

The Relation between Availability of New Collections and Users Motivation to Read: Correlation Study at the Library Unit of the Governance Institute of Home Affairs Jatinangor



Hubungan Ketersediaan Koleksi Baru Dengan Motivasi Baca Pemustaka: Studi Korelasi di Unit Perpustakaan Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri Jatinangor

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Abstract

Background: Library as information providers needs to expand their collections in order to maintain the novelty of information used by users. The Library Unit of IPDN carries out collection development in the form of print and digital copy every year, but due to the limited space of the library, new collections cannot be displayed and stored back in the warehouse after processing, so that new information takes longer to be obtained by the users even though there are more new printed collections available than the digital ones. **Purpose:** To find the relationship between the availability of new collections and users' reading motivation. **Method:** This study uses quantitative methods with probability sampling technique, namely simple random sampling. The calculation is conducted by using Slovin formula with an error rate of 5% so as to produce 249 respondents. All instruments are declared valid based on the calculation of the Pearson Product Moment formula using a significance value of 5%. It is also declared reliable based on the calculation of the Cronbach Alpha formula. Meanwhile, the correlation test is conducted by using the Spearman-Rank formula. **Result:** The study shows several findings, such as: a) the new collection has an important value for the users with a score of 0.384 and is in the low proximity level; b) new collection relates to information enlargement. The result shows that it is in the medium proximity level with a value of 0.441; c) the relationship between the use of new collections and the expectations of collection development is in the medium category with a coefficient of 0.428; d) the relationship between the availability of new collections and reading motivation has a coefficient value of 0.513 and has a moderate proximity level. **Conclusion:** New collections can increase users' knowledge thus the collections are valuable. When users' information needs are fulfilled, users will have more expectations towards the collection development of the library. Therefore, the availability of new collections is related to users' reading motivation.

Keywords: Reading Motivation; Collection Development; New Collection

Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Perpustakaan sebagai penyedia informasi perlu melakukan pengembangan koleksi untuk menjaga kebaruan informasi yang digunakan oleh pemustaka. Unit Perpustakaan IPDN melakukan pengembangan koleksi baik berupa cetak maupun digital di setiap tahun, namun karena keterbatasan area perpustakaan, koleksi baru belum bisa dilayankan dan disimpan kembali ke gudang setelah proses pengolahan, sehingga informasi baru sampai lebih lama padahal koleksi cetak baru tersedia lebih banyak dari pada koleksi digital. **Tujuan:** Mengetahui hubungan antara ketersediaan koleksi baru dengan motivasi baca pemustaka. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan teknik *probability sampling* yaitu *simple random sampling*. Perhitungan menggunakan rumus Slovin dengan taraf kesalahan 5% sehingga menghasilkan 249 responden. Semua instrument dinyatakan valid dengan perhitungan rumus *Pearson Product Moment* menggunakan nilai signifikansi 5%. Dinyatakan realibel berdasarkan perhitungan rumus *Cronbach Alpha*. Uji korelasi menggunakan rumus *Spearman-Rank*. **Hasil:** a) Koleksi baru bernilai penting bagi pemustaka dengan nilai sebesar 0,384 dan berada keamatan rendah; b) Koleksi baru berhubungan dengan penambahan informasi. Keamatan hubungan bernilai 0,441 berada dalam kategori sedang; c) Hubungan penggunaan koleksi baru dengan ekspektasi pengembangan koleksi berada dalam kategori sedang dengan koefisiensi 0,428; d) Terdapat hubungan bernilai koefisiensi 0,513 dengan keamatan sedang antara ketersediaan koleksi baru dan motivasi baca. **Kesimpulan:** Koleksi baru dapat menambah informasi pemustaka sehingga koleksi tersebut bernilai. Ketika kebutuhan

informasi terpenuhi, maka pemustaka akan berekspektasi lebih kepada pengembangan koleksi. Ketersediaan koleksi baru berhubungan dengan motivasi baca pemustaka.

