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*Library Spatial Planning in Increasing Reading
Interest of Madrasah Aliyah Students*

*Tata Ruang Perpustakaan dalam Meningkatkan
Minat Baca Siswa Madrasah Aliyah*

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Abstract

Background of the study: The school's success in increasing students' interest in reading is one of the critical factors that the school community needs to pay attention to. Libraries, as institutions that manage student learning resources, require design changes to create an atmosphere conducive to learning and increase students' interest in reading.

Purpose: This research aims to analyze the influence of school library layout on students' reading interests at MAN 16 Jakarta.

Method: This research approach uses quantitative survey methods. The analysis technique uses simple linear regression and coefficient of determination to validate measurements related to the influence of school library layout on students' reading interest at MAN 16 Jakarta—analysis data. The sample used in this research was a simple random sampling technique with sampling from the population carried out randomly using the Slovin formula. The population data was 216 students in class. The hypotheses in the research are:

H0: There is no significant influence between the layout of the school library and students' reading interest at MAN 16 Jakarta.

H1: There is a significant influence between the layout of the school library and students' reading interest at MAN 16 Jakarta.

Findings: Results of statistical testing of the t-test, the Tcount value is 6.158, and the Ttable is 0.2378, with a significance of 0.000. With the test criteria, if Tcount > Ttable and significance < α (0.05), H0 is rejected, and H1 is accepted. So, there is a slight influence between the layout of the school library and students' reading interests. In calculating the coefficient of determination, it is known that the influence of the school library layout is 27.9%. Meanwhile, the results of simple linear regression regarding Library Spatial Planning (X) positively affect Students' Reading Interest (Y). So the regression equation is $Y = 9.142 + 1.815$

Conclusion: The influence of the school library layout on students' reading interest at MAN 16 Jakarta shows positive results.

Keywords: School library; library layout; interest in reading

Abstract in Indonesia

Background of the study: Keberhasilan sekolah dalam meningkatkan minat baca siswa merupakan salah satu faktor penting yang perlu diperhatikan oleh komunitas sekolah. Perpustakaan sebagai lembaga yang mengelola sumber belajar siswa memerlukan perubahan desain dalam menciptakan suasana yang kondusif untuk belajar dan meningkatkan minat baca siswa.

Purpose: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh tata ruang perpustakaan sekolah terhadap minat baca peserta didik di MAN 16 Jakarta.

Method: Pendekatan penelitian ini menggunakan kuantitatif dengan metode survey Adapun Teknik analisis menggunakan regresi linear sederhana dan koefisien determinasi sebagai validasi dalam pengukuran terkait Pengaruh Tata Ruang Perpustakaan Sekolah terhadap Minat Baca Peserta Didik di MAN 16 Jakarta. Data analisis. Penentuan sampel yang digunakan penelitian ini ialah teknik simple random sampling dengan pengambilan sampel dari populasi dilakukan secara acak menggunakan rumus slovin data populasi berjumlah 216 peserta didik pada kelas X kemudian ditarik 68 siswa dari hasil rumus slovin yang digunakan dijadikan sampel pada penelitian. Adapun hipotesis pada penelitian yaitu:

H₀ : Tidak terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan antara tata ruang perpustakaan sekolah dengan minat baca peserta didik di MAN 16 Jakarta.

H₁ : Terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan antara tata ruang perpustakaan sekolah dengan minat baca peserta didik di MAN 16 Jakarta.

Findings: Hasil pengujian statistik uji t, hasil nilai Thitung sebesar 6,158 dan Ttabel sebesar 0,2378, dengan signifikansi sebesar 0,000. Dengan kriteria pengujian jika Thitung > Ttabel dan jika signifikansi < α (0,05), maka H₀ ditolak H₁ di terima. Sehingga terdapat pengaruh kecil antara tata ruang perpustakaan sekolah terhadap minat baca peserta didik. Pada perhitungan koefisien determinasi diketahui pengaruh tata ruang perpustakaan sekolah sebesar 27,9%. Sedangkan hasil regresi linear sederhana tentang Tata Ruang Perpustakaan (X) berpengaruh positif terhadap Minat Baca Peserta Didik (Y). Sehingga persamaan regresinya adalah $Y = 9,142 + 1,815 X$.

