

Effect of Literature Availability in Sports and Quality of Service of Library towards the Satisfaction and Learning Motivation of the Students Major of Sports



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ABSTRACT: This research aims to determine the effect of the variable availability of sports literature on satisfaction, the effect of library service quality on satisfaction, the effect of satisfaction on the learning motivation. It investigates the direct and indirect effect of the variable availability of sports literature on learning motivation through satisfaction and figuring out the effect of the quality of library services on the learning motivation through satisfaction.

The research population was the students from the Department of Sports Sciences, Faculty of Sports and Health Sciences, Class of 2022. The research sample was 151 students taken by using simple random sampling. The data collection used a questionnaire with alternative answers using a numerical rating scale. The validity test of the instrument was done by using product moment correlation while testing the reliability of the instrument used Cronbach's Alpha. This research was an explanatory study intended to explain the effect between variables. It was conducted at Yogyakarta State University Library from August to September 2023.

The results of this research show that (1) there is an effect of the availability of sports literature towards the satisfaction with a regression coefficient value of 0.368 t count at 3.872 with a significance or p-value of 0.000; (2) There is an effect of library service quality towards satisfaction with a regression coefficient value of 0.451; t count at 4.713 with significance or p-value 0.000; (3) There is an effect of satisfaction towards the students learning motivation with a regression coefficient of 0.273; t count at 3.932 with significance or p-value 0.000; (4) There is a direct and indirect effect of the availability of sports literature towards the learning motivation through the satisfaction variable with a regression coefficient value of 0.241; t count at 2.857 with significance or p-value 0.005; and (5) there is a direct and indirect effect of the quality of library services towards the learning motivation through the satisfaction variable with a regression coefficient value of 0.273; t count at 2.858 with a significance or p-value of 0.005.

KEYWORDS: Collection, Service, Library, Satisfaction, Learning Motivation, and Sports.

INTRODUCTION

According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System in Chapter I Article 1 (1), what is meant by education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have spiritual strength, religion, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills needed by oneself, society, nation and state.

Based on the law above, it can be interpreted that education is a learning process that covers all aspects of life (knowledge, skills and culture). In a person's effort to increase knowledge obtained from the educational process. Skills are maintained and developed from generation to generation through education. Apart from knowledge and skills, the habits of people and groups of people can be maintained from time to time, maintained through education.

Education, as a vehicle for forming national character, is an important place where Indonesian "Nation Builders" are expected to be able to strive to make the country proud and bring the country to compete on the global stage. Along with the rapid global challenges, the challenges in the world of education are becoming bigger, this is what motivates education activists to encourage students to achieve the best achievements.

The government's attention is contained in regulations regarding facility and infrastructure standards. As in Law no. 32 of 2013 Article 3 Paragraph 9 concerning National Education Standards explains that:

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"standard educational facilities and infrastructure must at least have study rooms, exercise areas, places of worship, libraries, laboratories, workshops, play areas and recreation areas as well as other learning resources, which are needed to support the learning process, including the use of information and communication technology."

So it can be said that (educational) institutions that meet the standards must have a library.

A good library is one that has gone through an assessment or is accredited. The accreditation instrument consists of six components used for accreditation of university libraries. These components include services, collections, facilities and infrastructure, human resources (power), management and uniqueness. These six components are translated into several indicators, from which the quality of each component can be analyzed. In the end, the overall accreditation results can be used to conclude the condition of the library. The top two components in the library accreditation form are services and collections. So it becomes very important to know everything related to both service components and collections. What is the quality of service in the library, what is the collection or availability of literature, especially in the field of sports, in the library. The author will examine the influence of these two components in relation to their influence on satisfaction and subsequently on student learning motivation.

If students have high motivation, it is hoped that they will get good results or achievements. It is hoped that this tradition of achievement will become a spirit for students when they eventually become sports players in Indonesia. Sports actors when they fulfill their status as athletes, as coaches, as main administrators of sports organizations, or as coaches of sports organizations.

