



Study Analysis Of The Number Of Visits Of Regional Library Facilities In The City Of Bandung

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ABSTRACT

The low interest in reading in the community is caused by inadequate library facilities, incomplete book collections, and the difficulty in accessing libraries which are explained as the cause of the low interest in visiting librarians. . With this type of descriptive research approach, when writing this article, the author collects data and tries to describe the meaning and benefits of the results of the renovation activities in the library building itself. By choosing the building objects of the West Java Regional Library, the Bandung City Archives and Library Service, and Pitimos, the author tries to describe the factors that decrease or increase the number of visits from the spatial form factor. After that, it can be concluded that a library that facilitates its use can attract more visitors.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Facilities are part of social services that cannot be separated from the life of urban communities because facilities are very important supporters of urban community activities (Haapio, 2012). The availability of facilities in a city can characterize how the city develops (Rai et al., 2022; Yue et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2022) (Permana et al., 2020). This development occurred due to ongoing economic, social, political and other activities.

Libraries are windows to the world (2016). The library is one of the means to be able to find out and understand the development of the times through reading (Adkins, 2015) (Permana et al., 2021). Someone who likes to read has wider opportunities to find out information that was previously unknown and also get the development of knowledge that continues to change with the times.

A library has a function to meet the demand for future generations, with the hope that the library can directly benefit people who live, work or study (Muah, 2017). The library (Cassell, 2018) is also expected to be a place for access to advanced technology learning, but can also be a recreational, interesting and fun gathering place (Harisanty and Anna, 2020). This can be realized by having a library that is comfortable and safe and has its own charm for visitors as well as staff (Song et al, 2022).

As disclosed by deepublish from several sources (2006) (2020), basically there are at least 3 definitions of a good and ideal library, namely as follows:

- (i). The ideal library is a library that is able to empower the community. The library can be a pleasant place for the community to carry out reading, learning, art, culture and skills activities.
- (ii). The ideal library is a library that is the center of community activities and is often the goal of the community in filling their free time
- (iii). The ideal library is a library that is able to approach the community to awaken the reading potential that exists in society. This approach is adapted to the interests, hobbies, pleasures and habits that exist in society

Based on its function, library (Cox et al., 2019; Harisanty et al., 2020) buildings have their own standards which must meet the needs of library institutions in carrying out their functions as a means of providing, organizing, storing, and servicing library materials. Due to the need for these functions, library buildings tend to be designed simply by using the principle of efficient space (Iswanto and Hartati, 2018).

According to M. Bahrudin (2019) Until now in Indonesia, it is difficult to find standardization that can be used as a benchmark specifically for library buildings. Even though in the international world it has been known in ISO/TR 11219:2012 regulations, Information and documentation – Qualitative conditions and basic statistics for library buildings – Space, function and design. regarding guidelines for determining standards in planning library buildings/buildings. This standard in the form of a technical report includes data and specifications for all types of libraries, but especially for academic/university and public libraries, namely:

Location and/or land:

- (i). Located in a location that is easily seen, known, and accessible to the community.
- (ii). Have a clear legal status.
- (iii). Far from disaster prone locations.

space requirement:

- (i). user/user area (user area, reference and information services, loan services, user training, recreation and communication areas, meeting and exhibition areas);
- (ii). collection storage area (including non-book materials);
- (iii). library operations (media processing, binding, computing and management).

Building:

- (i). The building area is at least 0.008 m² per capita multiplied by the number of residents.
- (ii). Meet the standards of health, safety, comfort, serenity, beauty, lighting, security and air circulation.
- (iii). Building planning allows for physical development.
- (iv). Meet the aspects of technology, ergonomics, construction, environment, effectiveness, efficiency and adequacy.
- (v). Permanent shape.
- (vi). Pay attention to strength and meet the floor construction requirements for the library collection room (minimum 400 kg/m²).

(vii). Equipped with a parking area and facilitated by public facilities such as toilets and emergency stairs.

