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The Efforts of National Library of Indonesia in Providing Covid-19: Reliable Resources through Coronapedia

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Abstract

The National Library of Indonesia has a very important role in creating reliable resources for the community during pandemic of Covid-19. The study is to understand the efforts of the National Library of Indonesia in increasing Covid-19 awareness through the development of "Coronapedia". The method of this research is a case study approach. Data collection techniques were carried out using observation, in-depth interviews, literature review, and documentation. The results show the National Library has several efforts to improve Covid-19 understanding, especially during the pandemic. The National Library of Indonesia has developed a digital media-based environment, Coronapedia, as a feature of iPusnas that provides information resources in the pandemic era. In developing it, the National Library of Indonesia has several important things, including: 1) formulating the background of the importance of Coronapedia; 2) formulating goals to build Coronapedia; 3) building a Coronapedia collection; 4) building a network of information resources for the Coronapedia collection; 5) managing procurement and processing of Coronapedia collection. The many uses of Coronapedia as a trusted sources of Covid-19 information assisted people in sharpening their digital literacy about Covid-19. The significants of this research are expected to be able to make a positive contribution, as an evaluation material, to add insight, and to be used as a reference for further research on the effectiveness of the National Library of Indonesia in increasing Covid-19 information through the development of Coronapedia.

Keywords: National Library of Indonesia; Covid-19 Reliable Resources; Digital Literacy; Coronapedia.

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Introduction

The development of information technology is currently affecting various dynamics of social life. It has been always encouraging individuals to adapt the times and it can be seen from the diversity of available information sources, especially by using digital media through the internet-based applications. However, the high use of digital media can also potentially cause new problems, namely fake news or what we know as hoaxes. In particular, during the current pandemic, more information related to the Covid-19 is spreading, not least there is



also hoax information following it or misinformation related to it (Lee et al., 2020; Ningtyas, 2021; Putri & Rafly, 2021) the nation is simultaneously combatting the rampant spread of misinformation related to COVID-19. This phenomenon is often referred to as an 'infodemic,' defined by the World Health Organization (WHO). Thus, it is necessary to have Covid-19 reliable resources in order to be more critical in using information from the media. A person can be said to be digital literate when he is able to process various digital information and can understand when and how the technology should be used effectively in accordance with the stated goals. Digital literacy teaches humans to be aware of data (data awareness) which is required to think critically so that they can analyze and understand the information obtained whether it is in accordance with existing facts or not (Subarjo, 2017).

The problem has implications for various institutions and even agencies, one of which is the library. And, The National Library of Indonesia (PNRI) is one of the institutions that carry out technological developments by utilizing digital media to optimize its services regarding efforts to increase digital literacy for users. One of the efforts is forming of a program that has been systemized through an application, iPusnas. The application aims to make it easier for users to enjoy library services more closely and introduce libraries to the public in the digital era. In addition, it also presents digital collections with excellent and decent works and bridges book authors they can contribute to society as a form of service. As a public service, it is an important factor in educating the nation's generation in accordance with the dynamics of the times. It, as the condition of the world today, is being hit by the Covid-19 Pandemic. The increasingly widespread spread of the virus has resulted in the transformation of library activities, which were originally conducted offline to be online in order to consider public safety and health.

Seeing the growing phenomenon, in particular the National Library of Indonesia has provided one of the features in iPusnas as an alternative media to support efforts in increasing digital literacy for Covid-19, namely Coronapedia. Corona Pedia is one of the information media based on technology 4.1 developed by PT. Aksaramaya in 2016. This application is mobile-based or can be said as an e-mobile library. With the slogan "reading is getting easier", this application is the right solution to increase digital literacy among the community (Puspita & Irwansyah, 2018). Basically the iPusnas program is presented to make it easier for users to use the services of the National Library of Indonesia more closely and to introduce libraries in the current digital era (Mardiyanto, 2018).

