



Libraries and Research: A Study of the Availability of Library Collections

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui peran perpustakaan dalam proses penelitian tahun 2022 di UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta dan UNS. Hal ini dilihat dari seberapa besar ketersediaan koleksi dari seluruh referensi yang digunakan peneliti untuk penelitian dan daya dukung lainnya.. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode campuran kuantitatif- kualitatif (mixed method). Teknik pengumpulan data secara kuantitatif, menggunakan data primer yang mana merupakan hasil penelitian dosen dan jabatan fungsional tertentu dengan pengambilan sampel berdasarkan tabel Isaac dan Michael tingkat kesalahan 10% yaitu 27 di UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta dan 217 untuk penelitian UNS. Sedangkan untuk kualitatif dilakukan dengan observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Penelitian ini mendapatkan hasil bahwa Perpustakaan UIN Surakarta belum menjadi Perpustakaan Penelitian (Research Library). Hal ini didukung dari ketersediaan koleksi berupa buku untuk penelitian tahun 2022 sebesar 27%. Persentase ini tergolong rendah. Selain itu dari segi daya dukung perpustakaan terhadap penelitian belum banyak yang dilayankan. Selain itu didapatkan Perpustakaan UNS berperan terhadap penelitian dosen dan jabatan fungsioanal tertentu tahun 2022 sebesar 44% atau sedang. Peran tersebut didukung dengan adanya fasilitas-fasilitas yang berupa sarana prasarana dan juga pelatihan-pelatihan serta data-data penunjang. Dukungan perpustakaan terhadap penelitian dosen dan fungsional tertentu di UIN Raden Mas Said masih rendah baik dalam bentuk koleksi maupun layanan. Dukungan Perpustakaan UNS dalam penelitian tahun 2022 dikategorikan sedang baik dari segi layanan maupun koleksi.

Kata Kunci: dukungan koleksi; ketersediaan koleksi

Abstract

Abstract English version, written using Times New Roman-11, italic. The abstract contains This study aims to determine the role of libraries in the research process in 2022 at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta and UNS. This can be seen from the availability of collections from all references used by researchers for research and other supporting factors. This study uses a mixed quantitative-qualitative method. The quantitative data collection technique uses primary data which is the result of research by lecturers and certain functional positions with sampling based on the Isaac and Michael table with an error rate of 10%, namely 27 at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta and 217 for UNS research. While for qualitative research, observation, interviews and documentation are carried out. The study found that the library at UIN Surakarta has not yet functioned as a Research Library. This is indicated by the availability of book collections supporting research in 2022, which was only 27%, a relatively low percentage. Additionally, in terms of library support for research, many services have not yet been provided. Meanwhile, the UNS Library was found to have played a moderate role (44%) in supporting lecturers' research and specific functional positions in 2022. This role was supported by the availability of facilities, infrastructure, various training programs, and supporting data provided

by the library. Library support for lecturers' and specific functional positions' research at UIN Raden Mas Said remains low, both in terms of collections and services. Meanwhile, the support provided by the UNS Library for research in 2022 is categorized as moderate, both in terms of services and collections

Keywords: *references used; collection availability*

Introduction

Higher education institutions play a role in creating human resources that are creative and innovative. It is also hoped that higher education can produce competent graduates in their respective fields, as outlined in their study programs. Graduates of higher education are expected to be absorbed into the workforce and even create job opportunities, thereby benefiting society at large.

There are three pillars of education in higher education, namely education, research, and community service. These three pillars are commonly referred to as the tri dharma of higher education. The success of this tri dharma will determine the quality of both the educational institution and its graduates. Education, as the first pillar of the tri dharma, is a step to prepare prospective graduates through guidance, teaching, and/or training activities. The second pillar of the tri dharma of higher education is research. According to the Grand Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI), research is the activity of collecting, processing, analyzing, and presenting data systematically and objectively to solve problems or test hypotheses. The results of research can provide information and knowledge needed to solve problems and serve as a consideration in decision-making. Research is also beneficial for the development of programs and the interests of science.

