



Information Literacy: An Overview

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Abstract

Literacy competence, different subskill inclusive of the ideas, opinions, making of decision, solving problems. Ability to seek, evaluate, recognize, know, and use information in a legal and ethical manner is information literacy (IL) what information you would like to have and how you can verify it and use it ethically is information literacy. Literacy is ability to read and write, even as competence is skill. Information technology (IT) such as e-mail, the Internet, software and various electronic resources can be used to obtain information about something anywhere and at any time and to use it to create new knowledge complete offers for disseminating information.

Keywords: Information literacy, Information Literacy in India, Types of information literacy.

INTRODUCTION-

“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.” by American Library Association,1989(**ALA**)

In today's knowledge society, information has become a necessity in order to make the right decisions. Information literacy forms the basis for many innovative concepts of knowledge collection, such as lifelong learning, MOOC(Massive Open Online Course)distance learning and much more. Learning environments and at all levels of education information literacy displays the scale of competence of educators, researchers, and students.

First the term "Information Literacy" was recognized in 1974 by Paul G. Zurkowski, even as in 1985 Information Literacy was used by Patrica S. Breivik as an integrated set of companion degree skills and also as information tools and resources. information literacy is the collection of abilities to search for and understand the sources which will obtain accurate information (facts, knowledge, data). Various form of information is available in many concepts and many resources like documented form, media, libraries, community, internet etc. can be used all tools for getting the information.

From using the information technologies such as email, internet, software, and other e-resources, information can obtain easily at any place, any time about anything and use to create the new knowledge.

International Federation of Library association and Institutions (**IFLA**) define Information literacy as “The knowledge, the attitudes, and the sum of the skills needed to know when and what information is needed; where and how to obtain that information; how to evaluate it critically and organize it once it is found; and how to use it in an ethical way”.

Literacy replicates the dimensions of readiness of educators, researchers, and university students. This emphasis at the assessment of scholar consequences has an effect on institutional libraries, especially in the manner they test their education of information literacy. Information literacy is the lifelong gaining knowledge of process, literacy ability has described capacity to recognize all types of communication and assume severely concerning written phrases.

In 2020, the globe has been hit by COVID-19 virus outbreak that has modified people lives altogether aspects of life. The covid-19 pandemic situation caused human beings to learn and use digital technologies and ended in a growth in digital literacy. Various online platform has been used for communication and learning like Zoom, Skype, Microsoft team and so on.

ICT (Information communication technology) have made it much simpler for users to find and provide information. users to apply particular search tools and studies strategies like abstracting services, indexing, library catalog, and bibliographic/E- databases, and so on to access and retrieve the subjective information provided by the library. Also, they need to be aware about the function of e-portals, information gateways to users and learning to apply particular on line and offline resources. Information is to be had in digital layout along with e-journals, e-books, CD-ROM and different databases need to be introduced to the attention of the users and need to be made skilled in using the sort of essential information.

The United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (**UNESCO**) defines literacy as “Information literacy enables people in all walks of life to effectively seek, examine, use and create information in order to achieve their personal, social, professional and academic goals to reach. it is a fundamental right in a very digital world and promotes social inclusion in all nations”.

ACRL(Association of College and Research Libraries) Five standards are focused upon the desires of college students in higher education in any respect levels. In addition to assessing all college students’ fundamental statistics literacy capabilities, school and librarians have to additionally paintings collectively to expand evaluation contraptions and techniques withinside the context of precise disciplines, as statistics literacy manifests itself withinside the precise information of the information creation, scholarly activity, and booklet procedures observed in the one’s disciplines. In imposing those requirements, establishments want to apprehend that special tiers of wondering capabilities are related to diverse getting to know consequences—and consequently special strategies are vital to evaluate the ones consequences.

TYPES OF INFORMATION LITERACY-

Information literacy reflects the dimensions of competence of educators, researchers, and students. Information Literacy can't be defined absolutely in phrases given its few varieties of fields which can be given below-

1. **DIGITAL LITERACY-** Digital literacy is ability to find, recognised, evaluate and communicate the information through the social media including Facebook, LinkedIn, Snap Chat, and other social websites. digital acquirement involves over the mere ability to use computer code or operate a digital device, it includes an outsized style of advanced cognitive, motor, sociological, and emotional skills, that users want so as to perform effectively in digital environments.
2. **MEDIA LITERACY-** Newspaper, TV, Radio broadcast, magazines and so on are the example of media literacy, helps to people's personal growth, social development and chosers their lifestyle.
3. **COMPUTER LITERACY-**Computer literacy describes a preferred knowledge of computers, software, hardware, related technology and the way they work. computer literacy normally refers back to the capacity to run and navigate packages in place of being capable of program.
4. **NETWORK LITERACY-**A idea that has passed through essential adjustments with the unfold of the World Wide Web and new facts and communicate technology and is prompted via way of means of an area referred to as cyber. Which, due to its impossibility and timelessness, encompasses global and brings items consisting of a networked society. Network literacy is closely with computer literacy and digital literacy. ability to seek, access, evaluate and retrieve the information through the world wide web is network literacy.