As a collection of new programs from iPusnas, Coronapedia is in great demand by users. This is because of digital books that aim to provide information as well as intelligence to users related to the coronavirus. Coronapedia has increased the number of loans every month which can be seen from March 2020 to January 2021, Coronapedia has had a total loan of 8.336 collections. So, it can be seen that most users rely on and are interested in using Coronapedia to meet information needs during the Covid-19 pandemic. This is also inseparable from the development of the internet that is happening at this time. As one of the countries with active internet users, Indonesia was reported by the survey institute of the Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (APJII) in 2017 it was found that the number of internet users had reached 143.26 million people or around 54.6% of the total population of 262 million. soul. This certainly can be an initial capital to welcome the development of more massive information in the future (Indonesia., 2019).

According to Bandura's theory, social cognition is a human ability to think and regulate behavior, where this ability is also influenced by several factors, namely the environment, personal characteristics, and behavior (Abdullah, 2019; Bandura, 2001; Larose & Eastin, 2004; Maddux, 1995) In this theory it is explained that humans have the ability to think and regulate their behavior, which ability is influenced by 3 factors that influence each other, namely the environment, personal, and behavior (Hak, 2021; Hak et al., 2018). The interaction between these three factors is called triadic reciprocal determinism (Abdullah,

2019).

These factors have a correlation between one another, judging from which factor dominates. Seeing the practice in using Coronapedia, as environment factor, can potentially affect someone in improving their digital literacy. So that someone can analyze the information obtained properly (Abdullah, 2019; Hak, 2019). This theory formulates the existence of human cognitive accommodation in thinking and learning through social observation (Hak et al., 2021). It is not only about how humans have cognitive abilities that contribute to the processes of motivation, affection, and action, but also how they motivate and regulate their behavior and create social systems to organize and restructure their lives (Suwartini, 2016). As environment factor, the Coronapedia that has been built by PNRI will be felt by the community when the program runs well and the community benefits from using these features. Reading materials in Coronapedia, such as education on covid-19 prevention, various health protocols that must be adhered to, and also various other topics can add to the public's insight in fighting the virus that has spread very widely. The implementation of Coronapedia has steps and criteria that can be used as a reference or guideline to suit the goals that have been set. For this reason, it is very important to have Coronapedia in order to convince and motivate users to be digitally literate, especially in absorbing information related to their health. In addition, its use can also influence people's behavior in responding to information, as well as determine their digital literacy. Therefore, this study tries to understand in depth how PNRI's efforts are in increasing Covid-19 digital literacy through the Coronapedia.

Method

This research used a case study of qualitative approach, which was carried out focused on efforts of The National Library of Indonesia (PNRI) to improve digital literacy with having Coronapedia as an integral part of iPusnas. Data collection techniques were carried out using some steps, namely: to observe firsthand the features of Coronapedia (*observation technique*); to interview 2 librarians of the PNRI who have the authority to manage Coronapedia and 3 users who often use it (*in-depth interviews approach*); to collect data by searching, reviewing, and using library sources related to the problems in the research (*literature review*); and to collect evidence or information such as quotations from newspapers, as well as pictures or several photos as well as when conducting research at PNRI as valid evidence of research so that it could be trusted (*documentation approach*). All data collection processes were taken from December 2020 to March 2021.

The process of data analysis in this study was in accordance with the 3 lines of the Miles and Huberman model, namely: data reduction; data presentation; conclusion. To validate the data, the study used a triangulation approach by checking the data that had been obtained from several sources. Among them was by checking sources through interviews, observations, and documents related to this research data. The data from the three sources were then described, categorized according to these needs.

Result and Discussion

Based on the findings and data analysis, this study can illustrate that Coronapedia is one of the new programs in the form of an ePustaka feature that can be accessed through the iPusnas application. This feature was first developed in mid-March 2020, when the Covid-19 virus was already spreading in Indonesia. This development is one of the efforts made by PNRI in presenting reading materials related to the handling and prevention of Covid-19, with the hope of increasing digital literacy related to Covid-19. One of them is so that the public can use relevant and up-to-date information references about the virus. Some of the views from Coronapedia can be seen in the following image.

