MANAGEMENT OF POSTGRADUATE LIBRARY OF STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF KEDIRI IN INCREASING STUDENTS READING INTEREST

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Abstract: This article aims to examine how the management of the postgraduate library of State Islamic Institute of Kediri (IAIN Kediri) in increasing students reading interest. Technological developments have positive and negative values, especially in relation to reading interest and literacy culture. The convenience offered sometimes causes students’ reluctance to read printed books, which has been the main reference in every lecture. This article is written based on qualitative research in the form of case study, where the object of study, which is the centre of the discussion, is the IAIN Kediri postgraduate library. The results of the study show that the management of the Postgraduate Library of IAIN Kediri in increasing student-reading interest can be categorized into three forms. The first is to optimize services for the entire Postgraduate academic community, especially in an effort to facilitate the implementation of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education. The second is through layout settings, where it prioritizes the convenience of the academic community when doing activities in the library. The third is the diversification of collections, in which the form of library collections is not limited to collections in printed form but also granting broadest access to the academic community to explore non-printed collections such as journals and proceedings online.

Keywords: Library management, reading interest, literacy.
Introduction

The university library was formed in order to carry out the Tridharma of Higher Education consisting of education, research, and community service. Higher education can take the form of universities, academies, high schools, or institutes. The existence of a university library is very important for the creation of an academic community so that it should have adequate facilities and function well and can be utilized by the librarian to the fullest.

Library users in the majority of universities are the academic community in it, such as lecturers, students, or even researchers who are indeed unable to get away from the need to find references. As explained earlier, the search for references is a vital effort in carrying out lectures, research, or also community service. Community service today is not only in the form of direct service, but there is also community service-based research. Of course, when you talk about research, a researcher will definitely need a reference.

Efforts to realize library services in meeting the needs of visitors become a noble task carried by the university library as the heart of a university. Sutarno states that one of the library’s tasks is to provide existing information services to be empowered to the user community so that the library becomes an agent of scientific development knowledge and information, technology and community culture.¹

This is in line with the goal of an independent Indonesian state which is to educate the nation’s life. An intelligent nation has characteristics that include always learning and improving abilities, because intelligence has broader aspects, including intellectual, spiritual, personal, and social intelligence. This perfect intelligence can bring Indonesian people to real progress and prosperity.

In addition to educating and as a lifelong learning source, the role of libraries can also be a place for social capital to grow. In that place, people can discuss, exchange ideas, give lessons or learn skills from someone and create social networks. From a social system like that, among them will grow feelings of mutual trust, mutual respect and respect.²

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¹ Sutarno, Perpustakaan Dan Masyarakat (Jakarta: Sagung Seto, 2006), 61.
For this reason, the existence of libraries in tertiary institutions as the heart that gives encouragement to the implementation of library services that can meet the needs of librarians needs to be revitalized by reviving the role and function of higher education libraries with tangible activities that benefit the librarian in improving life skills and develop themselves. Especially at the college level, the lecture and learning process must be in accordance with the principles of andragogy. That is, the learning process will tend to be individualistic according to the needs of each academic community.³

Bibliography services in higher education libraries can be said as one of the efforts to revive the role of libraries as the heart of universities and the barometer of the nation’s civilization. Higher education libraries want to play an active and responsive role in efforts to support student librarians to have a healthy soul and life skills in overcoming their problems, so that they can complete their studies on time, obtain a good GPA and be beneficial to their community. For this reason, libraries need to prepare efforts to realize it with the bibliography concept in libraries, training librarians as bibliographies, selecting appropriate bibliography models to develop collections that support therapy. An effective bibliography service can increase the interest of the academic community utilizing library facilities and the good image of the university library as an information service provider can be maintained.⁴

The problem that arises today is the rapid development of technology that makes students tends to want to access everything as quickly as possible, including in terms of finding references. For example, a study by Fauziyah and Nuraeni states that Line Today media can increase interest in reading news among students.⁵ Of course, this is different from the habits of ancient society, where newspapers, radio, or television became the only source of news that can be accessed by almost anyone.