Kata kunci: Motivasi Baca; Pengembangan Koleksi; Koleksi Baru

I. INTRODUCTION

Background. Information develops dynamically. This urges library as information provider to develop information, whether in print, recorded, or digital collections, in order to survive in the information disruption era. One of the solutions for a library to keep up with the times is to keep developing its services. The organization of the library is regulated in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 2007 Article 14 paragraph 3 which states that every library develops library services in accordance with the progress of information and communication technology. Paragraph 4 emphasizes that library services development can be adjusted to the needs of users through library resources. One way to meet the needs of users is by developing the collection.

According to Hartono in his book entitled 'School Library Management: Towards a Modern and Professional Library', collection development is a process that includes selecting, ordering, and receiving library collections obtained through donations, exchanges, and purchases to meet user needs appropriately and economically (Hartono, 2016). Another opinion was stated by Evans that collection development is a series of activities to bring together users with the required sources of information starting from making policies regarding collection development, selecting the appropriate collections, maintaining and promoting, weeding, and evaluating the usability of the collection (Rahmah & Makmur, 2015).

Rodin suggests that collection development is a process that aims to bring together the users' needs of information with the information sources within a library scope (Rodin, 2018). The stages of collection development proposed by Edward Evans are starting with an analysis of user needs to determine the information needs which is carried out formally or informally. The second stage is to make a collection development policy related to the criteria for developed library materials, budget, and consideration of a collection being developed. After the collection development policy has been settled, the next activity is to select library materials to be developed. The fourth stage is the acquisition or procurement process which can be obtained through purchases, donations, and the exchange of collections between libraries. After the collection is available, the librarian performs *weeding*. This activity is carried out by withdrawing collections that are no longer relevant and replacing them with new collections that are more relevant. The last stage is evaluation. Evaluation is conducted to compare the condition of the library before and after the development of the collection. Evaluation activity is carried out as consideration for further collection development (Hermawan, 2021). Collection development is a series of processes to provide information sources that have been adapted to users' needs. The processes start from analyzing user needs, making policies for selection, implementing selection, procurement, weeding, and evaluating the implementation of collection development.

Regulation regarding collection development is stated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 2007 on Library, Article 12 Paragraphs (1) and (2). Paragraph (1) stated that the cycle of library collection must be selected, processed, stored, served, and developed. Furthermore, paragraph (2) explains that the development of library collections is carried out in accordance with Library National Standard according to the type of each library (Law Number 43 of 2007 on Library, 2007). The Library of Governance Institute of Home Affairs (IPDN) is a type of university library. Therefore,

the standard used refers to the Regulation of the Head of the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2017 on National Standards for Higher Education Libraries. The regulation states that library collections consist of non-fiction and fiction collections. The fiction collections can be in the form of written works, printed works, digital collections, and recorded works. Whereas, the non-fiction collections can be in the form of compulsory subject books, public readings, references, periodical publications, local contents, research reports, and grey literature. In addition, the regulation also determines the amount for each form of collection. First, there must be at least 3 compulsory books per course. Second, the number of enrichment books is 2 times the number of compulsory books. Third, every study program must subscribe to at least 2 scientific journals and 1 scientific magazine. Last, the collection of electronic sources and local contents can be adjusted to the needs. The collection must be added continuously so that the novelty of the information is maintained. Referring to the same regulation, the collection development is carried out every year with the addition of collections of at least 3% of the total collections (Decree of the Director of National Library Number 13 of 2017 on National Standards of College Libraries, 2017).

IPDN Jatinangor Library has implemented the regulation to develop its collections. In 2021, collection development is focused on developing digital libraries and digital book collections. It was done under consideration that in 2019 the library has received book donations from the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia as many as 2,500 titles with 4 copies for each title. Until August 16, 2021, the collection processing and development section of IPDN Jatinangor Library has processed 6,067 copies which were ready to be displayed. Meanwhile, based on data on June 9, 2021, the collection of e-books at Digilib Praja has reached 1,208 copies sourced from donations. A new collection contains new information that is valuable and can be utilized by users. This new information motivates users to use the library's collections.

