



The Role of Kopikuni Library Cafe in Increasing Reading Interest in Medan City: A Theory of Planned Behavior Perspective

Putri Ayu Almaida*, Faisal Riza

State Islamic University of North Sumatra, Indonesia

*Email: putri0601221008@uinsu.ac.id (Corresponding author)

KEYWORDS

Reading Interest
Library Cafe
Theory of Planned Behavior
Perceived Behavioral Control
Kopikuni

ABSTRACT

Reading interest among Indonesians, including in Medan City, remains a challenge even though the National Reading Interest Index rose from 66.77 in 2023 to 72.44 in 2024, still leaving disparities in literacy access across regions. One emerging innovation addressing this issue is the library cafe, which combines cafe and reading space functions in a relaxed atmosphere. This study aims to analyze the role of Kopikuni Library Cafe in increasing reading interest among the people of Medan City through the Theory of Planned Behavior framework. A descriptive qualitative approach was used with eight purposively selected informants, consisting of seven active visitors and one manager. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews and analyzed using the Miles and Huberman interactive model. The results show that Kopikuni's atmosphere and physical facilities (comfortable seating, lighting, air conditioning, Wi-Fi, and power outlets) consistently shaped positive attitudes and perceived behavioral control supporting reading activity among most informants. However, a perception gap was found between the manager and some visitors regarding the completeness of the book collection, which emerged as a barrier to reading interest. Visit frequency also proved to be an unreliable proxy for reading interest, as more frequent visitors did not necessarily read for longer; part of their time was spent browsing the internet through Kopikuni's Wi-Fi and workspace facilities. The study concludes that Kopikuni's role in fostering reading interest is driven more by spatial comfort than by collection availability, so expanding collection variety and developing structured literacy programs are needed to optimize its role as an alternative literacy space in Medan City.

KATA KUNCI

Minat Baca
Perpustakaan Kafe
Theory of Planned Behavior
Perceived Behavioral Control
Kopikuni

ABSTRAK

Minat baca masyarakat Indonesia, termasuk di Kota Medan, masih menjadi tantangan meskipun Tingkat Kegemaran Membaca (TGM) nasional meningkat dari 66,77 pada 2023 menjadi 72,44 pada 2024, namun masih menyisakan ketimpangan akses literasi antarwilayah, terutama di kawasan Timur Indonesia. Salah satu inovasi yang muncul untuk menjawab tantangan ini adalah library cafe, yang memadukan fungsi kafe dan ruang baca dalam suasana yang santai. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis peran Kopikuni Library Cafe dalam meningkatkan minat baca masyarakat Kota Medan melalui kerangka Theory of Planned Behavior. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan delapan informan yang dipilih secara purposive, terdiri atas tujuh pengunjung aktif dan satu pengelola. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara semi-terstruktur dan dianalisis menggunakan model interaktif Miles dan Huberman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa suasana dan fasilitas fisik Kopikuni (kenyamanan tempat duduk, pencahayaan, pendingin ruangan, Wi-Fi, dan stop kontak) secara konsisten membentuk sikap positif serta kontrol perilaku yang mendukung aktivitas membaca pada mayoritas informan.



© the Author(s) 2026

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) <https://doi.org/10.24239/inkunabula.v5i2.5593>

Received 30 June 2026; Received in revised form 30 July 2026; Accepted 31 July 2026

Available online 06 August 2026

Namun, ditemukan kesenjangan persepsi antara pengelola dan sebagian pengunjung terkait kelengkapan koleksi buku, yang menjadi salah satu kendala bagi minat baca. Frekuensi kunjungan juga terbukti bukan proksi yang andal bagi minat baca, karena pengunjung yang lebih sering datang tidak selalu membaca lebih lama; sebagian waktu mereka justru digunakan untuk browsing internet melalui fasilitas Wi-Fi dan ruang kerja Kopikuni. Penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa peran Kopikuni dalam meningkatkan minat baca lebih banyak didorong oleh kenyamanan ruang dibandingkan ketersediaan koleksi, sehingga penambahan variasi koleksi dan program literasi terstruktur diperlukan untuk mengoptimalkan perannya sebagai ruang literasi alternatif di Kota Medan.

