The Effectiveness of Digitizing The Library of The Legal Bureau of Lampung Province In The Era of Bureaucratic Reforms

[1]Erman Syarif, [2]Agus Triono

[1] Legal Bureau of Lampung Province, Indonesia
[2] Administrative Law Department of Lampung University, Indonesia

Abstract- **Libraries must innovate in providing services to users considering the increasing needs and understanding of users of information. The Law Library of the Lampung Province Legal Bureau JDIH is a service place for finding information sources that support the success or failure of the bureaucratic reform process. This research focuses on how to digitize the management of the Law Library JDIH Legal Bureau and what are the obstacles in digitizing the management of this law library in realizing bureaucratic reform. The results showed that by utilizing modern information technology, libraries can provide unlimited information services, these services utilize, the internet, automation programs, digital libraries, and so on. Human resources in the JDIH law library of the Lampung Provincial Legal Bureau are still inadequate because the JDIH law library of the law bureau was only formed on November 1, 2022. The effectiveness of the law library of the Lampung Provincial Legal Bureau in realizing bureaucratic reform until now is still not optimal in following the development of information technology. The inhibiting factors in the management of the Legal Bureau's JDIH law library in the era of industrial information 4.0 are the lack of human resources to manage the library, facilities and infrastructure, financing and low interest in reading the library, as well as the lack of quality library materials.**

Keywords: **Law Library, Bureaucratic Reform, Digitization.**

1. Introduction

The current era of globalization is characterized by technological advances that create new demands on the government that have an impact on society. [1] This brings added value in production, management, quality, decision-making, and problem-solving to competitive advantage, which is certainly very beneficial for activities in an organization. Utilities are not only required to be able to provide the best but also fast service to their customers. [2] Because globalization makes the world dynamic and fast-moving, people will always demand quality public services, although it is not easy for the government to provide them. The development of science and technology, especially information and communication technology, requires every library to improve, the library continues to develop by building a computerized information system both in processing and in services to be able to support the learning process, the library provides all the information sources needed for the learning process. Libraries are expected to be able to provide the information needed by users accurately, timely, and conveniently. Innovations are ideas, objects, ideas, and practices that are based on and accepted as something new by a person or group to be adopted or adopted. [3]

Bureaucratic reform is a continuous effort where every step brings changes or improvements to the bureaucracy for the better. [4] Based on the Grand Design of Bureaucratic Reform 2010-2025, in 2019 it is expected to realize the quality of governance that is good, clean, and free of corruption, collusion, and nepotism. In addition, it is also expected to realize public services that are in accordance with the expectations of the community, the expectations of the Indonesian nation that is increasingly advanced and able to compete in increasingly tight global dynamics, the capacity and accountability of bureaucratic performance is getting better, the human resources of the apparatus are increasingly professional, and the mind-set and culture-set that reflect integrity and performance are getting higher. Law No. 43/2007 on Libraries states that in order to educate the nation's life, libraries as a vehicle for lifelong learning develop the potential of the community to become people who are faithful and devoted to God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic and responsible citizens in supporting the implementation of national education. The movement of change that requires enormous momentum, because it will also deal directly with the fundamental issues of future civilization, namely information and technological literacy. In the history of the development of the nations of the world, libraries and their entire infrastructure have been the main source of information and technology literacy.[5]

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[1] Muhamad Ngafifi. 2014. Kemajuan Teknologi Dan Pola Hidup Manusia Dalam Perspektif Sosial Budaya. Jurnal Pembangunan Pendidikan: Fondasi dan Aplikasi Volume 2, Nomor 1,

[2] Mulyanto Nugroho1, Abdul Halik.2016. Penerapan Standar Pelayanan Publik Pada Kelurahan Di Wilayah Kota Kediri. JHP17 Jurnal Hasil Penelitian LPPM Untag Surabaya September Vol. 01, No. 02, hal 251 - 266

[3] Rogers, d. (2021). Diffusion of innovations. 418-434.