THEORITICAL BASIS

In library management, the availability of literature is called the library collection. So in this research what is referred to as literature availability is the library collection. Library collections are all information in the form of written works, printed works and/or recorded works in various media which have educational value which is collected, processed and provided. The availability of literature is the main consideration for students deciding to come to the library and read. Ideally library collections must be relevant (up to date), according to user interests, complete and up to date.

Library collections are developed through the provision of sufficient funds so that libraries are able to make people's lives more intelligent. The provision of collections in the library is intended to meet the needs of all levels of society regardless of ethnicity, religion, race and inter-group. Library collections are developed based on the needs and socio-cultural conditions of the community. Library collection development adheres to several principles, including selection policies, assessing library needs, studying collection usage, evaluating collections, identifying collection needs, maintaining collections, and weeding collections.

Library collection standards are criteria for providing library collections to suit the needs of the Tridharma of Higher Education to improve learning facilities. In accordance with Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Regulation Number 44 of 2015 concerning National Higher Education Standards article 32, the learning facility standards in question consist of at least books, electronic books and repositories. In accordance with the mandate of Law of the Republic of Indonesia (RI) Number 43 of 2007 concerning Libraries, especially Part Four of Article 24 which states that every tertiary institution maintains libraries that meet the National Library Standards by taking into account the National Education Standards.

According to Republic of Indonesia Law no. 43 of 2007 concerning libraries, libraries were formed as a form of service to users and the community. Libraries make every effort to provide various services for users, especially services related to information retrieval. A variety of facilities are provided by the library to support the acquisition of information, both manual and electronic. The existence of various kinds of information services and supporting facilities requires libraries to think about the best way to optimize their service activities, namely by introducing various types of library services to users.

Service quality is a person's action towards other people through the presentation of products or services that fulfill the needs, desires and expectations of the people served (Sugiarto, 1999: 36). Service quality is the next consideration after collections, related to student responses to the library. Factors that influence service quality include Tangible, Reliability, Responsiveness, and Assurance. How prepared are library managers to serve students? Consistency in implementing systems and regulations so as not to confuse students. The immediate response from the library management to student problems is a measure of student satisfaction with the services available in the library. The next factor is the guarantee of certainty of the existing service system in the library.

The impact of the availability of literature and services is a response that can take the form of satisfaction. Satisfaction is the level of a person's feelings after comparing the reality received/felt with the desired expectations. So, the level of satisfaction and the function of the difference between perceived performance and expectations is what is called satisfaction. Satisfaction is related to Expectations, Performance, Comparison, and Confirmation.

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After knowing the positive impact (satisfaction) of the availability of literature and service quality. The next hope is to grow motivation to learn. Hook and Vass (2001: 65) state that motivation is an urge or desire that makes people do something. Educators cannot order students to learn, but educators can change the physical and psychological environment so that students are motivated to learn. Likewise, libraries provide appropriate literature and provide good services as well.

The availability of literature, in this case in the field of sports and the quality of service as the main factors in library management are very interesting. The author wants to know in detail the various factors and problems that occurred. It is hoped that disclosing realistic and real circumstances can help policy makers determine the best decisions. So that the availability of sports literature and the quality of services in the library can satisfy students and increase student learning motivation.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is an explanatory study, namely research intended to explain the influence between phenomena or variables (Gray, 2009: 35). The variables whose influence will be explained in this research are the independent variables consisting of (1) Availability of Sports Literature (X1), and Quality of Library Services (X2) with Satisfaction (Y1) and Learning Motivation (Y2).

In this study, the population was all students of the Department of Sports Science, Faculty of Sports and Health Sciences, Yogyakarta State University, Class of 2022, totaling 248. The sampling technique in this study used simple random sampling. The sample size was determined at 151 students, which was calculated based on a sample calculator (sample size calculator) with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5% which can be accessed on the web: <https://www.qualtrics.com/blog/calculating-sample-size/>. This sample calculator (sample size calculator) was chosen with the consideration that it is easy and quick to get results.