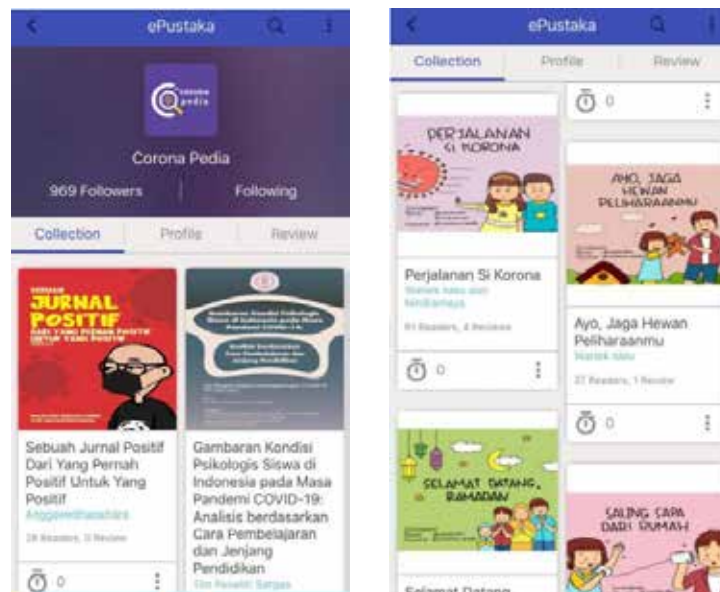


Figure 1: Coronapedia in ePustaka (Source: PNRI, 2021)

At first, Coronapedia only collected guidelines regarding the handling and prevention of Covid-19 issued by the Indonesian Ministry of Health. However, over time, the increasing demand for information related to Covid-19 by users, the National Library of Indonesia added collections in Coronapedia such as books related to the pandemic that had previously occurred, how to process traditional materials for Covid-19 prevention, and other information that certainly relevant.

These days, there are 7,006 users who use Coronapedia with a total loan from March 2020 to January 2021, which is 8,336. The information presented is not only useful for adults but there are also several collections of illustrated reading materials so that children can use them easily. Coronapedia has currently 58 titles, each of which provides 10,000 copies. The collections available on Coronapedia can be used for free, it's just that people who want to use them must first be registered as iPusnas users.

Coronapedia is managed by a librarian on duty at the PNRI building on Jl. Salemba Raya, Special Capital Region of Jakarta. They are part of the Directorate of Deposits and Library Collection Development who are in the e-resources team with 6 librarians. One of them is serving as a sub-coordinator for the development of recorded collections with the task of processing the procurement of this Coronapedia collection. Among them are selecting titles from various publishers and sending them to vendors, PT. Aksaramaya, for digitalizing.

In using this feature there are stages that must be passed. First, to download the iPusnas application. This step is because Coronapedia is one of the features in ePustaka that can only be accessed through the iPusnas application. Second, to register as an iPusnas user by entering an email or using a facebook account. Third, to verify the email account that will be sent by the iPusnas admin by pressing the verification button via the registered email. Then, when the user has successfully entered the iPusnas page, he has to press the search icon then select ePustaka then type Coronapedia in the search field. After Coronapedia appears, press the feature to enter the Corona Pedia page. Fifth, to join as a Coronapedia member by clicking join / join on the Corona Pedia profile page. The last, users can access Coronapedia by borrowing the desired collection to read the collections presented in Coronapedia.

The current existence of Coronapedia has the effect of increasing collection borrowing starting from March 2020 to January 2021. This can be seen through the following graph.

