



Information Literacy Challenges in Rural: A Qualitative Study on Access and Use of Information Sources in the Village of Bandar Setia

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the challenges of information literacy in the community regarding access and use of information sources in Bandar Setia village. The purpose of this research is to determine the challenges of information literacy regarding asking access and the use of information literacy in the Bandar Setia village community. The research method used in this research is qualitative. The research results show that the challenges of information literacy regarding access and use of information sources are very dynamic, because each society experiences changes in access behavior because it is influenced by technological developments as well as internal and external characteristic factors in each generation. The stages of starting, chaining, exploration, collecting, extracting, verifying and ending may not be passed or carried out by young people and old people if the information they access is not scientific information.

Keywords: *Vocabulary. Information Literacy, access, information sources*

PRELIMINARY

Information literacy is an ability that every person must have in order to make it easier for that person to recognize when information is needed and to have the ability to find, assess and use the required information effectively. Apart from that, information literacy is the ability to know when and why he needs information, in where to look for information and know how to evaluate information, use information and communicate that information with the best delivery so that people who get the information do not use it wrongly. According to SNI 7330: 2009, Higher Education Libraries define information literacy as the ability to recognize information needs to solve problems, develop ideas, ask important

questions, use various information gathering strategies, determine suitable, relevant and authentic information. Information is a message, utterance or expression or a collection of messages consisting of a sequence of symbols, or the meaning interpreted from the message or collection of messages, information can be recorded or transmitted. The word information comes from the ancient French word *informacion* (1387) which is taken from the Latin *informationem* which means "outline, concept, idea" Wikipedia.org in Siti Wahdah (2018:6).

Apart from that, information as part of human life has mastered aspects of human needs as information beings. The need for information can be achieved in various

ways and stages, ranging from simple methods to the most complex stages. Humans as information seekers have their own definition of information needs, adapting to the background, role and abilities of each individual. Information is divided into two forms, namely printed information and unprinted information. Printed information such as books, newspapers, magazines, dictionaries, and so on. Meanwhile, non-printed information comes from the internet. Information seekers are said to be able to find information according to their intellectual level. Viewed from an intellectual perspective, it is a way of thinking for every information seeker which has similarities and differences in each generation. A generation is a group of people who have different characteristics, characteristics that are seen from the year of birth in the current era. Information seeking behavior begins when a person realizes that he needs information. Next, he searches in various ways until he finally gets the information he is looking for. Each individual certainly has different information seeking behavior.

There are several things that influence information seeking behavior, one of which is information needs. When someone needs information to fulfill their needs, that person is faced with a problematic situation. This situation arises due to a gap between the state of knowledge possessed and the reality of the required information needs. This gap is what ultimately gives rise to certain information behavior in the information search process. Each person's information needs are different, this is what causes each person's information seeking behavior to be different. Apart from information needs, there are also other factors that influence information seeking behavior, namely a person's psychological condition, demographics, a person's situation in society and the environment which also influence a person's information needs. From the definition above, we can conclude that the development of

information is very rapid, this has caused an explosion of information that cannot be stopped. This is very natural considering the amount of information available in written, recorded and digital form which is increasing and circulating among the public all the time. As a result of the rapid development of information, the current era has become the information era. In this information era, everyone must have the necessary means to obtain existing information. The various types of tools studied and used will help someone overcome various problems effectively and efficiently. However, without the skills and knowledge to utilize various existing information facilities, all rapid developments in information and science will be difficult to anticipate. From these findings, the researcher believes that information literacy is an ability that every person must have in order to make it easier for that person to recognize when information is needed and to have the ability to find, assess and use the required information effectively. Because without the skills and knowledge in utilizing various existing information facilities, all the rapid developments in information and science will be difficult to anticipate, therefore researchers are interested in undertaking research with the title "Information Literacy Challenges in Rural Areas: A Qualitative Study of Access and Use of Resources Information in Bandar Setia Village".

Research Methods

The type of research used is qualitative research with descriptive methods. Descriptive qualitative research is research using a case study method or approach (Sugiyono, 2017). This research was carried out in the village of Bandar Setia. The data collection techniques used are: 1. Observation According to Sugiyono (2018:229) observation is a data collection technique that has specific characteristics when compared to other techniques.

