



Village Libraries as Knowledge Nodes in the Era of Globalization: A Systematic Literature Review in Indonesia

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KEYWORDS

Village Library
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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the role of village libraries as knowledge nodes in the context of globalization by examining their contributions, transformation dynamics, challenges, and strengthening strategies in Indonesia. The research employs a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach on 13 relevant journal articles published between 2020 and 2025. The articles were selected based on predetermined inclusion and exclusion criteria and analyzed using thematic analysis to identify patterns of transformation and institutional strengthening strategies of village libraries. The findings indicate that village libraries have transformed from passive collection-based institutions into multidimensional literacy centers, community empowerment hubs, and agents of social transformation. Their contributions include the development of reading literacy, information literacy, and digital literacy, as well as the enhancement of local community capacity, creativity, and skills. However, village libraries still face several structural challenges, including limited human resources, collections, facilities, funding, and gaps in digital infrastructure. The study highlights the strategic potential of village libraries as knowledge nodes that connect global information flows with the local needs of communities. The novelty of this research lies in the conceptual reconstruction of village libraries from a knowledge connectivity perspective that integrates literacy, information connectivity, and social empowerment within the framework of globalization. These findings contribute theoretically to the development of library and information science studies and provide practical implications for strengthening sustainable knowledge-based rural development.

KATA KUNCI

Perpustakaan Desa
Simpul Pengetahuan
Globalisasi
Literasi Multidimensi
Pemberdayaan Masyarakat

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis peran perpustakaan desa sebagai simpul pengetahuan dalam konteks globalisasi dengan mengkaji kontribusi, dinamika transformasi, tantangan, serta strategi penguatannya di Indonesia. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan Systematic Literature Review (SLR) terhadap 13 artikel jurnal yang relevan dan dipublikasikan pada periode 2020–2025. Artikel dipilih berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi yang telah ditetapkan, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan analisis tematik untuk mengidentifikasi pola transformasi dan strategi penguatan kelembagaan perpustakaan desa. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perpustakaan desa mengalami transformasi dari institusi berbasis koleksi pasif menjadi pusat literasi multidimensi, pemberdayaan masyarakat, dan transformasi sosial. Kontribusinya mencakup pengembangan literasi baca-tulis, literasi informasi, dan literasi digital, serta peningkatan kapasitas, kreativitas, dan keterampilan masyarakat lokal. Namun demikian, perpustakaan desa masih menghadapi berbagai tantangan struktural, seperti keterbatasan sumber daya manusia, koleksi, fasilitas, anggaran, serta kesenjangan infrastruktur digital. Penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa perpustakaan desa memiliki potensi strategis sebagai simpul pengetahuan



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yang menghubungkan arus informasi global dengan kebutuhan lokal masyarakat. Kebaruan penelitian terletak pada rekonstruksi konseptual perpustakaan desa dalam perspektif konektivitas pengetahuan yang mengintegrasikan dimensi literasi, konektivitas informasi, dan pemberdayaan sosial dalam kerangka globalisasi. Temuan ini memberikan kontribusi teoretis bagi pengembangan kajian ilmu perpustakaan dan informasi serta implikasi praktis bagi penguatan pembangunan desa berbasis pengetahuan yang berkelanjutan.

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1. Introduction

In the era of globalization which is characterized by the acceleration of information flow and faster social change, access to knowledge is an important prerequisite for the development of society (Fatimah, 2025; Karim et al., 2022). The impact of globalization is felt in rural areas, where the availability of access to knowledge is an important factor in determining the extent to which people are able to participate in the process of development and socio-economic transformation (Fatimah, 2025). Therefore, the development of globalization today forces a local community to adapt through increasing literacy capacity and the ability to manage information as their knowledge capital so as not to be left behind in national and global competitions (Haryati and Ginanjar 2022).

In this context, literacy is not only said to be the ability to read and write, but also includes information literacy, digital literacy and the ability to utilize knowledge as a form of social and economic strengthening in society. In the midst of this dynamic, village libraries emerged as a strategic form of liaison in expanding access to information, increasing community literacy and strengthening socio-cultural capacity at the rural level. The concept of a village library is not only a place to store books, but also a space that is able to function as a center for lifelong learning and empowerment of the local community (Rohmaniyah and Sari 2024).