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⁵ Nida Fauziyah and Reni Nuraeni, “The Effect From The Uses Of Line Today Media To Increased Reading Interest Of News Among College Student (Studies to College Student at Jakarta City),” E-Proceeding of Management 4, no. 3 (2017): 3047–54.
In early 2016, the line introduced a new feature, the Line Today feature that was incorporated in the line for the work-life campaign, which aims to provide access to information, ease of work and communication. Line Today presents up-to-date news content or information, and the news is not made by the line itself but is taken from various trusted online news content provider partners such as Liputan6.com, Antaranews.com, Tempo.co and others the other so that the news displayed by line today can be trusted.

Another fact that should not be ruled out for granted is that many national journals and even international journals are open-access. Websites providing digital books collection are also increasingly scattered in cyberspace. This might be the main factor that causes students to be reluctant to look for references through printed books in the library. They just spend a little time relaxing and holding their respective gadgets, and in a short time, they can access the desired source of information.

Indeed, interest in reading is influenced by several main factors. Factors that hinder reading interest include the reasons and purpose of reading, reading motivation, availability of free time, selection of good reading material, and encouragement of the surrounding environment. While the factors supporting interest in reading include the objectives and benefits obtained after reading, the availability of reading books or references, encouragement from lecturers, the availability of library facilities and infrastructure, as well as encouragement from fellow students. Of course, some of these factors will vary in their effectiveness, according to the existing place and environment settings.

So much is the influence of reading interest on the administration of libraries that makes all librarians have to think outside the box. If a library is unable to adapt and innovate, then, of course, its existence will be undermined by the strong development of technology. In fact, the convenience offered by this technology does not necessarily have a positive effect. Cases of spreading the news are not true, or the so-called hoaxes can spread very quickly, where it is also caused by a low interest in reading and laziness to get

information from valid sources. In response to this, the library should also have to strengthen aspects of digitization so that users can access the correct references in a fast time.

Based on data from a postgraduate library of IAIN Kediri, visitors in 2018, it is known that the average of postgraduate students visiting each month is 154. This number is certainly somewhat small when compared to the number of active students currently reaching 649. Therefore, the authors would like to see the efforts made by the manager of the IAIN Kediri postgraduate library in increasing student interest in reading. This article was written based on field research conducted by the author using a qualitative case study type approach. It is intended to uncover the phenomena that occur so that conclusions are reached that are precise and comprehensive.

The urgency of Libraries in Higher Education

Higher education libraries are often referred to as the heart of the university, because without the library, the learning process may not be optimal. Judging from the implementation of the faculty library at the tertiary institution carried out by the relevant tertiary educational institutions, the development can collaborate with other parties, while its use is the community of tertiary institutions consisting of teaching staff (lecturers), students, researchers, and they involved in academy activities.

Meanwhile, faculty libraries in tertiary institutions are often referred to as “research libraries” or research libraries because they are indeed a means of researching, and researching is one of the main activities in tertiary institutions. As a research library, the collection must be adapted to all functions, departments, and programs as well as good courses in the form of books, magazines, scientific journals, and other library materials. In colleges or universities the existence of a library, there is in each faculty or department, but some are already centralized, which is often called the Unit.

The role of libraries in universities is certainly different from libraries in primary and secondary schools. This is related to the depth and breadth of knowledge developed there. However, in general, the roles of the library include:
1. The library is a media or a bridge that connects information and knowledge sources contained in the library collection with the users.
2. Libraries have a role as a means to establish and develop communication between fellow users, and between library organizers and the community served.

3. The library can act as an institution to develop an interest in reading, reading fondness, reading habits, and reading culture, through the provision of various reading materials in accordance with the wishes and needs of the community. Therefore, if there is no library, the existing library does not play a good role, perhaps members of the community who are just learning to read, or are getting used to reading, and who need a reading source, can slowly decrease and lose their enthusiasm.

4. Libraries can play an active role as facilitators, mediators, and motivators for those who want to find, utilize and develop their knowledge and experience.

5. Libraries are agents of change, agents of development, and agents of human culture because the various discoveries, history, thoughts, and science found in the past, recorded in written form or certain forms stored in libraries can be studied, researched, studied, developed by the current generation, and then used as a guiding basis for plan a better future.

