

# From Information Literacy to Information Fluency:

*Gagasan Konsep Literasi Pustakawan Akademik untuk Mendukung Komunikasi Ilmiah di Perguruan Tinggi*

Dr. Phil. Agus Rifai  
UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta

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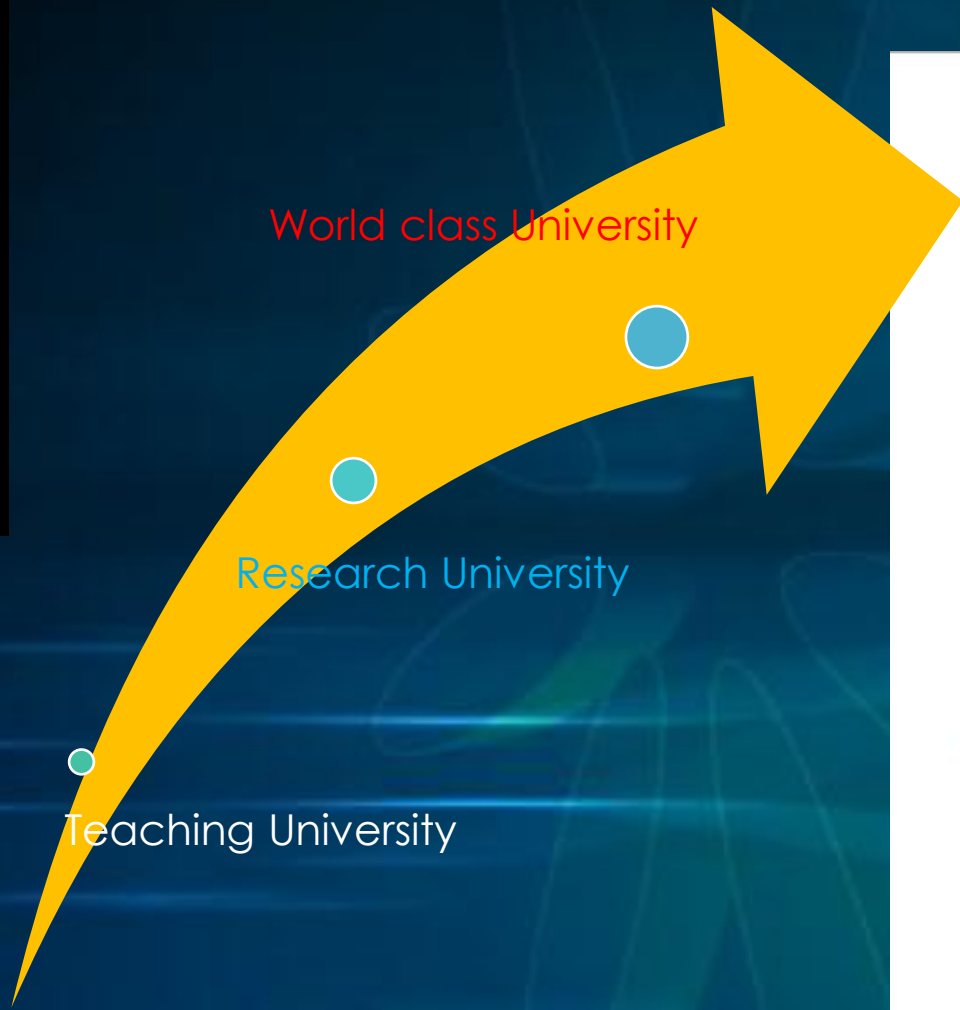
Respon Perpustakaan dalam Komunikasi Ilmiah

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# Introduction

## Strategic Issues on Higher Education



### Pergeseran Paradigma Pendidikan Tinggi Berkualitas



Sesuai dengan tujuan RPJMN dan Renstra Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi, maka paradigma Perguruan Tinggi akan lebih diarahkan dalam membentuk Perguruan Tinggi yang dapat berkompetisi di dunia internasional atau mendapatkan pengakuan internasional, menjadi Perguruan Tinggi dengan jumlah penelitian yang banyak dan beragam, dan meningkatkan lulusan dengan tingkat akademik yang lebih tinggi dari sebelumnya.

