

College Student's Behavior At Diploma Program Of IPB In Searching Reference That Needed To Finish The Study And Thesis

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Abstract – The objective of this research was to know (1) the needs of reference for college students at Diploma Program of IPB; (2) how could the college student at Diploma Program of IPB fulfill their references material; and (3) the correlation between college student's behavior and the fulfillment of references towards student's academic achievement. The respondent of this research were the college students in the third and fifth semester on 17 Proficiency or Study Programs at Diploma Program of IPB which consisted of 1.329 students. Based on the regression analysis, it was found that the things that had a real influence on IPK were gender (X1), origin school (X3), laptop ownership (X7), social media access habit (X11), email access habit (X12), internet access to search an electronic book/journal (X15), internet access for amusement (X17), internet access to search news/information (X18), and central library visiting frequency at IPB (X22). Based on the regression of coefficient score, it showed that the Grade Point Average (GPA) of female college students were higher than male and college students who were graduated from State School (SMA) had higher Grade Point Average (GPA) than the college students who were graduated from Private School (SMK). Evidently, laptop ownership and access habits on social media had a positive influence on Grade Point Average (GPA), while the access habit on email had a negative influencing GPA. College student's habit of using the internet to search for an electronic book/journal had a positive influence on GPA. It can be concluded that the use of the internet to search an electronic book/journal is a must to do to fulfill the learning or lectures needs, so that it could improve the students' lecture material mastery and in the end this thing could also improve the student's Grade Point Average (GPA). This condition was in contrast with the habit influence of internet usage to search an amusement and news searching. A college student at Diploma Program or Vocational School of IPB in the learning process, especially to fulfill the references requirement needs of the book, journal, and report to finish the study or thesis. The students got the references from the library, besides they were also found the sources from the internet.

Keywords – College Student, Access, Reference, Library, Internet.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Research Minister and Technology regulation (Permenristek) Number 44, 2015 about National Standard of Higher Education is published due to ensure the purpose of higher education that has strategic role to make people become an intellectual, to advance the science and technology by applying the humanities value, civilization and sustainable Indonesian nation empowerment. These purposes can be gained if the minimum standard of College is fulfilled. Library is one of minimum standard that must be available at Campus to fulfill the learning facility and infrastructure.

National Library defines a library as facility for related academic civitas namely students and lecturer that provided by a college. Meanwhile, according to Basuki (1991), college library is a library that exist at the college, related agency, or institution that affiliated with college, the main purpose that helps a college to gain its purpose is called Tri Dharma college (education, research, and society devotion). In other words, the existance of a library at a college must be parallel with its purpose, that is to support the vision and mission achievement of a college.

The existance of library at a college aims to support the college performance in organizing the education by providing some scientific information sources for the people at college in order to make the application of a program and activity to become unproblematic and have better quality. The sources of information involve reference to fulfill the student's needs that started from academic level, which means from the students at first until last semester and also for the lecturer.

Reference is the library collection that is collected, processed, and saved to serve the fulfillment of the users (student and lecturer) to get an information. Reference can be in form of printed (textbook, scientific jornal, magazine, newspaper, etc) and non-printed reference (*e-book*, *e-journal*, *audio-visual*, etc). All of these references are provided by a library at college that uses as learning source to help college student gaining the learning purpose and learning achievement based on planned curriculum. Therefore, a library at college must provide appropriate reference which is related with the information needed by the students to help them finish their study, thesis, etc. The optimal utilization of reference is expected could improve the students' learning achievement.

Human behavior is all of human action or activity, both can be observed directly and indirectly (Wardiah, 2016). For this reason, the utilization of reference as the source of information is really influenced by individual behavior of each students. Sopiah (2008) states that individual behavior can be affected by an effort, ability, and environment situation. Generally, it can be said that the behavior is affected by an internal and external factor. The internal factor that has effect to the behavior such as the needs of reference as learning source (Zainal et al., 2019), motive, and interest, while the external factor such as the completeness of reference that available on library, librarian skill to serve the information that needed by students, etc. Besides, the behavior of searching reference (information) in this information technology and communication (TIK) era is different with the previous era. Nowadays, the internet becomes a facility to search information that mostly accessed by people worldwide, including in Indonesia. It is because the internet can create enjoyment, easiness, and speed to get information compared with a channel or another information facility. Some of studies were showed that there was a significant influence between the use of internet as media and library as learning source towards students' academic achievement.

