



The Influence of Librarians' Attitudes on Users' Interest in Visiting Visitors at the Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) of the UIN Datokarama Palu Library

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KEYWORDS

Librarians' Attitudes
Visiting Interest
Library Users

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the influence of librarians' attitudes on visitors' interest in using the UPT Library of UIN Datokarama Palu. The research employed a quantitative correlational design. The population consisted of students who used the UPT Library at UIN Datokarama Palu. Data were collected through questionnaires distributed to 81 respondents via Google Forms and analyzed using SPSS version 25. The findings reveal that librarians' attitudes significantly influence visitors' interest. The correlation between librarians' attitudes and visitors' interest was weak (5.7%) but positive, indicating that the stronger librarians' attitudes, the higher visitors' interest. Hypothesis testing showed that the t-value (2.191) exceeded the t-table value (1.990), leading to the rejection of H₀ and acceptance of H₁. This confirms a significant effect of librarians' attitudes on visitors' interest. The implications of this study suggest that librarians should foster positive and friendly attitudes when providing services and implement user education programs to help visitors optimize library resources.

KATA KUNCI

Sikap Pustakawan
Minat Kunjung
Pemustaka

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh sikap pustakawan terhadap minat kunjung pemustaka di UPT Perpustakaan UIN Datokarama Palu. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain korelasional. Populasi penelitian adalah mahasiswa yang menjadi pemustaka UPT Perpustakaan UIN Datokarama Palu. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner yang disebarakan kepada 81 responden menggunakan *Google Form* dan dianalisis dengan bantuan SPSS versi 25. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sikap pustakawan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap minat kunjung pemustaka. Nilai korelasi antara sikap pustakawan dan minat kunjung pemustaka tergolong lemah (5,7%) tetapi positif, yang berarti semakin baik sikap pustakawan, maka semakin tinggi pula minat kunjung pemustaka. Uji hipotesis memperlihatkan bahwa t_{hitung} (2,191) lebih besar dari t_{tabel} (1,990), sehingga H_0 ditolak dan H_1 diterima. Temuan ini menegaskan adanya pengaruh signifikan sikap pustakawan terhadap minat kunjung pemustaka. Implikasi penelitian ini adalah pentingnya pustakawan untuk mengembangkan sikap positif dan ramah dalam pelayanan serta melaksanakan program pendidikan pemakai guna membantu pemustaka memanfaatkan layanan perpustakaan secara optimal.



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Received 22 September 2023; Received in revised form 12 August 2025; Accepted 27 September 2025

Available online 30 September 2025

How to Cite this Article: Timbang, S. S., Iskandar, I., & Dakhalan, A. M. (2025). The Influence of Librarians' Attitudes on Users' Interest in Visiting Visitors at the Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) of the UIN Datokarama Palu Library. *Inkunabula: Journal of Library Science and Islamic Information*, 4(2). <https://doi.org/10.24239/inkunabula.v4i2.2378>

1. Introduction

The presence of a library in an educational institution plays a crucial role in meeting the needs for knowledge and information, particularly research-related information. A library is generally a place that houses resources, such as books, which serve as tools for users to seek the information they need.

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 2007 concerning Libraries, Chapter 1, Article 1, paragraph 1, and Article 3, libraries are institutions that professionally manage collections of written, printed, and recorded works using a standard system to fulfill users' needs for education, research, preservation, information, and recreation. Libraries function as centers for education, research, information, and recreation to enhance the nation's intellectual capacity and empowerment (Perpustakaan Nasional, 2007). This law underscores the importance of libraries in educational institutions, as they serve as essential providers of information for learning and research.

One indicator of a library's success is the level of interest shown by its visitors. Visitor interest is key to a library's effectiveness. Slameto defines interest as a preference or intrinsic desire toward something or an activity, arising without external compulsion (Slameto, 2015, p. 180). Thus, a person's interest in visiting a library reflects an internal motivation rather than an obligation.

Data from UNESCO indicates that Indonesia ranks near the bottom globally in literacy, highlighting a very low interest in reading. According to UNESCO, only 0.001% of Indonesians show consistent reading habits, meaning that out of every 1,000 people, only one is actively engaged in reading (AO, 2022). This suggests that library usage in Indonesia is currently low.