[4] Aos Kuswandi, Siti Nuraini , Rina Susanti Hartono. 2023. Kebijakan Penyelenggaraan Reformasi Birokrasi Pada Pemerintah Kabupaten Bekasi. Jurnal ilmu pemerintahan Governance Volume (11) Issue (01)

[5] Grand Design, 2021 *Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Perpustakaan Khusus*, Perpustakaan Nasional RI hlm 1-2

There are organic-physical, psycho-spiritual, and social aspects inherent in individuals that lead to their nature to live with others. According to Durkheim, solidarity can be described as "mechanical", i.e. "organic", i.e. based on mutual arrangements. In addition to personal interests, there must be a lifestyle that guarantees common interests for the common good. A set of arrangements for living together according to a certain pattern then develops into what is called "social institutions" or more abstractly called "institutions" and "institutions". An individual is only an individual if his or her characteristic behavior is projected into the social environment that governs society. The units of social environment that surround the individual are the family, organization, community, society, and nation. These relationships are complex and are the subject of many different sciences, but insight into the relationship of the individual to the social environment is gained as follows:

a. the relation of the individual to himself;
b. the relation of the individual to the family;
c. the relation of the individual to the institution;
d. the individual's relationship with the community
e. the individual's relationship with society; and
f. the individual's relationship with the nation.[6]

Government Regulation Number 24 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of Law Number 43 of 2007 concerning Libraries in article 9 paragraphs (1) to (3), states that all library institutions are guided by the National Library Standards (SNP) that have been established by the National Library of Indonesia. For this reason, the term SNP is also an indicator of library accreditation. The components of the library accreditation assessment based on the Special Library SNP include:

a. collection;
b. facilities and infrastructure
c. services;
d. staff;
e. organization and management; and
f.   reinforcement.[7]

In addition to answering the information needed to support the vision and mission of the Governor of Lampung and Deputy Governor of Lampung, especially the second mission to realize good "governance" to improve the quality and fairness of public services, there is also a service function that is closely related to bureaucratic reform. Therefore, resource persons related to the JDIH law firm law library must know that HR is involved (responsible) in the implementation of bureaucratic reform, especially in the context of public services. The establishment of the Directors of the JDIH Law Library Law Office was stipulated by the Decree of the Regional Secretary of Lampung Province No. G/637/B.03/HK/2022 dated November 1, 2022, and outlined in the Description of the JDIH Law Office. The Law Bureau Library in Article 18 of Lampung Governor Regulation Number 38 of 2022 concerning Amendments to Lampung Governor Regulation Number 59 of 2019 concerning Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions, and Work Procedures of Regional Apparatus, includes: 1) The Provincial Legislation Section has the task of carrying out the preparation of planning materials, formulating and coordinating the preparation of provincial legal products, both like regulation, stipulation, other legal texts and management of legal libraries, documentation and legal information; 2) To carry out the main task as referred to in paragraph (1), the Provincial Legislation Section has the functions:

a. preparation of planning materials for the preparation of legal products in the form of regulations, stipulations, other legal documents, as well as management of legal libraries of legal documentation and information;
b. ormulating materials for the preparation of legal products in the form of regulations, stipulations, other legal documents, as well as the management of legal libraries of legal documentation and information;
c. coordinating the preparation of legal products in the nature of arrangements, stipulations, other legal documents, as well as the management of legal libraries of legal documentation and information;
d. implementing the preparation of legal products in the form of regulations, stipulations, other legal documents, as well as the management of legal libraries of legal documentation and information;
e. preparation of documents for the implementation of the preparation of legal products in the form of regulations, stipulations, other legal documents, as well as the management of legal libraries of legal documentation and information;
f. preparation of evaluation and reporting materials for the provincial legislation section; and
g. implementation of other functions given by superiors.

To improve the role of libraries in administrative reform, the capacity of library human resources is needed, so that the library has a good reputation and meets the requirements for implementing library information management activities. Not only by responding to official requests but also by supporting their performance to support bureaucratic reform. [8] National Library Standards (SNP) for special libraries are minimum criteria used as a reference for organizing, managing, and developing libraries in government agencies and non-governmental organizations, as well as places of worship.[9]SNP includes basic library standards which include

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[6] M. Munandar Soelaeman, Ilmu Sosial Dasar, Teori dan Konsep Ilmu Sosial, Tahun 2008 hal 123-127

[7] *Ibid*, hlm 10

[8]Supriyanto 2013, "Dukungan strategis kepustakawanan dalam rangka reformasi birokrasi kementerian/lembaga", No. 20/2, hlm. 4

