



# Management of Developing Community Reading Interest in Utilizing Digital Literacy in Science and Lorong Library

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**Abstract:** This study aims to examine an important issue related to branding in the context of the public sector: namely the public interest in utilizing the Lorong library policy and utilizing digital literacy in science. This study applied a mixed-method method that analyzes data from 1,500 respondents using interview techniques and questionnaire distribution in the form of a Likerts scale. The data has been collected and analyzed in two forms, namely qualitative and quantitative forms. The results of study show that Lorong library managers apply various methods to manage people's interest in reading. Among them are carrying out various activities carried out in the library and providing free WIFI. It can be concluded that gender differences in reading interest are due to opportunities and free time, so that the development of knowledge is different between men and women and this influence on the achievement or level of welfare of the people. Furthermore, the existence of the Lorong Library is very helpful to the community, especially during Covid-19 pandemic.

**Keywords:** Digital literacy in science; Gender; Lorong Library; Reading interest

## Introduction

The development of Technology has an impact on all lines of national life and society in particular (Byun et al., 2018; Sujarwo, et al., 2020; Hamdan et al., 2021). The use of technology and information in the education process can help achieve the basic goals of education. Moreover, the use of technology is considered an agent of change (Sharma & Srivastava, 2020; Donaldson, 2017). It is known that today's society is a generation of technology users who are always associated with technology (Tajudin et al., 2020). The use of technology in interacting, and obtaining information as a form of digital literacy can build trust and cooperation between communities (Isaias et al., 2017; Buabeng-Andoh, 2018).

Therefore, it is hoped that technology will be integrated with non-formal education in society, and people's interest in obtaining information can increase and become a source of community knowledge. This is

supported by the affordability of technology in society (Abidin et al., 2018; Visvizi et al., 2018). The era of computerization and the internet provides opportunities for the community to obtain information or literacy and used as a medium of learning and communication and can be used in social interaction (Jamaludin et al., 2020; ChanLin & Hung, 2018; Sorrell & Brown, 2018; Cetindamar Kozaoglu & Abedin, 2021).

Education is very important in the change and development of a nation and is a determinant in the development of a nation and state (Heffernan et al., 2018; Aswat et al., 2022), education as a determining aspect of human resource development in society and influence and be influenced in policy making (Kenayathulla et al., 2019, Visvizi et al., 2018), currently the face of education is influenced by cybergogy, heutagogy, and peeragogy, which can change the face of education. The era of cybergogy helps people read in a virtual environment to serve as a source of digital literacy (Jamaludin et al.,

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2020), Cybergogy can help the community by providing independence to seek information (Tajudin et al., 2020) Technology-based social media which is one of the media that can be used in cybergogy in society to serve as a method of interaction that can be used as digital literacy (Bharucha, 2018).

The development of technology and social media is an opportunity to create digital literacy, this is because nowadays technology is packaged in mobile technology, and almost all phases of development in society are exposed to these technological developments, making it easier for people to read (Nedungadi et al., 2018; Rafi et al., 2019; Sukmawati et al., 2022). In the 4.0 era, now it provides services to the public in obtaining digital-based information so people are required to have competence in utilizing digital-based services. Since 2007-2015 the digital system has been tested in every institution in developing countries such as in Europe (Handley, 2018; Bejaković & Mrnjavac, 2020; Martzoukou, 2020).

Reading is a series of educational processes that can be carried out outside of school or education formal processes related to understanding and thinking to get the meaning of the text. (Rabaud et al., 2018; Aprilya et al., 2015). It is just that people's interest in reading is still relatively low. This shows the results of research conducted in Iran that since 2014 Iranian people have experienced decreased interest in reading based on a decrease in the number of users and borrowers of books in the library (Pashootanzadeh & Khalilian, 2018). Reading is a process of developing knowledge (Marwah, Sujarwo, 2022) and is a key to success which aims for personal development and social exploration to create better life stability (Misseyanni et al., 2018; Loan & Shah, 2017). The library is very important in developing horizons of thinking and in line with the goals of national education, namely participating in educating the life of the nation (Rahman & Anirwan, 2021) low interest in reading is a reflection of the quality of the nation. What must be found is the right solution so that the interest and efforts of the community in reading can be increased so that people obtain the knowledge or information needed (Rakyatku News: accessed on Sunday, 6/08/2022; Mikkonen & Vakkari, 2016),

