Reading Interest of Literacy Taman Membaca Visitor at Penujak Village Lombok Tengah

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Abstract: *This study aims to describe the level of reading interest of visitors to the Reading Park located in Penujak Village, West Praya District, Central Lombok Regency.The literacy of this reading park with the aim of educating the community that the importance of reading and the importance of literacy as a reference to increase knowledge This research used a qualitative method with a descriptive qualitative to design research and data obtained with research that is prepared qualitatively. The data collection technique, in this study, used four steps, namely interview, recording, and shooting. The interviews used are freely guided interviews, in this study the researcher conducted interviews twice a day in depth, the first interview started at 08.00 to 12.30, and the second interview started at 02.00 to 06.00. In one day, it takes two to four interviews. From the results of the interviews conducted, it is known that the total number of visitors for one week was 116 visitors. However, only 13 visitors were participants, the visitors came from different social statuses, different ages, and different villages. The Data Analysis procedures used are data reduction, data display, and conclusion and verification. The results of this study show that all visitors in Reading Park Literacy have an interest in learning, From the results obtained, it can be seen that reading interest in Reading Garden Literacy is the highest among children.*

INTRODUCTION

Reading is the key to learning all sciences including information and daily instructions that have a big impact on life. By having the ability to read, a person can live his life with better quality. Moreover, in an increasingly modern era like today, individual competence is very necessary in order to survive well. The issue of growing and increasing the spirit of reading and making reading a culture of Indonesian people is one of the most interesting issues to discuss.

The latest data in January 2020, UNESCO states that Indonesia ranks second from the bottom in terms of world literacy, meaning that people's interest in reading is very low. According to UNESCO data, the reading interest of the Indonesian people is very concerning, only 0.001%. That is, out of 1,000 Indonesians, only 1 person is diligent in reading. A different research titled *World's Most Literate Nations Ranked* conducted by Central Connecticut State University in March 2016, Indonesia was declared ranked 60th out of 61 countries in terms of reading interest, just below Thailand (59) and above Bostwana (61). In fact, in terms of infrastructure assessment to support reading, Indonesia ranks above European 34.

Various efforts have been made by the government to improve the quality of life of the community, one of which is the effort to eradicate illiteracy which is manifested in the provision of facilities such as public libraries and school libraries which are adequate, but this cannot run as expected if there is no awareness and support from the community about the importance of reading. Thus, efforts to eradicate illiteracy cannot only rely on one factor, meaning that building a reading culture is not just about

providing books and reading space, but how to build thinking about the importance of reading.

Laksmi (2007: 33), considers that most Indonesian people still need to be encouraged to have reading habits. This shows that to meet the learning needs of this heterogeneous community, it is not enough to only be served through formal education units (schools), but requires the role of non-fomal education units (PNF) to encourage and facilitate and carry out educational innovations in the process of achieving them.

Responding to the above phenomenon, youth must take part in efforts to develop interest in reading in the community. This is in accordance with articles 16 and 17 of Law Number 40 of 2009 concerning youth which explains that youth play an active role as moral forces, social control, and agents of change in all aspects of national development. One form of youth participation as agents of change is actualized with concern for the community and developing science and technology. For this reason, Taman Baca Literacy is present as a social innovation engaged in literacy to facilitate the fulfillment of information needs and foster public interest in reading through the application of cultural ethical values in an effort to reduce illiteracy so that people in Penujak Village can live their hudup with better quality.

RESEARCH METHODS

Reseach design can not be separated with the method in a reseach due to the data will be obtained properly.This will be designed by using qualitative method. According to Biklen (1992: 20) statd hat qualitative research in descriptive, the data collected in the form words or picture rather than number.

The part of research is The reseach design cannot be separated from the method in a reseach because the data will be obtained well. It will be designed using qualitative methods. According to Biklen (1992: 20) statd hat qualitative research descriptively, data is collected in the form of words or pictures instead of numbers. This research is case study research, which is a strategy in a study to uncover a particular case and to further infestation the causes from social aspects. Which has the characteristics of collecting complete data (Mungin Eddy Wibowo, 1984: 80)

Research Subject

The research subject focuses on the whole visitors' reading interest in Literacy of Reading Gardens in Penujak, Central Lombok from different ages or different status as long they come for reading

Reading Interest referred to in this study is a strong awareness in reading in order to have the ability to read with a certain level of concentration and be able to understand the core of the problem of what is

Data Collection Techniques

To obtain the data in this study, researcher will use several steps to get the data properly in order to be able to answer the statement of the problem, namely are:

1. Observation

According to Arikunto (2006: 145) "Observation is the activity of focusing attention on an object using all sensory devices".

