

# STRATEGY FOR BOOK COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN IMPROVING LIBRARY SERVICES AT THE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES OFFICE OF EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

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**Abstract.** The purpose of this research is to examine and analyze the Collection Development Policy Strategy in Enhancing Library Services at the East Kalimantan Provincial Library and Archives Office and to understand the factors that support and hinder the Collection Development Policy Strategy in Enhancing Library Services at the East Kalimantan Provincial Library and Archives Office. The method used in this research is a qualitative approach with data collection techniques through in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation studies. The research result show findings indicate that the collection development strategy implemented includes regular updating of the collection, diversification of sources of literature (both print and digital), and increased collaboration with publishers and related institutions. Supporting factors for this strategy include leadership commitment, budget availability, and information technology support. However, there are also obstacles such as limited human resources, network constraints, and minimal user involvement in the collection selection process. The conclusion of this research emphasizes that the strategy for development policy Book Collections to Improve Library Services at the East Kalimantan Provincial Library and Archives Service carried out well.

**Keywords:** Policy Strategy; Collection Development; Books; Library

## I. INTRODUCTION

Libraries, in fulfilling their role as information sources, must provide appropriate collections for users. Based on Law Number 43 of 2007 concerning Libraries Article 12, it is stated that library collections are selected, processed, stored, served, and developed in accordance with the interests of users while considering developments in information and communication technology [1]. Therefore, collection development activities are necessary to increase the availability of library collections adapted to the vision, mission, and goals of the library or its parent institution, while also considering user needs.

Collection development policies serve as guidelines for all planning, funding, selection, and acquisition of library materials. Targeted collection expansion is also outlined in collection improvement policies; written documentation of collection improvement policies is required for targeted implementation. When developing collections, it is important to focus on elements such as cooperation, completeness, and relevance to user needs. The action of selecting and acquiring library materials according to guidelines established by librarians is included in collection development [2].

In order to carry out its strategic function as a center for information sources, libraries must conduct collection development activities in a directed manner based on written provisions agreed upon by considering institutional and user needs. Based on the Regulation of the National Library of the

Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2016, library collection development policy is a written statement regarding library policy toward collection development used by librarians as a reference in selecting library materials [3].

Library collection development is an essential element in improving service quality for users. The Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province, as the institution responsible for managing information and archives in its region, faces various challenges in ensuring the availability of relevant, up-to-date collections that meet community needs. In this digital era, the need for diverse information sources, both print and electronic, is increasing. However, library collections that do not develop in accordance with the demands of the times can hinder the optimization of services provided.

Collection development policies are expected to refer to information development trends, community needs, and technological advancements. Ideally, there should be a mapping of specific collection needs for various community groups and purposes (education, research, and recreation). In addition, collection development policies should be supported by sufficient budget allocation, periodic collection evaluation, and consideration of sustainability and diversity aspects of information resources (both physical and digital).

### A. The Concept of Policy

Policy is a series of concepts and principles that serve as the basis for plans and guidelines in the implementation of work, leadership, and ways of acting. Policies can be applied to various parties, such as governments, organizations, private sector groups, and individuals. Policies or policy studies can also refer to the process of making important organizational decisions, including the identification of various alternatives such as program or expenditure priorities, and their selection based on their impact. Policy can also be defined as a political, managerial, financial, or administrative mechanism to achieve an explicit goal.

Wilson in Hayat [4] argues that policy consists of "actions, objectives and pronouncements of governments on particular matters, the steps they take (or fail to take) to implement them and the explanations they give for what happens (or does not happen)."

Policy is also defined as a series of concepts and principles that serve as guidelines and the basis for plans in the implementation of work, leadership, and ways of acting. This term can be applied in government, organizations, private sector groups, and individuals. Policy differs from regulations and laws; while laws can compel or prohibit certain behaviors, policy only serves as a guideline for actions most likely to achieve the desired results.

### B. Collection Development

Library book collection development policies integrate a number of elements and concerns related to staff training, funding, and the selection of library materials as well as their breadth and accessibility in the library. According to Herlina [5], collection development is a series of processes or activities aimed at meeting user needs with recorded information within the library environment. This process ensures that the information needs of users will be met in a timely and effective manner by utilizing the information sources gathered by the library. These information sources must be developed as well as possible in accordance with the conditions of the library and the community served.