How to Cite this Article: Almaida, P. A., & Riza, F. (2026). The Role of Kopikuni Library Cafe in Increasing Reading Interest in Medan City: A Theory of Planned Behavior Perspective. *Inkunabula: Journal of Library Science and Islamic Information*, 5(2), 13-22. <https://doi.org/10.24239/inkunabula.v4i2.5593>

1. Introduction

Indonesia's relatively low reading participation rate compared to other countries has made reading interest a central concern in national literacy development. Research indicates that reading habits still lag behind the rapid growth of digital media consumption (Pramesti & Irwansyah, 2021). Meanwhile, the National Library recorded a National Reading Interest Level (TGM) that rose from 66.77 in 2023 to 72.44 in 2024, a positive achievement that nonetheless leaves unresolved disparities in literacy access across regions, particularly in Eastern Indonesia (Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia, 2025), indicating potential for further literacy improvement if supported by an appropriate environment. At the local level, research on science literacy among primary school students in Medan City found that only about 28% achieved an adequate level of literacy (Hutabarat et al., 2025) suggesting that low reading interest is not solely driven by the availability of reading materials but also by environmental factors such as the comfort of a place, atmosphere, and access to supportive literacy facilities.

In response to this condition, the traditional reading-space model is considered in need of adaptation to the lifestyle of urban young people, one form of which is the combination of library and cafe functions, known as the *library cafe*. This concept offers a cultural and social experience different from conventional libraries, and therefore has the potential to attract visitors who were previously reluctant to visit formal libraries (Aliwijaya, 2023; Tsabatulloh & Wasisto, 2025). Kopikuni Library Cafe in Medan City is one representation of this concept, combining a coffee shop with bookshelves, reading corners, and relaxed activities such as studying and discussion, thereby becoming an alternative space for young professionals, university students, and secondary students seeking a more informal literacy atmosphere.

Previous studies show that the *library cafe* concept has developed as an alternative literacy space in various Indonesian cities. Meilanny and Rahmawati (2023) found that the *literacy cafe* model was able to increase reading interest through a relaxed atmosphere and themed activities, although the study was limited to a school and children's context. Astuti and Wahyuni (2024), in a case study of Café Room 19 Library in Bandung, found that community activities and cafe atmosphere contributed to increased visitor engagement in reading activities, while Lubis and Azhar (2023) confirmed that library cafes in Medan City play a role in supporting a reading culture among young people through improved facilities and supporting literacy activities. Nevertheless, most of these studies remain descriptive-qualitative and have not specifically operationalized reading-behavior indicators such as visit frequency and reading duration, nor examined the possibility of a perception gap between managers and visitors regarding the facilities provided (Aliwijaya, 2023; Safiyya et al., 2024).

Building on this gap, the present study employs the *Theory of Planned Behavior* (TPB) framework to analyze the role of Kopikuni Library Cafe in increasing reading interest among the people of Medan City, examining how attitude toward reading, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control are shaped by the facilities, atmosphere, and book collection available, and how visit frequency and reading duration function as behavioral indicators reflecting intention to read. This

study aims to (1) analyze the role of Kopikuni Library Cafe's physical facilities and atmosphere on visitors' reading attitudes and behavior, and (2) identify the supporting and inhibiting factors affecting the optimization of Kopikuni's role in increasing reading interest among the people of Medan City.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Reading Interest

Reading interest is the tendency or motivation that drives individuals to engage in reading activities voluntarily and continuously, reflecting an inner need to seek texts, understand their content, and derive satisfaction from the activity (Jayanti et al., 2024). Reading itself is understood as an active cognitive process involving simultaneous *decoding* and *comprehension*, rather than merely a passive act of receiving information (Vanguri et al., 2025), and is interactive in nature between the reader and the text, influenced by the reader's experience and social background (Famelia et al., 2022). Research shows that reading interest has a direct effect on the ability to understand texts, so the higher a person's reading interest, the greater the likelihood of achieving deep comprehension of the text (Rahmawati et al., 2022).