[9] Abdul Muis.2022. Suvervisi Akreditasi Dalam Rangka Pengembangan Mutu Satuan Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini Dan Pendidikan Nonformal(Studi Kasus Di Pusat Pengembangan Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini Dan Pendi dikan Masyarakat Jawa Barat). Educate, jurnal teknologi pendidikan Vol. 7, No.1

library standards, library facilities and infrastructure standards, library service standards, library staff standards, and library management standards, library management standards, and supporting components including library innovation and creativity, reading interest, and literacy development.[10]

Special library collections are all information in the form of written works, printed works, and/or recorded works in various media in special libraries, which are of educational value, collected, handled, and presented. Library materials in special libraries are selected, organized, and presented by taking into account user needs, as well as paying attention to collection development and ICT development policies. For easy, fast, and accurate information retrieval, library materials must be organized by applicable national and/or international collection handling standards. In special libraries, special library collections must also be stored and managed on an ongoing, scheduled basis for the preservation of library collections and access to information.[11]

Bureaucratic reform is a strategic step in order to utilize the state civil apparatus in carrying out general government tasks and developing and becoming a driving force for good governance. Administrative apparatus reform is basically an effort to fundamentally reform and change the constitutional system, especially the institutions (organizations), management (business processes) and personnel of the administrative apparatus. For local governments, bureaucratic reform is one of the elements that support administrative reform in the regions. With a number of priority programs to be implemented by local governments, it is expected to lead to the ultimate goal of bureaucratic reform (BR). In accordance with the State Presidential Regulation No. 81/2010 on the Great Plan for Administrative Reform 2010-2025 and the Ministerial Regulation on Administrative Reform and Administrative Apparatus Reform 2020-2024, the administrative reform process has begun in stages. The purpose of bureaucratic reform is to increase public trust (building community culture) and eliminate the negative image of the government bureaucracy by training professional ASN, as the main objectives of bureaucratic reform in the Lampung Provincial Government for the 2020-2024 period are 1) realizing a clean and accountable bureaucracy; 2) realizing a competent bureaucracy; and 3) providing excellent public services. [12]

The digital era requires that human resources managing the JDIH Law Office law library must have adequate electronic access rights in terms of using the internet, library online databases, catalogs, electronic journals, and using online tutorials and online tutorials. In addition to being able to become innovators who can manage and design new library products/services.[13] Based on the description above, this study will analyze how to increase effectiveness in the management of the Law Library of the Lampung Provincial Law Bureau in Realizing Bureaucratic Reform in the Digitalization Era and what the inhibiting factors faced in the management of the Law Library of the Lampung Provincial Law Bureau in Realizing Bureaucratic Reform in the Digitalization Era.

2. Discussion
2.1. Effectiveness of digitizing Law Library Management at the Lampung Provincial Law Bureau in the era of Bureaucratic Reformation

Technological developments bring significant changes, one of which is the library sector. Libraries as a source of information from literature, both knowledge and skills, support the teaching and learning process, support a number of institutional programs, preserve the nation's culture, facilitate conditions conducive to research tasks, as well as a place of recreation and collection of printed and recorded information (documentary books or non-book materials), will be able to make the most of the collection. In today's era of globalization, it is no surprise that advances in information and communication technology can promise efficiency, speed of delivery, affordability, and transparency, and government is no exception. [14] Especially in this era of autonomy, good governance needs to be realized. [15] The phenomenon of digitalization in the bureaucratic world is a further development of the classic theory of bureaucracy which emphasizes digitalization in all aspects of the implementation of the wheels of bureaucracy, namely the principle of optimizing aspects of efficiency, objectivity and rationality. According to Darmono, library service is the provision of information to library users about several things, namely the following: [16]

a.   All forms of information needed by library users, either to be used on the spot or to take home for use outside the library room,

b.   The benefits of various information search tools available in the library that refer to the existence of a library.

Meanwhile, according to Lasa Hs, library services are empowerment efforts that can be in the form of circulation services, on-site reading, reference services, literature research, presentation of current information, presentation of selected information, vision listening services, internet services, user orientation, and copy services. Library services include circulation services, on-site reading, reference services, literature research, presentation of current information, presentation of selected information, vision listening services, internet services, user orientation, copy services, copying services, translation services, interlibrary loan services,

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[10] Norma, Standar, Prosedur dan Kreteria Pembinaan Perpustakaan Khusus, 2022 Perpustakaan Nasional hlm 37

[11] Ibid hlm 37-38

[12] Biro Organisasi Setda Provinsi Lampung, 2020, Road Map Reformasi Birokrasi Pemerintah Provinsi Lampung Tahun 2020-2024, hlm 1-3.

