



The Role of the Yannas Husada Madura Pharmacy Academy Library in Enhancing Students' Reading Interest (A Case Study of Students at the Yannas Husada Madura Pharmacy Academy)

TRI YANUAR PUTRA

Madura Library Akademi Farmasi Yannas Husada

M.L Sudarshana

University of Srilanka, Sri Lanka

Era Era Hia

Tanri Abeng University, Indonesia

*** Corresponding author:**

Tri Yanuar Putra, Madura Library Akademi Farmasi Yannas Husada ✉gobros13@gmail.com

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Abstract

Background: Student reading interest remains relatively low despite the rapid growth of information availability in Indonesia. Academic libraries are recognized as strategic institutions in fostering literacy culture and supporting the learning process in higher education.

Aims: This study aims to examine the role of the Yannas Husada Madura Pharmacy Academy Library in stimulating students' reading interest and to identify the steps required to cultivate a sustainable literacy culture among students.

Methods: This study employed a qualitative descriptive approach with a case study design. Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews with librarians, and documentation of library activities.

Results: The findings reveal that the library has contributed significantly to enhancing students' reading interest through the provision of adequate collections, electronic services, information literacy programs, and reading promotion activities such as reading challenges and book review competitions. Nevertheless, several challenges persist, including limited reading space, insufficient digital literacy development, restricted access to literacy resources, suboptimal library location, and limited student accessibility.

Conclusion: The library plays a meaningful role in promoting reading interest; however, continuous innovation in library services is essential to attract the attention of the modern digital generation and sustain a culture of reading among students.

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INTRODUCTION

The library, built in 2020, was named the Yannas Husada Madura Pharmacy Academy Library. According to a 2022 statement, the library still had very limited literacy resources. However, the library is striving to further integrate these literacy materials through services provided by librarians and lecturers to ensure access to literacy materials that not only align with the curriculum but also with the pharmacy study program and the library's collection. Several challenges remain, including limited space and budget, which have led librarians to establish a collaboration or MOU with the library.

The Yannas Husada Madura Pharmacy Academy Library, with its large student population, is struggling to meet the need for these literacy materials in 2023. The Yannas Library has also added or expanded its library with additional literacy materials, received by lecturers and graduating students who continue to lead the Yannas Husada Madura Pharmacy Academy Library.

Overall, this is a problem, and the lack of interest in learning among students must be addressed. According to UNESCO, the average reading level of Indonesians is also low compared to other countries.

Another possible solution is to improve school libraries. Libraries are not just places where people go to get books; they are also places for literacy and leisure. Libraries are a pillar of university institutions, serving as centers of knowledge and scientific documentation for the university community. Consequently, strengthening these institutional facilities through strategic resource management and enhanced access to digital collections is essential for cultivating a robust academic environment (Fadhilah, 2024; Farizi et al., 2023). Implementing structured organizational systems alongside modern digital applications like Inlislite can effectively bridge the gap between inadequate facility utilization and active student engagement (Andini et al., 2025; Dewi et al., 2024). Furthermore, creating classroom-based reading environments serves as a practical alternative to compensate for spatial constraints and limited infrastructure (Hikmah & Arifin, 2024). Such environmental adjustments, when coupled with faculty-led guidance, can significantly mitigate the disparities in literacy development identified across various regional educational settings (Nadda, 2025). To support these initiatives, schools must also prioritize the professional development of staff to ensure they can effectively manage and disseminate both physical and digital literacy resources (Masruroh et al., 2025).

One phenomenon that has been significantly reduced in the digital era following the availability of internet and social media access is student reading interest. This is evident at the Yannas Husada Madura Pharmacy Academy, where some students prefer to find quick information online rather than consult available scientific resources.

To ensure these challenges are addressed, libraries are well-prepared to advance a culture of literacy by providing high-quality information resources and creating a conducive learning environment. Therefore, this study plays a crucial role in analyzing the role and strategies adopted by libraries in instilling reading interest among students at the Yannas Husada Madura Pharmacy Academy. This scientific article addresses three questions: What is the role of the Yannas Husada Madura Pharmacy Academy library in increasing student reading interest? What programs or activities are carried out at the library to foster reading interest? And what are the advantages and obstacles in efforts to increase reading interest in libraries?