Furthermore, according to Febriyanti et al. [6], collection development includes all activities to expand the existing collection in the library, especially activities related to the selection and procurement of library materials.

From the description above, it can be concluded that collection development is a process or activity to manage all information in the form of collections available in the library, to ensure that the collections in the library can follow changes and develop in accordance with the existing curriculum in a particular library, in order to meet the information needs of library users.

### C. Book Collection Development Policy Strategy

Collection development policy in a library plays a vital role in ensuring that user needs can be well met. The first strategy to consider is the adjustment of the collection to user needs and interests. For this reason, it is important to conduct surveys or research to determine preferences, topics of interest, and emerging trends. Thus, collection development

can be directed toward adding materials that are relevant and beneficial to users.

Collection development policy is certainly the responsibility of all levels of work units in the library; therefore, what needs to be clarified is ensuring that every work unit carries out its respective main duties and functions professionally. Qolyubi et al. [7] suggest that collection development does not only include searching for library materials, but the selection process and collection material selection methods must also be implemented to the maximum.

According to Ernaningsih & Dewi [8], these issues can be minimized by building effective communication in implementing established collection development policies. Librarians must be proactive and establish good relationships with various parties related to collection development activities, aiming for collection development activities to be realized in accordance with the specified directions and goals.

### D. Types of Collection

According to Ifidon and Ahiauzu [9], the types of library collections must reflect the needs of the user community as well as developments in science and technology. They divide library collections into four major groups: reference collections, circulation collections, reserve collections, and special collections. This view is reinforced by Sharma [10], who emphasizes that modern library collections must be inclusive, adaptive, and include materials in digital formats such as e-books, e-journals, online databases, and multimedia collections.

Furthermore, Kumar and Rajan [11] state that in the digital era, libraries must develop three main types of collections: physical collections (printed collections), digital collections (digital resources), and hybrid collections. They emphasize the importance of hybrid collections as a transitional solution from traditional libraries to digital libraries, while maintaining equitable access for all groups.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the types of library collections are fundamental components that determine the extent to which a library is able to meet the information needs of its users. The diversity of collections, whether in print, digital, audiovisual, or special collections, is a reflection of the library's function as a center for learning, research, preservation of knowledge, and public information services.

### E. Forms of Collection

Based on the utilization of technology, there are three types of collections that need to be considered in collection development as follows:

- 1) Conventional collections are types of library collections in physical form that have long been the backbone of information services. These collections include books, magazines, newspapers, printed journals, research reports, maps, and other library materials that can be accessed directly on library shelves. The existence of conventional collections has historical as well as functional value as the primary medium for disseminating knowledge before the advent of digital technology.

- 2) Electronic collections or electronic resources (e-resources) are all materials that require access through computers, mainframes, or mobile devices, either remotely or locally [12], [13]. This type of collection, which has been widely downloaded by university libraries and special libraries, will be the collection to be developed in the future. In addition to being easy to access, these collections can save space.
- 3) Digital collections are internet-based collections. These collections are accessed through high-speed fiber optics realized in LAN (local area network) and WAN (wide area network) end access.

#### F. Library Services

Service is the main element in achieving the success of a library organization because this section deals directly with users in the dissemination of information and the utilization of existing library services and facilities. Many arguments state that library service is the central point of library activities. In other words, libraries are identical to services because there is no library if there are no service activities.

According to Tjiptono [14], service can be viewed as a system consisting of two main components: service operations, which are often invisible or unknown to customers (back office or backstage), and service delivery, which is usually visible or known to customers (often called the front office or frontstage). Furthermore, Barata in Atmadjati [15] suggests that service is an activity or sequence of activities that occur in direct interaction between one person and another or a machine physically, providing customer satisfaction.

Library service is the fulfillment of needs and requirements for library service users. The goal of library service is to serve library visitors and users [16]. The objective of the library in providing library material services to the user community is so that the library materials owned can be utilized as effectively as possible by users.

