

Karta Jayadi FSD <kartajayadi@unm.ac.id>

Mon, October 18,
2019, 5:55 PM

to IJICC

Dear Editor,

I have sent a paper for the IJICC.
I am looking forward to hearing from you. thank you

best regards
Dr Karta Jayadi

--

Dr. Karta Jayadi, M.Sn
Wakil Rektor Bidang Administrasi Umum
Universitas Negeri Makassar

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Your Country: Indonesia

Title of Your paper: Current Changes on Digital Anthropology and Literacy in Higher Education

Original Contribution : The research on changes on digital anthropological art and literacy in higher education particularly within the Indonesian context has become little attention for art researchers. Consequently, not many academic information and published studies found internationally. Therefore, this study provides new perspectives on the changes on anthropological arts and literacy within the Indonesian contexts

Second Author (title/name/email): Amirullah Abduh/ amirullah@unm.ac.id

Affiliation : Universitas Negeri makassar

Suggested Reviewer (title/name/email): Dr Rosmaladewi/rosmaladewi1@yahoo.com

Ethical Clearance: yes

Ethical Clearance details: The ethical approval has been approved by the ethics committee of the State University of Makassar, Indonesia

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CHECK: English Language Standards: This paper has a High English standard

Regards

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International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change

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Mon, Dec 4, 2019,
9:15 PM

to me

Dear Karta,

Reviewers suggest the following items:

- a. Elaborate more information after Table 1
- b. Explain the content the table too

Please send us your revision of the paper once it is done.

Regards

Loh Wei-Lyn

Editorial Assistant

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Intellectual Edge Consultancy SDN Bhd

B2-1902, TTDI Adina Jalan Judo 13/45

Shah Alam 40100 Selangor

Malaysia

Tel: +601162213889

E-mail: editor.ijicc123@gmail.com

Karta Jayadi FSD <kartajayadi@unm.ac.id>

Tue, Dec 10, 2019,
3:52 PM

to IJICC, Amirullah

Dear Loh Wei-Lyn,

The attach version is the revised paper.
I am looking forward to hearing from you

Thank you very much

Karta Jayadi

IJCC IJCC <editor.ijcc123@g

Wed, Dec
11, 2019,
9:15 PM

to me, amirullah

Dear Karta Jayadi

It's my pleasure to inform you that, after the peer review, your paper, *Current Changes on Digital Anthropology and Literacy in Higher Education* has been ACCEPTED to publish with International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change, ISSN: 2201-1315/E-ISSN: 2201-1323. Your article will be published in February, 2020 issue.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any further questions.

Thanks

Loh Wei-Lyn

Editorial Assistant

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Shah Alam 40100 Selangor

Malaysia

Tel: +601162213889

E-mail: editor.ijcc123@gmail.com

Current Changes on Digital Anthropology and Literacy in Higher Education

Karta Jayadi

Faculty of Art and Design, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia

Email: Kartajayadi@unm.ac.id

Amirullah Abduh

Faculty of Languages and Literature, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia

Corresponding email: amirullah@unm.ac.id

Abstract

The aim of this article is to explore the changes on the digital anthropological arts and literacy within higher education milieu. This research draws from a number of current literature and conceptual themes using the qualitative research design. The qualitative research applied in this study is the descriptive qualitative with purposive sampling. The key participants of this study are five respondents who work at the university both as lecturers and as anthropological researchers. The data were collected via semi-structured interviews and were analyzed through qualitative thematic analysis approach. The key findings of the study is that the current change on the digital anthropology has brought new issues: new literacy, new digital culture and the continuing change of the mindset. These fresh insights provide debates and add the knowledge development on the issues of anthropology, digitalization and literacy. The implication of this study is that the shift has affected the curriculum of higher education, the policy, the method of teaching, and the philosophy of people who work in higher education.

Keywords: Changes, Digital Anthropology, Literacy, Higher Education

Introduction

There is a current important debate on digital anthropological art and literacy in higher education especially in the vogue digital era. The reason for change is that to meet the current demand of globalization, the present shift in the use of technology for anthropological art, and the shift in terms the language expression for arts and literacy; the need for higher education to meet the need of the art and artists locally, regionally and globally.

