

The implementation of collection development in the Gempita Pustaka School Library

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Abstract

Introduction. School libraries serve as educational resources; nevertheless, the collection development process is commonly ignored or executed improperly. The objective of the study is to examine the Gempita Pustaka Library's collection development process and strategic position by implementing Evans & Saponaro collection development method and SWOT analysis.

Research methods. The study was performed through descriptive qualitative method, incorporating observations and conducting interviews in collecting data.

Data analysis. Data analysis was conducted using the collection development process by Evans and Saponaro, while SWOT analysis was applied to identify internal analysis (strengths and vulnerabilities). Subsequently, an external analysis was conducted to investigate opportunities and threats, to identify strategic areas of focus.

Results. Evans and Saponaro outline six essential phases for collection development. However, the collection development process at the Gempita Pustaka Library demonstrates certain weaknesses, particularly due to the absence of regular evaluations. This issue is of a significant concern. Consequently, strategic planning was utilized to leverage the library's strengths and enhance the processes.

Conclusion. The findings indicate that the Gempita Pustaka Library's six-stage collection development approach has effectively been implemented. Therefore, the study serves as a reference for improving school library collection development process in the future.



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A. INTRODUCTION

The collection development process in school libraries is frequently disregarded and/or executed improperly. Therefore, a study was conducted to determine the accuracy of collection development. Gempita Pustaka Library was selected as research location for the accreditation process and recognition as the most outstanding school library in Surabaya. As the leading school library in the city, Gempita Pustaka demonstrates the fundamental objectives of school libraries: to provide informational resources and support the learning needs of students, educators, and academic personnel (Afriatin & Danusiri, 2021). To achieve these objectives, school libraries employ diverse materials, including books, encyclopedias, magazines, audiovisual resources, and other instructional tools, to enhance the learning process (Hoerudin et al., 2023).

(Endarti, 2022) highlighted a growing concern about the current state of school libraries, noting that certain school libraries serve only as a supplement to school facilities to get high accreditation. A common problem is school board directors not prioritizing school library development, which raises concerns about school viability and has direct implications for the collection development process. Ghina & Zulaikha (2023) demonstrate that while the SMK Muhammadiyah Cangkringan Library has implemented an effective process encompassing user analysis, selection policy, selection, acquisition, de-selection, and evaluation the lack of a formally written selection policy remains a critical issue. This deficiency jeopardizes the quality of the collection and adversely affects the availability of essential materials for users. Serving a pivotal role in regulating the overall collection development activities, the absence of selection policies presents a significant challenge to achieving optimal outcomes.

Conversely, Gempita Pustaka Library serves as a model of excellence. As part of SMP Negeri 46 Surabaya, the facilities, services, and innovations have successfully been developed. As a result, the library was

awarded first place in the 2024 Surabaya City Level SMP/MTS Library Competition, organized by the Surabaya City Library and Archives Service. These achievements establish Gempita Pustaka as an ideal subject for exploring effective collection development practices, prompting this study to be conducted at the library for leading numerous advantages. A significant number of library materials is one of the enhanced efficacies. As of December 2024, the Gempita Pustaka Library acquired 7,932 book titles. Upon establishing the significant collection, this study examined the current condition of the Gempita Pustaka Library's collection development process.

This study introduces a fresh perspective by integrating Evans & Saponaro (2007) six-stages collection development framework community analysis, selection policy, selection, acquisition, de-selection, and evaluation with SWOT analysis to examine the library's processes and strategic position. While previous research has identified challenges in school library collection development, few studies have comprehensively examined these processes in a high-performing school library setting. By focusing on Gempita Pustaka library, this study contributes to the body of knowledge on school library management and provides insights into addressing collection development challenges.