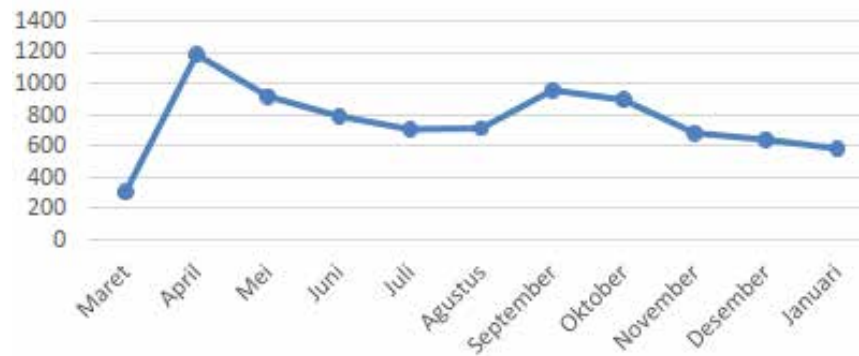


Figure 2: Coronapedia Loan (Source: PNRI, 2021)

The graph above illustrates that there was a rapid increase in March 2020 - April 2020, with the number of loans reaching 1,184 collections. However, there was a decrease in lending from May to July 2020. Then there was an increase in lending from August to September 2020. However, it decreased again in October 2020 to January 2021 along with the easing of these Covid-19 cases. Furthermore, we can see the various efforts made by PNRI in increasing this covid-19 digital literacy.

Building and Evaluating the Efforts of the National Library of Indonesia to Overcome Constraints on Coronapedia

A series of efforts that have been made by PNRI in realizing behavioral changes in the community are increasing Covid-19 digital literacy, namely by building and evaluating Coronapedia. The efforts have been made in this stage, namely:

Formulating the Background of the Importance of Coronapedia

The effort to formulate the importance of building Coronapedia is one of the efforts to find the reasons that are the main factors in triggering the Coronapedia feature. The main reason for PNRI building Coronapedia can be seen from the results of interviews with the e-resources team, the first informant, as follows:

“So, during this pandemic, there are definitely many people who need information about Covid-19, whether it’s for prevention or to increase immunity, which actually still includes health which is also useful for defense to prevent or fight Covid-19. We provide this feature as a valid and reliable information media to use by presenting reading material for the public related to how to handle and prevent this Covid-19 during the pandemic.”

Information from this first informant illustrates that the public’s need for information about Covid-19 is very high. This causes people to seek information as new knowledge for them in preventing and dealing with the Covid-19 virus during the current pandemic. This is also explained by the second informant:

“Since this pandemic, many people have needed information about Covid-19. Many of them have also been consumed by fake news circulating on social media. We took the initiative to provide this feature to make it easier for people to get and use valid and reliable digital information.”

Therefore, PNRI as the largest information institution in Indonesia feels the need to participate in meeting the information needs of the community regarding the Covid-19 virus by providing a Coronapedia feature in ePustaka. This feature serves as a trusted information medium for the public by presenting reading materials related to the handling and prevention of Covid-19 during the pandemic.

Formulating Goals to Build Coronapedia

For the importance of the formulation of the purpose of building the Coronapedia feature, the two informants explained:

“We also have a goal with this feature as one of the efforts of the Indonesian National Library in meeting the needs of the community and so that it can increase public literacy about Covid itself.” (1st Informan)

“As one of the National Library of Indonesia’s efforts to meet the needs of the community.” (2nd Informan)

Based on the above submission, it can be concluded that in addition to providing trusted information media for the community related to Covid-19, the Coronapedia feature has the aim of increasing Covid-19 literacy among the public with the information contained in it.

Building a Coronapedia Collection

The information provided in Coronapedia is presented in several forms. This was stated by the informants:

“So, the contents are various, not only from institutions but also from outside books, some from the index referring to the internet, such as the results of research related to Covid-19, which are also included in Coronapedia.” (1st informant)

“The collections are diverse, not only those from agencies but some from foreign books, some like the results of research related to Covid-19...” (2nd informant)

“Sometimes there are articles from abroad that we can access, we translate and then we present them on Coronapedia. We can get various kinds of sources” (2nd informant)

“The picture books were also issued from one of the government agencies as well” (1st informant)

“In Coronapedia there is also information that contains pictures where it always contains information, children are happy to read the book” (2nd informant)

From these statements, it can be concluded that the information provided on Coronapedia is in the form of e-books and e-journals of research results related to Covid-19 originating from within the country and abroad. In addition, picture books are intentionally provided so that the information is not only used by adults, but also children as a reference in adding insight and knowledge related to Covid-19.