The author applies the expectancy theory of Victor H. Vroom (1964) to measure the relations between the availability of new collections and users' reading motivation. This theory suggests that people are influenced by the results of their actions when they do something. The theory is based on: 1) the ability to combine (*Valance*); 2) *Instrumentality*; 3) *Expectancy* (Uno, 2011). *Valance* is how important someone in judging something. *Instrumentality* is how the value of a thing relates to the result. *Expectancy* is how much someone's expectations on something (Surbakti, 2014). The author chose Expectancy Theory to be applied as an indicator because, in addition to measuring motivation, it can also measure expectations for collection development. The three points mentioned are applied as indicators in this study. *Valance* is used as an indicator to know the value of new collections for users. *Instrumentality* is used to find out how users obtained new information from new collections. *Expectancy* in this study is related to expectations regarding with continuous collection development. Users have expectations when they come to the library such as obtaining the information they need. Libraries can fulfill these expectations by developing collections so that information develops and complements each other. This will make users satisfied and will motivate them to continue using library services.

Problems. The author raised the issue of new collection services at IPDN Jatinangor Library. Once the collections are prepared, they can be directly presented and promoted to users. The display of one copy of each new collection on the shelves can make it easier for users to notice and search for the collection. Unfortunately, due to limited bookshelves and small library areas, several new printed collections can not be displayed. As a result, these collections are stored in a warehouse even though the number of new collections in print is more than the digital collections. This research hypothesizes that a new collection can give more information to users so that the collection can be valuable. When the need for information is met, then users will expect more on the collection's

development. Therefore, the availability of new collections is related to users' motivation to read.

Previous Literature Review. There has been several studies that discussed the motivation of reading. The first research was done by Rusmawati and Qudsyi who found that there was a relation between social support and the motivation to read (Rusmawati & Qudsyi, 2018). However, Rusmawati's opinion was refuted by another research that suggested that intrinsic motivation had the greatest influence (Han, 2021). Another study conducted by Putra on reading motivation stated that a program was needed to increase reading motivation (Putra et al., 2020). After conducting a program to increase reading motivation, it is expected that the feedback from the program has a significant effect on increasing reading motivation (Yulia & Kisriyani, 2019). Based on the collection development perspective, adding comics as a new method succeeded in increasing the reading motivation of seventh grade students of SMPN 2 Sumenep (Maghfirah & Herowati, 2017). Research at Ubudiyah Library showed that print collections can meet student needs better than digital collections. It is because the digital collection is only in the form of a thesis (Harist, 2018). The library's ability to provide fast service can increase reading motivation (Susilowati, 2016). Research done by Sulfemi and Luthgianti found out that there was a relationship between the quality of library services and students' reading motivation at MAN 2 Bogor (Sulfemi & Luthfianti, 2019). Collection development can be carried out using the desiderata or request method by considering personal preference in order to increase users' motivation to read. However, the same study pointed out that users expected a recommendation from someone they considered an expert, such as in the relation of students and teachers (Schreuder & Savitz, 2020). Schreuder's opinion was then refuted by a research stated that personal preference will not have as much influence as the value of the collection on users' reading motivation (Wiggins, 2021). Based on library's program, research by Hanna, Milwan and Herianti showed that the application of 40 minutes with parents/ guardians (Sang Penjemput) is effective in improving the reading habits and building a reading culture in students (Hanna et al., 2021).

State of The Art. There have been several studies on reading motivation which resulted in a relationship between the way librarians develop services and collections with users' reading motivation. This study uses the Expectancy Theory from Victor H. Vroom (1964), with a focus on the motivation theory. This theory explained that people are influenced by the results of their actions when they do something. This theory is based on: 1) the ability to combine (Valance); 2) Instrumentality; 3) Expectancy (Uno, 2011). *Valance* is how important someone in judging something. *Instrumentality* is how the value of a thing relates to the result. Expectancy is how much someone's expectations on something (Surbakti, 2014).

Purpose. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between the availability of new collections and users' reading motivation.