2.2. Library Cafe as an Alternative Literacy Space

Libraries are conventionally understood as institutions that collect, store, and provide access to information resources for educational, research, and recreational purposes (Endarti, 2022; Rahayu, 2017). However, modern libraries also function as social and cultural spaces that support interaction among individuals in a literacy context (Tsabatulloh & Wasisto, 2025). The *library cafe* represents a transformation of this role, combining reading collections with a relaxed, informal cafe atmosphere, and is considered more effective at reaching urban communities previously uninterested in conventional libraries (Safiyya et al., 2024; Selian et al., 2022). Prior research in Medan City has shown that a comfortable and accessible reading environment has a significant effect on reading interest, with a coefficient of determination of 46.8% (Selian et al., 2022), while creative literacy programs are significantly associated with increased reading frequency in the community ($p = 0.001$) (Simanjuntak et al., 2023).

2.3. Theory of Planned Behavior as an Analytical Framework

This study employs the *Theory of Planned Behavior* (Ajzen) as the conceptual framework for analyzing reading interest. From the TPB perspective, *attitude toward behavior* is shaped by visitors' positive experiences with a library cafe's facilities and atmosphere, such as comfortable seating, lighting, and the reading collection. *Subjective norms* are influenced by the social environment created within the space, including the presence of reading communities and social-media promotion, while *perceived behavioral control* relates to the ease or difficulty of engaging in reading activity, such as accessibility, cost, and the availability of supporting facilities (Tanjung & Mesiono, 2025). These three constructs are assumed to jointly influence *intention to read*, which is subsequently manifested in observable reading behavior such as visit frequency and reading duration.

3. Research Methodology

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach, aimed at providing an in-depth description of the role of Kopikuni Library Cafe, its atmosphere, facilities, and the supporting and inhibiting factors in increasing community reading interest, based on informants' perspectives (Connaway & Radford, 2021). The research was conducted at Kopikuni Library Cafe, Medan City, which was selected purposively because it is known as a public space that combines a cafe concept with literacy activities and discussion communities.

Informants were determined using purposive sampling, comprising seven active visitors who visit and engage in reading activities at Kopikuni at least once a month, and one manager directly involved in facility planning and literacy programs, for a total of eight informants. The monthly threshold was applied to ensure that visitor informants had accumulated sufficient direct experience with Kopikuni's atmosphere, facilities, and collection to provide informed reflections on its role in shaping reading interest. To preserve confidentiality in accordance with the study's

anonymity principle, visitor informants were coded P1 through P7, and the manager informant was coded PL.

Data were collected through semi-structured interviews based on an open-ended questionnaire developed with reference to the Theory of Planned Behavior constructs covering attitude toward reading, facilities and perceived behavioral control, the role of the book collection, perceived barriers, assessment of Kopikuni's role, and suggestions for improvement. The interview guide was reviewed with the research supervisor prior to fieldwork to strengthen its content validity. Interviews were supplemented by non-participatory observation conducted across multiple visits throughout the data collection period, focusing on the physical layout, ambience, visitor behavior, and use of the book collection, as well as documentation. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis following the [Miles et al. \(2013\)](#) interactive model: data reduction involved transcribing interviews verbatim and coding them into initial categories aligned with the TPB constructs; data display involved organizing coded excerpts into thematic tables to identify patterns across informants; and conclusion drawing/verification involved cross-checking emerging themes against observation notes and the perspectives of both visitor and manager informants. Coding was carried out by the researcher and discussed with the research supervisor to reduce interpretive bias. Member checking was performed informally by sharing preliminary interpretations with the manager informant to confirm the accuracy of facility- and program-related claims. Data trustworthiness was further maintained through source triangulation (comparing visitor and manager perspectives) and method triangulation (interviews and observation).

4. Results and Discussion

The characteristics of the eight research informants are presented in Table 1. Visitor informants were dominated by university students (four persons), with ages ranging from 20 to 30 years, and visit frequencies varying between 1–2 times and 3–4 times per month.

