The Intensity of Visiting the School Library as an Indicator of Students' Reading Interest in Elementary Schools

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A B S T R A K

Permasalahan yang terjadi selama ini sekolah belum memanfaatkan perpustakaan sebagai sarana utama dalam proses pendidikan di sekolah. Guru belum mendorong peserta didik untuk intens mengunjungi perpustakaan dan rendahnya minat baca peserta didik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis intensitas kunjungan dan tujuan peserta didik mengunjungi perpustakaan sekolah serta menganalisis pelayanan petugas perpustakaan sekolah kepada peserta didik di sekolah dasar. Jenis penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Metode pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi dengan instrumen berupa pedoman wawancara dan pedoman observasi. Analisis data dilakukan dengan data reduction, data display, dan conclusion drawing. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa intensitas kunjungan peserta didik mengunjungi perpustakaan sekolah yakni 2 s.d 4 kali dalam seminggu, hal ini tergolong rutin dan cukup baik. Tujuan peserta didik mengunjungi perpustakaan sekolah diketahui bukan hanya untuk membaca buku tapi juga berdiskusi dan menghabiskan waktu beristirahat. Pelayanan perpustakaan yang diberikan oleh petugas didapatkan hasil bahwa petugas memberikan informasi mengenai cara peminjaman buku, menegaskan kembali tata tertib saat di perpustakaan selain itu juga petugas memberikan pelayanan sesuai dengan jam pelayanan. Petugas selalu menjawab pertanyaan siswa serta juga cepat dan tepat dalam memberikan pelayanan.

A B S T R A C T

The problems that have occurred so far are that schools have not utilized the library as the main means of the education process at school. The teacher has not encouraged students to visit the library intensely, and the students' reading interest is low. This study aims to analyze the intensity of visits, the purpose of students visiting the school library, and the services of the school librarian to students in elementary schools. This type of research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. The method of collecting data is through interviews, observations, and documentation with instruments in the form of interview guidelines and observation guidelines. Data analysis was done by data reduction, display, and conclusion drawing. The results showed that the intensity of student visits to the school library was 2 to 4 times a week. It was routine and quite good. The purpose of students visiting the school library is known not only to read books but also to discuss and spend time resting. The library services provided by the officers showed that the officers provided information on how to borrow books and reaffirmed the rules while at the library. Besides that, the officers provided services according to service hours. Officers always answer student questions and are fast and precise in providing services.

1. INTRODUCTION

Reading is a process of building an understanding of written discourse to understand what is presented in an article (Aprinawati, 2018). Reading is a complex activity because someone needs a systematic way of thinking to understand the contents of the reading well (Agustin & Cahyono, 2017). Through reading activities, a person will collect word for word, then relate and interpret the contents of the reading and conclude with their reasoning (Ramadani, 2020; Riyanti et al., 2019). The level of ability and interest in reading a group of people will be able to determine and support the progress of a nation (Adryawin et al., 2018; Marimbun, 2019). A nation's quality parameter is seen from the condition of its education, so the educational process cannot be separated from the importance of reading. The knowledge of references, such as books, can only be obtained from reading (Fikriyah et al., 2020; Yoni, 2020). Someone who has a high reading interest will have a broader insight. Effective readers use a variety of reading strategies that are appropriate to the text and context to construct meaning when reading (Irhandayaningsih, 2019).

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However, the reality on the ground shows that the reading interest of the Indonesian people is low. It is evidenced by the results of observations and interviews at an elementary school in Koto Gasib, Siak Regency. The observations and interviews show that the intensity of student visits to the library tends to be low. During recess, students play more and rarely visit the library to read. The low reading interest of Indonesian students is also evidenced by a study by PISA on randomly selected 15-year-olds. Indonesia occupies 62 of 70 countries in the general category, namely Performance in Science, Reading, and Mathematics (Rohim & Rahmawati, 2020). Meanwhile, in the Reading category alone, Indonesia is ranked 44th out of 70 countries (Saadati & Sadli, 2019). After a year, interest in reading in Indonesia has not increased. It is shown by a study conducted by CCSU that Indonesia is in a worse position, ranked 60th out of 61 countries (Yoni, 2020). In fact, in terms of infrastructure assessment to support reading, Indonesia's ranking is above European countries (Hapsari et al., 2019).

