Library Development Strategy in Meeting Needs
Nagari Community Information

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Abstract

Ease of access to public information is currently forcing the library to develop service innovations. The presence of various types The library is one of the impacts of easy access to information. Conventional libraries are now metamorphosed into libraries digital and even bookless libraries. The physical changes of this library are proof that the library is constantly evolving to meet the needs its users. Hybrid libraries are becoming one of the most popular form types today This is widely implemented in various libraries. Hybrid library become a balancer for the needs of the community who take advantage of the collection print and digital collections. Acceleration of library services is not just about physical services, but also on services that encourage people to think and behave intellectually.

Keywords: conventional library, digital library, bookless library, community

Introduction

The existence of a library in the middle life will certainly have an impact on changes in people's lives. Various types of libraries play a role in improving individual and community capacities. Library as a selected knowledge center, with development of technological resources and access to various sources of information in this era of knowledge, has put emphasis on individual consciousness becomes lifelong learner life. The explosion of information has an impact on the difficulty provide correct information to Public. Information technology tools such as, computers, gadgets, laptops, I-pads are not objects foreign to society[1]. Information needs can be easily accessible anytime and anywhere from digital information sources in their hands.

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[1] Rochanah Rochanah, "Peranan Keluarga Sekolah Dan Masyarakat Dalam Menunjang Pembelajaran Yang Efektif," *ELEMENTARY: Islamic Teacher Journal* 4, no. 1 (2017).

The presence of information and communication media today has an impact on people's behavior in various fields. Despite the negative impact, people are encouraged to become individual learners to give birth to useful innovations. Innovation in the field of communication technology-based economy who have been present in the midst of society between others, innovation of online transportation services, to the convenience of online shopping services is becoming commonplace in today's society[2]. Thing This is evidence of the rapid use of media information and communication in life. Based on statistical data from the Association survey Indonesian Internet Service Provider (APJII) 2017, that the current growth of internet use reached 143.26 million (54.68%) of 262 million people Indonesian population. This figure is increasing from the survey two years earlier, namely 132.7 million soul. When viewed from the composition of users based on age 49.52% are those who enter the age of productive. While the device used for the most access is a smartphone that reached 44% of total internet users, with the highest average duration of use is 1-3 hours per day. While the internet services that are used is a lifestyle like chat and social media ranks the highest reaching 89, 35%[3].

Based on the data above, that the ease of getting information and communication is so easy. With one touch using a smartphone information can be obtained as desired even exceeded expectations. But unfortunately, than a quarter of the day they spend on fulfillment of a lifestyle that is interacting with chat. Lancaster, in states, a librarian and teacher in the field of library science in America estimates, impact of the presence of information technology and com munication will change human life, the so-called "paperless society" or paperless society, and will attend network-based communication system that has many characteristics that

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[2] Ahmad Anwar, "Pengembangan Media Sosial Dalam Pelayanan Library 2.0 Di Perpustakaan Akademi Keperawatan Notokusumo Yogyakarta," *Pengembangan Media* (2010): 1–10.

[3] David J Nicol and Debra Macfarlane-Dick, "Rethinking Formative Assessment in HE: A Theoretical Model and Seven Principles of Good Feedback Practice," *Enhancing student learning though effective formative feedback*, no. i (2004): 3–14, http://www.heacademy.ac.uk/resources/detail/resource_database/id353_effective_formative_feedback_juwah_etal.

are currently answered with internet based technology[4]. Library journey in fulfilling user needs have an impact on library typology grouping. Various types of libraries have characteristics different ones. From a historical point of view development, all libraries have common ground to meet needs. This article will discuss the development of types of libraries in meeting the needs of its users.

Research Methods

This article is based on a literature review, critical review. According to Sugiyono Literacy studies are theoretical studies, references and other scientific literature related to culture, values and norms that develop in the social situation under study. Research Methods The research method used in this study is observation with a qualitative approach. Qualitative research according to Denzin and Lincoln is research using a scientific background and involves various methods such as interviews, observations, and use of documents. The purpose of this research is to interpret the phenomena that occur[5].