## Peringkat Universitas di Indonesia

### Capaian dan Target

500 Besar QS World University Rankings



Tabel 29 Tren Peringkat 9 Perguruan Tinggi Di Indonesia Dalam QS WUR (Sumber: QS Intelligence Unit)

No	Perguruan Tinggi	Ranking			
		2015	2017	2017	Tren
1	Universitas Indonesia	358	325	277	↑
2	Bandung <i>Institute of Technology</i> (ITB)	431	401	331	↑
3	Universitas Gadjah Mada	551	501	401	↑
4	Universitas Airlangga	701+	701+	701-750	↑
5	Bogor <i>Agricultural University</i> (IPB)	701+	701+	751-800	↑
6	Universitas Diponegoro	701+	701+	801-1000	=
7	<i>Institute of Technology</i> Sepuluh Nopember	701+	701+	801-1000	=
8	Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta	701+	701+	801-1000	=
9	Universitas Brawijaya	701+	701+	801-1000	=

Sumber: Laporan Tahunan 2016, 2017 Kemensitekdikti

# Strategic Issues on Higher Education



Riset dan produktifitas publikasi ilmiah menjadi indikator penting menjadi universitas kelas dunia

- 1) Bagaimana meningkatkan produktifitas riset dan publikasi Ilmiah?
- 2) Apa peran perpustakaan dalam meningkatkan produktifitas riset dan publikasi Ilmiah?



Perpustakaan universitas harus mengambil peran dalam kegiatan komunikasi ilmiah perguruan tinggi, terutama untuk peningkatan produktifitas riset dan publikasi ilmiah

# Scholarly Communication

- Scholarly communication can be defined as “the system through which research and other scholarly writings are created, evaluated for quality, disseminated to the scholarly community, and preserved for future use. The system includes both formal means of communication, such as publication in peer-reviewed journals, and informal channels, such as electronic listservs.”

system

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Creation

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Evaluation

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Dissemination

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Preservation

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(Association of College & Research Libraries,  
“[Principles and Strategies for the Reform of Scholarly Communication 1](#),” 2003)