Every lecturer in higher education has the obligation of teaching, research, and community service. A lecturer in one semester must fulfill the obligation of teaching a course with a minimum load of 12 credit hours. Another obligation as a lecturer is to carry out research and community service. Lecturers in higher education hold a functional position; in addition to lecturers, there are also other educational staff who hold "Jabatan Fungsional Tertentu" (JFT). The main tasks and functions of educational staff with certain

functional positions are to carry out their duties in the fields they are assigned. In addition, JFTs are also required to conduct research and produce scientific writings as one of the requirements in the "Penilaian Angka Kredit" (PAK) for promotion and rank increase.

The implementation of research activities, community service, and scientific publications greatly requires literature as a source of information used as a reference in writing research reports. (Hapsari, 2016) states that one of the needs of library users is information that is 'correct', which means it aligns with the users' needs and can be accounted for as a source of information in writing academic works. Libraries are one of the places that serve as a reference center for obtaining information sources and references in exploring research data. University libraries play a strategic role in supporting the tri dharma of higher education activities. The library, as the heart of the university, also functions as an agent for disseminating the scientific works of faculty and the entire academic community. Intellectual works, whether sourced from research results or other scientific works, represent the intellectual wealth of higher education that holds significant value.

According to (Lasa Hs, 2014), university libraries are an essential supporting component of higher education institutions that, together with other work units, play a role in achieving the vision, mission, goals, and objectives of their parent organization. Furthermore, Lasa explains the function of university libraries in research, stating that the research process will produce quality research if it is supported by quality information sources. (Nurma Harumiaty, 2014) stated that libraries and librarians play a role as navigation/guidance for the academic community in conducting scientific research.

It is necessary to have library services that support scientific activities, including: supporting infrastructure; collections; physical spaces (collaboration and individual spaces) as well as virtual spaces (repositories); training courses that support scientific research; and consultations in the form of librarians guiding the process of scientific research activities. Librarians are expected to be able to become 'Embedded Research Librarians' who also play an important role in achieving the desired goals (Nurma Harumiaty, 2014).

UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta and Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta are two public universities located in the Soloraya region (Surakarta and its surroundings). Both of these universities have library centers that provide various sources of information, both printed and digital. As a source of information, the library center must be able to play a role in supporting the implementation of education (teaching), research, and community service for both lecturers and other elements. Researchers need information to support their research activities. In the university environment, the library serves as an information source that provides the references needed by the entire academic community. The library collects, prepares, stores, services, and disseminates its collection to the public to meet information needs (Herlina, 2014:20). According to Rompas in (Khoirul, 2015), the role of libraries will be meaningful for human life if the collections (information) stored within them are read and used by the community.

The availability of collections in the study of library science is an area of collection evaluation. According to (Munisah, 2020), collection evaluation is aimed at qualitatively assessing the collection, planning the long-term acquisition of materials, and assisting in decision-making from a management perspective in terms of budget, staffing, and services due to the impacts on collections, users, and services provided. One method of collection evaluation is citation. A citation is a text or part of a reference text that identifies a document where the text can be found (Prytherch, 2005).

UNS Library in supporting the tri dharma of higher education, especially in

research activities in 2022. Specifically, this study seeks to identify the types of references cited by researchers, the availability of references used in research reports, scientific publications, and community service as part of the tri dharma of higher education. Through this research, it is hoped to ascertain how many titles of references are available as citations in research, while also identifying reference titles that are not available in both libraries. Based on the background above, the problem formulation in this research is:

1. What types of literature were used by researchers in conducting research in 2022?
2. How large is the availability of collections to support the research of lecturers and specific functional positions in 2022?

Research Objectives

The purpose of this research is to determine:

1. The types of references used by researchers in conducting research in 2022.
2. The extent of the role of libraries in terms of the availability of references at the UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta Library and the Sebelas Maret University Library in supporting research by lecturers and their functions in 2022

Research Significance

This research is expected to provide the following benefits:

Theoretical Benefits: The results of this research are expected to serve as evaluation material for library managers as a reference in the procurement of library materials in the coming years. It is hoped that each institution, especially the UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta Library, can support the implementation of the three pillars of higher education through the availability of collections for all academic civitas.

