



Community Empowerment Through Library Waste To Increase Reading Interest In Muntang Village Purbalingga Regency

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Abstract. Reading is the main thing in education which plays an important role in human life because by reading someone will have broad knowledge. The purpose of this study was to determine the implementation of community empowerment through the Pustaka Waste program and the supporting and inhibiting factors of holding community empowerment carried out by Pustaka Waste in increasing reading interest in Muntang Village. This study uses a qualitative method. Data collection techniques using interviews, and observation. The results showed that: 1) Community empowerment carried out in Muntang Village through the Pustaka Waste program was carried out by providing knowledge and skills through services such as mobile library services, free computer and internet access, collection of books, and training such as dance training, batik training as well as computer and digital skill training. The program was formed to empower the entire community of Muntang Village. 2) Factors supporting the implementation of empowerment are positive community responses, adequate facilities and infrastructure, and cooperation from village external parties. The inhibiting factors for the implementation of empowerment are the availability of time, human resources, and funding.

Keyword : empowerment, internal library, reading

1. INTRODUCTION

Reading has an important role in human life because through reading someone can have a wider knowledge. In Islam, the first main task asked by Allah to Prophet Muhammad is surah *Al-'Alaq* which is an order to read because reading can be the main key to the opening of knowledge. Besides, reading can be really important to support the purpose of education [4].

According to Ki Hajar Dewantara [9] education is an effort to guide all the existing power of nature in a child as an individual or as a citizen in order to reach safety and happiness as high as possible. Therefore, through education, the quality of human resources can be increased. Based on Law Number 20 on the National Education System, Chapter III, Article 4, Paragraph 5" education is held by improving the culture of reading, writing, and counting for all the citizens." The reading activity stimulates curiosity, which in turn nurtures and enhances an individual's interest in reading. Indonesia has a constitutional mandate relating to increasing knowledge in order to increase public interest in reading. As stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, in the fourth paragraph, explained that the state's obligation is to make the nation's life more intelligent. In 2007, the government enacted Law Number 43 of 2007 concerning libraries, addressing various aspects related to the utilization of library facilities and services to enhance public interest in reading.

Referring to Law Number 43 of 2007 Article 28 Paragraph 1 Law Number 43 of 2007 concerning libraries, it is explained that the cultivation of a love of reading is done through the community, educational units, and families. Then in Article 49, it is stated that the central government, regional governments, and the community provide encouragement for the growth of Community Reading Parks as a supporter of the cultivation of a love of reading.

One of the areas in the Purbalingga also has facts about reading interest that are the same as the facts in Indonesia in general. Most of the Purbalingga people do not yet have awareness of the importance of reading, as evidenced by from 2015 to 2016 around 6000 residents cannot read and write. Based on the average, most are elderly who are illiterate. Reading has not become a habit for the people of Purbalingga Regency as they are still preoccupied with work.

The impact of low interest in reading is the lack of public insight and the lack of creativity [3]. The low interest in reading occurs because there is no habit from an early age, the uneven distribution of educational facilities, the quality of educational facilities, and people's busyness at work [1]. Thus, reading interest must be fostered as early as possible so that it is easier to make it a daily habit. If reading has become a habit, then there will be a reading culture. The government of the Ministry of Education and

Culture (Kemendikbud) has encouraged the creation of Three community reading parks in Indonesia. Three community reading parks are institutions or facilities for cultivating a hobby for people who read and provide services in the field of reading materials such as books, newspapers, magazines, tabloids, and multimedia materials accompanied by a room to do literacy activities, including book reviews, discussions, and reading.

In fact, literacy mastery plays an important role in the learning process because it is a community need. Literacy in general is actually a community empowerment program. The community empowerment in question is an effort to give trust and authority to each individual in an organization, as well as provide encouragement to the community to continue to work and be creative so that they can complete tasks well [11]. This empowerment concept refers more to the concern of an individual, community, or institution in reducing ignorance, unemployment, poverty, and community backwardness.

One of the effective forms of community empowerment is the establishment of a library. The awareness of the importance of information makes people care about reading interests by trying to create alternative facilities so that people can easily reach the library. Until now, there have been many unique libraries managed by institutions built by the citizens such as foundations, self-help, Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), or community-based organizations as a form of concern in growing a culture of literacy in Indonesia.