The main objective of the study is to explore the collection development process at Gempita Pustaka Library by analyzing the implementation of the collection development framework outlined by (Evans & Saponaro, 2007). Additionally, the study aims to examine the strategic position of the library using SWOT analysis, providing a comprehensive evaluation of the library's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. Ultimately, the research seeks to provide practical recommendations for improving collection development strategies in school libraries, which serve as a reference for other institutions with similar challenges.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Collection Development

Evans & Saponaro (2007) define collection development as a process of identification that aims at identifying the advantages and disadvantages of library collections in relation to the needs of readers and librarians. According to Iskandar et al. (2022), collection development is the process of effectively and efficiently aligning library collections with user demands. This process involves a continuous assessment of a library's collections to evaluate their strengths and weaknesses and ensure that they remain relevant and responsive to user requirements. The model proposed by Evans & Saponaro (2007) will outline and examine the extent to which collection development procedures can be adapted to the setting of school libraries, as well as investigate more flexible and responsive responses to changing user demands. The technique is detailed as follows.

Community Analysis

According to Putri & Gani (2022) community analysis is a strategy for assessing the requirements and behaviors of a certain community. The analysis aims to evaluate and appraise user demands, given that each library type addresses distinct information needs. The community analysis methodology is divided into two distinct components (Winoto et al., 2018). The initial phase is informal or conducted by direct analysis of librarians, either orally or in written form. Failure to hold librarians accountable for their data jeopardizes this segment. Users who submit requests often exhibit subjectivity, which may lead to inadequate documentation and consequently biased data in collection decision-making (Mwilongo, 2020). The second segment entails formal or indirect analysis using questionnaires administered to librarians to gather recommendations and feedback concerning the acquisition of the targeted collection.

Selection Policy

The selection policy is implied by a written document on collection development. Evans & Saponaro (2007) emphasize the necessity of documenting the policy to facilitate immediate review in case of future issues. The collection development policy serves as a crucial component that defines the library's responsibility in maintaining collection (Tuginem, 2023). The policy involves regulations and agreements related to the planning of collections, the categories of collections, budget allocations, and the individuals or teams responsible for collection development activities. In fact, there are libraries that do not yet have policies for carrying out collection development.

Numerous studies have demonstrated that written policies are of significant importance. Nevertheless, research by Ghina & Zulaikha (2023) revealed that several school libraries lacked procedures for collection development. Liyin et al. (2024) showed that more successful libraries prioritize user demands and implement policies to develop more pertinent collections than those that neglect evolving user requirements. The evidence indicates that library policies attuned to user demands will yield more pertinent collections. Consequently, procedures for establishing collections must be implemented and tailored to the requirements of school libraries.

Selection

Collection selection is a process conducted upon recognizing current policies within the library. Highlight the importance of understanding the content of library collection in selecting collection materials to ensure alignment with selection category (Khan & Bhatti, 2024). This improves the library collection in accordance with the established selection criteria. Furthermore, Rohana & Furbani (2020) define selection as an attempt to select relevant collections to fulfill users' information requirements. In other words, selection is conceptualized as the process of choosing library books to provide suitable information for users.

Challenges frequently emerge throughout the collection selection process. Despite enacting the selection policy, the library still faces challenges in meeting user requirements. This results from the insufficient engagement of students and teachers in the discussion about the importance of school libraries (Loh et al., 2021). Furthermore, a study by Rusmin (2022) revealed that certain libraries lack defined criteria for collection procurement. Such an arrangement does not ensure the quality of information acquired by users.

Acquisition

The acquisition technique guarantees that the collection meets user specifications. The acquisition of collections is executed through many means (Bazirjian, 2019). The initial strategy entails acquiring adjacent publishers or retailers. A different strategy entails collaborating with other libraries through the exchange of collections. The third technique entails book donations provided by external organizations. These methods illustrate common tactics in collection acquisition; however, each strategy has unique advantages and challenges.

A study by Fatimah (2022) indicated that procurement via bookstores may encounter challenges, including financial limitations and insufficient availability of suitable books. Moreover, certain institutions frequently restrict library collaboration, necessitating formal agreements. Libraries must be mutually beneficial for both parties to confer identical advantages (Yuen & Liew, 2022). Another alternative is book donations that can enhance the collection without incurring additional expenses. Nonetheless, it must be chosen according to library collection criteria to align with user requirements (Setianingsih & Labibah, 2023).

