The Influence of Literacy Culture on Reading Interest of Elementary School Students

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Abstract. The quality of Indonesian society is significantly impacted by the current low reading interest among students since they are unable to keep up with global scientific and informational changes, which in turn influences how backward the Indonesian people are. Reading and writing well, enhancing knowledge and abilities, applying critical thinking to problem-solving, and communicating clearly are all aspects of literacy that help people reach their potential and participate in society. The School Literacy Movement is a literacy initiative whose activities are mostly carried out in schools with the help of students, teachers, education professionals, and parents through promoting strong literacy habits and a culture there.

Keywords: Reading · Literacy · Reading Interest

1 Introduction

The ability to establish a respectable character and civilization via education is crucial for the development of human life and the upbringing of a nation. The Law on the National Education System (Sisdiknas) No. 20 of 2003 states in Article 4 paragraphs 3 to 5 that education is regarded as a lifetime process of civilizing and empowering learners. Setting an example, strengthening the will, and encouraging student creativity all contribute to a successful education. All citizens must cultivate a culture of reading, writing, and math in order to receive an education. According to the law, the government promotes reading by creating the School Literacy Movement and issuing Minister of Education and Culture Regulation (Permendikbud) Number 23 of 2015 about the Development of Noble Character for Students (GLS).

One of the most crucial components of literacy in daily life is reading. A country will advance more than one with low literacy mastery if it has a high level of literacy. In comparison to other countries, Indonesians still have a comparatively low level of literacy. The Indonesian population's reading interest in 2012 was at an index of 0.001. Accordingly, there is just one Indonesian who has a strong interest in reading out of every 1000 people in that country [1].The Organization for the Development of Economic Cooperation (OECD) found that in 2009, out of 52 nations in East Asia, Indonesians had the lowest level of reading culture [1]. Additionally, data from Central Connecticut State

University's World's Most Literate Nations indicates that Indonesia's literacy level is at position 60 out of 61 nations [1]. Indonesian students finished 64th out of 65 participating countries in the reading comprehension portion of the 2012 PISA (Program for Student Assessment) test, which was administered by OECD member nations.. The findings of this study indicate that Indonesians still have a relatively low level of literacy proficiency, particularly in reading. Whereas reading comprehension is a crucial ability in education. As a result of this situation, the government launched the School Literacy Movement, an initiative to promote literacy in schools, under the Ministry of Education and Culture (GLS). The movement includes "a 15-min activity of reading non-lesson books before learning time starts" as one of its activities.This activity is used to increase student interest in reading and their reading proficiency, which will help them grasp their subject matter more effectively.

To pique students' interest in reading. The ability to comprehend and use reading and writing is known as literacy, which is a culture [2]. The ability or capacity to read and write is typically referred to as literacy. Reading interest encourages comprehension of the reading text's content and words in full [3] According to Marksheffel, reading is a purposeful and complex action that takes the form of a thinking process made up of several ideas that all work together to interpret the meaning of a written exposition as a whole. In this instance, reading-related activities result in learning from observable letter or picture symbols, problem-solving, and symbol interpretation activities, among other things. Indonesia was ranked 60th out of 61 nations in terms of reading interest, according to UNESCO statistics from a study by Central Connecticut State University titled "World's Most Literate Nations Ranked" conducted in March 2016. According to UNESCO, Indonesia's reading interest index has barely reached 0.001, meaning that out of every 1000 residents, only one is interested in reading. [4] claims that making time to read and selecting quality reading are two elements that affect readers' interests. Family and the environment outside the family, which are crucial in fostering one's interest in speaking, are among the elements that affect children's interest in reading, according to [5]. [6] indicates that a number of factors, such as the high cost of books and the lack of library resources, contribute to the low interest in reading. Schools must therefore be able to provide a variety of resources that might spur kids' interest in reading, particularly by making use of the school library. Ineffective school library facilities, expensive book costs that burden students, an unsupportive learning atmosphere, and negative effects of technology advancements, namely gadgets, are other issues that contribute to kids' low interest in reading.