The essence of library service is the provision of all forms of library materials accurately according to user needs, and the provision of various information retrieval tools. It also provides retrieval tools that can facilitate users in finding library materials that suit their information needs [17]. According to Lisda Rahayu [17], the essence of library service is to provide information services to users related to: (1) The existence of library materials needed by users; (2) The existence of information retrieval tools used to search for information sought by users, both within and outside the library. Meanwhile, the purpose of library service, besides ensuring that library materials in the library can be used optimally, is also to ensure that the information needs of users can be met.

## II. RESEARCH METHODS

### A. Research Method

The type of research used in this study is qualitative descriptive research. According to Moleong [18], qualitative research is research that intends to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects such as

behavior, perception, motivation, action, and others holistically and by means of description in the form of words and language, in a specific natural context by utilizing various natural methods. The research focus is the boundary of the problems existing in qualitative research, where this focus contains the main issues which are general in nature.

The focuses in this study are as follows:

1. Book Collection Development Policy Strategy in Improving Library Services at the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province, including: a. Types of collection; b. Number of collection; c. Forms of collection; d. Subjects of collection; e. Up-to-dateness; f. Distribution; and g. Budget.
2. Factors that support and inhibit the Book Collection Development Policy Strategy in Improving Library Services at the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province.

### B. Data Collection Techniques

1. **Observation** Observation is a data collection instrument conducted by making direct observations of the object being studied and is intended to obtain primary and secondary data relevant to the research problem.
2. **Interview** Interview is a technique in data collection by extracting data directly from the source through questions in the form of interview guides that have been prepared by the researcher previously.
3. **Documentation** Documentation is a method of collecting data based on documents and other written reports (secondary data) related to the research conducted by the author.

Meanwhile, the data analysis technique is qualitative data analysis. In qualitative research, data are obtained from various sources using various data collection techniques (triangulation); the continuous implementation of these techniques results in very high data variation. The data analysis technique used in this study employs the Miles and Huberman model. Analysis according to Miles and Huberman in Hardani et al. [19] is divided into three streams of activities that occur simultaneously. These three streams are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Book Collection Development Policy Strategy in Improving Library Services at the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province

The book collection development policy strategy is a crucial aspect in the effort to improve the quality of library services, including within the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province. Relevant, up-to-date collections that meet user needs serve as the primary foundation for creating responsive and beneficial library services. Therefore, collection development policies must be designed by considering various factors such as community needs, scientific developments, and local social and cultural dynamics at the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province. This policy is directed toward supporting the improvement of public literacy and

strengthening the function of the library as a center for information and lifelong learning.

To obtain a clearer overview related to this matter, it can be described according to the research sub-focuses as follows:

#### a. Types of Collection

In the Collection Development Policy Strategy for improving library services at the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province, the type of collection is one of the main aspects that must be addressed systematically. Library collections are not limited to printed books but also include digital collections, audio-visual materials, newspapers, magazines, local works, and other documents with historical and cultural value. The diversification of collection types aims to meet the information needs of various user segments, ranging from students, academics, and researchers to the general public.

The collection development policy strategy at the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province includes the addition of various types of collections, such as reference collections, general collections, children's collections, and local content. Librarians prioritize types of collections that suit the user profile, such as educational literature for students and teachers, as well as regional cultural collections for researchers and cultural tourists. This is in line with the opinion of Sulisty-Basuki [20] that collection development must consider the characteristics of users and the objectives of the library institution.

#### b. Number of Collection

In the Collection Development Policy Strategy at the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province, the aspect of the number of collections serves as an important indicator in determining the success of providing adequate information services for the community. The diversity of the collection also determines how effectively the library supports academic activities, research, and the development of community knowledge. Adequate collections, in terms of both quantity and quality, will contribute significantly to the smooth learning process. The ideal number of collections must be adjusted to the number and needs of users, scientific developments, and local socio-cultural dynamics.

The number of collections is continuously increased gradually through purchases, grants, and cooperation with other institutions. Based on the collected data, the library has added hundreds of titles per year to fill gaps in certain fields.