The Diploma Program of IPB or lately this has been tranformed into Vocational School of IPB has library facility with the reference collection. Beside, the Vocational School is also provide *Wi-Fi* all around college to help students to access the internet in the process of learning. Vocational School of IPB is one of academic unit that exists at IPB, so that all of library in this place can be used by the students. But whether or not all of these facilities can fulfill the students' needs to support their learning process is still questioned. The objective of this research was to know: (1) reference needed for college students at Diploma Program of IPB; (2) how could the college student at Diploma Program of IPB fulfill their references material; and (3) the correlation between college student's behavior and the fulfillment of references towards student's academic achievement.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Scope of Research

There were three scopes of this research as follows:

- 1) Discussion related to the reference that owned by Vocational School of IPB.
- 2) Discussion related to the student's behavior at Vocational School Diploma Program of IPB to fulfill the references.
- 3) Respondent or sample of this research was taken from all of students at the third semester (grade 2) and fifth semester (grade 3) that consisted of each Proficiency Program (PK) or Study Program (Prodi) at Vocational School of IPB.

B. Study Step

The steps in conducting this research were as follows:

- 1) Created the instrument of research namely questionnaire.
- 2) Tested the instrument.
- 3) Collected the data.

- 4) Processed and Analyzed the data.
- 5) Wrote and reported the result.

C. Kind of Data

The data that used in this research were primary and secondary data. The primary data was got from the result of survey to the respondent students at Diploma Program or Vocational School of IPB by using questionnaire that had been created before the research, there was also direct observation to get the data of research. Secondary data was collected from the discussion related to the variable of this research, especially the reference that available at Vocational School of IPB, such as the total of reference, students, students' academic achievement, visiting library frequency, etc..

D. Data Collecting Method

The data of this research were collected from questionnaire (can be seen on appendix 1) that was done by college student at Vocational School Diploma Program of IPB. Targeted college students were all of college students at the third and fifth semester on 17 PK or Prodi. Every PK./Prodi was taken from 1-2 paralel classes as the sample. The paralel class of PK determined on purpose (*purposive sampling*).

Main information had been collected from questionnaire that consisted of student's characteristic, the facility used by students to access the internet, student habit to access internet, the material accessed and internet access purpose, library visiting, reference access, and student's expectation related to the service of facility and infrastructure to get an access of reference.

E. Location and Time

This research was conducted at the Diploma Program or Vocational School of IPB, specifically at Cilibende Campus, Gunung Gede Campus, and Baranangsiang Campus. Vocational School of IPB or Study Program Outside Central Campus (PSDKU) which is located at Sukabumi was not the location that involved in this research. The data collection was done in one month. It was conducted on November 2018.

F. Analysis Method

At the beginning step, the data were got from analysis by using descriptive analysis and presented in form of table and picture. The researcher used Biplot method to compare the characteristic and student's behavior between Study Program in case of accessing internet and reference. Meanwhile, the researcher used regression analysis to analyze whether or not the access habit of reference can improve the students' education achievement.

• Biplot Method

Biplot method is an exploration analysis of double variable which presents the double variable data simultaneous n observation object and p the variable in flat plane room (two dimensions), so that the characteristic of variable, object of observation, and relatif position between observation objects with variable can be analyzed. (Jolliffe, 1986 & Rawlings 1988).

The information that can be presented into biplot picture are: (1) correlation between variable; (2) relative similarity between observation object; (3) relative position between observation object with variable; and (4) object variable score. The things that matter in biplot is pre-reduction from large dimension room to the two dimensions room. Consequently, there is an information of pre-reduction from one biplot picture compared with the real data configuration. There is 70% information that presents in form of biplot picture in many cases these are assumed good enough.