# Tentang Komunikasi Ilmiah

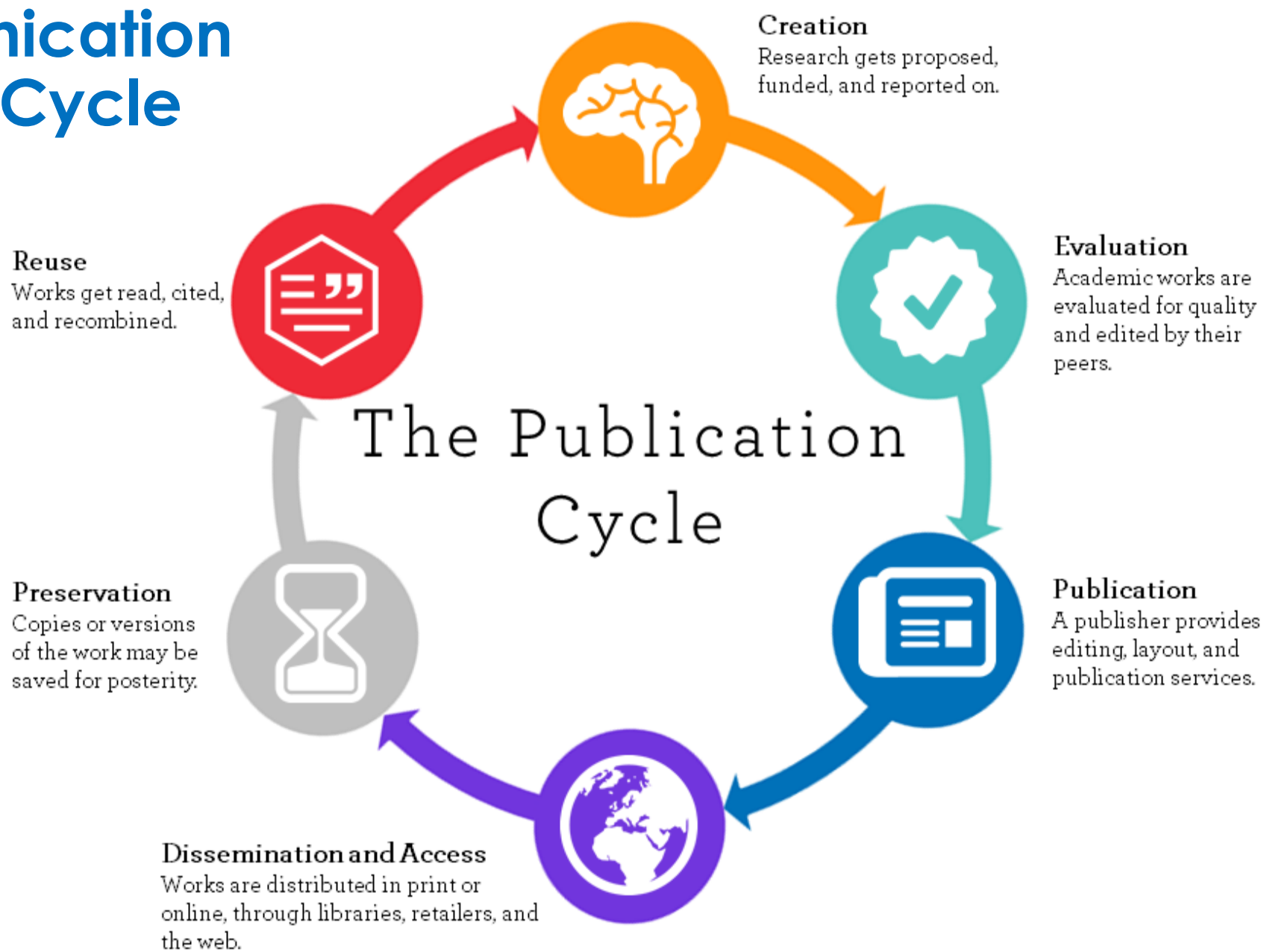
*Scholarly communication is the process by which faculty members, students, researchers, and academics conduct their research, collect the information from that research into a publishable format (print or electronic), have their research reviewed, and distribute it. — from <http://scholarly.lib.purdue.edu/>*

## Scholarly Communication Cycle



Sumber:  
Purdue University at  
<https://www.lib.purdue.edu/inside/2010/october27.html>

