

UTILIZATION OF THE LIBRARY AS A LEARNING RESOURCE CENTER FOR STUDENTS IN THE TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION UNIT (UPT) OF THE WIJAYA KUSUMA UNIVERSITY SURABAYA LIBRARY

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ABSTRACT

Libraries have a very important role in supporting the learning process in higher education, because libraries are learning resource organizations by providing various information, which can be utilized by students to achieve brilliant academic achievements in higher education. The purpose of this research is to find out about the use of the library as a learning resource center for students at the Wijaya Kusuma University Library Technical Implementation Unit, Surabaya. This research is descriptive research, with research locations at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Wijaya Kusuma University, Surabaya and taking 70 students as samples. The sampling technique in this research used purposive sampling with the focus of discussion being the use of libraries as learning resource centers. Data collection techniques use observation, interviews, questionnaires and documentation, while data processing techniques include: (1). Data Selection (2). Data Classification. (3). Data Tabulation. The data analysis technique uses qualitative descriptive analysis. The results of the research concluded that the use of the library as a learning resource center for students at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Wijaya Kusuma University, Surabaya is at a good level.

Keywords: Library Utilization, College Library, Learning Resources

INTRODUCTION

Utilizing the library is very important in supporting the learning process at University. The organization of libraries has an important role as supporting learning activities because university libraries can be used as a learning resource center and fulfill the information needs of the university academic community. The existence of a university library. Students can interact and be directly involved both physically and mentally in the learning process because the library is a form of learning resource organization that collects various information in the form of books and non-books which can be utilized by students in an effort to develop abilities and skills in achieving good academic achievements. satisfactory in college.

In Chapter I regarding the general provisions of article 1 of Law no. 43 of 2007, it is stated that: "a library is an institution that manages collections of written works and printed works or recorded works in a professional manner with a standard system, in order to meet the educational, research, preservation, information and recreation needs of the public." user." Article 3 explains that: "libraries function as a vehicle for education, research, preservation, information and reaction to increase the nation's intelligence and empowerment".

In the world of education, the role of libraries cannot be underestimated at any time because a library is not just a building or space that stores books but is a repository of

knowledge and knowledge which is packaged in book packages that are usually read and studied by anyone in searching for information and in the learning process. Libraries are an important part of an education system.

The term library actually comes from the word libra which means book, hereinafter referred to as library. Library is a place where a collection of books are collected and organized as a learning medium and a library can also be interpreted as a room/building that is used to store books and other publications for reading, not for sale. Broadly speaking, a library is defined as a work unit in the form of a place to organize, manage, store and systematically collect collections of library materials for use by users as a source of information and learning facilities for students. In the opinion of Sulistyo Basuki and Febriyani (2013:10) who state that:

"A library is a room, part of a building or itself that is used to store books and other publications which are usually stored according to a certain arrangement for use by readers, not for sale."

Students can use the library to search for information to support the learning process. Learning resources are all sources in the form of data, people and certain forms that can be used by students in learning either separately or in combination so that they can make it easier for students to achieve learning goals or achieve certain competencies. PA learning resource center is a unit within an institution (especially schools/universities/companies) whose role is to encourage the effectiveness and optimization of the learning process through providing various service functions (such as media services, training, learning consultations, etc.), procurement/development (production) functions. learning media, research and development functions to increase learning effectiveness and efficiency.

The role of the learning resource center is to provide various kinds of information and knowledge that students need in developing various desired competencies in the field of study or subjects they are studying. Therefore, various learning resources include learning media in providing positive development in improving the quality of education. and quality of learning for students.

The functions of learning resource centers include: increasing learning productivity in providing more individualized learning, providing a more scientific basis for learning, strengthening learning for students in real-time learning and enabling a wider presentation of learning for students in presenting information that is able to penetrate boundaries. geographical.

A library must have adequate facilities and infrastructure, including buildings, reading rooms and fairly complete collections. Facilities and infrastructure are something that really support the suitability of a library. A library is not necessarily said to be a learning resource center if students have not used the library as a learning resources and information sources, in fact the library is said to be a place of learning resources and information sources if students use the library more as a learning resource and as a source of information in the learning process at university.

Using the library as a learning resource for students can determine the high and low levels of library use by students. When the library is used by students to search for information to support the learning process, it can be seen that students feel comfortable in using the library. The library will always be of interest to students in carrying out the learning process and searching for information, if it is able to meet the information needs required by students and is considered can always support the learning process in college.

