

## Examining Quality and Quantity of Literary Works Based on Indonesian Government's Literary Development Policy

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### ABSTRACT

Literary works are the identity of a nation, including Indonesian literary works. Indonesia, with its diverse culture, has created many literary works that are already global, and are born from regional writers and progressively become widespread in the world of literature. This article examines how the effects of Indonesian government's literary development influence the quality and quantity of literary works. Through qualitative method, this paper analyzes that the government's policy plays an important role because it contains plans that are arranged and realized by the experts for the important benefit of society. It may also improve the quality and quantity of literary works from authors' and publishers' sides. In conclusion, such policy should be pushed forward to build an awareness of the cultural forms and to preserve Indonesian culture to the international scope.

**Keywords:** Indonesian government, literary development policy, literary works.

### ABSTRAK

Karya sastra merupakan identitas suatu bangsa, termasuk karya sastra Indonesia. Indonesia dengan budayanya yang beragam telah melahirkan banyak karya sastra yang sudah mendunia, lahir dari para pengarang daerah dan semakin meluas dalam dunia sastra. Artikel ini mengkaji bagaimana pengaruh perkembangan sastra pemerintah Indonesia terhadap kualitas dan kuantitas karya sastra. Melalui metode kualitatif, tulisan ini menganalisis bahwa kebijakan pemerintah memegang peranan penting karena memuat rencana-rencana yang disusun dan diwujudkan oleh para ahli untuk kepentingan masyarakat. Kebijakan tersebut juga dapat meningkatkan kualitas dan kuantitas karya sastra dari sisi pengarang dan penerbit. Sebagai kesimpulan, kebijakan tersebut perlu terus didorong untuk membangun kesadaran akan bentuk-bentuk budaya dan melestarikan budaya Indonesia di kancah internasional.

**Kata-kata Kunci:** karya sastra, kebijakan pengembangan sastra, pemerintah Indonesia.

### Introduction

The development of literary works cannot be separated from the active role of the government as a policy maker. Public policy encompasses everything the government chooses to do or not to do, including literary policy, literacy-based curricula, and educational programs. Policies formulated by the government influence the literacy ecosystem structurally through the provision of resources, regulatory frameworks, and educational institutions. Policy does not emerge in isolation; it is directly shaped by broader social dynamics. Indeed, it also walks together with literature as an expression of the collective consciousness of society in

responding to social, cultural, and political realities. Literature does not merely exist and evolve due to policy support, but also because of social familiarization and the public's response to the surrounding socio-cultural conditions.

A policy is a set of strategies directed to understand and solve certain issues that exist in society (Isabella et al., 2023; Rochmah et al. 2021; Hasani, 2024). It logically controls the problem and the development, and certainly this thing has been observed by the experts with the full awareness of the effects. Policy is the series of actions that have a point to understand the important thing of the society that is created by a group or individuals, the government, and anyone else who has an authority (Isabella et al., 2023; Rochmah et al. 2021; Hasani, 2024; (Yeter et al., 2024; Zhang et al., 2024). It also pushes the people to be a center of the policy, in order to prosper and control all kinds of problems which have been done.

Policy is not about the commercial or cover that progressively will bring a flaw, for example corruption in it. Certainly, trial and error is evident because such realization will increase a lot of controversy and experience many kinds of obstacles. In matter of development, such policy can promote education and social development in order to improve a knowledge in order to combine with people's quality of life and social reality. This aspect includes Indonesian government's literary development policy that develops to inspire the decisions of the government when dealing with issues that are essential for the society (Isabella et al., 2023; Rochmah et al. 2021; Roziqin et al., 2021; Yeter et al., 2024; Zhang et al., 2024).

Policy is not only about development but can be about language and literature that has been developed in the society. Language rules have the goal to control how languages are used in society. Language be as a communication tool and more than just an interaction (Chen et al., 2021; Hamdani et al., 2023; Raharjo & Winarko, 2021). This policy of language can influence which languages are learned in schools, used in official government communications, and promoted in the media public spaces.

Some countries have declared national language as their own national heritage. For example, France has declare French as the sole official language through Article two of its Constitution and further enforces it through the *Toubon* Law, which mandate the use of French in official documents, media, and education (Yeter et al., 2024; Zhang et al., 2024). In China, Mandarin or *Putonghua* has been established as the national standard through the Law on the Standard Spoken and Written Chinese Language, the purpose of this statement is to aim at promoting national unity across diverse linguistic group.