# Scholarly Communication as the Publication Cycle



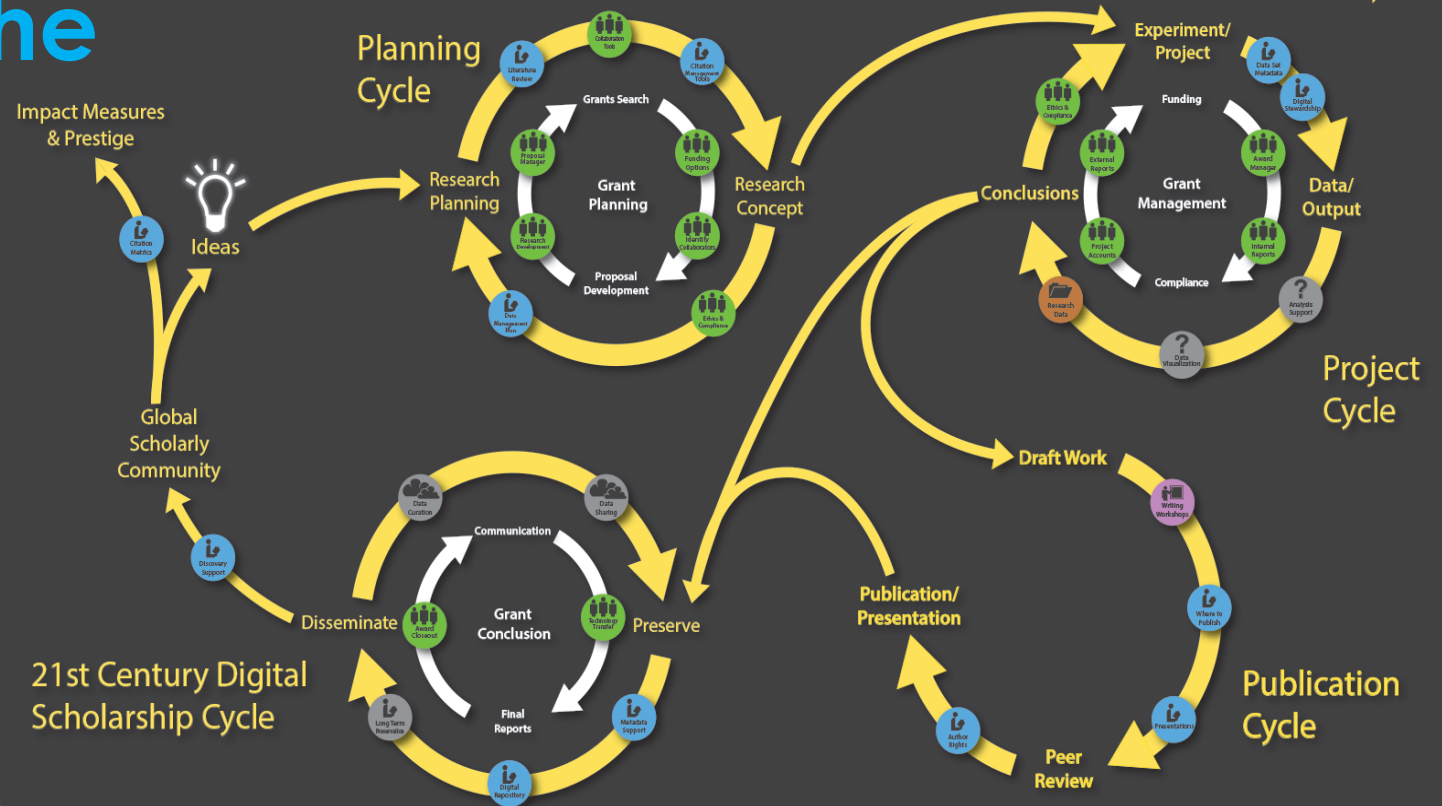
Sumber: UC Berkeley's Office of Scholarly Communication Services (OSCS), 2018

# Research Lifecycle at University of Central FL

Version 2.0

A library-led institutional collaboration to develop a mental model of research support and services