De-selection

According to (Evans & Saponaro, 2007), de-selection is a systematic process in collection development aimed at removing library materials that are no longer relevant,

damaged, or appropriate for keeping. State that the objective of de-selection is to maintain the high quality of library collections (Oza & Patel, 2020). De-selection equips librarians with more optimal materials. Therefore, de-selection should not be overlooked in order to maintain the quality of the library collection.

The de-selection process emphasizes the significance of user engagement and perspectives. User involvement frequently introduces subjectivity and hinders the re-selection process of data collecting (Oza & Patel, 2020). De-selection is typically performed to discover collections that no longer engage users, relying on subjective evaluations. This strategy has faced criticism for neglecting the historical or academic significance of a collection (Namhila, 2017). Librarians must provide clear criteria to reconcile user assessment with professional evaluation (Collins, 2016).

Evaluation

Evaluation consists of feedback to be assessed to improve future (Banleman et al., 2024). Evans & Saponaro (2007) suggest that reviewing collection development is a crucial aspect of enhancing library development. Furthermore, evaluative measures consider perspective from multiple viewpoints, including librarians and users. As a result, these viewpoints are anticipated to contribute significant advantages for the library. Moreover, the outcomes of these evaluations are to be used for performance learning in library management.

Field data indicate a few libraries continue to disregard the review procedure. Underestimation arises from the assumption that the library is functioning adequately in the absence of issues, a notion not substantiated by current practices (Kurniasari, 2021). When a problem arises, it will be straightforward to resolve and enhance the existing quality for future improvement. Collections can enhance library services and refine current collections to better meet user demands (Noh & Lee, 2020).

C. RESEARCH METHODS

This study examines the strategic planning and collection development processes at the Gempita Pustaka Library through a qualitative descriptive method, utilizing a case study approach. Qualitative research is a comprehensive research process designed to explore, identify, describe, and reveal social factors (Feuer & Makarov, 2025). On the other hand, the selected methodology is a case study that provides thorough and clear description of the current situations within the social environment while comprehending the elements that affect these phenomena in the library context. In practice, this study employs a descriptive approach. The purpose of which, is to accurately describe the events that occur.

Building on this foundation, this primary objective of the study is to examine the collection development process at the Gempita Pustaka Library, a facility of SMP Negeri 46 Surabaya, located at Jalan Mayjen Sungkono No 124, Sawahan Region, Surabaya City. Notably, in May 2024, the library secured the first place in the Surabaya city library competition organized by The Surabaya City Library and Archives Service. Moreover, the adequate collection maintained by Gempita Pustaka Library significantly enhanced access to information resources available to users. Therefore, further investigation was conducted to collection management in the library.

To attain favorable result, a purposive sampling was employed to select participants based on expertise and previous experience relevant to the study (Suriani et al., 2023). The criteria were established based on (Ahmad & Wilkins, 2024), highlighting the direct involvement of librarians in collection development within school libraries. The results suggest that the librarians address the established requirements and express readiness to participate in interviews. Data sources were gathered through interviews with the principal, head librarian, and two librarians, designated under pseudonyms Ani, Yud, Win, and Yul (anonymous identities) to maintain confidentiality. Additionally, an in-depth review of the

library's collection development report provided further insights to the interview data, offering a comprehensive overview of the collection development process from 2021 to 2024. Following this, analysis was conducted through thematic analysis method upon obtaining the data. This technique focuses on identifying and re-evaluating significant themes, crucial for understanding the phenomena under study (Naeem et al., 2023).

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Current State of Collection Development at Gempita Pustaka Library Community Analysis

The community analysis method focuses on individuals within the educational environment, including students, instructors, and educators. The primary objective is to identify the librarian's preferred collection acquisition process, ensuring the alignment with the objectives and maximizing utility. Detailed community procedure by the informational individual is presented in the following interview responses.

