

## RELEVANCE OF LIBRARY COLLECTIONS WITH USER INFORMATION NEEDS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE FACULTY OF FORESTRY, UNIVERSITAS Lancang KUNING PEKANBARU

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### Abstract

The purpose of this study was to find out how the relevance of library collections to the information needs of users at the Library of the Faculty of Forestry, Lancang Kuning University, Pekanbaru. Methods This research uses quantitative descriptive research. The results of the study show that: (1) The latest information needs that are most needed by users, namely collections from a scientific point of view, amount to 57 people, while the availability of collections from the Fahutan Unilak Library, which is mostly provided from the collection cover, totals 454 titles. So that the availability of collections with the latest information needs can be declared unavailable from a scientific point of view. (2) Routine information needs are needed by users, namely information material needed in searching for collections such as the results of lecturer research (journals) and student research (thesis) with a total of 50 respondents, meanwhile the availability of collections of the Fahutan Unilak Library which is mostly provided is a collection of books, reports, modules, theses and journals which are often used in completing college assignments totaling 1216 titles. So that the availability of collections with information needs is available from the required information materials such as journals and theses. (3) The need for in-depth information needed by users, namely collections in the form of works needed in searching for information in the library (printed works: books, magazines, reports and others) totaling 61 people, meanwhile the availability of the Unilak Fahutan Library collection provides a collection of books that needed in making research reports such as theses, book journals, proceedings, books, and magazines with a total of 886 titles. So that the availability of collections with in-depth information needs is available in the form of printed works. (4) Information needed at a glance is a list of new collection titles needed to find information for as many as 64 people, while the availability of collections at the Fahutan Unilak Library provides concise and clear information such as magazines, bulletins, reports and books with a total of 761 titles. So that the availability of the Unilak Fahutan Library collection with the need for information at a glance is not available from the list of new book titles.

**Keywords:** *Relevance, Library Collections, User Information Needs.*

### PRELIMINARY

#### Background

The library collection is the main element in a library which is considered good if the collection can provide accurate, valuable and relevant information to users, and support the process of teaching and learning activities in the university concerned. The available collections must be adequate and support other courses. The size of the library collection is determined by various factors such as the number of courses, the number of titles used per lecture and so on. This is in line with one of the functions of library collections, namely the educational function, which aims to support educational and teaching programs in tertiary institutions. So that the library needs to provide or hold a collection that is in accordance with the level of the existing program.

In this case the availability of the collection is a collection that is ready to use on the readiness of the library that has provided it to meet user needs so that it can be utilized. The availability of collections is closely related to their utilization. If the available collections are complete and ready to be used by users, of course these collections will be used by library users. Because what is needed by users is available according to their needs. The availability of collections in the library will give pleasure to users in utilizing the collections owned by the library. This pleasure will then be the frequency of users going to the library to take advantage of the collection.

According to Racman Hermawan and Zulfikar Zen (2006: 34) Provision of collections that meet the needs of users and satisfying services is expected to give a good image of the library in society. Communities need and want to

visit the library to find solutions to the problems they face. In the end, the library becomes a facilitator in learning and a source of information for solving community problems. Each library certainly has a different vision, but it is certain that the library is said to be successful if it is widely used by its users. One of the important aspects to make the library widely used is the availability of collections that meet the needs of its users. College library collections should have relevance to the applicable curriculum, because the collection is a very influential supporting element in supporting the success of national education. However, there are not a few college libraries that do not yet provide library collections in accordance with the applicable curriculum.

In general, the meaning of relevance is suitability or suitability. Meanwhile, according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (2007: 934) "Relevance means relationship; connection. So Relevance is the suitability or relationship contained in library materials that can help someone in solving the need for information. Relevance assessment is a stage of work that is full of rigor.

A user will not visit the library for reasons or purposes only to see the existing collections or only want to be served by a librarian, except for library researchers who do visit the library for these reasons, but that's only a small number of people. On average, the main reason for a visitor to visit the library is to find the information needed through the collection. Therefore the collection is one of the determining factors for the success of a library. The main task of every library is to build a strong collection for the benefit of its users. To be able to build a strong collection, the library must provide a good collection that fits the needs of users. That way the user will feel satisfied with the library collection,

In principle, all collections available in the library must be relevant to the needs of users. To measure the relevance of the collections in the library to the needs of users is to look at the information needs of users in general. The Unilak Faculty of Forestry Library has provided library materials for more than a thousand titles consisting of various types. The number of collections in the Unilak Faculty of Forestry Library is 1,276 titles and 2061 copies consisting of collections of books, journals, proceedings, magazines, theses and reports. While the number of students as many as 232 people. When viewed from the quality of the number of existing collections, whether the number of existing collections can meet the

information needs of users at the Faculty of Forestry, Lancang Kuning University, Pekanbaru.

Based on the description above, the authors feel interested in conducting research entitled "Relevance of Library Collections to User Information Needs in the Library of the Faculty of Forestry, Lancang Kuning University, Pekanbaru".

## Theoretical review

### 1. College Libraries

According to Rahayu Ningsih in Zumratini Harahap (15: 2015) says that a college library is a library that serves students, lecturers, and employees of a particular tertiary institution (academy, university, institution, high school, polytechnic).

Meanwhile, according to Sutarno in Zumratini Harahap (15: 2015) says that a college library is a library formed by the college concerned, in practice college libraries that have the competence to form a library can be in the form of a university, college, institute, faculty or department, The library is considered important for a tertiary institution because the university's library is used with the intention of supporting and facilitating the activities and processes of experts and the development of science and research.