The Interpretation and information from Biplot method are as follows:

1. The closeness between objects: two objects with the same characteristic are described as two factors that has close position.
2. The diversity of variable with small diversity are described as short vector reciprocally.
3. The correlation between variable: if the second side of variable $<90^0$ means that the correlation is positive; If the second side of variable $>90^0$ means that the correlation is negative; the smaller side of variable the stronger its correlation.
4. The score of variable on object: the object characteristic can be concluded from relative position that close to the variable.

Table 1 List of Proficiency Program (PK) or Study Program (Prodi) at Vocational School of IPB

Code	Name of Proficiency Program/Study Program
PK01	Communication
PK02	Ecotourism
PK03	Informatic Management
PK04	Computer Tehnique
PK05	Food Quality Assurance Supervisor
PK06	Food and Nutrient Management Industry
PK07	Seed Technology Industry
PK08	Production Technology and Management of Fishery Cultivation
PK09	Techology and Cattle Management
PK10	Agribusiness Management
PK11	Industry Management
PK12	Chemistry Analysis
PK13	Technique and Environment Management
PK14	Accounting
PK15	Veterinary Paramedic
PK16	Management Technology of Plantation Production
PK17	Production Techology & Integrated Farmer Development

Source: Vocational School of IPB, 2018

The object of this research were Proficiency Program (PK) or Study Program (Prodi) at Vocational School Diploma Program of IPB, while the variable of this research were the indicators which related to the use of internet habit and reference access. List of Proficiency Program (PK) or Study Program (Prodi) was analyzed by using Biplot method. It describes on **Table 1**, with analyzed variable as follows:

Y_1 = GPA (grade point average)

Y_2 = Male student percentage

Y_3 = Outcome average /month

Y_4 = Laptop ownership persentation

Y_5 = Often accessed on internet: social media (facebook, etc)

Y_6 = Often accessed on internet: email access

Y_7 = Often accessed on internet: information (news portal)

Y_8 = Often accessed on internet: book/electronic journal

Y_9 = Internet access to search reference

Y_{10} = Internet access to seek an amusement

Y_{11} = Internet access to search information/news

Y_{12} = Internet access to check an Email

Y_{13} = Internet access to communicate on social media

Y_{14} = Visiting frequency to the library of
IPB Vocational School

Y_{15} = Visiting frequency to the central library of
IPB

- **Regression Analysis**

Regression analysis is a statistical analysis that create connection between two or more variables, so that one of variable can be predicted from another variable. Regression analysis is often uses to know the influence of a variable to the others. The variable that influence others in regression analysis namely *independent variable* and the variable that being influenced namely *dependent variable*. Regression analysis used in this research was aimed to examine some variables that related to the reference access towards students' achievement (GPA) with the model of variable as follows:

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_p X_p + \varepsilon_i; \text{ for } i=1, \dots, n$$

Some variables that assumed have significant influence towards GPA is the gender and semester is also involved in this model. The variables involved to build up the regression model are as follows:

Y = GPA

X_1 = Gender

X_2 = Semester

X_3 = Kind of origin school (SMA/SMK)

X_4 = Status of origin school (State/Private)

X_5 = Outcome average /month

X_6 = Computer ownership

X_7 = Laptop ownership

X_8 = Tablet ownership

X_9 = Handphone ownership

X_{10} = Internet access frequency

X_{11} = Often accessed on internet: social
media

X_{12} = Often accessed on internet: email

X_{13} = Often accessed on internet: youtube
(entertainment)

X_{14} = Often accessed on internet:
information/news

X_{15} = Often accessed on internet:
book/jurnal journal

X_{16} = Internet access necessity to search
reference

X_{17} = Internet access necessity to find an
amusement

X_{18} = Internet access necessity to search an
information/news

X_{19} = Internet access necessity to check an
email

X_{20} = Internet access necessity to
communicate on social media

X_{21} = Visiting library frequency at
Vocational School of IPB

X_{22} = Visiting frequency at the central
library of IPB

There are many variables involved in the regression model, therefore the use of *stepwise* model is needed to improve the effectiveness of this model and it uses to select the variables that have real influence to the GPA significantly.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Respondent General Situation

As mentioned on previous chapter that the total of active college student at Diploma Program or Vocational School of IPB in academic year 2017-2018 were the college students of Sukabumi PSDKU Campus which consisted of 6.750 students. There were 2.633 students at the first semester, 2.133 students at the second semester, and 1.984 students at fifth semester. The population of this research was all of students at the third and fifth semester that consisted of 4.117 students. The students at the first semester were not include the sample of this research because they had no learning achievement yet. Learning achievement was one of variable that must be measured on this research.