In this research, the data collection technique was carried out by distributing questionnaires. The use of questionnaires as a data collection method provides advantages for researchers, these advantages include: it does not require the researcher's direct presence, the implementation time is faster, because it can be distributed simultaneously to many respondents, it can be answered according to the respondent's speed and free time, it can be made anonymous so respondents are freer, more honest and not embarrassed in giving responses, it can be standardized so that all respondents can get exactly the same questions, the cost is relatively cheaper compared to other techniques. (Muhtazar, 2020: 75).

Testing the validity of the instrument uses a factor analysis test by correlating the number of factor scores with the total score. This instrument test is declared valid if $r > 0.361$ with $N=30$. Using the product moment correlation formula assisted by the SPSS version 25 statistical program series computer, the product moment formula is known as follows:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n \sum X_1 Y_1 (\sum X_1)(\sum Y_1)}{\sqrt{\{n \sum X_1^2 - (\sum X_1)^2\} \{n \sum Y_1^2 - (\sum Y_1)^2\}}}$$

Meanwhile, the reliability test is used to show the extent to which a measurement result is relatively consistent when measuring the same aspect at different times and places. To test the reliability of measuring instruments or measurement results, trials of data measurement instruments are carried out, trials are carried out on research subjects. This test uses the Internal Consistency method, namely by testing it only once, then the data obtained is analyzed using Alpha Cronbach, with the following formula:

$$r_1 = \frac{k}{(k-1)} \left\{ 1 - \frac{\sum S_i^2}{S^2} \right\}$$

while for total variance and item variance

$$S^2 = \frac{\sum X_i^2}{n} - \frac{(\sum X_i)^2}{n^2}$$

$$S_i^2 = \frac{JK_1}{n} - \frac{JK_s}{n^2}$$

Cronbach's alpha is a benchmark used to describe the correlation or relationship between the scale created and all existing variable scales. The instrument used in this variable is said to be reliable if it has a Cronbach Alpha of more than 0.60. If the Cronbach's

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Alpha value is > 0.600 , it means the instrument is reliable or reliable and conversely, if the Cronbach's Alpha value is < 0.600 , it means the instrument is unreliable or unreliable.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The description of the data in this research is divided into five categories according to the options in this research instrument, namely a Likert scale (scale 1 to 5). The data in this study used data on the total score divided by the number of questions. The reason for using this method is because the number of questions/statements for the instruments in the research is different, so to create the same scale the data analyzed is the total score divided by the number of questions. so that all data on all variables in this study have a score range between 1 and 5, to make it easier to analyze the data and in parametric analysis, all data has the same scale.

The availability of sports literature in this study was measured using an instrument consisting of 10 questions/statements; then tabulated and the data analyzed is the average score of the ten questions, so that a score is obtained from 1 to 5. Based on data analysis with the help of software, the average (mean) availability of sports literature is 3.94; median= 3.90; mode = 3.90 and standard deviation = 0.449. The average score is in the class interval 3.41 to 4.20 in the complete category. Thus, it can be said that the availability of sports literature in the Yogyakarta State University Library is in the complete category.

The availability of sports literature in the Yogyakarta State University Library based on categorization can be seen in the following table.

Score Intervals	Category Scores	Frequency	
		n	Percentage (%)
4,21 - 5,00	Very satisfied	34	22,5
3,41 - 4,20	Satisfied	96	63,6
2,61 - 3,40	Quite Satisfied	21	13,9
1,81 - 2,60	Not Satisfied	0	0,0
4,21 - 1,80	Very Dissatisfied	0	0,0
Total		151	100

The quality of library services in this study was measured using an instrument consisting of 10 questions/statements; The responses from the respondents were then tabulated and the data analyzed was the average score of the ten questions/statements, so that a score was obtained from 1 to 5. Based on data analysis with the help of software, the mean (mean) quality of library services was 4.24; median= 4.30; mode = 4.20 and standard deviation = 0.447. The average score is in the class interval 4.21 to 5.00 in the very good category. Thus, it can be said that the quality of library services at the Yogyakarta State University Library is in the very good category.

A description of data regarding the quality of library services at the Yogyakarta State University Library based on categorization can be seen in the following table.