"Since 2021, our library staff has been regularly sharing Google Form links. However, some students still prefer to request book acquisitions directly." (Yud)

Apparently, a community study had been conducted by The Gempita Pustaka Library personnel by surveying library patrons' requirements through Google Forms, as indicated by the interview findings. This strategy has proven effective in immediately identifying and documenting the detailed needs of library users (Salsabila et al., 2024). Subsequently, as assessment was conducted to determine which requests pose the highest feasibility to fulfillment. An alternative method involves gathering informal feedback from library patrons and identifying user characteristics. This method, however, is often criticized for the lack of accuracy and comprehensiveness. However, serving as educators, the library personnel are able to conduct more personalized analysis and profound act (Widodo & Syahri, 2023).

Selection Policy

The library conducted comprehensive collection development in accordance with established policies. Building on this idea, Nihayati (2021) asserts that the selection policies serve to regulate the primary responsibilities of librarians in acquiring, organizing, and managing library materials. In line with this prospective, the Gempita Pustaka Library adhered to clearly define and document the collection development policy, which was overseen by the Head of the Gempita Pustaka Library to ensure the effective implementation of library's collection development policy; moreover, reflected in the following information source.

"We have a written policy regarding collection development. This policy was discussed among librarian staff. We have also conducted a closed meeting with the teachers. Then, it is ratified by the principal and library head as a mutual agreement." (Yud)

The interview results confirm the existence of a documented policy regarding collection development activities in the Gempita Pustaka Library, serving as a standard to enhance the quality of library contents and the library (Setiyawati, 2021). In particular, the Gempita Pustaka Library's collection development policy includes various elements: 1) criteria for selecting library materials; 2) types and quantities of required collections; 3) policies on special collections and development; 4) methods for purchasing and distributing collections; 5) evaluation and weeding of collections; and 6) maintenance and control systems for collections. Collectively, these elements outline the procedures and regulations implemented in the collection development process.

Selection

The Gempita Pustaka Library conducted a collaborative collection selection procedure, preventing the placement of materials that are inappropriate for user consumption, particularly in educational settings. In adherence to this principle, the

librarians do not authorize acquisitions containing negative features (Handoyo et al., 2021). Following the selection, the results were evaluated using a priority scale, as expressed by the following individual information.

"When picking books, we (library workers) frequently discover volumes that do not match the criteria. Typically, these books are provided by students and professors. This occurs because the books are personally owned. They also do not understand the standards that we have established." (Win)

Books acquired through grants or gifts frequently exhibit discrepancies with the library's collection requirements. This behavior is understandable, as the criteria for the library collection are only known to the library staff. The requirements encompass the condition, discourse, and format of the collection. The library will provide the outcomes once they meet the collection criteria. To date, the library has maintained a diverse array of collections.

"Our librarian staff have seven types of collections, each with specific criteria. The available collections include general collections, audio-visual collections, e-book collections, reference collections, newspaper collections, magazine collections, and collections of works by students and teachers. As librarian staff, we do not want to carelessly select the library's collection. We (librarian staff) must adjust to user needs and keep up with the times" (Yud)

The library's availability of collections represents the quality. From the librarian's perspective, the selection phase is an essential component, directly related to the librarian's responsibility to provide users with relevant knowledge (Fransiska, 2022). Moreover, the criteria employed in collection development vary significantly depending on the type of collection. Interview results highlight seven distinct types of collections, as stated by the librarians. The Gempita Pustaka Library has established specific criteria for the collection development

(Hotimah et al., 2023). This initiative is strategically designed to enhance the quality of the library items for greater scrutiny. Moreover, the criteria for each library type share a common objective: to ensure the collection's relevance to educational activities within schools. By adhering to the criteria, students and educators are ensured access to essential information, thereby enhancing academic understanding.

