# PARALLEL SESSION ILMU PERPUSTAKAAN

Libraries as meta-capital in encountering the collapse of literacy foundation among digital societies

Nurdin Laugu

Universitas Islam Negeri Yogyakarta

nurdin@uin-suka.ac.id

Abstract

Social media in the last two decades has experienced rapid development, marked by high public interest. This interest can be seen from surveys showing significant numbers, namely social media users as much as 4.8 M (59%) of the total population of around 8.01 M. The number of the users is 92.7% of the total internet users totalling around 5.17 billion. The results of this study indicate that this trend occurs due to several things that align with the community's needs: equal access to information, straightforward procedures, speed of information dissemination, and the explosion of information which synergistically encourages people to become social media users. These four things are the fundamental needs of society in social interaction. They feel that this media is far more flexible and valuable for them compared to other mainstream media. Everyone has equal rights to access and publish information without being limited by rigid procedures and specific qualification standards, so all groups easily accept it. Apart from its benefits, social media also brings several potential problems, for example, the destruction of literacy and local wisdom in the community. The results of this study found several things in overcoming this destructive potential. Destruction in the form of chaos literacy can be controlled through public awareness of the function of libraries as a basis for literacy development, which in turn is literacy as a competency capacity that can help strengthen knowledge. The relationship between libraries and literacy will be a force to generate capital through knowledge literacy.

Keywords: Literacy deficit, library and meta-capital, new technology, social media, digital society

## Introduction

The development and progress of information technology marked by the industrial revolution, which is currently entering Society 5.0, has brought humans into the digital ecosystem (Penmetsa & Camara, 2022). In this era, new technology has formed and mediated society in almost every line of life. Every activity, both formal and non-formal, has used technological devices to reach peak efficiency (Sabirov, Ismagambetova, & Yurchenko, 2022).

They experience dependence on technology which has an impact on the resulting performance. New technology in the form of social media has become a daily necessity in interaction and communication between members of society. Dependence on technology is illustrated in a recent survey which reached 59.9% (4.800 million) social media users of the total population by 8.010 million around the globe, or the reach is 92.7% of total internet users by 5.170 million. Meanwhile, a survey of social media users in Indonesia showed 60.4% (167 million) of the total population by 276 million, or 78% of the total internet users by 212.9 million. This trend illustrates the strength of social media in people's lives, which simultaneously emphasizes their presence in the digital ecosystem culture (Kemp, 2023).

The presence of social media technology that is friendly and has the spirit of Equality among citizens has built new social traditions (Mądra-Sawicka, Nord, Paliszkiewicz, & Lee, 2020). Access to information and voice in public spaces is shared equally for every individual or community group. The character of this new technology has promised a glorious civilization life (Targowski, 2012). At a certain level, this statement of hope can be true if every member of society uses the new technological media to embody humanity's vision. Humanity's innovation capacity does not experience a deficiency, while the technology itself occupies its function as a mere instrumental tool, not a powerful one (Constantinides & Stagno, 2011). Humans as a whole control the system, not by technological devices, so that interaction and communication between humans as social beings move toward the civilization of humanity (Makhtar, 2022; Rishal, 2020).

Conversely, if the practice of living in society, nation and state surrenders fundamental human functions to technological power, society will transform into social robots (Claus, 2021). Social actors no longer have the spirit of innovation and creativity, let alone discovery. They are like technological robots controlled by remote control, plus an attitude of comfort in the tradition of hereditary social action. As a result, robotic social practices dominate, while social practices that mainstream discovery shrink and experience a bleak point (Wilkins, 2021). The emergence of social media applications, such as Instagram, Facebook, TikTok, YouTube, WhatsApp, and finally, ChatGPT, does have the potential to impact efficiency on the one hand, but fundamental human functions can be eroded on the other (Korzynski, et al., 2023; Clark, Algoe, & Green, 2018).

Therefore, behind the impact of the usefulness of social media, this study will look at how the characteristics of social media have the potential to hinder fundamental human functions, which are the main foundation for building civilization. The characteristics of social media, which tend to be instantaneous and word-efficient, brief, and the absence of pauses in contemplation and oral tendencies that threaten to collapse the foundations of literacy are big questions for all of us, especially in the field of library science. As a literacy cornerstone, the library is the main door for the development of science and human civilization. In looking at the relationship between the characteristics of social media and the collapse of literacy

foundations, this paper will focus on how libraries as meta-capital can be a solution in maintaining fundamental human functions to adapt to the dynamics of human civilization.

Conceptual Apparatus

1. Libraries and meta-capital

Libraries have at least two essential meanings, firstly as a science and secondly as an institution. The first meaning develops along with the development of the library institution. As a science, the library is a knowledge management practice and knowledge processes that have historically developed since the tradition of writing began (Fourie & Dowell, 2002). The development of knowledge regarding how to bridge the knowledge produced by writers to readers, or vice versa, how to give readers access to written works that have been produced, has become the ontological object of library science (Pendit, 2019). These written works are known as libraries, which are also called archives, documents, and artifacts. All of these types of works are referred to as collections of knowledge that require knowledge for their preservation, preservation, and dissemination so that they can be accessed by readers or other writers (Stauffer, 2021; Rasmussen, Rydbeck, & Larsen, 2022).