The researcher collected the data of research on November, 2018. There were 1.329 questionnaires which were filled by respondents or students at Diploma Program of IPB. The respondents who filled questionnaire on this research were the third and fifth semester that were from 17 Proficiency Programs (PK) or Study Programs (Prodi) at Vocational School Diploma Program of IPB. The sample of this research was 32,28%. This rate is expected could represent and describe all of student's behavior at Vocational School Diploma Program of IPB in searching reference to finish their study and thesis. The total of respondents from Proficiency Program (PK) were described on the **Tabel 3**.

Based on **Tabel 3**, the total of students at the third semester who became respondent were 715 or 53,80% from the total of respondent (sample), and the students at the fifth semester were 614 or 46,20% from the total of respondent. There were some students who did Field Observation (PKL) from some Proficiency Programs (PK) both from the third and fifth semesters when the researcher conducted this research, therefore they did not respresent as the sample of research. Although there were some students who were not involved as the sample of research, but the sample had been respresented from each Proficiency Programs (PK).

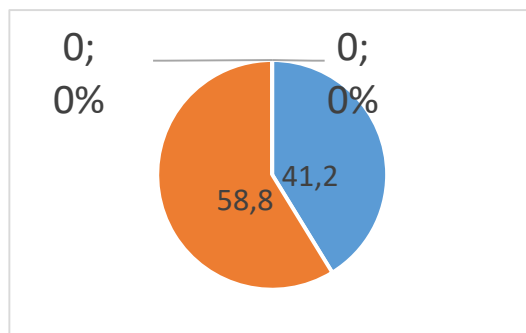
Tabel 3. Total Respondent based on Proficiency Program

No.	Proficiency Program/Study Program	Code	Res Smt3	Res Smt5	Total
1	Communication	PK01	62	45	107
2	Ecotourism	PK02	49		49
3	Informatic Management	PK03	42		42
4	Computer Tehnique	PK04	53	57	110
5	Food Quality Assurance Supervisor	PK05	51	30	81
6	Food and Nutrient Management Industry	PK06	63		63
7	Seed Technology Industry	PK07		54	54
8	Production Technology and Management of Fishery Cultivation	PK08	55	35	90
9	Techology and Cattle Management	PK09	54	63	117
10	Agribusiness Management	PK10	54	83	137
11	Industry Management	PK11	42	46	88
12	Chemistry Analysis	PK12	52		52
13	Technique and Environment Management	PK13		48	48
14	Accounting	PK14	47	84	131
15	Veterinary Paramedic	PK15	46		46
16	Management Technology of Plantation Production	PK16	45	49	94
17	Production Techology & Integrated Farmer Development	PK17		20	20
Total			715	614	1.329

B. Respondent's Characteristic

• Gender

The most respondent's characteristic of this research was female on the rate 58,8%, and the rest was male on rate 41,2%. In fact, the total of female student in some Proficiency Programs (Prodi) of this research were dominant rather than male such as on Communication Program Study, Food Quality Assurance Supervisor, Food and Nutrient Management Industry, Chemistry Analysis and Accounting. Generally, the respondent's characteristic based on gender can be seen on the **Picture 1**. Specifically, the respondent's characteristic based on Proficiency/Study Program (Prodi) was described on picture 1.