Examples of community empowerment activities to increase literacy have been carried out by the community through the Library Limbah Pustaka located in Muntang Village, Purbalingga Regency. This library was founded by Raden Roro Hendarti, a village official, who was inspired by her observation of the local community's lack of awareness regarding the importance of both environmental cleanliness and the habit of reading. This is proven by the activities of the community that they only do work and children are still busy with their playing activities. The people of Muntang Village, especially school-age children, tend to prefer playing rather than going to the library, especially for rural communities. This is because their parents also do not direct them to visit the library because they are too busy with their work. Their busyness is what makes the village community not have time to come and visit and use the library that has been provided at the Muntang Village Hall Reading Corner. They also prefer to take their children to their place of work. Especially for children in Muntang Village who do not have activities. The lack of interest in reading in school-age children causes a lack of ability in terms of mastery of knowledge so that creativity cannot develop.

Therefore, Perpustakaan Limbah Pustaka is able to become a place to increase the community's interest in reading as a potential development that can be utilized. With interesting reading facilities and a variety of books provided, they can be read by the people of Muntang Village. So people, especially school-age children aged 7-15 years, are more skilled in creating new things that can be utilized in everyday life.

2. METHODS

The study uses a qualitative method, with research located in Dusun II, Muntang Village, Kemangkong District, Purbalingga Regency. The focus of this research is: 1) Implementing community empowerment through the Limbah Pustaka program in increasing the reading interest of the Muntang Village people; 2) supporting and inhibiting factors for the implementation of community empowerment done by Limbah Pustaka in increasing reading interest in Muntang Village. The data collection techniques used were interviews, observation, and documentation. Data validity testing used source triangulation techniques. Data were analyzed through the stages of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions [1984].

3. RESEARCH RESULT

1. Limbah Pustaka

Limbah Pustaka is a part of the library in Muntang Village that has made it easier for the community to borrow book collections since 2007. The activities done focus on the entire community who are still not

aware of the importance of reading books, because there are reading materials in the village library, but no one wants to come to read. It is very unfortunate if it is not utilized and developed. Therefore, the library in the Village can be used properly, Raden Roro Hendarti is implementing empowerment efforts.

In order for the community empowerment process to run smoothly, it is necessary to choose a strategy that is in accordance with the conditions in the community environment. The implementation of empowerment in Muntang Village is carried out through Perpustakaan Limbah Pustaka. The empowerment activities in question are to serve the community so that their needs are met, which is related to recreation, education, information, and knowledge for all levels of society in Muntang Village, especially school-age children aged 7-15 years old. The activity is then packaged by combining concern for literacy and the environment through a mobile library that visits a rural settlement to help the people find new information, and read the book collections that have been provided.

Empowerment strategy has three levels or empowerment mantras, that are micro level, mezzo level, and macro level [7]. In the micro dimension, empowerment is carried out on clients individually. While in the mezzo dimension, empowerment is carried out on a group of people where the group of people is used as a medium of intervention in order to motivate so that it can improve social functioning of a group of individuals who are gathered and can play a good role according to their duties and functions. Finally, the macro dimension views clients as parties who have the potential to understand the conditions they face and can overcome the problems they face. The strategy chosen in implementing community empowerment in Muntang Village uses the mezzo level strategy. The mezzo level strategy is done in the community by using groups as an intervention media. In line with this theory, Raden Roro Hendarti provides guidance, education, training, for people to create a group through a community organization by establishing Limbah Perpustakaan, through Limbah Perpustakaan people can improve their quality by learning together. Soetomo (2008: 10) explained that in implementing the empowerment, several strategies were employed, including:

- a. Possibility: This involves creating a climate or atmosphere that allows the potential of poor people to develop optimally. Empowerment must be able to innovate to create better community conditions by trying to develop the potential that the community has. In Muntang Village, several innovations have also been made to foster the people's enthusiasm for learning, for example:
 - 1) The Waste Library Library is made more dynamic and flexible,
 - 2) The use of 3-wheeled motorized vehicles that function to transport reading materials as well as to transport garbage, and
 - 3) Complementing reading materials with new readings.
- b. Strengthening: This strategy focuses on the abilities and knowledge of poor people so that their needs are met and their problems are solved. This means that empowerment can be done by providing knowledge and skills to the community. In this case, Limbah Pustaka management provides knowledge and skills training which is carried out at least 2 times a year at the Perpustakaan Limbah Pustaka. People are given activities that can increase interest in reading and given training. This aims to increase children's intelligence so that quality improvements can be guaranteed.
- c. Protection: This means providing protection to the community, especially weak groups, so that oppression from strong groups does not occur, avoiding unbalanced (especially unhealthy) competition between the weak and the strong. Empowerment must be directed at eliminating all types of discrimination and domination that do not benefit the common people. For example, Raden Roro Hendarti provides a Limbah Pustaka facility that is used by the entire community, in addition, mentoring is also carried out by Limbah Pustaka administrators so that they can monitor the development of the library users and find out the obstacles experienced by the library users.
- d. Support: This involves offering support and guidance so that poor people can be done their duties and roles for the life they have. Empowerment must be able to provide support and encouragement to small communities so that they are not further marginalized and are able to meet their basic needs. An example of assistance from various parties for Limbah Pustaka library so that children are helped in getting reading materials.
- e. Maintenance: This strategy focuses on maintaining a conducive situation so that there is a balanced