Table 1. Characteristics of Research Informants

Code	Age	Gender	Occupation/Role	Visit Frequency	Reading Duration
P1	23	Female	University student	1–2 times/month	0–5 minutes
P2	23	Male	University student	1–2 times/month	0–5 minutes
P3	30	Female	Employee	3–4 times/month	0–5 minutes
P4	20	Female	Student	3–4 times/month	2–5 minutes
P5	22	Female	University student	1–2 times/month	15–30 minutes
P6	23	Female	University student	3–4 times/month	3–7 minutes
P7	23	Male	Employee	3–4 times/month	10–20 minutes
PL	30	Male	Kopikuni Manager	–	–

Source: Primary data (2026)

4.1. Attitude toward Reading at Kopikuni

The majority of visitor informants (six of seven) stated that Kopikuni's atmosphere made them more interested in reading. P5, for example, stated that the *"calm, comfortable atmosphere and vibe that supports focus"* made her *"more inclined to sit for a long time reading or studying,"* while P7 reported being *"very interested"* because the place was *"cozy"* and its calm atmosphere made reading feel more comfortable. Nevertheless, one informant (P6), who visited 3–4 times per month (the highest frequency category available), stated that she was *"not very interested"* in reading activity at Kopikuni.

This positive attitude among the majority is consistent with the finding of [Selian et al. \(2022\)](#) that a comfortable reading environment contributes significantly to reading interest, and aligns with [Astuti and Wahyuni \(2024\)](#), who found that a cafe atmosphere increases visitor engagement in reading activities. However, P6's contrasting response indicates that a comfortable physical

atmosphere is not, by itself, sufficient to form a positive reading attitude unless accompanied by other supporting factors, such as an adequate reading collection.

4.2. Supporting Facilities and Perceived Behavioral Control

All visitor informants consistently identified spatial comfort as the facility most supportive of reading activity, including comfortable seating, adequate lighting, air conditioning, Wi-Fi availability, and power outlets. P5 mentioned that *"comfortable seating, good lighting, air conditioning, and a not-too-noisy atmosphere help the most,"* enabling her to *"read more focused without being easily distracted,"* while the manager (PL) affirmed that Kopikuni deliberately provides *"fast Wi-Fi, power outlets everywhere, and air-conditioned rooms"* to support a *work-from-cafe* and *study-from-cafe* lifestyle. Regarding barriers, the majority of informants (six of seven) reported experiencing no significant obstacles in accessing Kopikuni's facilities.

This finding reinforces [Tanjung and Mesiono's \(2025\)](#) conclusion that access to supporting facilities plays an important role in shaping the perceived behavioral control that drives literacy activity, and indicates that physical accessibility is not the main barrier to reading interest at the research site.

4.3. The Role of the Book Collection in Reading Interest: A Perception Gap between Manager and Visitors

A notable finding of this study is a perception gap between the manager and some visitors regarding the role of the book collection. The manager (PL) asserted that the *"collection is not merely interior decoration on display at Kopikuni, but the core of the concept we offer,"* as a *"realization of the social mission to awaken reading interest."* This view was supported by five of the seven visitor informants, who stated that the book collection positively influenced their reading interest; P5, for instance, admitted that she *"originally only intended to have coffee or work on assignments, but seeing interesting books made her think about reading for a while."* However, two informants (P1 and P6) held the opposite view P1 stated that the book collection did *"not"* influence her interest *"because it is not complete enough,"* while P6 described the collection as *"insufficient"* because it is *"too small,"* which she identified as a distinct barrier because it was *"difficult to find the book I was looking for."* The manager (PL) further admitted that *"our book collection is still limited and has not yet reached everyone's taste."*

This perception gap is important to note, as it indicates that the manager's claim regarding the centrality of the book collection to Kopikuni's concept is not fully consistent with the actual experience of some visitors. This finding complements the research gap identified by [Aliwijaya \(2023\)](#) and [Safiyya et al. \(2024\)](#), who noted that studies on library cafes have generally not specifically evaluated the fit between the collection provided and visitors' actual needs, so claims regarding the positive role of library cafes on reading interest need to be verified more carefully and cannot simply be generalized from the manager's perspective alone.

4.4. Kopikuni's Role in Increasing Reading Interest among the People of Medan City

Informants' assessments of Kopikuni's role in increasing reading interest among the people of Medan City reveal divided views. Some informants (P4, P5, and P7) considered Kopikuni to play a fairly significant role as an alternative space capable of reaching groups that previously rarely visited conventional libraries. P5, for example, stated that Kopikuni *"offers a more relaxed, not-boring reading concept, so people who rarely go to the library can start becoming interested in reading books,"* while P7 considered the concept, which differs from most cafes, *"can serve as an inspiration for increasing reading interest among the younger generation."*

This view is consistent with the findings of [Lubis and Azhar \(2023\)](#) that library cafes in Medan City play a role in supporting a reading culture among young people.