Village libraries are seen as the spearhead in human resource development in rural areas because they are able to open access to formal, non-formal and cultural literacy resources. In this case, village libraries are able to play a key role in developing the community's literacy and information culture (Mulia Sarif, Ridha, and Ilham 2024). Thus, this research positions the village library as a node of knowledge. The knowledge node is a meeting point that is able to connect and utilize information in local communals through literacy services, information technology and social empowerment (Bonifacio, Bouquet, and Cuel 2002). The concept shows that the village library is a link between local knowledge and the flow of information in the era of globalization.

Some previous research that is in line with this research is research conducted by (Sakinah and Adni 2024) with the title "The Effectiveness of Village Libraries in Developing Literacy Culture in Resam Lapis Village, Bantan District, Bengkalis Regency" found that village libraries can actively help the community in recognizing the importance of reading and fostering literacy tendencies, even though the interest in reading and the availability of collections are low. These findings confirm that the role of village libraries as literacy facilitators still has many challenges in terms of participation and resources.

Then, the research conducted by (Setiadi, Fadly, and Sidiq 2023) with the title "Literacy: Optimizing Village Libraries as P&E-Based Literacy Houses for the People of Glinggang Village" shows that the people of Glinggang village provide feedback on the efforts made to optimize library services, including the use of digital applications such as iPusnas in overcoming obstacles to access to information in the village. The results of this study emphasize the importance of using digital technology as an adaptive strategy used by village libraries in improving access and quality of community literacy.

These findings show that currently village libraries are transforming into knowledge centers that respond to local needs in the midst of global challenges. Therefore, the development of village libraries is one of the crucial efforts in shaping the character and competitiveness of the community in facing the era of globalization. In this context, optimization of the role of village libraries is very necessary as a link of relevant and adaptive knowledge. This is in line with the view that places the village library as a space of social inclusion that is able to encourage active involvement for the community in learning activities and sharing and exchanging information (Atmi et al. 2022).

This concept makes village libraries can play a strategic role in building and strengthening local communities, especially in remote areas by providing access to various information that is relevant to the welfare of the community. Thus, village libraries have significant potential to be developed and expanded as multifunctional institutions that are not only oriented to information services, but also able to play a role in supporting non-formal education, community empowerment, and adaptation to the challenges of globalization.

Although there have been many studies that discuss village libraries in the development of community literacy, studies that comprehensively place village libraries as a node of knowledge in the context of globalization are still relatively limited. Most of the research is more inclined and focuses on aspects of local literacy programs without relating them to the dynamics of knowledge transformation and global challenges, social inclusion, village development policies.

Based on this gap, this study was conducted with the aim of critically analyzing the literature review of village libraries as knowledge nodes in the midst of globalization: a systematic literature review in Indonesia by reviewing various relevant current research in the range of 2020-2025. The focus of the study in this study includes the contribution of village libraries to society, the dynamics of village library transformation in the era of globalization, as well as challenges and strategies in strengthening village libraries in the era of globalization.

The novelty in this research lies in the conceptual construction of village libraries as a knowledge node that is able to integrate the dimensions of literacy, information connectivity, and community empowerment in the framework of globalization. Thus, this research not only presents a synthesis of literature, but also offers theoretical and practical contributions to the development of village library service models as well as the formulation of literacy policies and knowledge-based village development in Indonesia. The results of this study are expected to be able to provide insights to library managers, policy makers and other researchers in an effort to develop village libraries that are more effective and adaptive in the global context.