But unfortunately, activities to go to the library (Lee and Lee, 2019)(Akbaridin et al., 2020) or read books have been neglected by various groups for various reasons. Generally this is due to the existence of more practical media to obtain information such as television, radio, and internet media. In addition, many libraries in Indonesia seem boring to the public, including in the city of Bandung (Dennis and Dees, 2015). This is evident from the number of visitors to the Bandung City Public Library Service in 2021. The total number of users is 1,901, down -13.68% from the number of visitors in previous years (opendata.jabarprov.go.id)

id	kode_provinsi	nama_provinsi	kode_kabupaten_kota	nama_kabupaten_kota	Jumlah_pemustaka	satuan	tahun
21	32	JAWA BARAT	3273	KOTA BANDUNG	71	PENGUNJUNG	2020
48	32	JAWA BARAT	3273	KOTA BANDUNG	3	PENGUNJUNG	2021

Figure 1. Average Number of Visitors to Public Libraries per Day by District/City in West Java

Source:opendata.jabarprov.go.id

The existence of the available facilities is not spread evenly throughout the city of Bandung (Susanto and Enisah, 2020;Warlina and Elsa, 2021). Generally, the regional/public libraries are spread mostly in the central area of Bandung city. And what is very unfortunate is that when viewed from the proportion of the program in the budget, the maintenance of this infrastructure is 0.74% and for the maintenance of the library itself it is only at a nominal value of 23 million which is a decrease of 35.71% compared to the previous year.

