INFORMATION SEARCHING BEHAVIOR OF UIN SUNAN KALIJAGA YOGYAKARTA PROFESSORS IN WRITING SCIENTIFIC PAPERS THROUGH ONLINE MEDIA INFORMATION SOURCES

THESIS

Submitted to the Library Science Study Program, Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences, State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta to Fulfill One of the Requirements for Obtaining a Degree in Library Science. Degree of Bachelor of Library Science

Written by :

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LIBRARY SCIENCE STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCES

SUNAN KALIJAGA STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY YOGYAKARTA

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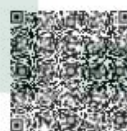
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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

The undersigned, I am:

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Stating that the thesis entitled "Information Searching Behavior Of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta Professors In Writing Scientific Papers Through Online Media Information Sources" is the work of the researcher herself and not plagiarized from the work of others, except in writing cited following scientific standards and procedures listed in the bibliography. If in the future it is proven that it is plagiarized from the work of others, then all responsibility lies with the researcher herself.

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OFFICIAL NOTE

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Subject   : Thesis
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Dear Sir :
Dean of the Faculty of Adab and Cultural Science
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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

After reading, correcting, and suggesting improvements as necessary, I, as the supervisor, am of the opinion that her thesis:

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Can be submitted as one of the requirements to obtain an undergraduate degree in the Library Science Study Program, Faculty of Adab and Cultural Science, State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. Based on this, I hope that her thesis above can be immediately approved and presented in the *munaqosyah*.

Therefore, thank you for your attention.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

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MOTTO

"Don't regret anything because at one time it was exactly what you wanted"

(Marilyn Monroe)

مَا وَدَّعَكَ رَبُّكَ وَمَا قَلَىٰ

Mā wadda'aka rabbuka wa mā qalā

"Tuhanmu tiada meninggalkan kamu dan tiada (pula) benci kepadamu"

(Q.S Ad-Dhuha Ayat 3)

DEDICATION

All praise to Allah, gratitude to Him who has given me health and the ability to complete this thesis. I dedicate this thesis to:

1. Myself as a form of self-appreciation

2. My family, my parents Mr. Moh. Mr. Noor and Mrs. Idah Siti Jubaidah and my brother Raflie and my two younger siblings Azra and Keisha who have given their trust and support to me.

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6. Thank you to everyone who has helped in my journey that I can't say one by one.

INTISARI

PERILAKU PENCARIAN INFORMASI GURU BESAR UIN SUNAN KALIJAGA YOGYAKARTA DALAM MENYUSUN KARYA TULIS ILMIAH MELALUI SUMBER INFORMASI MEDIA ONLINE

Aliva Diva Kamila

20101040057

Guru Besar merupakan jabatan fungsional tertinggi bagi dosen yang masih mengajar di lingkungan satuan pendidikan tinggi. Seorang profesor wajib menulis buku dan karya ilmiah serta menyebarkan gagasan tersebut, juga mencerahkan kehidupan masyarakat. Profesor dengan karya ilmiah atau karya yang istimewa di bidangnya dan mendapatkan pengakuan internasional, dapat diangkat menjadi profesor paripurna. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perilaku pencarian informasi oleh guru besar UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta dalam Menyusun karya tulis ilmiah. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kualitatif deskriptif yang bertujuan menggambarkan secara sistematik dan akurat fakta dan karakterstik mengenai populasi atau mengenai bidang tertentu. Teknik pengumpulan informan menggunakan teknik Purposive sampling. Data dikumpulkan melalui hasil wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi dengan informan yaitu guru besar UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. Peneliti menganalisis data dengan teknik reduksi data, penyajian data serta conclusion dan verification, dan melakukan uji validitas dengan triangulasi sumber dan triangulasi teknik. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukan bahwa perilaku pencarian informasi oleh guru besar UIN Sunan Kalijaga melewati 6 tahap yaitu : 1.Menentukan tema atau Judul Penelitian guru besar UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Melakukan penelusuran melalui berbagai sumber di internet 3. Melakukan seleksi terhadap informasi yang didapat, 4. Menyimpan informasi terseleksi, 5. Mendalami Informasi yang akan digunakan dan 6. Menggunakan informasi yang didapat untuk proses pembuatan karya tulis ilmiah. Jika di analisis menggunakan teori David ellis maka tahapan yang informan lalui mulai dari starting, browsing, differentiating, chaining, extracting, monitoring, verifying, dan ending. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan wawasan tentang bagaimana guru besar menyusun karya ilmiah dan dapat menjadi referensi dalam pengembangan strategi pencarian informasi yang lebih efektif di lingkungan akademik.