Theoretical Basis and Research Results

Fulfillment of Information Needs in Library

Meeting the information needs of the community depends on the information distribution process. Sources of information can be distributed through through formal and non-formal institutions. Figure 1 illustrates the movement of the location-based institutional structures or institutions to distributed resources Libraries act as institutions in social transformation of society. Library is a social infrastructure that cannot be separated from society and the forces that support the unification of the culture of the community, because the library environment brings

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[4] Puji Wulandari Kuncorowati, Setiati Widihastuti, and Iffah Nurhayati, "Usaha Perantau Minangkabau Di Kota Yogyakarta Dalam Membina Hubungan Dengan Kerabat Asal," *Jurnal Civics: Media Kajian Kewarganegaraan* 15, no. 1 (2018): 26–36.

[5] Michael Yao-Ping Peng et al., "Multi-Engagement, Learning Approach and Student Learning Outcomes: Evidence from Taiwanese Private University," *Universal Journal of Educational Research* 5, no. 7 (2017): 1137–1144.

impact of change on society. In meeting the information needs, David Reith[6] in, distinguishes library functions, among others; (1) as repository, storage and management roles community documents by obtaining (collect), preserve, describe human-created documents; (2) distribution data collection (information); (3) the role of education, linking the functions of formal learning and informal, organizing teaching with provide the latest and useful information to stimulate people to learn lifelong life; (4) the social role of advocacy, this role is like distribution of library resources, related with library documentation assignments, effective services for social activities and culture; (5) the cultural center, where the role of This supports the spread of community culture local community, inspire the community to participate in the local environment; (6) general information service and specifically to support economic activities local and government, conducting research and education; (7) shelter, meaning play a role in the public sphere, where groups socially vulnerable such as problem families, tuna the guesthouse can take advantage of this place. The seven functions proposed by David Reith above shows that in meeting the information needs of the community, libraries are not just information provider only. Role as agent transformational information later bring the values of change in society[7].

Library and Information

Before exploring library relations and information, first look at the meaning information. According to Madden[8], information divided into four things: First information as a representation of knowledge, information is stored knowledge. By

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[6] Michel Hersen, *Handbook of Psychological Assessment, Case Conceptualization, and Treatment, Children and Adolescents*, 2008, http://books.google.com/books?id=mTESU9wG1nYC&pgis=1.

[7] Suranto Aw et al., "济無No Title No Title No Title," *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling* 53, no. 9 (2021): 6, http://dspace.ucuenca.edu.ec/bitstream/123456789/35612/1/Trabajo de Titulacion.pdf%0Ahttps://educacion.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2019/01/GUIA-METODOLOGICA-EF.pdf%0A???%0Ahttps://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/JAP/article/viewFile/19239/18790%0A.

[8] Ibid.

The traditional storage medium is books and electronic media. Second, information as data in the environment. Information can be obtained from set of environmental stimuli and phenomena[9].

Third, information as part of the process communication. It means to focus on people as the sender is not in words or data. Time and social factors play an important role in processing and interpretation of information. Fourth, information as a source or commodity where information is transmitted in the message from the sender to the recipient. The recipient interprets the message as intended by the sender.

Buckland, underlines that, an information obtained by someone from various sources, objects and real events which is varied, meaning someone in getting information from the intentional process. However, no easy to get someone to accept information, because it really depends on their needs. Refers to the meaning of information as something (informatioan as think), information in the form of document data that has a value. Information in context in the form of a collection of books, manuscripts and even Artifacts are the result of the accumulation of human thought. Duties of information institutions such as libraries to set according to a method or standard information organization, so that it can be accessed by the public easily[10].

Information and communication technology that is present in the community provides convenience access to someone to meet needs information. Starting with the presence of the media continued communication with mobile phones the presence of the internet to what we can now feel, anesthetize humans in the freedom of access information. The demands of the community will information needs such as efforts to build digital collection sites bring the impact of birth

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[9] Evan J. Jordan, Christine A. Vogt, and Richard P. DeShon, "A Stress and Coping Framework for Understanding Resident Responses to Tourism Development," *Tourism Management* 48, no. February 2018 (2015): 500–512, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2015.01.002.