6. The library acts as a non-formal educational institution for community members and library visitors. They can study independently, conduct research, explore, utilize and develop sources of information and knowledge.

7. The library can act as a guide and provide consultation to users or conduct user education.

8. Libraries play a role in collecting and preserving the collection of library materials so that they remain in good condition all the works of humanity is priceless.

9. Libraries can play a role as a measure of the progress of society in terms of the intensity of the visit and use of the library. Because an advanced society can be characterized by an advanced library too, on the other hand a developing community usually does not yet have an adequate library.
10. Indirectly, a library that is functioning and properly utilized can play a role in reducing and preventing juvenile delinquency such as brawls, drug abuse, and disciplinary action.\(^8\)

On the other hand, the main task of a library is to play an active role in carrying out its roles. Higher education libraries certainly have more detailed tasks than libraries at lower levels. The task can be carried out in the following ways:

1. Provide, prepare, manage and maintain collections of library materials ready for use, as well as other information facilities that are appropriate to the needs of the organization and the user community.

2. Utilizing collections, in the form of providing service systems, preparing manpower, providing facilities and infrastructure, as well as informing/promoting collections and services to the public.

3. Carry out services to the user community.

4. Collaborating with university libraries (universities) in the context of the use of collections, library infrastructure together for the benefit of users.

5. Establish good relations with the leadership of the coach, partners and work units related to the smooth implementation of service tasks.

6. Promote library.

7. Conducting studies and development.

8. Doing things related to collection development.

9. Carry out user education.

10. Carry out management (management) and administration, including staff and employee development and improvement of library infrastructure.\(^9\)

Of course, the main mission of the library in higher education should be directed towards facilitating the implementation of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education. That is, the existence of libraries in tertiary institutions must be able to support the entire academic community there in the fields of education, research, and community service. Therefore, this support must be optimized so that the

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existence of libraries in universities can really be put to good use by all stakeholders.

**Reading Interest and its Determinant Factors**

Reading is one aspect of language skills whose four aspects (listening, speaking, reading, and writing) are related to one another. Through reading, someone can get a variety of information and knowledge in more detail. In addition to requiring concentration in order to foster a reading habit, reading interest is also needed for someone. Lack of interest in reading someone certainly affects the quality of reading. According to Slameto, interest is a constant tendency to pay attention and remember some activities. While Syah argues that interest is a tendency and excitement that is high or a great desire for something. Someone who learns something with great interest will naturally get more optimal results compared to those who have no or less interest in learning something in common.

In connection with reading which a person’s activity is in order to obtain information and knowledge, it is necessary to have an interest in reading. Interest in reading is a tendency to read with great desire. According to Sutarno, a person’s interest in reading can be interpreted as a tendency of the person’s high heart to a particular reading source. Interest in reading is a source of motivation that encourages a person to do what he wants, namely reading. In other words, interest in reading is a strong desire in a person accompanied by efforts to read.

From this description, it can be concluded that interest in reading is a tendency and a great desire for someone either consciously or not to a particular reading. Someone who has a strong interest in reading will be realized by doing reading activities in accordance with his own awareness. Interest in reading arises through a long process and requires stages of change that appear regularly and continuously so that it will make someone have a high knowledge of something that is read.

Triatma explained that the low interest in reading was caused by several things, including the high price of books and limited

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10 Slameto, *Belajar Dan Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhinya* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010), 57.
Whereas Masjidi stated that there are several factors that influence children’s interest in reading, including the family environment and the environment outside the family. The family environment plays an important role in fostering a person’s interest in reading. In contrast to Tarigan which states that the factors that influence one’s reading interest are the factors of providing time for reading and selection of good reading in terms of critical norms which include aesthetic, literary, and moral norms.

Laksmi stated that interest in reading can grow and develop because it is influenced by several factors, namely:

First, Internal Factors. It is a factor from within, namely the awareness from within oneself that affects the desire to read it. For example, a high curiosity of facts, theories, principles, knowledge, and information. Curiosity about information and the principle that reading is a spiritual need.