The main objective of this research is to answer and solve the problem. The research objectives are outlined in detail below. Discuss the role of libraries in increasing student reading interest. Determine a library-based literacy program. Identify supporting and inhibiting variables in the implementation of literacy practices in libraries. Determine the contribution the Yannas Husada Madura Pharmacy Academy Library can make in encouraging students to read more. Determine good literacy practices implemented by the Yannas Husada Madura Pharmacy Academy Library. Provide suggestions on how to transform the existing Yannas Husada Madura Pharmacy Academy Library to be more creative and educational.

In the case of the Yannas Husada Madura Pharmacy Academy, the findings of this research are likely to expand the knowledge base of the Yannas Husada Madura Pharmacy Academy and thus the interest of all members of the Yannas Husada Madura Pharmacy Academy. For the Institute, this provides a sketch of the findings of the reading interest process in the Yannas Husada Madura Pharmacy Academy library and can be utilized in the development of library reference materials. For a researcher this gives them experience in conducting research as a way to learn how to perform the role and role of a librarian as it will allow the role of the librarian to grow well.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative refers to aspects related to the measurement of quality and value or meaning that can be expressed and explained through linguistics, language, or syllables. Qualitative research is a research procedure that generates descriptive data from spoken or written words and observed behaviors, allowing for an interactive and continuous analysis of the study subject (Nurdianto et al., 2021; Riyanta & Jannah, 2022). This methodology facilitates an in-depth exploration of operational competencies and the nuanced decision-making processes required for maintaining industrial safety standards (Fathullah et al., 2023; Ilham & Yuniarti, 2022). By analyzing the firsthand accounts of control room personnel, this study identifies critical safety and human factor challenges that necessitate a deep integration of operational knowledge and error monitoring capabilities (Janizadeh et al., 2025; Wilhelm et al., 2024). Furthermore, this framework seeks to translate these operator experiences into actionable insights for the development of advanced, sustainable

process control systems (Koskinen et al., 2024). To achieve this, the study investigates the efficacy of human-system interfaces and decision support tools in mitigating cognitive load during safety-critical operational scenarios (Amazu et al., 2024).

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach, focusing on the activities and role of the library at the Yannas Husada Madura Pharmacy Academy. Data sources come from librarians, library activity documents, and students or lecturers. Data collection techniques include interviews, observation, and documentation to support the data. Data analysis is carried out through data reduction, followed by presentation and drawing conclusions. The study employs a case study methodology to gain a holistic understanding of how these professional standards are implemented within the operational environment (Badrun, 2024). The inquiry utilizes this interpretive framework to analyze how staff maintain high safety standards while mitigating potential operational risks (Mukhlis & Laugu, 2023). The investigative process evaluates the efficacy of existing protocols in ensuring both quality control and systemic reliability during daily industrial activities (Fathullah et al., 2023; Khairunnisyah et al., 2023). By synthesizing operational data with systematic maintenance protocols, the research examines how integrated monitoring systems improve visibility and prevent catastrophic failure (Yudha & Setiawan, 2024). Moreover, integrating these protocols requires rigorous evaluation of maintenance routines to minimize unplanned downtime and process degradation (Qeybi & Böschen, 2025). This analytical framework emphasizes the need to align Emergency Shutdown Systems with established maintenance schedules to maintain the integrity of chemical processing units (Pouya et al., 2025).