Several factors can influence a visitor's interest in the library. Dahlan, as cited by Muhtadien, identifies factors that make users feel comfortable visiting libraries, including: a) a comfortable and well-maintained room, b) adequate facilities, c) a conducive social environment, and d) quality services provided (Muhtadien & Krismayani, 2019, hlm. 4).

Among these factors, the quality of service provided by librarians plays a crucial role in shaping visitor interest. This highlights the importance of librarians' professional ethics in ensuring high-quality library services. Librarians' professional conduct is guided by the Librarian Code of Ethics (KEP), which outlines the fundamental attitudes librarians must uphold. The code also guides librarians in establishing relationships with colleagues, users, and the broader community.

The attitude of librarians is reflected in how they provide services to users. Do they offer friendly, polite, cheerful, and patient service, or the opposite? Librarians play a central role in determining the quality of library services. Their behavior in serving users can directly influence the number of visitors to the library.

To build good relationships with users, librarians must demonstrate positive attitudes in their service. A librarian with a good attitude can create a positive experience for library users. Implementing these basic attitudes aims to foster trust between librarians and users. According to Suwarno, as cited in Mutmainah, this trust can be observed through visitors' interest in utilizing the library as a center for information and research resources (Mutmainah & Husna, 2016, p. 2).

UIN Datokarama Palu, a state university in Palu, Central Sulawesi, provides many facilities to support students' potential, including its library. The library allows students to access information for assignments from lecturers or references for research. As the key driver of library services, a librarian must demonstrate a positive attitude to ensure that users feel comfortable while using the library. Suherman, as cited in Mutmainah, notes that changes in students' interest in visiting the library indicate that librarians' attitudes indirectly influence users' behavior and their decision to visit. Based on this, the researcher is interested in studying the influence of librarians' attitudes on visitors' interest in the library at UIN Datokarama Palu.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Definition of Attitude

According to the Great Indonesian Dictionary, the term *attitude* can be interpreted as an action or behavior based on a stance or belief (KBBI Daring, t.t.-b). Meanwhile, some experts define attitude more specifically. Damianti, as cited in Annisawati, explains that attitude is an expression of a person's feelings that reflects their liking or disliking toward an object (Annisawati & Ayuninda, 2019, p. 4). From these definitions, it can be concluded that attitude represents a person's behavior, whether positive or negative, toward a particular object.

According to Yuniarti, as cited in Annisawati, attitude consists of three components: cognitive (knowledge), affective (emotions and feelings), and conative (actions). These three components together form a complete or total attitude, as follows:

2.1.1. Cognitive

Cognition refers to a person's beliefs or knowledge about what is valid or applicable regarding the object of their attitude. Once these beliefs are established, they serve as a foundation for understanding what can be expected from that particular object.

2.1.2. Affective

Affect pertains to a person's emotional responses or subjective feelings toward an attitude object. In general, this component reflects an individual's feelings toward a particular object.

2.1.3. Conatif

The conative component, or the behavioral aspect of an attitude, reflects a person's actions or tendencies to act toward an attitude object. It represents how an individual is inclined to behave in response to that object (Annisawati & Ayuninda, 2019, p. 4).

2.2. Librarian

A library operates through a driving force consisting of management personnel who are responsible for organizing the library and providing information services to visitors. Library staff generally includes librarians and library technical personnel. According to Law Number 43 of 2007 concerning Libraries, Article 1 paragraph (8), a librarian is defined as an individual who possesses competencies obtained through librarian education and/or training, and who has the duties and responsibilities of managing and delivering library services (Perpustakaan Nasional, 2007).

Lasa, as cited in Mutmainah, states that a librarian is someone who carries out library activities and provides services to the community in accordance with the responsibilities of their parent institution, based on knowledge of librarianship, documentation, and information acquired through formal education (Mutmainah & Husna, 2016). From these definitions, it can be understood that a librarian is a person tasked with managing a library and providing information services to users, supported by the competencies gained through education and training.