Conversely, some other informants (P1, P2, and P6) considered this role still in need of improvement, highlighting the need to expand the book collection as a primary requirement. On the manager's side, PL claimed that *"the number of visitors who read books is increasing"* based on direct observation, but acknowledged that this had *"not yet been officially recorded."*

The absence of systematic documentation to support this claim points to a limitation in confirmability ([Polit & Beck, 2020](#)) and reinforces [Aliwijaya's \(2023\)](#) argument that empirical

evidence measuring the causal relationship between library cafe facilities and measurable changes in reading behavior remains limited, so the positive role perceived by the manager needs to be balanced with a more systematic evaluation and visitor-tracking mechanism.

4.5. Visit Frequency and Reading Duration as Behavioral Indicators

This pattern is further reflected in the reading-duration data summarized in Table 1. Reading durations vary considerably regardless of visit frequency: within the higher visit-frequency category (3–4 times/month: P3, P4, P6, P7), reported durations range from a brief 0–5 minutes (P3) to 10–20 minutes (P7), while within the lower visit-frequency category (1–2 times/month: P1, P2, P5), durations range from 0–5 minutes (P1 and P2) up to the longest duration recorded among all informants, 15–30 minutes (P5). Notably, P6, despite visiting 3–4 times per month, reported one of the shorter durations (3–7 minutes), while P5, who visited only 1–2 times per month, reported the longest. During observation, the researcher also noted that visitors particularly those using laptops at individual seating areas frequently browsed the internet alongside reading printed books, suggesting that Kopikuni's Wi-Fi and workspace facilities, while supporting perceived behavioral control for literacy activity, also draw part of visitors' attention toward non-reading digital activities, which may help explain why most informants' reading durations remain comparatively brief regardless of how often they visit.

Interestingly, the data show that a high visit frequency does not always correspond to a positive reading attitude and interest. P6, who visited 3–4 times per month the highest frequency category available nevertheless stated that she was “*not very interested*” in reading activity and rated the book collection as “*insufficient*” because it is “*too small*.” Conversely, P5, who visited less frequently (1–2 times per month), displayed a more positive attitude and engagement with reading.

This pattern indicates that visit frequency alone does not necessarily reflect a high *intention to read* unless accompanied by satisfaction with the available reading collection, so within the Kopikuni context, visit frequency is more accurately understood as an indicator of general social engagement and space utilization rather than as a sole proxy for reading interest an interpretation reinforced by the observed tendency of frequent visitors to spend a substantial portion of their time browsing the internet alongside reading, which may account for why reading durations remain comparatively brief even among visitors who come often, indicating that facilities which support perceived behavioral control (e.g., Wi-Fi and workspaces) can simultaneously facilitate literacy activity and divert part of visitors' attention toward non-reading digital use. This finding adds nuance to the common assumption in prior library cafe studies (Lubis & Azhar, 2023; Tsabatulloh & Wasisto, 2025), which tend to assume a direct relationship between visit intensity and increased reading interest without considering variation in collection satisfaction as a differentiating factor.

4.6. Strategies and Recommendations for Increasing Reading Interest

The most dominant and consistent suggestion offered by six of the seven visitor informants was to expand and diversify the book collection, both in quantity and genre (comics, novels, and general knowledge). P4 and P5 also proposed organizing more structured literacy programs, such as *book clubs*, book discussions, and literacy events, so that the existing collection can be utilized more optimally. The manager himself acknowledged that “*formal programs such as book discussions or webinars*” are still at the planning stage.

This suggestion is consistent with Siregar et al. (2025) and Tsabatulloh and Wasisto (2025), who found that structured and interactive literacy programs contribute significantly to increasing visitor engagement in reading activities. The manager's acknowledgment that such programs are still being planned indicates an alignment between visitors' expectations and the direction of development already being considered by Kopikuni's management.