In the second meaning, the library as an institution describes the processes of managerial and technical interaction in managing information and knowledge collections. Libraries are built in two groups of services, namely technical services and public services. Technical services are tasked with handling more internal work, such as collection development, information organization, and the development of library technology systems. Meanwhile, public services are more external tasks like reader services and library cooperation (Lerner, 1998; Eberhart, 2006). Libraries are organizationally developed following developments and community needs supported by management and leadership concepts to respond to all knowledge needs of the community. Library leadership competence has a cultural and structural urgency in building knowledge (Stueart & Moran, 2007; Kumaran, 2012). This urgency places the library as a meta-capital in driving the progress of science throughout history, including the current era of society 5.0.

How the meta-capital status of the library at the etymological level, the word meta is described in several senses, such as a prefix which means beyond, among, and behind, often coupled with specific subjects to signify a more abstract analytical meaning, such as meta-philosophy and metalinguistics (Dictionary.Com, 2023). Meanwhile, capital is an accumulation of resources that occupy the top of the cultural or structural hierarchy in four social phenomena, which in Bourdieu's theory include economic capital, social capital, symbolic capital, and cultural capital (Bourdieu, 2006). The four capitals are cumulative values with dialectical and transactional influences on social practice. At the same time, the term meta-capital is a condition that allows for the presence of meanings other than meanings that are definitively contained in a particular conception or social practice. This kind of interpretation

has provided an improvisational interpretation, both cultural and structural, of the habitus formation process (Couldry, 2003). Libraries, as meta-capital, show a point of interpretation of capital accumulation that persists behind normative discussions, which can materialize after social practices.

2. Social Media and new technology

Social media is a new media that facilitates the struggle of ideas, thoughts and information through virtual networks and communications. Social media has offered various conveniences in accessing information, the efficiency of action, Equality of communication, and ever-increasing connectivity. These social media facilities have formed an image and developed a technology system that can increasingly accommodate people's instant needs (Sundjaja, et al., 2017; Drahošová & Balco, 2017). Various alternatives for developing and maintaining social networks, creating relationships, sharing information, and enabling social improvisation in driving social change have culminated in the era of Society 5.0. This era is one of the moments related to modern human awareness of the importance of human position in the development of society, especially in the face of technological domination, which seems to have deified the industrial era 4.0 (Suryadi, 2022). The development of this society does not necessarily become a complete flashback for the development of the world toward the path of human power.

Until now, the transition from the industrial era 4.0 to the era of society 5.0 still leaves various dynamic issues about how humans deal with technological pressures and restore the primary function of this technology, simply as an essential tool in achieving human and societal goals (Price & Burton, 2011). One of the crucial issues of this transitional era is the neglect of the collapse of the foundations of society's literacy, in which social media technology creates and supports oral traditions and short narratives, sober, as a form of action efficiency. The strength of this tradition eventually creates a negative impact in the form of addiction (Singh, Kumar, & Rawat, 2020). In addition, the various following problems include narcissism and loss of privacy boundaries (Montag & Hegelich, 2020). Several social media impact issues have been surveyed and show the level of the acuteness of the problem, as follows, namely addiction 72.20%, lack of security 61.10%, information overload 58.30%, and less social contact 47.20% (Drahošová & Balco, 2017).

3. Digital Society and Literacy

The digital society describes the development of a society with future economic opportunities. A society that has the power of technology allows it to work efficiently because planning and implementation are strengthened by technology. Apart from having future strengths, the possibility of uncertainty is also a concern because technological strengths can be a weakness and a source of pessimism on the other hand (Reutov, Simchenko, Strelnikov,

Dujunova, & Kharitonova, 2022). Many dark dots beside the bright dots accompany technological developments into currents that offer novelty or recycling; whether we realize it or not, in the end, these two dots become an essential choice and momentum for society to create its era as one of brilliance or an era of darkness. The efficiency of technology-based hoaxes, deception, and insults can increase sporadically and bring humanity to human catastrophe on the one hand, but technological efficiency in increasing competence and performance can bring humans to an era of brilliance on the other. The path to the second direction is awareness of technology through literacy competence (Kovba & Moiseenko, 2020).

The foundation of literacy is the ability to read and write. The first stage of reading and writing is in a script, which differs between cultures. Cultural differences show that literacy levels are relative. Everyone has their level of literacy, but what is most fundamental is the extent to which a person's ability to understand the script of a culture, which brings it to the literacy level of reading and writing certain cultural characters (Brown, 2023), which bridges towards one's knowledge and capacity, which in the end knowledge literacy is born. Without the first stage of literacy, an individual or society will experience limitations in having literacy in the next stage, or the ability to read and write about other natural, cultural and social phenomena, except for those with special privileges, such as the prophets. Almost all definitions agree that reading and writing are the main aspects of literacy, which must be advocated continuously to produce maximum literacy (New World Encyclopedia, 2023; Montoya, Defining literacy, 2018). The presence of technology in people's lives is a significant challenge in maintaining literacy, especially with the development of new social media technology, which offers pragmatic choices that have great potential apart from an awareness of the acute collapse of public literacy (Cho, Cannon, Lopez, & Li, 2022).

Purposes and Methods

This research has three main objectives, which are as follows:
- Discover the latest phenomena of social media trends with the Society 5.0 era.
- Explore the condition of community literacy within the framework of social media development.
- Find out the critical role of libraries as meta-capital in dealing with negative potential due to the collapse of the foundations of digital society literacy.

