Media and Information Literacy (MIL) in journalistic learning: strategies for accurately engaging with information and reporting news

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Abstract. In the era of digital technology, there is abundant information from various sources. This ease of access needs to be accompanied by the ability to engage with the information wisely. Thus, information and media literacy is required. From the results of preliminary observations, it was found that the students of Universitas Negeri Surabaya, whose major is Indonesian Literature, and they take journalistic course lack of the skill of media and information literacy (MIL). Therefore, they need to be equipped with MIL. The method used is descriptive qualitative, which includes data collection, data analysis, and presentation of data analysis. Observation and documentation techniques were used to obtain data of MIL's impact on journalistic learning for students. This study aims at describing the important role of MIL for students of journalistic and its impact on journalistic learning for students of Indonesian literature batch 2014. The results of this research indicate that journalistic is a science that is essential for students because it affects how a person perceives news report. Through the reinforcement of the course, students can avoid a hoax. MIL-based journalistic learning makes students will be more skillful at absorbing, processing, and presenting information accurately. The subject influences students in engaging with information so that they can report news credibly.

1. Introduction
Journalistic is an important science for students [1]. There are two reasons why journalism is important to learn. First, journalism influences a person in seeing the news. It can construct or shape the true reality. Second, technological advances give impact on the growth of new media. The growth of new media needs to be accompanied by journalistic reinforcement so that public lies can be avoided. It can be said that journalistic has an important role in shaping the ideal social order.

In the era of information, one's survival is determined by how wisely a person gives respond to any information. Information will flow through the various channels. Under these conditions, journalistic is needed as a filter of any information available. Journalism has a variety of functions for everyone. For media users, it serves as a filter to sort out the good and the bad news so that users do not go wrong in consuming news. For journalists, this serves as a signpost in producing news so that when the information is going to be presented to the public, it turns out to be really feasible to be consumed and to be accounted for. If a journalist does not cling to the ethics and the rules of journalism [2,3], the news which is presented becomes lies, slander, and provocation; the chaotic will happen next in the community.
In Indonesian Language and Literature department of Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Journalism is the course of creative skill. After graduating from the subject, students are expected to be able to understand some concepts and skills related to various works in media and information. To support students' journalism mastery, MIL research is conducted.

2. Theoretical Basis
Etymologically, journalistic means correspondence or matters related to it. This is the art and skill of finding, collecting, processing, composition, and presenting news about events that occur accurately. In this case, it takes the ability to absorb and present information in the media. Thus, MIL is a required skill in the work process of journalists. MIL is one of UNESCO's main strategies to be implemented in the learning process. Literacy skills are widely projected by experts as 21st-century skills that can be used as a password to survive in the information society. MIL is a basis for enhancing access to information and knowledge. It describes the skills and attitudes of the media and other information providers in societies. In addition, it evaluates and produces information and media content [4].

MIL is a concept that includes knowledge, skills and attitudes that enable people to: (1) understand the role and the function of media and other information providers in democratic societies, (2) understand the conditions in which they can be met, (3) recognize and articulate the need for information, (4) critically evaluate information and content of media and other information providers, (5) extract and organize media information and content, (7) synthesize or employ ideas that are abstracted from the content, (8) ethically and responsibly communicate a person's understanding of the knowledge created to readers by appropriate forms and media, (8) implement ICT skills to process information and produce user-generated content, and (9) engage with media and other information providers [4].

Furthermore, in International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) [5] explained that MIL is closely related to lifelong learning. Lifelong learning allows individuals, communities, and nations to achieve their goals and take advantage of emerging opportunities in a growing global environment for the benefit of all individuals, not least. It helps them and their institutions and organizations to meet their technological, economic and social challenges, to remedy flaws, and to improve the well-being of individuals.

Information literacy is more related to the ability to recognize the information that suits people's needs and the source. Media literacy is the ability to access, analyze, evaluate, and communicate information in various formats, both printed and non-printed. The purpose of media literacy education is to protect students from the bad perceptions of the media as well as to educate them to appreciate the positive effects of the media [6]. Media literacy does not merely teach students about the technical aspects of the production of news in media, but also the consequences that arise from the power of the media. Media literacy teaches students about the wise use of media and critical judgments of media content.

3. Methods
MIL-based journalistic learning on Indonesian Literature students is carried out by the learning group model. Group learning is believed to provide more effective results. The steps used are (1) need [identify information needs], (2) access [search for required information], (3) locate [track information source], (4) synthesize [criticize information received], and (5) create [formulate information obtained]. This research was conducted in class of Indonesian Literature major batch 2014 in Journalistic course which consisted of 20 students. The data source of this research is the result of observation, the result of the questionnaire, and the journalistic writing document that has been made by the students. Data collection techniques used in this study were observation techniques, questionnaire techniques, and documentation techniques. Observation techniques and questionnaires were used to extract data of the role of MIL's importance for students.
4. Discussion

From the results of observations and questionnaires, it was obtained information that students needed MIL to support the ability to write journalistic work. After mastering the MIL, they were more competent in absorbing the correct information so that the news they wrote was more accurate. Before studying the MIL, students absorbed information based on what was seen and heard, without checking the truth. This could be seen in lecture events with the topic of feature writing. At that time the students were asked to find a partner to learn. They were asked to interview their partner and write the results of the interview in a feature news report. When a student named RA interviewed IM (the name of his partner), IM did not give a real answer (IM lied).

RA interviewed IM about the reasons he went to college as well. IM confessed that money from his parents was enough. He worked to earn money for his wedding plans. In fact, IM worked to enjoy her leisure time, the income was used for fun, such as buying clothes, bags, shoes, food, and for hangouts. RA immediately wrote the feature based on interview results. RA news reports were inaccurate because they did not fit the actual facts.

Conversely, when IM interviewed RA, RA told the truth. He worked because there were job opportunities. He performed entrepreneurship with his friends. They opened a bookstore at home. In addition, they also sold books online and in important events. He used his salary for extra pocket money. From the interview results, IM could write a feature with accurate data. From the results of the reflection of learning written in the questionnaire, the average students looked at the facts from actual events. If they were interviewing people, whatever the person's response was considered facts. Generally, they were not thinking critically, not analyzing and assessing information received.

In the following class session, they learned about MIL, strategies to engage with information, and make news reports accurately. Then they were given the task of making a wall magazine project. They were asked to work in groups. Each consisted of five students. In the class session to follow, they presented their assignments. There were five wall magazines with different themes: (1) "Tourism", (2) "Environment", (3) "Art in Surabaya", (4) Culinary, and (5) "Fashion". Afterwards, they were also asked to interview the team of wall magazine makers from another group. Then, they wrote the result of the interview in the form of the news report.

They had taken the advantage of MIL in writing news reports. They began the work step by identifying the required information, searching for needed information, tracking information sources, criticizing information received, formulating information obtained, assessing information (for refinement). After mastering the MIL, they were more skillful in absorbing the correct information so that their news reports were written more accurately.

5. Conclusion

Journalistic is a science that is essential for students because it affects how a person perceives news report. Through the reinforcement of MIL, students can avoid a hoax. MIL-based journalistic learning makes students more skillful at absorbing, processing, and presenting information accurately. MIL influences students in engaging with information so that they can report news credibly.

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