Observations are also not limited to people, but also other natural objects. Observations were carried out, namely by observing what was being done and had been done by the Bandar Loyal village community. 2. Interview According to Berger in (Kriyantono, 2020:289) an interview is a conversation between a researcher (someone who wants to get information) and an informant (someone who is considered to have important information about an object). The interviews carried out were free interviews with the Bandar Loyal village community. 3. Documentation According to Irad Al Kautsa Dalam (Arikunto, 2013:201) Documentation is written material. In implementing the documentation method, researchers investigate written objects, such as books, magazines, documents, regulations, meeting minutes, diaries and so on. Documentation is carried out, namely collecting as much data as possible that supports this research, so that various related matters can be explained and described, so that the validity and purity of this research can be justified scientifically. To find out the results of observations, researchers used several data analysis results that were in accordance with the actual situation, namely: 1. Carry out data reduction (data summarization), namely summarizing, selecting the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns so as to produce a better and clearer picture (Sugiyono, 2013: 247). 2. Presentation of data can be done in the form of a short description. By presenting data, it will be easier for researchers to understand what is happening (Sugiyono, 2013: 249). 3. Drawing conclusions and verification. Conclusion drawing activities are a further step from data reduction and presentation activities. The initial conclusions put forward are still temporary.

Research And Discussion

1. Bandar Village Community is Faithful in Reaching and Accessing Information

The development of information technology causes human dependence on information technology to increase. As technology develops, the number of users also increases in terms of information, and has factors that focus on the need to obtain information in accordance with the desires and needs of information seekers. The following are the characteristics of loyal bandar village communities in obtaining information: 1. Information sources can be accessed by all people in Bandar Loyal village. 2. There is awareness among the village community about the importance of information in various life activities. 3. The public has the right understanding and knowledge in utilizing information technology. 4. Advancement of human, information and physical resources using science and technology. 5. Information is managed well, presented on time, and packaged with technology that can be developed as a commodity with economic value. This research examines the challenges of information literacy in rural areas: a qualitative study of access and use of information sources in the village of Bandar Setia. Respondents in the study have varying information needs regarding access and use of different information sources in accordance with their professional, environmental, intellectual background and emotional closeness to technology. The professional background of those used as respondents is employees of the Bandar Setia village head office who are members of the Bandar Setia village community. The information search process that occurs is through stages:

1. starting, namely the bandar village community loyally searches for information and carries out certain activities to recognize and understand the information according to the interests, skills and conditions of the individual seeking the

information; 2. Chaining, namely the attitude of the loyal bandar village community to facilitate search paths to obtain the information needed; 3. Exploration, namely the action of the bandar loyal village community in seeking information as a follow-up to the chaining stage, the community applies certain media and strategies; 4. Collecting, namely the bandar village community loyally carries out activities or actions carried out by information seekers to identify or collect all information search results obtained from the previous stages in certain ways according to the characteristics of the community in searching for information and selecting relevant information .; 5. Extracting, namely the action of the community in searching for information as a follow-up to information seekers who have focused their search more on one goal, information seekers deepen or explore their information through certain media and strategies according to grouping information in certain media; 6. Verifying, namely the act of checking information with the aim of obtaining a level of accuracy; 7. Ending, namely the actions of the loyal bandar village community in searching for information to end the process of searching for information. The bookie community is loyal in accessing information by using information sources used in everyday life as follows: 1. Google, namely bookies who loyally use Google to find out various unknown information. 2. Social Media, namely the bookie community loyally uses social media to communicate and interact with each other and this is done online which allows people to connect with each other without being limited by distance and time. 3. Direct information, namely people who directly get information from other people or by word of mouth.

2. Literacy Challenges Faced by the Community of Bandar Setia Village in Getting Information

The loyal bookie community has many challenges in obtaining information from various things. The challenges faced by the Bandar Loyal village community are as follows: 1. Ignorant of technology, namely the Bandar Loyal village community does not know about technology so there are obstacles to getting information. 2. Network, namely the loyal bandar village community finds it difficult to find and access information because they do not have an unstable network. 3. Human resources, namely the loyal bandar village community who don't care about information. 4. Differences in birth years are also one of the challenges of different information literacy, because each generation lives in a different era of development, including the development of information technology

Conclusion

Based on research on information literacy challenges in rural areas: a qualitative study on access and use of information sources in Bandar Setia village, it can be concluded that the information literacy challenges are as follows. 1. The bandar loyal village community in achieving and accessing information in the form of starting, chaining, exploration, collecting, extracting, verifying and ending stages for the bandar loyal village community. 2. The information literacy challenges faced by loyal bookie communities have obstacles, namely unstable networks, lack of technology and human resources. Differences in birth years are also one of the challenges of different information literacy, because each generation lives in a different era of development, including the development of information technology.

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