This study was written within a qualitative research framework to produce a more in-depth narrative of the phenomenon under study. Academically, this study departs from constructivist and interpretive paradigms to describe the reality of the data found. So, the research results are in-depth narratives of the empirical reality experienced by society in facing the era of society 5.0. The data used is a comparison between literature and field data. Both of these data in the early stages referred to survey data, which from the field used 2016 respondents consisting of lecturers, students, librarians, and other professionals. Both surveys are used to

read and provide initial perspectives on recent phenomena related to people's responses to social media and its relationship to literacy and libraries. In order to explore the survey data further, special interviews were conducted with five respondents regarding social media and its relation to reading culture and the importance of libraries in people's lives. The respondents are the Baby Boomers, Generation X, Millennials, and Generation Z. The demographic data can be seen in the following two tables.

Table 1: Groups of respondents based on born generation

| No | Generations | Born | Age | Number of respondents |
|----|-------------|------|-----|----------------------|
| 1 | Baby Boomers | 1946–1964 | 59–77 | 2 |
| 2 | Generation X | 1965–1980 | 43–58 | 37 |
| 3 | Millennials | 1981–1996 | 27–42 | 61 |
| 4 | Generation Z | 1997–2012 | 11–26 | 116 |
| | Total of Respondents | | | 216 |

Source: Research's results, 2023

Table 2: Groups of respondents' profession

| No | Gender | Number | Percentage |
|----|--------|--------|------------|
| 1 | Lecturer | 84 | 39 |
| 2 | Student | 118 | 55 |
| 3 | Librarian | 12 | 6 |
| 4 | Other | 2 | 1 |
| | Total of Respondents | | |

Source: Research's results, 2023

In order to ensure the validity of the data obtained, data triangulation techniques were used in the form of source and technique triangulation, in addition to theoretical verification to illustrate the relevance of the latest published issues to the interview results obtained. The data analysis technique used is three main stages: data display, data reduction, and data verification for conclusion. At the data display stage, the researcher displays the data as it is. The literature and field data are dialogued to get an overview of a technological and social phenomenon that occurs in society in the era of digital society. The next stage is data reduction in the form of reducing the same or overlapping data, which results from verification from various sources or techniques, used as a reliable result accompanied by data or concept support from previous studies.

Finding & Analysis

1. Trends of social media

Social media is one of the new information technologies that has experienced rapid development in the last two decades. The development of social media users shows

enormous public acceptance. Various data on the development and trends of social media have been released by various media, including Meltwater, which illustrates that social media users reach 4.80 billion (59.9%) of the total population. In addition, there is an average annual increase of 3.2% or the equivalent of more than 150 million people (Kemp, 2023). The illustration can be seen in Fig. 1 follows.

Figure 1: Overview of social media use
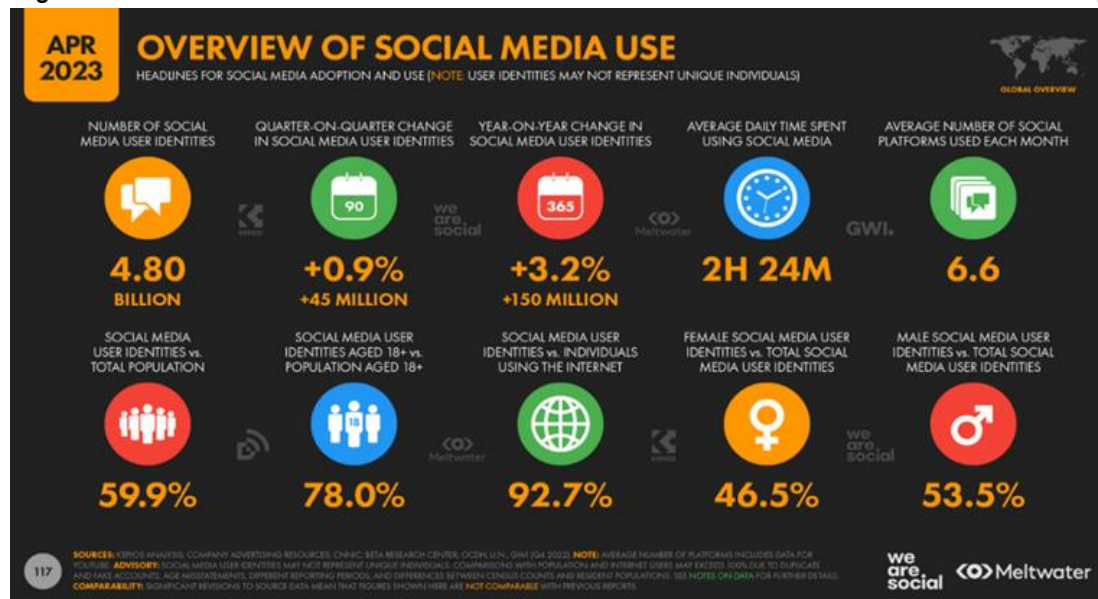


Source: Meltwater, 2023

Fig. 1 This also clearly shows that the development of social media use is very high, reaching 92.7% of the total internet network users. Regarding gender, male social media users are 53.5%, while female social media users are 46.5%; there is a linkage of 7%. Fig. 1 also illustrates that the Generation Z group (partly) to the Greatest Generation reaches 78% of social media users. It could be much higher than that percentage because this data is only limited to 18 years and over.