### 2. Library Collections

The library collection is a basic element that must exist in the library because the collection is the main goal of users visiting the library. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), (257: 2014) a collection is a collection related to study or research. Meanwhile, in Law no. 43 concerning Libraries, library collections are all information in the form of written works, printed works, and/or recorded works in various media that have educational value, which are collected, processed, and served. According to Sulistyo Basuki (1991: 30) collections include:

1. Print or graphic works, such as books, magazines, newspapers, dissertations, reports;
2. non-printed or recorded works, such as gramophone records, audio recordings, cassettes and videos;
3. Micro forms, such as microfilm, microfis, and micro opaque;
4. Works in electronic form, such as diskettes, magnetic tapes, and electronic cartridges associated with computers.

### 3. Collection Availability

Each library has a different vision and mission, but it can also be ascertained that the library is said to be successful if it is widely used by its users. One of the things that is important in making the library widely used is the availability of collections that meet the needs of its users.

According to Sutarno (2006: 85) the availability of collections is the existence of a number of collections or library materials owned by a library and the number of collections is sufficient and the collections are provided so that users can use them.

#### 4. Collection Relevance

The definition of relevance here is information or collections that are available according to user needs. Basically library users need information that varies according to their individual needs. The library provides various collections to meet the information needs of users. Libraries as a media provider of information should have library materials that are many and varied and in accordance with the needs of their users, so that these collections can be used optimally by users.

In order for the collections owned by the library to be really useful and effective, it needs to be considered with certain criteria. Because not all the information available is in accordance with the needs of users. In this case the staff responsible for the selection, procurement and dissemination of information, must be well acquainted with the sources of documents and information that are relevant to the needs of users. Therefore, information materials planned by a library should be considered based on:

##### a. Relevance.

Conformity of information materials with user needs, this is intended so that the library has value and is useful for users, especially potential users.

##### b. up to date.

In developing this information material, it is necessary to be anticipatory with the development of science and the scope of the library itself.

##### c. Title, user, and field specialization ratios.

The number of information materials or collections that must be owned by a library should be considered with the number of users, number of titles, field specialization, and budget.

Does not conflict with politics, ideology, religion/belief, race, or class. To guard against all possible conflicts, whether social,

religious, ethnic or political, information materials planned for or obtained by a library should be carefully selected. This is due to the fact that there are not a few books, magazines, CDs, tapes, and research results that contradict government policies, religion, politics, and the culture of our society.

##### d. Quality.

Information material that is planned should meet quality requirements, for example relating to the subject, author's reputation, and publisher's reputation. It is also necessary to pay attention to the physical information materials such as paper, ribbon, layout, labels, colors, covers, and others.

##### e. Scientific object

Collections or information materials of a library are expected to be able to support the scientific activities of potential members and in accordance with the vision and mission of the parent institution.

From the description above it can be explained that a library in providing collections or information must consider several things, namely the suitability of information with user needs. In addition, the library must also pay attention to the content of the information that will be served, which does not conflict with politics, ideology, religion, race, or class. For that information material that will be planned by a library should be carefully selected. (Lasa, 2005: 122-124)

In the book entitled Indonesian Librarian Dictionary by Lasa (303: 2009), the relevance of information can be seen from the side:

- 1) Relevance based on users,
- 2) usability,
- 3) situational relevance,
- 4) Consideration of subject/subjective relevance,
- 5) Psychology/psychological relevance.

#### 5. Information Needs

According to Sulisty-Basuki (2004: 393) in the Journal of Library and Archive Information Science, Information Needs are information that someone wants for work, research, spiritual satisfaction, education and others. The need for information in information science is defined as something that gradually emerges from a vague awareness of something missing and at a later stage becomes a desire to know where information will contribute to understanding meaning.

According to Guha in Dwi Putri Utami (2014: 16-17) User information needs can be seen through several approaches, including:

1. Current Need Approach (Current Need Approach). Approach needs that are up-to-date where this needs approach is the need for the latest information that encourages every user of information to always actively get the latest information.
2. Routine Information Needs Approach (Everyday Need Approach). The routine information needs approach is specific and fast, where this approach demands the right answer from processing information to meet the needs of information users.
3. In-depth Information Needs Approach (Exhaustive Need Approach). The in-depth information needs approach implies a high dependence of the user on the information needed. This need makes users of information require accurate, specific and complete information.
4. Approach Information Needs at a Glance (Catching Up Need Approach). Approach to information needs that are at a glance, where this need means someone who needs concise and concise information but clear information.

In connection with these information needs, in this case the information user is a person or consumer of an information system to find the information needed both in terms of different ways and times, depending on the goal in solving life problems that can add to their knowledge.

According to Nicholas (2000) in the journal user information needs can be influenced by various things, namely there are five factors that affect users' information needs, namely:

- a. Type of work.
- b. Personality, namely the psychological aspects of information seekers, includes: speed, persistence in seeking information, systematic search, motivation and willingness to receive information from friends, colleagues and superiors.
- c. Time.
- d. Access, namely searching for information internally (within the organization) or externally (outside the organization).
- e. Technological resources used to search for information.

Meanwhile, according to Wilson also describes the factors that in stages affect the need for information.

- a. Individual needs, is a factor that influences directly. Factors that influence individual needs include psychological needs, affective needs and cognitive needs.
- b. The social role, which is a factor of influence in this case is the role of work and the role of individual performance levels.
- c. Environment, consisting of factors of the work environment, socio-cultural, political and economic as well as the physical environment.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that in meeting the information needs, libraries must adapt to the environment, personality, profession and science and technology owned by the user community because these things greatly affect the needs of the user community.

## RESEARCH METHODS

### 1. Types of research

This type of research uses descriptive research. In this descriptive research, the authors try to describe the research activities carried out on certain objects clearly and systematically. Descriptive research is research that provides an overview or description of a situation as clear as possible without any treatment of the object under study.