The attitudes and ethics outlined in the Librarian Code of Ethics serve as guidance for ensuring optimal services for users. One benefit of this code of ethics is its contribution to increasing users' interest in visiting the library. A librarian's attitude refers to the behavior demonstrated when delivering services to users. The 2006 Librarian Code of Ethics, Article 3 on the Basic Attitudes of Librarians, states that librarians must uphold several fundamental attitudes, namely:

- 2.2.1 Strive to carry out tasks in accordance with the community's expectations and the needs of library users.
- 2.2.2 Strive to maintain the highest possible level of competency and are obliged to keep up with developments.
- 2.2.3 Trying to distinguish between personal views or attitudes and professional duties.
- 2.2.4 Guarantee that its actions and decisions are based on professional considerations.
- 2.2.5 Do not abuse his position by taking advantage except for professional services.

2.2.6 Be polite and wise in serving the community, both in words and deeds (Perpustakaan Universitas Negeri Padang, 2006).

2.3. *Interest in Visiting*

Interest refers to attention, liking, satisfaction, and a tendency of the heart toward a particular desire. Interest serves as a motivational force that drives a person to choose what they enjoy. According to Nurhani in Utari, interest is often described as a tendency or inclination toward an object. Although interest cannot be categorized as an intrinsic trait, its characteristics can be identified, examined, and developed (Kartika, 2021, p. 27). A person who has an interest in an activity will naturally give it consistent attention with a sense of pleasure. In other words, interest is a feeling of preference or attraction toward something or an activity, without coercion.

According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI), a visit means going or coming to see or meet someone (KBBI Daring, t.t.-a). Based on this definition, a visit can be interpreted as the act of coming to a place or meeting something. Meanwhile, Kamaliyah in Faiq defines visiting interest as an individual's desire to visit the library and use its facilities within a specific period (Faiq, 2020, p. 25).

From these definitions, visiting interest is an individual's strong desire to visit the library and make use of the facilities provided. Generally, users visit the library for specific goals, such as accessing collections or services.

2.4. *Users of the Library*

According to Law No. 43 of 2007 concerning Libraries, Article 1 paragraph (9), users are defined as individuals, groups, communities, or institutions that utilize library service facilities (Perpustakaan Nasional, 2007). Based on this definition, users are parties who use the library's various facilities and services. The types of users vary by library type, including students, teachers, university students, lecturers, and the general public. In this study, the users examined are undergraduate (S1) students of the State Islamic University (UIN) Datokarama Palu.

In university libraries, librarians, lecturers, and students share similar roles as information seekers and providers of reference materials at all academic levels. This alignment occurs because the primary purpose of a university library is to support the implementation of the "Tri Dharma of Higher Education," which includes education, research, and community service. Through adequate library services, users can access the information resources necessary to support academic activities and scientific development.

3. **Research Methodology**

This study employs a quantitative, correlational research design. Quantitative research is characterized by data presented in numerical form. According to Silaen in Razali et al., quantitative research produces data expressed in numbers, which are typically analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistical methods (Razali et al., 2023, p. 5). The research design used in this study is a correlational design, which examines the relationship between two or more variables. This design is intended to determine whether a significant relationship exists between the variables and to measure the strength of that relationship. According to Sri Kania, the research location refers to the setting where research activities are carried out. Determining the research location helps clarify and identify the study's target area (Sri Kania, 2019, p. 31). The present research was conducted in the city of Palu, specifically at the UPT Library of UIN Datokarama Palu, located at Jalan Diponegoro No. 23, Kelurahan Lere, Kecamatan Palu Barat, Palu City, Central Sulawesi, 94221.

Handayani explains that a population refers to all elements that become the object of research and share the same characteristics. These elements may include individuals within a group, events, or other entities that form the focus of the study (Handayani, 2020, p. 69). The population in this study consists of students who were visitors or users of the UPT Library of UIN Datokarama Palu over three months November and December 2022 and January 2023. During these three months, a total of 1,272 student visits were recorded, resulting in an average monthly population of 424 users, according to Muh. Quraish Mathar defines a sample as a smaller part of a population that is capable of representing the population's overall characteristics (Mathar, 2013).

This study uses a simple random sampling technique to determine the sample. To calculate the sample size, the Slovin formula was used, yielding a total sample of 81 users.

This study measures two variables: librarians' attitude (X) as the independent variable and visitors' interest (Y) as the dependent variable. The indicators used in this study are as follows:

- 3.1. Librarians' attitudes: friendliness; suitability of librarians' attitudes to public service standards; fulfillment of students' information needs; and librarians' consistent listening to students' suggestions and inputs.
- 3.2. Interest of visitors: Intensity of visit, desire from oneself to visit, Reasons for visit, and library facilities.

