

Information Literacy Skill of Student Achievement Award Winners in Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University

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Abstract—The purpose of this research is to measure the information literacy skill of Student Achievement Award (SAA) Winners in Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University of Jakarta in 2016, and to know how they coped with obstacle they get in finding information. This is a descriptive research, using a quantitative approach. The sample of this research covered 30 students or 15% of the total population numbered 196 students. The model of information literacy skill used as the standard in this research was The Plus Model which was found and developed by James Herring in Queen of Argaret University College, Edinburg. The result of the research showed that the information literacy skill of student achievement award winners fell in a good category. Their score reached 12,7 from the total indicator and 3,18 score average. The obstacles they found in finding information were divided into two different parts, the obstacles that came from their own mood and the difficulty in choosing correct keyword when using Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) in the University main library. They tried to rearrange their schedule and doing a little refreshment to be more passionate. When they felt hard to find the information they wanted in OPAC they tried to communicate with a librarian in duty.

Keywords—*Information Literacy, Plus Model, Student Information Literacy Skill*

I. INTRODUCTION

As one of the most famous Islamic universities in Indonesia, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University of Jakarta (hereinafter called UIN Jakarta) continues to make various improvements from facilities and infrastructure to the curriculum. So that UIN Jakarta can always improve its quality and achievements. One of many efforts to improve the quality of UIN Jakarta is by increasing the achievements and contributions of Its students in national and international levels.

For this reason, the Student and Alumni Affairs Division in UIN Jakarta regularly organizes the Student Achievement Award (SAA) since 2011 to appreciate the achievements of the students and to build the spirit among them. Every year from 2011 to 2016, the graphic of student achievement in UIN Jakarta has always increased. There were 56 achievements in 2011, 84 achievements in 2012, 80 achievements in 2013, 110

achievements in 2014, 163 achievements in 2015, 230 achievements in 2016. Thus, the percentage of achievement is increased by $\pm 45\%$ [1]. SAA was grouped into 5 different categories: category 1 championship and race, category 2 creative and distinctive work, Category 3 active participation, Category 4 social action, and category 5 Tahfidz Al-Quran.

As an effort to be the winner in the SAA event, students must have a good access to information. Even, students do not only need information access but also strategies to use information facilities in order to obtain the desired information. A person's ability in using facilities and access to information is known as information literacy skill.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In Indonesian, the term of information literacy means '*kemelekan informasi*' atau '*keberaksaraan informasi*' [2]. In a very simple way, the term of information literacy can be understood as a person's ability to read and respond to various information in the community [3]. Information literacy consists of the ability to recognize what information needed, the ability to find information location, the ability to evaluate information, and the ability to use information efficiently, effectively and ethically to be an independent and lifelong learner [3].

Johnston and Webber had proposed the definition of information literacy on their website, as the adoption of appropriate information behavior to identify, through the media or in other forms, information needs, which leads to wise use and information ethics in society [4]. In 1989 the American Library Association (ALA) stated that information literacy is a set of abilities of a person to recognize information when it is needed and the ability to place, evaluate, and use that information effectively according to information needs [6].

Information literacy is very useful for many people in the learning process. By using information literacy, someone would be able to identify what kind of information they need and where to find it. When knowledge and its sources were growing rapidly in this global world, there are several benefits of information literacy, as follow:

- *Helping to make decisions*

Information literacy plays role in helping people to solve their problem. The presence of correct information will show the people a way to take a right decision.

- *Become a human learner in the knowledge economy era*

Information literacy skill plays an important role in helping to improve a person's ability to be a "human learner". The more skilful someone in finding, evaluating, and using information, the more chances someone has to be an independent learner.

- *Creating new knowledge*

An ability to create new knowledge is the main criteria to be a developed country. By having good information literacy skill, the people in a country will create new knowledge. They will do many research and innovations to solve problems they have in daily life.

III. METHOD

In this study, researchers will measure the information literacy skill of the SAA winner, what obstacles they experience, and how to anticipate these problems. The researchers only take 3 categories, namely Category 1 (Championship and competition achievements), Category 2 (Creative work achievement) and Category 3 (Active participation achievement). While the number of students sampled in this study was 30 students or 15% of 196 total population. To measure the information literacy skills of SAA winners the following standards as available on table 1 are used.

TABLE 1. SCORING RUBRIC

Score	Category
3,28 – 4,03	Very Good
2,52 – 3,27	Good
1,76 – 2,51	Poor
1,00 – 1,75	Very poor

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

There are several models in Information literacy. The model that is quite widely used is The PLUS Model. This model was developed by James Herring, who has authority in information literacy at Queen Argaret University College, Edinburgh. The Plus Model was first published in 1996. This model has been adopted by various schools in the United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. The main elements of the PLUS model are Purpose, Location, Use and Self-Evaluation. Those elements are intended to provide students with the guideline that they can use when completing school research assignments. The guideline will also help them be an independent learner [7]. The PLUS model divides information expertise into four major parts, namely:

1. (P) or purpose that is to establish the purpose of investigation/research or school assignments.
2. (L) or location that is Finding the source of information that is suitable with the stated purpose.
3. (U) or use that is choosing and sorting information and ideas, reading to get information, notes and making presentations.

4. (S) or Self-Evaluation which is how students evaluate how it looks in applying information literacy skills to finish school assignments and what should be learned for future [7].