Building a Network of Information Resources for the Coronapedia Collection

There is a variety of information provided in Coronapedia. This information was obtained from various sources, such as from agencies that disseminate information related to Covid-19. For now, there is enough information provided by Coronapedia. This is as explained in the following interview:

“The Coronapedia collection came from various sources, ma’am, such as one from the Ministry of Health, which at the beginning of the pandemic immediately moved to make guidelines for the community for prevention. Initially, the guidelines made by agencies related to handling COVID-19 were collected. Then it is entered into the Coronapedia. On Coronapedia there are 59 titles, but actually there are many copies. Made a lot so that users can use in large

quantities and without having to wait long. We can prepare 10,000 copies of one title, so there are many deliberately. And all of them are free to use. It can be seen from the book, usually from the Ministry of Health's Bazarnas. So, if you have entered Coronapedia, we will definitely have received permission to work together.” (1st informant)

“Initially, we only presented a collection of information such as guidelines made by the Ministry of Health related to handling COVID-19. Over time, the information contained in Corona Pedia became more and more diverse. On Coronapedia there are approximately 59 titles, but for the copies, we deliberately provide a lot of 10,000 copies so that users can use them in large quantities and without having to wait long. Everything is free to use. We get collections for Coronapedia from grants from certain agencies or institutions such as the National Bazaar and the Ministry of Health.” (2nd informant)

Based on the results of the interview above, the author can conclude that the information provided by Coronapedia is basically a collection of information related to Covid-19 published by other agencies and certain parties such as the Indonesian Ministry of Health, the Indonesian Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM), Indonesia. Education Forum, Ministry of Home Affairs, and several other sources. Currently, there are 59 titles provided by Coronapedia, all of them (10,000 copies) are ready to be used. With the variety of titles and the number of copies provided, users can use more than one information without having to queue. It can also be interpreted that users can use the information anytime and anywhere.

Managing Procurement and Processing of Coronapedia Collection

The process of procuring and processing the Coronapedia collection was conveyed by the librarian of the National Library of Indonesia when interviewed by the author as follows:

“Librarians at the Directorate of Deposits and Library Collection Development, procure and select book titles to be presented in iPusnas, including Coronapedia. In our own procurement, we usually get gifts or collection grants from various parties who have collaborated with the National Library of Indonesia, as well as those that we buy. And after the selection will be submitted to the vendor, namely PT. script. The classification of the information itself does not exist, yes, basically because the information obtained is mostly for grants, so there is no more sorting. For the selection of titles, we look at themes that can relate to Covid-19 or those related to health, for example, how to process drinks or herbal foods for prevention and boost immunity, and various other topics. So, it doesn't have to be all related to Coronapedia, it can also be about prevention and even health.” (1st informant)

“So, the librarian procures and selects the titles of books to be presented in iPusnas, including Coronapedia. In procurement activities, we usually get gifts or collection grants from various parties who have collaborated with the National Library of Indonesia, as well as those that we buy. The classification is not done in detail, so it can be seen from the title alone and is related to Coronapedia. Because if you need a special classifier, you are afraid that it will take longer to enter it on Coronapedia, because it must be taken to the processor first, while we are really trying so that the information can be quickly presented in Coronapedia so that it can be accessed. “For the title selection, we look at themes that can be related to Covid-19 or those about health, so it doesn't have to be all related to Corona, it can also be about prevention and

even health which can be related to attitudes in dealing with the pandemic. After selecting the title, then the titles will be submitted to the vendor.” (2nd informant)

Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that most of the information obtained is in the form of gifts or grants from various parties which will then be presented in Coronapedia so that it does not do a specific classification because PNRI wants collections to be presented immediately so that the public can immediately use the information provided in Coronapedia. In the title selection process, librarians see information that is appropriate and related to Covid-19, as well as other information related to health that can be selected to be presented in Coronapedia. Then the results of the selection will be submitted to the vendor to be uploaded to Coronapedia.