## Scholarly Communication as the Research Lifecycle



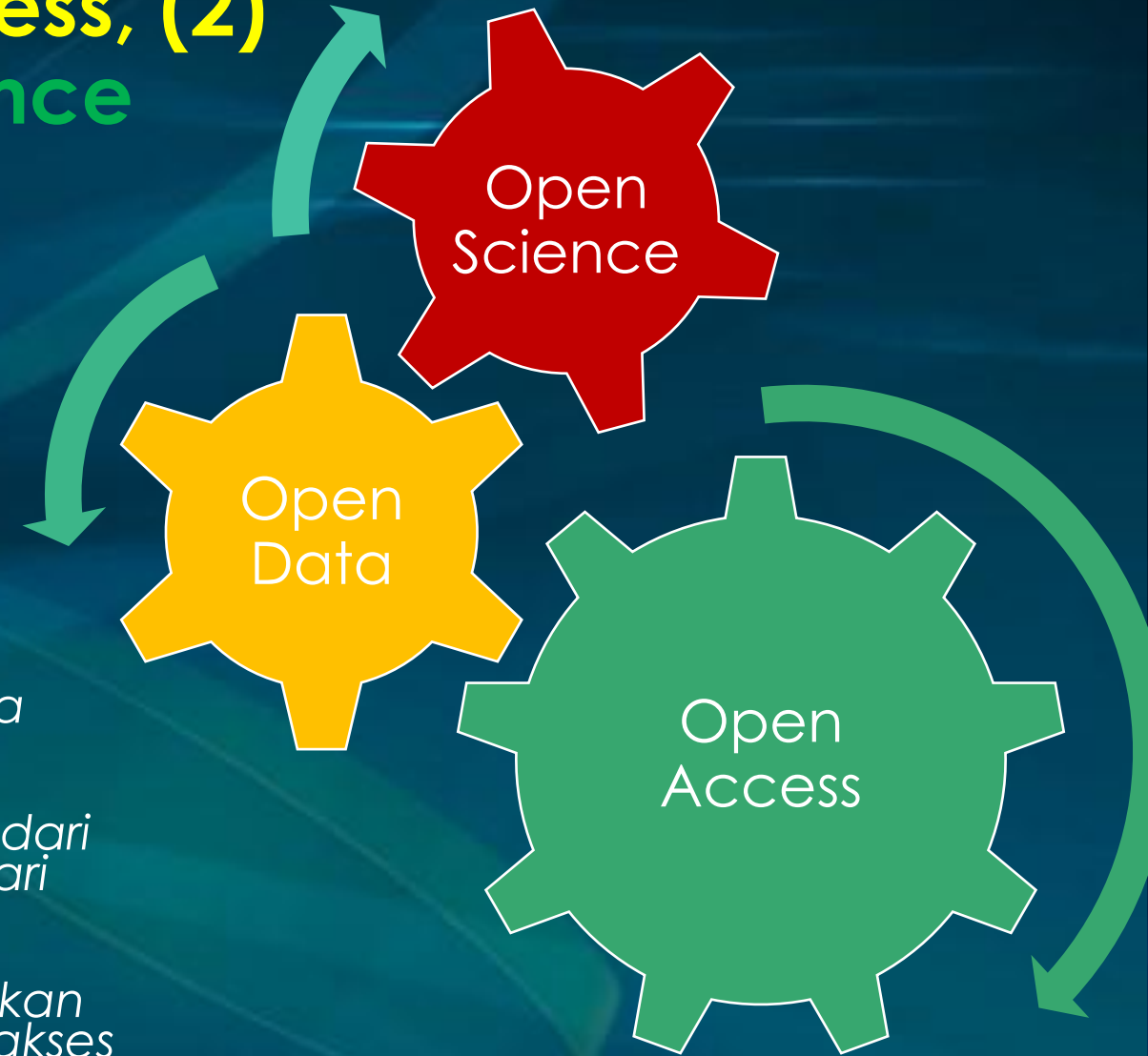
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### Legend

- Research Data Management
- Faculty Center for Teaching and Learning
- Libraries
- Office of Research and Commercialization
- Institute for Simulation & Training
- Not yet supported

Design Inspiration by OpenWetWare

# Emerging Issues on new scholarly communication: (1) **Open Access**, (2) **Open Data**, and (3) **Open Science**



- 1) Bahwa hasil-hasil riset harus dapat diakses secara luas dan bebas (open access)
- 2) Bahwa peneliti perlu memberikan data mentah dari kegiatan riset yang dilakukan sebagai bagian dari transparansi (open data)
- 3) Bahwa keseluruhan proses riset dalam menghasilkan suatu pengetahuan atau temua harus dapat diakses oleh secara terbuka (open science)

# Literasi Informasi atau Transliterasi?

- Information literacy is a set of abilities requiring individuals to "recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate, and use effectively the needed information."

An information literate individual is able to:

- 1) Determine the extent of information needed
- 2) Access the needed information effectively and efficiently
- 3) Evaluate information and its sources critically
- 4) Incorporate selected information into one's knowledge base
- 5) Use information effectively to accomplish a specific purpose
- 6) Understand the economic, legal, and social issues surrounding the use of information, and access and use information ethically and legally

Sumber:

American Library Association. [Presidential Committee on Information Literacy. Final Report.](#) (Chicago: American Library Association, 1989.)