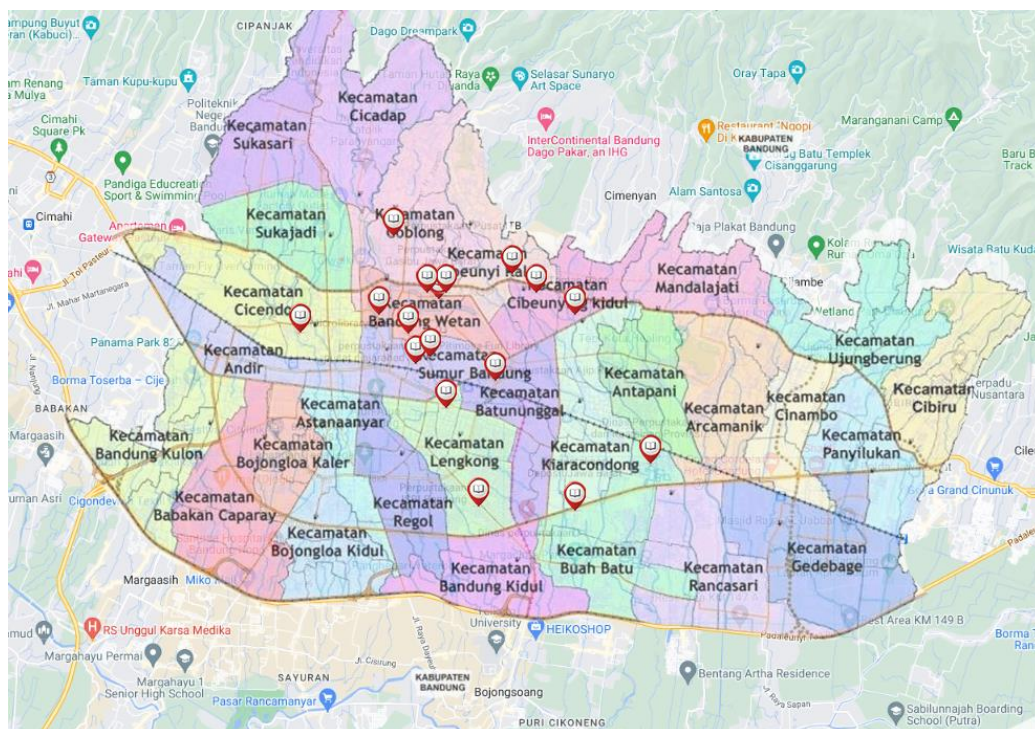


Figure 2. Map of Bandung City Library Distribution

Source:opendata.jabarprov.go.id

Proporsi Program dalam Anggaran

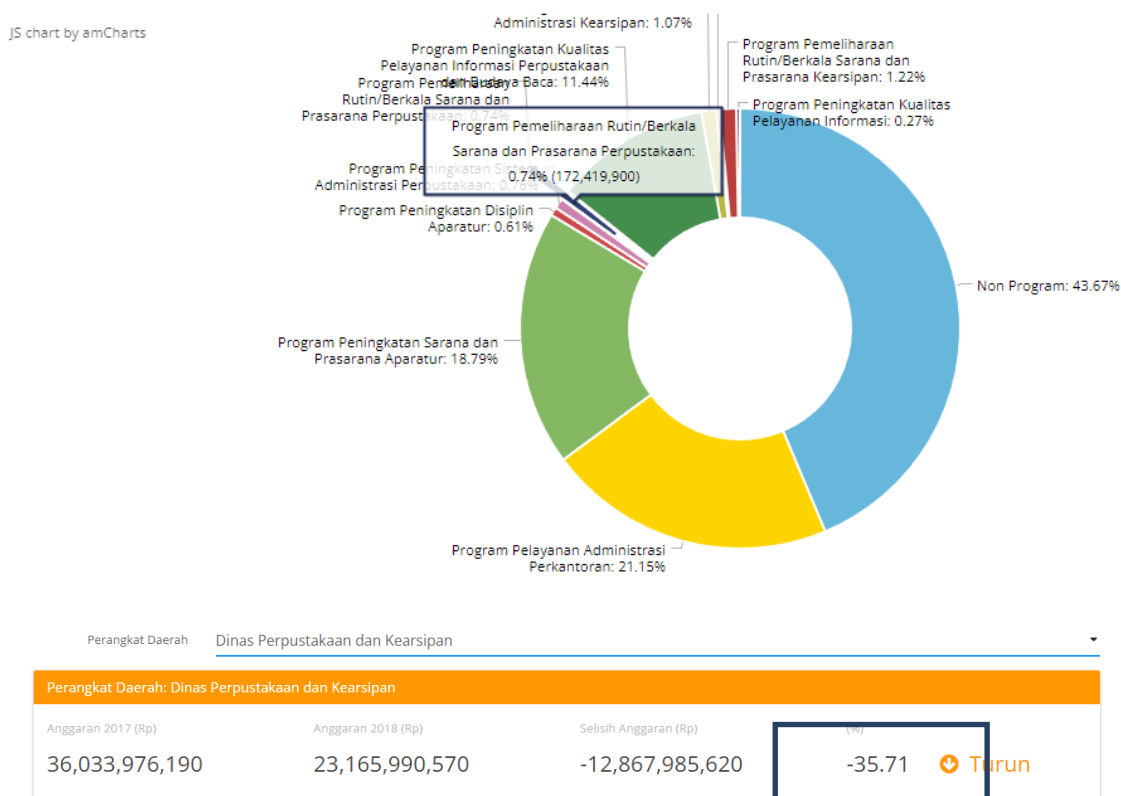


Figure 3. The Proportion of Programs in the Regional Budget of the City of Bandung
Source: opendata.jabarprov.go.id

Based on the explanation above, it can be noted that the current lack of interest in libraries is due to several factors (Akbaridin & Permana, 2020)

- (i). incomplete collection and updating of book/reading references,
- (ii). lack of use of multimedia technology and people's reluctance to visit libraries/reading gardens
- (iii). rigid library conditions
- (iv). the library is a boring place
- (v). the number of locations that are less strategic makes the building less accessible to the community

To restore the image of the library and attract the attention of the public, the library is expected to be able to improve facilities and create a pleasant library building atmosphere that is adapted to the lifestyle and needs of the community which are constantly changing with the times. Libraries are also expected to be available in areas that are easily accessible to the local community.