Conclusion: Pengaruh tata ruang perpustakaan sekolah terhadap minat baca peserta didik di MAN 16 Jakarta menunjukkan hasil yang bersifat positif.

Kata kunci: Perpustakaan sekolah; tata ruang perpustakaan; minat baca

Introduction

Interest in reading for students is a challenging thing for schools to do. Various methods have been taken, starting from support from school principals, education staff, and librarians, developing curriculum and teaching methods, and motivating students to support successful student achievement (Shintia et al., 2021). Interest in reading is a feeling of interest in the activity of meaningful interpretation of written language (reading), which is indicated by a desire, a tendency to pay attention to this activity without being ordered or done consciously, followed by pleasure and effort. A person with a strong interest in reading will manifest in his willingness to obtain reading material and then read it with his awareness to obtain the correct meaning, leading to measurable understanding (Wirahyuni, 2017). Interest in reading can be developed in the immediate environment, namely the family, school, and social environment. In the school environment, the presence of the library layout influences students' visitation ability to carry out activities in the library.

An attractive, comfortable, and neat library layout creates a beautiful feel in the school library space that attracts students to visit the school library, increasing students' interest in reading. Rifauddin & Halida (2018) stated that today's society needs innovation and revitalization, changing concepts and new interior designs in libraries. The layout of the school library greatly influences the atmosphere and comfort of activities in the library. In arranging spatial planning, it is necessary to pay attention to the zoning and circulation of activities so that the arrangement between areas is neat and orderly, the flow of activities in the space is smooth, and there are no obstacles (Iztihana & Arfa, 2020). The layout of the school library is one of the factors that influences students' interest in reading. Regarding spatial planning, there is an exciting thing that has recently come to the attention of researchers: the role of libraries in supporting welfare and contributing to maintaining the mental health of students and staff. This support can be seen in creating a new type of space where students can relieve stress and relax, be enthusiastic, study more comfortably, and bring natural light into the study area. Even in the library, there is a digital free space without telephones and technology (Hughes et al., 2015). Long before, Freeman, in his writings, stated that libraries should redesign the library space to become an academic community space or what is known as psychosocial. Psychosocial means that when students come to the library, they will feel united as a large community gathering, becoming part of the distribution of the richness of scientific traditions and an inspiration for everyone (Geoffrey T. Freeman, 2005).

Currently, of the 34 provinces in Indonesia, nine provinces (26%) are in the medium literacy activity category, 24 provinces (71%) are in the low category, and one province (3%) is in the deficient category. This means that most provinces have a low level of literacy activity, and only a few are included in a high or very high level of literacy activity. 6 With Indonesia's literacy situation far below other countries, education in Indonesia is also lagging. The latest innovations and supporting programs are still very much needed to increase literacy activities from the state of literacy activities in Indonesia. This can be resolved if the government, through the education sector, collaborates and focuses students on adding reading material to the learning system in the curriculum. With this innovation, the number of literacy activities in Indonesia can increase, and students will have an excellent impact because they are used to reading and increasing their knowledge outside of the curriculum or teaching material books provided.

With the belief that libraries can do more for the comfort of students in searching for information sources in library rooms, the National Library, through the national library management guidelines, stipulates that the standardization of the size of the library building/room is determined based on study groups. The school library space must be at least $0.4m^2 \times$ the number of students. If there are 3 to 6 study groups, then the area of the library building is at least $72m^2$, and if there are more than that, for example, 7 to 12 study groups, then the area is at least $144m^2$, and so on (Perpustakaan Nasional., 2015).

This research analyzes the influence of school library layout on students' reading interests. This research will likely be an input for schools in developing library innovation in designing library layouts, especially in increasing students' reading interest.

Method

The approach to this research is quantitative. Sugiono (2018) in his book explains that quantitative research is a research method that is based on the philosophy of positivism, meaning that this research views symptoms/reality/phenomena as something that can be classified as relatively fixed, concrete, observable, measurable, and the relationship between symptoms is causal—variable X (Library Layout) with variable Y (Reading Interest). The method used is a survey. The research focuses on MAN 16 Jakarta, which will be carried out from October 2022 to June 2023.