Score Intervals	Category Scores	Frequency	
		n	Percentage (%)
4,21 - 5,00	Very satisfied	76	50,3
3,41 - 4,20	Satisfied	68	45,0
2,61 - 3,40	Quite Satisfied	7	4,7
1,81 - 2,60	Not Satisfied	0	0,0
4,21 - 1,80	Very Dissatisfied	0	0,0
Total		151	100

Satisfaction in this study was measured with an instrument consisting of 12 questions/statements; then tabulated and the data analyzed is the average score of the twelve questions, so that a score is obtained from 1 to 5. Based on data analysis with the help of software, the average (mean) quality of library services is 3.99; median= 4.00; mode = 4.00 and standard deviation = 0.582. The mean score is in the class interval 3.41 to 4.20 in the satisfied category. Thus, it can be said that student satisfaction at the Yogyakarta State University Library is in the satisfied category. Student satisfaction at the Faculty of Sports and Health Sciences, Yogyakarta State University based on their categorization can be seen in the following table.

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Score Intervals	Category Scores	Frequency	
		n	Percentage (%)
4,21 - 5,00	Very satisfied	55	36,4
3,41 - 4,20	Satisfied	69	45,7
2,61 - 3,40	Quite Satisfied	26	17,2
1,81 - 2,60	Not Satisfied	1	0,7
4,21 - 1,80	Very Dissatisfied	0	0,0
Total		151	100

Learning motivation in this study was measured with an instrument consisting of 22 questions/statements; then tabulated and the data analyzed is the average score of the twenty-two questions, so that a score is obtained from 1 to 5. Based on data analysis with the help of software, the average (mean) quality of library services is 4.11; median= 4.14; mode = 4.14 and standard deviation = 0.513. The mean score is in the class interval 3.41 to 4.20 in the high category. Thus, it can be said that the learning motivation of students at the Faculty of Sports and Health Sciences, Yogyakarta State University at the Yogyakarta State University Library is in the high category.

A description of data regarding the learning motivation of students at the Faculty of Sports and Health Sciences, Yogyakarta State University based on categorization can be seen in the following table.

Score Intervals	Category Scores	Frequency	
		n	Percentage (%)
4,21 - 5,00	Very satisfied	61	40,4
3,41 - 4,20	Satisfied	70	46,4
2,61 - 3,40	Quite Satisfied	20	13,2
1,81 - 2,60	Not Satisfied	0	0,0
4,21 - 1,80	Very Dissatisfied	0	0,0
Total		151	100

The hypotheses in this research are: (1) There is an influence of the availability of sports literature on satisfaction; (2) There is an influence of the quality of library services on satisfaction; (3) There is an influence of satisfaction on learning motivation; (4) There is a direct and indirect influence of the availability of sports literature on learning motivation through the satisfaction variable; and (5) There is a direct and indirect influence of the quality of library services on learning motivation through the satisfaction variable.

The results of multiple regression analysis with the dependent (dependent variable) satisfaction support (Y1), are briefly presented in the following table:

Independent Variabel	Coefficient Value	Std. Error	t- Stat	Sig. (p)	Information
Constant	0,626	0,480	--	--	--
X ₁	0,368	0,095	3,872	0,000	Significant
X ₂	0,451	0,096	4,713	0,000	Significant
R	= 0,500				
R Square	= 0,250				
Adjusted R Square	= 0,240				
Std error of the estimate	= 0,507				
F _{regresi}	= 24,709				
p-Value	= 0,000				

Based on the results of the estimation of the regression equation, a correlation coefficient (R) of 0.500 and a multiple determination coefficient (R²) of 0.250 were obtained. The coefficient of determination indicates the level of goodness of fit of the functional relationship of 0.250; which means that statistically the independent variables are the availability of sports literature (X₁) and the quality of library services (X₂) contributing 25.0% to satisfaction (Y₁). To test the significance of the influence of the

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independent variable on the dependent variable satisfaction (Y1), a Fisher test (Fstatistical Test) was carried out. From the calculation results, a frequency value of 24.709 was obtained with a p-value of 0.000, which indicates a high level of significance. This shows that the availability of sports literature (X1) and the quality of library services (X2) together have a significant influence on satisfaction (Y1).