2. METHODOLOGY

The preparation of article writing uses a type of descriptive research approach. This method serves to describe or give an overview of the object under study through data or samples that have been collected as they are, without conducting analysis and making general conclusions. Descriptive research is conducted to investigate the circumstances, conditions, or other things that have been mentioned. More specifically, this research method will be research and development in nature, where research is followed up with development through a process of field studies, object trials and object model validation in a systematic cycle. Where the focus is related to the compositional features of library visitor level graphical changes based on space facilities.

The author collected object/sample data for the West Java regional library, the Bandung City Archives and Libraries Service and Pitimos. The time of the research itself was carried out with a process for the period March - May 2023. The data used in this study is quantitative data where the type of data collected can be measured or calculated directly, in the form of information or explanations expressed in numbers or in the form of numbers. In this study, the authors determined the data using multi-sourced evidence from city government data and results from field work. In this process the writer summarizes the results of the research in tabular form to make it easier to read.

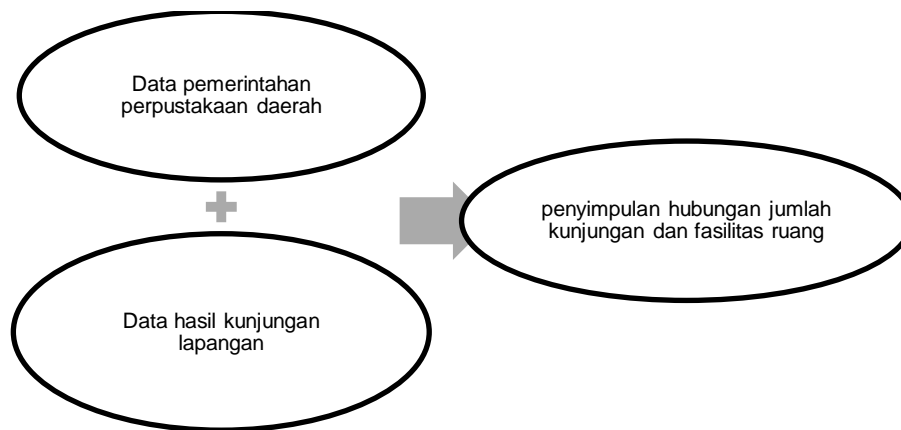


Diagram 1. The process of collecting and processing data

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Visit Data

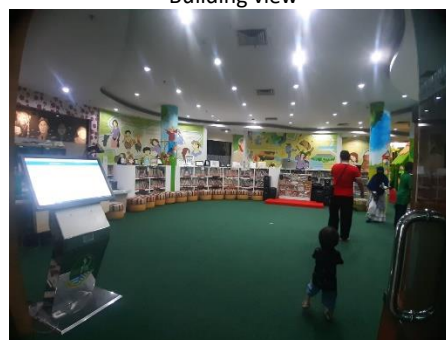
Visit data were obtained from the official website as well as the results of direct visits to the relevant libraries. For the writing of this article, the data used was summarized in public reading rooms, children's reading rooms, youth and adult reading rooms and mobile libraries as a benchmark for the number of potential age visitors in learning activities.

Table 2. Object Data; Source: Personal Documentation

Name	West Java Provincial Library and Archive Service (Regional Public Library – Non Paid)
Location	Jl. Kawaluyaan Indah II No.4
Operational hour	08.00 – 16.00
Building Type	Old building (Interior renovation)
Documentation	



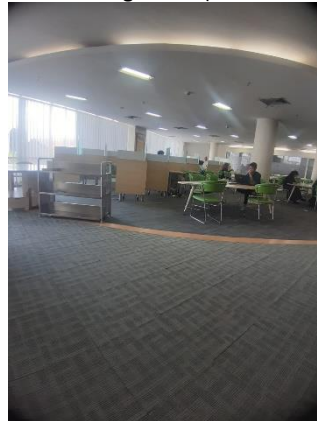
Building view



Children's Reading Room



Youth and Adult Reading Room (collection area hallway)



