







Introduction

Purpose and scope of the research

Contextualising workplace literacy

Workplace literacy in the hospitality and tourism industry

Research methodology

Key findings

Further discussions

INTRODUCTION

01

Global competitiveness of economies

Organisations are under increased pressure to employ employees that are work place ready

02

WPL Skills and attributes will help students to thrive in today's knowledge-based, digitally and connected world of work

03

The role of academic LIS:

Are we involved?

Are we pro-active?



BACKGROUND

- Durban University of Technology
- The Independent Institute of Education
- Both offer diploma, certificate and degree courses in Hospitality
- Hospitality and tourism 9.3% SA employment
- Are we ready for 4IR?



PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE RESEARCH

- Pilot study to explore WPL in the hospitality and tourism industry
- Determine the <u>opinion</u> of an employer in the industry on workplace literacy
- Framework NLS 1980; Dede, 2009; ACRL,
 MacKey and Jacobson, 2011
- Tested findings triangulating against practice
- Need for more in-depth research

METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION OF PILOT STUDY

Interpretivist paradigm:
subjective meaning of
viewpoints and
experiences of
participants.

Open ended online, with explanations of definitions questionnaires sent to all 3star (42) general managers

Key question categories:

- What are the skills required WPL of entry-level employees in a changing world?
- Can HE better prepare students for the world of work? How?

All ethical principles observes; WEF definitions of 21 stcentury learning and 4IR as introduction to questionnaire

Coding was used to organise and capture the data for further interpretation and reporting – analised in 3Ls

2 FINDINGS STAND OUT FROM PILOT STUDY

1. Industry laments that they have to retrain extensively on entry level WPL

2. Responsible application of technology in world of work is problematic

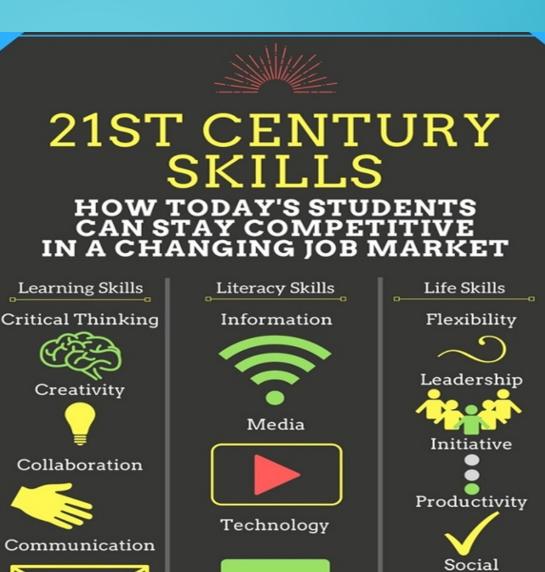
WHAT DO EMPLOYERS EXPECT OF ENTRY LEVEL GRADUATES?

Key workplace skills identified	Percentage of participants
	mentioning the workplace
	skill
Service orientation	86%
Information security	81%
Information privacy	81%
Problem solving	80%
Business communication skills	76%
Ethical and professional conduct	75%
Web navigation	64%
Netiquette	63%
Self-determined and adaptive learning	60%
Networking and connectedness	50%
Professional conduct	40%
Conflict handling	40%
Health and safety	20%

WPL IN CONTEXT OF 21ST CENTURY SKILLS

Dede (2009): share, think, cocreate

LIS needs to become familiar and informed about 21st century learning trends and skills



Creativity

WPL: WHAT DOES LITERATURE SAY?

UN: 2030 SDG4

Recent research emphasise importance of LIS involvement

Authors such as Levitt (2011), Perez and Trello (2012), Farrell (2017) and Valentima and Mosconi (2018), (Molopyane and Fourie, 2015) explain that workplace literacy skills must expand and evolve

WEF, UNESCO, ACRL: 4IR, 21st Century Learning

THE STATE OF WPL IN SA UNIVERSITIES

Workplace readiness programmes



Work integrated learning



Not much emphasis on WPL



Library involvement negligible

Concepts and context of WPL, vocational literacy not clear



Research by Inskip (2015), Gilbert (2017) and the CILIP Information Literacy Group (2018) question the successful transferability of information literacy skills attained in academia into the workplace.



Employability of graduates

ROLE OF LIS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

NEERPUTH, (2014); MOLOPYANE AND FOURIE (2015) Explicit facilitator of progressive, reflexive, critical, transformative learning

To engender graduate skills and attributes for 21st Century connected place of work.

T & L to include basic knowledge of industry and opportunities to develop skills and attributes related to commitment, innovation and entrepreneurship

Curricula to be revised to compensate for workplace collaboration and reflection towards 4IR

Need CoPs: WIL must include LIS to enhance preparedness for the world of work (Academic integration, Neerputh, 2014)

T & L practices to include a heutagogic, metaliteracy and connectivism approach

DO WE FULFIL OUR ROLE IN TRANSFERRING WPL?