Practical Benefits For the Library: To understand the types of references used in research at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta and UNS, so that it can serve as a reference for collection procurement and as material for policy determination for both libraries

Method

This study uses a mixed method, where the approach used is qualitative-quantitative. Mixed-method research is quantitatively conducted by examining data from research references from 2022. Quantitatively, this study uses a sample. According to Isaac and Michael (Sugiyono, 2017), the sample determination has an error margin of 10%. In 2022, research conducted at UIN Raden Mas Said had a total of 31 titles, and based on the Isaac and Michael table, a sample size of 27 titles was obtained. Research conducted at UNS in 2022 had a total of 1101 titles, and based on the Isaac and Michael table with a 10% error margin, a sample size of 217 studies was obtained. In addition to the quantitative data sources from interviews with informants, who are librarians from UIN Raden Mas Said and Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta, the documentation used in this research involves examining the archives available on the official websites of each institution (UNS and UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta). The citation method used in this research is citation counting, which involves counting how many times a work has been cited in various other publications (Khoirul, 2015). Citation counting in this study is to determine the type of collection used as a reference. After obtaining (collecting) the data on the titles of references used by each researcher, the data is then analyzed using percentages (frequency tabulation). Data analysis uses the percentage formula by Kerlinger (Kerlinger, 1990).

$$P = \frac{F}{n} \times 100\%$$

Description

P = Percentage Number

F = frequency

n = Total number

Furthermore, the interpretation of the data analysis results is carried out using the criteria outlined by Arikunto, which are:

80 – 100% = very high

61 – 80% = high

41 – 60% = medium

21 – 40% = low

0 – 20% = very low

Data analysis techniques for qualitative data according to Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono, 2017). The first step is data reduction obtained from interviews and documentation from official websites to ensure valid data. Next, the data is presented in a descriptive form with logical sentences so that it is easy to read and understand. Finally, conclusions are drawn based on strong and consistent evidence.

Result and Discussion

1. Types of Literature Cited

This section will elaborate on the findings of various types of literature used as references for writing research reports at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta and Sebelas Maret University Surakarta. The citation pattern in this research adopts the opinions of Oppenheim and Summers in (Khoirul, 2015), which is the pattern of citing a piece of literature in a written work to indicate which literature is more dominant than others.

Tabel 1. *The Style and Its Function*

No	Types of Literature	UIN RM. Said		UNS	
		Number of Citations	%	Number of Citations	%
1	Text Book				
2	Printed	183	22.1	1330	30.3
3	Journal	89	10.7	-	-
4	Online	481	58.1	2850	64.6
5	Journal	24	2.9	66	1.5
6	Final	47	5.9	138	3.2
	Assignments	3	0.3	18	0.4
	Internet				

	Proceedings				
Total		827	100	4.410	100

Library collections must align with the vision and mission of the related parent institution. Library collections must be comprehensive in terms of various subjects and adequate to support the goals and programs of the parent institution. Broadly speaking, the types of collections that should be present in a library include monographs (books), serial publications, government publications, local content such as theses, dissertations, seminar papers, research reports, etc., reference collections, digital collections, and teaching materials (Lasa Hs, 2014).

The type of literature used as a reference in writing research reports at UIN Raden Mas Said and UNS. The type of literature used in research reports in 2022 at UIN Raden Mas Said and Universitas Sebelas Maret ranked first is articles from online journals (58.1% at UIN Raden Mas Said and 64.6% at UNS). Many people today tend to prefer using e-journals over print. The reason for choosing e-journals as a reference source is that journals are representations of new knowledge about the empirical development of science and usually consist of new ideas. Additionally, e-journals present issues, theories, or findings about a problem in a certain field, and journal articles can display the latest data and/or reinterpret previous studies (Anastasia, 2016).

At this time, many libraries subscribe to electronic journal databases and make them part of their collections. The UIN Raden Mas Said library currently has subscriptions to 3 e-journal databases, namely Proquest, Ebsco, and the Kemenristekdikti journal. Based on interviews with several researchers in 2022, it was stated that:

The researcher does not know that the library of UIN Raden Mas Said has a subscription to e-journals. The researcher obtains e-journals by

searching on websites that provide open access to e-journals. If the researcher wants to download a journal article that requires a password and login, they will either crack it or ask for help from a friend whose institution has a journal database. (Interview Wednesday, July 26, 2023)