The library as a learning resource will not run effectively without support from various parties, such as the head of the library, library staff and all students who use the library as a learning resource in searching for information. Several important components in learning

resources are outlined in several points as follows: Objectives , mission or function of learning resources. Every learning resource always has a goal or mission to be achieved. Every learning resource must also have a purpose, either explicitly or implicitly. The purpose is greatly influenced by the nature and form of the learning resource itself.

Explicit objectives (designed learning resources) for example an expert resource person in the field of agriculture will have a mission to speak in accordance with his field, while implicit objectives (learning resources used) for example a teacher takes students to an ancient museum where the museum has objectives that must be previously studied. The physical form of learning resources must be different, such as shopping centers and bank offices, even though they both provide information about trade. Likewise, studying documentation is certainly different from holding an interview with someone, so the physical condition of learning resources really determines their use.

Every learning resource always carries a message that can be utilized or studied by the user, things that must be considered regarding the content of the message, include: simple, clear, complete, easy to understand the meaning, therefore systematic processing is needed, for example: if a student observing a social phenomenon in several villages, the information obtained will not be collected immediately because it requires processing first, unlike interviews with certain knowledge experts who can provide complete information and even conclude it too. The level of complexity of using learning resources is related to the physical condition and message of the learning resources, for example: if a subject is adequately presented using images or photos, there is no need to use films whose message content is the same as the images or photos.

From the results of observations made by researchers, it appears that the use of the library as a learning resource at Wijaya Kusuma University Surabaya has been utilized by students in the learning process and searching for information needed to achieve good academic achievement. The library at Wijaya Kusuma University Surabaya also provides facilities and adequate infrastructure, such as furniture and equipment as well as various existing facilities to support the use of the library as a learning resource and information source. The librarians and workforce at the Wijaya Kusuma University Library, Surabaya, really pay attention to the needs of its users, such as motivating students to make more use of the library as a learning resource. Apart from that, the librarians and workers at the Wijaya Kusuma University Library, Surabaya, receive input from students, as a consideration in increasing the number of book collections that are not yet available in the library, thereby making the library collection larger and more complete according to student needs.

Based on the background of the problem that has been described above, the author puts forward the formulation of the problem as follows: How is the library used as a learning resource center for students at the Wijaya Kusuma University Library Technical Implementation Unit, Surabaya? The research carried out aims to describe the use of the library as a learning resource by students at the Wijaya Kusuma University Library Technical Implementation Unit. It is hoped that the research carried out will provide benefits and contributions to; (1). Providing motivation to students to use the collection of library materials available in the library more often so that students can gain new insight and knowledge. (2). Provide an understanding of the importance of libraries in supporting the learning process. (3), Knowing the importance of using libraries to support the learning process.

METHODS

A.1. Research Approach

The approach used in this research is a descriptive quantitative research approach. Researchers choose a quantitative approach so they can present a valid and objective picture of a phenomenon.

This research focuses on Analysis Utilization of the Library as a Learning Resource for Students at Wijaya Kusuma University, Surabaya.

B. Research Variables or Discussion Focus

In this study, researchers used conceptual variables according to Chormain (2008). The definition of conceptual variables is drawing boundaries that explain more substantive physical characteristics of a concept. The aim is that the researcher can achieve a measuring instrument that is in accordance with the nature of the variable whose concept has been defined, the researcher must include the process or operation, the measuring instrument that will be used to quantify the symptoms or variables that will be studied, the variable in this research is the use of libraries as a source. Learning for Students

B.1. Conceptual definition

B.1.1. Library Utilization

It is one of the means of increasing reading culture for students and is able to raise student awareness of the understanding and benefits of libraries as a learning resource and supporting the learning process for students.

B.1.2. Learning Resources

All sources, whether in the form of data, people and certain forms, can be used by students in learning, either separately or in combination, making it easier for students to achieve learning goals or achieve certain competencies.

B.2. Operational definition

Utilizing the library is one means of improving reading culture, as well as the ability to increase awareness and understanding of the benefits of libraries as a learning resource to support the learning process for students. The operationalization of the concept of library use is the result of the student's process of searching for learning resources in the library. Library utilization is a way or result of student work in utilizing the library as a learning resource. The understanding of library use is as follows: (a). Knowledge includes: (1). students know about libraries, (2). Students have adequate knowledge in using the library. (b). Students have a desire to study in the library. (c). Capabilities consist of: (1). students are able to use the library as a learning resource, (2). Students are able to interact and be directly involved both physically and mentally in the learning process. (d). Responsibilities include: (1). students are able to maintain an academic atmosphere in the library. (2). Students return books on time.