Languages at risks of disappearance can be protected and promoted through the application of policy. The policies of literary development certainly have been created by the Indonesian government, in order to preserve and develop the culture,

and also introduce it into the international scope. Governments regularly create the regulation of literary works both in senses of its quantity and quality (Chen et al., 2021; Hamdani et al., 2023; Raharjo & Winarko, 2021). For example, displays of specific books, journals, or works of literature. Many countries have a policy in place to promote literacy as a part of their cultural character, such as support for writers, book publishers, and national literature awards. For example, United Kingdom has the Arts Council England and Booker Prize, Canada has Canada Council for the Arts and Governor General's Literary Award, France has Prix Goncourt, India has National Book Trust and Sahitya Akademi award, South Korea has Korean Literature Translation Institute and Yi Sang Literature Award, and Nigeria has Nigeria Prize for Literature.

By pushing policy in education, it can additionally impact how language and literature are learned in schools, which influences students views of their language and the culture (Chen et al., 2021; Hamdani et al., 2023; Masek et al., 2021; Raharjo & Winarko, 2021). The role of government is very important because they are the center of the society and have authority over the culture of the nation. The main thing to increase and preserve literature in Indonesia is by taking concrete steps, for example providing financial assistance to literary communities in many places of regions (Kartorningsih et al., 2024; Kemdikbud, 2023; Raharjo & Winarko, 2021). Certainly, these actions are needed in order to explain the literature of Indonesia clearly. On the other hand, there are still many kinds of literary writers who have a lack of financial support in order to increase and develop their works. Communities of literature have an important role as the place of connection between literary writers and governments, in order to build the development of literary works in Indonesia.

Literature and language have an important role as the essentials of Indonesia. In the beginning of Indonesia's creation, Indonesia was a nation that has many kinds of literary works from various regions that are created in local and national language. The diversity of Indonesia has to be preserved because it can be the important identity of the nation (Kartorningsih et al., 2024; Kemdikbud, 2023; Raharjo & Winarko, 2021). This is in line with the findings of Wahyu Hoerudin (2020), who assert that language development must be integrated into the educational curriculum to maintain national cohesion and inclusivity. The variety of local languages and literature represents not only regional uniqueness but also contribute to the national identity as a multicultural state. In the Indonesian Constitution chapter 6 verse 1, it says that the development of Indonesian language is done by the Indonesians, such as 1. to determine the position and function of Indonesian as the national language and official language of the country; and 2. to improve the function of Indonesian as an international language. These points are echoed with the research by Sudaryanto (2021), who found that efforts to globalize the

Indonesian language gave led to improvement in lexical enrichment, dictionary compilation, and international promotion through embassies and cultural exchange programs.

The development of the government of Indonesia's policy will give many kinds of struggles that must be faced. In some locations, a lack of facilities makes it challenging for the government to carry out and manage policy. The government develops policy that recognize the particular requirements of each region, which can be a difficult task, especially when resources are limited (Kartiningsih et al., 2024; Pitrianti et al., 2023; Roziqin et al., 2021). The literary works of Indonesia experience an increase in the quality when the Indonesian language becomes an international language. There are many kinds of literary works that are labeled as best sellers, such as *Bumi Manusia* from Pramoedya Ananta Toer that was released in 1980 and has been translated into many kinds of language.

In this article, the writers discuss about the quality and quantity of Indonesian literary works and how Indonesian government's literary development policy impacts as such. It is clear that such policy should be done continuously, making it more accessible to both authors and publishers. Government should build better freedom to all aspects in literary works, including to give greater chances for many aspects to grow especially the local literature (Kartiningsih et al., 2024; Pitrianti et al., 2023; Roziqin et al., 2021). Moreover, such policy can also be a push for better culture of Indonesia. The spirit of nationalism can also be built by putting forward any issue to be upheaved by literary writers and their works.