Digital literacy and libraries are places that can provide shadow education services to the public (Taulabi et al., 2017; Nedungadi et al., 2018). In addition to digital literacy, libraries become community literacy, can also be used as interdisciplinary spaces that uphold inclusivity and become an ideal place for all people and become the intellectual capital of a society in facing developments in national development, it's just that there are still many obstacles faced by society in general in obtaining literacy from the library (Massis, 2018; Martzoukou, 2020, Rafi et al., 2019);.Public interest in visiting libraries or reading gardens is still relatively low

due to; time, there are other more important tasks, and library access is still very limited (Mohamed et al., 2020)

What is interesting in this study is reading interest based on gender. Have read studies that examine gender differences in all aspects including reading interest between men and women (Lombardo et al., 2020) (Padulo et al., 2017), Interest in reading is a research object that is of great interest to researchers, both universally and based on gender. Development of this interest in reading should be carried out from an early age. Based on research shows that women (mothers) have a major contribution namely 83.9% on the development of children's reading interest when compared to men (fathers) only 64% (Loan & Shah, 2017). Women's interest in reading is higher than that of men, especially now that digital literacy is making it easier for women and men to increase their interest in reading (Gudinavičius & Šuminas, 2018)

Gender differences are one of the factors that influence human life, including interest in reading. The results of the study show that women are different from men in their interest in reading materials (Adam et al., 2018). Gender differences also occur in attitudes toward the utilization or use of digital or technological literacy, this is influenced by a cultural context (Mahmoud et al., 2019). Interest in reading and the use of digital literacy in a cultural context, Indonesian people still have a relatively low culture of reading interest for both men and women, namely only reaching 0.001% means that out of 1000 people, both men, and women, only 1 has an interest in reading, (Results of the 2016 UNESCO Survey) based on study results "Most littered Nation in the World" conducted by Central Connecticut State University, March 2016 shows that Indonesian people's interest in reading ranks 60 out of 61 countries (Andina, 2016)

The existence of village libraries in 2013 in Indonesia was only 24,745 units. this is not in balance with the number of villages and sub-districts in Indonesia, even though this has been regulated in Law No. 43 of 2007 which was later strengthened by government regulation No. 24 of 2014 concerning libraries ("PP NO 24 of 2014 Concerning Libraries," 2014) the existence of this library is a vehicle for community learning and to acquire knowledge to educate the nation's life, this has been stated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution (Torano, 2021).

The solution to the problems faced by the community is improving library services, such as mobile library services, and the provision of libraries in community areas (Wei & Yang, 2017). The existence of a smartphone is a solution to the problems faced by the community because smartphones are a medium that can be used as a digital library service (Johnson et al., 2014). The city of Makassar is one of the cities located in the province of South Sulawesi which has provided a

solution to the problem of "lack of public interest in reading" namely the establishment of the Lorong library at the initiative of a literacy figure (Bactiar Adnan Kusuma: Recipient of the highest award Nugraha jasadharma Pustaloka) supported by the declaration of free Wifi in every Makassar corners, especially public hotspots such as on paved beaches, city parks. This makes it easy for the public to access information digitally through the use of free wifi. Libraries or reading gardens are a source of information that can educate people's lives. It is the responsibility of the community, and the development of the Library and Archives Service of South Sulawesi Province, the Makassar Library Service (Abidin & Najemiati, 2020; Lundh & Dolatkah, 2016).

There have been many studies discussing "alley libraries in the city of Makassar, including Anirwan in 2020 with the topic of study being the Influence of Lorong Library on Community Empowerment in Parangtambung, Makassar. There has been no research that examines the use of the Lorong library and digital literacy in a gender perspective. Therefore, this study aims to measure the reading interest of women and men in utilizing digital literacy and the Lorong library. The problem and objective of this study is how is the description of the management of developing people's

interest in reading in utilizing digital literacy and aisle libraries in a gender perspective.