### 2. Data Collection Methods and Techniques

In this study the necessary data will be collected using several methods such as:

#### a. Observation

Sutrisno Hadi (1986) suggests that observation is a complex process, a process composed of various biological and psychological processes. Two of the most important are the processes of observation and memory. (Sugiyono, 2015: 145)

#### b. Questionnaire (Questionnaire)

According to Sugiyono (2015: 42) a questionnaire is a data collection technique that is carried out by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to answer. In this method the activities carried out are to make several statements to determine the relevance

of collections to the information needs of users which are carried out by the Library of the Faculty of Forestry, Lancang Kuning University.

The type of questionnaire used in this study is an open questionnaire, namely a questionnaire presented in such a way that respondents can provide entries according to their wishes and circumstances. An open questionnaire is used if the researcher has not been able to estimate or suspect the possible alternative answers that exist in the respondent (Arikunto, 2013: 194).

c. Documentation

According to Suharsimi Arikunto (2013: 274), the documentation method is finding data regarding matters or variables in the form of notes, book transcripts, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, meeting minutes, leggers, agendas, and so on.

d. Literature review

According to Nanang Martono (2014: 46) Literature study is a process of searching, reading, understanding, and analyzing various literature, results of studies (research results) or studies related to the research to be carried out.

3. Population and Sample

1. Population

According to Benny Kurniawan (2012: 59) Population is a generalized area consisting of objects or subjects that have a certain quantity or quality determined by researchers to study and investigate and then draw conclusions. Whereas The population according to Arikunto (2013: 173) in research is a group of subjects which are a source of sampling for statistical measurement tools. Population research is carried out when the researcher wants to see all the twists and turns that exist in the population because of all the subjects. To get the population, it is done for a finite population and not too many subjects.

Based on the opinion above, the population in this study were all students of the Faculty of Forestry, Lancang Kuning University. The total population is 232 people.

2. Sample

According to Sugiyono (81: 2015) The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. Meanwhile, according to Hasan (2002: 58) the sample is part of the population taken in certain ways

which also has certain, clear, and complete characteristics that are considered to be representative of the population.

From the several definitions above, it can be concluded that the sample is part of the population to be studied. The purpose of sampling is to obtain information about the object of research by observing only a portion of the population. Sampling using the Slovin formula.

The sampling technique used is Random Sampling. Random sampling technique is a way of taking samples with all objects or elements of the population having the same opportunity to be selected as a sample (Hasan, 2002).

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Information :

n = Sample Size

N = Population Size

e = Percentage of inaccuracy due to sampling errors that can still be tolerated or desired.

By using the Slovin formula and e of 10%, the required sample is

$$n = \frac{232}{1 + 232(0,1)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{232}{1 + 2,32}$$

$$n = \frac{232}{3,32}$$

$$n = 69,87 = 70 \text{ Orang}$$

The number of samples for each stratum is as follows:

Table 1. Determination of the Research Sample

No	Force	Sub Populatio n	Sample
1.	Class of 2016	84	$\frac{84}{232} \times 70 = 25$
2.	Class of 2015	64	$\frac{64}{232} \times 70 = 19$
3.	Class of 2014	45	$\frac{45}{232} \times 70 = 14$
4.	Class of 2013	29	$\frac{29}{232} \times 70 = 9$
5.	Class of 2012	10	$\frac{10}{232} \times 70 = 3$
Amount		232	70

### 3. Data analysis method

This analysis is processed using the Arikunto percentage technique (2013: 57) with the formula:

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100\%$$

Information :

- P** : Percentage Number
- F** : Frequency
- N** : Total collection
- 100%** : fixed number

To analyze data on user information needs, the following percentage formula is used:

1. 81 - 100% : Very high
2. 61- 80% : Tall
3. 41 - 60% : Currently
4. 21- 40% : Low
5. 0 - 20% : Very low

Meanwhile, to analyze the relevance of the collection data with the information needs of users, the data analysis uses a description.

## RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In order to see how the relevance of library collections is to the information needs of users in the Library of the Faculty of Forestry, Lancang Kuning University, the steps involved in this research are:

- a. To see the information needs of these users, it can be measured through the technique of distributing questionnaires.
- b. Matching the user's information needs data with the existing collection in the Library of the Faculty of Forestry, Lancang Kuning University.

### 1. User Information Needs

As for seeing the information needs of users in a collection, the information needs are as follows:

#### The Need for Current Information (Current Need Approach)

Table 2. Collections Required in Libraries Based on Collection Contents

Table 4. Requires Collection in the Library by Author or Author

No.	Collections Required in the Library Based on the Contents of the Collection	freq	Percentage
1.	Yes	56	80.00 %
2.	Sometimes	13	18.57%
3.	Not	1	1.43%
Amount		70	100%

Based on the table above, respondents answered that collections were needed based on the contents of the collection, namely 56 respondents answered yes with a percentage of 80%, 13 respondents answered sometimes with a percentage of 18.57%, while 1 respondent answered no with a percentage of 1.43%. The conclusion is that respondents need a collection based on the contents of the collection.

The results of an interview with one of the respondents named Juniarti (16/11/2020) stated that I need a collection based on the contents of the collection because to find out what the contents of the collection are in the collection, for example the contents of the Dendrology collection which explains various types of plants from roots, stems, and leaves and flowers.

Table 3. Searching for collections in the library from the scientific side

No	Searching for collections in the library from the scientific side	freq	Percentage
1.	Yes	57	80.43 %
2.	Sometimes	12	17.14%
3.	Not	1	1.43%
Amount		70	100%

Based on the table above, respondents answered about looking for collections from a scientific point of view, namely 57 respondents answered yes with a percentage of 80.43%, 12 respondents answered sometimes with a percentage of 17.43%, while 1 respondent answered no with a percentage of 1.43 %. The conclusion is that respondents are looking for collections from the scientific side.