Using the above information, the writers try to reformulate the criteria of each skill as described on table 2.

TABLE 2. CRITERIA OF EACH SKILL OF PLUS MODEL

No	Skill	criteria
1	Purpose	Establish information needs
		Learning to make framework of realistic research question
		Prepare research diagram or use research subject
2	Location	Choose the appropriate information media
		Search for information location using library catalogs, indexes, databases, CD-ROMS, or Search Engine
3	Use	Read appropriately to find information you are looking for
		Evaluate the quality or suitability of the information found
		Make notes
		Describe and communicate information
4	Self Evaluation	Prepare a bibliography
		Self evaluation
		Starting from what has been learned, can draw conclusion based on the information found
		Conduct self-assessment of Information Skill

A. Information Literacy in University

Information literacy in the world of higher education is considered as a set of skills that are generic and can be applied in all fields of science. Librarians and lecturers provide basic programs for new students in order to make them able to develop themselves in the process of study. Information literacy programs in universities are generally based on the following skills; searching, finding, and using information. Such skills are called technical skills. From an educational point of view, information literacy programs generally use principles that emphasize changes in mental and mind.

This approach is better known as the Cartesian Approach. It states that the learning process is considered successful if there is a change in mental state, for example from being stupid to being smart. Science and technology are progressing and developing over time. It also affects the learning process in schools and universities. As an evidence, we can see that the government has made significant changes in the curriculum for learning process in all levels of education. Decree of Minister of National Education No. 232/U/2000 explained that one of the qualifications for a graduate program is mastering the scientific basics and skills in a particular area of expertise in order to be able in finding, understanding, explaining, and formulating ways of solving problems based on their expertise. This means that the expected graduates are they who have good qualification and competitive-minded [3].

The statement above showed that the curriculum in a learning process is very influential in producing graduates who are highly competitive and have the skills needed in the community. So that the community is able to get direct benefits provided by all graduates. In addition, a good curriculum can improve student competencies so that they are able to compete for each other in higher education.

1989 National Education System Law, article 4 emphasizes that one of the goals of National Education is to build people who have the ability, broad knowledge, strong and independent personality.

Thus, students actually must master all the skills they have learned in schools and universities. As the competition in having a dream job is harder and harder, all promising skills like mastering information and technology, speaking and writing in a foreign language, and communicating effectively, are all main things that could not miss.

B. Student Information Literacy Skill

After distributing questionnaires to 30 samples, we obtained the data as available on table 3.

TABLE 3. DATA OBTAINED FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRE

No	Indicator	Answer	Average Score
1	Purpose	Very good	3.30
2	Location	Good	3.05
3	Use	Poor	3.16
4	Self-evaluation	Very poor	3.24
Total			12.75
Average			3.18

It can be concluded that the information literacy skills of Student Achievement Award winner in 2016 are good. Their score reached 12,7 from the total indicator and 3,18 score average. This score is at an average interval score of 2.52 - 3.27. SAA winner's best information skill is in defining their purpose, which reached 3,30 score. while the lowest one is in locating the information, which only reached 3,05 score.

The obstacles found by students who won the 2016 Student Achievement Award (SAA) varied. When the researcher asked what obstacles, they experienced in finding information, the answers were quite different and varied. the complete answers can be seen as follows:

- 1) Students feel lazy (2.9%)
- 2) Inadequate time (2.9%)
- 3) Low foreign language skills (5.9)
- 4) Limitations of information sources (47%)
- 5) Source of information is not updated (2.9%)
- 6) Keywords do not match (14.7%)
- 7) Hoax Information (2.9%)
- 8) Newly heard term (2.9%)
- 9) Feeling there are no obstacles (2.9%)

C. Efforts in Facing these Constraints

The students have various ways to overcome their obstacles, they are divided as follow:

- 1) The most effective thing when the lazy feeling comes is doing refreshment or something positive and useful (35).
- 2) Using time as efficient as possible and manage it regularly and scheduled, so that information can be obtained (3%).

- 3) For foreign language problem, students usually ask friends who understand better (9.1%).
- 4) Using tools such as translators or translations (3%).
- 5) Browsing the internet (12.1%).
- 6) To overcome the lack of information resources, browsing other sources such as printed sources (Books, Journals) and non-printed sources (e-books, e-journals, etc.) seems to be a solution (18,2%).
- 7) The students even complaining or asking the librarian if there is no available source (6.1%).
- 8) If the collections are not available in the University main library, they are looking for other university libraries or even bookstores (9.1%).
- 9) To differ between hoax and fact, students would collect so many information, so that they can filter them. (3%).
- 10) To find the correct keywords, the student will try many keywords, until they can find the correct one (3%).
- 11) In the case of internet access problem, the student will wait for the signal to back normal or even use their own gadget to make the connection (6%).
- 12) Some students will search for other Wi-Fi sources to get connected (12,1%).

V. CONCLUSION

The researchers concluded that ability to create new knowledge is the main criteria to be a developed country. By having good information literacy skill, the people in a country will create new knowledge. As an effort to be the winner in the SAA event, students must have a good access to information. Even, students do not only need information access but also strategies to use information facilities in order to obtain the desired information. A person's ability in using facilities and access to information is known as information literacy skill. An ability to create new knowledge is the main criteria to be a developed country. By having good information literacy skill, the people in a country will create new knowledge. They will do many research and innovations to solve problems they have in daily life.

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