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ANALYSIS OF THE UTILIZATION OF DIGITAL INFORMATION SOURCES BY LECTURERS OF THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF RADEN FATAH AS A REFERENCE SOURCE

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Abstract
This study investigated the usefulness of digital collections conducted by lecturers at Raden Fatah State Islamic University as a reference source. This research is a mixed method research with a total population of 537 and the authors took a research sample of 54 lecturers of UIN Raden Fatah using random sampling technique. The data technique used was a questionnaire using a Likert scale with four answer, interviews, observation, and documentation. The data obtained were analyzed using the mean and grand-mean formula. The results of study showed that the average value is categorized as high with an average value of 2.93. The average intensity value on the sub-variable of use is 2.95, the sub-variable of the frequency of use is 2.99 and the sub-variable of the number of collections used is 2.86.https://sinta.ristekbrin.go.id, https://sciencedirect.com and B-ok.org. The lecturers also responded that the network that was often unsupported, there were many digital collections that were locked and difficult to access, and not all digital collections could be downloaded.

Keywords: Utilization, Digital Collection, Reference Source

Background

Technology develops very rapidly from year to year, many information institutions provide collections that are not only printed but also non-printed or digital. The development of technology has accelerated since the invention of the computer, until finally finding an electronic-based computer as the first electronic computer invented by J. Prespen Eckert Jr., John W. Manchly and Brainerd at the University of Pennsylvania in 1946 (Zamroni, 2019).

Digital technology develops and is then supported by the existence of an internet network, especially computer information technology (Anna & Mannan, 2020). This digital media is capable of manipulating internet networks (Yuadi, et.al., 2021). In the digital era, the mass media have switched to new media, namely the internet, this is because the ability of digital media makes it easier for people to receive information more quickly (Setiawan, 2020).

The internet network makes information and communication more widespread so that the distance of space and time becomes unlimited, thus library users must follow its progress and changes (Srirahayu & Anugrah, 2019). In addition, libraries must be ready to provide various kinds of information needs at any time to library users (Reghita, 2020). Following technological developments, libraries must make changes to keep up with the times such as developing systems and the types of collections they have (Harisanty, Shafira, Isbandy, 2020).

The form of system development and collections in the library can be seen from the form of collections they have, namely in the form of digital collections (Srirahayu, et.al., 2019). The addition of this type of digital collection can facilitate the dissemination and use of information widely. Given that digital information is needed for libraries, especially for students or lecturers in a university (Anna & Srirahayu, 2020). As teaching materials, digital collections are faster and are considered more accessible whenever and wherever to fulfill the information that will be taught to students (Halim, 2017). In the Tridharma of Higher Education, a College has the obligation to organize education, research and community service.

The implementation of the Tridharma of Higher Education is of course inseparable from the role of lecturers as educators to make it happen (Sistarina, 2020). In accordance with their role in the Tridharma of Higher Education, lecturers are professional educators and scientists with the main task of transforming, developing and disseminating science, technology and art through education, research and community service. This has been regulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 14 of 2005 concerning Teachers and Lecturers in CHAPTER 1 Article 1 Paragraph 2. Based on the above information, a lecturer must have broad insight to pass on his knowledge to his students.

A lecturer in development in the field of education has a function and role where he has a very strategic position, so that a lecturer needs to be developed as a dignified profession. This means that government and information institutions play a role in helping lecturers to improve quality, especially in the field of learning so that it is more focused, planned and sustainable.

The government collaborates with information institutions in the field of archives, national and regional libraries and even educational institutions have provided a large collection of library materials in electronic or digital form that can be used as a source of reference material for lecturers. Currently, many applications provide e-journal portals, e-books, newspapers that are served digitally by trusted information institutions. Another thing that the government does in digital-based library development programs is in The Grand Design Program which states that the government as the people's representatives is obliged to develop a national library system as an effort to support the national education system.

In addition, the government also has an obligation to ensure the availability of library services evenly in the country, the continuity of the organization and management of libraries as a center for community learning resources. One of the legal foundations in the preparation of the Grand Design of the National Library Development Program is based on Law Number 4 of 1990 concerning the handover of printed and recorded works. This means that the government is very concerned about and considers that the existence of digital records or collections is very important so that it needs to be developed again in the preparation of the Grand Design.