[13] Meri Susanti R, 2018, Pustakawan Ahli Universitas Muhammadiyah Bengkulu, Transformasi Pustakawan dan Perpustakaan di Era Digital, hlm 1.

[14] Rahmawati, N. &. (2018). Analis dan Perancangan Desain Sistem Informasi Perpustakaan Sekolah Berdasarkan Kebutuhan Sistem. Berkala Ilmu Perpustakaan dan Informasi, Vol 14 No 1, 76-86.

[15] Inas Tasya Firdaus , Melinia Dita Tursina , Ali Roziqin, 2021, "Transformasi Birokrasi Digital Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Untuk Mewujudkan Digitalisasi Pemeritahan Indonesia", Kybernan : Jurnal Studi Kepemerintahan, No. 4/2, hlm. 230

[16] Darmono, Perpustakaan Sekolah: Pendekatan Aspek Manajemen Dan Tata Kerja (Jakarta: Grasindo, 2007), Hlm 165.

and consultation services. [17]   The library can be considered as one of the places where all forms of information, both written and electronic, are honest and accurate. This must be tailored to the needs of users by providing various ways to search for information so that in the end the library can make it easier for users to find collections that match their information needs.

Library Law Number 43 of 2007 states that a librarian is a person whose skills are acquired through education and/or training in library science and who has the duty and responsibility to ensure the management and librarian of library services. The growth of information and communication technology (ICT) allows any traditional library to start building a collection of digital library materials for use by library management personnel. Networking technologies also provide opportunities for libraries to utilize their digital resources, including allowing other libraries to access their digital collections and vice versa. Therefore, the library's ability to meet the library's information needs becomes greater. Moving from the stage of developing an independent digital collection to the stage of developing a "digital library" network to share stored information resources is certainly not a simple process. One of the challenges in developing a digital library network is the transition of the user generation from digital immigrants to digital natives.

A library is a room or part of a building or part of a building or building or building itself that contains a collection of books that are organized and arranged in such a way as to make it easier for readers to find and use them when needed. [18]   Libraries can also be defined as being collected and organized according to a certain system or user needs. Broadly speaking, the role of the library is as:

a. collecting, storing, and providing information in printed form or in electronic and multimedia form to users;
b. provide information that can be accessed via the internet, but must also provide regulations that can protect the interests of the library and the security of the information;
c. continue to pay attention to the times and technological advances so that the public's desire to access information can be fulfilled;
d. the library must be able to bridge the information providers of the past, present, and future;
e. libraries must continue to find ways to effectively and innovatively respond to diverse environments in order to meet user expectations.[19]

The function of the library has changed and developed over time, but basically, the functions of the library are as follows:

a. The educational function serves as a place for self-study, where users can search for materials needed to add insight and knowledge;
b. An informative function means that the information needed by the users can be searched in the library. Information can be both scientific and semi-scientific;
c. Research function means that the information sources in the library can be used as reference materials for conducting research. Various information can be used as the basis for research proposals;
d. Cultural function means that the library has and provides library materials both printed and electronic that present regional culture, the culture of a nation, or even culture between nations;
e. The reactive function means that users can search for collections that are popular and entertaining and users can use audio-visual media (TV, Video, CD) and newspapers provided in the library.[20]

Library collections can be described by type and quantity. By type, a typical library collection includes:
a.   printed works, including books (reference, fiction, and non-fiction), periodicals (newspapers, magazines), and cartography (maps, atlases, and sheets); and
b.   recorded works, including sound recordings (cassettes), audiovisual collections (CDs, VCDs and DVDs) and electronic collections (e-books and e-magazines).

Specialized libraries provide local publication collections and local content collections (repositories). Library collections cover a wide range of disciplines according to the needs of the primary institution's users and the surrounding community. Special collections often include research reports, journals by parent organizations, grey-scale documents, and general reading materials. Reference collections include at least encyclopedias, dictionaries, books, manuals, and indexes. The type of special collections in the library should cater to the personal needs of the users. Based on volume, special libraries have a collection of at least 1,000 (one thousand) titles. The percentage of the physical collection consists of 70% (seventy percent) consisting of special materials that support the organization; and 30% (thirty percent) covering a variety of general reading and other subjects.[21]