distribution of power in various groups in society. Empowerment must be able to guarantee harmony and balance that allows everyone to have the opportunity to try. An example in developing Limbah Pustaka children have the opportunity to learn and develop business through training that has been provided.

People are given knowledge and training that aims to make the community more empowered and independent. An empowered and independent community can help the government in efforts to encourage and educate all levels of society in the context of lifelong education. Meanwhile, the concept of community empowerment according to Prijono and Pranarka makes humans the subject of everything they want. The principle of community empowerment is based on the needs of the community and existing regulations with full values and norms that apply in the community so that it can mobilize community participation to be empowered [5]. Explained that humans are subjects of themselves. In the empowerment process, that is providing the ability for the community to be more empowered, motivating or encouraging someone to have empowerment or ability as a determinant of choices for the life they live. Muntang Village is an underdeveloped village, with low per capita income, and many people living with economic limitations. With these social and economic conditions, books are certainly not thought of as being bought by the community as reading to gain knowledge. Therefore, empowering the community in Muntang Village is part of an effort to improve the community's reading culture as part of independent learning activities so that a community is created that loves to learn which has an impact on improving the quality of human resources.

The empowerment activities-can provide changes to the children of Muntang Village. Reading interest can be overcome if the community has the ability to change and develop. By making it easier for the community to gain access to reading materials and bringing children closer to books, they can develop independently in order to be able to overcome the problems faced including the problem of low interest in reading due to economic limitations.

People empowerment in Muntang Village aims to increase interest in reading so that the community has broad knowledge, skills, and insights. The goal to be achieved from empowerment is to form independent individuals and communities [10]. This independence includes independence in acting, thinking, and controlling what is done. This is in accordance with the independence that has been successfully built through literacy activities at Limbah Pustaka, for example when children get assignments from school, they can find the learning resources in Perpustakaan Limbah Pustaka without having to ask their parents to buy books.

People empowerment in Muntang Village aims to increase interest in reading through environmental conservation efforts that will later be returned to the community through the Perpustakaan Limbah Pustaka. Empowerment activities through this library are in accordance with the objectives of empowerment.

The implementation of this improvement requires a continuous cycle in order to achieve the expected goals. Empowerment is a dynamic, sustainable activity, synergistically encouraging the involvement of all potentials that are owned in an evolutionary manner, through the participation of all potentials [14]. Through this step, it is possible to form a pluralistic civil society, having balanced rights and obligations, and respecting each other with no one feeling foreign to the community. Therefore, planning is needed so that empowerment is in accordance with the goals to be achieved. The community empowerment done through Limbah Pustaka is carried out through several stages.

The Delivery Team in Mardikanto stated the stages of community empowerment activities which start from the location selection process to community independence. In detailed, each stage is includes [12]:

a. Location Selection

The selection of location is necessary in order to obtain the right place that is used as a target in the implementation of empowerment through Perpustakaan Limbah Pustaka. This stage aims to obtain a picture of the related conditions of the environment and society, so that it can be used as a basis for developing program implementation. The Delivery Team in Mardikanto explains that determining criteria is important so that the selection of the location is carried out properly, therefore the goals of community empowerment can be achieved in line with expectations. In this case, the research obtained information that

the establishment of Perpustakaan Limbah Pustaka was a transition from Perpustakaan Pelita in Muntang Village Hall. The implementation of Perpustakaan Limbah Pustaka has also been stated in the Decree of the Head of Muntang Village Number 19/VI/2021 about the management of mobile Perpustakaan Limbah Pustaka. So, it can be concluded that after the library was in Raden Roro Hendarti's place, the library experienced changes such as many visitors coming compared to when the library was first established in Muntang Village Hall. Raden Roro Hendarti's house is right to be used as a location determination in the implementation of empowerment.

b. Socialization

The Delivery Team in Mardikanto explains that socialization is an effort to communicate activities to create dialogue with the community. Through socialization, it will help to increase the understanding of the community and related parties about or community empowerment activities that have been planned. Before Perpustakaan Limbah Pustaka activity is implemented, socialization is done as an introduction stage so that the community can find out about the various activities carried out.