Various previous studies have highlighted the importance of government policies in supporting the national literary ecosystem. The first study is written by Maria Löfgren and Per-Olof Erixon in 2022 entitled *Literature – a high risk implementation route to literacy?*. This article emphasized on how Swedish government consider that it is important for early age learners to study more about literature (Löfgren & Erixon, 2022). This writing has similarity in underlining literature and literacy compared to current research. The difference lies on the object as the previous on underscores the Swedish case study while the latter puts focus on case of Indonesia. The second research is done by John Westall and Amy Cummings in 2023 entitled *The Effects of Early Literacy Policies on Student Achievement*. This study resulted to how early literacy policy improves elementary students' reading achievement (Westall & Cummings, 2023). This study has similar focus on literature and literacy compared to current study, while the difference lies on the object of research. The former analyzed literacy in United States of America while the latter pays more attention to case of Indonesia. The third writing is composed by Margaret K. Merga in 2022 entitled *The role of the library within school-level literacy policies and plans in Australia and the United Kingdom*. This study analyzes the usage of documentation regarding library policy in Australia and United

Kingdom (Merga, 2022). This study has similar focus on literacy compared to current study, while the difference is in the object of research. The former analyzed literacy in Australia and United Kingdom while the latter pays more attention to case of Indonesia.

From the three previous studies above, this study finds its novelty regarding the research gaps being found. The novelty of this study lies in its approach that directly links government policies with the quality and quantity of contemporary literary works produced by local communities and writers. This research offers a bottom-up perspective by examining how government policies are received and adapted by literacy practitioners. The study addresses a gap in the literature, which has thus far been limited in exploring the dynamics between the government as policy-maker, cultural actors, and the literary cultural products themselves.

## **Method**

This article uses a qualitative descriptive research method, which means analyzing literary policy, development, and the impact of literary works. For the data collection technique, the initial aspect is to review the literary development policy and then analyze academic articles and cases that discuss more about the policy. This article also looks for literary works that have changed after the creation of the policy regulations. By indicating content analysis as technique of data analysis, this paper would like to understand the context in social society especially in literary works. It is also done to give spotlight to described phenomena of literary development and finding meanings from a certain point of view, especially within senses of education and culture.

## **Findings And Discussion**

Literature development of Indonesia progressively increases when the Indonesian language becomes an international language. In the initial creation of it, there are still many kinds of evaluation in order to preserve the language. Literary works also become the one important role as the learning and giving the information. Many literary works function as historical records. Writers describe significant events, social situations, and cultural activities from their time. They also serve an important role in preserving a culture's identity and informing people about their history. Literature has the ability to inspire thought, explore new ideas, and understand complicated human situations. Reading literature even also allows children to increase their vocabulary, develop a sense of style, and improve their language skills (Alam et al., 2023; Löfgren & Erixon, 2022; Trihastuti, 2023).

Literary works, with their richness and variety of language, can be a powerful tool to increase literacy. This thing can be an obstacle and an opportunity for the Indonesian government because they must control the education of literature

and language for the students in Indonesia. One of the most challenging issues for the government is about inviting the children to start reading literary works at school. This issue has been told by Taufiq Ismail, a senior literature-writer from Indonesia. He starts to compare the interest of the Indonesia Senior High School Students with the students from other nations (Alam et al., 2023; Latifah, 2017). Based on the article, Taufiq Ismail says that the interest in reading in the United States is about 32 books in three years, Japan and Swiss is about 15 books, and Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, and Brunei are about 5 to 7 books in 3 years. This data is certainly worrying for Indonesia. According to the Organization for Economic and Development, in the program of International Student for Assessment (PISA), in 2019, from 65 countries in the world, Indonesia in the 57th rank (Latifah, 2017).

The above data underlines that literacy is needed as a focus in literary development policy; by enhancing literacy, education of cultural senses can be improved as well. It is because the main reason of the low points of literacy in Indonesia is not about the laziness in reading, but how such reading is not best embraced and applied in every day. In many points, even literature is merely used as entertainment, yet it is full of life lesson. Youngsters today, and even old people, tend to consume more rather than produce more (Alam et al., 2023; Pasopati et al., 2024; Wijaya et al., 2024). They live the life of “scrolling” social media, making them dictated by the small monitor of smartphones. They keep consuming but never would like to understand the deep points of literacy, especially those contained in written literary works. Consequently, people will only see literature as petty aspects, yet it is so rich that contains prose, poetry, and even drama that may involve greater aspects of moral messages as well.