Second, External Factors. It is a factor that comes from outside, for example an adequate physical environment, the existence of interesting reading material, quality and can meet their needs. In addition, social, environmental factors also have an important role like a conducive environment in the family, calmness and good example. These things can trigger someone to use their time to read books.

Both of these factors have almost the same influence and strength in supporting one’s interest in reading. Self-motivation to read high and a supportive environment will encourage someone to have a high interest in reading. Based on the description above, the factors that can affect someone’s interest in reading are the availability of time to read, internal factors that come from within oneself and external factors that come from outside. In addition, environmental factors also play an important role in fostering interest in reading.

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15 Henry Guntur Tarigan, Membaca Sebagai Suatu Keterampilan Berbahasa (Bandung: Angkasa, 2008), 106.
16 Laksmi, Tinjauan Kultur Terhadap Kepustakawanan: Inspirasi Dari Sebuah Karya Umberto Eco, 38.
In carrying out reading activities certainly require the existence of an impulse both from within and from outside. This is influenced by several factors that can encourage the rise of interest in reading. Sutarno stated that the factors that encourage someone’s interest in reading include:

1. High curiosity for facts, theories, principles, knowledge, and information.
2. An adequate physical environment, in the sense of the availability of interesting, quality, and diverse reading material.
3. A conducive social environment, the intention is a climate that can be used for reading.
5. Have a life principle that reading is a spiritual need.\textsuperscript{17}

These factors can be realized in a person if it is embedded in oneself that reading will gain the benefits of science, broad insights, and wisdom. However, sometimes in carrying out reading activities, there are several things that hamper. Therefore, there needs to be the maintenance of interest in reading so that motivation will arise to read both at home, the library and elsewhere even in leisure time.

**Optimization of Postgraduate Library Services of IAIN Kediri**

The quality of a library is measured by its ability to provide the right books to interested people at the time the book is desired.\textsuperscript{18} It can also be said that a library is considered quality if it can provide fast, appropriate and correct services to its users. The IAIN Kediri Postgraduate Library generally has three types of services, namely reader services, lending services, and reference services.

Theoretically, the service becomes an indicator of the success of a library’s work. However, this service task must be supported by the task of fostering collections, which involves the procurement, processing and maintenance of collections. Therefore, measuring the success of a library’s work should not only be seen from the side of the service alone, but also fostering the collection.

Service systems provided to readers generally can be classified into two forms, namely open service systems and closed service systems. An open service system is a service system that allows library

\textsuperscript{17} Sutarno, *Perpustakaan Dan Masyarakat*, 21.

visitors to enter a collection room to browse, open libraries, and retrieve them from storage to read on-site or borrowed to take home. Meanwhile, a closed service system is a service system that does not allow library visitors to enter the collection room. Visitors choose the library that they want to read the library catalog, and after finding the book password can ask the clerk to retrieve it.\textsuperscript{19}

In addition to reader services, book-lending services are also a core activity of a library. Book lending is the activity of distributing library collections that are lent to be taken out of the library. Services can be provided with an open service system and with a closed service system. The process of borrowing library collections must be supported by a loan administration that is managed efficiently and to be carried out. This administration must be arranged in such a way as to provide an opportunity for visitors to obtain the required books quickly and precisely according to their uses.

The loan administration has many uses, one of which is to find out which library materials are being borrowed. In addition, good administration can be used to find out who is borrowing certain library materials. Another function is to guarantee borrowed library materials will be returned. An equally important function is knowing the volume of lending activities.

Reader services and lending services will also have implications for providing reference services. The reference comes from the English verb “to refer”, which means to refer to. Often also interpreted by reference, reference, because this type of collection is deliberately prepared to provide information, explanation in certain matters. So, whatever is designated, both people and objects, as a source of answers to information questions called references. People come to the library to look for diverse information. There are reference books that provide information in the form of facts, some in the form of data, some provide it in the form of brief descriptions, but there are those that provide long descriptions in the form of essays. Having a collection of references is important, but not the endpoint. Librarians must be prepared to introduce the required reference books. It can be said that in the reference service, there are three elements that need attention, namely the questions asked,