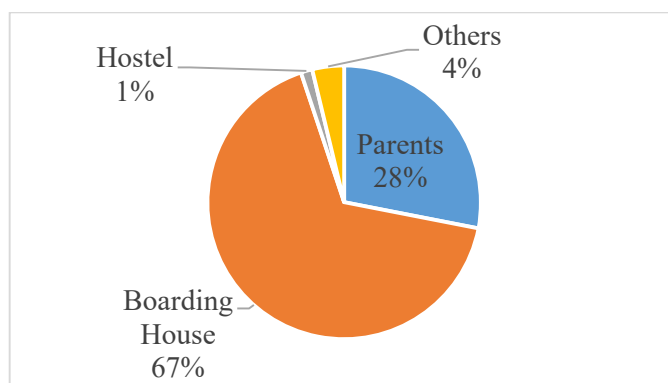
Picture 1. Respondent's Characteristic based on Gender

Table 4. Respondent's Characteristic based on Gender of Proficiency Program (Prodi)

No.	Proficiency Program	Code	n	Male (%)	Female (%)
1	Communication	PK01	107	23.4	76.6
2	Ecotourism	PK02	49	44.9	55.1
3	Informatic Management	PK03	42	45.2	54.8
4	Computer Tehnique	PK04	110	72.7	27.3
5	Food Quality Assurance Supervisor	PK05	81	22.2	77.8
6	Food and Nutrient Management Industry	PK06	63	14.3	85.7
7	Seed Technology Industry	PK07	54	48.1	51.9
8	Production Technology and Management of Fishery Cultivation	PK08	90	54.4	45.6
9	Techology and Cattle Management	PK09	117	56.4	43.6
10	Agribusiness Management	PK10	137	34.3	65.7
11	Industry Management	PK11	88	37.5	62.5
12	Chemistry Analysis	PK12	52	23.1	76.9
13	Technique and Environment Management	PK13	48	27.1	72.9
14	Accounting	PK14	131	18.3	81.7
15	Veterinary Paramedic	PK15	46	65.2	34.8
16	Management Technology of Plantation Production	PK16	94	71.3	28.7
17	Production Techology & Integrated Farmer Development	PK17	20	40.0	60.0
Total			1.329	41.2	58.8

- **Residence**

Most of respondents in this research were living at boarding house, that consisted of 67%. There were 28% respondents who were living with their parents, 1% respondents who were living at hostel, and 4% respondents who were living with their siblings or kinsmen. In general, the respondents distribution based on their residence were presented into Picture 2, and in detail based on Proficiency/Study Program can be seen on Table 5.



Picture 2. Respondent Distribution based on Residence

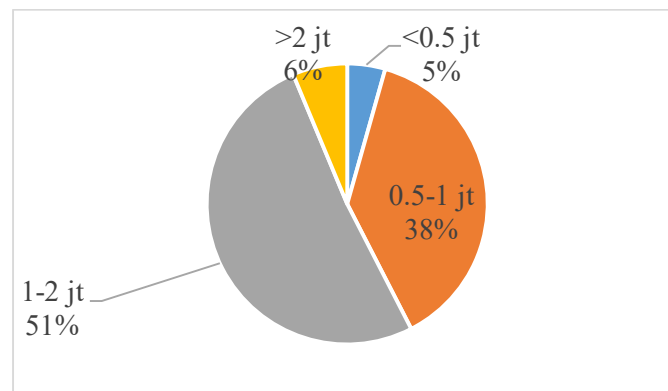
Table 5. Respondent's Characteristic based on Gender of Proficiency/Study Program (Prodi)

No.	Proficiency Program Code	N	Residence			
			Parents	Boarding House	Hostel	Others
1	PK01	107	34.6	59.8	1.9	3.7
2	PK02	49	36.7	51.0	2.0	10.2
3	PK03	42	26.2	66.7	0.0	7.1
4	PK04	110	38.2	58.2	0.0	3.6
5	PK05	81	23.5	74.1	0.0	2.5
6	PK06	63	22.2	77.8	0.0	0.0
7	PK07	54	13.0	75.9	5.6	5.6
8	PK08	90	25.6	68.9	1.1	4.4
9	PK09	117	23.9	68.4	1.7	6.0
10	PK10	137	33.6	62.8	1.5	2.2
11	PK11	88	33.0	65.9	1.1	0.0
12	PK12	52	13.5	78.8	0.0	7.7
13	PK13	48	25.0	72.9	0.0	2.1
14	PK14	131	38.9	58.0	1.5	1.5
15	PK15	46	30.4	60.9	0.0	8.7