The adverse effects of the development of gadget technology can lessen interpersonal engagement, direct communication, and togetherness. Students are less interested in reading books and more interested in playing online games on devices. This may contribute to students' lack of reading interest. Schools can create and use a reading corner, also known as a classroom library, as part of the School Literacy Movement program, which is a policy of the Ministry of Education and Culture. This will help students become more interested in reading. According to the Ministry of Education and Culture (2016), the reading corner's main goals are to expose students to a variety of reading materials that can be utilized as media, educational tools, and leisure reading. The reading nook is an additional effort to make the library more accessible to pupils.

In order to best support the achievement of the learning process, the reading nook is utilized. The reading area is available for students to utilize to expand their knowledge. The lack of time for students to read books in the library and the space constraints in the school library, in accordance with the author's observations during the internship activities in elementary schools, are the main causes of students' poor interest in reading and visiting the school library. During breaks, pupils would rather stay in class and play with their classmates than go to the school library and study books. Reading exercises for 15 min prior to class time help promote literacy culture in schools. Once they have finished their assignments, students can use their downtime to read books in the reading nook with other students. Reading nooks can be used to provide storybooks, periodicals, newspapers, encyclopedias, and other materials in addition to textbooks. In order to promote students' interest in reading through the School Literacy Movement program, which is expected that students can have a passion for reading, the study's objectives were to ascertain the ability and reading skills of kids who are still relatively low in proficiency.

2 Method

The approach employed in this article is descriptive qualitative, which is based on the study's goals of learning more about each stage's specific process and learning more about how much children are interested in reading. The most crucial component of research is data collecting because the goal of research is to collect data that can be used to create articles. The author used observation as a method of data collection. Data processing procedures used in this observation will result in qualitative data from teachers' and students' action research projects [7].

3 Result and Discussion

According to the study's findings, there were a number of challenges encountered during the implementation of the School Literacy Movement program. In particular, it proved challenging to encourage students to read independently of classroom instruction when implementing literacy activities. The absence of science literature and books about the world's flora and fauna is the second issue. Third, it is challenging to comprehend the students' reading proficiency. Fourth, schools don't have enough cleaning workers, so students who were on duty that day had to clean the classrooms and couldn't read for 15 min [8]. The four primary areas of reading literacy research are: (1) reading skills and abilities; (2) reading implementation and training; (3) the reading process; and (4) the text in the book being read [9]. The following are examples of effective classroom literacy strategies: Depending on the stage of pupil development, literacy development changes. 2. It will be simpler for schools to select learning tactics that meet students' needs if they are aware of their developmental stages. 3. Every student has a varied set of needs, thus an effective literacy program must be balanced. As a result, the books read must be appropriate for the level of education pursued. The teacher is in charge of the literacy curriculum in schools since language, particularly reading and writing, is a necessary component of all learning. Then, all teachers must receive professional

instruction in literacy. Reading and writing exercises can be carried out whenever and wherever [10]. How to improve The following tasks can be used to primarily test an Indonesian person's reading ability: Education quality and equity in order to raise literacy rates. 2.It is necessary to improve all facilities and human resources to ensure that no area is overlooked. 3. Offering libraries in the areas as a place to improve reading abilities; programming activities to increase book introduction and reading interest in both schools and the general public. 4. Publishers need to improve and produce lots of good books. 5. Encourage the community to collaborate with the government and all parties to promote reading in the community [11]. The following suggestions can be used to increase Indonesian pupils' enthusiasm in reading: 1. Children have read since they were young 2. There are books available for reading that can pique children's interest 3. There is a good reading environment 4. The reading learning model is made more varied and interesting [12].

The urge or propensity of the heart or passion to read is known as reading interest. This definition is consistent with Darmono's assertion that reading interest is a mental propensity that motivates reading. Each person's interest in reading develops from inside, thus awareness is necessary to strengthen that interest. The reading habits of a nation's citizens have a significant impact on that nation's development. Indonesia's interest in reading is still very low when compared to other nations [13]. While reading culture is a practice or mindset that is continuously practiced in reading. Individuals who are.