The data collection technique used in this study is a questionnaire. The questionnaire was distributed to UIN Datokarama Palu students using the Google Form application. It contains a series of questions related to librarians' attitudes and visitors' interest in using the library. This study employs a Likert scale, with each item offering response options ranging from very positive to very negative. The Google Form link used by the researcher to collect data in this study is <http://bit.ly/sikapptk>

4. Research and Discussion Results

The data in this study were collected via a questionnaire distributed via Google Forms to 81 randomly selected respondents, comprising students from the State Islamic University (UIN) Datokarama Palu.

4.1 Validity Test

How to find the r -value of the table with 81 respondents at a significance level of 5% in the distribution of the r -table value of statistics? It can be seen that the r -value of the table is (*degree of freedom*) $df = n-2$, which is 0.219.

Table 1

Data Validity Test for Librarian's Attitude Variables

Variable	Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Information
Librarian's Attitude (X)	X1	0,847	Valid
	X2	0,821	Valid
	X3	0,826	Valid
	X4	0,755	Valid

Source: Primary data processed by researchers

Based on Table 1 above, the librarian's attitude variable consists of 4 items. Item X1 shows a correlation value of 0.847. Item X2 indicates a correlation value of 0.821. Item X3 shows a correlation value of 0.826. Item X4 shows a correlation value of 0.755. Thus, it is known that all data are valid because the recalculated value exceeds the r table, allowing all data to be used in the analysis.

Table 2

Validity Test for Users' Visitor Interest Variables

Variable	Item	Corrected Item- Total Correlation	Information
Interest in Visiting (Y)	Y1	0,826	Valid
	Y2	0,728	Valid
	Y3	0,770	Valid

Y4	0,740	Valid
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Source: Primary data processed by researchers

Based on Table 2 above, the user visit interest variable consists of four items. Item Y1 has a correlation value of 0.826, Item Y2 has a value of 0.728, Item Y3 has a value of 0.770, and Item Y4 has a value of 0.740. These results indicate that all items are valid because their calculated correlation values exceed the critical value in the table. Therefore, all data can be used for further analysis.

4.2 Reability Test

Sugiyono, in Mutmainah, argues that a reliable instrument is repeatedly used to measure the same object. Decision-making is carried out based on *Cronbach's Alpha Theory*.

Table 3

Results of the Reliability Test of Librarians' Attitude Variables

Cronbach's Alpha	Information
0,827	Reliable

Source: Primary data processed by researchers

Based on Table 3, the *Alpha Cronbach value* is 0.827, which exceeds 0.60; thus, all questions on the librarian's attitude variable are deemed reliable.

Table 4

Results of the Feasibility Test of the User's Interest Variables

Cronbach's Alpha	Information
0,763	Reliable

Source: Primary data processed by researchers

Based on Table 4, it is known that the *Alpha Cronbach value* of 0.763 is greater than the value of 0.60; thus, all statements on the variable of interest are declared reliable.

4.3 Descriptive Statistics

Respondents' answers are grouped into several categories. The SS category represents the response "Strongly Agree," S represents "Agree," N represents "Neutral," TS represents "Disagree," and STS represents "Strongly Disagree." The notation X is used for statement items in each indicator of the librarian attitude variable, while Y is used for statement items in each indicator of the visitor interest variable. F refers to the frequency of scores obtained from the questionnaire responses, and B denotes the weighted value resulting from the combination of frequency and the number of respondents who selected each answer choice.

4.3.1 Attitude of Librarians at UIN Datokarama Palu (Independent Variables)

The librarian attitude variable consists of four indicators, namely: librarians providing service based on the 5S principles (smile, greeting, politeness, courtesy), librarians' behavior that aligns with public service standards, librarians' ability to fulfill students' information needs, and librarians' willingness to listen to students' suggestions and feedback. The statistical description for the librarian attitude variable is presented as follows.