Managing Human Resources Coronapedia Manager

The process of developing and maintaining the iPusnas application, including Coronapedia, of course, must have human resources capable of managing the application. Because the purpose of the library will be achieved if it has competent human resources in its field. According to Shapiro and Hughes quoted by Pendit, librarians must have the ability according to their field and high social knowledge to be ready to face changing times and keep pace with the standards of professional competence.

The librarian who is responsible for presenting information on Coronapedia has the criteria that they must understand what information must be presented in the feature. Furthermore, librarians must be able to select titles to be included in Coronapedia and then carry out the digitization process. Then after the collection is ready in digital form, the collection will be given to vendors who work together in developing the iPusnas application to process from uploading to maintaining the collections in Coronapedia.

In accordance with the Social Cognitive Theory, the National Library of Indonesia as an environment can certainly change a person's behavior according to the conditions created. Given the current conditions, Indonesia has been hit by the Covid-19 pandemic since March 2020, causing the public's need for information to increase. Therefore, the National Library of Indonesia took the initiative to participate in increasing public digital literacy related to Covid-19 information by holding Coronapedia, as one of the features at iPusnas which is used as a trusted source of information by providing accurate, up-to-date, complete, and relevant information (Sunda, 2020).

All information presented in digital form is in the form of e-books and e-journals both at home and abroad with the theme of Covid-19 information or related to health that can be used as public references in responding to the current pandemic. Currently there are 59 titles provided by Coronapedia from various sources that have collaborated with the National Library of Indonesia, including the Indonesian Ministry of Health, the Indonesian Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM), Indonesia Education Forum, Ministry of Home Affairs, and several other sources.

In an effort to realize an increase in Covid-19 literacy in the community through Coronapedia by the National Library of Indonesia, there are obstacles that can hinder performance in achieving the goals that have been set. The obstacles faced by the e-resources team in running the Coronapedia feature were getting complaints about the slow work process of Coronapedia which caused hangs to become inaccessible and the lack of promotions carried out by the National Library of Indonesia. Therefore, the National Library of Indonesia took an action to overcome the existing obstacles, namely carrying out periodic maintenance of the iPusnas application system, including Coronapedia with the aim of minimizing more critical damage so that it could cause large losses if this happened. In addition, system maintenance activities aim to increase the efficiency of the iPusnas application (Siregar

Ninny Hj. & Munthe Sirmas, 2019).

The second effort made by the National Library of Indonesia is to intensify promotional activities by distributing advertisements related to Coronapedia through online media, namely social media such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and social media which have been used by the National Library of Indonesia to disseminate information related to library services and information. In addition, the National Library of Indonesia will also carry out more intensive socialization, such as introducing Coronapedia more frequently through webinars related to information literacy or digital literacy. The existence of promotional activities will make the public know the products or services offered (Atmadi & Widati, 2013).

Building a Coronapedia Promotion Strategy in the Community to Improve Digital Literacy Covid-19

The National Library of Indonesia carries out promotional activities as a model for delivering information to the public to generate public interest in using Coronapedia. The existence of promotional activities will allow users to know more about the usefulness of the goods or services offered by adjusting their need (Unonongo et al., 2015). The National Library of Indonesia introduced Coronapedia by utilizing social media, namely Facebook and Twitter by disseminating image information in the form of an introduction to Coronapedia and an introduction to the collections provided in Coronapedia and through the webinars it organizes.



Figure 3: Coronapedia Promotion on Facebook (Source: PNRI, 2021)



Figure 4: Coronapedia Promotion on Twitter (Source: PNRI, 2021)

The use of social media in order to introduce a new service such as Coranaipedia is very important for PNRI so that people can recognize and use it more quickly. This is, as the results of research conducted by Azwar & Sulthonah (2018) that the use of social media (eg Instagram) for libraries turns out to have many advantages. Some of them have proven to

have very strong power in promoting a library service, including being able to disseminate information as well as get feedback.