Acquisition

Mulyadi (2023) emphasizes that librarians examine the framework of acquisition activities to minimize errors throughout the process. Following that, the library personnel are required to establish affiliations with publishers or collaborate with other libraries. The acquisition aims to meet the collection needs of library users, thereby supporting the users' academic pursuits at school. To achieve this goal, the Gempita Pustaka Library acquired necessary collections through direct purchase of library resources. This practice is further elaborated in the following statement by a member of the librarian personnel of the Gempita Pustaka Library.

"The library has established a collaboration with various publishers. Usually, each publisher has its own distinctive characteristics. As librarian staff, when needing a book with specific specifications, we (librarian staff) know exactly which publisher to contact." (Win)

Based on the interview results, the library maintains an active subscription to a publisher for the purpose of acquiring collections. For effective book procurement, librarians are required to understand the publishers' features to acquire books (Mann, 2024). By adopting this analytical approach, the library personnel have effectively executed the book acquisition processes.

In addition to direct purchases, the librarians are allowed to obtain grants from third-party organizations. In this case, the Gempita Pustaka Library implemented a distinctive approach to collection acquisition via grants. The school organizes an annual

program to enhance the library's collection, entailing a book grant, a program contributed by recent alumni of SMP Negeri 46 Surabaya, which has been ongoing for several years, as stated by one of the librarians below.

"The school runs a program that invites all new graduates of SMP Negeri 46 Surabaya to donate books. This program is very effective in increasing the number of library collections. Each year, the library receives dozens of books to be selected later. There is also an initiative to create a serialized magazine featuring works by students and teachers." (Ani)

The school's librarians greatly benefit from the acquired book donations. The significant benefit of book grants is extensive book acquisitions are no longer necessary, as the librarians obtain numerous book collections to expand the existing collections. In some cases, librarians acquire rare publications that are no longer in circulation. However, the primary limitation of the approach is the inability to request specific books. Moreover, many donated books fail to adhere the established quality standards. To preserve the quality of the library collection, eliminating these undervalued books is necessary.

The next strategy involves utilizing an exchange system. In this approach, the exchange of library materials typically involves a collaborative agreement between libraries or other institutions for a specified goal (Yusniah et al., 2023). Furthermore, the exchange of library materials assists both parties in fulfilling collection requirements (Savitri et al., 2023). As evidence of this, the library personnel made the following statement.

"The Gempita Pustaka Library has already established a collaboration with libraries in Surabaya, by focusing on book collection exchanges. Recently, the Gempita Pustaka Library collaborated with the library from SMP Negeri 61 Surabaya for a collection exchange." (Ani)

The interview results signify that the librarian personnel confirm the successful implementation of this interchange of library item program with other school libraries, in which both parties engage mutual benefits. For example, the library at SMP Negeri 46 Surabaya possess a wide range of sacred literature, whereas, the Gempita Pustaka Library does not possess a collection of art books, and lacks a collection of religious books. Nonetheless, the library possesses an adequate collection of art publications. Recognizing these complementary strengths, the two libraries have interchanged book collections that align with respective needs and capabilities. As a result, this approach satisfies both parties' collection requirements.

De-selection

Attar (2021) believes that deselection is a crucial part of the collection development process, ensuring the continuous enhancement of library quality. To uphold this standard, the Gempita Pustaka Library conducts an annual de-selection procedure to review the collection during students' semester breaks. A librarian provides further statement as bellow.

"The de-selection process itself is performed by us (librarian staff) during the semester break. We (librarian staff) intentionally choose this break period because most of the library visitors are students who are active during school days." (Yud)

The librarian confirmed that the de-selection procedure was conducted over the semester break. This period is particularly efficient as the library is less crowded, allowing the librarians to systematically de-select the collection without disrupting regular library operations. The librarians conduct the collection de-selection procedure based on criteria such as old materials, possession of the latest edition, inappropriate subjects, and irreparably damaged items (Becker, 2024). By adhering to these standards, the library ensures that only high-quality, relevant resources remain accessible to users.