The results of multiple regression analysis with the dependent (dependent variable) learning motivation (Y2), are briefly presented in the following table.

Independent Variabel	Coefficient Value	Std. Error	t- Stat	Sig. (p)	Information
Constant	1,016	0,408	--	--	--
X ₁	0,241	0,084	2,857	0,005	Significant
X ₂	0,248	0,087	2,858	0,005	Significant
Y ₁	0,273	0,070	3,932	0,000	Significant
R			=	0,561	
R Square			=	0,315	
Adjusted R Square			=	0,301	
Std error of the estimate			=	0,429	
F _{regresi}			=	22,525	
p-Value			=	0,000	

The results of the estimation of the regression equation show that there is a correlation coefficient (R) of 0.561 and a coefficient of multiple determination (R²) of 0.315. The coefficient of determination indicates the level of goodness of fit of the functional relationship of 0.315; which means that statistically the independent variables are the availability of sports literature (X1), the quality of library services (X2), and satisfaction support (Y1) have an influence of 31.5% on learning motivation (Y2). To test the significance of the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable learning motivation (Y2), a Fisher test (Fstatistical Test) was carried out. From the calculation results, a frequency value of 22.525 was obtained with a p-value of 0.000, which shows a high level of significance. This shows that the availability of sports literature (X1), the quality of library services (X2), and satisfaction (Y1) together have a significant influence on student learning motivation (Y2).

Using the data from the table above, constants and beta coefficients are calculated for each variable so that an appropriate regression equation can be formed:

$$\hat{Y}_1 = 0,626 + 0,368 X_1 + 0,451 X_2$$

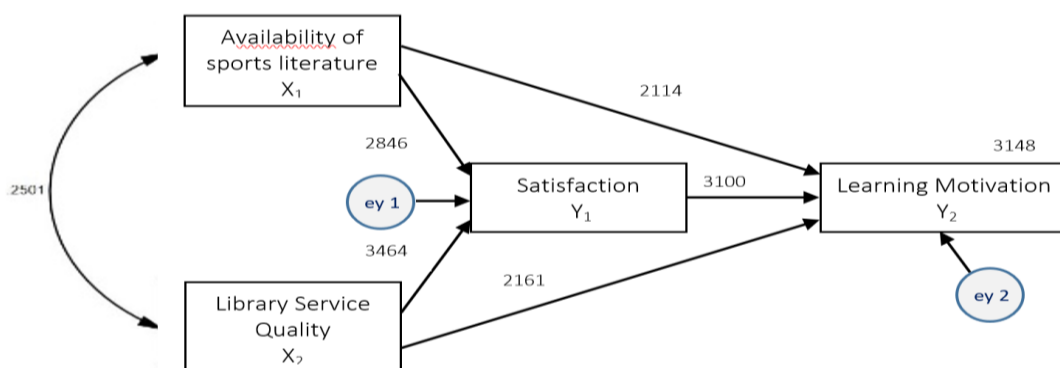
$$\hat{Y}_2 = 1,016 + 0,241 X_1 + 0,248 X_2 + 0,273 Y_1$$

The regression coefficient on the dependent variable support satisfaction (Y1) for the variable availability of sports literature (X1) is 0.368. This figure shows that statistically, if the sports literature variable (X1) increases by 1 unit, then satisfaction (Y1) will increase by 0.368; assuming other variables remain constant (*ceteris paribus*). In addition, if the quality of library services (X2) increases by 1 unit, then satisfaction (Y1) will increase by 0.451; assuming other variables remain constant (*ceteris paribus*).

In the regression coefficient analysis on the dependent variable learning motivation (Y2), it was found that the coefficient for the sports literature variable (X1) was 0.241. This figure shows that statistically, if there is an increase of 1 unit in the sports literature variable (X1), then learning motivation (Y2) will increase by 0.241; assuming other variables remain constant (*ceteris paribus*). In addition, if the quality of library services (X2) increases by 1 unit, then learning motivation (Y2) will increase by 0.248; assuming other variables remain constant (*ceteris paribus*). Furthermore, if satisfaction (Y1) increases by 1 unit, then learning motivation (Y2) will increase by 0.273; assuming other variables remain constant (*ceteris paribus*).