2. Research Methodology

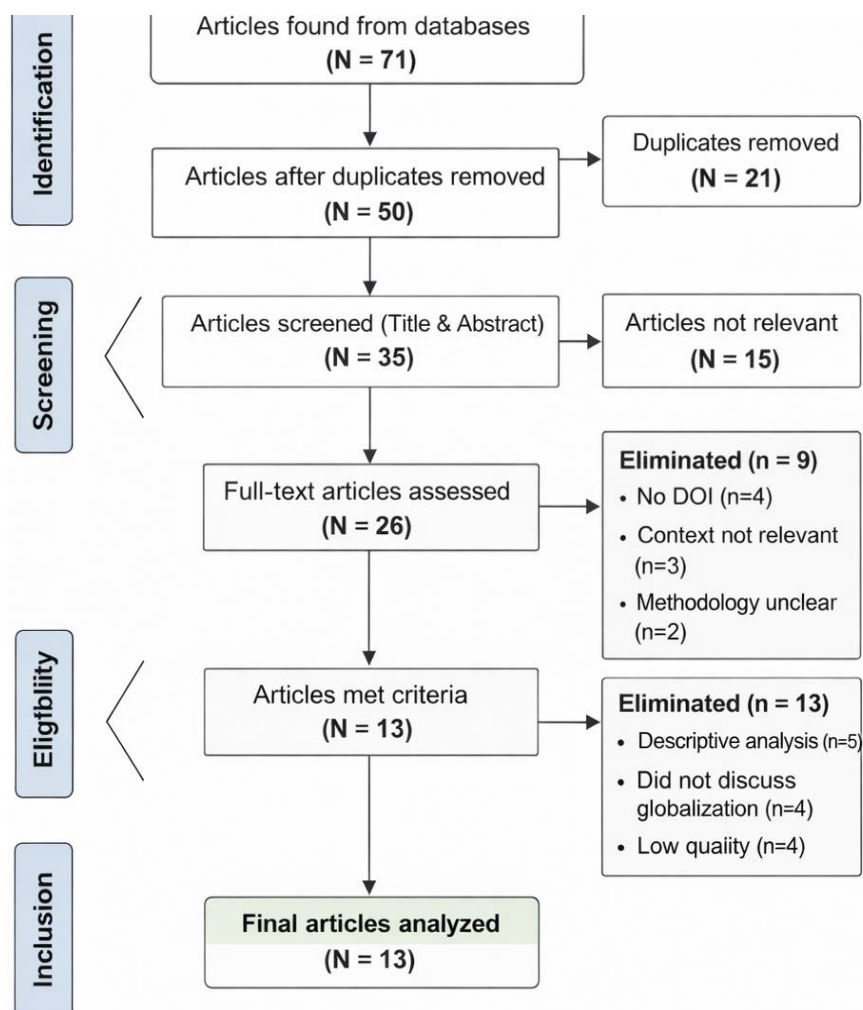
This study uses the *Systematic Literature Review* (SLR) which aims to review and synthesize the results of previous research in a systematic manner. The approach in the study was chosen because it allowed the review process *Literature* which is carried out in a structured, transparent and replicable manner by other researchers, so as to be able to increase novelty (Kitchenham 2004). In the process of searching the literature, this research was carried out through several credible scientific databases such as, Google Scholar, DOAJ, Garuda, JSTOR and *ResearchGate* published between 2020-2025.

The keywords used include "village library", "*village library*", "village library and globalization", and "*library globalization*". The selection of keywords in this study aims to obtain relevant and comprehensive results for the desired research results. In addition, it is also to ensure that the coverage of the literature is broad but still focuses on the theme "Village Library as a Node of Knowledge in the Midst of the Flow of Globalization: A Systematic Literature Review in Indonesia".

Then the article selection technique in this study is carried out based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria set. The articles included in this study are journal articles that are relevant to the research topic, have complete texts, have *Digital Object Identifier* (DOI). And articles that are not substantively relevant, do not have a DOI and a form of opinion that does not match the study.

This selection process is carried out through several stages, namely as follows (Pursell and McCrae 2024):

Figure 1. Diagram PRISMA



2.1. Identification

At the identification stage, the researcher searched the article through databases such as Google Scholar, DOAJ, Garuda, JSTOR and ResearchGate using predetermined keywords. From the search process through the database, 71 articles were obtained. Furthermore, several deletions were made of duplicate articles and 50 unique articles remained.

2.2. Screening

At the screening stage, the researcher conducts a review of the title and abstract of the article. Then articles that are not relevant to the topic of discussion as well as non-scientific journal articles are excluded from the study. After the screening process, as many as 35 articles were declared worthy of further study.

2.3. Eligibility

At the eligibility stage, the researcher conducts a full-text reading of the remaining articles. Then articles that do not have a DOI, are not fully accessible, are not relevant to the context of the study, and do not match the keywords set from the study are deleted. Through this stage, there are 26 articles that are said to meet the inclusion criteria.