Learning Resources are all sources in the form of data, people and certain forms that can be used by students in learning, either separately or in combination so as to make it easier for students to achieve learning goals or achieve certain competencies. The understanding of learning resources includes; (a). The benefits of the library consist of: (1). Students can increase their knowledge from the library, (2). students gain information and knowledge, (3). Students can educate themselves continuously and within the world of student education. (b). The purpose of going to the library is that students can use the study rooms in the library. (c). Ease of learning consists of: (1). students can fulfill information needs, (2). Students receive services from the library.

Meanwhile, the overall use of the library as a learning resource center for students can be measured using the following indicators:

1. Representative library room for reading.
2. The library has collection storage facilities adequate for easy searching of library materials.
3. The library has a variety of collections that are up to date
4. Users can easily find book/magazine collections in the library
5. Users often borrow books from the library collection to take with them go home.
6. Readers often read or use reference collections such as dictionaries, encyclopedias and the like in the library
7. Readers often read/use collections of magazines/journals/letters news at the library
8. Readers often use audio-visual collections such as VCDs films or music in the library
9. Readers often read or utilize final assignment collections/ thesis/research report in the library
10. Users visit the library to discuss with friends discuss various things/issues about lessons on campus.
11. The library is a reference source for searching and adding Science.
12. The library is a reference source for completing assignments studying on campus.
13. The library is a reference source for completing assignments end or thesis.
14. The library is a source of reference in completing lectures.
15. The library is a reference source for finding information about entrepreneurship or refreshing or entrepreneurship.
16. The library is a reference source to support the process Study

C. Research Location

Determining the time and place of research is intended to clarify the objectives of this research and the research will be carried out at the Wijaya Kusuma University Library, Surabaya.

D. Population and sample determination

D.1. Population

Population is a group of people, things that are the source of sampling. (Alwi, 2007: 889). The population in this study were library members, namely students from the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences who were registered as active members of the library at Wijaya Kusuma University, Surabaya in the 2018/2019 academic year.

D.2. Sample

A sample is a certain part of the entire object to be studied (Sulistyo-Basuki, 2006:182). Gay and Diel (1992) in Suparmono (2004:5) state that the aim of this research can be to provide guidelines for determining the sample size. In descriptive research the sample required is 10% - 20% of the population.

PIIn this research, sample selection uses a sampling technique that does not provide equal opportunities for each element of the population to be selected as a research sample using a purposive sampling technique, that is, respondents are adjusted to the research objectives.

E. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection in this research is very important because it is related to the availability of the data needed to answer the problems in the research, so that the conclusions drawn are correct. Therefore, the data collection method must be carried out correctly.

The method used is the scale method. The scale method is a data collection method where the data required in research is obtained through written statements or questions asked to respondents regarding a matter which is presented in the form of a list of questions (Sugiyono, 1994: 173).

In this case, the data collection method that the author uses in this research is:

1) Interview or interviews

Interviews are a data collection technique used by researchers to obtain verbal information through conversation and face to face contact with people who can provide information to the researcher. This interview can be used to complement data obtained through observation (Mardalis: 2007: 64).

2) Documentation

This method is used to obtain data about the number of library members in each faculty.

3) Questionnaire/Questionnaire

Is the process of collecting data or information that concerns the public interest (many people) by circulating forms, lists of questions, submitted in writing to a number of subjects, to obtain written answers (respondents) as necessary (Kartini Kartono, 1990: 217).

F. Data Processing and Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique used in this research is a combination of descriptive analysis techniques using a simple quantitative approach. Descriptive analysis technique is a technique that functions to describe or provide an overview of the object being studied through sample or population data as it is, without carrying out analysis and making conclusions that apply to the general public (Sugiyono, 2008:21).

Descriptive analysis techniques use the variables studied and analyze simple statistical calculations, namely by using percentage calculations with various interpretations. This is done to simplify the data into a form that is easier to read. Before the data can be analyzed, the data is processed first.