[10] Abdulghani Muthanna et al., "The State of Library Makerspaces," *JIPI (Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan dan Informasi)* 1, no. 1 (2017): 1–10, http://www.ala.org/acrl/sites/ala.org.acrl/files/content/conferences/confsandpreconfs/2017/AcademicLibraryMakerspaces.pdf.

information agency that cannot stand alone. The information agency in this case is library has a role as gete resource between society and information as a science knowledge.

Libraries as Catalysts

Physical library, combining between past (print collection) and present (technology new information). To maximize its potential in adding value to the appropriate institutional function with a mission, must be seen with perspective and new understanding. Information technology integration should really be empowered to be the catalyst that turns libraries into the more important intellectual center of life and critical in society. When starting to conceptualize and plan library for the future, questions The analysis proposed is, if the user can now obtain information in various formats and can be accessed anywhere, why the library, as a physical play important role in renewal and progress institutional intellectual life? The library is the only centralized location where technology new and emerging information can be combined with knowledge sources conventional in an environment that focuses on users and services that support the pattern learning, teaching, and social research while this. The internet tends to isolate people. With Thus, the library, as a physical place, has done the opposite, namely, become dynamic learning resource institutions, libraries can be the core to uild community intellectual and scientific activities[11].

Libraries as a Nagari Learning Laboratory Facility

Freeman, et al., (2005) explain along with creation of new technologies, library institutions considering his future role. Meaning the role does not only see the need currently only among academics, but all society. Challenges for institutions library in setting the atmosphere learning environment, research to support evolution is responding to user requests. In the school library, each institution develop a vision for their facility based on a thorough analysis.

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[11] Helen Spencer-oatey, "What Is Culture ? Compiled By," *GlobalPAD Core Concepts* (2012).

Technology will facilitate services, especially access to information used without knowing space and time to do their academic work. Use of electronic databases, format digital, and interactive media have also encouraged big change from self-study domination become more collaborative and interactive. A students can go to the library as logical and scientific extension during class. The library is a place for access and exploration with other students. Various shapes the information they get, analyze the information in group discussions, and produce publications or presentation to then be delivered to di in front of their class.

Conventional Library Type

According to (Flood[12]), Libraries Conventional is often referred to as a library traditional. A lot of debate about the definition conventional library. Respond the debate that started at the National Conference ACRL 2013, Kim Leeder presents the results of a literature survey discussing the use of rhetoric and the meaning of the expression. Results show that "traditional libraries" usually defined as a physical space that emphasizes physical collections, and are often referred to as counters to a "modern" or "digital" library. According to (Education and Library, 2014), et al (1999) Library traditionally characterized as follows[13]:

1. Emphasis on storage and preservation of physical goods, especially books and magazine
2. Catalog at a high level and not a single detail, for example, the author and subject index as opposed to full text
3. Browse based on the physical proximity of materials related, for example, a book on sociology close to each other on the shelf.
4. Passive, village information physically in one place; user must go to library

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[12] Steven W Witt et al., "Editorial The Long-Tail of Global Engagement and International Librarianship Steven W. Witt Articles Internship in LIS Education: An International Perspective on Experiential Learning Nora J. Bird, Clara M. Chu and Fatih Oguz Information Literacy and Digi," *IFLA Journal* 41, no. 4 (2015): 104.

[13] The Role, *Psychological Testing and Assessment . An Introduction to Tests and Measurement , Eighth Edition* (McGraw-Hill Higher Education -A, 2014).

to learn what exist and use it

LA. Ogunsola[14] the library is collection of books, manuscripts, journals and sources other recorded information. In library Traditionally, catalogs are used to find traditional library materials. This statement is only underscores the constancy of the term "traditional" and closely related to the physical world. Sutton (1996), mentions libraries traditional as a pure library type, can defined as a special place with a collection limited, primary entity information such as books and journals and alternative media such as microcomputers of all kinds, images, films, and recordings. In addition, it contains various secondary prints or meta-information in the form of a card catalog, various thesaurus, and other search tools that refers to the main content of the library.