In this research, the target population was all class X students at MAN 16 Jakarta, totaling 216 students. Sampling uses the Slovin formula, calculated with a margin of error of 10% so that the sample results will be taken from 216 populations to 68.3554304 or 68 respondents. Data was collected through questionnaires and documentation and supported by various reference sources related to the research theme. The data analysis technique used was simple linear regression and coefficient of determination as validation in measurements related to the influence of school library layout on students' reading interest at MAN 16 Jakarta.

Result and Discussion

Based on the observation results, you can see a picture of the layout of the MAN 16 library room, which is presented in the picture below:

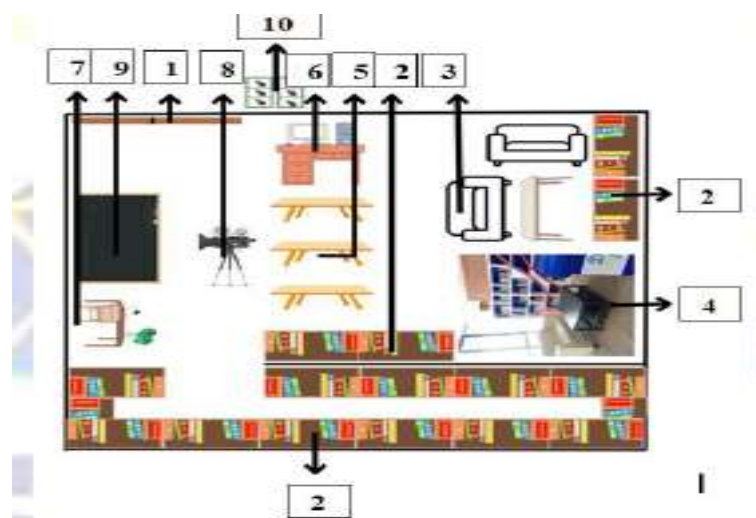


Figure 1. Results processed by researchers, reading room layout at Bank Indonesia (BI) Corner, 2023

From the image above regarding the layout of the library space, you can see the location of inventory items or equipment owned by the MAN 16 Jakarta library. The following are the areas and facilities of the MAN 16 Jakarta library with information, namely 1.) exit/entrance of the MAN 16 Jakarta library, 2.) book storage shelves/collections of the MAN 16 Jakarta library, 3.) reading room, 4.) BI room Corner, 5.) lesehan reading room, 6.) MAN 16 Jakarta library staff room, 7.) table/teacher room for students in the library room, 8.) projector/LCD, 9.) whiteboard, and 10.) shoe storage rack. Then, the MAN 16 library has a room that provides a particular area for users of the MAN 16 Jakarta library. Like the picture below:



Figure 2. Reading Room Layout at Bank Indonesia (BI) Corner, 2023

The image above is the layout of the reading room area provided by the MAN 16 Jakarta Library for library visitors. Library visitors can read and discuss in this area comfortably and focused. Then, apart from the reading room area, which is presented in the picture above, the MAN 16 Jakarta library also provides a cross-legged reading room area. The cross-legged reading room area of the MAN 16 Jakarta library can be seen in the picture below:



Figure 3. Reading room layout in MAN 16 Jakarta Library, 2023

The picture above shows the cross-legged reading room area provided by the MAN 16 Jakarta library for library visitors. Library visitors can carry out various activities in the Lesehan reading room area, such as doing group work, reading, and doing school assignments in the Lesehan reading room at the MAN 16 Jakarta library.

1. Simple Linear Regression Test

Based on the results of the analysis of a simple linear regression test or test of the relationship between variables using the SPSS V.21 application via the One-Way Anova Test, the results in the Table below are obtained:

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	9.142	19.303		.474	.637
Tata Ruang Perpustakaan	1.815	.295	.610	6.158	.000

a. Dependent variable: Reading Interest

The output results of Table 4.6 Simple Linear Regression Test Results can be seen from the regression equation through the simple linear regression formula: $Y' = a + bX$. So from the data obtained, it can be seen that $Y' = a + bX$ with an explanation as follows in the Table below:

Table 1
 Descriptive Simple Linear Regression Test Results

No	Formula Explanation	Information
1	Y	Student Reading Interest Variables
2	X	Library Spatial Variables
3	A	Constant number of unstandardized coefficients. From the output above, the value is 9,142. This can be interpreted if the Library Spatial Plan is 9,142