In principle, in general, the requirements for establishing different types of libraries are the same, the difference is the main tasks and functions of the library management body. For this reason, some standards, e.g. library collection standards, and library service standards, differ slightly in the market segments they deal with, for example, after article 4, establishing the specificity of special libraries, such as the fifth section of the special library law number 43 of 20227 namely a) article 25 Special libraries provide

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[17] Lasa HS, Manajemen Perpustakaan Sekolah. (Yogyakarta: Pinus, 2007), Hal. 169 (Yogyakarta: Pinus, n.d.), Hlm 169.
[18] Ikmal Choirul Huda. 2020. Peranan Perpustakaan Sekolah Terhadap Hasil Belajar Siswa Sekolah Dasar. Edukatif : Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Volume 2 Nomor 1 Halm 38-48
[19]*Ibid*, hlm 3.

[20]*Ibid*, hlm 4.
[21] Norma, Standar, Prosedur dan Kreteria Pembinaan Perpustakaan Khusus, 2022 Perpustakaan Nasional hlm 38

library materials according to the demand of users in their environment; b) Article 26, special libraries that provide services to users in their environment and provide limited services to libraries outside their environment; c) Article 27, special libraries are organized according to national library standards; d) Article 28 The government and local authorities assist in the form of technical assistance, management and/or library development for special libraries. Special libraries often have their characteristics in terms of functionality, theme, collection management, user (library) services, and location, making them distinctly different from public libraries.[22] The library that the author knows is a boring place with a creepy atmosphere and thick books. By overcoming these problems, the author encourages the efficiency of law firm law libraries so that they are attractive to bureaucrats and literature enthusiasts. Then there are also development efforts that increase the role of strategic librarianship, which can play a role in achieving predetermined goals if properly supported by 3 (three) main pillars of the library, namely:

a.   Collections, Collections of library materials consist of fiction and non-fiction subjects. In the form of books, non-books, monographs, and serials. In the form of printed, recorded, and online processes. The number of comparisons adjusted to the number of users, for quality adjusted to the needs and up-to-date/new. The procurement system in the past was usually just in case, while the current system is just in time. Furthermore, in the Library Law, Article 12 paragraph (1) "Library collections are selected, processed, stored, served and developed according to the interests of library users by taking into account the development of information and communication technology";

b.   Users, listening to the basic principles of the library, at least librarians can do "books are looking for readers, readers are looking for books". For this reason, it is necessary to work on the user wisely, and it is better to recognize the types of users first;

c.   Librarians, to be able to manage the 2 main pillars mentioned above properly librarians must have competencies, namely knowledge (knowledge), skills (skills), and behavior (attitude). Competencies based on Librarian Organization standards at least meet Personal Competencies, which are the attitudes, skills, and ethics (values) adopted. Professional Competence, including the ability to manage information institutions, manage information resources, manage information services, and apply tools and technology. Other opinions, especially from librarians.

2.2.

Obstacles faced in digitizing Law Library Management at the Lampung Provincial Law Bureau in the era of Bureaucratic Reforms

Library services are services provided by libraries to users by using library materials available to them. In addition, the library can be considered as one of the places where all forms of information, both written and electronic, are available in a timely and accurate manner. This of course must be tailored to the needs of users by providing various ways to search for information, so that in the end the library can make it easier for users to find collections that match their information needs. The main principles of good user service are always used as guidelines, the principles of good user service are:[23]

a.   User-oriented The selection of systems, forms and user services is emphasized based on the needs and interests of users.

b.   Universal A good user service is one that views the user as a whole rather than as an individual. Therefore, the uniformity of justice and equity must be considered in service.

c.   Using discipline The implementation of user services and functions optimally if followed by discipline both on the part of users and on the part of library staff.

d.   Fast, precise, and easy Good user service is that it can be carried out quickly, precisely, and easily so that for this it is necessary to organize an administrative order that is organized, directed, careful, but not confusing.