The use of social media platforms can be seen from the 15 types of social media users. Based on data from Annur (2022), it has been described that Facebook users are the highest, with 2.934 million, followed by YouTube with 2.515 million users and WhatsApp with 2.000 million. Meanwhile, the lowest number of users was Pinterest, with 433 million, followed by Twitter, 544 million and QQ, with 569 million. The trend data can be seen in Fig. 2 as follows.

Figure 2: Most social media users in the millions
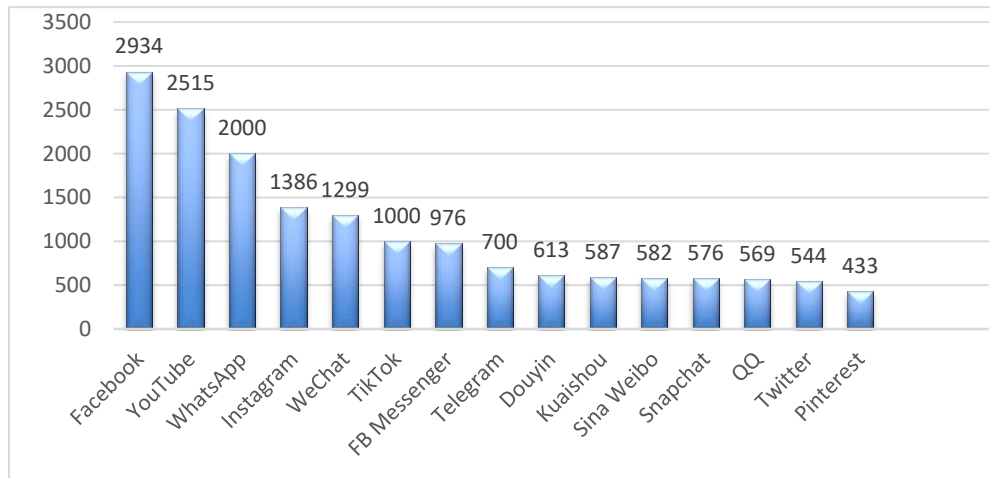


Source: Databoks, 2023

This trend is slightly different from the results of a survey by researchers, but the top four favorite types of social media are the same. However, the positions of the four types of social media are different. Databoks' survey results globally show that Facebook is in the top rank, while the results of the researcher's survey are Instagram, followed by WhatsApp, YouTube, and Facebook. Meanwhile, Databoks results show that YouTube is second, followed by WhatsApp and Instagram. In essence, the four types of social media are interrelated platforms. For example, Facebook and Instagram contain two main types of information: static images and moving images. Globally, the Facebook type was born earlier and has been owned by many people globally. At the same time, Instagram is a new social media application mainly owned by young people. This research survey found around ¾ of the millennial generation and Generation Z, while the rest are around 1/3 of Generation X and the baby boomers. The trend can be seen as follows.

Figure 3: Social media users among lecturers, students, librarians, and other
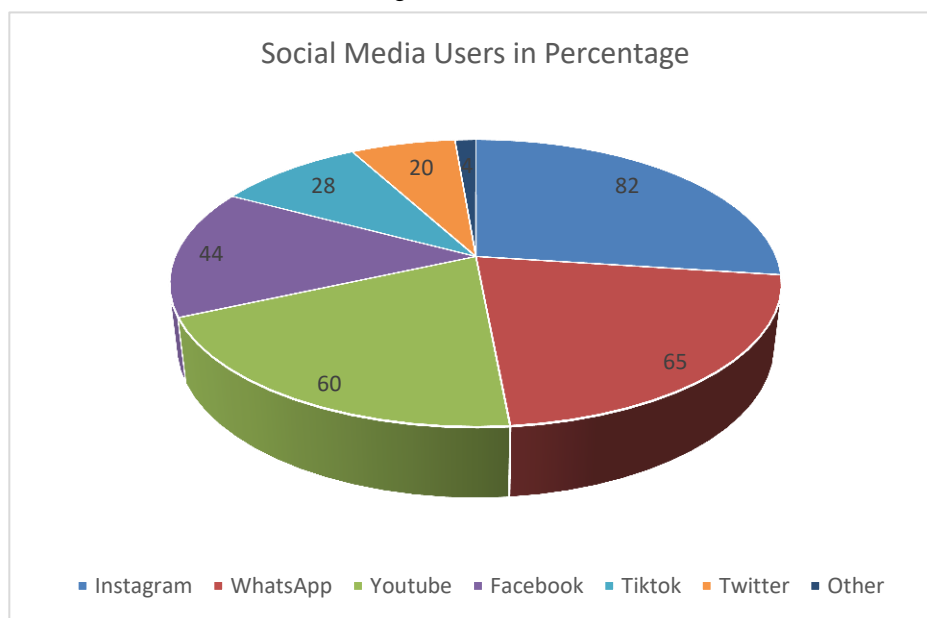


Source: Survey results from 216 respondents (Researcher, 2023)