The Indonesian government then created *Satgas Literasi Sekolah* in order to answering the issues of lack reading in Indonesia. This group is led by one lecturer of Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Pangestu Wiedarti, (Latifah, 2017). This group is tasked with improving literacy in school and certainly in the Indonesian community. This group, which was formed in 2016, has 30 members, and most of them are employees from the Ministry of Education and Culture. The purpose of this group is essentially to make schools as a community or organization in which there is learning about literacy culture and the development of literary works (Alam et al., 2023; Pasopati et al., 2024; Wijaya et al., 2024). Literature itself must be trained from the start at the school level. These things increase the spirit of responsibility for the results of Indonesian culture.

In 2021, the Minister of Education created a new curriculum, namely MBKM, which stands for Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka. This curriculum provides a new atmosphere for the world of education, both in literature and Indonesian. This can be learned by focusing on the development of soft skills and hard skills in

students (Löfgren & Erixon, 2022; Pasopati et al., 2024; Virginia Nona et al. 2023; Wijaya et al., 2024). The greater points of MBKM policy would like to provide students opportunity in their learning experiences. This has the goal to more effectively prepare students for a changing world by providing skills essential to modern independence in learning. It allows people to apply their knowledge in real-world situations and build a wider skill set (Mourtzis et al., 2022; Pasopati et al., 2024; Virginia Nona et al. 2023). This program also promotes collaborative learning, allowing students to choose courses from multiple faculties or universities. This increases their knowledge base and improves their capacity to think critically and create a more complete awareness of the world, providing them with the abilities necessary to innovate and solve issues in a variety of professions.

Such policy of MBKM is not far from literacy, because literacy has an important role in developing a nation (Latifah, 2017; Pasopati et al., 2024; Virginia Nona et al. 2023). Literacy is a person's ability to understand the situation and what is read and what is written, especially in the Indonesian cultural senses. The regulation of the government even states that learning Indonesian language increases the positive attitude of the community to have awareness, pride, and loyalty to speaking Indonesian language. This policy shows the role of the world of education is very important, because there are so many foreign cultures that are against this nation's culture and may change the Indonesian future. Many people start using other national languages than Indonesian as everyday languages, or even this new language is mixed with the existing Indonesian language (Latifah, 2017; Pasopati et al., 2024; Virginia Nona et al. 2023). By using the world of education, it is hoped that the identity of this nation will not slowly disappear because of foreign culture. The existence of training and socialization of Indonesian language is also the goal of this regulation. Indonesia, which has many kinds of tribes, races and cultures, is still experiencing a crisis of awareness of regional languages. It is because many younger generations have forgotten and are not aware of their regional languages.

Moreover, Indonesian government has taken some policies regarding some issues. One point is about the development of the quality of literature in Indonesia. The quality of literature in Indonesia has increased. Many new writers are known even in the international scope. Certainly, this indicates that the quality of literature in Indonesia cannot be underestimated so easily (Latifah, 2017; Pasopati et al., 2024; Virginia Nona et al. 2023). Many writers are born, even senior writers whose works still exist in the world today, such as Pramoedya Ananta Toer with his work entitled *Bumi Manusia*. The fame of this work cannot be separated from the use of deep meaning and the role of the Indonesian language.

As time goes by, the quality of literary works is increasingly developing. Andrea Hirata with his novel, *Laskar Pelangi* brought and made the work a ticket to

go to a wider realm, namely international. This literary work won many international awards in 2013 in the general fiction category in Germany, at the New York Book Festival, and won first place at Buchawards 2013. It is proven that Indonesian literature is not stagnant, but moving forward in the senses of quality and quantity (Kartiningasih et al., 2024; Kemdikbud, 2023; Raharjo & Winarko, 2021). The quality can be seen in how diverse the themes of the literary works are. It ranges from modern to local, children to adults, and even in the aspects of transmedialities. Then, with the adoption of Indonesian as an international language by UNESCO in 2023, it gives a new color to the quality of Indonesian literary works. World peace is not only through economics and politics, but there is a role of language that supports this success. This thing gives UNESCO confidence in upheaving the importance of language.

The success of Indonesian writers proves that authors are main standpoint of literary development. However, there are so many writers from the less fortunate and need assistance in the form of adequate finances and facilities. The community is the main forum for the preservation and development of Indonesian literary works (Kartiningasih et al., 2024; Kemdikbud, 2023; Raharjo & Winarko, 2021). The community is also a bond between writers and the government and it should always be. Awareness of Indonesian culture in the form of literary works and awareness of its development is very important to be researched and studied because even though there are so many foreign cultures that against Indonesia. Nonetheless, there are still many writers who are ready to protect and remain with Indonesian culture to their respective regional cultures.