II. METHOD

The method used in this study is the quantitative method. This method is used to measure the relation between two or more variables by applying a correlation approach. In addition, the author wants to get a simple and not too deep data regarding with the relationship between the availability of new collections and reading motivation. The author uses Slovin formula to measure the minimum sample that estimates the proportion in one study. The Slovin formula is a simplified form of the Cochran formula which is used to take samples from a limited population using simple random sampling technique. The population was taken from statistical data of visits to IPDN Library in

2020, which was 7,883 people, then divided by 12 so that the average visit was 657 people. The sample calculation is using Slovin formula as follow:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}, \quad (1)$$

It has an error rate of 5%, so that the result is 249 samples. The technique used is probability sampling, specifically simple random sampling. The author chose this technique to carry out the population sampling randomly regardless of strata. The form of the questionnaire distributed to the sample is in the form of likert with a score of 5 = Strongly Agree, 4 = Agree, 3 = Neutral, 2 = Disagree and 1 = Strongly Disagree. The questionnaire was distributed through Google Form. The distribution was carried out for two weeks. As a result, the author got 249 respondents. The respondents were 85.1% students or Praja, 10% IPDN alumni or *Purna Praja* and 4.8% from IPDN academic staffs. A total of 89.6% respondents were female, while 10.4% of respondents were male. The questionnaire contains 6 statements in each sub-variable. The individual scores for each sub-variable were divided into 3 categories, namely low, moderate, and high. The low category is in the 6-14 score interval, the moderate category is in the 14-22 score interval, and the high category is in the 22-30 score interval. After being analyzed with descriptive statistics, the research findings will be analyzed using inferential statistics to see the relationship between variables. To check the validity of each instrument, the author applied Pearson Product Moment formula as follow:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n\sum xy - \sum x \cdot \sum y}{\sqrt{n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2 \cdot n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2}} \quad (2)$$

An instrument is said to be valid if $r_{\text{count}} > r_{\text{table}}$. Using a significance value of 5%, r_{table} for 249 samples is 0.138. Based on the calculation results using the SPSS version 23 application, all instruments have a value of more than 0.138, therefore all instruments are declared valid. To examine the reliability of each instrument, the author conducted a reliability test using the *Cronbach Alpha* formula as follow:

$$r_{11} = \left[\frac{k}{k-1} \right] \left[1 - \frac{\sum \sigma_b^2}{\sigma_1^2} \right] \quad (3)$$

An instrument is said to be reliable if the value of *Cronbach Alpha* > 0.6. Based on the calculation result using the same application, the score of *Cronbach Alpha* is 0.966. This means that the value of *Cronbach Alpha* > 0.6, therefore all instruments are declared reliable. The correlation test used in this study is *Spearman-Rank* since the data being tested is in ordinal form. In *Spearman-Rank* correlation test, if the significance is < 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between variables. On the other hand, if the significance is > 0.05, it means that there is no relationship between variables. The correlation test can also show whether the relation between variables is positive or negative. A guideline for research interpretation criteria is as follows:

Table 1.

Research Interpretation Criteria Guidelines

Coefficient Interval	Relationship Level
0.00 – 0.199	Very low
0.20 – 0.399	Low
0.40 – 0.599	Moderate

Source: Sugiyono, 2017

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The author analyzes the relation between the availability of new collections and users' reading motivation. In addition, the author performs an analysis on the value of collections' novelty for users as new collections can improve users' expectations for collection development.

The value of collections' novelty for the user. This sub-variable created to view valance. Valance is about how important the value of something to someone. Valance applied in this study refers to how important the collection's novelty to the users. Based on the questionnaire filled by each respondent, the following results were obtained:

Table 2.

Category_The Importance of New Collection

Valid	Frequency	Percent/%	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	5	2,0	2,0	2,0
High	244	98,0	98,0	100,0
Total	249	100,0	100,0	

Source: Research data processing in 2021

There are 244 (98%) respondents in the high category, while 5 (2%) respondents are in the low category, and none of the respondents are in the moderate category. These data indicate that most respondents consider the novelty of the collection is important. However, there are a small number of people who consider it less important. To see the relation between the novelty of the collection and its value for users, the Spearman-Rank technique is carried out to calculate. The result is presented as follows:

Table 2.

Correlation of New Collections and Its Values to Users

			TOTAL_X	TOTAL_X
Spearman's rho	The Collection's Novelty	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,384**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,000
		N	249	249
	Values for Users	Correlation Coefficient	,384**	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	.
		N	249	249

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Source: Research data processing in 2021

According to table 3., the significance value is 0.00. It means, $0,00 < 0,05$, there is a relation between the collections' novelty and its value for users. The correlation coefficient is positive, meaning that the relationship direction between the two variables is positive. The newer the collection owned by the library, the more valuable the collection is to the user. To see the proximity between variables, the value of the correlation coefficient is compared to the table of research interpretation criteria guidelines. It shows that the coefficient value of 0.384 is in the low relationship category level. However, there is still a definite relationship that leads to positive.