Evaluation

The evaluation procedure optimizes the collection development process, in which during the review process, librarians identify weaknesses and strengths in the development of library collections. However, the Gempita Pustaka Library demonstrates poor evaluation process. Rather than conducting regular evaluation, the library conducts immediate evaluation when specific issues arise, as explained in the subsequent interview findings.

"We (librarian staff) rarely conduct evaluations. Usually, evaluations are conducted when specific problems occur. For example, when the book purchase process did not match with the report. The book proposed in the report was edition 2, but the one purchased was edition 1..." (Win)

The informant stated that evaluations were conducted in response to issues, thus, the evaluations were infrequent. (Ifka Bengi. MS, 2021) states that the evaluation procedure in collection development is to determine the extent to which library collections adhere the informational requirements of library patrons. When the evaluation procedure is neglected, unresolved issues potentially accumulate, leading to financial losses for individuals. In fact, the consequences of inadequate evaluation have been manifested within the library personnel experienced. Furthermore, the library personnel implicitly recognized and resolved the arising challenges (Romadhon et al., 2023).

SWOT Analysis of Collection Development at Gempita Pustaka Library

SWOT analysis method serves as a strategic tool for enhancing reader satisfaction and optimizing operational efficiency (Dhinos et al., 2024). This analysis requires comprehensive evaluation of environmental condition, allowing researchers to identify factors influencing both external and internal dimensions. In this case, in-depth exploration of observations is conducted based on original data from

observations and interviews collected by the researchers.

An extensive review of the SWOT matrix, particularly the SO (Strengths-Opportunities), WO (Weaknesses-Opportunities), ST (Strengths-Threats), and WT (Weaknesses-Threats) combinations, facilitates the identification of IFAS and EFAS. These strategic challenges directly contribute to improving the quality and sustainability of collections while aligning the collections with the evolving needs of library users.

1. Strategic Issues SO (Strengths-Opportunities)

The Gempita Pustaka Library optimizes collaborative arrangements or partnerships with other school libraries to enhance access to knowledge and expand the collections. To further strengthen the institutional presence, the library seeks to participate in provincial-level contests, establishing partnerships to facilitate collection exchanges.

2. Strategic Issues WO (Weaknesses-Opportunities)

Strengthening administrative procedures remains a priority, particularly by implementing preventive strategies, such as establishing an official memorandum of understanding. In practice, when borrowing materials, partner libraries are required to provide book's identification, initial condition, and edition details. These steps foster more structured interaction among librarians and enhance professionalism in managing the library's collections.

3. Strategic Issues ST (Strengths-Threats)

Potential threats to collection are mitigated by fostering a shared understanding of regulations related to collection preservation and restitution. Moreover, organizing seminars and developing a collection control system enable active communication among librarians, ensuring collections are well-maintained.

4. Strategic Issues WT (Weaknesses-Threats)

To address the lack of a memorandum of understanding, the Gempita Pustaka Library established an official agreement as a legal reference in cases of collection loss or damage. Preventive measures were further strengthened through the adoption of structured data-gathering system and the integration of a library management system to monitor borrowed materials effectively. As equally important, frequent assessments of collection exchange initiatives enable early issues detection, ensuring timely solutions and minimizing losses.

Gempita Pustaka Library has established effective collection development protocols that align with common school library standards. However, as indicated by the findings of (LaMagna & Rodgers, 2024), specific adjustments to book collections are frequently imprecise and lack a data-driven foundation. This discovery relies on the evaluation phase, which typically lacks numerical support. Other academic libraries, on the other hand, utilize Bowker Book Analysis (BBAS), which provides more accurate results. Furthermore, book exchange activities are exclusively applicable to recreational literature (e.g., novels, comics), while other categories are permanently collected and rarely updated. These practices result in a scarcity of recently published books on rapidly evolving subjects, such as technology or law science. The limited availability of up-to-date collections poses a significant challenge in supporting student's academic development, particularly in the fields where relevant current issues is for effective learning.