**Method**

This study used a mix of methods with a survey and interview approach which was carried out in the city of Makassar, South Sulawesi province (Chan et al., 2016). Makassar was chosen as the research location because the city of Makassar is a city located in the eastern part of Indonesia which avoids the Lorong library, meaning that every Lorong has a library that can be accessed by the community at any time to meet the information needs of the community. Researchers visited the community and Lorong library managers in Makassar and gave questionnaires and direct interviews related to the use of libraries and digital literacy (Adhabi, 2017). Research subjects will respond to the questionnaire in the form of a Likert scale (always = 5, often=4, indecisive=3, seldom=2, and never=1)(Beglar & Nemoto, 2014; Ivanov et al., 2018; Taherdoost, 2019).

The sampling technique used in this study was a purposive sampling technique namely sampling based on criteria. The respondents in this study were 1,500 people and Lorong library managers in Makassar with the following details:

**Table 1.** Sample Distribution

Area	Manager	Sample Public		Total
		Men	Women	
Borong Untia Village	1	120	120	241
Paccarakang Daya Village	1	130	135	265
Malengker Village	1	120	120	241
Mannuruk Village	1	135	130	265
Antang Village	1	120	121	242
Majang Village	1	122	120	243
declarator	3			3
<b>Total</b>				<b>1500</b>

The data that has been collected will be analyzed using two techniques, namely qualitative techniques and quantitative techniques. Quantitative techniques will use two statistical classifications namely descriptive statistics and descriptive statistical inferentials using parametric hypothesis testing which will measure the effect using a simple linear regression formula and for qualitative data verbal transcripts will be prepared by analyzing using textual techniques (Vogt et al., 2015).

**Result and Discussion**

*Results*

An overview of the management of developing community interest in utilizing digital literacy and the hallway library in Gender Studies Forms of Community Reading Interest Development Management. Some

example of digital literacy in learning such as the use of virtual practicum media in science as shown in Figure 1.

Procurement of libraries is a government mandate contained in Law No. 43 of 2007 which regulates the procurement of libraries in various regions throughout Indonesia, both in villages and cities (Zulfah & Aisa, 2018) (RI Law, 2007) Indonesian citizens have the same rights in contributing to helping the country increase public interest in reading. Because reading is one method of mastering world information (Jabbar et al., 2021). Based on research results (Taulabi et al., 2017) that there are several solutions to increase the take community's interest in reading: Providing Interesting Reading Materials for Children, Designing Community Reading Gardens, Cooking Competitions, Used Books and Clothes Bazaars, Drawing Contests for Early Childhood Education, Kindergarten/RA and SD Grades

1-3, Coloring Competitions for Early Childhood Education and Kindergarten/RA, Listening to Stories and Fairy Tales and Story Reading and Storytelling Training Activities for Housewives.

Makassar is one of the cities in South Sulawesi and is also the capital of South Sulawesi Province, which is currently promoting libraries to be placed in Makassar Hallways based on community self-help. In addition to the Lorong library which was promoted in the city of Makassar, the fishermen's library was initiated by the community, namely a literacy figure, Mr. Adnan Bachtiar in 2017 which was adopted by the South Sulawesi Provincial Government through the South Sulawesi Archives Library Service. This is a form of management for the development of reading interest in the people of Makassar in particular (Adnan Bachtiar Kusuma, interview, 20 November 2022).

Procurement of the Lorong library and installation of WIFI which can be accessed by the public in public places and in the library, itself is a form and effort to encourage people's interest in reading, so that people get information at any time that can be used in developing horizons of thinking. The procurement of the hallway library was initiated by the community and received support from various parties such as Lantamal (TNI AL), UNHAS, Makassar government and APBN (South Sulawesi Provincial Government), Baitul Mal Hidayatullah National Zakat Institution representative of South Sulawesi, Mother's Book Love Movement Likes to read. This is stated by the originator of the Lorong library in the city of Makassar that the existence of the Lorong library in the city of Makassar is a non-governmental organization (Adnan Bachtiar Kusuma, interview, 20 November 2022).