The UNS Library subscribes to various databases: Scopus, Science Direct, Emerald, SpringerNature, Ebsco, Proquest, HukumOnline, and Westlaw. These multiple databases are in the form of ebooks and e-journals related to the fields of study programs at Sebelas Maret University. These databases can be accessed at <https://ezproxy.uns.ac.id/> for the database access methods listed in the scope of each database. The UNS Library also has a web-based database used to integrate scientific works of the academic community in the UNS environment, published in electronic journals as a publication medium. These journals are the Jurnal Arsitektura (F.Teknik), the Diakronik journal (FSSR), the Jurnal Komunikasi Massa (FISIP), the Jurnal Linguistik Jawa, the Jurnal Religion (LPPM), and the Jurnal Yustisia (Law). The type of literature used as a reference in the 2022 research report ranking second is printed books, with a citation of 183 titles (22.1%) at UIN Raden Mas Said and 2300 titles (26.07%) at Universitas Sebelas Maret (UNS). Printed books are still the most collected items in both libraries. Printed books are still used as references by researchers because not all the information needed in research is available in journal articles. The books cited in this research report are mostly (60%) books about research methodology and statistics, and the

remaining 40% are books about research themes.

Research at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta and UNS uses relatively the same references, which include books, journals, final assignments, the internet, and proceedings. Journals have the highest percentage as a source of references. This is because journals provide more up-to-date information compared to previous sources. Researchers prefer information sources from electronic journals (e-journals) because they offer more current information, can be accessed anytime and stored on devices, and are more economical due to institutional subscriptions

2. Availability of Literature

To determine the level of availability of the collection, a cross-check was conducted between all citation data and the collection data held by the Library Center of UIN Raden Mas Said and the Library of Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta. In analyzing the availability of literature, the researcher used percentage criteria as proposed by (Arikunto, 2003) as follows:

3.81 – 100% = Very High

4.61 – 80% = High

5.41 – 60% = Medium

6.21 – 40% = Low

7.0 – 20% = Very low

Tabel 2 Literatur Availability

No	Types of Literature	Number of Citation	Perpustakaan UIN Raden Mas Said				Number of Citation	Perpustakaan UNS			
			Avail able	(%)	Not Availabl e	(%)		Avail able	(%)	Not Availabl e	(%)
1	Text Book	183	50	27	133	73	1330	594	44,4	744	55,6
2	Printed Journal	89	30	33.7	59	66,3	-	-	-	-	-
3	E Journal	481	-	-	-	-	2850	1710	60	1140	40
4	Final Assignments	24	-	-	24	100	66	-	-	66	100
5	Proceedings	3	-	-	3	100	18	-	-	18	100

The availability of books cited by researchers in 2022 is 50 titles (27%), and if interpreted with Arikunto's percentage, the level of availability is low. The unavailability is very high at 133 titles (73%). The availability of books cited by UNS researchers based on checks in the UNS Library OPAC shows that 594 (44.4%) of the cited books are available, and 744 titles (55.6%) are not available. From this data, it can be seen that the availability level at UNS is moderate, and the unavailability is also stated as moderate. The budget for library material procurement of each institution influences the availability of literature. The UIN Raden Mas Said Library procures library materials annually with a budget of approximately 150-200 million. This budget is to meet the needs of library materials for the 28 study programs available at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.

The availability of types of electronic journal articles in the UIN Raden Mas Said Library is 0% because the journals subscribed

to by the library are not well socialized with the entire academic community of UIN Raden Mas Said, resulting in many not knowing about the collection. The availability of electronic journal articles is 1710 titles (60%), and the type availability is 1140 titles (40%). The level of availability of electronic journal articles can be categorized as high. This is because the library subscribes to 16 electronic journals and e-book databases. These databases can be accessed openly by the entire academic community and are published on the library's website, along with instructions on how to access these databases.

Conclusion

Based on the presentation of the research results conducted in the Library of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta and UNS, it can be concluded that the types of literature cited in the 2022 research report are books,

journals (printed and e-journals), students' theses, proceedings, and the internet. Electronic journal articles are the most cited type of literature by researchers in 2022, with 481 titles of electronic journals and 89 titles of printed journals cited at UIN Raden Mas Said. At UNS, the articles cited are 2850 titles. The second literature cited is textbooks. At UIN Raden Mas Said, the books cited amount to 183 titles, and at UNS, there are 1330 titles.

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