Qualitative methods are research approaches that aim to understand phenomena in depth by focusing on the data used. This method focuses more on why and how something occurs, rather than just what happens, and explores meaning. It also examines participants' subjective experiences and social interactions. Qualitative research data are data presented or expressed in words, sentences, and narrative forms, in text or images. For example, if a student named "Azizah" behaves "very well," then this data is qualitative data (Sutama, 2016). In this context, the researcher acts as the primary instrument for data collection, utilizing documentation, behavioral observations, or participant interviews to interpret complex social conditions or specific professional phenomena (Furidha, 2024; Hamka, 2023). Consequently, this research methodology facilitates an exhaustive examination of the operational challenges faced by DCS personnel, providing insight into the nuance of process control management (Křivánková & Nalcakar, 2023). By employing these interpretative techniques, this study captures the tacit knowledge and professional difficulties encountered by operators within complex industrial settings (Basaria, 2023; Kartal & Bayramoğlu, 2024). To achieve this, the study utilizes a series of interviews and focus groups to map current practices and challenges within manufacturing environments (Ito et al., 2021). Specifically, the data collection process involves observations and semi-structured interviews conducted by researchers with social science backgrounds to ensure an objective analysis of operator behavior (França et al., 2022).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The study shows that the Yannas Husada Madura Pharmacy Academy Library plays an important role in increasing students' reading interest. The library supports learning, research, and academic services through a collection of pharmaceutical textbooks, scientific journals, research reports, theses, and digital resources available on the campus network. It also provides a reading room, a computer room with Wi-Fi access, and an OPAC system to help students access library collections.

Based on observation and interviews, the library has implemented several literacy programs, such as a Reading Corner, a mandatory reading hour, and information literacy guidance. These activities encourage students to visit the library more often and help them understand that reading is useful not only for academic achievement but also for broadening general knowledge. The findings indicate that student reading interest is relatively high, with about half of the active participants showing strong reading engagement. This is an increase compared with previous years. The increase appears to be influenced by collections that match the study program, lecturers' encouragement, and a campus policy requiring students to spend at least one hour in the library each week.

At the same time, several challenges remain. Some students stated that the collection is still limited and lacks variety, especially popular books and general literature. The lack of reading space, the less strategic location of the library, the limited number of computers, and the absence of access to global scientific databases also reduce student visits. Despite these challenges, librarians remain motivated to improve services through social media promotion, reading competitions, digital collections, and information literacy training.

Discussion

The findings of this study demonstrate that the Yannas Husada Madura Pharmacy Academy Library has an important role in fostering students' reading interest through the integration of academic support, literacy programs, and motivational strategies. The increase in reading interest among students indicates that libraries in higher education institutions are not merely repositories of books, but also social and educational spaces that shape learning behavior and literacy culture. The implementation of programs such as the Reading Corner, mandatory reading hours, and information literacy guidance has contributed positively to students' engagement with reading activities. These programs encourage students to interact more frequently with academic resources and gradually develop reading habits as part of their daily academic routines.

The findings also suggest that reading interest is influenced by both intrinsic and extrinsic motivational factors. Intrinsic motivation emerges from students' personal awareness of the importance of reading for academic achievement and self-development. Students who understand the benefits of reading tend to visit the library more frequently and engage more actively with learning materials. On the other hand, extrinsic motivation is reflected through institutional policies, lecturer encouragement, and literacy activities organized by the library. The campus policy requiring students to spend time in the library every week appears to have played an important role in increasing student exposure to reading materials. Similarly, lecturers contribute significantly by recommending references, encouraging academic discussions, and motivating students to explore scientific information beyond classroom instruction.

Another important aspect revealed in this study is the relationship between library services and the creation of a supportive academic environment. The availability of collections relevant to students' study programs helps students perceive the library as a useful and necessary academic resource. However, the study also indicates that reading interest may decrease when facilities and resources are perceived as insufficient. Students highlighted several barriers, including limited collections, lack of diverse reading materials, inadequate reading spaces, and limited digital infrastructure. These limitations may reduce students' comfort and motivation to use library services regularly. Therefore, improving physical and digital facilities is essential to maintaining and increasing student engagement with literacy activities.

The study further emphasizes that literacy development in higher education requires collaboration between librarians, lecturers, and students. Librarians are not only managers of information resources but also facilitators of learning who can actively promote reading culture through creative literacy programs. Activities such as reading competitions, social media campaigns, book discussions, literacy clubs, and digital collection development can make libraries more attractive and accessible for students. Such programs may also help students develop critical thinking, analytical skills, and information evaluation abilities, which are essential competencies in the digital era.