The following is community self-help in the management of Lorong library development in the city of Makassar as a form of support in increasing public interest in reading. The existence of the Lorong Library is very helpful to the community, especially during Covid 19 in 2020, the community around the library uses the library to study and utilize the Wifi provided free of charge, and this continues to this day, especially the Lorong Nelayan library in the Borong Untia sub-district, Biringkanaya District (Dinasuddin Bundu, interview, 2022). The library which was initiated by non-governmental organizations and the state intervened through the Archives Library Service of the Province of South Sulawesi has become a national icon of the national library, namely a library based on social inclusion (Adnan Bachtiar Kusuma, interview, 20 November 2022).

In addition to procuring a library in the context of increasing public interest in reading for both men and women, procuring studies and collaboration with elementary and junior high schools located at the library

location so that children are given homework to do their assignments in the Lorong library and use Wifi for free.

The habit of reading for the community, especially children, is inseparable from the motivation of parents. Provision of reading sources such as libraries is a very important thing to do in the midst of society so that people are motivated to read (Clavel & Mediavilla, 2020; Dali, 2016) The habit of reading can affect personal progress and become cosmopolitan lifestyle and influence the development of one's intelligence and emotional(Adnan Bachtiar Kusuma, interview, 20 November 2022; Rabaud et al., 2018; Baba & Affendi, 2020).

Reading habits affect a person's behavior so that the government provides support in the hope that people have good style cosmopolitan and emotional life. Therefore, it is hoped that the community will utilize libraries and digital literacy in realizing the hopes of the nation and state.

**Table 3.** Community distribution in utilizing the Lorong library and digital literacy

Options	F	Percentage %
Always	440	29
Often	430	29
Seldom	341	23
Never	289	19
	1500	100

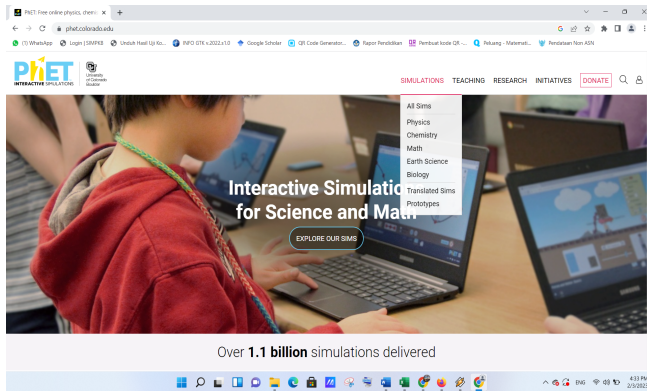
From the description of the use of the Lorong library and digital literacy carried out by the Makassar community in the table above, it is in a good category, namely the high category often and always, namely 29% respectively, meaning 29+29=58%. The high utilization of the Lorong library and digital literacy is due to the library manager managing the library which is packaged with the intensity of recitation for the community.

The Lorong Library, which was initiated by the community, was originally located in a narrow patrol post, however, the community remained enthusiastic in visiting the Lorong library. At present the Lorong library has its own building which was obtained from non-governmental organizations and some also came from provincial government assistance through the South Sulawesi Archive Library Service (Dinasuddin Bundu and Rahim, interview, 2022). It's just that the obstacles in managing the Lorong library in order to increase people's interest in reading are (1) Relatively less incentives received by managers only 300,000/month, (2) Low intensity of library staff on standby, (3) Lack of books in the Lorong library, (4) Lack of a special Library Building, (5) The lack of attention from the city government in developing the Lorong library, (6) Literature limitations.