Common Room

Name	Bandung City Archives and Libraries Service-Disarpus (Regional Public Libraries – Non Paid)
Location	Jl. P. Seram Luwuk Banggao No.2, Citarum, Bandung Wetan
Operational hour	09.00 – 16.00
Building Type	Old building (Interior renovation)
Documentation	



Building view



Children's Reading Room



Youth and Adult Reading Room

Name	Pitimoss Fun Library (Public Library – Paid)
Location	Jl. Banda No. 12-S
Operational hour	08.00 – 20.00
Building Type	Old building (never renovated)

Documentation

Building view



Collection area hallway



Common Reading Area

From the three locations above summarized data on the number of librarian visits for the 2018-2022 period as follows:

Table 3. Visit Data for the 2018 period

Space Location	Visiting Month	Number of No
R. Children's Reading	April-October	222
R. Read Teens & Adults	April-October	210

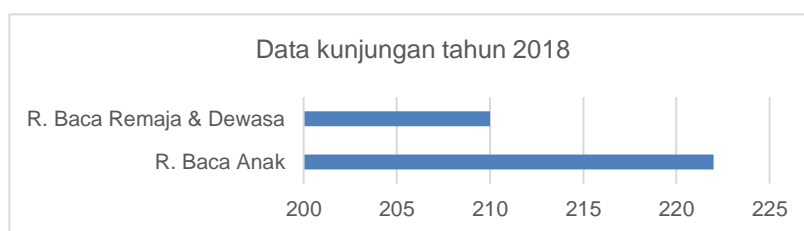


Figure 4. Bar chart comparison of the number of visits for the 2018 period

Table 4. Visit Data for the 2019 period

Space Location	Visiting Month	Number of No
car Free Day	January-March	7
Luxio Mobile Library	January-March	13
Polkadot Mobile Library D1702E	January-March	21
Polkadot Mobile Library D1728E	January-March	19
R. Children's Reading	January-March	324
R. Read Teens & Adults	January-March	110
Common Reading Room	January-March	103
Mobile Library Unit	January-March	3

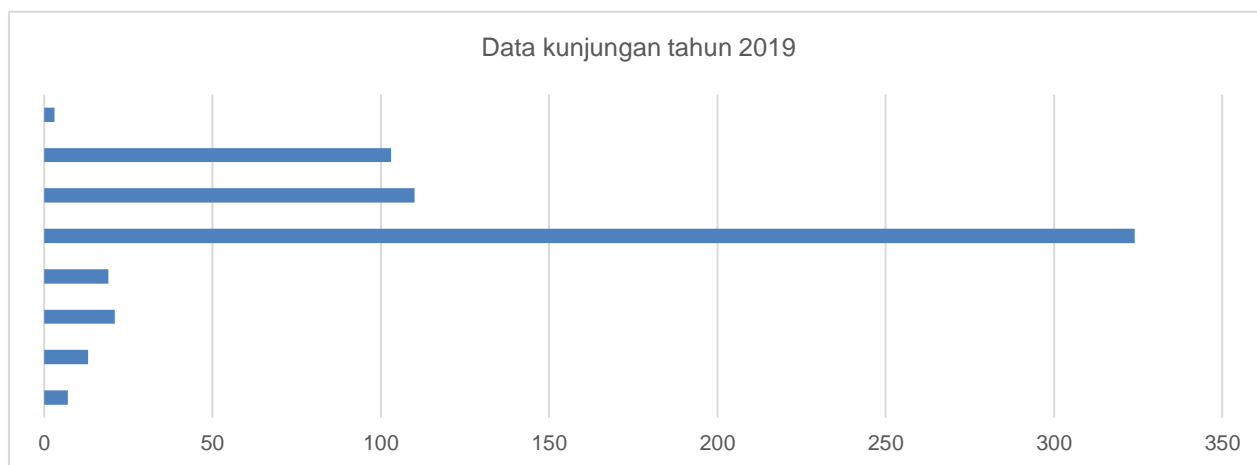


Figure 4. Bar chart comparison of the number of visits for the 2019 period

Table 5. Visit Data for the 2020 period

Space Location	Visiting Month	Number of No
car Free Day	April-October	1234
R. Children's Reading	April-October	5784
R. Read Teens & Adults	April-October	4308
Common Reading Room	April-October	654
Mobile Library Unit	April-October	1466