\textsuperscript{19} Hartono, \textit{Manajemen Sistem Informasi Perpustakaan: Konsep, Teori Dan Implementasi} (Jakarta: Gaya Media, 2017), 62.
assistance in tracking, and library material as a source of information.\textsuperscript{20}

In implementing an open service system, the arrangement of library collections must be arranged systematically or in order of classification, so that visitors can easily search and easily find the libraries they need. Signposts for library search are very important, so they must be made clear but concise, and placed in the right place. The signs can be in the form of arrows or writing. Open system spatial planning requires proper safeguards so that the loss of library materials can be emphasized. The spatial layout must be good so that the officers can be closely monitored by each visitor. The way to enter and exit is regulated only by one visitor and can be directly monitored. Although visitors can choose directly to the shelves, library catalogues are still needed and must be present.

In a closed service system application, the arrangement of library collections does not have to be arranged systematically in the order of classification. Arrangement of books according to classification numbers is not easy, so they cannot be retrieved quickly. Serial numbers make it possible to retrieve and return quickly. Signs, because only the officers who have memorized the position of books or libraries are working in the collection, the direction signs are less necessary, but if the library staff does not understand the collection, the presence of signs is absolutely necessary. Layout, since visitors are not allowed to enter, the collection room is completely separated from visitors. The advantage is guaranteed security of collections, and supervisors can be reduced. The library catalogue is vital because it is the only tool for searching and finding libraries that you want to read and borrow. A closed system library is not possible without a catalogue.\textsuperscript{21}

Viewed from its type, the Postgraduate Library of IAIN Kediri is included in the category of implementing an open service system. The library collection can be read on the spot or can also be borrowed to read at home. The arrangement of collections is also arranged based on the systematic international classification number. Each rack is equipped with a hint number or collection code range

\textsuperscript{21} Ibid., 53.
contained in it. In addition, to make it easier to find the desired reference, users can use the search engine that has been provided.

The optimization of IAIN Kediri Postgraduate Library services is focused on facilitating the implementation of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education. That includes education, research, and community service. The three activities cannot be separated from information and reference searching activities carried out through reading activities. Therefore, library services must be optimized so that the academic community can carry out its academic activities to the maximum.

Spatial Arrangement of Postgraduate Library of IAIN Kediri

The library will look interesting if the arrangement of the room can impress visitors. The section is related to spatial planning. The term spatial layout is often called also is the arrangement of furniture, machinery, and so on in the available room. Therefore, the layout is not only done in the context of the publication of works but also used to maximize spatial planning in the actual context. The layout is the arrangement of various writings and images. There are at least three things that become fundamental criteria for a good layout category, namely achieving goals, good structuring, and providing an attraction for users. If the information that will be conveyed can be directly understood by users in certain ways, the layout can work to achieve its objectives. Then, the layout and mapping layout must be good so that users can access parts of library spaces easily. The layout must also be able to create an attraction for library users.

In connection with these opinions which state that the layout or layout of the library is the arrangement of all forms of furniture and rooms that exist in parts of the library. In other words, a library layout is a form of library room arrangement in such a way that the library can attract visitors to the library or be able to facilitate the activities that take place in the library.

A good library space arrangement can create a sense of comfort for library users to be in the library and can improve the work of the library staff or librarians themselves. According to Damono, to optimize the results of spatial planning and facilitate library obligations that function as institutions that provide services, a librarian must be able to pay attention to functional aspects,

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psychological aspects of users, aesthetic aspects, and aspects of library materials that are guaranteed safety.\textsuperscript{23}

This means that the existing layout should be able to optimize the overall library performance both for librarians and for people who use library services. On the other hand, the psychological aspects of the user need attention. Spatial planning can affect the psychological aspects of library users. Viewed from this aspect, the purpose of the room arrangement is so that library users can be comfortable, freely moving in the library, feeling calm. Aesthetic aspects also need attention. Spatial aesthetics of which are done by arranging the room and facilities that will be used. In connection with the arrangement of the room, library security is divided into two parts, namely factors caused by natural damage, and factors caused by damage/loss of library materials done by humans.