Kata kunci: *Perilaku, Pencarian Informasi, Guru Besar, UIN Sunan Kalijaga*

ABSTRACT
INFORMATION SEARCHING BEHAVIOR OF UIN SUNAN KALIJAGA YOGYAKARTA PROFESSORS IN WIRITNG SCIENTIFIC PAPERS THROUGH ONLINE MEDIA INFORMATION SOURCES

Aliva Diva Kamila

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A Professor is the highest functional position for lecturers who are still teaching within a higher education institution. A professor is required to write books and scholarly works, disseminate these ideas, and also enlighten society. A professor with exceptional scholarly work in their field and international recognition may be appointed as a full professor. This research aims to understand the information-seeking behavior of professors at UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta in preparing scientific writing. The methodology used in this study is descriptive qualitative, which aims to systematically and accurately describe facts and characteristics related to a population or a specific field. The informant selection technique used is purposive sampling. Data is collected through interviews, observations, and documentation with informants, namely professors at UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. The researcher analyzes the data using data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion and verification techniques, and validates the data through source triangulation and method triangulation. The results of this study indicate that the information-seeking behavior of professors at UIN Sunan Kalijaga goes through six stages: 1) Determining the theme or research title, 2) Conducting searches through various sources on the internet, 3) Selecting the obtained information, 4) Storing the selected information, 5) Delving into the information to be used, and 6) Utilizing the information in the process of creating scientific writing. If it is analyzed using David Ellis's theory, the stages that informantsgo through starting from starting, browsing, differentiating, chaining, extracting,monitoring, verifying, and ending.This study is expected to provide insights into how professors prepare scientific works and serve as a reference for developing more effective information-seeking strategies in the academic environment.

Keywords: behavior, Searching Behavior, Professor, UIN Sunan Kalijaga

PREFACE

Alhamdulillah, praise be to Allah SWT, God Almighty because thanks to His abundance of grace and mercy the researcher can complete the thesis entitled "Information Search Behavior of Professors of Uin Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta in Writing Scientific Writing Through Online Media Information Sources". Salawat and salam may always be poured out to the Prophet Muhammad SAW who has provided life guidance in the form of a straight path in the teachings of Islam.

In the preparation of this thesis, it cannot be separated from the direction and assistance of various parties, especially the thesis supervisor, Arina Faila Saufa, M.A. For that, the researcher would like to thank all of his participation in completing this thesis. In this thesis, the researcher realizes that in the process of preparation and completion there are various kinds of obstacles, but the support and assistance of various parties that finally this thesis can be completed properly Therefore, on this occasion the author expresses his deepest gratitude to:

1. Prof. Dr. Muhammad Wildan, M.A. as the Dean of the Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences, Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University Yogyakarta who has provided support for this thesis.

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7. Colleagues of Library Science Study Program A class of 2020 who have provided support, input and learning during the beginning of the lecture period until the final stage of the lecture.

8. UIN Sunan Kalijaga Library for providing references for this thesis.

Hopefully this thesis can provide benefits for readers. The researcher feels that there are still many flaws in the preparation of this thesis. For this reason, the researcher really hopes for constructive criticism and suggestions.

Yogyakarta, 7 August 2024

Researcher

Aliva Diva Kamila

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

Information has a very important role for professors in supporting intellectual growth and knowledge development in education. In this digital age, fast and efficient access to information has become the foundation for progress in many sectors, including in education where information provides the insight and knowledge necessary for intellectual growth. Professors need quick and efficient access to the latest information, research and scholarly literature in order to provide quality teaching, develop research and advance their academic fields.