The results of an interview with a respondent named Wici (16/11/2020) said that collections must be seen from a scientific point of view to keep abreast of current developments in science and technology, for example: about computers, forestry, agriculture, environment and others.

No	Requires Collection in the Library Based on the Author or Author	freq	Percentage
1.	Yes	46	65.71%
2.	Sometimes	23	32.86%
3.	Not	1	1.43%
Amount		70	100%

Based on the table above, the respondents answered that they needed a collection based on the author, namely 46 respondents answered yes with a percentage of 65.71%, 23 respondents answered sometimes with a percentage of 32.86%, while 1 respondent answered no with a percentage of 1.43%. The conclusion is that respondents need a collection based on the author or writer.

The results of an interview with a respondent named Risda (16/11/2020) said that a collection based on the author or writer was needed, such as Sumardi, Soekotjo, Sitanala Arsyad, Bambang Hero Saharjo, Hardjanto, Dudung Darusman, Asihing Kustanti, Hasanu Simon, Indriyanto, Burhan Bungin, Syofian Siregar, Usman Rianse, Chay Ashdak, Pack Ali, Hanafiah Eddy Prahasta, Hadi S. Ali Kodra and others.

**Table 5. Searching for Collections by Publisher**

No	Search Collections by Publisher	freq	Percentage
1.	Yes	48	68.57%
2.	Sometimes	18	25.72%
3.	Not	4	5.71 %
Amount		70	100%

Based on the table above, respondents answered looking for collections based on publishers, namely 48 respondents answered yes with a percentage of 68.57%, 18 respondents answered sometimes with a percentage of 25.72%, while 4 respondents answered no with a percentage of 5.71%. The conclusion is that respondents are looking for collections based on publishers.

The results of an interview with one of the respondents named Evi (16/11/2020) said that they needed publishers to look for collections, such as Gramedia publishers, UGM Press, Sinar Graphic, Kanisius, Raja Grafindo, Andi Press, Bumi Aksara, Mizan and others.

**Table 6. Requires Collection Based on Cover**

No	Requires Collection Based on Cover or Cover	freq	Percentage
1.	Yes	40	57.14%
2.	Sometimes	18	25.72%
3.	Not	12	17.14%
Amount		70	100%

Based on the table above, the respondents answered that they needed a collection based on the cover, namely 40 respondents answered yes with a percentage of 57.14%, 18 respondents answered sometimes with a percentage of 25.72%, while 12 respondents answered no with a percentage of 17.14%. The conclusion is that respondents need a collection based on the cover or cover.

The results of an interview with a respondent named Razali Yahya (18/11/2020) said that a collection based on the cover is needed because a cover or cover can attract interest in reading the book such as a cover or cover with pictures according to the book. For example, management of watersheds (DAS) which has pictures of flowing rivers or other things and is plain (no pictures, just writing) is not interesting because it is not known what the contents of the book are.

**Table 7. Require Collection Based on Edition or Print**

No	Requires Collection By Edition Or Prints	freq	Percentage
1.	Yes	44	62.86%
2.	Sometimes	21	30.00%
3.	Not	5	7.14%
Amount		70	100%

Based on the table above, respondents answered that they needed a collection based on edition or print, namely 44 respondents answered yes with a percentage of 62.86%, 21 respondents answered sometimes with a percentage of 30%, while 5 respondents answered no with a percentage of 7.14%. The

conclusion is that respondents need collections based on editions or prints.

The results of an interview with one of the respondents named Prayugo (18/11/2020) said that a collection based on edition or print was needed because a collection was published in accordance with the needs of users in the field of science or republishing books or new changes in a book.

**Table 8. Latest Information Used in Searching a Collection**

No	Recent Information Used In Searching A Collection	freq	Percentage
1.	Collection Contents	38	54.28%
2.	Collection Covers	8	11.43%
3.	Collection Edition or Print	24	34.29%
Amount		70	100%

Based on the table above, the respondents answered the latest information used in the search for a collection, namely 38 respondents used the contents of the collection with a percentage of 54.28%, 8 respondents used the collection cover with a percentage of 11.43%, while 24 respondents used the edition or print collection with percentage 34.29%. The conclusion is that the latest information respondents used in searching a collection is the contents of the collection.

Based on the tables above, the latest information needs that are most needed by respondents are looking for collections from a scientific point of view as many as 57 people with a percentage of 80.43%.

**Routine Information Needs (Everyday Need Approach)**

**Table 9. Collection of Books Required in Completing Coursework**

No	The Yang Book Collection Required in Completing College Assignments	freq	Percentage
1.	Textbook	2	2.29%
2.	Textbook Support Book	16	18.40%
3.	Module	16	18.40%
4.	Essay	9	10.34%
5.	Journal	36	41.38%
6.	Report	8	9.19%

Amount	87	100%
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Based on the table above, the respondents answered the collection of books needed to complete college assignments, namely 2 respondents needed textbooks with a percentage of 2.30%, 16 respondents needed textbooks supporting books with a percentage of 18.40%, 16 respondents needed modules with a percentage of 18.40%, 9 respondents needed a thesis with a percentage of 10.34%, 36 respondents needed a journal with a percentage of 41.38% while 6 respondents needed a report with a percentage of 9.19%. The conclusion is that respondents need a collection of books needed in completing college assignments, namely journals.

**Table 10. Material Information Required In Searching Collections**

No.	Material Information Required In Searching Collections	freq	Percentage
1.	Latest Information (Newspapers, Magazines, and Browse)	15	21.43%
2.	Lecturer and Student Research Results (Journal and Thesis)	50	71.43%
3.	Yesterday's Unfinished Classwork (Textbook)	5	7.14%
Amount		70	100%

Based on the table above, the respondents answered the information materials needed in finding collections, namely 15 respondents needed the latest information (newspapers, magazines and browsers) with a percentage of 21.43%, 50 respondents needed research results from lecturers and students (journals and theses) with a percentage 71.43%, while 5 people needed yesterday's unfinished college assignments (textbooks) with a percentage of 7.14%. The conclusion is that the information materials needed by respondents in finding collections are the results of research by lecturers and students (journals and theses).