2.4. *Included*

At the inclusion stage, out of 26 articles that met the eligibility criteria, the researcher then determined 13 articles to be analyzed in depth using *the Systematic Literature Review*. A total of 13 articles were eliminated because they were descriptive without in-depth analysis, and were of low quality. Thus, the final 13 articles were selected because they have analytical depth and substantive relevance to the construction of village libraries as a knowledge node, so as to be able to guarantee the quality of the synthesis in this study. The articles were then examined using a thematic analysis approach to identify the role, transformation, and strategies and challenges of village libraries as a knowledge node in the midst of globalization.

3. Research Results and Discussion

A study of 13 articles in the selected research shows that village libraries in Indonesia have experienced significant development both in terms of role, function and strengthening strategies. The findings confirm that village libraries have shifted from being a passive space to store collections to a hub for literacy, community empowerment and social transformation. These changes not only reflect the response to the challenges of globalization, but also reflect the efforts of village libraries to meet increasingly complex local needs.

3.1. *Village Library's Contribution to the Community*

Village libraries have a strategic role in improving community literacy, both in terms of reading, information literacy and digital. According to (M. Suud et al. 2021), with the use of training *Software Library Management System* (SLiMS) combined with reading competitions, can not only increase children's interest in reading but can also improve the regularity of library management. In addition, the implementation of digital literacy can make a significant contribution to the function of village libraries.

However, according to (Setiadi et al. 2023), through the *Asset-based community development* (ABCD) as well as the use of the iPusnas application in village libraries, are able to make the community more active in carrying out and developing digital literacy practices. With this approach, the village library is a mediator in digital access, not only as a facilitator in reading activities in general.

Meanwhile, according to (Kharima et al. 2024), with the application of technology adaptation through computer training, graphic design, micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and others in village libraries can contribute to increasing the capacity of local communities. So that the village library is not only an information center, but also a center for skill development and creativity. This aims to motivate the public to always participate in the programs made by the library to always keep up with the times.

Then (Puspitasari 2021), adding that village libraries that have attractive supporting facilities are able to motivate children to visit the library, read books and enrich their knowledge. Meanwhile, these differences show that there are 3 (three) main orientations in the development stage of village libraries, namely basic literacy orientation based on physical collections, technology-based digital literacy orientation, and economic empowerment.

Thus, the village library as a whole acts as a multidimensional literacy center which includes literacy, information literacy, and digital literacy. The role of this village library can not only improve the cognitive abilities and knowledge of the local community, but also can encourage community empowerment from various aspects of life. So that the village library becomes a strategic institution in supporting sustainable local communal development.

3.2. *The Dynamics of Village Library Transformation in the Era of Globalization*

Studies of several studies show that village libraries have undergone significant transformations in the face of globalization, both in terms of technology, social and economy. According to (Bakhtiyar and Ervianto 2021), the village library has developed into a strategic information center, which not only serves as a storage place for book collections. This shows that there is a

shift in the role of village libraries as institutions that are able to answer and meet the information needs of the community at large.

According to (Wulansari et al. 2022), the social inclusion approach applied to village libraries becomes a space that is able to overcome social problems in developing people's interests and talents. This is due to technological transformations that can change people's perception of libraries in the local community such as increasing insight and knowledge, increasing people's welfare and prosperity, and so on.

However, there is a tension between the idealization of transformation and the structural condition of the village. Some research (Kastiyah and Marfuah 2024; Wahdian and Hardiansyah 2023) shows that there are budget limitations, internet infrastructure, and human resource capacity which are the main obstacles to the implementation of digitalization. This contradiction shows that the transformation of village libraries cannot be reduced to the aspect of technology alone. Thus, digitalization in the context of villages is not always transformative, but becomes a symbol of modernization without fundamental changes in service quality.

The dynamics of transformation experienced by village libraries in the current era of globalization show that the changes that occur in libraries are not only limited to technological aspects, but also include social and economic dimensions. With this transformation, the village library is a knowledge node that is adaptive, responsive and relevant to the needs of the community in the midst of globalization challenges.