Table 5

Indicators of Librarians Serving with 5S (Smile, Greeting, Greeting, Polite, Polite)

Librarian's Attitude Variables		SS	S	N	TS	STS	Total	Index Value
X1	B	27	37	16	1	0	81	4,11

	F	135	148	48	2	0	333	
Indicators of Librarians Serving with 5S (Smile, Greeting, Greeting, Polite, Polite, Polite)							Total	4,11

Source: Primary data processing results

Based on Table 5, the highest weight for the indicator of librarians serving with 5S (smile, greeting, politeness, manners) is for the statement "Agree," with a weight of 148. The lowest-value weight is the Disagree statement, with a weight of 2. The total weight of the indicator is 333, with 81 respondents; the index value obtained is 4.11.

Table 6

Librarians' Attitude Indicators in Accordance with Public Service Standards

Librarian's Attitude Variables		SS	S	N	TS	STS	Total	Index Value
X2	B	19	41	20	1	0	81	3,96
	F	95	164	60	2	0	321	

Librarians' Attitude Indicators in Accordance with Public Service Standards							Total	3,96
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Source: Primary data processing results

Based on Table 6, the highest weight for the librarian's attitude indicator in accordance with public service standards is the Agree statement, with a weight of 164. The lowest-value weight is the Disagree statement, with a value weight of 2. The indicator has a total weight of 321 across 81 respondents, yielding an index value of 3.96.

Table 7

Indikator Pustakawan Mampu Memenuhi Kebutuhan Informasi Pengunjung

Librarian's Attitude Variables		SS	S	N	TS	STS	Total	Index Value
X3	B	18	37	25	1	0	81	3,89
	F	90	148	75	2	0	315	

Librarians' Indicators Able to Meet Visitors' Information Needs							Total	3,89
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Source: Primary data processing results

Based on Table 7, the highest weight for the librarian indicator 'able to meet the information needs of visitors' is 'Agree,' with a weight of 148. The lowest-value weight is the Disagree statement, with a value weight of 2. The indicator has a total weight of 315 across 81 respondents, yielding an index value of 3.89.

Table 8

Librarians: Always listen to Suggestions and Input from Users

Librarian's Attitude Variables		SS	S	N	TS	STS	Total	Index Value
X4	B	19	33	28	1	0	81	3,86
	F	95	132	84	2	0	313	

Librarians: Always listen to Suggestions and Input from Users	Total	3,86
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Source: Primary data processing results

Based on Table 8, the highest weighted score for the indicator *"librarians always listen to suggestions and input from users"* is in the Agree category, with a weight of 132. Meanwhile, the lowest weighted score is in the Disagree category, with a weight of 2. The total weighted score for this indicator is 313, and with 81 respondents, the index value obtained is 3.86

Furthermore, the table shows that the highest average score across all question items in the librarian attitude variable is for the indicator *"librarians serve with the 5S principle (smile, greeting, courtesy, politeness, manners)"*, with an average score of 4.11. Conversely, the lowest average score appears in the indicator *"librarians always listen to suggestions and input from users"* with an average score of 3.86

4.3.2 User's Visitor Interest (Bound Variable)

The variable related to visitors' interest in visiting consists of four indicators, namely: visit intensity, desire to visit, reasons for visiting, and available library facilities. The statistical description of the visitors' interest variable is as follows.

Table 9

Visit Intensity Indicator

Variables of Interest in Visits		SS	S	N	TS	STS	Total	Index Value
Y1	B	13	33	33	2	0	81	3,70
	F	65	132	99	4	0	300	
Visit Intensity Indicator							Total	3,70

Source: Primary data processing results

Based on Table 9, the highest weight for the visit intensity indicator is the Agree statement, with a weight of 132. The lowest value weight is the Disagree statement, with a value weight of 4. The indicator value is 300, with 81 respondents; the index value obtained is 3.70.

Table 10

Indicators of Self-Desire to Visit

Variables of Interest in Visits		SS	S	N	TS	STS	Total	Index Value
Y2	B	27	43	10	1	0	81	4,19
	F	135	172	30	2	0	339	
Indicators of Self-Desire to Visit							Total	4,19

Source: Primary data processing results

Based on Table 10, the highest weight for the indicator of one's desire to visit is the Agree statement, with a weight of 172. The lowest value weight is the Disagree statement, with a value weight of 2. The indicator has a total weight of 339 across 81 respondents, yielding an index value of 4.19.