Information is also the foundation for innovation and renewal in education, enabling professors to stay abreast of the latest developments and bring relevant and up-to-date content to the learning process. Thus, the existence of easily accessible and reliable information greatly supports the role of professors in achieving academic progress and contributions to the world of education. Information is a basic need in various aspects of life, there is nothing that does not involve information (Yusup & Subekti, 2010, p. 12). Information is born from the existence of a record or observed phenomenon (Alhusna & Masruroh, 2021, p. 21). Information can also be an impression of a person's mind or it may also be data that has been neatly arranged and processed or in other words, information is data, records, or observations of something that is disseminated intentionally or unintentionally and has the potential to benefit someone in the future.

Information has various types, functions and benefits. No matter how small the information, it will still be needed for individuals who need it, such as in educational institutions in general, information provides a lot of benefits in supporting institutional tasks, especially in terms of education, research, and recreation. Similarly, for a profit-oriented institution, it is necessary to have all kinds of information related to aspects of increasing organizational productivity, such as the right information for managers' decision-making, information on aspects of improving the marketing of products, and also information on market price forecasts. Seen further, the function of information can develop according to the required field, not only one field, but comprehensive (Yusup & Subekti, 2010, p. 10).

Information can be found from various sources including libraries. Libraries function to fulfill and provide information and knowledge by providing physical, bibliographic and intellectual access to users (Laugu, 2022, p. 13). Libraries can fulfill a variety of needs both inside and outside the educational environment, by providing support in the learning, research, and teaching processes. In addition, libraries also play a role in improving users' information literacy skills (E .Rubin & G. Rubin, 2020, p. 2). The library is also a repository for institutional repositories and stores archives in physical and digital form. In addition, libraries also play an active role in encouraging the publication of scientific works (E.Rubin & G. Rubin, 2020, p. 2).

The need for information for each individual will definitely be different. Individuals have unique and varied information needs. This difference is influenced

by several factors, including the background of the individual, the goals to be achieved and the goal they are focusing on. In other words, a person's information preferences can be strongly influenced by his or her personal context, including life experience, education, and desired direction of achievement. Therefore, an approach that understands this diversity of information needs can help provide more relevant and effective information services. this also leads to differences in information seeking behavior. Search-related behaviors will form an information search behavior or what is better known as Information Searching Behaviour.

According to Wilson (1999), Information searching behavior is different from information discovery behavior or what is referred to as Information Seeking Behavior. Information seeking behavior emphasizes when a person is interacting with an information system, either at the level of interaction with a computer such as using a mouse, operating an application, etc. or interaction at the intellectual and mental level, such as the use of Boolean strategies, proximity, or even in choosing the most relevant book or information among the many available information. Interaction can be done through literary information systems (newspapers, libraries) or computer-based (Rohmiyati, 2018, p. 388). Meanwhile, according to Marchionini (1995, p. 5) information seeking behavior is defined as an activity that aims directly to increase knowledge. In another sense, it can be said that information seeking behavior is the act of actively seeking information to answer certain questions (encyclopedia.hub, n.d.).

One of the jobs in the academic field that needs the most information is lecturer. Lecturers are a social group that has different interests and information

needs from other social groups (Yusup & Subekti, 2010, p. 77) According to Law No. 17 of 2013, lecturers are professional educators and scientists with the main task of transforming, developing, and shares information. to transform, develop, and disseminate science, technology, and art through education, research, and community service. According to the same law, but with a different article, namely article 4, the main task of the academic position of lecturer is to carry out education, research, and community service.

The highest level of Lecturer Functional Position or hereinafter referred to as Lecturer Academic Position is a professor. According to Law No. 14 of 2005 (KemenPAN-R, 2005) Professor is the highest functional position for lecturers who are still teaching in higher education units. To reach the highest level, the positions that must be passed are: 1. Lecturer, 2. Assistant Professor, 3. Associate Professor, and then 4. Professor (lldikti6.kemdikbud.go.id, n.d.).