The generation that grew up in the 21st century is known as the Internet Generation. This generation was born from 1994 to the present. This generation is called the Internet Generation to represent the generation born between the rapid growth of computers and the Internet. They grew up on the World Wide Web (www). The grid generation is also known as Generation Z the platinum generation or the original utility. The features of Oblinger & Oblinger's grid generation cited by Wulandari are as follows:[24]

a.   Digital literate

Having been accustomed to and grown up with extensive access to technology, the net generation grows up as a generation that has good digital skills. They easily use various digital and visual technologies and prefer visual displays over text. They are visual learners who see text as supporting their visual material.

b.   Always connected

Net generation is always connected to the outside world through the mobile internet that they carry around. Through their laptops, and mobile phones, they are always connected to information and communities online. It is this connection to the virtual world that makes them very dependent on the internet.

c.   Immediate

Net generation always wants speed, whether it is related to the response they expect or the speed in obtaining information. They are used to multitasking in obtaining information or in doing anything. They quickly move from one activity to another and sometimes they do it simultaneously. They quickly reply to e-mails or requests for responses from their community, and they may even prioritize speed over accuracy.

d.   Experiential

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[22] Pendoman Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Perpustakaan Khusus, Pepustakaan Nasional RI, 2022 hlm 20-21

[23] Buku Pedoman Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi, Ketiga (Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan Nasional RI Direktori Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi, 2004), Hlm 7.

[24] Wulandari, Dian. Mengembangkan perpustakaan sejalan dengan kebutuhan Net generation. Dalam Dian Wulandari, "Mengemba ngkan Perpustakaan Sejalan Dengan Kebutuhan," n.d., diakses tanggal 31 mei 2023

Most net generations prefer to learn by doing rather than by being told what to do. Net generations learn best through discovery by exploring for themselves or with their peers. Their exploratory style allows them to better retain information and use it creatively and meaningfully.

e. Social

The net generation is very interested in social interaction, whether it is chatting with old friends, cooperating in an online game, posting a web diary (blogging), sharing information, and socializing through social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter, and others. They are open to diversity, and differences, and they are comfortable interacting with strangers. In their interactions, they sometimes claim to be a member of the group to be accepted by the group, sometimes they also use the word "social" to describe themselves.

f. Team

Net generation prefers learning and working in teams. A peer-to-peer approach is commonly used and students help each other. Sometimes they even find the peer group more credible than the teacher.

g. Structure

Net generation is very achievement-oriented. They want parameters, rules, priorities, and procedures, they think that everything should be scheduled, and everyone should have an agenda. As a result, they want to know what it takes to achieve their goals.

h. Engagement and Experience

Net generation is discovery-oriented and inductive learning or observation-making, formulating hypotheses, and figuring out rules. They want interactivity. And their desire for information means they often don't pay attention if the class is not interactive, communicative, and too slow.

i. Visual and Kinesthetic

Net generation feels more comfortable in an image-rich environment compared to text. Researchers have found that the net generation refuses to read a lot of text, preferring visual cues that lead to a step-by-step understanding of knowledge.

There are 8 (eight) areas of change in bureaucratic reform, namely:

a. change management;
b. Policy deregulation;
c. Organizational structuring
d. structuring of governance;
e. Structuring the management of the human resource apparatus
f. Strengthening accountability;
g. strengthening supervision; and
h. improving the quality of public services. [25]

The expected result of bureaucratic reform is the creation of a clean, accountable, and capable government, so that it can serve the community quickly, precisely, professionally, and clean from KKN practices, which is reflected in the three main results of the bureaucratic reform program. [26]

One of the key points in the eight change areas of administrative reform is the government apparatus with quality public services. This, of course, has to do with consolidating qualified equipment and human resources. Competence, in this case, the competence of librarians can be demonstrated through librarian competency certificates to increase the capacity and professionalism of librarians in Lampung Province and the public service sector, the source said. library. The library itself is an institution with a service function. The purpose of the library is to provide services and to expand understanding and knowledge. The participation of libraries and librarians is favorable to the information function of libraries. Libraries and librarians in the Law Office are insufficient or non-existent, so in an institutional context, the Law Office JDIH has not been established for a long time. The law library organization of the JDIH Law Office was established on November 1, 2022, according to the decree of the regional secretary of Lampung Province No. G/637/B.03/HK/2022. As for the 2021 Indonesian library statistics published by BPS, namely the inventory of functional librarians by province and location in 2021 with a total of 4,271 functional librarians. [27] In the information age, libraries are one of the institutions that provide information. As far as the existence of organizations engaged in information management or information brokering, librarians are one of the institutions that provide information.