A concise analysis result from the AMOS software can be seen in the following image.

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The results of the analysis using AMOS software show the significance of the influence of exogenous variables (independent variables) on endogenous variables (dependent variables) and are briefly presented in the following table.

	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	p	Label
$Y_1 \leftarrow X_2$	0,4509	0,0950	4,7446	0,000	par_3
$Y_1 \leftarrow X_1$	0,3685	0,0945	3,8980	0,000	par_5
$Y_2 \leftarrow Y_1$	0,2733	0,0688	3,9716	0,000	par_1
$Y_2 \leftarrow X_2$	0,2480	0,0859	2,8874	0,004	par_2
$Y_2 \leftarrow X_1$	0,2412	0,0836	2,8855	0,004	par_6

Information:

*) = Significant

The results of the analysis summarized in the table show that everything is significant, both for the endogenous/ dependent variable Y1 (satisfaction) and the endogenous/dependent variable Y2 (learning motivation). The direct influence and indirect influence of each exogenous variable (independent variable) on the endogenous variable (dependent variable) is as presented in the following table.

Variabel Endogen/ Dependent	Variabel Eksogen/ Independent	Effects (%)		
		Direct	Indirect	Total
Satisfaction (Y ₁)	Availability of Sports Literature (X ₁)	28,46	--	28,46
	Library Service Quality (X ₂)	34,64	--	34,64
Learning Motivation (Y ₂)	Availability of Sports Literature (X ₁)	21,14	8,82	29,96
	Library Service Quality (X ₂)	21,61	10,74	32,35
	Satisfaction (Y ₁)	31,00	--	31,00

The table above shows that the direct effect of the availability of sports literature on learning motivation is 21.149%; while the indirect effect through satisfaction is 8.82%; the library service quality variable has a direct influence on learning motivation of 21.61%; while the indirect influence through satisfaction is 10.74%. The direct effect of satisfaction on learning motivation is 31.00%. This proves that the influence of satisfaction is more dominant than the availability of sports literature and the quality of library services.

Indirect or intervening significance testing is carried out using the Sobel Test (Ghozali, 2018). The Sobel test in this study used the Sobel calculator on the website <http://quantpsy.org/sobel/sobel.htm> regarding Calculation for the Sobel Test. The results of the analysis are briefly presented in the following table

Influence Between Variables	a	b	Sa	Sb	Test Statistic	Std. Error	p
$X_1 \rightarrow Y_1 \rightarrow Y_2$	0,3685	0,2733	0,0945	0,0688	2,783	0,036	0,005 ^{*)}
$X_2 \rightarrow Y_1 \rightarrow Y_2$	0,4509	0,2733	0,0950	0,0688	3,046	0,040	0,002 ^{*)}

Information:

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*) significant at the 5% significance level

From the results of the Sobel test analysis above, the p-values obtained were all less than the specified significance level, namely 5% ($p < 0.05$); Thus, there is a significant influence of the intervening latent variable availability of sports literature (X1) and the quality of library services (X2) on students' learning motivation (Y2) which is mediated by the satisfaction variable (Y1).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the data description analysis, data analysis and initial discussion, the following can be concluded: 1) There is a positive and significant influence ($p < 0.05$) of the availability of sports literature on satisfaction; 2) There is a positive and significant influence ($p < 0.05$) of library service quality on satisfaction; 3) There is a positive and significant influence ($p < 0.05$) of satisfaction on student learning motivation. 4) There is a positive and significant influence ($p < 0.05$) both directly and indirectly of the availability of sports literature on learning motivation through the satisfaction variable. The amount of direct influence is 21.14%; while the indirect influence through satisfaction is 8.82% and 5) There is a positive and significant ($p < 0.05$) direct and indirect influence of the quality of library services on learning motivation through the satisfaction variable. The amount of direct influence is 21.61%; while the indirect influence through satisfaction is 10.74%.

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