There are a number of international studies on the innovation and change of digital anthropological arts in western perspectives. Kahn (2018) investigated the meaning of change in the current digital era; Saviotti and Pyka (2017) explored the change, innovation and the demand of art evolution ; Fitzgerald, Bruns, Sonka, Furco, and Swanson (2016) studied the pivotal centrum of the innovation engagement in higher education; Howaldt, Kopp, and Schwarz (2015) portrayed the importance of change from social perspectives and the way it contributes to the construction of fresh social and anthropological art theory; and Lumby and Foskett (2016) investigated the current culture and change in arts and literacy in higher education. From these studies, it can be seen that the studies on anthropological arts and literacy has been explored more on western perspectives.

The research on changes on digital anthropological art and literacy in higher education particularly within the Indonesian context has become little attention for art researchers. Consequently, not many academic information and published studies found internationally. Therefore, this study provides new perspectives on the changes on anthropological arts and literacy within the Indonesian contexts. This article contributes to the knowledge extension on the art, anthropology and literacy within higher education.

Change, Digital Anthropology and Literacy

Meissner, Polt, and Vonortas (2017) explain the meaning of change as part of the importance attribute in any policy making. They believe that change relates to understanding the complexity of innovational activity. In addition, Kahn (2018) provides definition of change in three domains: change as a form of outcome, change as process, and change as mindset. From these authors, it can be explained that change as repeated complex action that involves both physical and non-physical activities, which produce outcome for better situation.

Miller (2018) defines the digital anthropology relates to the particular impact on certain population because of the current rise on technological innovation. It affects humans and it shifts the anthropological discipline within global communities. Other authors define the digital anthropology as the computerization of human activities in many sectors (Cui, 2017). From these definitions, the digital anthropology relates to the multiple effect of current technological changes on human through digitalization and computerization.

According to Montoya (2018) literacy relates to the ability to identify, comprehend, decipher the meaning, innovate, disseminate, and compute physical and non-physical materials across different contexts. From these definitions, there is a strong correlation between digital anthropology and literacy. For example, the terminology and phrases used in the current digital anthropology are categorized as the literacy on digital anthropology.

Previous investigations indicated that innovation and change on the digital anthropology and literacy have impact on many structural elements of higher education including curriculum (Edler & Fagerberg, 2017), policy research (Armstrong, 2016), the methodology of teaching, and evaluation of anthropology in education.

Research Method

This study follows the notion of the qualitative description design. Sandelowski (2000) describes that qualitative descriptive study as the holistic description of the detail theme or activity documented systematically. The description of the theme in this study is the theme relates to the current change in the field of anthropology literacy in higher education.

The data collection instrument for this research is an online survey and followed by semi-structured interviews. The interviews relates to the experiences of art educators and anthropological researchers in relation to the current impact and use of technology. For the purposes of this article, only data from five in-depth semi structure interviews are reported. The five respondents aged between 30s and 50s, university lecturers, three females and two males.

The data are analyzed qualitatively as many other previous qualitative studies (Rosmaladewi & Abduh, 2017; Syam, Basri, Abduh, & Patak, 2019; Dollah, Abduh, & Talib, 2017) . The qualitative approach used in this study is the thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The thematic analysis involves the process of reading the whole transcriptions, coding, identifying sub-themes and categorizing major themes from the data.

Finding and Discussion

Participants discuss the key themes on the meaning of change on digital anthropology including new digital literacy,

The first theme appearing from the study is that the digital anthropology provides new literacy for younger generation. The indicators of the new literacy is that new terminologies are learned, new hardware and software, new expressions and phrases. The evidence from the participants as follows:

Table 1: Participants' responses relating to new literacy

Participants	Responses
A	It is easier to introduce young generation nowadays about new terms and new technological literacy
B	The meaning is to develop local values to a broader level within the new digital era
C	It will build tick literacy for creators, observers, observers, and anthropology reviewers according to the spirit of the times
D	More modern is in accordance with the times
E	One of the cultural aspects that can be developed is that the emergence or the birth of a cultural technological civilization

