



Researching and comparing national initiatives to foster information literacy

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What do the results of the comparison of the initiatives show? What goals are being followed with a view to the future?



Initial situation

Why is information literacy important? Which countries will be considered in terms of this presentation?



Why is information literacy important?

- ability of citizens to determine the credibility of information and information sources

→ essential to the maintenance of a democratic society and to the health and safety of people (Haider & Sundin, 2022, p. 1176)

- trust in the media and information is experiencing a general decline, but trust vary in different countries and social groups (Haider & Sundin, 2022, p. 1177)
- to acquire knowledge and to critically question the information (Jacobson et al., 2018)
- to handle information and to develop, filter, evaluate and process it from a variety of sources (Jacobson et al., 2018)



Which countries will be considered in terms of this project?





Research method

How are sources found? Which aspects are particularly focused on?
Which databases do we use?



Research methods

Country	Research databases	Key Words
International	Google Scholar, ScienceDirect	Information literacy, foster, initiatives, collect
Germany	Deutsche Nationalbibliothek, OPAC, Springer	Informationskompetenz, Initiativen, fördern, Referenzrahmen
India	Infilbit, research gate, academia	Digital literacy, national initiatives, Indian government
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Google Scholar	Informacijska pismenost, medijska pismenost, digitalizacija
Kazakhstan	Google Scholar, Unesco.kz, nur.nu.edu.kz	Information literacy, Kazakhstan, digitalisation, initiatives, libraries



Initiatives

Which approaches are followed so far? Are different methods being used?



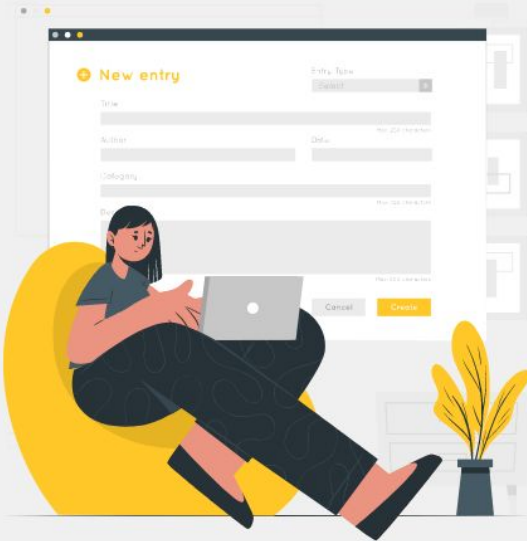
Germany



- promoting information literacy through library committees
- developing and using information literacy standards, guidelines and checklists for students (Deutscher Bibliotheksverband e.V., 2009, p. 2)
- interdisciplinary key competence: 1. collecting and organizing, 2. generate and exchange
→ equal opportunities and participation in education (Eickelmann, 2016, p. 154)
- Excursus: adult education: in regards to elderly people and health information initiatives
e.g., program with groups of seniors working independently, primarily help each other by exchanging experiences (Zastrow et al., 2020, p. 399)



India



- The "Digital in India" 2022 report revealed that India had 658.0 million internet users in January 2022, but there is a perception that research students are struggling to keep pace with the rapid changes in the information environment.
- India has state-run digital literacy programs, but there is room for improvement in terms of design, capacity, and implementation.
- Factors like age, gender, education, and technology experience should be taken into account when assessing the influence and effectiveness of digital literacy initiatives.
- Government policies and initiatives that have helped foster information literacy in India include the National e-Governance Plan, the National Knowledge Commission of India, the National Digital Library.

India

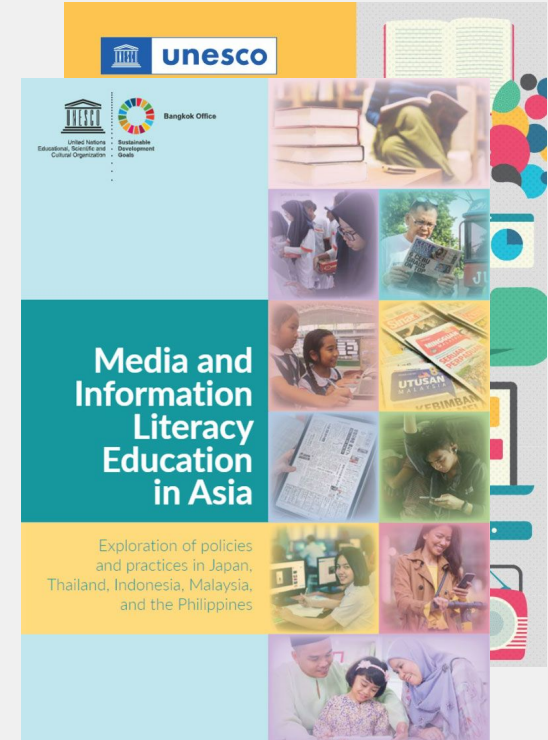


The Indian government has taken several initiatives to promote digital literacy in the country. Some of the main initiatives are:

1. *Digital India*: Launched in 2015, this flagship program of the Indian government aims to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. The program focuses on providing digital infrastructure, digital services, and digital literacy to every citizen.
2. *National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM)*: Launched in 2014, NDLM aims to provide digital literacy to 52.5 lakh people in India. The program provides training to individuals to help them become digitally literate and use digital devices and services.
3. *Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)*: Launched in 2017, PMGDISHA aims to make six crore rural households digitally literate by 2020. The program provides training to individuals in rural areas to help them access digital services and use digital devices.
4. *Skill India*: Launched in 2015, Skill India aims to provide vocational training to the youth of India to improve employability.
5. *E-governance*: makes government services more accessible and transparent by providing services like Digilocker which provides a secure digital space for citizens to store their important documents, and e-Courts, which provides online access to court proceedings.