- Are we involved? Do we prepare students sufficiently to function in the world of work?
- Do universities know what the industry needs are in terms of WPL, meta literacy and information skill requirements?

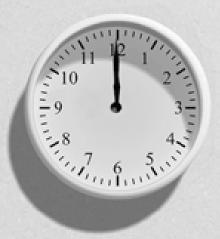


ANALYSING FINDINGS – RE-LOOKING WHAT WE DO

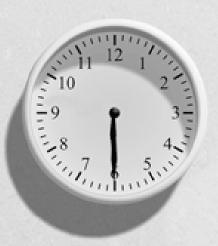




INFORMATION



TIME



KNOWLEDGE



THERE WAS A TIME WHEN THE MICROFICHE READER WAS STATE OF THE ART TECHNOLOGY

- LIS use state of the art technology in library administration BUT....
- LIS hesitate to expose patrons to the use of new technologies LIS, at best, still focus on "paper behind glass"
- Bring in VR and mixed reality in LIS programmes
- Make new and immersive technologies part of library equipment and experience

LIS MUST VENTURE INTO NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN LITERACY TRAINING TO REMAIN RELEVANT

- LIS hesitate to use new technologies
- LIS still focus on "paper behind glass" technologies offered
- Open up and bring in VR and mixed reality in LIS programmes
- LIS "hands-off" often leave WPL and new technologies to others
- Need to make new technologies part of library services and equipment
- LIS lack confidence in new technology innovation and application



LIS ONLY FOCUS ON LITERACY TRAINING

LIS MUST PREPARE STUDENTS
TO WORK IN A DISRUPTIVE
TECHNOLOGIES
ENVIRONMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS - HOW CAN LIS IMPROVE WPL PROGRAMMES?

- Focus must be expanded from information literacy workshops
- More collaboration to break academic silos
- Take note of Industry standards discipline-specific workshops/sessions needed

In our support services, we must work and plan towards:

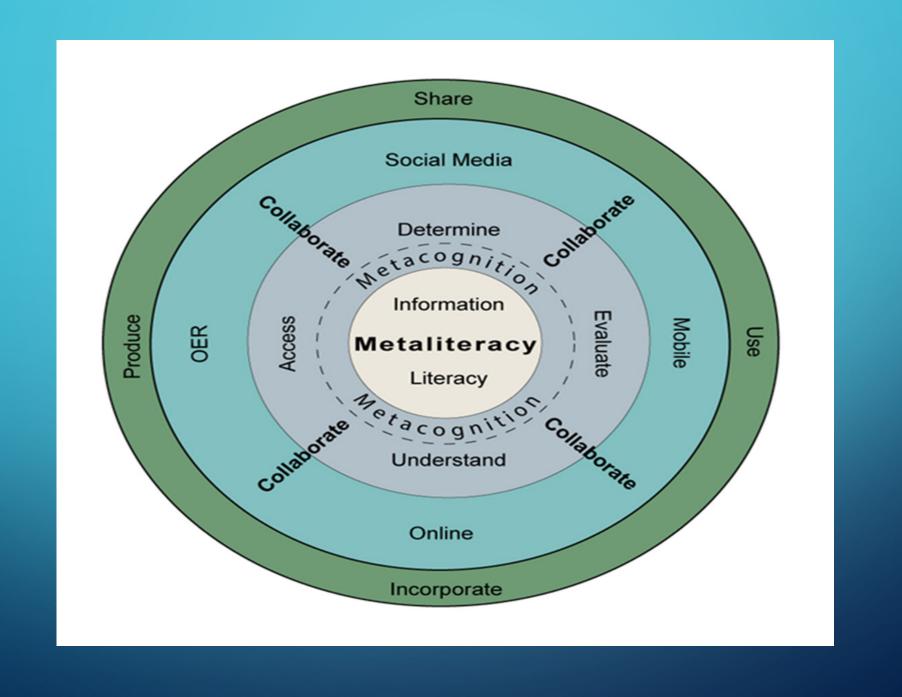
- Support development of adaptive and self-determined students and graduates
- More emphasis on digital citizenship
- Metacognitive approach
- Real-life exposure through technology
- Better coordination and planning of WIL
- Continued relationship SLPs