INFORMATION LITERACY IN INDIA

The literacy level in India is an important socio-economic indicator. Information literacy is the main factor and support for the acquisition of deep knowledge.

In 1988 the Indian government started a "National Literacy Mission" program. The Indian government has developed an important concept called "Digital India". This has had a significant impact on the level of higher education, and libraries have become an integral part of this development.

The Indian authorities are currently organizing the "Digital Saksharta Abhiyan" (DISHA) or "National Digital Literacy Mission" (NDLM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) program. In 1994 the District Primary Education Program (DPEP) was started to revitalize the primary school system and achieve the goal.

Information and communication technology (ICT) in schools has been incorporated into the Rashtriya Madhyamik Board Shiksha Abhiyan (PAB), chaired by School Education and Literacy.

In the current pandemic period, maximum library specialists have stepped forward and mastered diverse virtual skills, which include social media, net conferencing, Internet research, e-mail, computer expertise, and cellular management the digital literacy abilities acquired via the librarians sooner or later of the pandemic and the manner it has aided it offering services to the library patrons.

During the covid-19 lockdown period The Uttar Pradesh Department of Education has launched a campaign to spice up grade level competence of primary and higher primary students through foundation learning Aadharshila (foundation), dhyan-aakarshan (attracting attention for remedial learning) and ShikshakSangrah (teacher's compendium) are the three key areas on those five integer government college lecturers will presently focus in a passing huge way.

Most of the portals have a combination of free and paid courses. Information about certification is provided on the individual course page and it differs based on the course. Also, most of the portals are mobile-enabled, which means they have an app that students or teachers can use on their mobile phones.

Most of the portals have been mentioned below-

- a) **Swayam** – Swayam portal runs on the principle of access, equity, and quality. It has courses from class nine to post-graduation. Courses delivered through SWAYAM are available free of cost to the learners, however, learners wanting a SWAYAM certificate will have to attend an exam at a fee. Eligibility for the certificate will be announced on the course page and learners will get certificates only if this criterion is matched.
- b) **NPTEL(National Program on Technology Enhanced Learning)**- NPTEL portal is coordinated majorly by seven IITs (IIT Delhi, Guwahati, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Madras, Bombay and Roorkee) and Indian institute of science. The portal has recorded lectures from IITs, which are then uploaded online for others to access. NPTEL has web and video courses across 23 disciplines, where learners get a tangible end result in the form of a certificate from the IITs/IISc for their effort.
- c) **Swayam Prabha** -Swayam Prabha is a group of 32 DTH channels, which run high-quality educational programs. The contents are provided by NPTEL, IITs, UGC, CEC, IGNOU, NCERT, and NIOS. The courses are available for students from class 9 to post-graduation level in the subjects of arts, science, commerce, performing arts, social sciences, agriculture among others.
- d) **E-patashala** – E-patashala is an initiative by NCERT, which is a storehouse of audios, videos, flipbooks, etc. available in Hindi, English, and Urdu. The portal and the mobile in total have 3886 resources and 504 e-textbooks.
- e) **Diksha** –National Teacher Platform (NTP) branded as “Diksha” is built to host Open Educational Resources (OER) and tools for Teachers in Schools, Teacher Educators in Teacher Education Institutes. The platform provides resources such as lesson plans, concept videos, worksheets, mapped to the curriculum.

ROLE OF INFORMATION LITERACY IN INDIA-

- Implement information literacy plans

- Integrate information literacy into courses
- User content, professional and academic groups and associations to develop feasible courses
- Promote information literacy plans
- Conduct information literacy surveys
- Establish a national information literacy forum
- Hold seminars/workshops
- Carry out educational programs
- Develop a national information literacy portal.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Review of Literature is that the survey and investigation of scholarly information reminiscent of books, articles, journals, analysis reports regarding a selected topic. It's a comprehensive survey of the previous study on a specific topic that endows basic knowledge regarding past and current research.

Review of Literature may be a secondary source, highlight the techniques, methods. totally different terms that are utilized in previous literature. Critical thinking and decision-making + Creating new knowledge + Evaluating information= Information literacy.

According to Bashorun, M. T., Aboder, O. A. and Lawal, W. O. (2020) user education programmes as correlate of information literacy competencies amongst undergraduates in universities Osun State, Nigeria the findings found out that there's a vast relationship among user training programme and levels of library literacy competencies amongst the undergraduates. the findings found out that there's a vast relationship among user training programme and levels of library literacy competencies amongst the undergraduate scholars.