4	B	Regression coefficient numbers. The value is 1.815. This figure means that for every 1% increase in Library Spatial Planning (X), Students' Reading Interest (Y) will increase by 1.815.
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Based on the explanation in the Table above, the regression coefficient value is positive (+), so it can be said that Library Spatial Planning (X) has a positive influence on Students' Reading Interest (Y). So the regression equation is $Y = 9.142 + 1.815X$

1. Partial Test (t-Test)

The partial test (t) was carried out to determine whether the Library Spatial Planning variable had a significant influence. The significance level used is 0.05: $2 = 0.025$ with degrees of freedom (df) = n-2, namely $df = 68-2 = 66$, then the table value is 0.2378. Based on the output results in simple linear regression, the partial influence of variables can be seen as follows:

- The count value is obtained from the output results of the Simple Linear Regression Test Results of 6.158 through the test criteria; if $count < table$, then H_0 is accepted, and $Tcount > table$, then H_0 is rejected. So, $count (6.158) > table (0.2378)$, then H_0 is rejected.
- The significance value obtained from the output results in Simple Linear Regression Test Results is 0.00 through the test criteria; if $sig > \alpha (0.05)$, then H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected, and if $sig < \alpha (0.05)$, then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. So, the sig value is $0.000 < 0.05$. So, it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted.
- Based on the test results, it can be stated that the library spatial variable significantly affects students' reading interest.

2. Coefficient of Determination Test (R²)

Based on the results of the analysis of the Coefficient of Determination test using the SPSS V.21 application, the following results were obtained in the Table below:

Table 2
Coefficient of Determination Test Results

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.528 ^a	.279	.268	16.456

a. Predictors: (Constant), Lay out library

The Table above model summary of the regression test explains the magnitude of the correlation/relationship (R) value, which is 0.528. From this output, a coefficient of determination (R Square) of 0.279 is obtained, which means that the independent variable (Reading Interest) can explain the dependent variable (Spatial Planning) by 27.9%.

3. Discussion Of Research Results

The discussion of the results of this research is intended to provide an overview, clarity, and understanding of the research results. Based on the results of research and calculations of data obtained from the field, it is stated that there is an influence between the School Library Spatial Planning and Students' Reading Interest at MAN 16 Jakarta.

A simple linear regression test was carried out to determine the influence between the School Library Spatial Planning variable (X) and the Student Reading Interest variable (Y), whether positive or negative. From the research results, the regression coefficient obtained a value of 1.815, which shows that the regression coefficient value is positive (+). Thus, the influence of library layout (X) positively affects students' reading interests (Y). So the regression equation is $Y = 9.142 + 1.815X$.

Then, it can be seen in statistical testing (t-test) that the result of the Tcount value is 6.158, and the Table is 0.2378, with a significance of 0.000. With the test criteria, if $T_{count} > T_{table}$ and significance $< \alpha$ (0.05), H_0 is rejected. So, there is a significant influence between the School Library Spatial Planning and Students' Reading Interest at MAN 16 Jakarta.

Furthermore, based on the determination test, it was found that the coefficient of determination (R square) was 0.279. The R square value of 0.279 comes from squaring the correlation coefficient value or R^2 , namely $0.528 \times 0.528 = 0.279$ or equal to 27.9%. This figure means that the variable (X) School Library Spatial Planning influences the variable (Y) Students' Reading Interest by 27.9%, with 72.1% influenced by other variables not studied. It can be concluded that in the determination test that has been carried out, the value of the figure that appears is 27.9%; this figure means that the School Library Spatial Variable has a minor influence on the Reading Interest of Students at MAN 16 Jakarta, while the figure of 72.1% is other factors that researchers did not examine.

Conclusion

This research concludes that the influence of school library layout on students' reading interest at MAN 16 Jakarta shows positive results. This is proven by a significance value of 0.00, which means it is smaller than the alpha value. Thus, the results conclude that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. In the coefficient of determination results, a value of 0.279 was obtained. This value is interpreted as the influence of the school library layout on students' reading interest at MAN 16 Jakarta of 0.279 or 27.9%. Meanwhile, the remaining 72.1% was influenced by other factors that the author did not examine.

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