In line with the results of this survey published by Meltwater, which shows that those aged between 16 and 34 tend to prefer Instagram over Facebook, while on the contrary, the generation aged 35 and over tends to prefer Facebook compared to Instagram. A complete illustration can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Social media use by Gender and Age
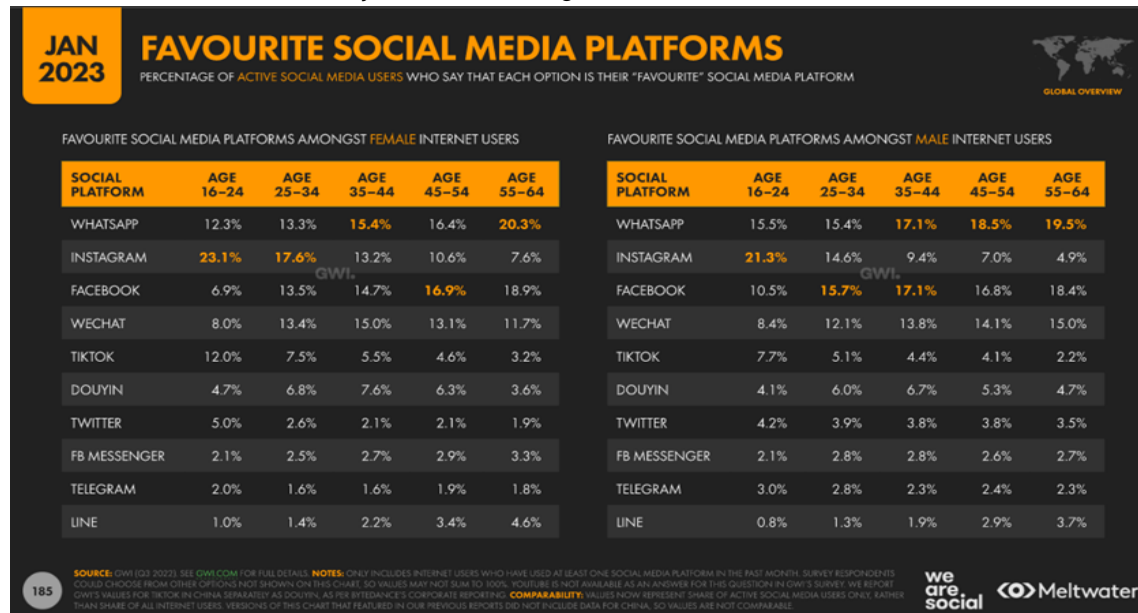


Source: Meltwater, 2023

Several factors, including user goals and comfortable habits for users, can cause differences in the user segments of certain types of social media above. This user objective factor determines a person's choice of a particular type of social media. Besides being a communication tool, social media also has other purposes supporting user needs, such as business goals. Introducing business brands is very compelling because joining a group of followers will automatically get information related to the brand being promoted (Appel, Grewal, Hadi, & Stephen, The future of social media in marketing, 2020). The habit factor is also one of the important reasons for social media users so they can survive on one type of social media. These habits are related to user comfort and their needs in a comfortable environment. As a result, social media users, such as Facebook users, have been used to the media for a long time. Facebook is one of the earlier social media, which has much to do with the early millennial and the previous generations. This condition is relevant to the survey results in Table 1 above.

## 2. Social Media and Society

Social media is a new media that has become inseparable from all lines of people's lives, from non-formal affairs to formal matters. The presence of this media is one of the answers to the community's needs that cannot be fulfilled by the mainstream media, which has been the basis of the community at large. Television and radio media, for example, which have become the community's primary reference so far, have not moved quickly to keep up

with the rapid developments in community needs, so social media have swiftly replaced their position. At this point, social media becomes legitimate media for the wider community. As a result, social media users spread quickly and almost equaled the number of internet network users, as shown by the survey results in Fig. 1 above. In general, social media users experience many benefits, so their perception is very positive, although they also acknowledge that there are things to watch out for behind the positive. Accordingly, several informants expressed their views on social media as follows.

> "In my opinion, social media has provided many benefits for people who live today… in all matters, both formal and non-formal… everything is there, you just have to choose what you want to know, the point is complete, you just have to choose… and this certainly makes it very natural that There are a lot of social media users nowadays, but I also think there are many things to watch out for, which can be risky for all of us…, but this might not interest many people (Informant.GenMil.003, 2023)

> "Social media is very easy, it's very fast to get information, the news is easy to understand, it's open, it's concise, it's easy for us to get information, it's easy for us to find friends, it's easy to make friends, there are so many things that make it easier for us at the moment, so there are more advantages than disadvantages, the point is we have literacy, so we don't fall for the hoaxes that spread… (Informant.GenZ.001, 2023)."

Social media as a new media has brought many benefits and positive values if it far exceeds its negative aspects so that it almost makes people unable to see the other negative side. Whether it is believed or not, the entire user community has felt the benefits of social media far beyond the mainstream media, which was previously the only choice for accessing information. However, this research explores several potentially fatal deficiencies in society's humanity. These drawbacks will be drawn from discussions about the advantages and benefits of social media. The discussion of the two sides of social media will be presented below.

a.   Equality of information access versus uncontrolled awareness

Social media has received many benefits from almost every member of society. The presence of this media, with all its innovative developments, has proven that the media has moved to follow the pulse of community development. One of the great benefits felt is equal access, not stipulating certain prerogative rights for certain people to gain access. Everyone with a social media account has equal and equal rights, none of which is more important than the other. Everyone or citizens can be involved regardless of their background. They have the same right to access and disseminate information, ideas, allegations, and the like, without being limited by any background discrimination. Equality of rights impacts high freedom; some know freedom as limited space so that they can control themselves. Others consider this

freedom an unlimited gift, or they need a feeling of awareness, so they are unaware that this freedom is a gift only in one of the many spaces outside themselves (Makarim, 2019).