All library interface access mechanisms conventionally limited geographically or place. In other words, the user must come to the library to access information actual or meta. In general, where intermediation is required between the user and information, provided by the librarian, and the role this is usually. by the reference librarian. Therefore Sutton[15] , in this context librarians have (at least) the following traits:

1. Knowledge of object collection scope information
2. Knowledge of required processes to obtain user needs;
3. Knowledge of various forms meta-information in the library;
4. Knowledge of required processes to map user needs to a replacement request (query) or alternative information, based on information meta-information in the library.

Atkinson[16], clarifying responsibility important information service must help users in determining what information they need to do the job they. Without this help, the time it would take users to find information to be widespread and

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[14] Bryan Simms and Charlotte Erwin, *Berg, Berg*, 2021.

[15] Ruth Gannon Cook and Roy Sutton, "Administrators' Assessments of Online Courses and Student Retention in Higher Education: Lessons Learned," *Handbook of Research on Transnational Higher Education* 1–2 (2013): 138–150.

[16] Robert M Gagne, "The Condition of Learning," *Department of Educational Research* 2, no. 21 (1984): 154, http://garfield.library.upenn.edu/classics1984/A1984SQ70000001.pdf.

ineffective. Service activities information provides assistance with action information-based by selecting, distinguishing, refer to, and prioritize units of information, to increase the user's ability to find the unit of information and determine which units are worth taking and absorbed. The power of conventional library services is to provide mediation services and assist users in collecting information needed inside the building library. Therefore the help that users need to take advantage of these resources must be fully given correctly until the print collection is found.

Growth of electronic network information services to the user finally delete the model delivery of this library service. If core content that users need to switch to the network, of course the use of the reference table traditional will almost die, because of information user used to migrate from collection print and to the web. Shift from library traditional to hybrid even digital not only technological evolution, but requires change paradigm in which people access and interact with information.

Hybrid Library

The concept of a library as a physical place where someone visits access information change dramatically to places virtual without walls but provides access organized into intellectual records this means that the library provides information everywhere being, either in a physical place or in space digital information. This condition paved the way for hybrid model library services. Information available in large quantities worldwide, resulting in print media is no longer considered enough in storage due to access volume ever-increasing information. The basic role of libraries is to select, acquire, process, store and disseminate information resources to users. But in the current information age (i.e. the ICT era), libraries compete in every possible way exists to meet the information needs of the diverse users, given the format print and electronic, thus leading to the future now, which is always needed, development hybrid library.

Garrod, et al., (1998), the term "hybrid" is often used used to describe an activity or a service that combines two well-established features. For example, the

term "hybrid manager" is currently being used 1970s and 1980s, for managers in IT companies to combine knowledge IT with an understanding of personnel and other human problems. In this world Libraries should have professionals hybrid library that combines library and information skills with technical computing capabilities. Hybrid library" first term created by Chris Rusbridge in 1998 at An article for D-Lib Magazine. Library hybrid is a new and emerging term for public and academic libraries because with existing services and collections, they can easily provide service electronic or online services and easily build digital collections. Hybrid library flourished in the 1990s with its emergence Hybrid libraries can simply be interpreted as a demand for integration traditional library with library digital. So far the digital library is functioning as an addition not as a substitute conventional library. User information contemporary must now operate in a hybrid environment where paper-based sources and electronics are used with each other.

Sutton's[17] opinion makes it clearer definition of the hybrid library. For summed up Sutton's hybrid library view from the service side on the way to start the service traditional to digital. Traditional library defined a special place of collection limited information both in terms of physical and geographical. While the automation library services using a serial computerized system control, circulation and cataloging, with features The main thing is online public access (OPAC). This library is a tool leading to non-digital media and focus on local collections. Whereas in digital libraries, places or location will be left. To bridge the service difference between these two libraries, we are here hybrid library that integrates traditional and digital library services. In the hybrid library describes balance of meta information and information Print is getting closer to digital. However, truly distinguishing characteristics between automatic library and library hybrid is: digital primary information coexistence and non-digital. Moreover, for the first time, possibility for unrestricted access geographically, good for some

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[17] Cook and Sutton, "Administrators' Assessments of Online Courses and Student Retention in Higher Education: Lessons Learned."

subset of library digital collections or digital resources which is somewhere else where the library provide network gateways.