New Collection Increases Quantity of Information Obtained. This sub-variable is used to see instrumentality in motivation. Instrumentality is the belief in the work one has done with the achievements in the result. Instrumentality is intended to determine the relation between new collections and new information obtained by users.

After examining individual scores and dividing them into three categories, the following results are obtained:

Table 3

Category_Quantity of New Information

Valid	Frequency	Percent/%	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	5	2,0	2,0	2,0
Moderat	3	1,2	1,2	3,2
High	241	96,8	96,8	100,0
Total	249	100,0	100,0	

Source: Research data processing in 2021

There were 241 (96.8%) respondents in the high category. The moderate category got as many as 3 (1.2%) respondents, while 5 (2%) respondents were in the low category. Based on the result, it can be concluded that most respondents agree that new collection can provide them with new information. However, a small number of respondents feel that new collection has not been able to improve their knowledge. In order to see the relation between the existence of new collection and new information obtained, the correlation calculation is carried out using the *Spearman-Rank* technique as follows:

Table 4

Correlation between New Collections and New Information Obtained

			TOTAL_X	TOTAL_X
Spearman's rho	The Collection's Novelty	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,441**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,000
		N	249	249
	Information Obtained	Correlation Coefficient	,441**	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	.
		N	249	249

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Source: Research data processing in 2021

Table 5 shows that the significance value is 0.00. It means, $0.00 < 0.05$, there is a relation between the new collection and new information obtained. The correlation coefficient is positive. This means that the direction of the relation between the two variables is positive. When there is more of new collections in the library, the more users can obtain new information as well. The coefficient value for this sub-variable is 0.441. It means that the relation proximity is in moderate level.

Users' Expectations on Collection Development. This sub-variable is used to see *expectancy* in motivation. *Expectancy* is the belief that certain activities will bring expectation. The purpose of expectancy in this research is that with the existence of new collections in the library, the user might expect that there will be continuous collection development. The individual scores are divided into three categories. The results are as follows:

Table 5.

Category_Expectations

Valid	Frequency	Percent/%	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	6	2,4	2,4	2,4
Moderat	3	1,2	1,2	3,6
High	240	96,4	96,4	100,0
Total	249	100,0	100,0	

Source: Research data processing in 2021

From the table 6., it can be seen that a total of 240 (96.4%) respondents are in the high category. Moreover, there are 3 (1.2%) respondents in the moderate category, and 6 (2%) respondents in the low category. According to the results, it can be concluded that most of the users have an expectation of continuous collection development although a small number of users do not have expectations of new collection in the library. In order to see the relation between the novelty of the collection and users' expectations, the Spearman-Rank technique is carried out. The result is as follows:

Table 6

Correlation between Collections' Novelty and Expectations on Collection Development

			TOTAL_X	TOTAL_X
Spearman's rho	The Collection's Novelty	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,428**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,000
		N	249	249
	User Expectations	Correlation Coefficient	,428**	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	.
		N	249	249

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Source: Research data processing in 2021

According to the regulation, if the significance value is <0.005 , it means that there is a relationship between variables. The coefficient value is positive, thus the direction of the relationship between variables is positive. The more collections are used by user, the more they will expect continuous development of the collections. The coefficient value for this sub-variable is 0.428. According to the guidelines for research interpretation criteria, the number indicates moderate category of proximity. Specifically, it means that there is a positive relationship with a moderate relation category.

The Relation between Availability of New Collections and Users' Reading Motivation. After knowing the relation between variable X (novelty of collection) and 3 sub-variables Y (*valance, instrumentality, and expectancy*), this section will analyze the relation between variable X and variable Y (reading motivation). Before performing inferential statistical calculations, the author categorizes the data into 3 categories, namely low, moderate, and high:

Table 8.