**Table 11. Information Required For Information In Print Media Not Books**

No	Required Information For information in Non-Book Print Media	freq	Percentage
1.	Periodic Issues (Magazines and Newspapers)	49	69.01%
2.	Scrapbook	9	12.68%



3.	Atlas or Globe	4	5.63%
4.	CDs or DVDs	9	12.68%
Amount		71	100%

Based on the table above, respondents answered the information needed for information in non-book print media, namely 49 respondents needed periodicals (magazines and newspapers) with a percentage of 69.01%, 9 respondents needed clippings with a percentage of 12.68%, 4 respondents needed atlas or globe with a percentage of 5.63%, while 9 respondents needed a CD or DVD with a percentage of 12.68%. The conclusion is that the information needed for information in non-book print media is periodicals (magazines and newspapers).

Based on the tables above, the routine information needs of respondents are information material needed in finding collections (research results of lecturers and students: journals and theses) totaling 50 respondents with a percentage of 71.43%.

### In-depth Information Needs (Exhaustic Need Approach)

Table 12. Frequent Information Materials Intake advantage

No	Frequent Information Materials Intake advantage	freq	Percentage
1.	Non-Fiction Books (Books About Science)	17	24.29%
2.	Reference Books (Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Almanacs, Bibliography, Catalogs, Handbooks, Directories, Biographical Sourcebooks, and others)	41	58.57%
3.	Serial Publications (Newspapers, Magazines, Tabloids)	12	17.14%
Amount		70	100%

Based on the table above, respondents answered information materials that were often used, namely 17 respondents used non-fiction books (books about science) with a percentage of 24.29%, 41 respondents used reference books (dictionaries, encyclopedias, almanacs, bibliographies, catalogs, handbooks), directories, biographical source books,

geography source books and others) with a percentage of 58.57%, while 12 respondents used serial publications (newspapers, magazines and tabloids) with a percentage of 17.14%. The conclusion is that the information materials used are reference books (dictionaries, encyclopedias, almanacs, bibliographies, catalogs, handbooks, directories, biographical source books, geography source books and others).

Table 13. Collections Needed In Making Research Reports

No	The Yang Book Collection Needed In Making Research Reports	freq	Percentage
1.	Essay	19	19.39%
2.	Journal	29	29.59%
3.	Proceedings	12	12.24%
4.	Book	11	11.23%
5.	Newspaper	0	0%
6.	Magazine	0	0%
7.	Research result	27	27.55%
Amount		98	100%

Berdasarkan tabel di atas yang menunjukkan bahwa responden menjawab koleksi yang dibutuhkan dalam membuat laporan penelitian, yaitu 19 responden membutuhkan tesis dengan persentase 19.39%, 29 responden membutuhkan jurnal dengan persentase 29.59%, 12 responden membutuhkan prosiding dengan persentase 12.24%, 11 responden membutuhkan buku dengan persentase 11.23%, dan 27 responden membutuhkan hasil penelitian dengan persentase 27.55%, sementara koran dan majalah responden tidak membutuhkannya dengan persentase 0%. Kesimpulan adalah bahwa koleksi yang dibutuhkan dalam membuat laporan penelitian adalah jurnal.

Table 14. Collections in the Form of Works Needed in Searching for Information in the Library

No	Collections in the Form of Works Needed in Searching for Information in the Library	freq	Percentage
1.	Print Works (Books, Magazines, Reports and others)	61	87.14%
2.	Non-Print Works (Audio Recordings, Cassettes, Videos and others)	7	10.00%
3.	Works in Electronic form (Diskette, Plasdisk, Hardisk and others)	2	2.86%
Amount		70	100%

Based on the table above that the respondents answered collections in the form of works needed in searching for information in the library, namely 61 respondents needed printed works (books, magazines, reports and others) with a percentage of 87.14%, 7 respondents needed non-printed works (audio recordings, tapes, videos and others) with a percentage of 10%, and 2 respondents needed works in electronic form (floppy disks, plastic disks, hard disks and others) with a percentage of 2.86%. The conclusion is that collections in the form of works needed in searching for information in the library are printed works (books, magazines, reports and others).

**Table 15.** Electronic Media Used in Searching for Information Sources in a Research

No	Electronic Media Used in Searching for Information Sources in a Research	freq	Percentage
1.	E-Books	5	7.14%
2.	E-Journal	22	31.43%
3.	Internet	43	61.43%
Amount		70	100%

Based on the table above, respondents answered that electronic media was used to find sources of information in a study, namely 5 respondents used e-books with a percentage of 7.14%, 22 respondents used e-journals with a percentage of 31.43%, and 43 respondents used the internet. with a percentage of 61.43%. The conclusion is that the electronic media used in finding sources of information for a research is the internet.

Based on the tables above, the in-depth information needed by respondents is a collection in the form of work needed to find information in the library (printed works: books, magazines, reports and others) totaling 61 people with a percentage of 87.14%.

**Information Needs at a Glance (Catching Up Need Approach)**

**Table 16.** Collections Required in Searching for Concise and Brief Information

No	Collections Needed In Searching For Concise And Brief Information	freq	Percentage
1.	Newspapers (RiauPos, Tribuns Pekanbaru, Kompas)	21	23.33%
2.	Magazines (Silvika, Tiger Paper, MKI, Warta)	12	13.33%

3.	Bulletin (Conservation, Voice of Tesso Nilo)	11	12.22%
4.	Report	31	34.45%
5.	Book	15	16.67%
Amount		90	100%

Based on the table above, respondents answered that the collection needed to find concise and concise information, namely 21 respondents needed newspapers (RiauPos, Tribuns Pekanbaru, Kompas) with a percentage of 23.33%, 12 respondents needed magazines (Silvika, Tiger Paper, MKI, Warta) with a percentage of 13.33%, 11 respondents needed a bulletin (Conservation, Suara Tesso Nillo) with a percentage of 12.22%, 31 respondents needed a report with a percentage of 34.45% and 15 respondents needed books with a percentage of 16.67%. The conclusion is that the collection needed in finding concise and concise information is a report.