The community and the government have made various efforts to increase students' interest in reading, including developing literacy programs and increasing the library's availability of facilities and infrastructure. Literacy is an ability related to reading activities. The literacy program is implemented by requiring each student to read for 5 minutes before class starts (Kartini & Yuhana, 2019; Ramandanu, 2019). Another effort to increase students' reading interest is by improving the existing facilities and infrastructure in the school library (Saadati & Sadli, 2019). A library is a place in which there are activities for collecting, processing, and disseminating (services) all kinds of information, both printed and recorded in various media such as books, magazines, newspapers, films, cassettes, tape recorders, videos, computers, etc. (Fitriani, 2017; Kastro, 2020). The school library is a library that exists in schools to serve students in meeting their information needs (Antoro et al., 2021). As an institution, no matter how small a school library is, it must have an organization by looking at the complexity of library problems in dealing with the world of education. Nowadays, libraries cannot be handled alone (Oktaviani & Liyah Agustinah, 2021). The library is one of the most important learning resources in the learning process.

Several studies have been conducted previously and revealed that improving the facilities and infrastructure in the library can significantly increase student visits to the library (Pahrurrazi et al., 2018). Other studies also reveal the same thing, namely that it is stated that library facilities and facilities, library collections service systems and procedures, and the attitudes and behavior of officers significantly affect the intensity of student visits (Huradju et al., 2020). Subsequent research revealed that increased student visits to the library impacted student learning outcomes (Nabilah et al., 2021). Based on the results of previous research, it can be said that the improvement of infrastructure and service quality in the library can increase the intensity of student visits to the library, which then affects the improvement of student learning outcomes in class. In previous studies, there has been no study on the intensity of visiting the school library as an indicator of elementary school students' reading interest. So this research focuses on this study to analyze students' intensity, visits, services, and goals to the library.

2. METHOD

This type of research is descriptive with a qualitative approach. This qualitative research is research that understands the phenomena experienced by research subjects, such as behavior, perception, motivation, and action, holistically and descriptively in the form of natural words (Moleong, 2017). This qualitative research emphasizes quality rather than quantity, and the data collected is not derived from questionnaires but comes from interviews, direct observation, and official documentation to obtain a clear and detailed picture of how the intensity of visits to the school library as an indicator of students' reading interest in one of the elementary schools in Koto Gasib, Siak Regency. The research procedure is presented in Figure 1.

The subjects involved in this study were elementary school students and library staff at the elementary school in Koto Gasib, Siak Regency. Data collection in the study was carried out using observation and interview methods, with research instruments in the form of observation and interview guide instruments. The grid of research instruments is presented in Table 1.
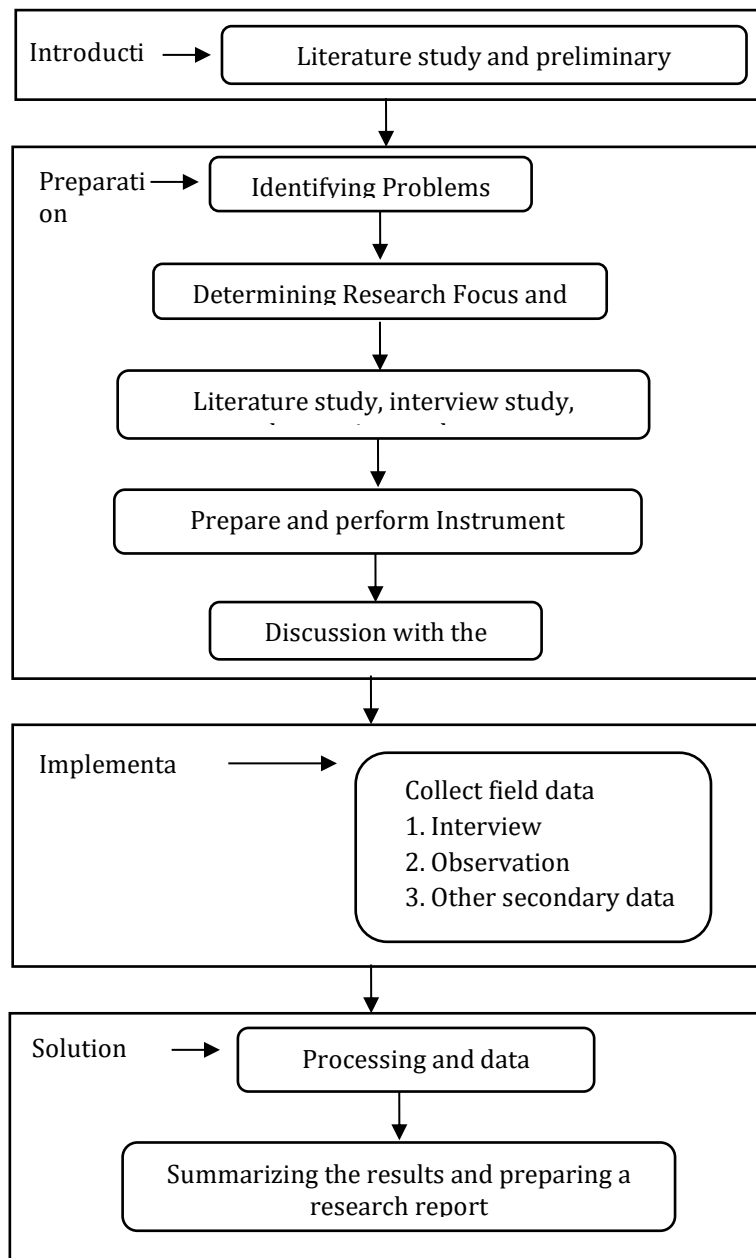
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Figure 1. Research Flowchart