Kazakhstan

- the widespread systematic introduction of media education both at the level of national curricula, as well as within any form of additional education ([Akhmetova et al, 2019, p.108](#))
- introduction of a Media/Information literacy course at the level of national curricula and building up the scientific potential of specialists ([Akhmetova et al, 2019, p.108](#))
- trainings and seminars for librarians, students, and professors at the universities, as well as schools (Lapo, P. M., 2016, MEDIA AND INFORMATION LITERACY: MODERN CHALLENGES FOR THE LIBRARY PROFESSION)
- promoting information and media literacy to and through library community (Lapo, P. M., 2016, MEDIA AND INFORMATION LITERACY: MODERN CHALLENGES FOR THE LIBRARY PROFESSION),



Kazakhstan

What challenges will be faced in the future? What potential solutions can be pursued?

- The lack of specialists in the field of information and media literacy can be overcome by conducting trainings and introducing practical guide books and courses for adults and teaching staff.
- The first media literacy textbook for schoolchildren in Kazakhstan was presented in 2020 and approved by the state expert commission and recommended for use in educational institutions in 2021.



Kazakhstan


What challenges will be faced in the future? What potential solutions can be pursued?

- the language barrier and lack of reliable resources in languages other than English/Russian should be solved by translating and adapting learning materials to other languages

Place of residence / Language of studies	Natural science	Reading	Mathematics
City / Kazakh	440	413	456
City / Russian	499	475	493
Village / Kazakh	437	406	441
Village / Russian	474	438	467

The influence of the language of instruction on the results of PISA-2015 in the context of urban/rural schools

Bosnia and Herzegovina



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Helping citizens to adequately overcome the challenges of the digital transformation of society and be their constructive proactive members. (Vajzović, Hibert, Turčilo, Vučetić, Silajdžić, 2021, p. 109)

Providing education for all demographics and ensure they have the resources they need, regardless of background or economic situation. (Vajzović, Hibert, Turčilo, Vučetić, Silajdžić, 2021, p. 101)

Application of new pedagogical models of using, finding, managing, distributing and evaluating information. (Vajzović, Hibert, Turčilo, Vučetić, Silajdžić, 2021, p. 277)

Adapting the teaching content and methods of knowledge transfer to the digitization and technological progress. (Vajzović, Hibert, Turčilo, Vučetić, Silajdžić, 2021, p. 144)

Giving the students the ability of learning about a topic through exploratory treatment. (Vajzović, Hibert, Turčilo, Vučetić, Silajdžić, 2021, p. 280)

The goal is to improve citizens' competences for distinguishing credible from non-credible media, that is, quality from low-quality media content. (Vajzović, Hibert, Turčilo, Vučetić, Silajdžić, 2021, p. 112)



Comparison of initiatives



Comparison of initiatives

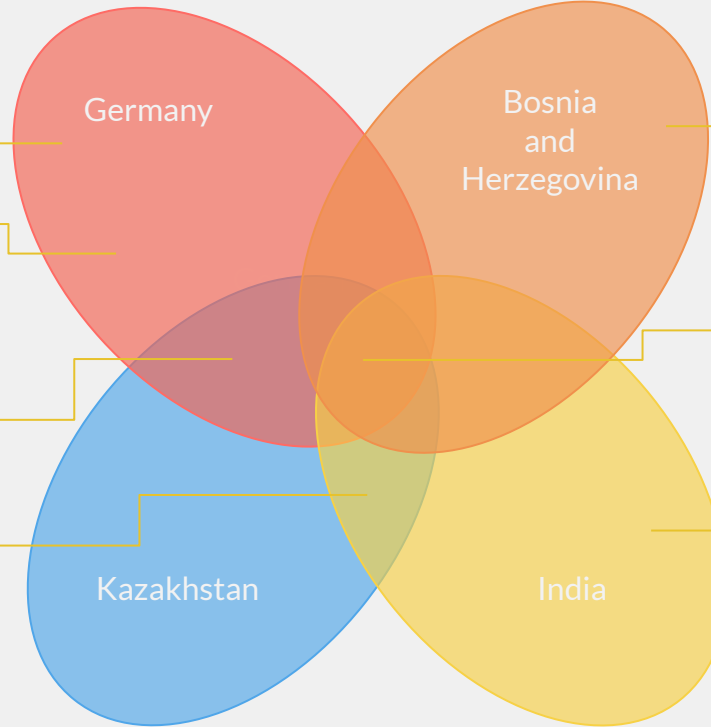


developing and using information literacy standards, guidelines and checklists for students

program with groups of seniors working independently, primarily helping each other by exchanging experiences

promoting information literacy through library committees

trainings and seminars for librarians, students, and professors at the universities, as well as schools



giving the students the ability of learning about a topic through exploratory treatment

Equal provision of education on Information literacy

investing in infrastructure and resources to increase access to technology, and creating awareness campaigns







Summary and outlook

What do the results of the comparison of the initiatives show? What goals are being followed with a view to the future?



Summary and outlook

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- The comparison of the initiatives shows that the approaches are similar in each country
 - There are partial overlaps in the comparison of the countries
 - Each country values information literacy education

Outlook:

- Create awareness of information literacy
 - Equality in education
 - Creation of standards
 - Involvement in educational institutions, also related to universities
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Thanks!

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