Another point is about quantity of Indonesian literary works. A good quality of Indonesian literary works has an impact on quantity. When literary works have a high quality, they can motivate more writers to look for careers in literature. The writer is more likely to start writing, in order to increase the quantity of literary works. Quality literature attracts the attention in order to strengthen the literary community in Indonesia. Culture and literature helps in the expansion of the literary market by attracting foreign publishers, readers, and literary festivals worldwide (Akpa et al., 2021; Kartiningasih et al., 2024; Raharjo & Winarko, 2021). The quality of Indonesian literary works influences the country's cultural narrative, preserves local stories, and expresses the specifics of Indonesian culture. The local tradition naturally increases the quantity of writing developed, as more individuals find themselves motivated to write and participate in the moving forward cultural conversation. With the many awards that are received by writers, it will provide its benefits for writers in the financial aspect like the literary work of the novel *Bumi Manusia* and *Laskar Pelangi*.

Looking to senses of quantity in literary development policy is also examining the impacts of glocalization today. Today, more writings are coming but



not with the same traditional patterns of literature. More literature is coming by accentuating ideas of everyday life by giving spotlight to experience. This is also accompanied by the massive stream of globalization in which being global is also going local as well (Alam et al., 2023; Pitrianti et al., 2023; Westall & Cummings, 2023). The more local aspects are dug and spread, the more its senses are reliable in global conditions. By stating this, locality is also more adapted to industrial sense especially through literary development policy. Barriers in language are not static no more since locality can always be bridged and upheaved by the stories in literature alongside various adaptations within.

The senses of quantity in literary development policy is also closely related with the ideas between nature and nurture in writing. Today, nature in writing may be natural, but studying more is more pushed so that each writer can gain more potentials from other aspects. The more authors having dialogues with their surroundings, the more literature is produced and the more quantity is existent (Isabella et al., 2023; Rochmah et al. 2021; Cordova Jr et al., 2024). It is also supported by technological advancement that enables more people to get involved in literature writing, making more quantities improved as well.

By stating the nurture in literature, the quantity can also get in line with its quality. There is no more understatement saying that quantity is lower than quality. Quantity should always come up with quality as shown today. Indeed, a lot of biases happen today but still more ideas should always mean more products as well (Isabella et al., 2023; Rochmah et al. 2021; Cordova Jr et al., 2024). The causes of this idea is clear; conditions of literary in Indonesia is colored by three main aspects from social to cultural aspects.

The first one is that so many local literary events are held to appreciate literature. People are more pushed to know more about literature. Ubud Literary Festival and Borobudur Writers and Cultural Festivals are two important events that uplift the senses of locality to global senses (Cordova Jr et al., 2024; Isabella et al., 2023; Merga, 2022; Rochmah et al. 2021). The purpose is also clear; making literary and culture widespread not only to academicians but also to common people as well. The second is that local and indie publishers are coming as well. Instagram and X become two main sources to widespread the ideas of local and indie publishers. People even do not have to go to big publishing to publish their works. They can do it individually or pay some money to gain rights out of it. People are more eased to publish and let other people read their writings which mean that quantity is also improved alongside its quality as well (Akpa et al., 2021; Chen et al., 2021; Hamdani et al., 2023; Raharjo & Winarko, 2021). The third is the ideas of everyday themed writings flourished today. Some themes may still exist such as romance, but its accentuations are different. Authors are getting more open and

creative to share their ideas. Many literatures even always push forward the idea of everydayness because it is a good medium to send message throughout the world.

## Conclusion

Literary development policy is critical in creating a helpful environment to the production of literature. Governments can improve the quality of literary works by investing in education and encouraging literary programs that explore diverse themes with different cultural identities. Then, the number of literary works can be increased with government assistance in the form of subsidies, publishing projects, and literary works platforms that encourage younger authors. When the government actively participates in the development of literary policies, literature survives as a means of cultural expression and knowledge sharing. Strong literary development plans help to preserve a country's past, promote education, and educate people to think critically about the world around them. Moreover, this policy provides an overview of the quality of Indonesian literary works so that they can be glanced at by foreign researchers and readers in various parts of the world. It is especially to improve both quantity and quality of Indonesian literary works within senses of glocalization and globalization in advance.

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