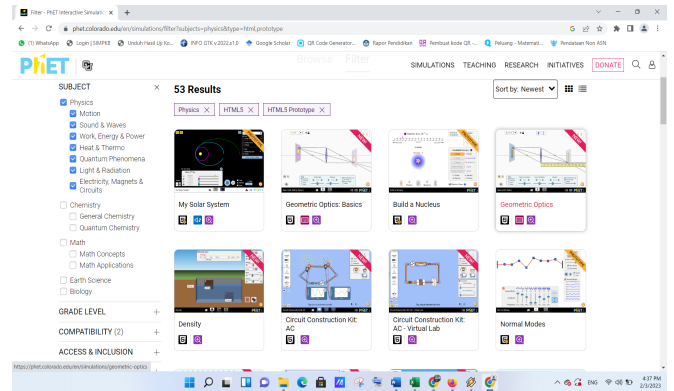


**Table 2.** Description of Community Self Help in library development management

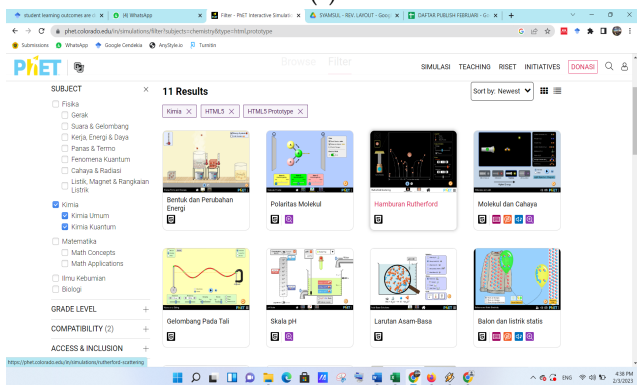
Description	Description
Lantamal (TNI AL),	Free Wifi
UNHAS,	Books
Makasar City Government	Payroll
State Budget (South Sulawesi Provincial Government),	Building
Baitul Mal Hidayatullah National Zakat Institution (BKM)	Building
Mother Love Book Movement Loves to read (GSBISM)	Building
Individual (donation)	Book
DPK Sulsel	Read source



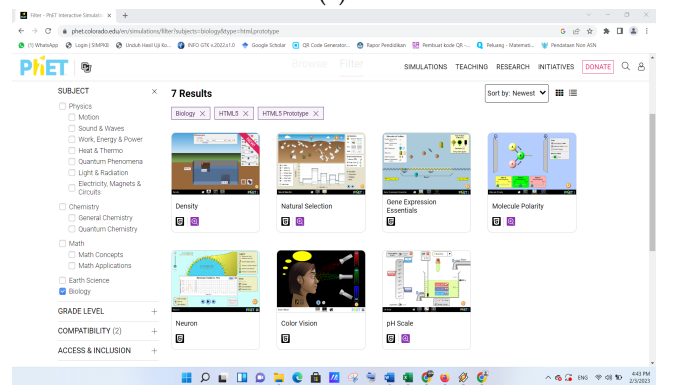
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

**Figure 1.** Digital literacy in science learning: (a) Front view of PhET digital learning media; (b) Physics learning application; (c) Applications for learning chemistry subjects; and (d) Biology learning application.

*People's choice of time to visit the Lorong library*

Community visits to the Lorong library are not limited in time, meaning that the public can visit the library at any time when the community wants, even the Lorong Raudha library manager, Mangga Tiga Permai Kompleks Blok B 16 Paccerakankang Daya, routinely carries out Islamic religious studies which are carried out in the library by inviting students who consisting of fathers, mothers, teenagers and children while at the same time motivating them to read books and magazines in the Lorong library (Rahim, interview, November 19, 2022). Quantitatively, it can be seen that people's choice of time to visit the Lorong library is in the Table 4.

**Table 4.** Distribution of people's choice of time to visit the Lorong library

Options	F	Percentage %
Morning	110	7
Afternoon	218	15
Evening	191	13
Spare time	449	30
Time for research activities	532	35
Total	1500	100

The description presented in the table above shows that people visit the library if invited by the library manager to take part in study activities. This shows that the reading interest of the urban community in general is still relatively low, despite the high public demand for the Lorong library, namely the frequent and always categories, namely 29% each, meaning 29+29=58%. (see table 4) this is because the Lorong library is facilitated

with free WIFI, so that people, especially school children during the Covid 19 period, take advantage of the free wifi to study.