Hybrid libraries are more than just interfaces, but offers the discovery of a resource that integrated in various formats, both analog or digital, locally, nationally or internationally. Hybrid libraries are seen as places with supporting physical and virtual services user activity. Knowledge and information are phenomena multi-dimensional and which has developed in geometric progression. This growth actually necessitates the need for selection of the right information by the librarian for users. Therefore, Okiy (2002) revealed that the tendency provision of current information in the library currently best done through the implementation of information and communication technology (ICT) which assist in the provision and expansion information coverage for library customers, regardless of locality. Hybrid library provides access efficient and cost-effective digital information. In The history of the development of this library must be waiting for progress in the field of telecommunications and distributed mass digital storage geographically. Since the mid-1980s, with bandwidth increasing from megabytes, then gigabytes, terabytes to pentabytes, digital information be more cost effective, than storage use paper. Along with our technology trends will see an increase in the amount of information in abandoned hybrid library. Shift occurs in working paper storage interface for requesting information.

Sutton[18], levels of human intermediation this is a fundamental shift. Giving model resource services in conventional libraries simpler, while the automation library leads to a consulting model. Besides that librarians are actively involved in the access process and direct information assessment. Many libraries special and some public libraries, process This consultative is more than just access and assessment to carry out the synthesis and preparation of products information. This consultative service is designed for meet the specific information needs of users, such as: correct information, based on the source and at the right time, in the right

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[18] Ibid.

form and in the right place. Seeing the form of services provided, the role librarians will of course also experience a shift. Librarians are required to have more expertise in using electronic technology. Work what is usually done on the reference table now shift to become an information expert using technology because of information sources such as the internet and electronic media are becoming more important. Allen[19], as far as technical competence, knowledge and or skills in the following technologies are required by librarians among others; information management system, device open source software, web design (including XML and Java Script), multimedia applications, because the user increasingly relying on collections and services that accessed via the web.

Digital Library

The terms used for digital libraries are often used interchangeably with an electronic library (e-library), and virtual library (virtual library). Ashikuzzaman (2016), when the library automatically log into LAN (Local Area Networking) and CD-ROM network and start providing e-journals and other types of publications, the library These are known as electronic libraries. Electronic library resources are in print and electronic form. Electronic media used for storage, retrieval and information delivery. Ashikuzzaman further explained that virtual library is a companion term for digital library, brought by National Science Foundation. Virtual library concept too appears together with the library electronic and digital libraries. Appearance this is probably because of all the use of information over the network on the desktop which is quite practical without any physical books on the shelf. Library virtual can be defined simply as an internet-based digital library or library without walls. Library concept virtual is that everyone who has computer and connection to the library network can access, not only resources the library, but also a variety of information available through the national network and

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[19] 49–58. Rao, U., Birmaher, B., Kaufman, J., Ryan, N. D., & Brent, D. A. (2007). K-Sads-Pl. Children (K-SADS), 39(1996) et al., "No Title肯定・否定表現における日本語程度副詞について" 7, no. February 1921 (2002): 1–4.

international services such as the internet and intranets without physically present in the library.

