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The Influence of Students' Reading Interest on the Intensity of Visiting the Library

Bening Laras Ningsih[1✉], M. Juliansyah Putra[2], Farhan Yadi[3]

Elementary School Teacher Education Study Program, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, PGRI University, Palembang

Article Info	Abstract
	This research was conducted to determine whether there is an influence of reading interest on the intensity of visiting the library. This research uses a quantitative approach and uses a questionnaire as an instrument for collecting data. The population in this study were all students at SD Negeri 95 Palembang, totaling 206 students and those used as samples were classes IV A, IV B, VA and V B. Thus the entire sample consisted of 64 respondents. Based on the results of research and discussion regarding the influence of students' interest in reading on the intensity of visiting the library for classes IV and V at SD Negeri 95 Palembang. Therefore, it can be concluded that the results of the simple regression analysis value show a significant number of $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, which means that there is an influence of reading interest on the intensity of visiting the library at SD Negeri 95 Palembang for the 2024/2025 academic year. . From the Summary Model of the simple linear regression test, the R Square result was 0.583, this value means that the influence of reading interest on the intensity of visiting the library is 58.3%, while 41.7% is influenced by variables not examined in this research. Keywords: Students' Reading Interest, Intensity of Visiting the Library.

✉ Correspondence :
Postgraduate, Universitas Negeri Semarang
Kelud Utara III, Semarang 50237 Indonesia
E-mail: beninglarasningsih04@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Education is described as a tool for forming a quality generation that requires attention from various parties such as family, community, government and others. In Law no. 20 of 2003 concerning the National education system, education is described as a conscious and planned effort to create a learning and learning environment that allows students to actively develop their abilities, including spiritual strength, self-control, character, knowledge, noble morals and other important useful skills. for individuals, communities and countries. The aim of national education is to develop the ability of students to become individuals who believe and are devoted to God Almighty, have good morals, are healthy, educated, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic and responsible citizens in an effort to increase the intelligence of life. nation. (Sugiyono, 2019)

Reading is a skill in receiving new information and experiences which is known as a receptive skill in written language. Through reading a person can strengthen their thinking abilities, clarify their views and expand their knowledge. Reading skills acquired at an early stage greatly influence deeper reading abilities. Therefore, it is important for teachers to pay serious attention to reading skills from the start, such as when learning to read begins in grade 1 of elementary school, this is a solid foundation for subsequent learning, so it must be emphasized seriously. Patience and thoroughness are the main characteristics required by students despite the teacher's explanation of the meaning of the text and the examples given on the board. However, some students may still have difficulty understanding when asked to answer questions in lecture sessions. (Mariati, 2018). Libraries have an important role as a place to manage the latest information sources in promoting the reading literacy movement among students. Literacy skills have repeatedly become a significant topic of discussion, both internationally, nationally and locally. (Turnadi, 2018).

SD Negeri 95 Palembang has library facilities which are a place where students can carry out various learning activities such as reading, searching and writing school assignments. This library is an integral part of the school environment which provides learning resources for teachers and students to achieve learning goals. As an important component in the education system, libraries are inseparable from the school environment because they provide information that is educational, educative and broadens readers' horizons. Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting research entitled "The Influence of Students' Reading Interest on the Intensity of Visiting the Library at SD Negeri 95 Palembang.

RESEARCH METHODS

In this research, researchers applied quantitative methods. Quantitative methods refer to research approaches that are rooted in the philosophy of positivism. The data collection technique used in this research is a questionnaire with a Likert scale. As for the population in this study, namely all students at SD 95 Palembang for the 2024-2025 academic year consisting of 11 classes with a total of 206 students. Meanwhile, the samples used in this research were classes IV A, IV B, VA and VB at SD Negeri 95 Palembang. The number of students in the sample was 64 people. As for the test used in this research, namely the Validity Test to assess the validity of a questionnaire, the Reliability test is a tool that can be used repeatedly to measure the same object and produce consistent data. The technique used to analyze the data is the normality test which aims to determine whether the data distribution in the research is distributed, the linearity test is the characteristic of the relationship between two variables. The linearity test aims to determine whether the relationship between the two variables is significantly linear and hypothesis testing. Hypothesis testing is carried out to determine whether there is an influence between the variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Validity test

The validity test is used to determine whether a measuring instrument is valid or not. The measuring tool mentioned here is questions in the form of a questionnaire. If the correlation number obtained is greater than the critical number (r count > r table) then it can be stated that the

questionnaire is valid. Based on tests carried out by researchers, it was found that each statement item contained in the questionnaire produced a value greater than 0.204. So it can be interpreted that the 24 statement items used for the reading interest questionnaire are valid while the other 2 are not because they have values below the r table. Meanwhile, for the variable visiting the library, it was found that all the values had more than the r table so they were declared valid.

Reliability Test

Reliability testing was carried out on statement items that were included in the valid category. Reliability testing only requires one instrument test. Analysis was then carried out using the Cronbach's alpha method. A questionnaire is said to be reliable if the reliability coefficient is positive and greater than the r table value of 0.7. The reliability test results are as follows:

Table 4.1 Reliability Test Results

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	r-table	information
Interest in Reading	0,726	0.6	Reliable
Visit	0,703	0.6	Reliable

It can be seen from the table above that the reliability value of all statement items in the questionnaire for each variable studied is greater than 0.7, which indicates that the statement items in the questionnaire are reliable for measuring that variable.

Classic Assumption Test

Normality test

The normality test is carried out to test whether the data used in hypothesis testing, namely the independent and dependent variable data used, is normally distributed.