Based on the presentation of the data in the table 5, it shows that people's interest in visiting the library is still relatively rare or never. This shows that the government and society must work together in developing public interest in reading. The low interest in visiting the public to the library is an indicator of a lack of public interest in reading and becomes a challenge for the nation and state. This is in accordance with the results of a UNESCO survey in 2016 showing that Indonesian people's reading interest only reached 0.001 meaning 1000; 1 and an average value of 493 while Indonesia's literacy score only reached 396 based on research values Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) (UNESCO Survey, 2016).

**Table 5.** Distribution of the intensity of community visits to the Lorong library

Options	F	%
Always	99	7
Often	38	3
Seldom	431	29
Never	932	62
Total	1500	100

*People's choice of time to take advantage of digital literacy*

Technological advances have permanently changed human communication patterns, both in the educational process and in everyday life. The use of digital literacy is very important at this time in creating an intelligent society (Shelby-Caffey, 2021). Today the use of technology in human life is very urgent, starting from buying and selling to interacting with each other, including being used to obtain information.(Ahmadi, 2018) so the use of this technology and increased progressively exponential and the attention of the public, especially scientists. The use of technology also cannot be separated from gender differences (Cai et al., 2017). At present, the use of digital-based technology has become a necessity for the community in using various needs, especially information needs in adding information, this is like the following research results.

**Table 6.** Distribution of people's time choices for utilizing digital literacy in obtaining information

Options	F	Percentage %
Morning	90	6
Afternoon	158	11
Evening	191	13
Spare time	399	27
knows no time	662	44
Total	1500	100

During the Covid 19 period, the use of digital literacy (technology) has increased with different goals,

but most of them aim to learn online and the community in utilizing digital literacy knows no time and spare time. This is because most people have not left their homes and their environment since the Covid 19 pandemic hit the world.

The table above provides an illustration that people are relatively rare in utilizing digital literacy to increase knowledge, most people use technology (digital literacy) in matters that do not acquire academic knowledge such as shopping, using social media.

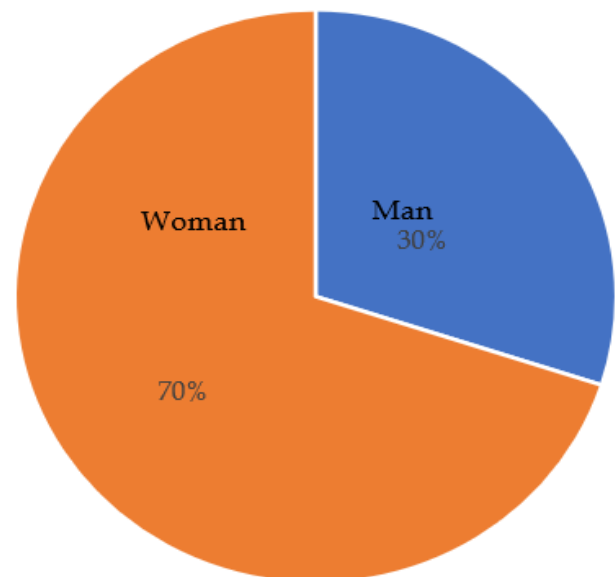
**Table 7.** Distribution of community intensity in utilizing digital literacy

Options	F	Percentage %
Daily	110	7
Weekly	218	15
Month	191	13
During the exam	449	30
Seldom	532	35
Total	1500	100

*Digital activities by Gender*

The use of technology has differences between men and women. Women spend more time using technology than men. Gender plays an important role in determining technological change. Gender differences in the use of technology have long been a concern, especially in the world of education (Cai et al., 2017) Technology has the ability to change human lifestyles and habits today (Reychav & McHaney, 2017)

Based on the study that digital activities between men and women have differences, that is, men or young men spend their time playing games while women or young women spend their time in digital activities on social media (Twenge & Martin, 2020).