Shettappanavar, Latha & Krishnamurthy, C. (2020) study the information literacy of competencies among the Female postgraduate students of Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi Karnataka. The main purpose of the research is to determine the information literacy of female students, such as Access to required primary, secondary and tertiary sources of information and their importance, determine the knowledge of various information printed and electronic-resources, formulate different search strategies, evaluate information and understand students' knowledge.

Parmar, S. & Pateria, R.K. (2020) study with particular relevance is limited to the Post graduate university students of Chaudhary Charan Singh Agricultural University Hisar, Haryana to understand their competencies in digital information literacy and their level of awareness, besides the use of digital devices, information and online resource information were converted to accumulate using a well-structured questionnaire with a random sample.

Yanto, Andri and et.al (2020) explained on the pre-test and post-test style to assess the flexibility of data talent and {also the} correlation between information acquisition competencies before

and when training showed that there's no correlation between before and after the training toward the ability of information literacy in school libraries Indonesia.

According to Pinto, M., et al. (2020) The convergence of Information Literacy and e-studying, the boom of e-literacy, the developing courting amongst mobile devices and information competencies, further to that of libraries and e-resources, are consequently detected.

Fahrurrozi, U. Hasanah, R. S. Dewi and S. Ratnaningsih (2020) analyse the effectiveness of Google classroom-based digital teaching materials as a learning innovation in a pandemic to improve students' digital literacy.

Odede, Israel R. and Zawedde, Nsibirwa (2018) the examine targeted at the numerous dimensional constructs of facts literacy within the use of digital facts sources and explain the connection among facts literacy and using digital facts sources.

Association of College and Research Libraries (2018) described "Guidelines for Primary Source Literacy" Primary source literacy overlaps with other "literatures" together with genuine literacy, visible literacy, and digital literacy, and thoughts together with collective memory, cultural heritage, and individual / cultural perspectives. many formats, together with actual artifacts, every bodily and digital, and copies, whether digitized or in posted or analogue format. The Core Idea may be used to facilitate discussions among librarians / archivists and faculty / teachers approximately what university college students can do. Lecturers, who consist of archivists and librarians, also can use the observe targets to offer complete observe checks and evaluation strategies and moves suitable to the Desires to amplify your unique instructional goals. As a catalyst for communicate among librarians / archivists and faculties / teachers, those tips also can be used to enhance acquainted programming and create the capacity to create first spherical reshuffles. Students and researchers also can take recommendation from those signs to capitalize on their self-development thru the usage of primary readjustments.

Taylor, Arthur and A. Dalal, Heather (2017) This study discussed on a survey of college-aged students to assess a subset of pupil information literacy competencies on the subject of Internet records sources. Analysis of the statistics accrued furnished strong symptoms of gender variations in records literacy talents.

Swapna and Biradar, B.S. (2017) described some important information literacy models developed around the world and describe the information literacy environment in Indian educational institutions. Various models, standards and frameworks are being developed to effectively implement information literacy in its educational institutions, but in India there are no such guidelines, guidelines, models, standards and frameworks that have been formulated and developed.

A prototype of the DIAEDCU information literacy model (D=define, I=identify, A=access, E=evaluate, D=develop, C=communicate, U=use) has been developed for higher education institutions in India. Skills such as defining, identifying, accessing, evaluating, developing, communicating, and using information to solve an information problem. Each key component is broken down into subsets of skills that an information literate student must possess in order to become a lifelong learner, critical thinker, and independent learner.

Tewell, E. (2015) discussed on Critical Information Literacy, as expressed in its literature, examines the social construction and political dimensions of information and problematizes the

development, use and purposes of information with the aim of stimulating students to think critically and act with this knowledge.

Gedam and Agashe (2009) discussed Information literacy programs in India for this, by government of India and educational institutions, organizations ought to conduct workshops, seminars, programmes to form additional and more folks IT literate. Some e-government programmes are initiated and community centres have been opened to produce each the services to the people and enhancing their IT awareness.

CONCLUSION -

The purpose of this study is to examine literature available on information literacy. this literature of review helps library specialist and librarians to understand and improve their competencies in digital information literacy and their level of awareness, besides the use of digital devices, e-portals information and online resource. users and learners have how recognized and access the needed information. The learning style is based on competencies, which are described as a coherent collection of knowledge, skills and abilities.

India has become the information technology powerhouse and in order to become the empowered people there is a need for information literacy in India such as e-government projects play a huge role in information literacy, social, economic and cultural importance. This study will also help the libraries under study to understand the importance of information literacy, and also, the country should not lose any valuable information of academics and other important fields.

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