People not aware of the demarcation of Equality and human freedom are often neglected, so the noble goal of Equality and freedom built from social media loses its human value. Unlimited access in the name of a freedom impacts the collapse of local wisdom and religiosity values (Sahebi & Formosa, 2022). Taboo values that are no longer recognized in social media result in permissive. Cultural and humanitarian ethics are neglected, and religious morality is no longer the communication and social interaction standard. In conditions like this, the social situation will gradually face confusion in the direction of humanity. Ultimately, the community will lose the knots of local wisdom, which have been the ropes of their social cohesion. Every actor moves and acts in his interest. The public interest begins to be ignored. Materialism invades every line of people's life, and dedication is only a slogan discourse and value transcendence is eroded very profoundly, which is finally realized that social media does not bring benefits, but endless fights (Ferdous & Huda, 2023).

b. Less procedural versus privacy

Everyone does not want any boundaries that hinder his actions. It is human nature to want to move fast and get many things, which anyone expects; something is good. The arrival of social media as a new media that differs significantly from the character of the mainstream media, which is bound by corporate standards, is like a daydream. Social media has a character that does not carry standardized rules and has become a basis for demarcation, which crosses the flow of social practices from standardized to unstandardized games. Various communication procedures and access restrictions are removed, such as the editorial and other review stages, so everyone only needs an account to engage and interact with all their freedom. Every idea, opinion, information, and other form that can be accessed or distributed becomes the open prerogative of everyone, without limiting procedures, to anyone and anything. There is no editorial language, politeness of cultural conditions, systematics and coherence of thought, or high or low ideas values. All run within the limits of the inherent capacity of each social actor (Arcila & Griffin, 2023).

The absence of procedures that impede the speed and efficiency of action is a hope for everyone. This practice is urgent to reach an advanced stage of community development. These kinds of practices in social media only partially work according to everyone's expectations. There are many social practices that, if not controlled, will result in a backflow from the expected progress goals. Without relevant controls and procedures, much information is still raw, unfit for consumption by the public, but all of it has been made available to all. The accumulation of information unsuitable for consumption is continuously consumed. As a result, social change in a particular time ahead will experience a new condition of a chaotic society out of the values of cultural wisdom and religiosity that have

been guarded and maintained so far. However, the researcher believes that social dialectics will continue, and predictions of deviations from the above values will be challenged. Only if the negative social impacts of social media are not realized is there a possibility that many undesirable things may occur, which should be anticipated from the start through critical reasoning (Sahebi & Formosa, 2022).

c.  Quick dissemination of information versus lost time management

The presence of social media with complete facilities that can record every event quickly and instantly, as well as information communication channels available in various applications, such as WhatsApp, Facebook, and Instagram, has become a very influential and representative media. The users of this media have been proliferating, which may, in the next few years, increase and, at the same time, match the number of internet users (Kemp, 2023). Every internet user is a social media user, which will even later when internet use occurs because everything starts with the need for social media. This new media has succeeded in attracting public attention because of its ability to enable the creation of social networks with fast and live connectivity. The connectivity of individual and social interests is getting closer between one individual and another without being hindered by time and space, cultural and religious background, the state and nation, and other forms of social practice (Appel, Grewal, Hadi, & Stephen, 2020). The advantages of social media appear as if they are perfect, without flaws, only perfection, so that the super-satisfaction of society traps human consciousness to the point of culmination, which plays on people's critical reasoning (McFadden, 2010).

The perfection of this kind of acceptance makes social media users feel satisfied and no longer need anything else apart from what they are currently experiencing. At this point, they are competing to share any information they experience, either information obtained by themselves or friends from different media platforms. They feel proud and obligated to share any information they have and find it easy because they are the editor-in-chief (Informant.GenMil.005, 2023). No one can stop them because they are key actors; all social media users are vital. Under these conditions, they lose their awareness that they have received repetitive, overlapping information, which could be more efficient. Every social media user no longer realizes that they have spent much time efficiently doing these overlapping jobs, some of which are just posts without being read by others because they have been repeated repeatedly. Everything experienced is published through its status as media used for the sake of existence and other purposes (Informant.GenZ.002, 2023). As a result, some privacy undergoes a process of reinterpretation; shame changes its definition and various other self-information. Repetition and publication of these statuses are factors in lost time management. Much time is used unproductively because of extreme comfort in interacting from one platform to another, which varies, even with the same content.

d.  Super-explosion of information versus distracted direction

Social media is barrier-free, inexpensive, and even free, including almost everything society needs. For instance, people do not need much time for reading to write because it is enough for one twit or phrase and the like. Consequently, much information, even more than just the word overflow, namely super-abundant, gave birth to Bigdata technology to manage data that records all forms of human action (Dang, 2022). Social media as a means of communication is urgent and fundamental, while humans are creatures of communication due to their social existence. Humans are willing to share information with various intentions and interests as social beings. Some want to help, and some want to exist, some socialize, some do their jobs, and so on (Dwivedi, et al., 2021). All of these engagements have become the driving force for the development of social media, and in the end, almost everyone is involved in social media. The latest social discourses will be limited if they are not involved or withdraw from the social media discussion. However, in certain groups, social media is indeed considered unstable because the information is very surface and tends to change (Chen & Xiao, 2022).