The development of the Grand Design related to the provision of digital collections must of course be supported by information providers such as libraries. Digital collections are collections or archives in digital form or in digital form, so that users will find it easier to access information (Aprilyanti, 2020). Currently, the Raden Fatah State Islamic University of Palembang has applied technology in providing a collection of digital library materials that are subscribed to, such as e-journals and e-books in the Raden Fatah e-library. There are not many collections subscribed to by the library considering that the costs required are not small, while the courses at the Raden Fatah State Islamic University in Palembang are very diverse, so that lecturers need to access digital library material collections on other websites that have been provided by other information institutions in order to fulfill them. information needs.

As an information unit institution at the university, the UPT Library of UIN Raden Fatah Palembang needs input on electronic collections that are often used by lecturers of UIN Raden Fatah Palembang to be submitted as additional digital collections that can be subscribed to, so that the benefits of digital collections at the UPT Raden Fatah Palembang UIN Library can be utilized. right on target and fulfillment of information sourced from digital collections, especially by lecturers in supporting teaching and learning activities. In addition, students can also find digital collections from trusted sources that are often used by UIN lecturers, Raden Fatah, as reference materials.

Digital collections which are trusted sources subscribed to by the UPT Raden Fatah Library, such as e-books that can be accessed on the UIN Raden Fatah e-library application, the research results of the UIN Raden Fatah academic community can be seen at https://eprints.radenfatah.ac. TED en, international e-journals namely emerald and ebsco which can be accessed from https://emerald.com/insign/ and https://search.ebscohost.com. Digital collections which are another reliable source, namely from scholar ejournal, google scholar, academia, scopus, ipusnas and so on. The amount of digital information that is easily accessible should be utilized as well as possible, especially by lecturers as teaching staff.

The importance of digital collections for UIN Raden Fatah as academicians especially for lecturers then encourages writers to research about the use of digital collections and to see which digital collections are often used and constraints in their use. However, in this case the authors conducted research not only limited to collections subscribed by the UPT Libraries of UIN Raden Fatah but also expanded the scope of digital collections in general without being limited by any agency provided that the digital collection sources in question were trusted sources used by UIN Raden Fatah lecturers. as a teaching material with the intention that this research can provide information on the analysis of the utilization of digital information sources by lecturers of the state islamic university of raden fatah as a reference source.

Formulation of the problem

Based on the background that has been disclosed, several problems were formulated, namely as follows:

1. How is the use of digital collections by UIN lecturer Raden Fatah as a reference source?
2. What digital collections are often used by UIN lecturer Raden Fatah as a reference source?
3. What are the obstacles for UIN Raden Fatah lecturer in using digital collections as a reference source?

Research Methods

This research was conducted using mixed methods research methods (combination methods) which is a research by combining two research methods, namely quantitative methods and qualitative research. According to Sugiyono, mixed methods is a research method that combines or combines quantitative and qualitative methods to be used together in a study in order to obtain more comprehensive, valid, reliable and objective data (Sugiyono, 2013). The mixed methods research method uses a sequential explanatory design, which is characterized by the collection and analysis of quantitative data in the first stage and the second stage using qualitative data analysis, this aims to strengthen the results of quantitative research conducted in the first stage (Sugiyono, 2013). In this study, the authors used data on how to use digital collections by UIN Raden Fatah lecturers as a reference source. This study used a research population of 537 lecturers, with a sample of

10% taken by means of a random sampling technique, namely 54 lecturers. The data analysis technique is the quantitative data analysis technique using Likert scale measurement and calculated on average with the Grandmean formula, while the qualitative data is by means of reduction, display data, and cunclusion drawing / verification.

Results and Discussion
Analysis of the Results of the Research Questionnaire on the Utilization of Digital Collections by Lecturers of Raden Fatah State Islamic University as a Reference Source.

Intensity of Use Sub Variable
　　Intensity is a measure of strength to survive. In the context of use intensity, it means that intensity means how one's resistance is to use or take advantage of something. The intensity of this usage can be divided into five time categories, namely 15 minutes for the first category to more than 120 minutes for the fifth category. Intensity of use in digital collections means seeing the intensity of users of digital collections in visiting digital collection websites.

a. **Statement of accessing digital collection provider websites for more than 2 hours a day.**

Table 1. Access the digital collection provider website for more than 2 hours within one day.

