

# CRITICAL LITERACY FOR ACADEMIC LIBRARIAN IN INDONESIA

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# Introduction

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Information is neutral, but information writers have understanding, attitudes, and values in writing information.

Critical literacy is used to understand an individual's subjective position in understanding the world and how to act in it.

Critical literacy is an ability that must be possessed by every individual, including librarians as information professionals.

Therefore, through critical literacy skills, academic librarians are expected to become individuals who can be wise and provide benefits in their work, especially in carrying out their role as literacy activists for students.

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# Research methods

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**Descriptive study  
with qualitative  
approach**

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**1. Academic librarian in Semarang  
2. Have an understanding of critical  
literacy**

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**Sampling was done  
using purposive  
sampling technique**

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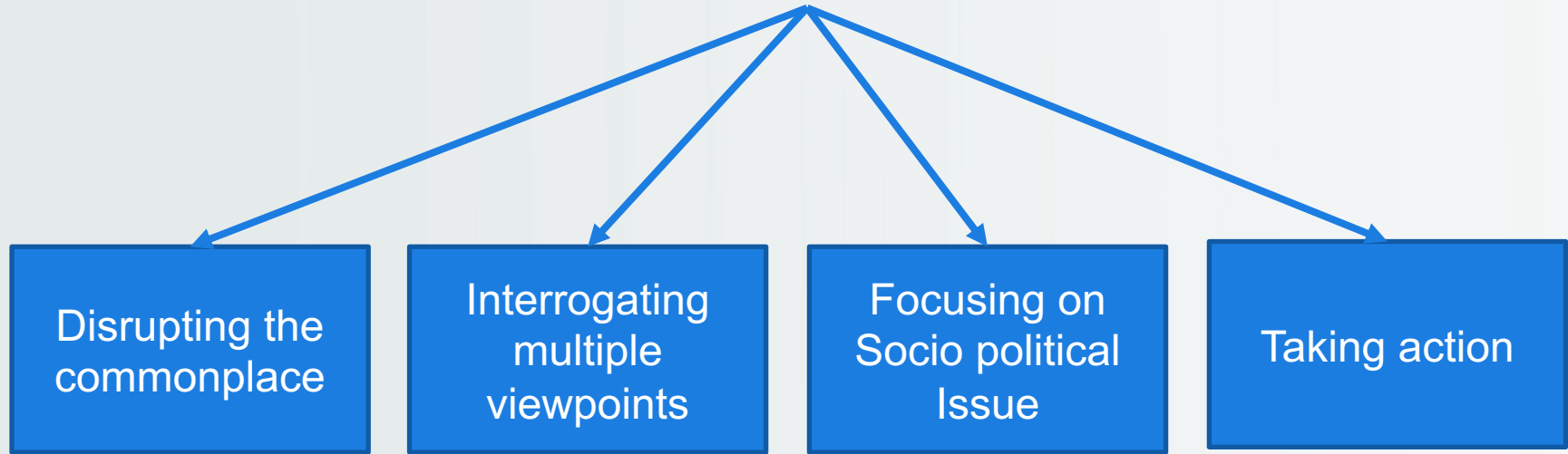
**Depth interview, observations, and  
literature study**

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# Results and Discussion



# CRITICAL LITERACY FOR ACADEMIC LIBRARIAN IN INDONESIA



# Disrupting the commonplace

Disrupting the commonplace based on a critical literacy approach, informants are positioned as individuals who have assumptions.

The attempt to disrupt the commonplace is to always question the veracity of information from a different lens.

Librarians have various tendencies in the process of seeking information. Each individual has their own reasons for choosing information as a reference, but all the informants in this study agreed that any information produced must have a purpose.

Seeking more information and understanding the author's thoughts about the situation can provide a new perspective. A way of looking at a situation that was previously unknown. This can improve one's critical literacy ability.



# Interrogating multiple viewpoints

Examining various points of view according to critical literacy is to find out whose voice is being heard and whose voice is missing.

The author's point of view may not necessarily represent all parties related to what is informed. Therefore, efforts are needed to align and compare information from various points of view.

The way informants examine information from various points of view by seeking information from various parties, such as directly related parties and third parties who assess the information.

Informants view information that contains neutrality or partisanship will tend to support certain parties. Information that contains neutrality or partiality to certain groups tends to be sensitive to political and social information





# Focusing on Socio political Issue

Information is neutral, but in the process of making information, it is usually built socially and politically to achieve a certain agenda, especially on socio-political issues which are basically made with the interests of certain parties

The way for the informant to believe that the information contains power from certain parties is to look at the trends that appear in the information.

Partisanship of the author and power relations tucked away in the information is a common thing, especially when it comes to socio-political issues. This is because the author is a profession.

Socio-political issues try to encourage readers' opinions to support the agenda of the parties concerned. This makes informants must always feel suspicious about what is conveyed in information that contains socio-political issues.



# Taking action

Taking Action in critical literacy shows how the reader acts on the information obtained. The initial stage before taking action, informants accumulate information that they already have to get the gist of the discussion.

The accumulation of information can be in the form of a collection of information read through information, or information obtained through social experience.

When the accumulated information is deemed insufficient, the informant will try to relate it to the theory that has been studied to help understand the information being read.

Informants in this study have a variety of actions to follow up on the information obtained. The various actions referred to are ranging from not taking action, to sharing opinions with others.



# Conclusion

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Informants are active in seeking information from various reference sources with various points of view, some choose not to find out more about the information obtained.

Informants understand the neutrality of information and power that is often tucked away in information, especially information that contains socio-political issues.

Informants are more alert in the process of understanding information.

The process carried out by informants after getting information tends to be personal consumption to enrich information for themselves.

When the understanding possessed by the informant is felt to be lacking, the informant will share opinions with those closest to him, some choose to leave it alone and persist with his personal assumptions.

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**Thank you**