It takes time, energy, hard work and high dedication to hold the title of professor, but besides that there are several advantages when someone has held the title of professor such as the income earned by a professor is quite large, both income from basic salary, allowances and other guarantees. In addition, being a professor has high prestige and respect from various circles, especially from academics (Syawqi & Hajiri, 2017, p. 3).

There are several requirements in achieving and maintaining the title of Professor according to article 49 in Law No. 14 of 2005 says that professors have a special obligation to write books and scientific works and disseminate their ideas to

enlighten the public. In addition, professors must have doctoral academic qualifications (S3), have guided / helped guide doctoral programs, have tested at least three doctoral program students (both in their own universities and other universities), as reviewers in at least 2 (two) different reputable international journals (lldikti6.kemdikbud.go.id). Meanwhile, according to Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi & Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, (2021) or BKD (Lecturer Work Agency), professors have an obligation to produce at least 3 (three) scientific papers published in international journals; or at least 1 (one) scientific paper published in a reputable international journal, patent, or monumental work of art or monumental design, within 3 (three) years.

These requirements prove that professors will never be separated from information needs. In practice, professors certainly need very broad access to the latest information and the latest knowledge and relevant in their respective fields of expertise (Syawqi & Hajiri, 2017, p. 3) which later this information will be processed and made in the form of books, scientific papers or in other forms.

Based on information obtained by researchers from the Organization, Personnel and Law Section (OKH). UIN Sunan Kalijaga has a total of 72 Professors or professors who are still active as of December 31, 2023. These professors have the same obligations in accordance with Law No. 14 of 2005 concerning Teachers and Lecturers, that professors have a special obligation to write books and scientific works. In addition, each professor has a different background, such as education, expertise, environment, and so on which can affect their information behavior. These background differences create diversity in the way they seek, use and

disseminate information according to their individual characteristics and needs. This research aims to understand more deeply the information seeking behavior carried out by professors at UIN Sunan Kalijaga in preparing scientific papers. The focus of this research lies on how professors search for information through various information sources available on the internet.

The Internet is a new breakthrough that was born around 1969 by the United States Department of Defense under the name ARPAnet (US Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) (Ramadhani, 2003, p. 2). The Internet is defined as an extensive computer network by interconnecting computers from one country to another around the world, in which there are various information resources ranging from static to dynamic and interactive (Restianti, 2010, p. 25). Not only as a medium of communication, the presence of the internet makes it easier for us to access various available information sources (Sasmita, 2020, p. 99) including virtual-based libraries or what is known as digital libraries.

Digital library as a concept and application that has become an inseparable part of the internet and the web (Pendit, 2008, p. i). This library allows users with a long physical distance to see what is in the library (Sungadi, 2018, p. 149) So it can be said that the internet has a very broad scope including e-commerce, online digital media, blogs, streaming videos, and so on (Pendit, 2008, p. i).

Yusup (2010, p. 51) says that the diversity of internet content has led to the emergence of various nicknames, such as "the world's information warehouse", "the world's largest library", and "the most complete source of knowledge". This shows

that the internet is one of the sources of information that is often used by information seekers, besides that the internet also opens up more opportunities in creating, disseminating and providing access to information (Chowdhury & Chowdhury, 2011).

According to Sus Ahmad Joing in Yusup & Subekti (2010, p. 57), several advantages of the internet are explained, including ease, speed and accuracy, capacity, confidentiality, efficiency and effectiveness, and information technology has opened the eyes of the world to a new world. The internet is the main choice of researchers as a source of information used in information search behavior because of its differences with conventional libraries. The advantages of the internet lie in its uncontrolled nature, presenting more dynamic information, and being more responsive to the latest developments.

The internet has a significant role in influencing professors' information seeking behavior. As a medium that provides open and broad access to various information sources, the internet allows professors to search and access information more quickly and efficiently than conventional methods, such as using physical libraries. The uniqueness of the internet lies in its dynamic nature, providing access to a variety of information sources in various formats.