The second important theme appears from the participants of this study is that the digitalization of the anthropology brings about new culture of the communities. The indicators of the new culture include new ways of doing things and different method of managing things for example people are less physical contact with other, rather than people tend to use technology for communication. In addition, there is a new culture of managing human interaction and work, which is, it can be done through digital management where a manager may not be available physically at the office, but the manager is available via technology. The new culture of invitation of other people, which are commonly done manually, is now performed via the advancement and the digitalization of the technological innovation. The participants of this study provide evidence of this digital culture:

Table 2: Participants' responses relating to new digital culture

Participants	Responses
A	It depends on the creator. The meaning of postmodern culture, cross-culture and diversity may be new for younger generation

B	Digitalization itself is a culture of an era
C	The value of external culture is what we influence to include in our cultural values in the anthropology of art and their art, that is a new digital culture
D	There may be intervention from outside art styles, but cultural values cannot be completely lost. It provides new digital to facilitates in between old and new culture
E	The anthropological studies is an attempt to preserve culture, the implied meaning of maintaining cultural values in accordance with religious law and ancestral beliefs. The preserving of the culture will be in the form of new culture, which is the culture of digitalization

The third important point from the participants of this study is that the change on the digital anthropology relates to the change of people mindset. The indicator of the change in mindset is that people may no longer depend on set of old standard, but people may relay on the change of mindset due to the rapid change of the community across the globe. Participants below in Table 3. describe the changes of the mindset.

Table 3: Participants 'responses relating to changing of mindset

Participants	Responses
A	Anthropological studies, if digitized, still has cultural significance, because anthropological and cultural sciences are closely related to one another, inseparable and it depends on their mindsets.
B	The meaning changes in the mindset of the people who no longer depend on the advice of cultural practitioners directly but it is expected that cultural inheritance can be through digitalization
C	To be sure we can still see its form, physically may change but the meaning contained is maintained, this may be interpreted that it is adaptive to the changing times

D	The Indonesian generation must know Indonesia through cultural studies of art anthropology where culture will continue to develop and not be abolished in art using digital, at least it change their mindset
E	If you know the art and anthropology in detail, it can affect your mindset and local culture. Meaning as a form of conformity of needs in the industrial era 4.0 or millennial era

The extracts in Table 3 above indicate that the study of digital anthropology can change a person's culture and mindset in relation to the development of modernization. The modernization may not mean the loss of the people mindset, but the growth of the curatorial activities and the growth of mindset and cultural awareness in relation to digitized indigenous cultures and artefacts. Consequently, digitalization is slowly changing lifestyles from traditional lifestyles to modern ones.

Conclusion

This paper has argued that the current change on digital anthropology has brought new perspectives on three important aspects: a) the changes bring about the new digital literacy; b) the changes cause the creation of new digital culture locally and globally; and c) the change in digital anthropology has contributed to the shifts of people mindset from traditional and conservative paradigm into the digital modernization. These findings have significant implications for the understanding of how change in digital anthropology has bolstered the new understanding of the new digital literacy.

Notwithstanding the relatively limited sample, this work offers valuable insights into the debates and fresh insights into the vogue of modernization of digital innovation that occur in the daily routine. Further research needs to examine more closely the links between digital technology and humans. It also includes the mechanism of digitalization that influences human interaction, philosophy, and the meaning of life. The findings of this study have a number of important implications for future practices including digital industrial revolution era and the innovation of digital modernization. The implications are the change has brought the innovation in higher education policy, curriculum and assessment in tertiary levels.

Acknowledgement

This research article is based on the research grant of Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia, with the contract number: 736/UN36.9/PL/2018. We thank the Rector of Universitas Negeri Makassar for the research grant.