No.	Alternative Answer	Weight Score	Number of Respondents (N)	Questionnaire Value ($\sum X$)	Mean (X)
1.	Always	4	12	48	
	Often	3	21	63	$X = \dfrac{\sum X}{N}$
	Sometimes	2	16	32	
	Never	1	5	5	
	amount		54	148	2.74

Source: Primary data that has been processed

　　Based on table 4.5 above, it can be seen that there are 12 respondents who answered "Always", 21 respondents answered "Often", 16 respondents answered "Sometimes" and 5 respondents answered never, so the mean calculation value was obtained at 2.74. . Thus, it is known that the scores obtained are on a scale range of 2.51-3.25, which means that the use of digital collections by UIN Raden Fatah lecturers is in the "High" category.

b. **Statements visit digital collection provider websites to find references in writing articles or books**

Table 2 Visit digital collection provider websites to find references in writing articles or books.

No.	Alternative Answer	Weight Score	Number of Respondents (N)	Questionnaire Value ($\sum X$)	Mean (X)
2.	Always	4	14	56	
	Often	3	26	78	$X = \dfrac{\sum X}{N}$
	Sometimes	2	12	24	
	Never	1	2	2	
	amount		54	160	2.96

Source: Primary data that has been processed

Based on table 4.6 above, it can be seen that there are 14 respondents who answered "Always", 26 respondents answered "Often", 12 respondents answered "Sometimes" and 2 respondents answered never, so that the mean calculation value was 2.96. . Thus, it is known that the scores obtained are on a scale range of 2.51-3.25, which means that the use of digital collections by UIN Raden Fatah lecturers is in the "High" category.

c. The statement of visiting the digital collection provider website as a reference adds insight.

Table 3 Visiting digital collection provider websites as a reference adds insight.

No.	Alternative Answer	Weight Score	Number of Respondents (N)	Questionnaire Value ($\sum X$)	Mean (X)
3.	Always	4	18	72	$X = \dfrac{\sum X}{N}$
	Often	3	20	60	
	Sometimes	2	14	28	
	Never	1	2	2	
	amount		54	162	3

Source: Primary data that has been processed

Based on table 4.7 above, it can be seen that there are 18 respondents who answered "Always", 20 respondents answered "Often", 14 respondents answered "Sometimes" and 2 respondents answered never, so that the mean calculation value was obtained by 3. Thus, it is known that the scores obtained are on a scale range of 2.51-3.25, which means that the use of digital collections by UIN Raden Fatah lecturers is in the "High" category.

d. Statements visit digital collection provider websites to find class teaching references.

Table 4 Visit a digital collection provider website to find class teaching references.

No.	Alternative Answer	Weight Score	Number of Respondents (N)	Questionnaire Value ($\sum X$)	Mean (X)
4.	Always	4	15	60	$X = \dfrac{\sum X}{N}$
	Often	3	24	72	
	Sometimes	2	13	26	
	Never	1	2	2	
	amount		54	160	2.96

Source: Primary data that has been processed

Based on table 4.8 above, it can be seen that there are 15 respondents who answered "Always", 24 respondents answered "Often", 13 respondents answered "Sometimes" and 2 respondents answered never, so that the mean calculation value was 2.96. . Thus, it is known that the scores obtained are on a scale range of 2.51-3.25, which means that the use of digital collections by UIN Raden Fatah lecturers is in the "High" category.

e. A statement of visiting a digital collection provider website if there is learning material that is not understood.

Table 5 Visiting digital collection provider websites if there is learning material that is not understood.

No.	Alternative Answer	Weight Score	Number of Respondents (N)	Questionnaire Value ($\sum X$)	Mean (X)
5.	Always	4	17	68	
	Often	3	26	78	$X = \dfrac{\sum X}{N}$
	Sometimes	2	11	22	
	Never	1	0	0	
	amount		54	168	3.11

Source: Primary data that has been processed

Based on table 4.9 above, it can be seen that there are 17 respondents who answered "Always", 26 respondents answered "Often", 11 respondents answered "Sometimes" and no respondent answered never, so the mean calculation value was obtained at 3 , 11. Thus, it is known that the scores obtained are on a scale range of 2.51-3.25, which means that the use of digital collections by UIN Raden Fatah lecturers is in the "High" category.

f.   The digital collection statement always fulfills a need.

Table 6. Digital collections always meet needs.