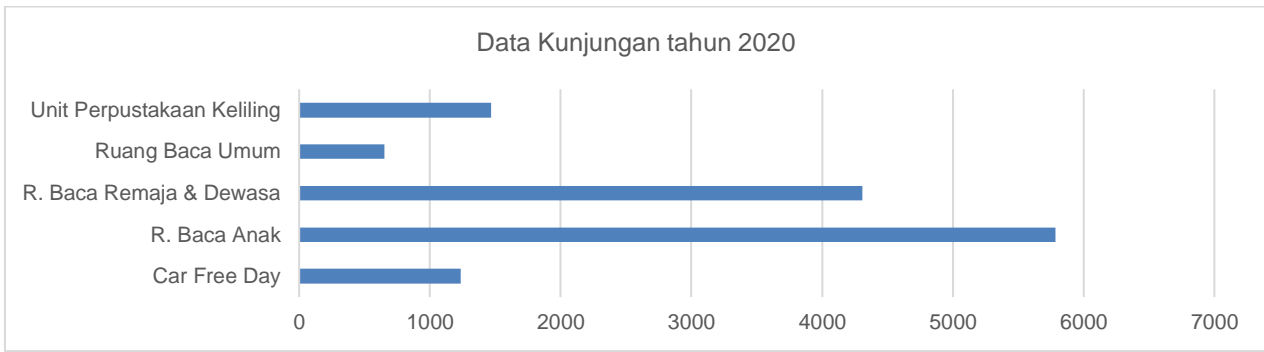


Figure 5. Bar Chart comparison of the number of visits for the 2020 period

Table 6. Visit Data for the 2021 period

Space Location	Visiting Month	Number of No
Children's Reading Room	April-October	269
Youth and Adult Reading Room	April-October	281
Common Reading Room	April-October	96

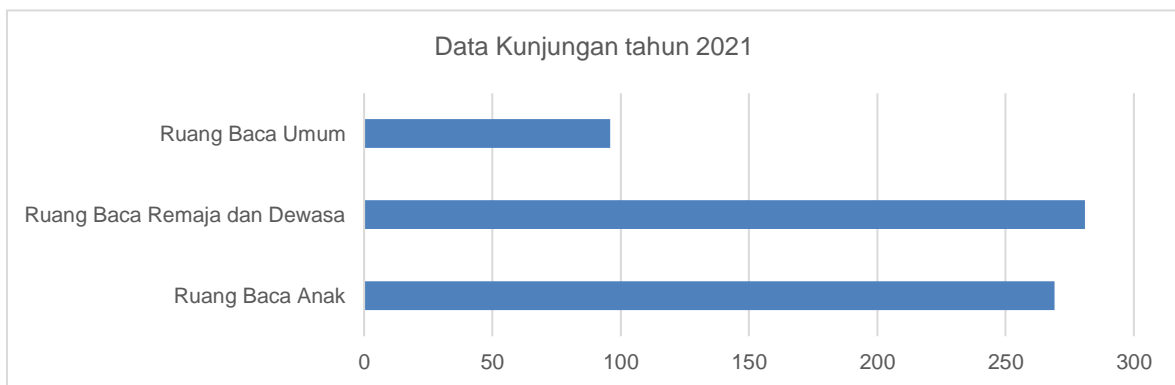


Figure 6. Bar Chart comparison of the number of visits for the 2021 period

Table 7. Visit Data for the 2022 period

Space Location	Visiting Month	Number of No
Children's Reading Room	April-October	51402
Youth and Adult Reading Room	April-October	27054
Common Reading Room	April-October	11723