Siri (2003) mentions, Federation of Libraries Digital defines digital library as an organization that provides resources, including special staff, to select, compile, offer intellectual access to, interpret, distribute, maintain integrity, and ensure the condition from time to time collection digital work, so that it can be utilized. A digital library is a library where collections are stored in digital format (as opposed to print, microform, or other media) and can be accessed by a computer otherwise content can be stored locally, or accessed remotely. From the explanation above the digital library directs us that the organization which provides access and digital collection to users unlimited space and time. Provision of access is also strengthened by adequate and supportive infrastructure continuity of fulfillment of information needs including human resources have competence. According to Subrat[20], the need for digital library is hardware, software, and computer networks as critical elements of an infrastructure digital library. However, the main device What is needed in a digital library is personal computer (PC), internet (inter-networking), and the world wide web (www). Those three things make digital libraries possible. Sreenivasulu explains, at digital environment, librarians and scientists information needed to package and repackaging information, for publicationelectronic. This is done for reference purposes, inform users about strategies identify relevant electronic sources. Everyone who has access to the network digital library, can be a publisher just by posting a message to the discussion group on line. Virtual environment completely open for all. In some cases, the librarian have the opportunity to digitize the material interesting in their library collection, for can then be accessed by website users extensively.[21]

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[20] Barbara E Walvoord, *Assessment Clear and Simple: A Practical Guide for Institutions, Departments, and General Education (Jossey-Bass Higher and Adult Education)*, vol. (0), 2004, http://www.amazon.com/Assessment-Clear-Simple-Institutions-Departments/dp/0787973114?SubscriptionId=0NM5T5X751JWT17C4GG2&tag=ws&linkCode=xm2&camp=2025&creative=165953&creativeASIN=0787973114.

[21] MCA, "New Trends in Assessment," *Broadsheet*, no. 2 (2001), http://www.mca.ac.mu/advert/broadsheet/broadsheet_no2.pdf.

Bookless Library

After discussing the current digital library there has been a library without books (bookless library). There hasn't been much discussion define about this library. Husna (2012) explained, as well as the type ofpublic, academic and school libraries, only only physically bookless library that does not have printed book. This library offers a collectiondigital form of literary works, reading materials and scientific and academic research materials. Bookless library is a library that originally was conventional library, so that it can use space once used for placing printed books. That room replaced with general computer equipment, e-readers and other technologies used for consume and produce digital media. What is the reason an institution information shifts to library use it has almost the same advantages as digital libraries. According to Negi (2015), libraries it has the following features:

1. There are no physical and time limits; During internet connection is available, the user is not need to go directly to the library; people around the world can access informationthe same time, at the same time during 24 hours.

2. Multiple access, resources can be used concurrently by a number of institutions and customers. For problemscopyright can be resolved by granting access rights to borrowers. After the loan period is over, then collection is automatically returned and other borrowers can use.

3. Information retrieval (information retrieval), user can search with use any search terms (words, phrase, title, name, subject) to search each collection entry. In addition to providing user friendly display as well as, providing one click service for each access.

4. Preservation and conservation, digitization not a long-term preservation solution for physical collection, but will get a kind of copy, for material which if cannot be degraded from use over and over again.

5. A place (space), not like a library traditionally limited by storage space, This library has potential more collection storage with very little physical space.

6. Added value, characteristics specific object, image quality improvement

Seeing the progress, the library it is considered as a model library which potential to be developed in the future.But for now still experiencing challenges which will be the weakness of digital libraries even bookless libraries related to resources, accessibility, librarian competency problems which is not appropriate. Author copyright issue book, not all authors allow his work is digitized. This is related to unclear royalty policy, if his work is digitized.

Library Development Analysis

Libraries are conventionally considered as a bookstore available to the public certain. The next development of the library considered as an information center. Appearance ICT concept forces traditional libraries to change. The print collection has been originally as a form of knowledge inheritance, was replaced by information to be disseminated for the benefit of development of science. Advances in the field of ICT, have an impact on user requests are customized accordingly technology changes. To fulfill the request users such as acquisitions providing ICT, storage, processing and deployment information with a variety of quality services.

Library science theory says library is an organization which is always growing organisms). The development of library science and information continues to be a place ICT that will have a lot of impact on library services. Access library services closed conventional turns into open (open access). System library open move into an electronic system or automation and towards electronic devices. Conventional libraries have physical collections contained in print media, manuscripts, books dll, which is set using a specific system in manual information retrieval process. Collection libraries need preservation measures such as periodic collection maintenance. Process Information retrieval can be done by manual system and use an appropriate access point limited, so the collection is not easy to find or tracked by users.