No.	Alternative Answer	Weight Score	Number of Respondents (N)	Questionnaire Value ($\sum X$)	Mean (X)
6.	Always	4	12	48	
	Often	3	27	81	$X = \dfrac{\sum X}{N}$
	Sometimes	2	15	30	
	Never	1	0	0	
	amount		54	159	2.94

Source: Primary data that has been processed

Based on the table 4.10 above, it can be seen that there are 12 respondents who answered "Always", 27 respondents answered "Often", 15 respondents answered "Sometimes" and no respondent answered never, so the mean calculation value was obtained as 2 , 94. Thus, it is known that the scores obtained are on a scale range of 2.51-3.25, which means that the use of digital collections by UIN Raden Fatah lecturers is in the "High" category.

Table 7. Intensity of use Sub Variable Analysis

No.	Indicator	Score	Category
1.	Access digital collection provider websites for more than 2 hours a day.	2.74	High
2.	Visit digital collection provider websites to find references in writing articles or books.	2.96	High
3.	Visiting digital collection provider websites as a reference adds insight.	3	High
4.	Visit a digital collection provider website to find class teaching references.	2.96	High

No.					
5.	Visiting digital collection provider websites if there is learning material that is not understood.			3.11	High
6.	Digital collections always meet needs.			2.94	High
	amount				17.71 / 6 = 2.95

Source: Primary data that has been processed

The average of each indicator above is known, then the total average value of the sub-variable "User Intensity" is calculated using the grand mean formula, which is as follows:

$$Grand\ Mean\ (X) = \frac{Total\ rata-rata\ hitung}{Jumlah\ pertanyaan} = \frac{2,74+2,96+3+2,96+3,11+2,94}{6}$$
$$= 2.95$$

Based on the calculation results of the user intensity sub-variable above, the average value is 2.95. From this value, it can be stated that the use of digital collections by the lecturer of UIN Raden Fatah as a reference source is categorized as high, this is because the average total value is on an interval scale of 2.51-3.25.

Sub Variable Frequency of Use

The frequency of use is measured to determine how often respondents use digital collections to meet information needs. The use of this digital collection can be seen from the use of less than one week, once a week or several times a day.

a. Statement of visiting digital collection provider websites at least once a week.

Table 8 Visit a digital collection provider website at least once a week.

No.	Alternative Answer	Weight Score	Number of Respondents (N)	Questionnaire Value ($\sum X$)	Mean (X)
7.	Always	4	23	92	
	Often	3	18	54	$X = \frac{\sum X}{N}$
	Sometimes	2	11	22	
	Never	1	2	2	
	amount		54	170	3.14

Source: Primary data that has been processed

Based on the table 4.12 above, it can be seen that there were 23 respondents who answered "Always", 28 respondents answered "Often", 11 respondents answered "Sometimes" and 2 respondents answered never, so that the mean calculation value was obtained at 3, 14. Thus, it is known that the scores obtained are on a scale range of 2.51-3.25, which means that the use of digital collections by UIN Raden Fatah lecturers is in the "High" category.

b. Statements access digital collection provider websites to find the collection needed.

Table 9. Access the digital collection provider website to find the collection you need.

No.	Alternative Answer	Weight Score	Number of Respondents (N)	Questionnaire Value ($\sum X$)	Mean (X)
8.	Always	4	17	68	
	Often	3	23	69	$X = \sum X$

Sometimes	2	2	4	N
Never	1	2	2	
amount		54	143	2.64

Source: Primary data that has been processed

Based on the table 4.13 above, it can be seen that there are 17 respondents who answered "Always", 23 respondents answered "Often", 2 respondents answered "Sometimes" and 2 respondents answered never, so that the mean calculation value was obtained by 2, 64. Thus, it is known that the scores obtained are on a scale range of 2.51-3.25, which means that the use of digital collections by UIN Raden Fatah lecturers is in the "High" category.

c. Statement of accessing the digital collection provider website because it is in accordance with the subject reference.

Table 10. Access the digital collection provider website because it matches the subject reference.

No.	Alternative Answer	Weight Score	Number of Respondents (N)	Questionnaire Value ($\sum$ X)	Mean (X)
9.	Always	4	19	76	$X = \dfrac{\sum X}{N}$
	Often	3	20	60	
	Sometimes	2	13	26	
	Never	1	2	2	
	amount		54	164	3.03

Source: Primary data that has been processed

Based on the table 4.14 above, it can be seen that there were 19 respondents who answered "Always", 20 respondents answered "Often", 13 respondents answered "Sometimes" and 2 respondents answered never, so the mean calculation value was obtained at 3, 03. Thus, it is known that the scores obtained are on a scale range of 2.51-3.25, which means that the use of digital collections by UIN Raden Fatah lecturers is in the "High" category.

d. Statement of accessing digital collection provider websites because it is in accordance with the need for learning.

