there is 1 article quoted in total.

Of the 25 journals that are still active, it is known that there are 16 journals whose articles are not cited by graduate students for period 1 of 2022 in compiling final project works at ISI Yogyakarta. These journals are the *International Journal of Creative and Arts Studies*; *CROSS SPACE: Journal of Interior Design Knowledge & Design*; *PRODUCTUM Journal of Product Design (Product Knowledge and Design)*; *Journal of Art Governance*; *INVENSI (Art Creation and Study Program)*; *Journal of Animation & Games Studies*; *DeKaVe*; *JOGED*; *Spectā: Journal of Photography, Arts, and Media*; *Dance & Theatre Review*; *Wayang archipelago Journal of Art Service*; *Journal of INVENSI (Journal of Art Creation and Study)*; *Journal of Sense: Journal of Film and Television Studies*; *Journal of Contemporary Indonesian Art (Journal of the Department of Fine Arts)*; and *TUMATA: Journal of Cultural and Arts Management*. The *TUMATA* journal is a new journal being published, so it is understandable if no one has quoted it for non-art journals. There is a journal, *ABDI PUSTAKA: Journal of Library and Archives*, so there is also a need for existing data. Indeed, no one quotes it in compiling final project works at ISI Yogyakarta for students Period 1 Graduate of 2022. Of the four journals that are no longer active or inactive, there are two whose articles are not cited by graduate students for period 1 of 2022 in compiling final project works at ISI Yogyakarta.

Overall, from 30 journals published in ISI Yogyakarta, the following con-

clusions can be drawn: (1) When viewing the overall number of graduate students for period 1 of 2022 at ISI Yogyakarta who compiled final project works totaling 260 students and who quoted from journal articles published by ISI Yogyakarta as many as 33 students. From these data, it can be concluded that the average value is 12.6%. With this value, when viewed from the table, the citation rate is in the range of a scale of 0-20%, so it is in the deficient category. (2) When viewed from the total number of journals published by ISI Yogyakarta, which amounts to 30 journals, there are 11 journal titles quoted or used by graduate students for period 1 of 2022 in compiling final project works. From these data, it can be concluded that the average value is 36.6%. With this value, when viewed from the table, the citation level is in the range of a scale of 21-40%, so it is in the low category in terms of the level of wearability of journals published by ISI Yogyakarta. (3) When viewed from the use or citation of journals in the field of art and culture that are still active and published by ISI Yogyakarta, there are 25 journal titles. There are nine journal titles for those used or quoted, so the average value in journals in the arts and culture still active is 36%. When viewed from the table, the citation rate is in the scale range of 21-40%, so it is in the low category regarding the level of wearability of journals in the field of art and culture published by ISI Yogyakarta. (4) When viewed from the use or citation of journals in art and culture, four journal titles are inactive and published by ISI Yogyakarta. There are two journal titles for those used or quoted, so the average value in stationary journals in art and culture is 50%. When viewed from the table, the citation rate is in the scale range of 41-60%, so it is in the medium category regarding the level of wearability of journals in the field of art and culture published by ISI Yogyakarta.

From this average value and based on the citation level table, it is known that from the aspect of citations or the use of journals published by ISI Yogyakarta, in general, are in the range of a scale of 0-20%, so they are categorized as very low.

Therefore, several things need to be used as a joint evaluation between journal managers, lecturers, and librarians to promote further the use of online journals published at ISI Yogyakarta to be a reference in compiling the final project work of students at ISI Yogyakarta. This is important so that the science and research results in the journal will grow. Besides, the value of the journal's usefulness or impact factor can increase so that its existence will be felt more in supporting the preparation of final project work at ISI Yogyakarta.

## **E. Conclusion and Advice**

From the results of verifying the data of online journal articles published by ISI Yogyakarta by analyzing 260 final project works of graduate students for period 1 of 2022 ISI Yogyakarta, citation data for online journal articles published by ISI Yogyakarta was obtained from as many as 12.6% (33 people) of students who used journals published by ISI Yogyakarta as a reference in compiling Final project work of graduate students period 1 of 2022 at ISI Yogyakarta. From this percentage, it can be concluded that the level of wearability of journals published by ISI Yogyakarta is deficient because it is included in the scale range of 0-20%. The results of this research can be used as material for joint evaluation between journal managers, lecturers, and librarians to promote further the use of online journals published at ISI Yogyakarta to be a reference in compiling the final project work of students at ISI Yogyakarta. This is important for the journal's science and research results to grow. Besides, the value of the journal's usefulness or impact factor will be increasingly felt in supporting the preparation of the final project work at ISI Yogyakarta.

Based on the results of the research above, several suggestions can be given to increase the utilization and use of online journals published at ISI Yogyakarta, namely: (1) Journal managers promote the journals they publish to students, especially those writing final projects, and offer that students whose final projects are excellent and worthy of publication will be allowed

to be published in the journal. (2) Journal managers require journal authors at ISI Yogyakarta to cite previous journal articles from the journal and other journals published in ISI Yogyakarta. (3) The lecturers can direct the students they guide in writing final projects or lecture assignments by citing journal articles published in ISI Yogyakarta. (4) The task librarians, in addition to promoting library services and collections, are also required to promote online journals published by ISI Yogyakarta so that users will know the existence of online journals in ISI Yogyakarta through user education activities, technical guidance, library exhibitions, brochures, library guidebooks, and so on.

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