Table 1. Observation and Interview Instruments

No	Indicator	Sub Indicator
1	Student attendance at the school library	> 4x Very Often, 2-4x Often, 1-2x Rarely.
2	in 1 week.	Seek understanding and learn new things.
3	High curiosity over facts,	The type of book is complete and adequate.
4	theories, principles, knowledge, and information.	Clean library room.
5	Adequate physical environment	We are creating a good, polite, and friendly environment.
6	in the sense of the availability of reading materials that	Enthusiastic in finding the latest things.
7	attractive, quality, and diverse.	Motivate yourself.
8	A conducive social environment.	Use books or other sources as a reference for assignments.
9	Thirst for information, curiosity	Gain additional knowledge, knowledge, and new insights from what has been read.

No	Indicator	Sub Indicator
10	especially the latest.	When it comes to the library, the heart becomes happy.
11	The principle of life that reading is a	Often/rarely read in the library.
12	spiritual need.	Read the newspaper in the library.
13	Collect library materials	The officer confirms the rules of the library.
14	Increase knowledge	Officers provide information on how to borrow books.

The interview and observation instruments were validated with the supervisor and used a technique for checking the validity of the data, namely triangulation. The triangulation technique used in this research is source triangulation, namely by examining the data that has been obtained through several sources. Then from these several sources, the data are described and categorized based on their views, whether they are the same or not. The data analysis technique that the researcher uses is data reduction in summarizing, selecting, and focusing on the main things related to the study of the intensity of visits to the school library as an indicator of students' reading interest by taking detailed and thorough notes. Second, the presentation of data in the form of a re-description of data that has been reduced in the form of a narrative text regarding the study of the intensity of visits to the school library as an indicator of students' reading interest. And the last is concluding the data regarding the study of the intensity of visits to the school library as an indicator of students' reading interest.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Four main findings in the study regarding the intensity of visiting the school library as an indicator of elementary school students' reading interest. The first finding relates to the intensity of student visits to the library, which shows that students often visit the library. Their intensity of visiting the library is 2-4 times a week. It is included in the frequent category. The intensity of the visit can be measured through the attendance list of student visitors. Every time students visit the library. They are required to fill out an attendance list. This list of visits can be measured from the tables and graphs of visits available in the library. The results of interviews with librarians and students at one of the elementary schools in Koto Gasib, Siak Regency, showed that students did not always use the library to seek information, facts, theories, or knowledge. Facilities and infrastructure are also very important things to pay attention to. Based on interviews conducted with informants, it was found that the types of books provided were quite complete, and the library room was also clean and comfortable. School libraries can instill self-study habits that ultimately enable students to learn independently.