Therefore information is limited to the walls of the building that managed by the librarian who will become guide in the room. Libraries exist to meet needs

information search. Habit of reading with print media is still carried out by the community, in the midst of the presence of technological media which will make it easier to get everything information to read. Hybrid library is here be a balance between conventional services and digital. The hybrid library consists of materials conventional print such as books, magazines, journals and also non-conventional based materials or such as audio books, electronic journals, e-books, etc. To meet the needs, services hybrid library powered by power library experts and trained in operation electronic machines such as computers, scanners and also in the search for various available information in the digital age. This library will slowly evolved into another form of library digital.

The digital library is a collection of digital or electrical information managed by modern service. Information obtained, stored, processed with the help of electronic devices. To access the resources in the library This type, requires an internet network. Whole fully automated library services and all sources are digital. Library This is heterogeneous and includes work relating to information, how getto then digitize, save, find, link and sharing information. From several explanations about the types of library, it can be said that the library hybrid and digital service needs information for today's modern society. These two libraries are grouped as modern library, while bookless library can be said as the library of the future. Modern libraries do have advantages in terms of structuring collections of print and non-print sources print systematically and regularly; in the form of digital which makes it easier to process by computer; acquisition, storage, dissemination and retrieval of information by technology; access all library ownership can be accessed directly or indirectly throughout network with the help of the internet; support and provides online and offline access services.

Every change of an institution of course will have an impact. As well as Modern libraries also have an impact or problems such as computer virus attacks and also radiation hazard from the monitor. Problem others that appear are: (1) Copyright; digitization result in the author's content or resources being to others without the author's knowledge. Although there is a copyright policy, but the digital age is very difficult to saveintellectual property rights of an author or publisher; (2)

Furthermore, the access speed, the more many computers connected, automatic server make websites slow; (3) Sufficient initial fee high, modern libraries cost money for software, hardware, communication networks as well as other equipment that is very expensive, especially for libraries from non-profit institutions; (4) Band width problems, various types of collections like multimedia requires speed indownload or upload digital material. If band width is not stable then the process of digital activities will be slow and time consuming; (5) efficiency, the explosion of information resulted in a flood of it various types of information that will make it difficult to sort out topics that really needed; (7) environment, there are still many conventional library users who have not can or accept library attendance modern. This group still thinks thateasier to read in print rather than reading information on a computer. Lancaster concept predicts library as a storage place for physical collections will be increasingly obsolete. Lancaster forecasts provide library challenge to pay attention information needs so as not to be left behind user.

Based on the results of the 2017 APJII survey demonstrate, the use of information technology needs related to search behavior information. Users will recognize the need information, articulate into questions and will receive a good written response, visual that will satisfy the information need Minimum information requirements are adequate for reflect the needs of its users. Thing Unfortunately, based on the survey results, people tend to spend time with a smart phone to meet the lifestyle

such as chat, social media. While millions of information useful for improving their quality of life. The presence of this technology will certainly change library display that is not just an activity automation and internal data storage. Access physical information most likely will not happened in the library. Library of the future metamorphose into an information stores in the form of electronics and digital. Change the form of service is also not just a building physically, libraries also have obligations educating the public in using information and communication technology media appropriate. This service can be realized by see the role of libraries as a catalyst information and learning laboratories.

Closing

Information technology makes it flooded information, of course the more indulgent users. The library as an information center as the institution is sufficiently affected by the development technology. The presence of various types of libraries prove the evolution of information services. With That's the predicted paperless society by Lancaster is now getting real. Digital libraries offer more possibility to improve communication scientifically. Scientific community service on conventional library shifts community cyber science, which allows geographically limited projects. These four types of libraries have each value. For some people unable to receive digital services online intact. There are still library materials that haven't been can be replaced electronically. Library hybrid into service liaison accordingly with user needs. Library hybrid describes the balance of meta printed information and information is getting closer digital. The variety of types of libraries is not a matter for debate. It is as the form of a library that is always growing participate in meeting the needs of the community, with its main objective: to educate and inspire the intellectual curiosity of the people.

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