Despite the fast-paced advantages of social media and the overflow of information far over what is needed, there is a potential acute social impact in determining one's direction and goals. Quick and exciting information appears almost every less than a second, making a person unable to control himself, even lose direction and unable to determine the leading business that must be done first. In fact, under certain conditions above the limit of awareness, they choose action in a distracted direction, which occurs repeatedly due to the domination of social media ripples. The problem of changing direction and initial goals due to the latest available information seems so essential that previous important matters become second vital because they can be rescheduled. In this regard, several informants said similar things related to such conditions. The influence of various information quickly changes their attention. These changes can reach a level that disturbs people's minds. Such a situation can be seen in the interviews with the following informants.

> "... I often experience things that I cannot control on social media, especially when I want to complete a certain task, such as a college assignment; sometimes, before doing an assignment, I open WA, ... then news after news like that. Interestingly, in the end, the task that I planned was not completed, so yes, I had to reschedule, and this isn't easy to control because I do not feel that time flies quickly, and this kind of thing happens many times... (Informant.GenZ.001, 2023)."

**3.** Libraries and Literacies in knowledge capital

Libraries and literacy are two entities that cannot be separated because both of them can rhythmically build knowledge. Knowledge results from broadly knowing oneself and one's environment (Samuji, 2021). Knowledge can be developed through self-capacity in understanding something. Knowledge is dynamic and develops continuously based on understanding abilities through reading and writing skills, which are the foundation of literacy (Abror, Mukhlis, Sofia, & Laugu, 2022). On the other hand, the library is an entity or space that facilitates the literacy process to create and increase knowledge. Individuals or society's development and progress are determined by how much they understand themselves and their environment in the various forms of knowledge they master (Phillips & Whitworth, 2022). At this point, the position of libraries and literacy becomes clear concerning the development and progress of society. Libraries and literacy will be seen in three critical issues as follows.

a. Libraries as a basis for literacy development

The library as a knowledge center is a strategic space for various sources of knowledge or information provided. The library works as a bridge between society and knowledge. In this regard, the library has a conceptual and managerial approach to carrying out its duties as a professional institution. Procurement and collection development is based on an ideal conceptual framework for developing scientific resources. According to Evans & Saponaro (2005), the collection of knowledge available in the library was developed through six stages: community analysis, policy selection, selection, acquisition, de-selection, and evaluation. With this approach, the legitimacy of every collection that enters the library is guaranteed, far from hoax knowledge. Also, in terms of the subject, it is based on the area and interests of the readers, meaning that the subject of knowledge is selected based on the interests or suitability of the subject area studied by library users.

This approach has and will continue to encourage the public to make maximum use of the library, which will eventually achieve widespread dissemination of knowledge. Dissemination of knowledge to the community will generate capacity and competitive advantage in producing material and non-material production, which are then considered community capital. Material capital refers to society's development and economic progress, while non-material capital refers to social and cultural social capital (Bourdieu, 2006; Ladan, Rajendran, & Manickaraj, 2019). Both types of capital are fundamental assets for the progress of a society or nation. Therefore, the library has a big responsibility towards its professionalism so that people have the confidence to use it. Library services are the main guard to show the image of the library as a strategic place to gain knowledge (Informant.GenX.004, 2023).

In addition, the library is a place to maintain the continuity of knowledge collections. Collection preservation is a fundamental duty of the library to maintain society's cultural

heritage. This cultural heritage has been stored in the library collection as a collection of knowledge of the past, present, and also for the future. In this context, a library is a strategic place and a principal in safeguarding all the results of a nation's cultural wealth and heritage (Joson, 2022). Therefore, the library's position cannot be ignored to ensure the continuity of information for a nation. Information or knowledge requires unique management so that a particular person or group does not easily misuse it. Throughout history, the library has been a safe place to preserve people's cultural products, in addition to the maintenance of information and ease of access for the whole community. Maintaining the nation's treasures is the responsibility of the nation concerned, so they must recognize the library's position as one of the most representative institutions with this responsibility (Rachman & Ratnasari, 2022).

b. Literacies as capacities for knowledge empowerment

Literacy is fundamentally the ability to read and write characters (Rowsell & Pahl, 2020). This competency enables a person to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate, and calculate using printed and other written materials concerning various contexts. At this point, literacy contains a continuum of learning that enables a person to achieve goals, develop knowledge and potential, and participate fully in the community and society (Montoya, 2018). Literacy is a fundamental capacity to have a grip on reaching the knowledge stage. People who do not have literacy skills will not arrive at a complete understanding or understand something correctly and other things. In this context, literacy is the central aspect in every human understanding of something because reading letters or other symbols is a literacy capacity. Therefore, literacy is the key to understanding various things that a person will know so that one's knowledge can develop appropriately through the literacy foundation in the form of reading books and other sources of knowledge (Seiple & Hoover, 2022).