The steps taken in processing the data are as follows:

a. Data Selection

At this stage, the data that has been collected will be selected to obtain data that is in accordance with the research objectives.

b. Data Classification

At this stage, this will be done to make it easier to manage the data that has been collected by grouping the data according to Surakhmad's instructions (1990: 101) that the data is first arranged into several categories according to criteria that arise logically and the problem to be solved. This is done to make it easier to conclude the data that has been obtained/obtained.

c. Data Tabulation

This was done to further explain that the data complies with the data classification that has been determined by calculating the frequency of answers for each question item based on the characteristics of the respondent. Next, the results are entered into the table provided to make it easier to analyze the data.

After the data is processed, the data is then analyzed to simplify the data that has been obtained in a form that is easier to read and interpret. There are several steps in analyzing the data, namely:

- 1) Create a table with columns of sequential numbers, alternative answers. Observation frequency and percentage.
- 2) Find the observation frequency (F) by adding up the tally for each alternative answer. Find the total frequency (n) by adding up the observation frequencies for each alternative answer.

3) Search for presentations using the following formula:

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

Formula description:

P = Percentage

F = Total frequency of each alternative answer

Given the respondent

N = The total number of respondents used as samples is 100% =

Fixed number.

Percentage calculations are used to determine the description of the research variables, by calculating the frequency of respondents' answer scores for each alternative questionnaire answer, so that the percentage of answers for each alternative answer score and the average score are obtained.

By referring to the formula above, the presentation of each answer obtained can be known and it will make it easier for the writer to analyze and interpret the data in the report. Interpretation is carried out by comparing the frequency of presentation data from the answers given by respondents, then the results are analyzed based on theories and concepts as well as existing findings that are relevant to this research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Utilization of the Library as a Learning Resource Center for Students

Utilizing the library as a learning resource center is an effort to improve reading culture, as well as the ability to increase awareness and understanding of the benefits of the library as a source of information to support the learning process for students. Meanwhile, the operationalization of the concept of library use is the result of the student's process of searching for information sources in the library for their academic interests. In essence, library use is the result of students' work in utilizing library information services as a learning resource.

The use of the library as a learning resource center for students to support the learning process in higher education can be studied and discussed through the following indicators: (1). Representative library room for reading. (2). The library has adequate collection storage facilities for easy searching of library materials. (3). The library has a variety of collections that are up to date. (4). Users can easily find book/magazine collections in the library (5). Users often borrow books from the library collection to take home. (6). Librarians often read or use reference collections such as dictionaries, encyclopedias and the like in libraries. (7). Users often read/use the library's collection of magazines/journals/newspapers. (8). Readers often use audio-visual collections such as film or music VCDs in libraries. (9). Readers often read or utilize the final assignment/thesis/research report collections in the library. (10). Users visit the library to discuss with friends various things/issues regarding lessons on campus. (11). The library is a reference source for seeking and increasing knowledge. (12). The library is a reference source for completing college assignments on campus. (13). The library is a reference source for completing final assignments or theses. (14). The library is a source of reference in completing lectures. (15). The library is a reference source for finding information about entrepreneurship or refreshing or entrepreneurship. (16). The library is a reference source in supporting the learning process.

Table 1
Representative library room for reading.

Information	Frequency £	Percentage %
Strongly agree	21	30
Agree	35	50
Simply agree	13	18.57
Don't agree	1	1.43
Amount	70	100

Source: questionnaire no. 1

From Table 3.1, it can be seen that 30% strongly agree, 50% agree, 18.57% quite agree and 1.43% disagree. It can be concluded that the Wijaya Kusuma University Surabaya Library has a representative room for reading to support the learning process.

Table 2
The library has adequate collection storage facilities for easy searching of library materials.

Information	Frequency £	Percentage %
Strongly agree	7	10
Agree	35	50
Simply agree	24	34.29
Don't agree	4	5.71
Amount	70	100

Source: questionnaire no. 2

From Table 3.2, it can be seen that of the 70 respondents, 10% of the questions were very agree, 50% agreed, 34.29% quite agree and 5.71% disagree. So it can be concluded that the Wijaya Kusuma University Library, Surabaya has adequate facilities or collection storage for easy searching of library materials to support the teaching and learning process.

Table 3
The library has a variety of collections that are up to date

Information	Frequency £	Percentage %
Strongly agree	5	7.14
Agree	15	21.43
Enough	38	54.29
Don't agree	12	17.14
Amount	70	100

Source: questionnaire no. 3

From Table 3.3 it can be seen that 7.14% strongly agree, 21.43% agree, 54.29% quite agree and 17.14% disagree. It can be concluded that the Wijaya Kusuma University Surabaya Library has a variety of collections that are up to date in accordance with developments in science and really support the teaching and learning process.