**Figure 2.** Percentage digital activity based gender

**Table 9.** Distribution of respondents to digital activities during their free time

Type of Activity	F	Percentage %
Reading	9	1
Internet surfing	10	1
Listening to the music/radio	76	5
Games	125	8
watch	102	7
Shopping	101	7
SMS	45	3
Writing	11	1
Drawing	12	1
Study	10	1
Create status on FB, WA, Twitter and others	311	21
Scrolling social media	122	8
Chatting	135	9
Tictok	431	29
Total	1500	100

Women are more intense in utilizing digital literacy, namely 70%, this is because women need more information through smartphones (digital), namely: shopping, cooking recipes, clothing models, artist information, social media and others. In addition, women have more leisure time than men, men need information about news: football, politics and playing games Rani (2022) this is in accordance with the results of the study (van Hek et al., 2018) that interest and reading ability have differences between men and women. Women have a substantial advantage over men. In most industrialized countries, women obtain more information when compared to men, this is due to the different time in searching for information.(Van Hek et al., 2019). Women have more free time than men (Sullivan & J. Hyun, 2016).

The Lorong Library was initiated with the aim of having an obsession with compulsory reading, so it is a basic need and requires massive reading rooms, one of which is a room to read from the hallways on the basis of community self-help. With an even distribution of reading rooms, it opens access to accelerated literacy ecosystems starting from hallway, family and community literacy. Reading must become an industry, the output industry is colossal awareness of reading, becoming a cosmopolitan lifestyle (Adnan Bachtiar Kusuma, interview, 20 November 2022).

*Types of reading materials people are interested in based on gender*

Books are one type of reading material that can be read by all people in order to obtain the information needed. There are many reading materials that can be used as community literacy. The reading materials most

in demand by the public are fictional reading materials such as fairy tales, novels and folklore (Dali, 2016) fiction-type reading material is most in demand by women. This is in accordance with the results of an interview with Minarti who said that when we entered the library, what we were looking for was novels, short stories, fairy tales and magazines. in our magazine we are always looking for cooking references (Minarti, 2022).

In the 21st century, the development of technology is very dynamic which makes it easier for people to obtain information online, which creates new artificial spaces and virtual worlds, so that at present, along with the development of technology, digital literacy is also proliferating in the midst of a society that has changed the function of the library completely. Dramatic (McLeay et al., 2017; Ilham et al., 2022; Vijesh et al., 2021)The following describes the types of reading materials that are of interest to the public in quantitative descriptions.

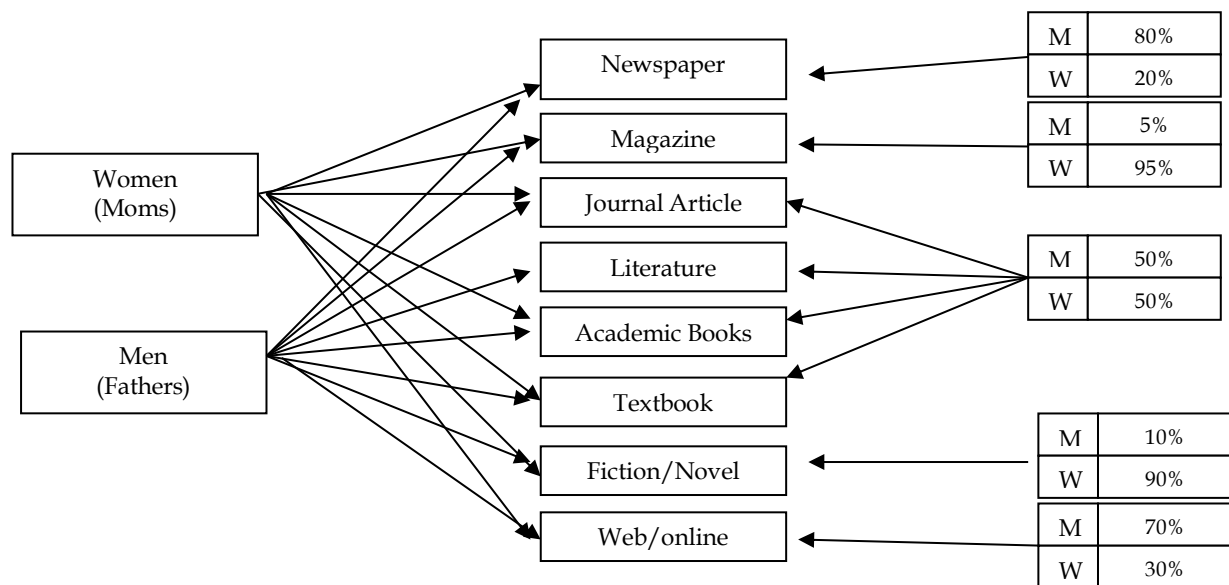
**Table 10.** Distribution of types of reading materials based on their interest