**Table 17.** A Collection Needs a Brochure a Pamphlet

No.	A Collection Needs Brochures And Pamphlets	freq	Percentage
1.	Yes	31	44.28%
2.	Sometimes	36	51.43%
3.	Not	3	4.29%
Amount		70	100%

Source: data processed November 2020

Based on the table above, respondents answered that a collection required brochures and pamphlets, namely 31 respondents answered yes with a percentage of 44.28%, 36 respondents answered sometimes with a percentage of 51.43%, while 3 respondents answered no with a percentage of 4.29% . The conclusion is that respondents sometimes need a collection of brochures and pamphlets.

The results of an interview with one respondent named Raffi (16/11/2020) said that a brochure or pamphlet was needed, such as a browser or pamphlet regarding majors at unilak, student associations or activities, practical tools used by unilak students, as well as government and non-government agency browsers.

**Table 18.**List of New Collection Titles Required In Searching For Information

	List of New Collection Titles Required In Searching For Information	freq	Percentage
1.	Yes	64	91.43%
2.	Sometimes	6	8.57%
3.	Not	0	0%

Amount	70	100%
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Based on the table above, respondents answered that a list of new collection titles was needed in seeking information, namely 64 respondents answered yes with a percentage of 91.43%, 6 respondents answered sometimes with a percentage of 8.57%, while no one answered no with a percentage of 0%. The conclusion is that respondents need a list of new collection titles in seeking information.

The results of an interview with one of the respondents named Oldri (16/11/2020) said that a list of new collection titles is really needed in knowing what new collections have been provided by the library, for example a new collection of books, proceedings and journals."

Based on the tables above, the information needed at a glance is a list of new collection titles needed to find information as many as 64 people with a percentage of 91.43%.

## 2. Availability of Fahutan Unilak Library Collections

Based on the data obtained from the user's information needs, the availability of collections at the Fahutan Unilak Library is as follows:

### Availability of Fahutan Unilak Library Collections on the Need for Up-to-date Information

Table 19. Availability of Collection Contents

No.	Collection Contents	There is	Not	Amount Title
1.	Dendrology	√	-	3
2.	Climatology	√	-	1
3.	Silvika	-	√	0
4.	Agroforestry	√	-	6
5.	Hydrology	√	-	2
6.	Entomology	√	-	2
8.	Physiology	√	-	3
9.	inventory	√	-	2
10.	Photosynthesis	√	-	1
11.	Pathology	√	-	1
Amount				21

Based on the table above, the collection of Unilak Fahutan Library contains 21 titles consisting of 3 dendrology titles, 1 climatology title, 6 agroforestry titles, 2 hydrology titles, 2 entomology titles, 3 physiology titles, 2 inventory titles, 1 photosynthesis title, 1 title pathology, whereas silvika is absent.

Table 20. Availability of Collections From a Scientific Side

No.	The Scientific Side	There is	Not	Number of Titles
1.	Computer	-	√	1
2.	Forestry	√	-	99
3.	Agriculture	√	-	13
4.	Environment	√	-	31
Amount				144

Based on the table above, the availability of collections in the Unilak Fahutan Library from a scientific point of view is 144 titles with 99 titles of forestry, 31 titles of environment, 13 titles of agriculture and 1 title of computers.

Table 21. Availability of Collections from Authors or Authors

No.	Author or Author	There is	Not	Amount Title
1.	Sumardi	√	-	2
2.	Soekotjo	√	-	1
3.	Sitanala Arshad	√	-	2
4.	Bambang Hero Saharjo	-	√	0
5.	Hardjanto	√	-	2
6.	Dudung Darusman	-	√	0
7.	Asihing Kustanti	-	√	0
8.	Hassanu Simon	√	-	5
9.	Indriyanto	√	-	3
10.	Burhan Bungin	√	-	1
11.	Syofian Siregar	-	√	0
12.	Usman Rianse	√	-	1
13.	Chay Ashdak	√	-	1
14.	Pack Ali Hanafiah	√	-	1
15.	Eddy Prahasta	√	-	2
16.	Hadi S. Ali Kodra	√	-	1
Amount				22

Based on the table above, the availability of the Unilak Fahutan Library collection from the author or writers totaled 22 titles consisting of the author or writer Sumardi 2 titles, Soekotjo 1 title, Sitanala Arsyad 2 titles, Hardjanto 2 titles, Hassanu Simon 5 titles, Indriyanto 3 titles, Burhan Bungin 1 title, Usman Rianse 1 title, Chay Ashdak 1 title, Pack Ali Hanafiah 1 title, Eddy Prahasta 2 titles, Hadi S. Ali Kodra 1 title and Dudung Darusman, Asihing Kustanti, Bambang Hero Saharjo, Syofian Siregar, each of which is not available.

Table 22. Availability of collections from publishers by students

No	Publisher	There is	Not	Amount
1.	Gramedia	√	-	12
2.	IPB Press	√	-	31
3.	Graphics Light	√	-	5

4.	Canisius	√	-	44
5.	Grafindo King	√	-	24
6.	GMU Press	√	-	38
7.	Mizan	-	√	0
8.	Andy Press	-	√	0
9.	Script Earth	-	√	0
Amount				154

Based on the table above, the availability of the Unilak Fahutan Library collections from publishers totaled 154 consisting of 12 from Gramedia publishers, 31 from IPB Press publishers, 5 from Sinar Graphic publishers, 44 from Kanisius publishers, 24 from Raja Grafindo publishers, and 38 from UGM publishers. Meanwhile, Mizan, Andi Press and Bumi Aksara publishers did not exist.