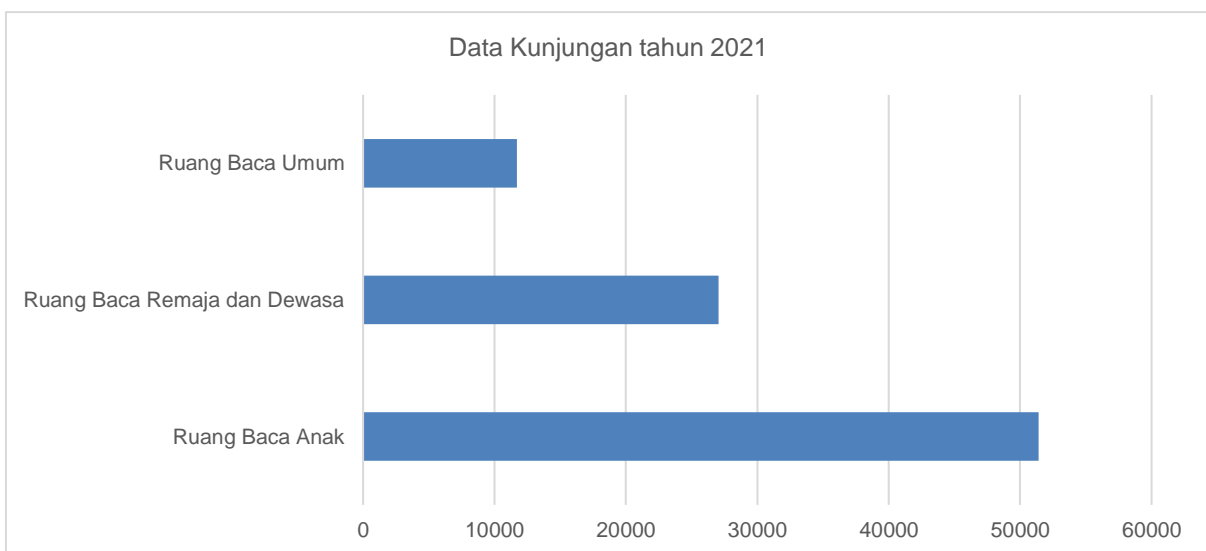


Figure 7. Bar Chart comparison of the number of visits for the 2022 period

And from the entire visitor data table, visit data can be recapitulated in the reading room general public, children's reading room, youth and adult reading room and mobile library as follows:

Table 8. Librarian Visit Data

Space Location	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
car Free Day		7	1234		
Luxio Mobile Library		13			
Polkadot Mobile Library D1702E		21			
Polkadot Mobile Library D1728E		19			
R. Children's Reading	222	324	5784	269	27054
R. Read Teens & Adults	210	110	4308	281	51402
Common Reading Room		103	654	96	11723
Mobile Library Unit		3	1466		

