

Technostress pada pustakawan perguruan tinggi dalam digital scholarship selama pandemi di Indonesia = Technostress on academic librarians working in digital scholarship during the pandemic in Indonesia

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Abstrak

Technostress dapat muncul selama seseorang menggunakan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) dalam pekerjaannya, khususnya pada pustakawan perguruan tinggi dalam mengadakan digital scholarship di Indonesia. Pustakawan memanfaatkan TIK untuk memberikan informasi secara daring, salah satunya menyebarkan hasil penelitian dari penelitian dosen, mahasiswa. Digital scholarship hadir disebabkan terjadi pergeseran pengajaran, pembelajaran, dan penelitian dari tatap muka ke tatap maya. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengukur tingkat technostress dari enam variabel secara deskriptif dan mengetahui hubungan antara data demografi dengan technostress pustakawan perguruan tinggi selama pandemi. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan subjek penelitian adalah 92 pustakawan perguruan tinggi di Indonesia yang dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner. Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan pustakawan perguruan tinggi di Indonesia mengalami technostress yang rendah selama pandemi. Penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya perbedaan yang signifikan antara technostress dengan data demografi, kecuali jabatan. Penelitian ini bermanfaat sebagai referensi untuk penelitian masa depan tentang technostress dan meninjau kebijakan terkait digital scholarship yang dapat diterapkan di perpustakaan perguruan tinggi Indonesia.

.....Technostress can occur when individuals use information and communication technology (ICT) in their work, and academic librarians in Indonesia who work in digital scholarship are especially susceptible. Librarians use ICT to provide information to the academic community, and one of their roles is to disseminate research results from researchers, lecturers, and students. The importance of digital scholarship, mainly due to a shift towards digital teaching, learning and research in the academic institution from face-to-face to virtual. This study aims to measure the technostress level through six variables and investigates the significant differences between the technostress levels of academic librarians in Indonesia based on demographic data during the pandemic. This study uses a quantitative approach its research subjects are 92 academic librarians in Indonesia, and data is collected through questionnaires. The results reveal that academic librarians in Indonesia tended to experience low technostress during the pandemic. Other results show a significant different between technostress and demographic data, except for job position. This research is helpful as a reference for future studies on technostress and for reviewing policies related to digital scholarship that may be implemented in academic libraries in Indonesia.