5. Conclusion

This study shows that Kopikuni Library Cafe plays a role in increasing reading interest among the people of Medan City, although this role is driven more by the comfort of its atmosphere and physical facilities (positive attitude and facilitated behavioral control) than by the availability of the

book collection itself. A fairly striking perception gap was found between the manager, who considers the book collection to be the core of Kopikuni's concept, and some visitors, who instead consider the collection still limited and a major barrier to reading activity. In addition, a high visit frequency does not always correspond to a positive reading attitude, interest, or longer reading duration; part of visitors' time at Kopikuni is spent browsing the internet through its Wi-Fi and workspace facilities, so visit frequency is more accurately understood as an indicator of general space utilization rather than a sole proxy for reading interest. Based on these findings, it is recommended that Kopikuni Library Cafe strengthen and periodically update its book collection according to visitor preferences, and develop structured literacy programs such as book clubs and book discussions, so that its role as an alternative literacy space in Medan City can be optimized in a more measurable and sustainable manner.

Acknowledgement

The authors would like to thank the manager and all visitors of Kopikuni Library Cafe who were willing to serve as informants in this study, as well as the supervising lecturer for the guidance provided throughout the preparation of this article.

References

- Aliwijaya, A. (2023). Perkembangan Library Cafe dalam Mendorong Produktivitas Pemustaka di Indonesia: Studi Literatur. *Ilmu Informasi Perpustakaan Dan Kearsipan*, 12(1), 30. <https://doi.org/10.24036/iipk.v11i2.125847>
- Astuti, F. K., & Wahyuni, H. S. (2024). The Role of Cafe Room 19 Library in Improving Visitors' Reading Culture in Bandung City. *EduLib*, 14(2), 172–181. <https://doi.org/10.17509/edulib.v14i2.73106>
- Connaway, L. S., & Radford, M. L. (2021). *Research Methods in Library and Information Science*. Bloomsbury Publishing USA. https://books.google.co.id/books/about/Research_Methods_in_Library_and_Informat.html?hl=id&id=CLvCEAAQBAJ&redir_esc=y
- Endarti, S. (2022). Perpustakaan Sebagai Tempat Rekreasi Informasi. *ABDI PUSTAKA: Jurnal Perpustakaan Dan Kearsipan*, 2(1), 23–28. <https://doi.org/10.24821/jap.v2i1.6990>
- Famelia, M., Angraini, N., & Supriyono, S. (2022). Upaya Meningkatkan Kemampuan Membaca Pemahaman dengan Teknik Skimming dan Scanning pada Siswa Kelas VII SMP Taman Siswa Teluk Betung Tahun Pelajaran 2021/2022. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, 4(2). <https://eskripsi.stkippgribi.ac.id/index.php/warahan/article/view/321>
- Hutabarat, M. P., Manullang, B., Tamba, A., & Surip, M. (2025). Analisis Kemampuan Literasi Sains di Sekolah Dasar Kota Medan. *Morfologi: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan, Bahasa, Sastra Dan Budaya*, 3(2), 202–213. <https://doi.org/10.61132/morfologi.v3i2.1540>
- Jayanti, R., Oktavia, T. R., Nirditaranti, M. M., Ananta, F. P., Salsabila, A. N., & Aini, A. Q. (2024). Strategi Membaca untuk Menumbuhkan Minat Baca pada Anak TK Berbasis Kearifan Lokal. *Jurnal Basicedu*, 8(4), 2451–2460. <https://doi.org/10.31004/basicedu.v8i4.7884>
- Lubis, U. H., & Azhar, A. A. (2023). Trend Library Cafe dalam Mendukung Budaya Minat Baca Generasi Muda. *Journal of Education Research*, 4(2), 732–741. <https://doi.org/10.37985/jer.v4i2.198>
- Meilanny, L. T., & Rahmawati, F. P. (2023). *Literacy Cafe: An Innovation for Reading Interest for Elementary School Students*. 1132–1145. https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-0862_95

- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. (2013). *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook*. SAGE Publications.
<https://books.google.co.id/books?id=p0wXBAAAOBAJ&printsec=frontcover&hl=id#v=onepage&q&f=false>
- Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia. (2025). *Perpusnas RI Perpustakaan: Bangsa yang Maju Adalah Bangsa Pembaca* [Lembaga]. Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia.
<https://www.perpusnas.go.id/berita/perpusnas-bangsa-yang-maju-adalah-bangsa-pembaca>
- Polit, D. F., & Beck, C. T. (2020). *Nursing Research: Generating and Ascending Evidence for Nursing Practice*. Wolters Kluwer, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.
<https://books.google.co.id/books?id=O7HRoQEACAAJ>
- Pramesti, I. A., & Irwansyah, I. (2021). Faktor yang Memengaruhi Minat dan Cara Membaca Masyarakat Indonesia di Era Digital, serta Dampaknya Pada Bisnis Media Cetak. *Titian: Jurnal Ilmu Humaniora*, 5(1), 117–131. <https://doi.org/10.22437/titian.v5i1.10695>
- Rahayu, S. (2017). Mengenal Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Lebih Dekat. *Buletin Perpustakaan*, (57), 103–110. Retrieved from <https://journal.uui.ac.id/Buletin-Perpustakaan/article/view/9109>
- Rahmawati, D. N., Rukayah, R., & Ardiansyah, R. (2022). Analisis Minat Baca Dan Motivasi dalam Kemampuan Membaca Pemahaman Literal pada Teks Cerita Narasi pada Peserta Didik Kelas V Sekolah Dasar. *Didaktika Dwija Indria*, 10(2).
<https://doi.org/10.20961/ddi.v10i2.64889>
- Safiyya, G., Rohanda, R., & Kurniasih, N. (2024). Penerapan Konsep Library Cafe di The Reading Room Jakarta. *Jurnal Kajian Informasi & Perpustakaan*, 2(2), 123–130.
<https://doi.org/10.24198/jkip.v2i2.11645>
- Selian, S., Lubis, N., & Yusuf. (2022). Exploring Factors Affecting Indonesian EFL Students' Reading Skill Through Extensive Reading Activities. *International Journal of Research and Review*, 9(1), 650–657. <https://doi.org/10.52403/ijrr.20220176>
- Simanjuntak, E. D., Sinambela, E., & Tampubolon, S. (2023). The EFL Students' Perceptions of Literacy Activities for Students' Interest in Reading at Senior High School. *IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature*, 11(1), 551–559.
<https://doi.org/10.24256/ideas.v11i1.3796>
- Siregar, H., Nasution, H. S., Humairah, F., Purba, A. O., & Nainggolan, L. C. (2025). Pengaruh Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia Berbasis Literasi Terhadap Minat Baca di Sekolah Dasar. *BEST Journal (Biology Education, Sains and Technology)*, 8(2), 435–441.
<https://doi.org/10.30743/best.v8i2.11884>
- Tanjung, L. A., & Mesiono, M. (2025). The Effectiveness of Library Digitization in Increasing Students' Reading Interest at MAN 1 Medan. *JHSS (Journal of Humanities and Social Studies)*, 8(3), 630. <https://doi.org/10.33751/jhss.v9i2.12461>
- Tsabatulloh, A., & Wasisto, J. (2025). Motivasi Pemilik “I-Legal Library” dalam Meningkatkan Minat Baca Pengunjung Melalui Kafe Perpustakaan. *Anuva: Jurnal Kajian Budaya, Perpustakaan, Dan Informasi*, 9(1), 29–46. <https://doi.org/10.14710/anuva.9.1.29-46>
- Vanguri, R., Murathoti, R. N. B., Farooq, M. A. A., & Kumari, R. (2025). Exploring Reading Difficulties, Interest, and Support Systems in English Text Among Government Secondary School Students. *Social Sciences & Humanities Open*, 12, 101910.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssaho.2025.101910>

Authors' Contributions

Putri Ayu Almaida: Research conceptualization, data collection, data analysis, writing and preparation of the original draft manuscript. **Faisal Riza:** Supervision, research oversight, and review and editing of the final manuscript.

Conflict of Interests

We declare that there is no known conflict of interest associated with this publication, and there has been no significant financial support for this work that could have influenced its outcome.

AI Usage Declaration

The authors acknowledge the use of an AI tool (Claude, Anthropic) to assist in structuring the manuscript, translating the Indonesian-language version into English, and formatting it according to the target journal's template. All primary data (interview and questionnaire responses), thematic interpretation, and research conclusions are the authors' own analysis based on data collected directly in the field. No AI tool was used to generate research data. The authors take full responsibility for the content of this manuscript and recommend a final review of the English translation before submission to the target journal.