The explanation of the aspects of how to arrange the room is intended for the arrangement of the spaces in the library in accordance with the function of the library, the user’s psychological, aesthetic value, as well as the security of library materials in the library. There are principles of spatial planning in its settings so that the room can be used effectively and efficiently. Some things that need to be considered in the field of spatial planning include the principle of distance, the principle of a series of work, and the principle of utilization.

The principle of distance is the possibility of the process of completing the work whose spatial arrangement is taken closest. The principle of a series of work is the placement of human resources and facilities in a system that coincides with the flow of work in question in the arrangement of the room—the principle of utility, namely the arrangement of the room that uses all available space.\textsuperscript{24}

Applying these spatial principles well to the library can help in optimizing all forms of activities and management in the library. Regarding spatial planning, room planning needs to be considered that compatibility with spatial management will affect the efficiency, effectiveness, productivity and comfort of the user. For that matter related to the reading room layout, collection room, and circulation

\textsuperscript{23} Darmono, \textit{Manajemen Dan Tata Kerja Perpustakaan Sekolah} (Jakarta: Grasindo, 2004), 201.

\textsuperscript{24} H.S. Lasa, \textit{Manajemen Perpustakaan} (Yogyakarta: Gama Media, 2005), 149.
room can be guided by the system of partition, parchment, and diffusion.

The spatial system is a mechanism for structuring library space by separating the collection space from the reading room for users. In this boundary arrangement, visitors are prohibited from entering the collection room. But only library staff can collect and return collections that are borrowed or read at the site. However, this system can also be applied to an open system, i.e. the user takes his own and then recorded/reported to the officer, then the officer returns the original shelf.

The Parak System is a room management mechanism by separating collections from reading rooms. It is just that in this parade, the reader may take his own collection available, and then later it can be read in a different room that has been provided. Whereas the Baur system is a way of placing collections combined with a reading room so that users who read more easily retrieve and return it directly. This system is more feasible for libraries that use open lending systems.

Based on the categorization, the IAIN Kediri Postgraduate Library is included in the category of libraries that use a diffusion system, where the collection is placed in the same location as the reading room. This is a form of utilization of the space provided by the postgraduate manager so that it can be maximized. In addition, the blend system is also intended to maximize each side of the library space so that users can be more flexible in finding and reading references they find immediately.

User convenience is the main principle for everything, including library layout. To fulfil the convenience of the visitors, the IAIN Kediri Postgraduate Library is placed in the very end of the first floor of the Postgraduate building. This is intended so that not many students pass in front of the library area, so as not to disturb the concentration of the user while in the library.

When you first enter, users can take off their shoes outside because the room is closed, covered with carpet, and equipped with AC (air conditioner). When users enter the room, they can fill in the

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attendance list and put their luggage in the locker provided. Reading table is placed in the middle of the library area surrounded by bookshelves complete with collection numbering. Such a spatial layout would certainly facilitate users in finding neatly categorized reference books and then they could bring the book with a reading shirt that can be accessed from anywhere. Then, even though it is located at the very end of the room, there is no need to worry about lighting because this library has three wide glass windows and faces east. Thus, electricity consumption can be minimized during the morning.

**Diversification of Library Collection of Postgraduate Library of IAIN Kediri**

Library collections are all library materials that are collected, processed and stored to be presented to users, in order to meet the needs of users of information. There are several things that need to be considered in meeting the availability of a library’s collection, namely relevance, user-oriented, completeness of the collection, and the latest collection.

Because of the relevance of the suitability of information material to the needs of users, the collection should be adjusted to the needs of library users. This is intended so that the library has value and is efficient for users, especially potential users. In the aspect of relevance, the interests of the visitors become a reference in the selection and procurement of library materials. Library-oriented users mean that the existence of collections must be oriented to user needs. What is meant here is that the development of collections must be aimed at meeting the needs of users.