In addition to utilizing social media, the National Library provides user guidance as a form of information literacy promotion and education activities for the community. User guidance is one of the forms of socialization carried out by the National Library of Indonesia which is carried out routinely which is carried out in the form of online or offline (face to face). This activity is an effort to provide guidance regarding the use of e-resources (international scientific journals, iPusnas, and Indonesia Onesearch), online membership, and introducing the Indonesian National Library of Indonesia's digital services through video conference zoom facilitated by the National Library of Indonesia (Perpustakaan Nasional RI, 2021). User guidance activities of course also include education in utilizing Coronapedia. This socialization is intended so that the community can learn to control themselves in using the information provided in iPusnas, so that they can choose which information is good and appropriate to use.

With the promotion and socialization activities carried out by the National Library of Indonesia, many people have become aware of the existence of Coronapedia. Users know about Coronapedia through Facebook and Twitter on the official Indonesian National Library account and recommendations from relatives. The number of people who use Coronapedia certainly has a variety of reasons behind users in using this feature. Some of the reasons explained by users are the need for information about Covid-19, educating themselves, and avoiding disinformation that is widely spread about Covid-19.

“To educate myself about Coronapedia, because during this pandemic, I really need information about the Corona virus. have also previously searched for information on Google. just because there are so many sources that sometimes I like to get hoaxes, so I turn to Coronapedia.” (1st user)

“Because there is a lot of information circulating regarding the virus, yes, so yes, to avoid misinformation or hoaxes because the sources are trusted.” (2nd user)

“I like reading information about Covid-19, really and at first I was curious about Coronapedia...” (3rd user)

“I feel confident with the information presented in it because the source is valid.” (4th user)

After users have used Coronapedia for several times, users feel some of the benefits they get after using Coronapedia where they feel an increase in Covid-19 literacy in them. The first perceived increase in literacy is that users become more selective in having information, in accordance with one of the basic cognitive abilities of symbolizing capability (Pratiwi et al., 2009). The experience they faced before was that they had believed in fake news, and this experience made them more careful so that they exercised their inner ability to get information from trusted sources and to be able to filter information that could.

The second benefit is being able to interpret and conclude information well, which is in accordance with one of the basic human cognitive abilities, one of which is self-regulatory capability (Pratiwi et al., 2009). Because users have standards to get precise and accurate information and have previously mistrusted information, with the ability to filter information someone will be trained to find information from trusted sources or compare that information with other information so that the truth of the information content obtained is known previously. Then after being able to conclude the information that has been obtained, the information can be understood by someone and can be used as an action that will be implemented in the future, which is in accordance with the forethought capability (Pratiwi et

al., 2009).

The third benefit is that users can always be connected to the information available on Coronapedia, which is in accordance with the benefits obtained by having digital literacy capabilities, including that users can always be connected to the iPusnas application. Then users also save time, namely someone will find it easier to access technology to get the information they need compared to looking for information through printed sources (Liansari & Nuroh, 2018).

Based on this explanation, with Coronapedia, it can be seen that there is a reciprocity between 3 factors that influence each other according to social cognitive theory, namely environmental factors, personal factors, and behavioral factors. The reciprocal of environmental factors and personal factors, namely the National Library of Indonesia held Coronapedia with the aim of increasing Covid-19 digital literacy which was then introduced to the public. After Coronapedia was known by the public, many used this feature to fulfill their information needs related to the Covid-19 virus. Then for the National Library of Indonesia, it became a distinct advantage because of the addition of Coronapedia users every time.

The reciprocity of behavioral factors and personal factors is when users know and start using Coronapedia repeatedly, making users more selective in using information and being able to interpret and evaluate the information obtained. This behavior change occurs because they are accustomed to using reliable and valid information. This change in behavior can prevent someone from being influenced by hoax news that has been circulating in digital media.