Socialization is done to inform the community about the activities so that they understand the organizers and recipients of the program. Perpustakaan Limbah Pustaka as an initial step taken by Raden Roro Hendarti as the head of the library. Socialization is carried out by visiting residents at each house and when the library users come which aims to inform the community about the Limbah Pustaka activities as an initial step in activities to increase people's interest in reading. The materials presented include introducing Perpustakaan Limbah Pustaka, the importance of reading, and the impacts that occur if the community does not get knowledge intake. Therefore, through the socialization of the implementation of Perpustakaan Limbah Pustaka, the community is also involved in running Perpustakaan Limbah Pustaka.

c. Community Empowerment Process

States that empowerment comes from the word *daya* which means "strength", and if translated from English "empowerment is the provision of strength or power for weak groups without strength/power to live independently, especially so that basic needs in life can be met such as health, education, shelter/house, clothing, and food. The first empowerment process was done by Limbah Pustaka by forming a management. Limbah Pustaka Management consists of library patrons, the head of the library, the procurement section, the environmental management section, and the library service section. The election of the management is done by deliberation. The formation of the management is to facilitate every activity implementation. Then there are no special requirements for those who become the manager of Limbah Pustaka.

Next, the training implementation stage is the most important stage in the community empowerment process. Training is a process of providing abilities and skills for the community that has power. During the training, the number of participants who came was 20-30 people. The resource person for each training activity was not only the head of the library but also filled by various parties or agencies. Then the training place was at Mrs. Raden Roro Hendarti's house. As for the training time, it was not scheduled systematically, but the training target was done at least twice a year.

The activities that have been implemented require evaluation. The association with the community as a place to channel opinions is used as an evaluation in order to improve every activity in the implementation of Perpustakaan Limbah Pustaka. With these evaluations, the management can find out the success of the implementation of empowerment in increasing reading interest in Muntang Village. The implementation of community proves that it is relevant to Sulistiyani (2017: 83) which explains that there are three stages in community empowerment, includes:

- 1) The stage of awareness and behavior formation towards conscious and caring behavior requires self-capacity. Empowerment done by Limbah Pustaka involves the community being active in activities so that the community can have power and develop themselves.
- 2) The stage of transformation of abilities in the form of insight, knowledge, and skills enables people to gain insights and basic skills to take part in development. In improving the quality of the community, Limbah Pustaka provides knowledge provision to increase the community's reading interest with various activities such as mobile libraries, reading and borrowing books, and book delivery. Then provide skills training such as dance training, batik training, and digital skills training. This stage is called the stage of transformation of abilities, that is changes in community abilities from a mindset

that continues to develop, and increased knowledge and skills after training is held by Limbah Pustaka and from various institutions or agencies.

- 3) The stage of increasing intellectual ability, and skill competence to form initiatives and innovative abilities, leading to independence. This independence is marked by the ability of the community to form initiatives to read books at Limbah Pustaka, where more and more people are borrowing books. Then with the development of community skills, they are now more innovative and creative in creating crafts after participating in training. Where initially the community was not able to create various creations before participating in training, now they are able to create businesses.

The results of community empowerment can empower and make communities independent so that they are able to improve their standard of living [13]. Perpustakaan Limbah Pustaka has succeeded in increasing community knowledge. The community has experienced an increase in knowledge because Limbah Pustaka provides reading services for the community, especially children in Muntang Village through available reading sources. With the availability of reading materials and according to what visitors want, of course, it will further support the growth of reading interest. Explaining that the factors that can encourage community interest in reading are the availability of quality, interesting, adequate reading materials, in terms of type, quantity, and quality, which can fulfill community needs [2].