Table 23. Availability of Collections by Cover

No	Collection Based on Cover or Cover	There is	Not	Amount
1.	Images and Writing	√	-	328
2.	Text (No Image)	√	-	126
Amount				454

Based on the table above, the availability of Unilak Fahutan Library collections from the cover totaled 458 titles with 328 titles with pictures and writing, 126 titles with writing.

Table 24. Availability of Collections by Edition or Print

No	Requires Collection By Edition Or Prints	There is	Not	Number of Titles
1.	1	√	-	142
2.	2	√	-	36
3.	3	√	-	30
4.	4	√	-	11
5.	5	√	-	19
6.	6	√	-	13
7.	7	√	-	10
8.	8 and up	√	-	55
9.	Revision	√	-	12
Amount				328

Based on the table above, the availability of the Unilak Fahutan Library collections from editions or prints totaled 328 titles with details of edition or print 1 of 142 titles, edition or print 2 of 36 titles, edition or print 3 of 30 titles, edition or print 4 of 11 titles, edition or print 5 as many as 19 titles, edition or print 6 as many as 13 titles, edition or print 7 as many as 10 titles, edition or print 8 and above as many as 55 titles, while for editions or revised prints as many as 12 titles.

As for collections that do not have editions or prints because the collections are photocopied.

Table 25. Collection Availability Based on the Latest Information in Searching for a Collection

No	Latest Information On Collections	There is	Not	Number of Titles
1.	Collection Contents	√	-	10
2.	Collection Covers	√	-	454
3.	Collection Edition or Print	√	-	328
Amount				792

Based on the table above it can be concluded that the Unilak Fahutan Library provides the latest information totaling 792 titles in collections based on content totaling 10 titles, covers totaling 454 titles, and edition collections totaling 328 titles.

Based on the tables above, the information needs of the Fahutan Unilak Library are still up-to-date, including: providing the latest information used in a collection search with a total of 792 titles through 454 titles cover, 10 titles content and 328 titles edition.

Availability of Fahutan Unilak Library Collections on Routine Information Needs

Table 26. Availability of Collections in Completing Coursework

No	Collection	There is	Not	Amount Title
1.	Textbook	√	-	499
2.	Textbook Support Book	√	-	140
3.	Module	√	-	3
4.	Essay	√	-	275
5.	Journal	√	-	55
6.	Report	√	-	244
Amount				1216

Based on the table above, the Fahutan Unilak Library provides collections in completing college assignments of 1216 titles consisting of a collection of 499 textbooks, 140 titles of textbook supporting books, 3 modules, 275 these titles, 55 journals and 55 reports. 244 titles.

Table 27. Availability of Collections Based on Information Materials Needed in Searching for Collections

No	Material Information Required In Searching Collections	There is	Not	Number of Titles
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1.	New information	Newspaper	-	√	0
		Magazine	√	-	15
		Brochure	√	-	63
2.	Lecturer and Student Research Results	Journal	√	-	55
		Essay	√	-	275
3.	Yesterday's Unfinished Classwork	Textbook	√	-	499
Amount					907

Based on the table above, the Fahutan Unilak Library provides information materials in searching for collections such as: the latest information: no newspapers, 15 magazine titles, and 63 browser titles, lecturer and student research results: 55 journal titles and 275 theses, and Yesterday's unfinished coursework: textbooks totaled 499.

**Table 28. Availability of Collections Based on Non-Book Print Media**

No	Information Required For Information in Non-Book Print Media	There is	Not	Number of Titles
1.	Periodic Issues (Magazines and Newspapers)	√	-	15
2.	Scrapbook	-	√	0
3.	Atlas or Globe	-	√	0
4.	CDs or DVDs	-	√	0
Amount				15

Based on the table above, the Fahutan Unilak Library only provides 1 collection based on non-book print media such as periodicals (magazines and newspapers) with a total of 15 titles. As for clippings, atlases or globes, there are no CDs or DVDs.

Based on the tables above, the Fahutan Unilak Library provides routine information needs, including: a collection of books that are often needed in completing college assignments with a total of 1216 titles consisting of 499 titles of textbooks, 15 titles of magazines, 244 titles of reports, 140 titles of supporting books and other.

**Availability of Fahutan Unilak Library Collections on In-depth Information Needs**

**Table 29. Availability of collections based on frequently used information materials**

No	Frequent Information Materials Intake advantage	There is	Not	Number of Titles	
1.	Non-Fiction Books	√	-	499	
2.	Reference Book	Books About Science	√	-	3
		Dictionar y	√	-	2
		Encyclo pedia		√	0
		Almanac	√	-	2
		Bibliogra phy	√	-	1
		Catalog	√	-	4
		Handbo ok	-	-	0
		Director y	-	√	0
3.	Serial Issues	Biograp hical Sourceb ook	-	√	0
		Geograp hy Sourceb ook	-	√	0
		Newspa per	√	-	0
		Magazin e	√	-	15
		tabloid	-	√	0
Amount				526	

Based on the table above, the collections of the Unilak Fahutan Library provided in information materials that are often utilized are 526 titles consisting of 499 titles of books on knowledge, 3 titles of dictionaries, 2 titles of encyclopedias, 2 titles of bibliography, 1 catalog, handbook numbered 4 titles, and magazines totaled 15 titles. Meanwhile, those it does not provide include: directories, newspapers, almanak, biographies, geography, almanacs, tabloids and others.