Professors as information users who already have a certain level of expertise and skills can use the internet to carry out information search behavior in a more selective way. They can access scientific journals, databases and other digital resources to support their research and development of scientific papers. In

addition, the internet allows professors to stay current with the latest developments in their field through online publications, scientific discussions, and various educational platforms. Thus, the research about information behavior among professors are still less. And researchers are interested in examining more deeply and see what kind of types of information behavior of professors.

The results of this study are expected to provide a richer and more in-depth view of professors' information seeking practices, helping to improve their efficiency and effectiveness in accessing and using relevant information as well as providing insight into their information seeking behavior, access and use relevant information and provide useful insights for professional development and better information management in order to compile scientific papers.

1.2   Problem Formulation

Based on the background stated above, the researcher can take a formulation of the problem as well as the questions to be answered in this study, namely how is the information search behavior carried out by professors of UIN Sunan Kalijaga in writing scientific papers through online media information sources?

1.3   Research Focus

In this study, so that the research does not expand the problems that will not be in accordance with the objectives of this study. So from the background description above, the focus of research in this thesis is the information search behavior carried out by professors of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta to meet

information needs to produce scientific papers through literature or non-print information sources, such as browsing, the internet, and other sources.

1.4 Research Goal

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the objective achieved by the researcher is to find out the information search behavior by professors of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta in writing scientific papers.

1.5 Research Benefit

Based on the problem formulation and objectives above, this research has two benefits.

1. Theoretical benefits:

   This research can add knowledge and insight in the field of information seeking behavior, especially information sourced from online media, and can be a reference material for future researchers.

2. Practical benefits:

   a. Provide an overview of the information search behavior of the professors of UIN Sunan Kalijaga in writing scientific papers through information sources available on the internet.

   b. Provide input for the State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta in the development of science.

1.6 Writing Structure

The systematics of writing has the aim of showing the sequence of discussions carried out in this study. The systematics are as follows:

CHAPTER I introduction contains background, problem formulation, research objectives, research benefits, writing systematics.

CHAPTER II literature review and theoretical foundation contains previous research and theories used in this study. The theoretical foundation is a basic concept in the form of theories that support this research.

CHAPTER III contains research methodology. This section discusses the type of research, location, and research time, research subjects and objects, research samples, research instruments, data sources, data validity tests, data analysis techniques.

CHAPTER IV This chapter contains an overview of the research site (UIN Sunan Kalijaga), namely the history of UIN Sunan Kalijaga, vision and mission and goals, management and organization, online e-book and e-journal databases owned by the UIN Sunan Kalijaga library, research results and discussion.

CHAPTER V Conclusions & Suggestions This chapter contains an explanation of the research findings and recommendations.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

After the data collection has been completed, the researcher analyzes the following information search behavior by professors of UIN Sunan Kalijaga in writing scientific papers via the internet and it can be concluded that information search behavior on the internet by professors of UIN Sunan Kalijaga is based on academic demands which is for research and education purpose and those require professors to always searching information for research and renewal of knowledge in their respective fields, and in general this information search behavior goes through 6 stages, namely:

1. Determining the Theme or Research Title of the Professor of UIN Sunan Kalijaga

2. Searching through various sources on the Internet

3. Making Selection of Information obtained

4. Saving the selected information

5. Explore the information to be used

6. Use the information obtained for the creation of scientific papers

Although the stages implemented by these informants diverge from the specific stages outlined in David Ellis' theory, it is noteworthy that, in essence, the informants have successfully completed all the stages proposed by the theory. This

suggests that while the procedural details may vary, the fundamental process remains consistent with Ellis' framework.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the research conclusions above, the researcher suggests several suggestions in this study, including the following:

1. UIN Sunan Kalijaga, including the Central Library and faculties, should expand the provision and subscription of online journals so that the information available is more complete and up-to-date. This is important because much of the information needed by informants can be found on paid websites.

2. UIN Sunan Kalijaga should not limit the network to access the academic website.

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