# Literasi untuk Komunikasi Ilmiah

# Literasi Informasi atau Transliterasi?

Literasi  
Informasi

- A habit of mind or a way of thinking
- A reflective thinking, critical evaluation
- Problem solving and decision making (Belshaw, 2009)

skill in the  
pursuit of  
knowledge

Literasi informasi merupakan skill yang digunakan untuk memperoleh pengetahuan



# Transliterasi



Transliterasi merupakan konsep kecakapan yang menggabungkan kecakapan literasi informasi dengan kecakapan lainnya untuk komunikasi ilmiah, terutama kecakapan digital (digital literacy) dan kecakapan data (data literacy)

ACRL-ALA, 2013



# Respon Pustakawan Akademik

# From Librarian to Lublisher : A New Role of Academic Librarian

Lublisher merupakan peran baru pustakawan akademik yang menggabungkan kemampuan di bidang kepustakawan, termasuk literasi informasi dengan kemampuan penerbitan / publishing



# Competencies of Librarian

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Competencies

## Scholarly Communication Skills

sufficiently understand copyright and fair use, authors' rights, open access, citation metrics, publishing options, digital preservation, and institutional repository development and management

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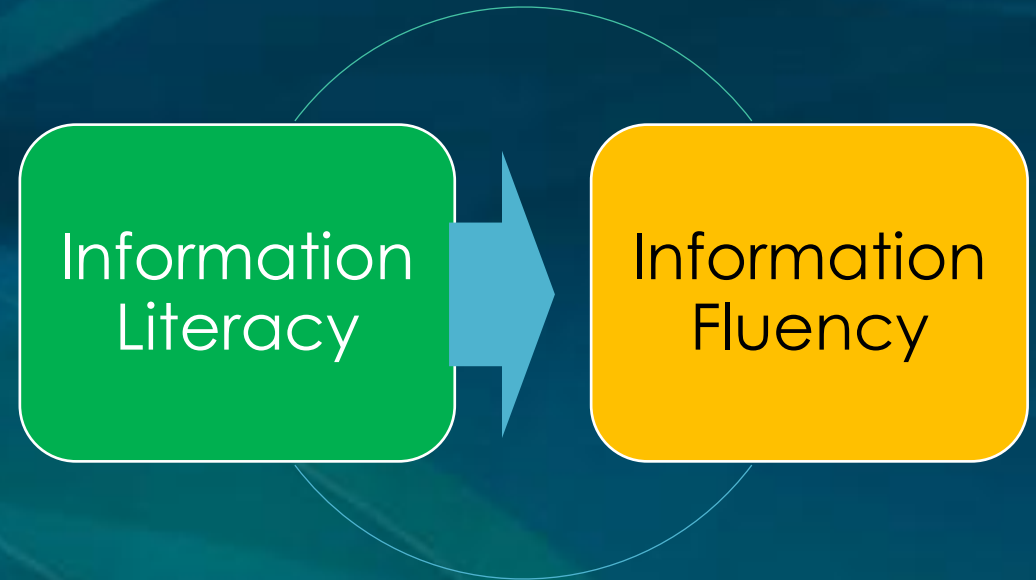
## Teaching Skills

librarians are necessarily teaching informally and formally about the changing nature of scholarship and art in the digital world

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# Information Fluency: A Challenge for Academic Librarian

- Information fluency menghendaki pustakawan akademik tidak hanya memiliki kemampuan literasi informasi, akan tetapi juga memiliki kemampuan terhadap konteks sosio ekonomi dari produksi pengetahuan, menguasai hak kekayaan intelektual dari suatu karya, dan memiliki pemikiran kritis tentang platform dan teknologi dalam produksi dan distribusi pengetahuan



Information Fluency = An Extended concept of Information Literacy

Terima kasih

Wasalam