Complete library collections should not only consist of textbooks that are directly used in learning but also cover the fields of science that are closely related to existing programs. The library collection is expected to cover a variety of scientific subjects. All components of the collection receive reasonable attention according to the specified priority level. In addition, updating the collection is also important to be fulfilled. In developing information materials, adaptive efforts are needed so that collections are always in harmony with the development of science and the scope of the library itself.
Collection updates can be seen based on the year of publication of each existing collection.²⁶

The Higher Education Library provides collections that are tailored to the Tri Dharma College activities, which include education, research, and community service. The college library provides course-reading material offered at the college. Each title of the reading material is provided with a few copies in anticipation of the availability of books for students who will borrow them. In general, library collections in tertiary institutions include at least:

1. Textbooks, both required by students and lecturers, both required for certain subjects and those recommended.
2. Reference books, both general references for case study fields, bibliographic tools such as indexes, encyclopedias, annual and abstract books, catalogs and so on.
3. Books for the development of knowledge that complements and enriches user knowledge in addition to the occupied field of study.
4. Periodical publishing such as magazines, journals, and newspapers publishing universities both self-publishing and other college publications.
5. Government issuance, whether it is general product, research results and so on.
6. Special collections, both related to the specificity of higher education programs, as well as the library’s special interest in things that are local, such as regional cultural collections and so on.
7. Collection of non-printed books in the form of films, video recordings, phonograph records and so on.²⁷

Technological advancements require an effort to adapt library collections in accordance with the times. For this reason, digital libraries should be planted. Digital library is an organization that provides resources and expert staff to select, arrange, provide access, translate, disseminate, maintain unity and maintain the collection of collections in digital format so that it is always available and

inexpensive to use by certain communities and determined.\textsuperscript{28} Therefore, library collections should not be limited to electronic documents instead of printed forms, the scope of the collection to digital artefacts, which are not replaced by printed forms.

The National Library of the Republic of Indonesia itself is currently trying to develop an integrative use of technology in the context of adaptation to the times. One of the real applications of the application of this technology is to combine the information search system (OPAC) with augmented reality technology. If the current OPAC technology is run through a settled computer, in the development of this technology book search can be done via a tablet, android or Smartphone that has an augmented reality application installed.

In addition, libraries can also combine digital libraries with “virtual reality” (VR) technology. Virtual reality (VR) or virtual reality according to the definition of Wikipedia is, a technology that allows users to interact with an environment that is simulated by a computer (computer-simulated environment), an actual environment that is imitated or really an environment that only exists in the imagination. In applying virtual reality technology, it takes a special device that is a VR (virtual reality) headset. In its application, searching for digital collections can be conditioned like a 3D adventure through a VR headset that is used so that librarians who search digital library collections feel like “exploring by themselves” in a library. In addition to displaying digital library materials related to Indonesian culture, it is also possible to display a collection of digital artefacts as a legacy of local wisdom / native Indonesian local culture.\textsuperscript{29}

The National Digital Library can play a role as a Bank Repository. This is done by opening access rights to upload to the digital library system (National) on works from the public such as ethnographic works (audio, video, and writing) related to Indonesian local wisdom. Due to the limited human resources of the national library, volunteers, researchers, and third parties are required to participate in collecting data related to local wisdom (upload) that

\textsuperscript{28} Abdul Rahman Saleh, \textit{Membangun Perpustakaan Digital} (Jakarta: Sagung Seto, 2010), 3.

remains “managed” by the National Library. Purwono named these parties as library partners or in foreign terms friends of the library. Library partners are defined as various parties, both government and private who feel partly responsible and called to programs in the field of library development, educating the public, and people who love to read.³⁰

Integration of digital libraries in the region (Perpusda) through resource sharing, especially related to the potential of local wisdom possessed by the area. Resource sharing or shared users of library materials integrated between digital (national) libraries and regional digital libraries will enrich and complement each other collections related to local wisdom and Indonesian culture. Resource sharing or shared users is also one of the functions of the national library in terms of collection management in particular carrying out the exchange of library materials nationally. Through this joint use, it is deemed able to overcome barriers related to collection procurement, collection procurement funds, limited resources, and so on.