Table 4
Easy to find book/magazine collections in the library

Information	Frequency £	Percentage %
Strongly agree	6	8.57
Agree	26	37.14
Simply agree	27	38.58
Don't agree	11	15.71
Amount	70	100

Questionnaire data source no.4

From Table 3.4, it can be seen that of the 70 respondents, 8.57% of them strongly agreed, 37.14% agreed, 38.58% quite agreed and 15.71% disagreed, so it can be concluded that the library users You can easily find a collection of books or magazines in the Wijaya Kusuma University Library in Surabaya to support the learning process to complete student academic assignments.

Table 5
Often borrow books from the library collection to take home.

Information	Frequency £	Percentage %
Strongly agree	9	12.86
Agree	23	32.86
Simply agree	22	31.42
Don't agree	16	22.86
Amount	70	100

Questionnaire data source no. 5

From Table 3.5, it can be seen that of the 70 respondents, 12.86% of them strongly agreed, agreed 32.86%, quite agreed, neutral 31.42% and disagreed 22.86%, so it can be concluded that Readers often borrow books from the Wijaya Kusuma University Surabaya Library collection to take home to support the student learning process, especially to complete academic assignments

Table 6
Often utilize reference collections such as dictionaries, encyclopedias and the like in libraries

Information	Frequency £	Percentage %
Strongly agree	10	14.29
Agree	34	48.57
Simply agree	18	25.71
Don't agree	8	11.43
Amount	70	100

Questionnaire data source no. 6

From Table 3.6 it can be seen that of the 70 respondents, 14.29% of the questions were very agree, 48.57% agreed, 25.71% quite agree and 11.43% disagreed. It can be concluded that library users often read/use reference collections such as dictionaries, encyclopedias and the like in the Wijaya Kusuma University Surabaya library to support the teaching and learning process.

Table 7
Often utilize the collection of magazines/journals/newspapers in the library

Information	Frequency £	Percentage %
Strongly agree	4	5.72
Agree	26	51.14
Simply agree	28	40
Don't agree	12	17.14
Amount	70	100

Source: questionnaire no. 7

From Table 3.7, it can be seen that of the 70 respondents, 5.72% of the questions strongly agreed, 51.14% agreed, 40% quite agreed and 17.14% disagreed. With neutral questions, the highest score was obtained. It was concluded that library users often read/utilize the collection of magazines/journals/newspapers at the Wijaya Kusuma University Library in Surabaya to support the teaching and learning process for completing student academic assignments.

Table 8
Often utilize the audio visual collection in the library

Information	Frequency £	Percentage %
Strongly agree	3	4.29
Agree	3	4.29
Simply agree	29	41.42
Disagree	35	50

Amount	70	100
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Source: questionnaire no. 8

From Table 3.8, it can be seen that of the 70 respondents, 4.29% of the questions were very agree, 4.29% agreed, 41.42% quite agree and 50% disagree. It can be concluded that readers often use audio-visual collections such as VCD films or music at the Wijaya Kusuma University Library in Surabaya to support the teaching and learning process in higher education.

Table 9

Often utilize the final assignment/thesis/research report collection in the library

Information	Frequency £	Percentage %
Strongly agree	12	17.14
Agree	21	30
Simply agree	26	37.14
Don't agree	11	15.72
Amount	70	100

Source: questionnaire no. 9

From Table 3.9, it can be seen that of the 70 respondents, 17.14% of them strongly agreed, 30% agreed, quite agreed 37.14% and 15.72% disagreed, so it can be concluded that readers often read /utilize the collection of final assignments/thesis/research reports at the Wijaya Kusuma University Library, Surabaya to support the teaching and learning process

Table 10

Visit the library to discuss various issues regarding lessons on campus.

Information	Frequency £	Percentage %
Strongly agree	29	41.43
Agree	24	34.29
Simply agree	12	17.14
Don't agree	5	7.14
Amount	70	100

Source: questionnaire no. 10

From Table 3.10 it can be seen that of the 70 respondents, 41.43% of the questions were very agree, 34.29% agree, 17.14% quite agree and 7.14% disagree. It can be concluded that users visit the library to discuss with friends various issues regarding existing lessons.