The achievement of one's knowledge can develop through the literacy capacity one has. Knowledge development can increase if strong literacy skills support it. Knowledge requires good reading and writing skills. This literacy competence is necessary for the desire to acquire knowledge to become a mere imagination. Mastery of reading letters or other symbols, especially various languages, is a mandatory capacity for everyone who wants to increase their knowledge. The ability to read and write various languages will support one's achievement of knowledge. This knowledge covers all fields and cultures of society. There are no boundaries; whatever form, it is important to be recorded to become a cultural product and preserved to become knowledge and lessons for future generations (LISBDNETWORK, 2023). Knowledge as a cultural heritage and heritage of society will be a valuable guide and lesson for that generation to understand their origins as a society or nation with evident historical roots. It can only happen if all community social and cultural

practices are recorded as a knowledge heritage by the community, especially by the library, as a center for community knowledge (Ari, 2017).

c.   Libraries and capital production through knowledge literacy

The output of library services cannot be seen directly in the form of material capital but in the form of services specifically designed to build the knowledge capacity of the community as a producer actor. Adequate capacity development will provide opportunities for them to generate more outstanding material capital compared to those who do not have knowledge competence capacity (Abeysekera, 2021). At this point, the library functions as a meta-capital whose output refers to the final output in the form of accumulated economic resources, one of which is referred to as capital. Libraries are producers of capital foundations that encourage human resources to become productive producers that accumulate all potential capital. Strong producers have broad insight and knowledge and are intelligent and wise. Witty and wise people will only be born from an environment that supports knowledge, which is indicated by one way of managing knowledge in the form of library support and development. Therefore, the library manifests a knowledge environment invaluable to producing productive and forward-thinking people (Zhou, Duan, Qiu, & Yang, 2022).

The library as a knowledge center is primarily responsible for knowledge literacy, which needs to be realized if it has experienced a deep vacuum. This vacuum is one of the effects of the collapse of literacy foundations (Abror, Mukhlis, Sofia, & Laugu, 2022). People of all generations have experienced the same crisis in social media life. Reading and writing knowledge activities have been disrupted in various forms, such as the collapse of reading culture and the instant knowledge tradition (Info.GenZ01). This disruption results from the domination of digital technology through social media. Various applications, such as YouTube and Instagram, have encouraged instant traditions and a culture of social orality, which was previously abandoned because they could not support the development of science, which required a strong literacy tradition in the form of a reading culture. A global survey shows that YouTube and TikTok are at the second level, and even in several countries, they are already at the first level (Kemp, 2023). This condition signifies a shift in community traditions from literacy to orality. Long ago, the oral tradition was considered backward, so it had to be abandoned by strengthening community literacy by increasing reading culture. This condition is a backflow in public knowledge, as seen in the following figure.

Picture 4: Circle of Society literacy
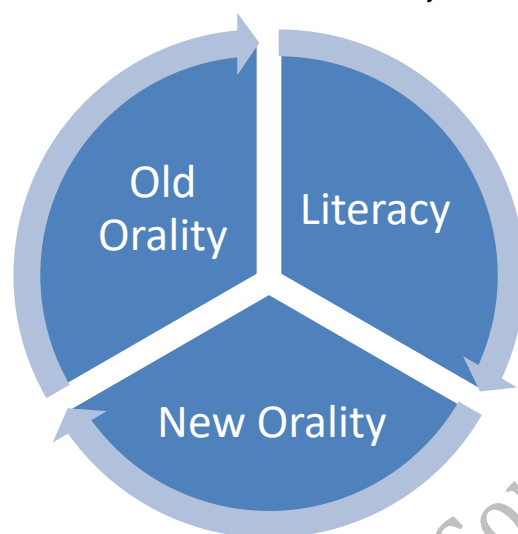


Source: Author's analysis, 2023

Therefore, libraries need a new perspective in seeing this shift. The strength of social media, which has been dominated by orality, requires serious handling so that the culture of knowledge literacy can be returned in the right direction. The strong influence of social media on all lines of social practice with its new cultural products in interaction, which is very dominant, returns to the importance of literacy. Community interaction and knowledge-based ways of social media, which are more driven by information communication than knowledge communication, information literacy rather than knowledge literacy, can be braked through the library. Also, a reading of more superficial events than through in-depth digging can immediately be realized. Social media has encouraged fast interactional practices rather than the deposition of understanding. At this point, the library's position becomes urgent to take part in dealing with social practices that put forward social pragmatism (Tuohy, 2018). How to build public awareness of the importance of knowledge literacy through awareness of reading in-depth references in the form of monograph books, for example, needs further advocacy by the library. This advocacy can build lessons about the logical journey of knowledge rather than the surface accumulation of information.

Conclusion

In the last two decades, information technology of social media has played an important role, marked by the high number of social media users and getting an important place in society. Social media users in several surveys, among others, Meltwater showed a relatively high number, namely 59% (4.8 M) of the total population of around 8.01 M. Social media users,

who totaled 4.8 M, was 92, 7% of the total internet network users amount to 5.17 M. The results of this study found that this trend occurred because the presence of social media has fulfilled the needs of many people and is considered a medium that provides many benefits, which include aspects of equal access to information, straightforward procedures, the speed of information dissemination, and the explosion of information that encourages people to use social media in question. These four things drive people to become social media users because they feel that this media is far more flexible and valuable for them than other mainstream media. Everyone has equal rights to access and publish information without being limited by rigid procedures and specific qualification standards. Therefore, the presence of social media is readily accepted by all groups. Apart from these benefits, social media also carries several negative potentials that can harm a person or society, such as chaos of literacy and local wisdom, apart from problems of fraud and hoaxes. At this point, this study found several destructive potentials regarding community literacy. The researcher describes several things that make it possible to deal with the negative side of the benefits of social media. What is meant is that literacy chaos can be discounted by functioning the library as a basis for literacy development, which in turn is literacy as a competency capacity that can help strengthen knowledge. The relationship between libraries and literacy will be a force to generate capital through knowledge literacy.

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