The collection of Postgraduate Library of IAIN Kediri includes print and non-print collections. The library collection is not limited to collections in printed form but also grants broadest access to the academic community to browse non-printed collections such as journals and proceedings online. At the moment, the library is facilitated with a relatively fast WIFI connection throughout the library. Not only that, the library also has two special computers to access literature online.³¹

The explosion of knowledge has generated a lot of information. Supervision of the bibliography, including in the library, is a problem. User education is an alternative to overcoming this difficulty. However, in practice, it has not been widely implemented in various libraries. Humans are an important factor in the delivery of user education. Therefore, teaching librarians need to know teaching techniques so that there are no gaps between teachers and users.


³¹ This academic tradition is also the same as the cultural experience of Indonesian postgraduate students studying abroad, such as in Australia or Europe. See Isvet Amri Novera, “Indonesian Postgraduate Students studying in Australia: An Examination of their Academic, Social and Cultural Experiences”, *International Education Journal* 5, no. 4 (2004).
Many creative, innovative, and unique ideas that arise when there is a discussion with the learning of user education in the library. Almost everyone knows that the education and learning process takes place in the classroom, both group and organizational learning and personal learning. However, not many people know what and how the education and learning process in the library is programmed by the system or method contained in user education.

Librarians have long been concerned with the issue of the need to teach skills to users to get the information they need. Library teaching began in 1858 when Ralph Waldo Emerson gave a lecture on the use of libraries at Harvard College. Since then the term used for the teaching of these skills has also varied as library user education, library skills, library teaching and bibliographic instruction. These terms relate to traditional library teaching. The traditional library approach is designed to teach students the importance of using the library effectively.

The library user education taught includes knowledge about the building, location, facilities owned by the library as well as knowledge of how to access the resources contained in the library such as teaching about library catalogs which are representative documents from the library collection, indexing periodicals which are guidelines for finding periodic collections, and reference collections. Librarians are also taught about subject headlines and keywords, about the number of calling documents and finding books or collections in libraries, writing down sources of information used for assignments and research correctly and distinguishing between popular literature and scientific literature. The aim of teaching this skill is still limited so that the librarians or students can use the collection in the library for their academic assignments.  

The existence of a library is an inseparable part of the world of education and civilization, as well as an educational institution, especially informal education. Through a collection of the work of scientists, researchers, experts/experts in the library, one can learn or study independently. In many ways, the position of collections or books and educators are the same, where each other has advantages

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and disadvantages. Teachers and lecturers provide knowledge directly, while books through libraries are the indirect transfer of knowledge. Through user, education in lifelong education libraries (lifelong education) is well facilitated. That is, support from the library should not be underestimated. On the contrary, scientific development in tertiary institutions should be fully supported by the availability of references, the latest collection, and the existence of an integrated library service system that can be maximally maximized in the implementation of the Higher Education Tri Dharma.

Although not yet using technology such as augmented reality or virtual reality, the Postgraduate Library of IAIN Kediri strives for users to still be able to find references sought through the OPAC system and the provision of reference services or better known as user education. Each user has difficulty in finding references, users always provide help options, in search of both print and digital collections, both online and offline. The library always updates its collection every semester by buying a number of the latest reference books. In addition, the library is also open to input from lecturers and students to write proposed reference books that they want but are not yet available. Therefore, this effort will continue to meet the implementation of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education in the Postgraduate of IAIN Kediri.

Conclusion

Based on studies conducted by the author, it can be concluded that the management of the IAIN Kediri Postgraduate Library in increasing student interest in reading can be categorized into three forms. The first is to optimize services for the entire Postgraduate academic community, especially in an effort to facilitate the implementation of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education. The second is through layout settings, where it prioritizes the convenience of the academic community when doing activities in the library. Third is the diversification of collections, in which the form of library collections is not limited to collections in printed form but also granting broadest access to the academic community to explore non-printed collections such as journals and proceedings online.

In general, the efforts made by the manager of the Postgraduate Library of IAIN Kediri have included vital points as the actualization of the existence of libraries in universities. However, the use of the
latest library technology and the addition of access to digital collections still need to be increased. Especially in the current era of the industrial revolution 4.0, all users inevitably have to be met quickly and accurately. They will be increasingly reluctant to read printed references because digital technology is able to satisfy their fast-paced needs. Therefore, further efforts are needed so that the interest in reading the academic community at Postgraduate of IAIN Kediri can always increase.

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