Table 11
Indicators of Reasons to Visit

Variables of Interest in Visits		SS	S	N	TS	STS	Total	Index Value
Y3	B	22	42	17	0	0	81	4,06
	F	110	168	51	0	0	329	
Reason for Visit Indicators							Total	4,06

Source: Primary data processing results

Based on Table 11, the highest value weight for the reason-for-visiting indicator is the *Agree* statement, with a value weight of 168. The lowest value weight is a *Neutral* statement, with a value weight of 51. The indicator has a total weight of 329 and 81 respondents, yielding an index value of 4.06.

Table 12
Library Facility Indicators

Variables of Interest in Visits		SS	S	N	TS	STS	Total	Index Value
Y4	B	14	36	26	5	0	81	3,73
	F	70	144	78	10	0	302	
Library Facility Indicators							Total	3,73

Source: Primary data processing results

Based on Table 12, the highest value weight for the library facilities indicator is found in the *Agree* statement, with a weight of 144. Meanwhile, the lowest-weighted statement is the *Disagree* statement, with a weight of 10. The total weight of the indicator is 302, and with 81 respondents, the index value obtained is 3.73

Furthermore, the table shows that the highest frequency for each statement item, categorized within the indicators of the visitors' interest variable, appears in the self-interest-to-visit indicator, with a total score of 4.19. Conversely, the lowest frequency is found in the visit intensity indicator, with a total score of 3.70.

4.4 Normality Test

A normality test is a statistical method used to determine whether a data set comes from a population with a normal distribution. The following are the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test using SPSS v. 25 for the variables of librarians' attitudes and visitors' interest.

Table 13
Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		81
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	2.21317854
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.075
	Positive	.075

	Negative	-.048
Test Statistic		.075
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200

Source: Data processing results using SPSS v. 25

Basis for decision-making: if the significance value is > 0.05 , then the residual value is normally distributed. Conversely, if the significance value < 0.05 , then the residual value is not normally distributed. Based on the results of the normality test above, the significance value (0.200) is greater than 0.05, indicating that the residuals are normally distributed.

4.5 Linearity Test

A linearity test is a statistical method used to test whether a linear model can explain the relationship between two or more variables. The following are the results of the Deviation from Linearity linearity test using the SPSS v. 25 application:

Table 14

Linearity Test

ANOVA Table							
			Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Interest in Visiting Librarians * Librarian's Attitude	Between Groups	(Combined)	81.136	10	8.114	1.698	.098
		Linearity	23.802	1	23.802	4.981	.029
		Deviation from Linearity	57.334	9	6.370	1.333	.236
	Within Groups		334.518	70	4.779		
	Total		415.654	80			

Source: Data processing results using SPSS v. 25

Basis for decision-making: if the *significance value of the deviation from linearity* > 0.05 , then there is a linear relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. On the other hand, if the significance value of deviation from linearity < 0.05 , then there is no linear relationship between the free verifiable and the bound variable. Based on the results of the linearity test in Table 31 above, the significance is $0.236 > 0.05$, so it can be concluded that the free variable and the bound variable have a linear relationship.

4.6 Simple Linear Regression Test

Simple linear regression analysis is a method used to measure the strength and significance of the relationship between independent and dependent variables, as well as to predict bound, verifiable values based on the values of independent variables. Here are the results of simple linear regression data processing with the help of the SPSS v. 25 application:

Table 15

Simple Linear Regression Analysis

ANOVA						
Type		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	23.802	1	23.802	4.799	.031
	Residual	391.853	79	4.960		
	Total	415.654	80			

Source: Data processing results using SPSS v. 25

From the table, it is known that the value of F is calculated = 4.799 with a significance level of $0.031 < 0.05$, so the regression model can be used to predict the variable of librarians' attitudes or in other words there is an influence of the librarian's attitude variable (X) on the variable of interest in visiting the library (Y).

4.7 Correlation Test

The correlation test aims to find out the extent of the relationship between variable X and variable Y. Here are the results of the correlation test using the SPSS v. 25 application:

Table 16
Correlation Test

Correlations			
		Librarian's Attitude	Interest in Visiting Users
Librarian's Attitude	Pearson Correlation	1	.239*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.031
	N	81	81
Interest in Visiting Users	Pearson Correlation	.239*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.031	
	N	81	81

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: Data processing results using SPSS v. 25

From Table 33 above, the variables X and Y have a significance value of $0.031 < 0.05$, indicating a relationship (correlation). The correlation between the two variables is 0.239, indicating that variable X is positively correlated with variable Y, with a weak relationship. A positive relationship means that the better the librarian's attitude, the greater the visitor's interest.