Table 11. Access the digital collection provider website because it suits your learning needs.

No.	Alternative Answer	Weight Score	Number of Respondents (N)	Questionnaire Value ($\sum$ X)	Mean (X)
10.	Always	4	22	88	$X = \dfrac{\sum X}{N}$
	Often	3	20	60	
	Sometimes	2	12	24	
	Never	1	0	0	
	amount		54	172	3.18

Source: Primary data that has been processed

Based on the table 4.15 above, it can be seen that there are 22 respondents who answered "Always", 20 respondents answered "Often", 12 respondents answered

"Sometimes" and no respondent answered never, so the mean calculation value was obtained at 3 , 18. Thus, it is known that the scores obtained are on a scale range of 2.51-3.25, which means that the use of digital collections by UIN Raden Fatah lecturers is in the "High" category.

e. Statement of accessing digital collection provider websites because the information is complete.

Table 12. Access digital collection provider websites because the information is complete.

No.	Alternative Answer	Weight Score	Number of Respondents (N)	Questionnaire Value ($\sum X$)	Mean (X)
11.	Always	4	15	60	
	Often	3	24	72	$X = \dfrac{\sum X}{N}$
	Sometimes	2	15	30	
	Never	1	0	0	
	amount		54	162	3

Source: Primary data that has been processed

Based on the table 4.16 above, it can be seen that there are 15 respondents who answered "Always", 24 respondents answered "Often", 15 respondents answered "Sometimes" and no respondent answered never, so the mean calculation value was obtained at 3 Thus, it is known that the scores obtained are on a scale ranging from 2.51 to 3.25, which means that the use of digital collections by UIN Raden Fatah lecturers is in the "High" category.

Table 13. Analysis of the Sub Variable Frequency of Use (Frequency of Use)

No.	Indicator	Score	Category
1.	Visit a digital collection provider website at least once a week.	3.14	High
2.	Access the digital collection provider website to find the collection you need.	2.64	High
3.	Access the digital collection provider website because it matches the subject reference.	3.03	High
4.	Access the digital collection provider website because it suits your learning needs.	3.18	High
5.	Access digital collection provider websites because the information is complete.	3	High
	amount	14.99 / 5 = 2.99	

Source: Primary data that has been processed

The average of each indicator above is known, then the total average value of the sub-variable "User Intensity" is calculated using the grand mean formula, which is as follows:

$$Grand\ Mean\ (X) = \frac{\text{Total rata\ensuremath{-}rata hitung}}{\text{Jumlah pertanyaan}} = \frac{3.14 + 2{,}64 + 3{,}03 + 3{,}18 + 3}{5}$$
$$= 2, 99$$

Based on the calculation results of the user frequency sub-variable above, the average value is 2.99. From this value, it can be stated that the use of digital

collections by the lecturer of UIN Raden Fatah as a reference source is categorized as high, this is because the average total value is on an interval scale of 2.51-3.25.

Sub Variable Amount used (Diversity of Software Pachage Used)

The amount used includes the variety of uses calculated by using the package in its use to a certain extent. In the sub variable the amount used, it can be seen to what extent users need digital collections to meet their information needs.

a. Statement always downloads the digital collection it needs.

Table 14. Always download the digital collection that is needed.

No.	Alternative Answer	Weight Score	Number of Respondents (N)	Questionnaire Value ($\sum$ X)	Mean (X)
12.	Always	4	18	72	$X = \dfrac{\sum X}{N}$
	Often	3	22	66	
	Sometimes	2	13	26	
	Never	1	1	1	
	amount		54	165	3.05

Source: Primary data that has been processed

Based on the table 4.18 above, it can be seen that there were 18 respondents who answered "Always", 22 respondents answered "Often", 13 respondents answered "Sometimes" and 1 respondent answered never, so that the mean calculation value was obtained at 3, 05. Thus, it is known that the scores obtained are on a scale range of 2.51-3.25, which means that the use of digital collections by UIN Raden Fatah lecturers is in the "High" category.

b. Statement of accessing digital collections of more than 2 collections in one week.

Table 15. Access digital collections of more than 2 collections in one week.