No.	Proficiency Program Code	N	Residence			
			Parents	Boarding House	Hostel	Others
16	PK16	94	14.9	77.7	3.2	4.3
17	PK17	20	5.0	90.0	5.0	0.0
	Total	1.329	28.1	66.8	1.4	3.8

• Outcome

Respondent outcome was about one until two millions rupiah per month. The outcomes concept of this research were included eating, snacking, buying books, photocopy, etc in case of survival and study continuity. Respondent distribution based on per month outcome were presented into **Picture 3**, and in detail based on Proficiency/Study Program (Prodi) can be seen on **Table 6**.



Picture 3. Respondent's Distribution Outcome /Month

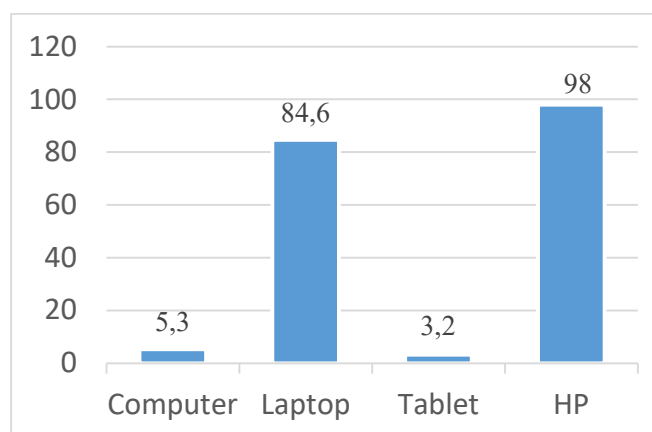
Table 6. The Respondent's Distribution Outcome based on Proficiency/Study Program (PK)

Proficiency Program Code	n	Outcome (Rp/month)			
		<0.5jt	0.5-1 jt	1-2 jt	>2 jt
PK01	107	1.9	38.3	54.2	5.6
PK02	49	6.1	28.6	57.1	8.2
PK03	42	2.4	47.6	40.5	9.5
PK04	110	7.4	39.8	45.4	7.4
PK05	81	5.2	32.5	55.8	6.5
PK06	63	1.6	38.1	54.0	6.3
PK07	54	1.9	25.0	67.3	5.8
PK08	90	8.1	40.7	46.5	4.7
PK09	117	2.7	40.5	53.2	3.6

Proficiency Program Code	n	Outcome (Rp/month)			
		<0.5jt	0.5-1 jt	1-2 jt	>2 jt
PK10	137	2.2	38.5	52.6	6.7
PK11	88	1.1	45.5	50.0	3.4
PK12	52	7.7	32.7	50.0	9.6
PK13	48	12.5	35.4	45.8	6.3
PK14	131	5.5	33.6	50.0	10.9
PK15	46	6.8	38.6	52.3	2.3
PK16	94	1.1	50.5	44.1	4.3
PK17	20	10.0	15.0	70.0	5.0
Total	1329	4.4	38.1	51.3	6.3