Table 11**The library is a reference source for seeking and increasing knowledge.**

Information	Frequency £	Percentage %
Strongly agree	24	34.29
Agree	32	45.71
Simply agree	10	14.29
Don't agree	4	5.71
Amount	70	100

Source: questionnaire no. 11

Table 3.11 shows that of the 70 respondents, 34.29% of them strongly agreed, 45.71% agreed, 14.29% quite agreed and 5.71% disagreed, so it can be concluded that the University Library Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya is a reference source for seeking and increasing knowledge to support the learning process.

Table 12**The library as a reference source for completing college assignments on campus.**

Information	Frequency £	Percentage %
Strongly agree	19	27.14
Agree	39	55.71
Simply agree	10	14.29
Don't agree	2	2.86
Amount	70	100

Source: questionnaire no. 12

From Table 3.12, it can be seen that of the 70 respondents, 27.14% of the questions were successful in strongly agreeing, 55.71% agreeing, 14.29% quite agreeing and 2.86% disagreeing. It can be concluded that the Wijaya Kusuma University Surabaya Library is my reference source for completing college assignments.

Table 13**The library as a reference source for completing final assignments or theses.**

Information	Frequency £	Percentage %
Strongly agree	18	25.71
Agree	28	40
Simply agree	21	30
Disagree	3	4.29
Amount	70	100

Source: questionnaire no. 13

From Table 3.13, it can be seen that of the 70 respondents, 25.71% of them strongly agreed, 40% agreed, quite agreed 30% and 4.29% disagreed, so it can be concluded that Wijaya Kusuma University Library Surabaya become my reference source for completing final assignments or theses to support the learning process on campus.

Table 14
The library as a reference source in completing lectures.

Information	Frequency £	Percentage %
Strongly agree	11	15.71
Agree	21	30
Simply agree	20	28.58
Don't agree	18	25.71
Amount	70	100

Source: questionnaire no. 14

From Table 3.14, it can be seen that of the 70 respondents, 15.71% of them strongly agreed, 30% agreed, quite agreed 28.58% and 25.71% disagreed, so it can be concluded that the Wijaya Kusuma University Library Surabaya is a reference source in completing lectures and in supporting the teaching and learning process.

Table 15
The library as a reference source looking for information about entrepreneurship or refreshing or entrepreneurship.

Information	Frequency £	Percentage %
Strongly agree	8	11.43
Agree	28	40
Simply agree	23	32.86
Don't agree	11	15.71
Amount	70	100

Source: questionnaire no. 15

From Table 3.15, it can be seen that of the 70 respondents, 11.43% of the questions were very agree, 40% agree, 32.86% quite agree and 15.71% disagree. It can be concluded that the Wijaya Kusuma University Surabaya Library is my reference source for looking for information about entrepreneurship or refreshing or entrepreneurship in supporting the learning process on campus.

Table 16
The library as a reference source in supporting the learning process

Information	Frequency £	Percentage %
Strongly agree	9	12.86
Agree	20	28.57
Simply agree	25	35.71
Don't agree	16	22.86
Amount	70	100

Source: questionnaire no.16

From Table 3.16, it can be seen that of the 70 respondents, 12.86% of the questions were very agree, 28.57% agreed, 35.71% quite agree and 22.86% disagreed, so it can be concluded that the library Wijaya Kusuma University Surabaya is a reference source in supporting the teaching and learning process of students in higher education.

B.Level of Library Utilization as a Learning Resource Center for Students.

The level of library utilization as a learning resource center indicates a position or location of the degree of utilization of library information services by students in higher education. This level can indicate the level of library utilization is at a very good level, good, quite good or at a poor level. The level of use of the library as a learning resource center for students at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Wijaya Kusuma University, Surabaya in real terms, can be seen, read and observed which can then be concluded. The level of library utilization as a student learning resource center can be seen in the following table:

Table 17
Utilization of the library as a learning resource center for students to support the learning process

Information	Frequency £	Percentage %
Very good	10	14.29
Good	27	38.57
Pretty good	20	28.57
Not good	13	18.57
Amount	70	100

Source: Processed questionnaire no. 1-16

Based on the data in table 3.17, it shows that the use of the library as a learning resource center by students shows that out of 70 respondents who use the library as a learning resource center it turns out 14.29% of students used the library very well, 38.57% well, 28.57% quite well and 18.57% not well. This means that students using the library as a learning resource center are at a good level.

CONCLUSIONS

From the results and discussion of this research, it was concluded that the use of the library as a learning resource center for students at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Wijaya Kusuma University, Surabaya is at a good level.

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