4.8 Hypothesis test t

The hypothesis test shows how much an independent variable affects a dependent variable and is used to conclude a proposed hypothesis. The hypothesis in this study is:

H0: There was no significant influence of librarians' attitudes on users' interest in visiting

H1: There is a significant influence of librarians' attitudes on the interest of visitors.

The results of the researcher's data processing are as follows:

Table 17
Hypothesis Test

Coefficient					
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	
Type		B	Std. Error	Beta	t
1	(Constant)	12.175	1.619		7.522
	Librarian's Attitude	.221	.101	.239	2.191

a. Dependent Variable: User's Interest in Visits

Source: Data processing results using SPSS v. 25

From the results of the above data processing, it can be seen that the value of tcount = 2.191 and t_{of the table} = 1.990 with a significance value of $0.031 < 0.05$, then H₀ is rejected and H₁ is accepted, which means that there is an influence between the variable of the librarian's attitude

(X) on the interest of the visitor's (Y). The librarian's attitude significantly influences visitors' interest.

4.9 Discussion of Research Findings

The data in this study were collected via a Google Form questionnaire distributed to 81 randomly selected users. The collected data were then processed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25 to determine the correlation between the librarian attitude variable (X) and the user visit interest variable (Y). The decision-making criterion for correlation testing is that a p-value < 0.05 indicates a correlation, whereas a p-value > 0.05 indicates no correlation.

The guidelines for interpreting the strength of the correlation are as follows:

4.9.1 The *Pearson correlation* value is 0.00-0.20: no correlation.

4.9.2 The *Pearson correlation value* is 0.21-0.40, indicating a weak correlation.

4.9.3 The *Pearson correlation* coefficient ranges from 0.41 to 0.60, which is moderate.

4.9.4 The *Pearson correlation value* is 0.61-0.80, indicating a strong correlation.

4.9.5 The *Pearson correlation value* is 0.81-1.00, indicating a perfect correlation.

Based on Table 16, the X and Y variables have a significance value of 0.031 and a Pearson correlation of 0.239. Since the significance value (0.031) is < 0.05, it can be concluded that variables X and Y are correlated, with the correlation level categorized as weak. This relationship is positive, meaning that the better the librarian's attitude, the higher the visitor's interest. To determine the extent to which variable X (independent variable) influences variable Y (dependent variable), a coefficient of determination test is used.

Tabel 18

Koefisien Determinasi

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.239 ^a	.057	.045	2.227

a. Predictors: (Constant), Sikap Pustakawan

Source: Data processing results using SPSS v. 25

Table 18 shows that the correlation coefficient (R) is 0.239. From this value, the coefficient of determination (R Square) obtained is 0.057, which means that the influence of the independent variable (Librarian's Attitude) on the dependent variable (Interest in Visits) is 5.7%. In contrast, the remaining percentage is influenced by factors such as room comfort, adequate facilities, a conducive social environment, and other supporting elements.

Based on this analysis, the librarian's attitude plays an important, though not dominant, role in shaping visitors' interest. The results indicate a positive and significant influence, even though the correlation remains weak at 0.239, accounting for only 5.7% of the variance in the dependent variable. This means that improvements in librarians' attitudes, such as friendliness, adherence to service standards, ability to fulfill information needs, and openness to suggestions, increase students' interest in visiting the library. However, because the level of influence is relatively low, other factors play a more dominant role in shaping visitor interest, including space comfort, facility availability, and the surrounding social environment. Therefore, although strengthening librarians' attitudes is an essential part of service improvement, library managers must also consider other supporting factors to create a library ecosystem that is both attractive and functional for its users.

5. Conclusion

Based on the research results presented in Chapter IV, librarians' attitudes influence visitors' interest in using the library. This conclusion is supported by the significance value of 0.031 for the relationship between variables X and Y, indicating that the two variables are significantly

related. The Pearson correlation coefficient is 0.239, indicating a weak positive relationship with a contribution of 5.7%. This means that the better the librarian's attitude, the greater visitors' interest in visiting the library.

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