So it can be concluded that community empowerment carried out through Limbah Pustaka is classified as empowering, namely activities carried out are able to increase capacity by strengthening the potential or power possessed by the community. This is shown by the efforts of Raden Roro Hendarti to provide power in the form of strengthening community knowledge and skills through activities that can increase interest in reading and open access for the community to develop themselves.

d. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors

The implementation of community empowerment in Muntang Village through Limbah Pustaka has factors that support and inhibit the process. Based on the research that has been conducted, there are several supporting and inhibiting factors in the implementation of community empowerment in the Muntang Village through the Limbah Pustaka.

1) Supporting factors

The success of Limbah Pustaka cannot be separated from the support of the management and volunteers as well as external parties. The results of the study showed that there were several supporting factors for the implementation of the Perpustakaan Limbah Pustaka, including:

1) Positive Community Response

The enthusiasm and passion of the Muntang Village community arose because there were factors that motivated them to participate in various activities at Limbah Pustaka. The routine training provided allows the Muntang Village community to gain new knowledge, insights, and skills, have new activities and habits that are useful in life, and fill their free time. This makes the community enthusiastic and happy to participate in activities at Limbah Pustaka. Positive community response is an important factor that supports the success of the implementation of empowerment in the Muntang Village community.

2) Adequate Facilities and Infrastructure

The Muntang Village community is facilitated with supporting facilities and infrastructure to increase interest in reading. There are various supporting facilities and infrastructure in the Limbah Pustaka library, including having a decent and comfortable library, and various book collections available. The library is also equipped with various facilities related to information and communication technology such as laptops and computers. In addition, the Limbah Pustaka mobile library is also equipped with various facilities related to education or recreation.

Perpustakaan Limbah Pustaka is equipped with various facilities such as those related to technology and information, computers and laptops are provided, and free wifi access is obtained, as a means of supporting them in seeking information and academic needs in various book collections. The various facilities provided to the community are controlled by the Limbah Pustaka management so that the facilities and infrastructure can be used wisely by the Muntang Village community. These facilities and infrastructure are factors that support the success of empowering the Muntang Village community in Limbah Pustaka.

3) Cooperate with External Parties in the Village

In an effort to grow and develop the reading interest of the people of Muntang Village, Limbah Pustaka collaborates or partners with various institutions or agencies that are built outside the village government. This good cooperation is what then produces programs that support the growth and development of the Muntang Village community so far.

4) Inhibiting Factors

Although the implementation of empowerment in increasing the reading interest of the Muntang Village community can be said to be successful, there are several things that hinder the implementation of the activities carried out. Some of these inhibiting factors include:

5) Time Availability

The inhibiting factor for increasing interest in reading is the economic factor because people still tend to be oriented towards economic activities compared to learning activities. The people of Muntang Village have difficulty in dividing their time between activities at Limbah Pustaka, helping their parents with their work and playing so that when there are gatherings or training activities held by the Limbah Pustaka management, the schedule often changes due to clashing with the activities of the Muntang Village community. Human Resources

Limbah Pustaka still lacks management staff to manage the library. The management staff at Limbah Pustaka is still small because it is still managed based on volunteers. This makes the activities at Limbah Pustaka experience obstacles because the ability of the existing management staff is not enough to carry out routine activities at Limbah Pustaka. The lack of management staff will cause library activities not to be carried out properly. Management staff are very much needed to carry out routine community empowerment activities in Muntang Village

6) Funding

In order to maintain existence, various supporting factors are needed that can help smooth the activities. Lack of support from the village government is an obstacle to developing this library. The lack of support is in the form of funding from the village government. Funding is the main supporting factor in carrying out every activity in Limbah Pustaka because until now funding comes from regular donors, namely the personal funds of Limbah Pustaka administrators and from savings from selling garbage.

4. CONCLUSION

Community empowerment through the Limbah Pustaka library was implemented by Raden Roro Hendarti. The empowerment activities are implemented by providing activities to the community in order to meet the needs related to knowledge, information, education, and recreation for all levels of society in Muntang Village. The implementation of Empowerment through the Limbah Pustaka library has been carried out well because it has changed compared to before Limbah Pustaka existed. These changes can be seen from the increasing number of people who come to read and borrow books so that children's mindsets continue to develop and there is an increase in skills after training by Limbah Pustaka. Important factors that support the implementation of community empowerment in Muntang Village are positive community responses, adequate facilities, and infrastructure, and cooperation from external parties to the village. Meanwhile, factors that hinder the implementation of community empowerment are the availability of time, human resources, and funding.

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