Corresponding for this article:

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Current Changes on Digital Anthropology and Literacy in Higher Education

Karta Jayadi

Faculty of Art and Design, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia

Email: Kartajayadi@unm.ac.id

Amirullah Abduh

Faculty of Languages and Literature, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia

Corresponding email: amirullah@unm.ac.id

Abstract

The aim of this article is to explore the changes on the digital anthropological arts and literacy within higher education milieu. This research draws from a number of current literature and conceptual themes using the qualitative research design. The qualitative research applied in this study is the descriptive qualitative with purposive sampling. The key participants of this study are five respondents who work at the university both as lecturers and as anthropological researchers. The data were collected via semi-structured interviews and were analyzed through qualitative thematic analysis approach. The key findings of the study is that the current change on the digital anthropology has brought new issues: new literacy, new digital culture and the continuing change of the mindset. These fresh insights provide debates and add the knowledge development on the issues of anthropology, digitalization and literacy. The implication of this study is that the shift has affected the curriculum of higher education, the policy, the method of teaching, and the philosophy of people who work in higher education.

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The research on changes on digital anthropological art and literacy in higher education particularly within the Indonesian context has become little attention for art researchers. Consequently, not many academic information and published studies found internationally. Therefore, this study provides new perspectives on the changes on anthropological arts and literacy within the Indonesian contexts. This article contributes to the knowledge extension on the art, anthropology and literacy within higher education.

Change, Digital Anthropology and Literacy

Meissner, Polt, and Vonortas (2017) explain the meaning of change as part of the importance attribute in any policy making. They believe that change relates to understanding the complexity of innovational activity. In addition, Kahn (2018) provides definition of change in three domains: change as a form of outcome, change as process, and change as mindset. From these authors, it can be explained that change as repeated complex action that involves both physical and non-physical activities, which produce outcome for better situation.

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According to Montoya (2018) literacy relates to the ability to identify, comprehend, decipher the meaning, innovate, disseminate, and compute physical and non-physical materials across different contexts. From these definitions, there is a strong correlation between digital anthropology and literacy. For example, the terminology and phrases used in the current digital anthropology are categorized as the literacy on digital anthropology.

Previous investigations indicated that innovation and change on the digital anthropology and literacy have impact on many structural elements of higher education including curriculum (Edler & Fagerberg, 2017), policy research (Armstrong, 2016), the methodology of teaching, and evaluation of anthropology in education.

Research Method

This study follows the notion of the qualitative description design. Sandelowski (2000) describes that qualitative descriptive study as the holistic description of the detail theme or activity documented systematically. The description of the theme in this study is the theme relates to the current change in the field of anthropology literacy in higher education.

The data collection instrument for this research is an online survey and followed by semi-structured interviews. The interviews relates to the experiences of art educators and anthropological researchers in relation to the current impact and use of technology. For the purposes of this article, only data from five in-depth semi structure interviews are reported. The five respondents aged between 30s and 50s, university lecturers, three females and two males.

The data are analyzed qualitatively as many other previous qualitative studies (Rosmaladewi & Abduh, 2017; Syam, Basri, Abduh, & Patak, 2019; Dollah, Abduh, & Talib, 2017) . The qualitative approach used in this study is the thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The thematic analysis involves the process of reading the whole transcriptions, coding, identifying sub-themes and categorizing major themes from the data.

Finding and Discussion

Participants discuss the key themes on the meaning of change on digital anthropology including new digital literacy,

The first theme appearing from the study is that the digital anthropology provides new literacy for younger generation. The indicators of the new literacy is that new terminologies are learned, new hardware and software, new expressions and phrases. The evidence from the participants as follows:

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Participants	Responses
A	It is easier to introduce young generation nowadays about new terms and new technological literacy
B	The meaning is to develop local values to a broader level within the new digital era
C	It will build tick literacy for creators, observers, observers, and anthropology reviewers according to the spirit of the times
D	More modern is in accordance with the times
E	One of the cultural aspects that can be developed is that the emergence or the birth of a cultural technological civilization

From the extracts in Table 1 above, it indicates that the new technological revolution particularly in the area of digital anthropology provides new forms of literacy that enable younger people to provide global impact for communities. The example from the Participant E is relating to the birth of new cultural digitalization, which in turns will provide new ways of learning and new terms for the any technological and anthropological literacy.