Category_ Category_Reading Motivation

Valid	Frequency	Percent/%	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	5	2,0	2,0	2,0
High	244	98,0	98,0	100,0
Total	249	100,0	100,0	

Source: Research data processing in 2021

Based on the table above, it can be seen that 244 respondents (98%) are in the high category, while 5 respondents (2%) are in the low category. It means that most respondents agree that the availability of new collections contains a lot of new information for the development within or outside of the scientific field, as well as to increase reading motivation. Even so, there are a small number of respondents who think that new collection is unable to increase reading motivation.

To see the relation between new collection and reading motivation, the author applied Spearman-Rank technique and got the result as follows:

Table 9.

Correlation between The Availability of New Collection and Reading Motivation

			TOTAL_X	TOTAL_X
Spearman's rho	The Collection's Novelty	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,531**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,000
		N	249	249
	Users' Reading Motivation	Correlation Coefficient	,531**	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	.
		N	249	249

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Source: Research data processing in 2021

Table 9. shows that the significance value is 0.000, which means $0.000 < 0.005$. According to the guideline, if the significance value is <0.005 , it means that there is a relation between two variables. The coefficient is positive which means that there is a positive relationship between variables. The positive value means that the addition of new collections increases users' motivation to read. The coefficient value in the calculation between these variables is 0.513. Based on the guidelines for research interpretation criteria, the number conveys that the relation proximity is in moderate category. Therefore, there is a relationship between two variables going in positive direction in moderate category.

Discussion of The Research's Main Findings. The users consider that new collections have an important value. This research supports Wiggins' opinion stated that the value of collection will have a big influence on reading motivation (Wiggins, 2021). It is because users can get new information and will feel satisfied when they get it. The satisfaction feeling plays a part in increasing users' reading motivation. As stated by Han, intrinsic motivation such as satisfied feeling has a great effect (Han, 2021).

New collections are considered to have benefits, especially in developing new information within and outside of science field. Thus, the users expect a continuous collection development. In addition, the librarians' initiative and innovation in developing collections either conventionally (printed) or digitally can increase users' motivation to read. According to Rusmawati, reading motivation will appear along with social support (Rusmawati & Qudsyi, 2018). The collections development can be used as a form of social support in increasing reading motivation.

Reading motivation can increase along with the availability of new collections. The intrinsic and extrinsic factors are on the same level to encourage reading motivation. The sub-variable on the addition of new information and sub variable on expectation of collection development are both in a moderate category of relationship. The individual scores of each variable are in high category with a stable number of respondents.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that new collection increases most of users' reading motivation. The new collections displayed have an important value for users. The newer the collection, the more important it is to the users. This is because the collection has new information for most of the users. When there is more collection served, more information will be obtained by the users. The availability of new collections raises the expectations of most users towards collection development. The more collections served, the higher the expectations are regarding with the collection development. Since the X variable, namely the availability of new collections, relates to users' reading motivation, the author has several suggestions, such as adding shelves to serve new collections so that collections that have been through the processing process can be directly displayed. However, if it is not yet possible to add shelves, then weeding collection process should be optimized. Old collections should be replaced with new collections that are more recent. This can be done in order to avoid collections hoarding and serve collections according to the users needs of information. *Weeding* can be carried out using the CREW (*Continuous, Review, Evaluation, and Weeding*) method. Weeding process allows new collections to be displayed immediately and not stored for too long in the warehouse so that new information reaches the user immediately and the updated information is maintained.

Research Limitations. Research on the collections' novelty is not limited to one type of collection, but includes all types of collections stipulated in the Decree of the Director of National Library of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2017 on National Standards of College Libraries, namely written works, printed works, digital collections, record works, compulsory books, public readings, references, periodical publications, local contents, research reports and grey literatures.

The questionnaire was distributed from August 25-28, 2021 and managed to collect data as many as 249 respondents. Most of the respondents were Praja. There were also a small percentage of respondents came from the academic society, but there was no lecture taking part as a respondent. Based on the library visit data in 2020, there were only 234 visits from the academic society and lecturers, while Praja visited 7,577 times.

Future Work. The findings of this research are expected to expand research findings related to reading motivation. This research has contributed to the field of library science, especially studies related to information literacy and collection development. The author expected this research can be developed more widely, such as studying the motivation to read in a community concerning a book theme that is in high demand.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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