No.	Alternative Answer	Weight Score	Number of Respondents (N)	Questionnaire Value ($\sum$ X)	Mean (X)
13.	Always	4	11	44	$X = \dfrac{\sum X}{N}$
	Often	3	20	60	
	Sometimes	2	21	42	
	Never	1	2	2	
	amount		54	148	2.74

Source: Primary data that has been processed

Based on the table 4.19 above, it can be seen that there are 11 respondents who answered "Always", 20 respondents answered "Often", 21 respondents answered "Sometimes" and 2 respondents answered never, so that the mean calculation value was 2, 74. Thus, it is known that the scores obtained are on a scale range of 2.51-3.25, which means that the use of digital collections by UIN Raden Fatah lecturers is in the "High" category.

c. Statement as the first reference if a reference is needed.

Table 16. As the first reference if you need a reference.

No.	Alternative Answer	Weight Score	Number of Respondents	Questionnaire Value ($\sum$ X)	Mean (X)

			(N)		
14.	Always	4	12	48	$X = \dfrac{\sum X}{N}$
	Often	3	21	63	
	Sometimes	2	20	40	
	Never	1	1	1	
	amount		54	152	2.81

Source: Primary data that has been processed

Based on the table 4.20 above, it can be seen that there are 12 respondents who answered "Always", 21 respondents answered "Often", 20 respondents answered "Sometimes" and 1 respondent answered never, so that the mean calculation value was 2, 81. Thus, it is known that the scores obtained are on a scale range of 2.51-3.25, which means that the use of digital collections by UIN Raden Fatah lecturers is in the "High" category.

Table 17. Sub Variable Analysis Amount used (Diversity of Software Pachage Used)

No.	Indicator	Score	Category
1.	Always download the digital collection that is needed.	3.05	High
2.	Access digital collections of more than 2 collections in one week.	2.74	High
3.	As the first reference if you need a reference.	2.81	High
	amount	**8.6 / 3 = 2.86**	

Source: Primary data that has been processed

The average of each indicator above is known, then the total average value of the sub-variable "User Intensity" is calculated using the grand mean formula, which is as follows:

$$Grand\ Mean\ (X) = \frac{\text{Total rata} - \text{rata hitung}}{\text{Jumlah pertanyaan}} = \frac{3,05 + 2,74 + 2,81}{3}$$
$$= 2,86$$

Based on the calculation results of the user frequency sub-variable above, the average value is 2.86. From this value, it can be stated that the use of digital collections by the lecturer of UIN Raden Fatah as a reference source is categorized as high, this is because the average total value is on an interval scale of 2.51-3.25.

Table 18. Results of the Analysis of the Utilization of Digital Collections by UIN Raden Fatah Lecturer as a Reference Source
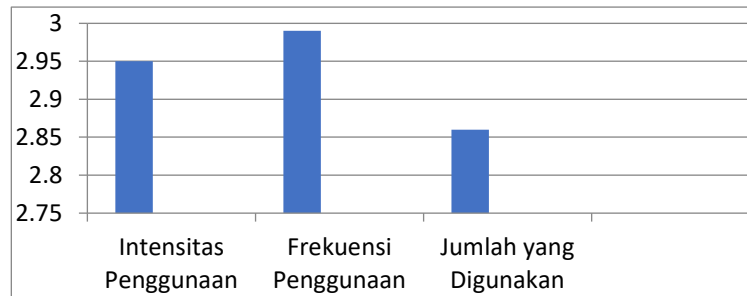
No.	Sub Variable	Average value	Category
1.	Intensity of use	2.95	High
2.	Frequency of use	2.99	High
3.	Amount used (Diversity of software pachage used)	2.86	High
	Amount	8,8 / 3	
	Average	2.93	High

Source: Primary data that has been processed

Based on the table 4.22 above, it is known that the results of the average pasa value of each sub variable based on the respondent's answer are calculated by the mean formula, namely the Intensity of use sub variable obtains an average value of 2.95, the sub variable

Frequency of Use (Frequency of use) obtained an average value of 2.99 and the sub-variable amount used (Diversity of software pachage used) obtained an average value of 2.86. The three sub-variables are categorized as high because they are in the interval value from 2.51 to 3.25.

Graph 1. Results of Analysis of the Utilization of Digital Collections by UIN Raden Fatah Lecturer as a Reference Source

The average value of each of these subvariables will be calculated using the grand mean formula. The average value is calculated to find out how high the results of the use of digital collections by UIN Raden Fatah lecturers as a reference source. The following is the calculation using the grand mean formula:

$$Grand\ Mean\ (X) = \frac{Total\ rata-rata\ hitung}{Jumlah\ pertanyaan} = \frac{2,95+2,99+2,86}{3}$$
$$= \frac{8,8}{3}$$
$$= 2,93$$

The results of the calculation of the three sub-variables above, thus the researcher knows that the use of digital collections by UIN Raden Fatah lecturers as a reference source obtained an average value of 2.93 in the high category because it is on an interval scale value of 2.51-3.25 . This shows that the use of the digital collection of UIN Raden Fatah lecturer can be said to be good, as this utilization is in accordance with the utilization theory put forward by Thompson.