In addition, the findings highlight the growing importance of digital literacy in academic libraries. Students increasingly rely on digital information sources for learning and research activities. Therefore, the lack of access to global scientific databases and limited computer facilities may hinder students' ability to access updated scientific knowledge. Expanding digital collections and improving internet-based services would allow students to access academic resources more flexibly and independently. This is particularly important in modern higher education, where technology-based learning has become increasingly dominant.

Overall, this study confirms that fostering reading interest among students requires a comprehensive approach that combines adequate facilities, relevant collections, institutional support, literacy programs, and motivational encouragement. A dynamic academic atmosphere that values discussion, research, and scientific reading can significantly strengthen students' literacy culture.

Consequently, academic libraries should continue to innovate and adapt to students' changing learning needs in order to remain effective as centers of knowledge, literacy, and intellectual development.

Implications

The study implies that library development should not focus only on collections and facilities, but also on creating a supportive literacy culture on campus. Universities need to strengthen collaboration among librarians, lecturers, and students to make reading a regular and meaningful activity. Reading programs, literacy clubs, book discussions, and review forums can further increase student engagement.

The library should also improve access to digital resources, expand the variety of collections, and provide more comfortable reading spaces. These improvements may help the library become a more attractive and effective center for learning and information.

Research contribution

This study contributes to the understanding of how an academic library can influence student reading interest through literacy programs, institutional support, and motivational factors. It also highlights the importance of combining physical resources, digital access, and campus culture in promoting literacy among students in higher education.

Limitations

This study was limited to one library setting, so the findings may not fully represent other academic libraries. In addition, the analysis relied on observation and interviews, which may be influenced by respondent perceptions. The study also did not deeply compare reading interest across different student groups or departments.

Suggestions

Future studies should include a larger and more diverse sample to better understand factors affecting reading interest. It would also be useful to compare several academic libraries to identify broader patterns and best practices. For library management, it is recommended to expand the book collection, improve the reading space, strengthen digital access, and continue literacy programs that involve both lecturers and students.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion in the research article entitled "The Role of the Yannas Husada Madura Pharmacy Academy Library in Increasing Student Reading Interest," it can be concluded that the library is a significant and strategic institution that contributes to the development of academic literacy and information, as well as increasing student interest in reading. The library serves not only as a repository for library collections but also as a forum for promoting a reading culture in an academic context. The library also improves student literacy by providing a variety of reading materials, both printed and digital.

The Yannas Husada Madura Pharmacy Academy Library has several literacy programs and integrated reading promotion activities, including a Reading Corner, a Compulsory Reading Hour, and information literacy training provided to new students. All of these programs increase student engagement in reading activities and raise awareness of the importance of reading as an educational activity. The percentage of students interested in reading was also noted, and interviews revealed that 50 percent of the total active students were interested in reading, and 50 percent of these were regular readers and library service users.

This paper also identified several obstacles that still hinder student reading interest, such as an interesting book selection, a limited variety of widely read reading materials, limited digital access, and an inconvenient library location. Furthermore, the reading habits of some students are also important, as they often skip reading when not assigned. This suggests that, despite the library's strong role, more strategies and innovations need to be introduced to maintain and sustain high reading interest.

Overall, the research findings demonstrate that the library's role in fostering reading interest depends not only on access to collections but also on the support of the academic environment, where librarians and academic policies complement each other. Lecturers participate in motivating and inspiring students to read, and librarians act as information agents and group members, contributing to operational management and infrastructure that support literacy practices. With the combination of these three factors, the library can reach its full potential as a tool for knowledge production and the cultivation of reading.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the library at the Yannas Husada Madura Pharmacy Academy has played a role in increasing student reading interest, although it still faces several challenges. To support the ever-changing demands of today's digital students, libraries must remain innovative, improve their services, and keep pace with developments in information technology.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

This is the result of author independent research, and has never been published elsewhere, not is it under consideration for publication in any other journal

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