According to research by Nurhayati [21], an increase in the number of collections has a positive correlation with the increase in visitation rates and the borrowing of library materials, which ultimately strengthens library services.

In connection with this, the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia through the National Library Standards emphasizes that provincial libraries must have a minimum number of collections according to user categories and the types of services provided, with proportional collection additions every year [22]. At the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province, the strategy for increasing the number of collections is carried out through various approaches, such as routine procurement based on needs analysis results, grants from government and private institutions, and the digitalization of local library materials. The addition of the number of collections also

considers thematic and linguistic distribution to reach diverse reader backgrounds.

#### c. Forms of Collection

The development of collection forms is not limited to print formats but also includes digital formats such as e-books, audiobooks, electronic journals, and educational videos. This digitalization strategy aligns with the theory of Weiner [23], which states that modern libraries must integrate digital collections as part of an inclusive service strategy, especially in reaching users in remote areas. Digital collections also expand access and increase the efficiency of collection utilization.

This multi-role approach to collection forms is consistent with the views of Evans and Saponaro [24], who emphasize the importance of varied collection forms in supporting different learning activities and expanding the reach of library users. Furthermore, the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia through the National Library Standards affirms that Provincial libraries need to provide diverse collection forms to adapt to developments in information technology and changes in user behavior [22]. At the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province, the forms of collection are also adjusted to local needs, for example, the provision of regional cultural collections in the form of video documentation, voice recordings, and the results of digitalizing ancient manuscripts as an effort to preserve cultural heritage. This diversification of collection forms not only improves service quality but also strengthens the library's role as a center for digital literacy, education, and regional cultural preservation in the information age.

#### d. Subjects of Collection

Collection subjects are developed based on local needs, with priority given to the fields of education, local culture, environment, history, and government. These subjects are selected through user needs surveys and evaluations of collection utilization. The theory from Evans and Saponaro [24] emphasizes the importance of a needs-based approach in designing collection subjects to ensure active engagement from users.

The aspect of collection subjects plays a vital role in ensuring that the provided library materials are truly relevant and suit user needs. Collection subjects cover fields of science and topics that are the focus of development, such as education, health, technology, economics, agriculture, law, local culture, as well as actual issues such as the environment and regional development. The determination of collection subjects is based on the results of community information needs analysis, trends in scientific development, and regional development priorities as stated in regional planning documents. According to Evans and Saponaro [24], the development of collection subjects must pay attention to the principles of balance, representation, and diversity to avoid the dominance of a particular field and ensure inclusiveness.

At the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province, special attention is also given to local collection subjects, such as regional history, local wisdom, ethnography of tribes in Kalimantan, and natural resource potential, as an effort to strengthen the identity and cultural literacy of the community. With this collection subject balancing strategy,

the library can provide broad, deep, and contextual access to information, as well as support literacy, education, and research activities across various sectors.

#### e. Up-to-dateness of Collection

Collection up-to-dateness is one of the strategic aspects of the collection development policy implemented by the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province. Up-to-date collections are essential to ensure that library users obtain relevant, accurate information that is in line with the latest developments in various fields of science. Therefore, the collection development strategy at the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province emphasizes compiling lists of library needs based on the evaluation of old collections and monitoring new publication trends, while paying attention to contemporary issues such as digital technology, environmental sustainability, and social transformation.

According to Evans and Saponaro [24], collection up-to-dateness is a primary indicator of library service quality because it directly relates to the institution's credibility and attractiveness. Efforts to maintain collection up-to-dateness are carried out through regular updates, whether in the form of purchases, scientific journal subscriptions, cooperation with publishers, or digitalization of library materials. Furthermore, collections that are obsolete, irrelevant, or damaged undergo review to be relocated or removed, as suggested in the weeding principles by the American Library Association (ALA) [25].

The library establishes routine policies to update the collection, at least every budget year. Up-to-dateness evaluation is conducted based on publication age, content relevance, and educational curriculum needs. Obsolete collections are removed through a weeding program. According to research by Arifin [26], libraries that possess up-to-date collections are more likely to be actively used by students and researchers.