Table 4.2 Normality Test Results

Hasil Uji Asumsi *Kolmogorov-Smirnov*
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		TOTAL X	Total Y
N		64	64
Normal Parameters[a,b]	*Mean*	88,09	65,58
	Std. Deviation	6,854	7,868
Most Extreme Differences	*Absolute*	,070	,068
	Positive	,053	,065
	Negative	-,070	-,068
Test Statistic		,070	,068
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200[c,d]	.200[c,d]

a. *Test distribution is Normal.*

b. *Calculated from data.*

c. *Lilliefors Significance Correction.*

d. *This is a lower bound of the true significance.*

Based on the data in the table above, the significance value of this variable exceeds 0.05 using the Kolmogorov Smirnov normality test, which means the scale is normally distributed.

Linearity Test

Table 4. 3 Linearity Test Results

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Total Y * TOTAL X	*Between Groups*	(Combined)	2711,026	26	104,270	3,246	,001
		Linearity	2272,866	1	2272,866	70,753	,000
		Deviation from Linearity	438,160	25	17,526	,546	,942
	Within Groups		1188,583	37	32,124		
	Total		3899,609	63			

Ho: There is no significant linear relationship between the reading interest variable and the intensity of visiting the library. Ha: There is a significant linear relationship between the reading interest variable and the intensity of visiting the library. Test Statistics: $\alpha = 0.05$ p-value (Sig.) = 0.942 Conclusion: The results of SPSS 23 show that the significance value of Deviation From

Linearity is 0.942. Therefore, it can be concluded that the significance value (0.942) > α (0.05). This indicates that there is a significant linear relationship between interest in reading and intensity of visiting the library

Hypothesis testing

Table 4. 4 Hypothesis Test Results

Coefficients **Uji Regresi Linier Sederhana**
Coefficients[a]

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	-11,624	8,319		-1,397	,167
TOTAL X	,876	,094	,763	9,307	,000

a. *Dependent Variable*: Total Y

Based on the data above, it can be concluded as follows

The Coefficients table presents the results of variable testing which is useful for assessing the influence of variables in this research. There are two variables in this research, namely interest in reading and intensity of visiting the library. Based on this table, a value (Sig.) of 0.000 was found, while the probability value in the simple linear regression test was 0.05. This means the value (Sig.) is lower than the probability value, namely 0.000 < 0.05. Thus, the conclusion of this research is that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This indicates the influence of students' reading interest on the intensity of visits to the library at SD Negeri 95 Palembang in the 2024/2025 academic year.

Simple linear regression test

Table 4. 5
ANOVA **Uji Regresi Linier Sederhana**
ANOVA[a]

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	2272,866	1	2272,866	86,626	.000[b]
Residual	1626,744	62	26,238		
Total	3899,609	63			

a. *Dependent Variable: Total Y*

b. *Predictors: (Constant), Total X*

From the results in table 4.5, it is found that the calculated F value is 86.626 with a significance level of 0.000, which is smaller than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the regression model is suitable for predicting the reading interest variable (X) with a significant influence on the library visiting intensity variable (Y). As a result, the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted while the hypothesis (Ho) is rejected. Thus, Ha stated that "There is an influence of students' interest in reading on the intensity of visiting the library at SD Negeri 95 Palembang". At the same time, to assess how much influence reading interest (X) has on the intensity of visiting the library (Y) in a simple linear regression analysis, you can use the R Square value listed in the SPSS Summary Model. The following are the Model Summary results.

Test the model

Table 4.6 R Test Results

Model Summary **Uji Regresi Linier Sederhana**

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.763ᵃ	,583	,576	5,122

a. *Predictors*: (*Constant*), TOTAL X

Based on this table, it is known that the R Square value is 0.583. This indicates that the influence of students' reading interest on the intensity of visiting the library is 58.3%, while the remaining 41.7% is influenced by other variables not investigated in this research.

Discussion of Research Results

Interest in reading is a person's ability to understand the meaning implied in writing and experience emotional experiences as a result of deep attention to the importance of reading. It reflects genuine and passionate attention to reading activities, encouraging students to read with initiative and internal motivation. Therefore, as a teacher, it is important to foster an interest in reading in students before starting learning, seeing it as a strong internal encouragement to 42 explore new knowledge in writing and obtain information from the reading they explore. (Elendiana, 2020) Education emphasizes that the school library must be the core of all educational information in schools. However, there are still many educators who do not realize how important the role of libraries is in the school context. This causes a lack of attention from teachers and administrative staff towards library collections which results in damage or loss of many books due to lack of maintenance. (Bangsawan, 2018) This research is included in the quantitative research category. Quantitative research uses numerical data or tools to find the information needed in research. The aim of this research is to understand the relationship between reading interest and intensity of visiting the library. Interest in reading and intensity of visiting the library were assessed based on a questionnaire that had been distributed and filled in by respondents. Before a questionnaire is distributed, it must go through a validation stage first. Questionnaire validation is carried out by a validator, in this case

a lecturer. After receiving the validation sheet, research can be carried out.

After this research underwent data validity testing, the next step was reliability testing. Reliability testing aims to determine whether the data used is reliable or not. From two questionnaires with a total of 46 statements, 44 statements were considered valid. Reading interest consists of 24 statements which are considered valid, with a reliability test result of 0.726. Meanwhile, the intensity of visiting the library has 20 valid statements, with a reliability test result of 0.703. This shows that both sets of research data are reliable with good information.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that industrial work practices, career guidance, family environment and soft skills affect work readiness both directly and indirectly. Industrial work practices, career guidance and family environment affect work readiness through soft skills. This proves that the soft skills variable is a mediating variable. To improve work readiness, the role of various parties is needed, both from oneself, the family environment, schools and places of practice.

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