The reciprocal of behavioral and environmental factors, namely with the increase in digital literacy in Coronapedia users, it becomes felt that the initial goal of the National Library of Indonesia is to increase digital literacy for Covid-19. This will make the National Library of Indonesia more trusted by the public as a medium of information that can be used widely safe and more and more people will use Coronapedia in the future.

Every human being certainly has basic abilities in him. These basic abilities will later make humans personal with certain criteria. There are 5 basic cognitive abilities that are human characteristics (Pratiwi et al., 2009). The first basic ability, namely symbolizing capability, is that humans create various ideas beyond their experience based on observations that have been passed and the good or bad results of these thoughts are in accordance with the completeness of the information they have. Second, self-regulatory capability, namely humans develop internal standards to evaluate their own behavior and the results of the evaluation will influence subsequent behavior. Third, self-reflective capability is a person's assessment of his ability to cope with various kinds of reality. Fourth, vicarious capability, that is, humans observe the behavior of others and their consequences. Fifth, forethought capability, that is, a person can anticipate the consequences of his actions and determine his own goals according to personal circumstances.

The Covid-19 digital literacy can be stated that digital literacy where is a person's ability to use technology from digital information devices effectively and efficiently in using information in Covid-19 digital media (Akhirfiarta, 2017) but also required a critical thinking process to evaluate the information found through digital media. Gilster (1997: 3. As Gilster's opinion can be interpreted that he simplifies the form of information consisting of sound, writing, and images combined into one in digital media. So, the availability and use of Coronapedia can foster digital literacy which will provide benefits for the community. According to Brian Wright in an infographic entitled Top 10 Benefits of Digital Literacy: "Why You Should Care About Technology" cited by Vevy Liansari, there are 10 (ten) important benefits of digital literacy, namely saving time, learning faster, saving money, making safer, always up to date, always connected, make better decisions, can get people to work, make people happier, and influence thinking (Liansari & Nuroh, 2018).

Based on the findings and discussion above, PNRI's efforts to grow Covid-19 digital literacy through Coronapedia are one of the steps to prevent mistakes in receiving fake news (hoaks) about the corona virus circulating in the community. With the source of information provided by PNRI as a trusted information institution through Coronapedia, the public feels more confident about the real news about the disease. However, one of the important things in the Coronapedia development effort is the evaluation and promotion of Coronapedia's existence itself through other digital media. Thus, this integrated development and promotion is very decisive in maximizing its use in digital literacy efforts, especially those related to the problem of this virus outbreak.

Conclusion

The development of Coronapedia that has been carried out by National Library of Indonesia has resulted in reciprocity between 3 factors that influence each other as described by Bandura in his social cognitive theory, namely environmental factors, personal factors, and behavioral factors. The reciprocal of environmental factors and personal factors, namely Coronapedia makes a model of a trusted source of information with the aim of increasing Covid-9 digital literacy. Of course, its existence becomes known to the public after there is a promotion related to the iPusnas feature as a source of information on the Covid-19 virus, which so far people are still confused about the choice of information that has more false news (hoaks) about the virus.

The research describes that regarding the efforts of the National Library of Indonesia through the development of Coronapedia is a model in increasing digital literacy about Covid-19. It can be concluded that the National Library of Indonesia built Coronapedia as an effort to increase Covid-19 awareness among the community, and also evaluates obstacles caused. The National Library of Indonesia also makes efforts to build a promotional strategy to introduce Coronapedia to the public and evaluate efforts to overcome the obstacles that arise in Coronapedia.

With Coronapedia, there is an increase in digital literacy and perceived dependence in accordance with social cognitive theory. The implications of the findings or models from this research, furthermore, provide opportunities for further research that can be carried out through an explanatory approach. With this further research, it is hoped that it can test whether the model that has been built by the theory can be proven objectively (through a quantitative approach). In addition, this research is expected to be able to see in general, whether the case of developing an information environment system in certain cases will also apply to other cases, such as the existence of services in anticipating and preventing fake news of this particular disease outbreak.

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