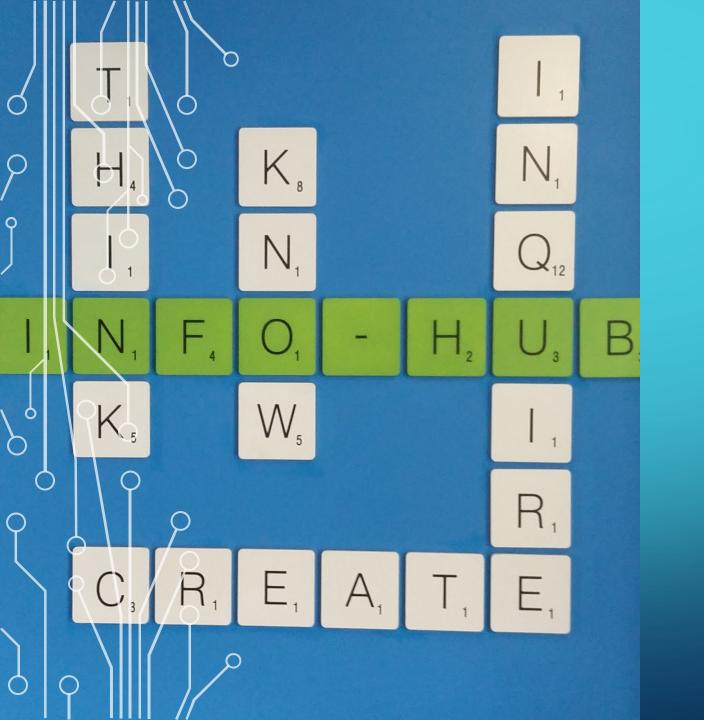
practising ('trial They need Through By imitating By watching feedback <u>conversation</u> and error') listening, real world teaching and drafting and transcribing and inquiry sketching helping problem solving remembering simulation and virtual being coached competing games environments role play LIS PRESENTATION AND INSTRUCTIONAL SKILLS DO NOT ALIGN WITH 21ST CENTURY LEARNING - LIS NEED TO KNOW MORE ABOUT PEDAGOGIES, LEARNING STYLES,

INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN FOR ACTIVE LEARNING

LIS MUST BE SKILLED IN NEW **LITERACY** FRAMEWORKS, METALITERACIES, **METACOGNITIVE** FRAMEWORKS, **PEDAGOGIES** AND **TECHNOLOGIES**

- Traditional information literacy frameworks must be expanded
- ACRL Information Literacy Framework for Higher Education(2015)
- Metaliteracy vs multiliteracy
- Information literacy vs information fluency
- Student as creator of knowledge
- Metacognition move beyond format, complementary literacies
- Reflective
- Collaborative
- Metacognition is a vital component of critical thinking and learning





SIX LENSES (MACKAY & JACOBSON, 2011)

- 1. AUTHORITY IS CONSTRUCTED AND CONTEXTUAL
- 2. INFORMATION CREATION AS A PROCESS
- 3. INFORMATION HAS VALUE
- 4. RESEARCH AS INQUIRY
- 5. SCHOLARSHIP AS CONVERSATION
- 6. SEARCHING AS STRATEGIC EXPLORATION

PLUS

6 C'S OF 21ST CENTURY LEARNING HTTPS://EDUCIRCLES.ORG/21ST-CENTURY-LEARNING-SKILLS-EXPLORING-THE-6CS-OF-EDUCATION/

GUIDING LIS IN THE CHANGE









HOW LIS MUST BE INVOLVED IN WPL AND VOCATIONAL LITERACIES



HE to improve WIL strategies to be collaborative internally and industry

Information
navigation is core evolved role
embedded librarian

SDG4, 4IR
developments,
disruptive technology
– back to the
drawing board

Inter- technology collaboration, no more silos

WPL must consider industry standards – no one- fits- all approach; expose students to new technologies

Further research needed:

New frameworks and paradigms; cross-discipline research:

metaliteracy framework

CONCLUSION

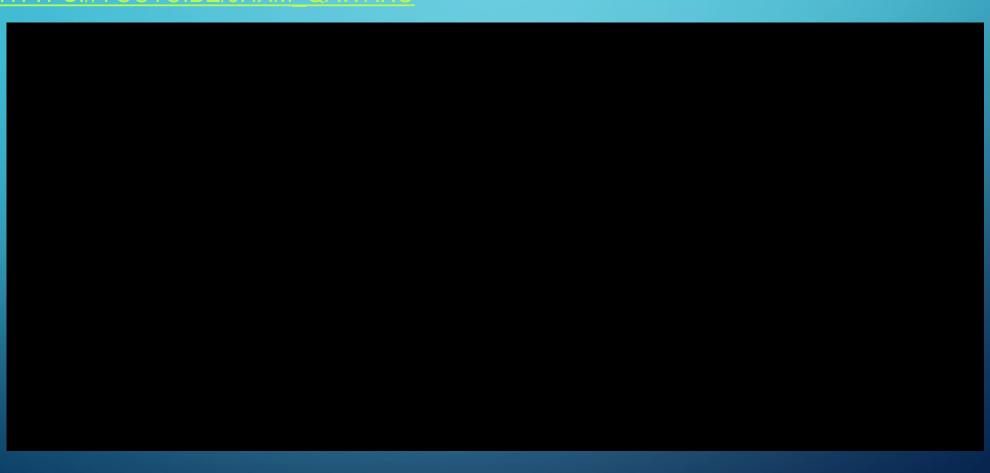






VIRTUAL REALITY — HOLO LENSES AS LIBRARY EQUIPMENT?

HTTPS://YOUTU.BE/JHXM QAWRKO



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