A Digital Collection Frequently Used by UIN Lecturer Raden Fatah as a Reference Source.

In addition to using a questionnaire in the form of a statement to explore information about the use of digital collections, it also provides questions sent via google form with the link https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAlpQLSdSvVYeeOAD03tyKYkoK9uleNefXibhnkx ufSr_Wqlvi9rUg/viewform?usp=pp_url about digital collections which is often used. The following are answers from respondents regarding digital collections that are often used.

Table 19. Frequently Used Digital Collections

No.	Digital Collection	Website Address	amount
1	*E-journal*	1. https://schoolar.google.com	7
		2. https://libgen.id	5
		3. https://jstore.org	2
		4. https://scopus.com	2
		5. https: waqfeya.net	2
		6. https://researchgate.net	2
		7. https://sinta.ristekbrin.go.id	2
		8. https://sciencedirect.com	2

		9. https://library.uwa.edu.au	1
		10. https://ncbi.nlm.nih.gov	1
		11. https://tandfonline.com	1
		12. https://ajsonline.org	1
		13. https://lsevier.com	1
		14. https://archive.org	1
		15. https://ebsco.com	1
		16. https://eric.ed.gov	1
		17. https://crossref.org	1
		18. https://emerald.com	1
		19. https://overdrive.com	1
		20. https://iopscience.iop.org	1
		21. https://jurnal.radenfatah.ac.id	1
		22. https://springer.com	1
		23. https://etd.ugm.ac.id	1
		24. HTTPS: //doaj.com	1
		25. https://elsevier.com	1
		26. https://scimago.com	1
2.	*E-book*	27. HTTPS: //b-ok.org	2
		28. https://manybooks.net	1
		29. https://pdfbooksworld.com	1
		30. https://googlebooks.com	1

Source: Primary data that has been processed

From the research results, it can be seen that digital collections that are often used are electronic journal collections or e-journals, which come from websites *https://scholar.google.com* There were seven respondents who said that the Google Scholar website was most often used as a reference source, followed by the website *https://libgen.is* namely there are five respondents who said that they often visit this website in search of referrals as a source of digital information, then in third place there is a website *https://jstore.org,* *https://scopus.com,* *https:* *waqfeya.net,* *https://researchgate.net,https://sinta.ristekbrin.go.id,https://sciencedirect.com* and B-ok.org, there are two respondents each who say they often use this digital collection.

From the results of research on collections that are often used by UIN lecturer Raden Fatah as a reference source, it is known that digital e-journal collections are more widely used than digital e-book collections. Of the 54 respondents who filled out the research questionnaire, it was known that the e-journal collection was used by 42 respondents, while the e-book collection was only used by 5 respondents, while 7 respondents did not mention specifically the digital collections that they often used.

Constraints for UIN Raden Fatah's Lecturer in Using Digital Collections as a Reference Source

Observation is one of the techniques used to collect data by making observations from researchers carried out directly or indirectly on the object of a study. There are several information that can be carried out by the results of observations, namely space or place, actor, object, action, time, incident and feeling (Noor, 2015). Researchers have made previous observations, namely to coincide in November 2020. In January-March 2021 the observation activities were carried out intensively when distributing questionnaires offline to test the validity of the data.

Apart from observations, interviews were also conducted as a step towards gathering information on an ongoing basis. An interview is a meeting between two or more people which is conducted to exchange information and ideas and ideas through a question and answer process so that they can be contributed to certain topics. Researchers conducted online interviews by asking questions on google form and also carried out offline by visiting directly to get in-depth information and strengthen the responses that have been given online. As is well known when distributing questionnaires online, there were several respondents who gave ratings sometimes and never on some of the indicators presented. Interviews were conducted to determine the obstacles faced by digital collection users,

"…. Using digital collections is actually easy as long as we have a good internet and network quota, but the reality is that network constraints are often felt. Apart from that, there are several obstacles such as some locked e-journals and some e-books which can only be accessed partially ".