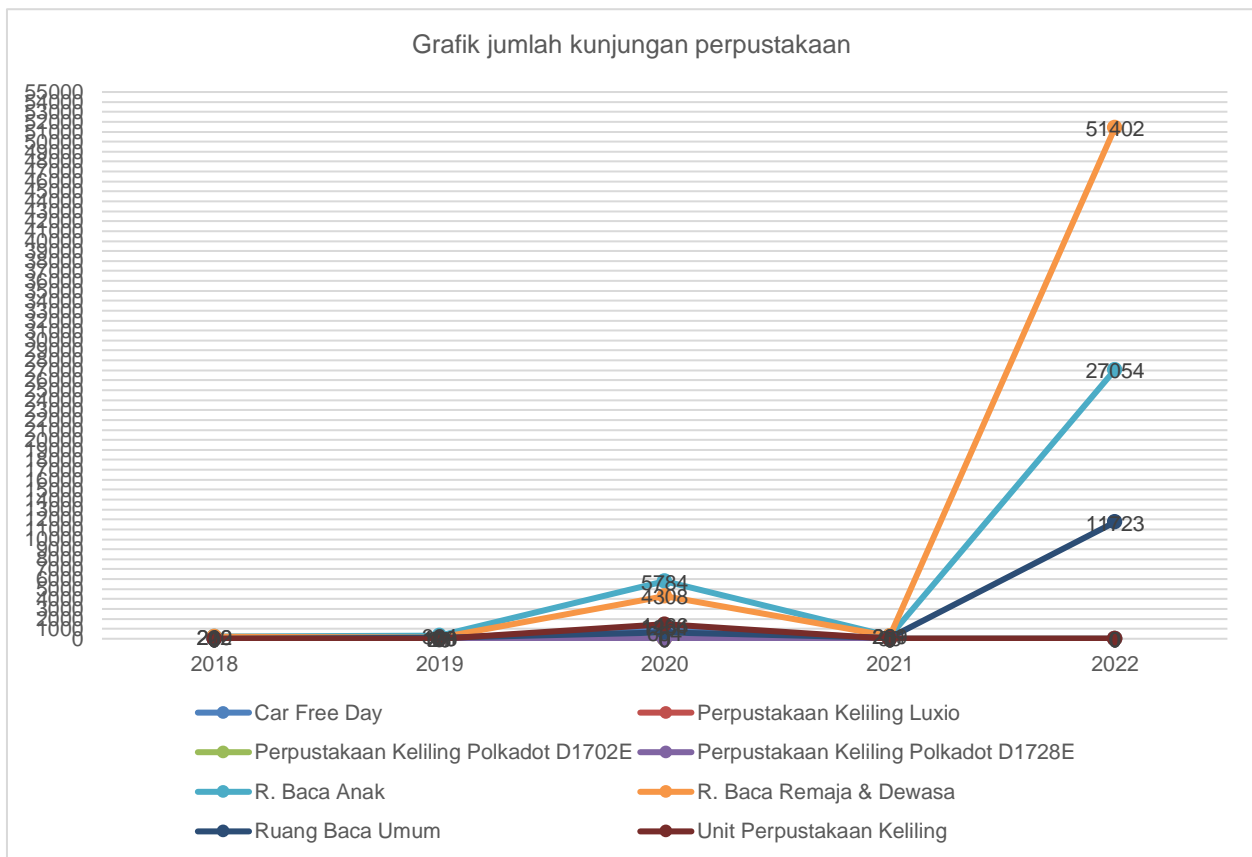


Figure 8. Bar chart comparison of the number of librarian visits for the 2018-2022 period

If the data is visible from the object data table and the table for the number of librarian visits, it can be seen that the number of librarian visits has decreased drastically due to health cases (Pandemic Covid-19). However, the decline in visitors was due to the library facilities which had temporarily closed the facilities openly, so those who wish to make visits need to go through various system processes beforehand (there is a limit to the number of visits). It turned out that during the "cooling down" period this work was used by the building manager to further increase the comfort level of visitors by carrying out several interior renovations. This renovation effort proved to be very significant in terms of interest in visiting librarians after the building of this facility was freely reopened (still with the registration process without any limit on the number of visitors). The number of visitors experienced a drastic increase to more than 200% of the number of visitors before the pandemic occurred. Where it is more focused on restructuring the reading room area that is adjusted to the age needs of visitors and providing a more comfortable reading area. In the end, the provision of good and free internet network facilities also remains one of its main attractions for visitors.

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Psychological Effects

There is a slight important role from post-Corona which has an effect on the psychology of society towards the surge in library visitors. The pandemic period forced people to carry out more activities using electronic media which accidentally excessively affected changes in response to forms of physical (non-digital) activity. Many community members are becoming more interested in activities without using digital.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion above, it can be concluded that a library that facilitates its use is able to attract more visitors. With the provision of a reading room that is adapted to the age of the user, as well as internet facilities that are able to facilitate the need for modern sources of information, it makes visitors feel more comfortable. The function of the library as a "window to the world" can also be processed properly.

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