Type of reading material	F	Percentage %
Newspaper	64	4
magazine	220	15
journal article	85	6
literature	44	3
academic book	56	4
textbook	97	6
fiction/novels	522	35
website	412	27
Total	1500	100

Based on the presentation of the data in the table above, it shows that the type of reading material that is in great demand by the public, especially women, is fiction/novel. The results of the study show that the reading materials most often borrowed, especially by women, are novels and magazines. Meanwhile, the reading materials that men are most interested in are newspapers and Web sites (salma and ramli, interview, 20 November 2022)

This was stated by Irawati, the manager of the Lorong library in Kel. Antang said that the reading material people are interested in based on gender is that women borrow more reading material in the form of novels and magazines while men are interested in reading materials from newspapers and websites (Irawati, interview, 20 November 2022)

The following is a scheme of the tendency of people's reading interest towards types of reading material based on gender:



**Figure 3.** Gender Differences in the tendency of people's reading interest based on the type of reading material

From the description of the table chart above, it gives an illustration that men and women have different tendencies in terms of interest in reading based on the type of reading. Women tend to be more interested in reading fiction/novels and magazines in the library, while men are more interested in reading newspapers than other reading materials. Gender differences also occur in the interests of men and women in using the web. But this is almost balanced, namely 40% with 60%. Web Usage. Can not be separated from technology, The use of technology cannot be separated from gender differences (Van Hek et al., 2019) because men and women have different social pressures (Sullivan & J. Hyun, 2016).

*Discussion*

As discussion that reading is an important part and a powerful tool in human civilization to develop people's horizons of thinking (Vuong et al., 2021). Digital technology has become a very important thing that can make it easier for people to obtain the information they need because reading in the current digital era (internet) can provide great opportunities for people's welfare (Rashid, 2016) Utilization of libraries and digital literacy can be used in obtaining information and facilitating human interaction in all fields (Rafi et al., 2019). Although currently the public's interest in reading is still relatively low. The community's reading habits have not yet been formed, which is thought to have an effect on reading ability as an indicator of literacy society.

Libraries and digital literacy are important tools in developing and improving welfare and creating dynamics in society (Lwehabura, 2018) libraries and digital literacy as a means of reading that can be graded in society, families and schools that can produce a knowledgeable society (Mohamed et al., 2020; Ilham et

al., 2022). The existence of the Lorong library in the city of Makassar which is the initiation of a literacy figure that makes it easy for the public to obtain information as well as digital literacy. This is a form of public and government concern for the low public interest in reading.

There are differences in reading interest between men and women, including in the use of technology (digital literacy). Women have more time and use more reading strategies, which encourages women to make greater use of libraries and digital literacy (Mohamed et al., 2020). There are gender differences in reading, so there needs to be a study in aligning the two sexes so that they are equal in obtaining information. Interest in reading is a driving force in carrying out reading activities (Luthfiyah, 2016). Many studies provide an illustration of differences in male and female reading interest which result in the number of women having more academic achievement when compared to men (Hochweber & Vieluf, 2018)

Low interest in reading will affect achievement or level of social welfare. For this reason, an appropriate solution is needed to increase the interest and reading power of the community, both men and women, in order to obtain prosperity based on justice.

**Conclusion**

Public interest in reading both men and women in utilizing the Lorong library and digital literacy is in the low category, which can affect the level of community welfare. People prefer oral or speech culture. Factors causing the low interest in reading science the bustle of society. The lack of a library with adequate conditions. The lack of attention from the Makassar government to the existence of the library. There is no Lorong library



monitoring and evaluation. Gender differences in reading interest are due to opportunities and free time, so that the development of knowledge is different between men and women in Makassar and this influence on the achievement or level of welfare of the people of Makassar.

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