- **Communication Tool Ownership**

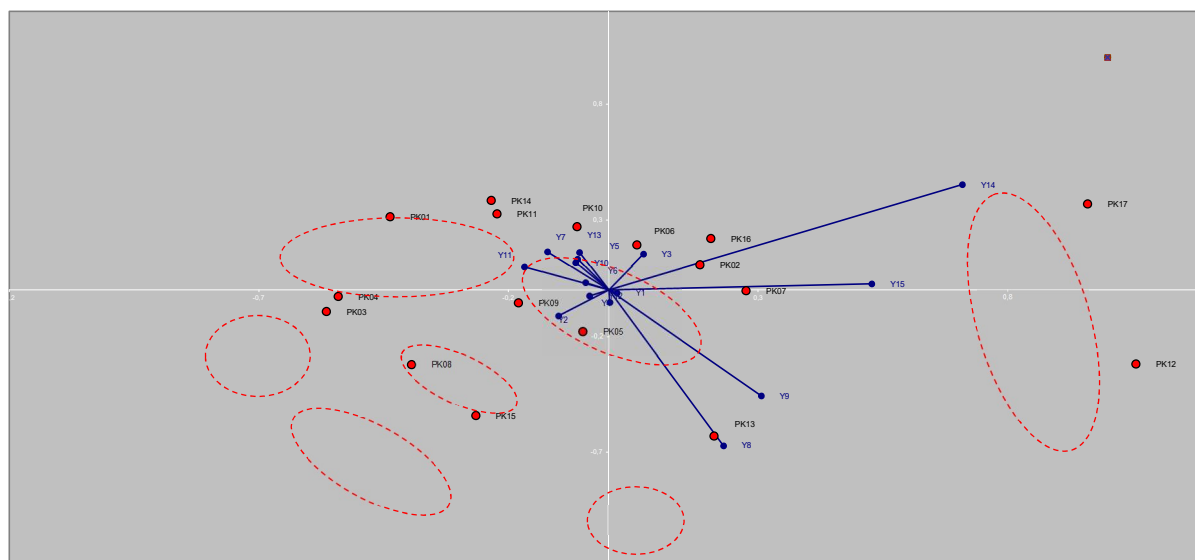
Most of respondent or about 98% of them had Handphone (HP) as the communication tool, and 84% respondents had laptop. This data showed that there was a balance between the familiarity of communication media and digital technology to the one of young generations' characteristic or the generations that were born on 1980-2000 (total respondent of this research was born around these years). Beside, some of proficiency programs have been applied and used the digital technology, especially internet like *Google Classroom* in case of giving lecture tasks to the college students. Therefore, the ownership of Handphone and Laptop were became a must to support the teaching-learning process at the Vocational School of IPB. Respondent distribution data based on the ownership of communication tool were described on **Picture 4**.



Picture 4. Responden Distribution Data based on Communication Tool Ownership

C. Result of Biplot Analysis

There were not so much differences of variable characteristic in case of accessing reference among Proficiency Programs (PK) or Study Programs (Prodi) at Vocational School Diploma Program of IPB. But, it was interested to analyze the college student's behavior among Study Programs comprehensively because the need of internet and reference access were different among Study Programs. The researcher used Biplot method to analyze the student's behavior in accessing internet and reference, it can be seen on **Picture 5** as follows:



Picture 5. Biplot Analysis of Internet Variable Access among Proficiency Programs

Generally, the student's characteristic from PK12 (Chemical Analysis) was similar to PK17 (Production Technology & Integrated Farmer Development) and they have dominant differences with the other Proficiency Programs' students. The college students from these Proficiency Programs were dominant on variable Y14 (visiting frequency to the library of IPB Vocational School), Y15 (visiting frequency to the central library of IPB Vocational School), Y9 (internet access to search reference) and Y8 (internet access: book/electronic journal oftenly). Meanwhile, the domination for the other variables were little. It seemed that the students from Chemical Analysis (PK12) and Production Technology & Integrated Farmer Development (PK17) were more often than the other Study Programs to search reference, both from library and internet.

The student at the Study Program of Technique and Environment Management had specific characteristic that was dominant on Y8 and Y9 variables, but the other variables had little domination. It meant that the student from Study Program of PK13 was more dominant to access reference in internet rather than the other Study Programs. The student from Study Program of Informatics Management (PK03) and Computer Technique (PK04) have similar characteristics, and closely relative to the students from the Study Program of Production Technology and Management of Fishery Cultivation (PK08) and Veterinary Paramedic (PK15), also from Technology and Cattle Management (PK09) and Food Quality Assurance Supervisor (PK05). The students from these Study Programs have lowest library access habit relatively.

The students from Study Program of Communication (PK01), Accounting (PK14), Industry Management (PK11) and Agribusiness Management (PK10) have similar characteristic relatively. Students from these four Study Programs were dominant on Y11 variable (internet access to search information/news), Y7 (internet access: information/news portal oftenly), Y13 (internet access to communicate on social media), and Y10 (internet access to find an amusement). But, the students from these Study Programs were lowest than the others in case of internet accessing and reference searching. The students from Study Programs of Food and Nutrient Management Industry (PK06), Management Technology of Plantation Production (PK16), Ecotourism (PK02), and Seed Technology Industry (PK07) were having similar characteristic. The students from these Study Programs were often to visit the library (Y14 and Y15) and their economy outcomes per month (Y3) were higher than the other students from other Study Programs.