The second important theme appears from the participants of this study is that the digitalization of the anthropology brings about new culture of the communities. The indicators of the new culture include new ways of doing things and different method of managing things for example people are less physical contact with other, rather than people tend to use technology for communication. In addition, there is a new culture of managing human interaction and work, which is, it can be done through digital management where a manager may not be available physically at the office, but the manager is available via technology. The new culture of invitation of other people, which

are commonly done manually, is now performed via the advancement and the digitalization of the technological innovation. The participants of this study provide evidence of this digital culture:

Table 2: Participants' responses relating to new digital culture

Participants	Responses
A	It depends on the creator. The meaning of postmodern culture, cross-culture and diversity may be new for younger generation
B	Digitalization itself is a culture of an era
C	The value of external culture is what we influence to include in our cultural values in the anthropology of art and their art, that is a new digital culture
D	There may be intervention from outside art styles, but cultural values cannot be completely lost. It provides new digital to facilitates in between old and new culture
E	The anthropological studies is an attempt to preserve culture, the implied meaning of maintaining cultural values in accordance with religious law and ancestral beliefs. The preserving of the culture will be in the form of new culture, which is the culture of digitalization

The extract from Table 2 above provides the explanation that new digital era within the field of anthropology can create new digital culture within the population across the globe. It is obvious that the new digital culture may create confusion and excitement for people. The confusion occurs when people are not able to cope with the changes, on the other hand, people may get excited with the digital changes when they can go hand in hand with the digitalization. In addition, the digitalization may remain meaningful because it may be a learning for the future that the magnitude of the influence of digitalization so that cultural culture can be eroded due to technology.

The third important point from the participants of this study is that the change on the digital anthropology relates to the change of people mindset. The indicator of the change in mindset is that people may no longer depend on set of old standard, but people may relay on the change of mindset due to the rapid change of the community across the globe. Participants below in Table 3. describe the changes of the mindset.

Table 3: Participants 'responses relating to changing of mindset

Participants	Responses
A	Anthropological studies, if digitized, still has cultural significance, because anthropological and cultural sciences are closely related to one another, inseparable and it depends on their mindsets.
B	The meaning changes in the mindset of the people who no longer depend on the advice of cultural practitioners directly but it is expected that cultural inheritance can be through digitalization
C	To be sure we can still see its form, physically may change but the meaning contained is maintained, this may be interpreted that it is adaptive to the changing times
D	The Indonesian generation must know Indonesia through cultural studies of art anthropology where culture will continue to develop and not be abolished in art using digital, at least it change their mindset
E	If you know the art and anthropology in detail, it can affect your mindset and local culture. Meaning as a form of conformity of needs in the industrial era 4.0 or millennial era

The extracts in Table 3 above indicate that the study of digital anthropology can change a person's culture and mindset in relation to the development of modernization. The modernization may not mean the loss of the people mindset, but the growth of the curatorial activities and the growth of mindset and cultural awareness in relation to digitized indigenous cultures and artefacts. Consequently, digitalization is slowly changing lifestyles from traditional lifestyles to modern ones.

Conclusion

This paper has argued that the current change on digital anthropology has brought new perspectives on three important aspects: a) the changes bring about the new digital literacy; b) the changes cause the creation of new digital culture locally and globally; and c) the change in digital anthropology has contributed to the shifts of people mindset from traditional and conservative

paradigm into the digital modernization. These findings have significant implications for the understanding of how change in digital anthropology has bolstered the new understanding of the new digital literacy.

Notwithstanding the relatively limited sample, this work offers valuable insights into the debates and fresh insights into the vogue of modernization of digital innovation that occur in the daily routine. Further research needs to examine more closely the links between digital technology and humans. It also includes the mechanism of digitalization that influences human interaction, philosophy, and the meaning of life. The findings of this study have a number of important implications for future practices including digital industrial revolution era and the innovation of digital modernization. The implications are the change has brought the innovation in higher education policy, curriculum and assessment in tertiary levels.

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Corresponding for this article:

If you have any questions and comment for this article. Please feel free to contact. Dr Amirullah Abduh. Email: amirullah@unm.ac.di

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