Based on observations made on March 12, 2024, information obtained from the manager, it is known that in one week the number of visitors ranges from 116 visitors, with the number per day being approximately 16 people.

2. Interview

Interview one very important thing in this resrach, the interview will be conduct to the visitor to get the validity data. The intervies by applying free gided interview and it will take approximatelly 13 minutes.

3. Record

The activity of reseracher to record every dialogue or conversation with the whole visitors by using mobile phone.

4. Note taking

Note taking is the activity of reseracher to take note the result of dialogue or conversation between researcher and visitor.

Data Analysis Techniques

In qualitative research, data are obtained from various sources, using various data collection techniques (triangulation), and carried out continuously until the data is saturated. Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out since or before entering the field, during the field, and after completion in the field. Moleong (2002: 209) explains that:

The process of data analysis is not only a logical follow-up to data collection but also an inseparable process with data collection starting with reviewing all available data from various sources, namely key informants from interviews, from observations in the field or observations and from the results of documentation studies.

All data collected from descriptive research in the form of statements from informants describe in the form of narratives from the results of oral statements. Similarly, data obtained from observations and documents related to research objectives found at the research site. All data obtained is then presented based on the description of information obtained from informants who know exactly the subject matter to be studied. The process of data analysis in this study is as follows:

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is the selection, sorting, simplification and transformation of rough data coming from the field. This data reduction process is carried out by classifying data from written records in the field

2. Data Display

The presentation of data is a set of information arranged in narrative text. The reduced data is presented in a systematic report, easy to read and understand both in whole and in parts.

3. Conclusion, Drawing and Verification

Conduct a correctness test of each data source by verifying / rechecking the data obtained in the field. Furthermore, conclusions are drawn, data that have been processed are drawn conclusions using the inductive method, namely the process of inference from things that are specific to things that are general in nature in order to obtain objective conclusions.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIO

The setting of the research is located in Penujak Central of Lombok, approximately 50 km from the central of capital, number of population,is increased every year 10%, The total number of population right now are 11,870 in Penujak Village Central Lombok.

Table 1. Data Participant

Description the Data Participants			
No	Name	Age	Status

1.	PH	61 years old	Retire man
2.	H	60 years old	Retire man
3	AH	60 years old	Retire man
4.	P	57 years old	Farmer
5.	K	62 years old	Farmer
6.	B	60 years old	Farmer
7.	M	52 years old	Pottery craftsman
8	R	17 years old	Student High
9.	RA	17 years old	Student High
10.	HE	13 years old	Student Junior
11.	H	18 years old	Student High
12.	NA	12 years old	Student junior
13	HD	20 years old	Student High

Table 2. The Total Number of Visitor a Week

Day	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
P VISITORS A WEEK	10	15	12	18	20	16	25 TOTAL
							116

Based on the table above, that the visitor visited to the Literasi Taman Baca were different from day to another day, the number of people come to Literasi Taman Baca, is specially at the last day of my investigating was Sunday, there were 25 persons, and the first day was Monday there were 10 persons.

Day	Children	Teeneger	Adulth
Day 1	3 (10%)	2 (31%)	5 (11%)
Day 2	8 (26%)	4 (19%)	3 (22%)
Day 3	4 (13%)	5 (19%)	3 (27%)
Day 4	6 (20%)	8 (25%)	4 (44%)
Day 5	5 (16%)	10 (31%)	5 (55%)

Day 6	7 (23%)	6 (19%)	3 (33%)
Day 7	10 (33%)	7 (50%)	8 (38%)

Table 3. Reading Interest Percentage

The table above is a breakdown of the percentage of reading interest in reading garden literacy measured using the formula below:

Percentage (%) = (Number of parts) : (Total number) x 100%

CONCLUSION

This is the final interpreting and drawing about the finding of the phenomenon had happened during investigation on. Based on the result of analyzing in chapter 4, the researcher begins concluding. There were 13 participants involved in this investigation they are from different village, different age, and also different status.

From the 13 participants were participate in curioc1ty is the part of character interest, there were 6 participants attention is the part character of interest, and there was1 participant enjoyment is the character of interest. So, the present of Taman Baca literacy is very useful in that place because of people not only getting the out up to date information, and up to date information, easier, but also added the knowledge to change the life become better and better.

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