D. Result of Regression Analysis

There were 9 significant variables from the total 22 variables that was counted by using *Stepwise* method resulting 11,27% of determination coefficient (R-sq). These 9 variable have significant influence to IPB. The small determination coefficient showed that the analyzed variable in regression model of this research can only describe the diversity of GPA 11,27%, then the rest 88,75%

were explained by outside factor of this research. The test result of variables that involved on *Stepwise* regression can be seen on **Table 7** as follows:

Table 7. Stepwise Regression Analysis Result of Variables that had influence to GPA

Variable	Coef	SE Coef	T-Value	P-Value
Constant	3.1963	0.0517	61.79	0.000
X1	-0.1822	0.0244	-7.46	0.000
X3	0.1645	0.0234	7.03	0.000
X7	0.0793	0.0327	2.43	0.015
X11	0.0742	0.0287	2.59	0.010
X12	-0.0691	0.0288	-2.40	0.016
X15	0.0607	0.0277	2.19	0.029
X17	-0.0429	0.0241	-1.78	0.076
X18	-0.0463	0.0241	-1.92	0.054
X22	-0.0537	0.0192	-2.79	0.005

Based on the result of regression analysis, it can be seen that the variables that had influence to GPA were the gender (X1), the school origin (X3), laptop ownership (X7), social media access habit (X11), email access habit (X12), internet access to search book/electronic journal (X15), internet access to seek an amusement (X17), internet access to search news/information (X18), and visiting frequency to the central library of IPB (X22). Based on the value of regression coefficient, it proved that the female student's GPA average was higher than male and college students' GPA who came from State School was higher than the students who came from Private School. Laptop ownership and social media access habit had positive influence towards Grade Point Average (GPA), while email access habit had negative influence towards GPA.

The student's habit in accessing the internet to search book/electronic journal had positive influence towards GPA. It meant that, actually the use of internet to search book/electronic journal was aimed to the needs of learning or lectures, therefore it can improve the students' lecture material mastery that has good effect to their GPA. This condition was contrast with the influence of internet habit to seek an amusement and search the news. The more students using the internet intensively, the less time of learning they could have. It could have bad effect to their lecture material mastery and probably, they would get low score.

The influence of visiting central library of IPB seemed anomaly, where the students who were often visit the central library of IPB tend to get lower GPA than the students who were access the internet. Based on the researcher's observation, it was found that there were not many students who were often visit library of IPB and generally they were not came to search reference or lecture task but for other activities.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

The college students at Vocational School Diploma Program of IPB were need references such as: book, journal, and report in the process of learning to finish their lecture task or thesis. Half of their needs can be covered up by the library of IPB Vocational School, because most of book collection from library was got from the graduated students. They gave the books based on their study programs. This thing is relate to the suggestion stated by Sudjana (2018) that the availability of information source for Diploma Program students can be better if it specified to the practical information rather than theory.

The students were not only fulfill their learning needs by visiting library, but also searching information on internet and visiting the book store. Generally, they get used to search reference from internet, it is because they were millennial generation who often get interaction to the internet media. This behavior was also happened to the Handphone ownership, because most of students have it.

The result of regression analysis showed that the students' behavior in using internet to search book/electronic journal had positive influence towards Grade Point Average (GPA). It meant that the use of internet in searching book/electronic journal was

aimed to the learning or lectures needs, so that it has good effect to the students' lecture material mastery and their GPA can be improved automatically.

B. Suggestion

The result of research showed that the students' reading interest was still low. On another side, the students' needs to access internet is still keep on improvement. Vocational School of IPB must do some specific efforts in order to improve the education quality. The efforts that can do by Vocational School of IPB are as follows:

1. Giving structured lecture tasks that can make students able to write which is supported by book/scientific journal;
2. Giving library introduction to the new college students;
3. Giving facility and infrastructure to access the internet, both for quality and quantity.

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