The second finding relates to the situation and condition of the library. The results of observations and interviews show that the condition of the library is quite conducive. It follows the answers of officers and students at the time of the interview. In addition, the results showed that the library could motivate students to read through the books provided. The purpose of the library to provide services to readers is so that library materials that have been collected and processed as well as possible can reach the hands of readers. The library materials collected are primarily intended to be used by readers. Meanwhile, the processing facilitates the search for library material as desired by the reader.

The third finding shows that students feel happy when they come to the library because, in the library, there are many books or other sources provided. And the results also state that visiting the library will foster reading habits. To follow the development of a current event, students come to the library because there are also newspapers available. Libraries are not new in the community. Libraries have been organized everywhere, such as in public schools, vocational schools, and elementary and middle schools. The fourth finding relates to the service process for library employees, which shows that officers provide information on how to borrow books and reaffirm the rules when in the library. Besides, those officers provide services according to service hours. In addition, it was also obtained that the officers always answered students' questions and were fast and precise in providing services. Based on interviews conducted with informants, the results showed that the officers were friendly and polite. Officers are also fair to all students or library visitors.

Discussion

Based on the research analysis results, it was found that the intensity of student visits to the library increased after the improvement of facilities and infrastructure. Students in the library not only read books but also conduct group discussions and discuss the material given to the teacher. It certainly has a good

impact on increasing student interest in reading. Library facilities are one of the facilities provided by schools that aim to increase students' reading interest (Huradju et al., 2020; Nabilah et al., 2021; Pahrurrazi et al., 2018). The presence of students in visiting the library is certainly a desire for every library manager in every school. The intensity of student visits to the library can be grouped into several categories: Very often: 4x student attendance in the school library in 1 week. Often: 2-4x student attendance in the school library in 1 week. Rarely: 1-2x student attendance in the school library in 1 week (Afifah et al., 2020; Ariyani & Wirawan, 2017). It confirms that this library has a very important role in helping the community because it provides many Libraries that are usually used to find the latest information, both in terms of news, events, or just getting curious (Setiyawati, 2021). This place is usually also used for student learning, doing assignments, or looking for learning theories that might be used as study material (Wulandari et al., 2019). The function of this library is educative, which means that this school library provides books, both physical and non-physical (Adryawin et al., 2018). This availability can help students to get to know independent learning without any guidance from the teacher.

The facilities and infrastructure available in the library are very important things to pay attention to. Based on interviews conducted with informants, it was found that the types of books provided were quite complete, and the library room was also clean and comfortable. The benefits of school libraries, both in elementary and middle schools, are that they can create a love of students for reading (Fadhli et al., 2020; Huda, 2020). School libraries can enrich the learning experience of students and can instill independent study habits that ultimately enable students to learn independently. As a learning resource, libraries provide a place to study and read library materials, which can deepen the ownership and appreciation of the knowledge that the teacher has conveyed and as a resource (Ramadhanti et al., 2021). The main purpose of library procurement is to provide services to readers so that library materials that have been collected and processed as well as possible can reach the hands of readers (Mansyur, 2021). The library materials collected are primarily intended to be used by readers. Meanwhile, the processing facilitates the search for library material as desired by the reader. Library services can plan mandatory visits to the library, set a day of visiting the library, extend visiting hours to the library, and seek to borrow books (Hermawan et al., 2020; Lestari & Madeten, 2020; Syahdan et al., 2021).

The results obtained in this study are in line with the results of previous studies, which also revealed that an increase in facilities and infrastructure in the library could significantly increase student visits to the library (Pahrurrazi et al., 2018). Other studies also reveal the same thing, namely that it is stated that library facilities and facilities, library collections, service systems and procedures, and the attitudes and behavior of officers significantly affect the intensity of student visits (Huradju et al., 2020). Subsequent research revealed that increased student visits to the library impacted student learning outcomes (Nabilah et al., 2021). Based on the results of these studies, it can be said that the improvement of infrastructure and service quality in the library can increase the intensity of student visits to the library, which then affects the improvement of student learning outcomes in class.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis and discussion results, it can be concluded that the intensity of student visits to the school library is 2 to 4 times a week. It is routine and quite good. The purpose of students visiting the school library is known not only to read books but also to discuss and spend time resting. The library services provided by the officers showed that the officers provided information on how to borrow books and reaffirmed the rules while at the library. Besides that, the officers provided services according to service hours. Officers always answer student questions and are fast and precise in providing services.

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