In addition, interviews were also conducted with the second informant, namely Mr. Jemmi Angga Saputra, MH, a lecturer at the Faculty of Sharia and Law, as follows:

"... ... I have difficulty accessing the digital collection website, like there are some journals that are paid and some cannot be opened so I need to use a VPN."

Furthermore, interviews were conducted with the third informant, namely Mr. Pandu Jati Laksono, M. Pd., Lecturer at the Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, namely as follows:

"…… Barriers to access need to use anti-Harrier with SCI-HUB and sometimes some use State languages that are difficult to understand such as Turkish."

Furthermore, the interview was conducted with the fourth informant, namely Mr Dr. Ir. Ledis Heru S. Putro, M.Sc., Lecturer at the Faculty of Science and Technology, as follows:

"… ..The constraints faced when accessing such as search speed, connection quality and not all digital collections can be downloaded".

Based on the information from the four informants, it is known that there are several obstacles faced by the lecturers in accessing digital collections so that this will also be a factor in the lack of use of digital collections by the lecturer of UIN Raden Fatah. The constraints faced by the lecturer of UIN Raden Fatah are the unstable network, not all digital collections open access, some collections need to use auxiliary software to access such as VPN or anti-Harrier and SCI-HUB. In addition, language is also an obstacle for lecturers in accessing digital collections, especially foreign languages that are not international languages, as said by Mr. Pandu Jati Laksono, there are several collections in Turkish.

Based on the information above and accumulated with statement items obtained through a research questionnaire based on the utilization theory put forward by Thompson, it is known that the use of digital collections is in the high category with the most frequently accessed digital collections, namely electronic journal collections or e-journals, which come from websites. *https://scholar.google.com* There were seven respondents who said that the Google Scholar website was most often used as a reference source, followed by the website *https://libgen.is* namely there are five respondents who said that they often visit this website in search of referrals as a source of digital information, then in third place there is a website *https://jstore.org,* *https://scopus.com,* *https://waqfeya.net,https://researchgate.net,https://sinta.ristekbrin.go.id* *https://sciencedirect.com* and B-ok.org, there are two respondents each who say they often use this digital collection. However, there are still obstacles found in the form of networks, language, access and language. This problem is a common problem faced by digital collection users.

Conclusions

Based on the results of research that has been conducted on the analysis of the use of digital collections by the lecturers of the Raden Fatah State Islamic University as a reference source, it can be concluded that: 1). The use of digital collections by the lecturer at the State Islamic University Raden Fatah as a reference source based on the utilization theory put forward by Thompson is categorized as high. This can be seen from the average value obtained from each sub variable, namely: the average value of the intensity of use sub variable which is 2.95, the frequency of use sub variable is 2.99 and the sub variable the number of collections used is amounting to 2.86. Then from the value of the sub-variable an average is taken by the grand mean formula, the average value is 2.93, which means that it is on the interval scale value from 2.51 to 3.25, thus the use of digital collections by the lecturers of the State Islamic University Raden Fatah as a reference source is categorized as high. 2). Digital collections that are often used are in the form of electronic journals, namely websites *https://scholar.google.com* There were seven respondents who said that the Google Scholar website was most often used as a reference source, followed by the website *https://libgen.is* namely there are five respondents who said that they often visit this website in search of referrals as a source of digital information, then in third place there is a website*https://jstore.org, https://scopus.com, https: waqfeya.net,*
https://researchgate.net,https://sinta.ristekbrin.go.id,https://sciencedirect.com and https://b-ok.org, where there are two respondents each who say they often use this digital collection. 3). There are obstacles felt by lecturer at UIN Raden Fatah, namely related to networks that are often not supported, there are many digital collections that are locked and difficult to access, search speed and not all digital collections can be downloaded.

Suggestion

Based on the results of research and discussion that has been carried out with the title analysis of the use of digital collections by the lecturers of the Raden Fatah State Islamic University as a reference source, the researchers provide the following suggestions:

1. For further researchers, the authors hope this research can serve as a guide and description of the use of digital collections and can be an input for future decisions.
2. For information institutions such as libraries and especially for UPT Libraries of UIN Raden Fatah, it is known that there are several digital collections that are often used by UIN Raden Fatah lecturers so that they can be used as references to subscribe to digital collections as a reference source and minimize possible obstacles so that they can be easily accessed by information users.
3. For the general public, information users on the network can consider the list of digital collections that are widely used by UIN Raden Fatah lecturers so that it can make it easier to find information online younger as needed.

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