**Table 30. Availability of Collections Based on Collections Required in Making Research Reports**

No	The Yang Book Collection Needed In Making Research Reports	There is	Not	Number of Titles
1.	Essay	√	-	275
2.	Journal	√	-	55
3.	Proceedings	√	-	42
4.	Book	√	-	499
5.	Newspaper	-	√	0
6.	Magazine	√	-	15

7.	Research result	-	√	0
Amount				886

Based on the table above, the Fahutan Unilak Library provides collections in making research reports of 886 titles with details of 275 thesis titles, 55 journal titles, 42 titles of proceedings, 499 titles of books, and 15 titles of magazines. While what is not available is the results of research and newspapers.

**Table 31. Availability of Collections in the Form of Works Needed in Searching for Information in the Library**

No	Collections in the Form of Works Needed in Searching for Information in the Library	Ther eis	Not	Number of Titles	
1.	Print Works	Book	√	-	499
		Magazine	√	-	15
		Report	√	-	244
2.	Non-Print Works	Audio Recording	-	√	0
		Cassette	-	√	0
		Videos	-	√	0
3.	Works in electronic form	Diskette	-	√	0
		Plasdisk	-	√	0
		hard drive	-	√	0
Amount				758	

Based on the table above, the availability of Unilak Fahutan Library collections provides collections in the form of works of 758 titles consisting of printed works with a total of 758 titles, while non-printed works and works in electronic form are not available.

**Table 32. Availability of Electronic Media Collections in Searching for Information Sources in a Research**

No	Electronic Media Used in Searching for Information Sources in a Research	Ther eis	Not	Amount
1.	E-Books	-	√	0
2.	E-Journal	√	-	5
3.	Internet	√	-	1
Amount				6

Based on the table above, the Fahutan Unilak Library provides 6 electronic media consisting of 5 E-Journals and 1 Internet. Meanwhile, E-Books are not available.

Based on the tables above, the availability of the Fahutan Unilak Library collection requires in-depth information, including: providing a collection of books needed in making research reports such as theses, journals, books, proceedings, books, and magazines with a total of 886 titles.

**Availability of Unilak Fahutan Library Collections at a Glance Information Need**

**Table 33. Collection Availability in Searching for Concise and Brief Information**

No	Collections Needed In Searching For Concise And Brief Information	Ther eis	Not	Number of Titles	
1.	Newspaper	RiauPos	-	√	0
		Pekanbaru Tribune	-	√	0
		Compass	-	√	0
2.	Magazine	Silvika	√	-	2
		Tiger Paper	√	-	5
		MKI	√	-	4
3.	Bulletin	News	√	-	4
		Conservation	√	-	2
4.	Report	Tesso Nilo's voice	√	-	1
			√	-	244
5.	Book	√	-	499	
Amount				761	

Based on the table above, the Fahutan Unilak Library provides concise and concise information totaling 761 titles consisting of 15 magazines, 3 bulletins, 244 reports and 499 books. Meanwhile, there are no newspapers provided.

**Table 34. Availability of Brochure and Pamphlet Collections**

No.	Brochure and Pamphlet Collection	Ther eis	Not	Amount
1.	Unique Browser	√	-	1
2.	Unilak Student Association or UKM	-	√	0
3.	Practice Tools	-	√	0
4.	Other Agencies	√	-	62
Amount				63

Based on the table above, the availability of the Unilak Fahutan Library collection from a collection of brochures and pamphlets with a total of 63 consisting of 1 unilak brochure title, 62 titles for brochures about other institutions, while there are no brochures for student associations or UKM and practice tools.

**Table 35. Availability of collections from the list of new book titles**

No.	List of New Book Titles	There is	Not	Number of Titles
1.	Book	√	-	34
2.	Proceedings	√	-	1
3.	Journal	√	-	0
Amount				35

Based on the table above the availability of Unilak Fahutan Library collections from the list of new book titles with a total of 35 titles consisting of 34 book titles, 1 proceeding title, while there are no journals.

Based on the tables above, the availability of collections at the Fahutan Unilak Library for information needs at a glance provides concise and clear information such as magazines, bulletins, reports and books with a total of 761 titles.

## TOCONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion that the relevance of library collections to information needs in the Library of the Faculty of Forestry, Lancang Kuning University, Pekanbaru, it can be concluded, among others:

a) The current need for information (Current Need Approach) that is most needed by users, namely collections from a scientific point of view, amounted to 57 people, while the availability of Unilak Fahutan Library collections which were mostly provided from the collection cover totaled 454 titles. So that the availability of collections with the latest information needs can be declared unavailable from a scientific point of view.

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b) Routine information needs (Everyday Need Approach) needed by users, namely information materials needed in finding collections such as the results of lecturer research (journals) and student research (thesis) with a total of 50 respondents, meanwhile the availability of Unilak Fahutan Library collections that are widely provided is a collection of books, reports, modules, theses and journals which are often used in completing college assignments totaling 1216 titles. So that the availability of collections with information needs is available from the required information materials such as journals and theses.

c) In-depth information needs (Exhaustive Need Approach) needed by users, namely collections in the form of works needed to find information in the library (printed works: books, magazines, reports and others) totaling 61 people, meanwhile the availability of collections of the Unilak Fahutan Library provides collections books needed in making research reports such as theses, journals, books, proceedings, books, and magazines with a total of 886 titles. So that the availability of collections with in-depth information needs is available in the form of printed works such as books, theses, journals, proceedings and magazines.

d) The need for information at a glance (Catching Up Need Approach) required is a list of new collection titles needed to find information for as many as 64 people, meanwhile the availability of collections of the Fahutan Unilak Library provides concise and clear information such as magazines, bulletins, reports and books with a total of 761 titles. So that the availability of the Unilak Fahutan Library collection with the need for information at a glance is not available from the list of new book titles.

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