#### f. Distribution

In the Collection Development Policy Strategy, collection distribution is an important component implemented by the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province to ensure equitable access to information throughout the region, including remote and rural areas. This distribution strategy aims to ensure that library collections are not only concentrated in the provincial capital but also scattered to various service points such as sub-district libraries, schools, community reading centers, as well as mobile and digital library services. According to Evans and Saponaro [24], effective collection distribution requires planning based on local community needs, supporting infrastructure, and coordination between institutions.

Collection distribution is a challenge in itself, especially considering the vast geographical conditions of East Kalimantan, which consists of inland areas. To address this challenge, the library carries out distribution programs through mobile libraries, sending collections to village and school libraries, and strengthening digital services. This strategy allows library services to reach communities that previously had difficulty accessing information, thereby strengthening the library's role as an inclusive service provider.

The collection distribution strategy involves mobile library services and digital services to reach difficult-to-access areas. Available collections are not only concentrated at the main office but are also distributed to community reading centers (TBM), village libraries, and partner schools. This strengthens the theory of social inclusion-based library services as proposed by Elmborg [27], which emphasizes the importance of service distribution for equality of access.

The collection distribution policy is carried out through regional and demographic-based approaches, taking into account the availability of road access, communication networks, and potential local partners, including educational institutions and literacy communities. The National Library of the Republic of Indonesia in the National Standards for Provincial Public Libraries also emphasizes the importance of proportional collection dissemination to achieve equitable services and strengthen reading culture across all levels of society [22]. In addition to physical distribution, the development of digital access through digital library services is also an integral part of this strategy, in line with national digital transformation. With an equitable and structured collection distribution system, regional libraries can play a more optimal role as a literacy bridge and knowledge center throughout the East Kalimantan region.

#### g. Budget

The Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province determines the budget for collection procurement through regional budget (APBD) funds, grants, and institutional cooperation. Although the budget is often limited, the procurement strategy remains priority-oriented by considering user request data and the utilization of existing collections. The use of funds is conducted efficiently by prioritizing the quality and relevance of the purchased library materials.

The collection procurement budget is obtained from the APBD, grant funds, and third-party cooperation. Even though collection development funds are limited, priority strategies are still implemented by prioritizing the most needed subjects and collections with high demand levels. Research by Iskandar [28] concludes that the success of collection development does not solely depend on the size of the budget but also on the effectiveness of planning and fund utilization.

Appropriate and proportional budget allocation allows the library to procure new collections, update obsolete library materials, and expand access to up-to-date digital information sources. According to Evans and Saponaro [24], collection budget preparation must be based on user needs analysis, library program priorities, and consideration of long-term funding sustainability aspects.

### *B. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors for the Book Collection Development Policy Strategy in Improving Library Services at the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province*

#### **Supporting Factors**

In the implemented collection development policy strategy, which aims to improve library services at the Library and

Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province, it is supported by several important factors such as:

#### 1. Commitment and Support of the Local Government

Local government commitment and support are factors that drive the success of the collection development policy strategy at the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province. One concrete form of local government commitment is the provision of an adequate budget for the procurement and updating of library collections. Every year, fund allocations are directed toward increasing the number of printed book collections, e-books, scientific journals, and other library materials relevant to community needs.

#### 2. Competent Human Resources

Competent human resources are an important pillar in supporting the success of the collection development policy strategy at the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province. Librarian competence significantly determines how the selection, acquisition, processing, and presentation of collections are carried out effectively and efficiently. Librarians are expected to have a deep understanding of the information needs of the community and be able to direct collection development that is relevant to community needs and responsive to the times.

HR competence in libraries is usually measured through three main aspects: knowledge, skill, and attitude. Knowledge relates to librarian insights regarding library and information science, skills relate to technical and non-technical abilities in managing services, while attitude includes ethics, responsibility, and commitment to public service. These three aspects must be possessed by librarians to work in balance to provide high-quality library services.

#### 2. Information Technology Support

The utilization of information technology allows the process of procurement, processing, and distribution of collections to be carried out faster, more efficiently, and more accurately. With library automation systems, work that was previously done manually can now be completed more systematically, such as recording collection data, classification, and managing borrowing and returning circulation.