3.3. *Challenges and Strategies in Strengthening Village Libraries in the Era of Globalization*

Based on the analysis of several research articles, village libraries face several challenges in carrying out their role as a node of knowledge. According to (Anshari and Zulaikha 2025), there is a limitation of human resources (HR), this is because the number and competence of librarians and village library managers are still limited so that it can affect the effectiveness of library services and management. Then (Dani & Mu'aimanah, 2024), adding that the village government needs to assign one of the staff who has the expertise to manage the library professionally so that the transformation of the village library into a digital-based library (online). So that the village library can be accessed by the wider community without any restrictions on place and time

According to (Sakinah and Adni 2024), due to the lack of collections and facilities in the village library, making the literacy space and information center in the village library not optimal enough to meet the needs of the community. According to (Kastiyah and Marfuah 2024; Wahdian and Hardiansyah 2023), with budget limitations and gaps in information technology infrastructure that can cause additional obstacles, especially the use of digital technology as an information service in libraries.

Some of these challenges can potentially hinder the optimization of the function of village libraries, especially in the face of the demands of globalization that continue to insist that access to information must be faster, more accessible and of high quality.

In addition, several studies also state that strengthening village libraries can be done with several strategies. According to (Jaya, Setiamandani, and Ikhwaningrum 2025; Wahdian and Hardiansyah 2023), village libraries need to collaborate between the government and the community which aims to support policies, funding and active participation of local communities in library management. Such as, cooperation with schools, cooperation and assistance from national and regional libraries, as well as other village government institutions.

According to (Wulansari et al. 2022), with the existence of library services as a social inclusion-based village development program, making the village library not only function as a literacy center. However, libraries also function as agents of social empowerment. According to (M. Suud et al. 2021; Setiadi et al. 2023), the use of digital resources in village libraries, which can be done through the implementation of library management applications such as SLiMS, iPusnas and other web-based systems that aim to facilitate access, management of collections and services for users.

According to (Kharima et al. 2024; Rendi, Iryanto, and Himawan 2024), the village library can hold various activity programs for the local community such as storytelling, joint gymnastics, training, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and creative activities that aim to attract and increase community participation in literacy activities in the library. Some of these strategies can strengthen village libraries as a knowledge node that is adaptive to the demands of the globalization era.

4. Conclusion

Based on a research study of 13 articles, village libraries have undergone a transformation in terms of their roles, functions and strengthening strategies. Currently, the village library is not only a passive space for storing collections, but has developed into a center for multidimensional literacy, community empowerment, and social transformation. The contribution of village libraries can be seen from increasing literacy, information and digital literacy, as well as developing the capacity, creativity, and skills of local communities. Meanwhile, the transformation of village libraries reflects an adaptive response to the challenges of globalization, striving to meet increasingly complex local needs and making village libraries a knowledge node that is relevant, responsive, and adaptive to the needs of local communities.

However, this village library also has challenges such as limited human resources, collections and facilities, budgets, and gaps in information technology infrastructure. Then it can be overcome with strengthening strategies such as collaboration between the government and the community, the application of digital technology, the implementation of literacy and social empowerment programs, as well as improving access and quality of services for users.

4.1. Implications

Practically, the findings of this study imply that village library managers need to develop services based on community needs, integrate digital literacy contextually and build collaboration with various local actors as a strategy to strengthen the social function of libraries. In terms of policy, village and local governments need to place village libraries as a strategic part of knowledge-based development planning through regulatory support, sustainable funding, and systematic technical assistance.

Theoretically, this research contributes to the development of library and information science studies by reconstructing village libraries within the framework of knowledge nodes, which emphasizes the integration between literacy, information connectivity, and social empowerment in the context of globalization. Thus, the transformation of village libraries cannot be reduced to the aspect of digitalization alone, but must be understood as a multidimensional process oriented towards the development of knowledge-based communities. Further research is suggested to test a more inclusive, participatory, and sustainable model of village library development to strengthen its strategic role in village development in Indonesia.

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Authors' Contributions

Ariska Idamayanti: Conceptualization; Ideas; formulation or evolution of overarching research goals and aims; Methodology; Data collection; Data analysis; Writing – original draft preparation; Writing – review and editing; Visualization; Supervision; Providing resources.

Conflict of Interests

We state that there are no known conflicts of interest linked with this publication, and that there has been no significant financial assistance for this work that could have influenced its outcome.

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