E. CONCLUSION

The collection development process at Gempita Pustaka Library consists of six stages: community analysis, selection, acquisition, de-selection, and evaluation. However, a number of challenges hinder the effectiveness of the process, including inconsistent collection of data on users' book preferences, meticulous selection of donated

books based on physical condition and material, an exhaustive de-selection process, and an evaluation process that is conducted only in response to emerging issues. To resolve the challenges, strategic planning through a SWOT analysis is required, which Gempita Pustaka Library and other educational libraries are able to apply when addressing similar issues. Among these, damaged books and outdated titles, particularly gathered from donations, are common issues. In response to this, the SWOT analysis facilitates the collection development by promoting collaboration with local libraries and encouraging participation in library contests, with allocated incentives directed toward enhancing library collections. Additionally, mitigating book loss during lending activities is performed by maintaining reliable documentation and implementing established regulations. Ultimately, through ongoing enhancements and the implementation of these strategic recommendations, Gempita Pustaka Library demonstrates the ability to demonstrate successful and sustainable collection development methods in school libraries.

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LIST OF TABLE

Table 1 Internal Factors Analysis Summary (IFAS)

No.	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
1.	The effectiveness of graduation book grant program: A large number of students have graduated from SMP Negeri 46 Surabaya, signifying considerable potential for book donations allocated to the library.	Book condition attained from alumnus donation: The condition of the donated books is severely deteriorated, thus, inappropriate and irrelevant for acquisition.	Significantly increased books by donations: The library's collection is expanding, and the donated books might include rare volumes or special editions that are no longer in circle.	The collection is not sustainable: A significant number of books donated by alumni of SMP Negeri 46 Surabaya are irrelevant to the present requirements of library users, resulting in inadequate utilization.
2.	Accessibility of a comprehensive collection of e-books: E-books are accessible from multiple sources. Moreover, e-books are acquired by the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia.	E-book collections lack an original identity: E-books that do not have a clear identity affects the quality, creating challenges in entering e-book data.	The e-book collection demonstrates significant appeal among readers: The library's e-books are recognized as highly flexible, allowing users to access conveniently from any location and at any time without directly visit the library.	Collection of e-books that violates copyright: An inadequately preserved collection of books leads to potential copyright violations. Therefore, effective security measures are essential in order to protect the e-book collection.

Source: Primary data processed, 2024

Table 2 External Factors Analysis

No.	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
1.	Enhanced Accessibility Through Multiple Reading Spaces: Gempita Pustaka Library extends the reading spaces by offering designated reading areas, including Hutan Baca, Taman Baca, and Pojok Baca.	Insufficient Reading Spaces: Certain designated reading areas have limited resources. In particular, exposure to environmental factors, such as rain, occasionally results in moisture damage, necessitating relocation to the central library.	Collaboration with nearby communities: Partnerships or collaboration with third parties such as local communities, government, and sponsors, to improve reading facilities.	Lower user satisfaction and the visual quality of the library: Ineffective reading conditions might suppress customer happiness and adversely affect the reputation of Gempita Pustaka.
2.	Active Engagement Participation in Collaborative Library Initiatives with Other School Libraries: Gempita Pustaka Library establishes partnerships with other educational institutions, specifically SMP Negeri 46 Surabaya and SD Negeri Dukuh Pakis 1 Surabaya, for collection exchanges. The collaborative exchange of collections facilitates systematic exchange of collections and accreditation requirements of Gempita Pustaka or other libraries.	Implicit Memorandum of Understanding About Book Exchange Activities: The absence of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has led to challenges in documenting the condition and identity exchanged books, including both recent and older versions. This led to occasional loss of collected materials, resulting in financial detriment to the Gempita Pustaka Library.	Fostering Relationships Among Librarians: The collaboration performed by the Gempita Pustaka Library fosters professional relationships between librarians and library technicians from each library. This drive active engagement to enhance the library personnels' knowledge such as invitations to participate in seminars or librarian inaugurations.	A number of collections have not been returned and are unsuitable: Multiple issues have emerged in collection exchange activity, including unreturned collections and discrepancies between received collections and previous numbers.

Source: Primary data processed, 2024