One form of technology implementation is the use of an online catalog (OPAC/Online Public Access Catalog), which allows users to search for collection availability from anywhere and at any time. This greatly facilitates users in accessing information without having to come directly to the library. This fast and open information availability is in line with the principle of open access to information, which is the primary goal of modern library service development.

#### 3. Active Community Participation

Active community involvement reflects that the library belongs not only to the government but also to the public, and it must grow and develop according to user needs. Through this participation, the library can obtain direct information related to reading interests, collection preferences, and real community information needs.

One form of community participation is by providing input and suggestions regarding the types of collections needed. The Library Office routinely conducts user satisfaction surveys and discussion forums involving various groups,

ranging from students, college students, teachers, and lecturers to the general public.

#### **Inhibiting Factors**

The inhibiting factors for the Book Collection Development Policy Strategy in Improving Library Services at the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province include:

##### 1. Lack of User Needs Data

One of the main challenges in the book collection development policy at the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province is the lack of accurate and structured user needs data. Information regarding reading interest, the types of library materials needed, and format preferences (print or digital) has not yet been collected systematically. This causes the collection procurement policy to often be carried out based on assumptions or internal considerations, rather than based on real data from library users.

##### 2. The Bureaucratic Process of Collection Procurement Often Takes a Long Time

The bureaucratic process of book collection procurement is one of the main obstacles in the implementation of the book collection development policy at the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province. In practice, every stage of procurement, ranging from planning, budget submission, and the auction process to the realization of purchases, must go through long and layered administrative procedures. Although this aims to maintain accountability, in reality, it often results in delays in providing the needed library materials.

##### 3. Network Constraints

In implementing the book collection development policy, the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province faces technical challenges, one of which is internet network constraints. In the current era of digitalization, network access has become a basic necessity in collection management, especially for digital-based services. However, the uneven distribution of internet network infrastructure in various regions of East Kalimantan remains a serious obstacle to the development and equalization of library services.

##### 4. Lack of User Involvement

One important aspect that has not been fully optimized in the book collection development policy at the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province is user involvement. Library users, as the parties who directly benefit from the collections, should have space to express their aspirations, needs, and preferences regarding the types and forms of library materials available. However, in practice, the decision-making process related to collection procurement is still mostly top-down and not yet based on user participation.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

The Book Collection Development Policy Strategy implemented by the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province has been designed in a directed manner to improve the quality of library services for the community.

The development of book collections at the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province covers various important aspects, namely: (a) the types of library collections are not limited to printed books but also include digital collections, audio-visual materials, newspapers, magazines, local works, and other documents with historical and cultural value; (b) the number of collections supports information services, literacy, and preservation of local knowledge through diverse types of library materials such as general books, references, serial publications, local content, as well as audio-visual and electronic collections; (c) the forms of collections include modern formats such as digital collections (e-books, e-journals), audio-visual collections, and electronic archive collections; (d) the collection subjects reflect the institution's orientation in providing diverse, educational, and relevant information sources for community needs and regional potential; (e) the aspect of collection up-to-dateness is a primary concern in the development and management process; (f) available collections are distributed through extension services such as mobile libraries, digital services, and cooperation with district/city libraries, schools, and literacy communities; and (g) the use of the budget is directed toward strengthening collections that support regional priority programs, such as educational literacy, local culture preservation, and information technology-based services. Supporting factors for the Book Collection Development Policy Strategy at the Library and Archives Office of East Kalimantan Province can be seen from the institutional commitment to improving library service quality, regulatory support, and local government policies. In addition, the presence of competent and trained librarians serves as a strength in professional collection management, while the development of information technology supports digital transformation and online service access. Partnerships with educational institutions, publishers, and literacy communities also play an important role in expanding collection coverage. Meanwhile, inhibiting factors include the lack of user needs data, which poses a challenge in the procurement and updating process, and the bureaucratic process of collection procurement that hinders policy implementation. Furthermore, network constraints and the lack of active community involvement in the selection and evaluation process remain obstacles, as they can lead to discrepancies between available library materials and actual user needs.

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