People that practice reading culture spend some of their free time reading. This reading culture will help to raise the standard of education [14]. There are difficulties in encouraging kids to embrace reading through the School Literacy Movement because of variations in their cultural, social, and educational backgrounds [15]. Students can identify and distinguish the different sorts of texts they read through reading, and they can relate what they read to their own experiences [16]. Students' comprehension of the content through reading Readings literacy research focuses on four main areas: reading skills and abilities, reading implementation and training, reading process, and content in the book being read [9]. Effective classroom literacy practices include the following: The growth of literacy varies according to the stage of a student's development. 2. If schools are aware of the developmental stages of their students, it will be easier for them to choose teaching strategies that meet the needs of the students. 3. Because each student has a unique set of needs, a successful literacy program must be well-balanced. The level of interest in reading has a significant impact on the quality of a reading. Reading interest must be encouraged by parents and teachers in order to develop in line with students' developmental needs [17]. Several variables, including internal and environmental factors, can contribute to students' low reading interest. The inability and poor reading habits of kids are internal issues that contribute to their lack of interest in reading. While the influence of increasingly sophisticated technology and an atmosphere at school and in the home that is less supportive of adolescents' reading skills are external causes [18] People's interest in reading books has changed as a result of the rapid advancement of technology. This is quite alarming since it will make it difficult for the country to compete with other nations that have more qualified people resources with the capacity to grow knowledge if this low interest in reading spreads to the younger generation, who will be the nation's successors [19]. Therefore, students' interest in

reading needs to be fostered, directed, fostered, guided, and developed from an early age so that students are able to become students who have good reading skills P [20]. The School Literacy Movement is an activity created by the government to raise the spirit of literacy in schools, especially schools in villages. However, there can be challenges that schools must overcome, specifically finance challenges. Schools have had to restrict the infrastructure and facilities used for this program due to a lack of funding. For the School Literacy Movement program to be successful, the school is crucial in helping students improve their literacy [21]. Schools bear a heavy burden in the area of literacy.

Schools, especially for students, have a big role to play in the literacy movement. Schools must be equipped to help children develop a positive literacy culture [22] reading characters in accordance with their developmental needs [23]. Because reading offers many advantages and is a challenging activity, the instructor must pay close attention to the pupils' ability to read [24]. Parents' participation in this program is also crucial since it helps schools better understand students' personalities and determines the best ways to implement school literacy initiatives. Instilling a love of reading in children at a young age is largely the responsibility of the parents. But not all parents are aware of the best practices for inspiring a love of reading in their kids [25]. The School Literacy Movement covers three areas: (1) the physical environment of the school, which consists of buildings and infrastructure as well as resources for supporting literacy; (2) the social and affective environment, which is a way for the school community to support students; and (3) the academic environment, which consists of a literacy program that fosters students' growing interest in reading [26]. The School Literacy Movement's stages include fostering a love of reading through 15 min of non-lesson reading, enhancing students' literacy abilities, and teaching them effective reading techniques across all subject areas [27]. It is anticipated that the literacy initiative at this school would inspire children to read more and deepen their interest in reading [28].

4   Conclusion

The lack of student interest in reading is a significant issue nowadays, as can be seen from the description above, so creating a literacy culture in schools is one of the efforts made. The School Literacy Movement is a literacy initiative whose activities are mostly carried out in schools with the help of students, teachers, education professionals, and parents through promoting strong literacy habits and a culture there.

The School Literacy Movement seeks to develop literate school citizens in literacy, numeracy, science, digital, finance, culture, and citizenship. It also aims to transform schools into learning environments with a literacy culture. The primary and secondary education systems are the focus of the School Literacy Movement's implementation. It is envisaged that this research would contribute to raising students' motivation to learn.

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