The role of librarians in the current era of globalization is the ability to present information that covers the entire world without the limits of space and time, teams, especially colleagues, or even different industries. These challenges or obstacles can be overcome if librarians have a high work culture and motivation, which comes from the awareness of each librarian and a conducive work environment, as well as the desire to act on their own, regarding career development as a librarian. In addition, today's librarians must be dynamic, adaptive, and responsive to the needs of information seekers. In other words, librarians must focus on the needs

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[25]Biro Organisasi Setda Provinsi Lampung, 2020, Road Map Reformasi Birokrasi Pemerintah Provinsi Lampung Tahun 2020-2024, hlm. 8.

[26]*Ibid*, hlm 8-9.

[27]https://www.kompasiana.com, 2022 Data Perpustakaan di Indonesia, hlm. 1.

of library users (Eastern users), not just busy with their world (technically oriented), busy collecting credit numbers. [28] Advances in information and communication technology have affected the development of libraries and librarians. [29]

This progress will bring changes in library services, so the presence of global information must be accepted. The development of information technology promises a rapid speed of information acquisition, which is one of the factors that information (library) management needs. Before this phenomenon occurs, librarians must be able to overcome these problems, so that librarians can monitor their development. Public demand for library services is getting higher and more diverse. So the librarian on duty must be ready. Librarians need to have and pay attention to the principles, namely:

a.   skills, proficiency, skill, cleverness (having intelligence in the field of information technology);
b.   knowledge, knowledge (have a broad insight);
c.   ability (can provide services); and
d.   psychological maturity, an effort to elevate the professionalism of librarians related to the information age.[30]

Love of reading means one's inner drive to read. To foster a love of reading, it should not be done forcibly in the hope that later there will be a pleasant experience from the reading activity itself. The factors that generate interest in reading depend on motivation. Usually, the motivation is based on curiosity to read. Some people are motivated to be interested in reading because they want to be recognized by others. However, the development of interest in reading is not without obstacles, There are 2 (two) factors that influence the development of interest in reading, among others:

a.   su
pporting factors, factors that support the development of interest in reading from the surrounding environment. Starting from family, and neighborhood, to places of learning such as schools or universities. The availability of quality reading material at home is a supporting factor for reading interest. The availability of access to information in the environment, such as libraries, will also support the development of interest in reading;

b.   in
hibiting factors, factors that hinder the development of interest in reading, for example, the excessive use of gadgets. Furthermore, the presence of entertainment on television is also one of the factors inhibiting a person's interest in reading. Finally, economic factors such as the low purchasing power of the community towards quality information sources are also factors that inhibit a person's interest in reading.[31]

The lack of interest in reading is a serious problem. The impact of years of oral tradition has made access to factual information increasingly forgotten. Access to this wealth of information can encourage people to increase their interest in reading, especially among millennials. For this reason, the role of librarians is very important for a reading culture or reading society. The low interest in reading is caused by several factors that inhibit reading interest, such as prolonged use of gadgets, watching television programs, and the lack of purchasing power for quality information sources.[32]

Therefore, efforts that librarians can make to increase public interest in reading include: 1) identifying user information needs and being proactive; and 2) increasing the availability of collections tailored to the latest information needs to strengthen the existence and status of the library itself. [33] Based on the description above, the author conducted research on the inhibiting factors faced in the management of the Law Library of the Law Bureau in Realizing Bureaucratic Reform in the Digitalization Era, namely:

a.   Lack of human resources in managing the Law Bureau's JDIH law library;
b.   Lack of facilities and infrastructure both internet network equipment and application systems based on digitalization technology;
c.   Funding in supporting the operations of law library management officers JDIH law bureau;
d.   Low interest in reading, both ASN in the Lampung Provincial Government and literacy enthusiasts, so concrete and continuous socialization is needed; and
e.   Lack of quality library materials to complement literacy for ASN within the Lampung Provincial Government and literacy observers in writing harmonizing and synchronizing in the preparation of regional legal products.

3.   Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion above, it can be concluded that increasing the efficiency of Law Office Law Library management in the process of implementing administrative reform in the digital era encourages an increase in the operational efficiency of the Law Office Law Library to the attention of officials and the public. For this reason, what must be done by the law firm library is to complete facilities and infrastructure such as a comfortable reading place and reference, complete a collection of books or documents as reading material, and provide digitization facilities for users.

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[28]Elok Setyorini, 2007, Pustakawan Perpustakaan Universitas Airlangga, Peran Pustakawan di Era Informasi, hml. 30.
[29] Fitwi Luthfiyah. Manajemen Perpustakaan Dalam Meningkatkan Layanan Perpustakaan. Jurnal el-Idare, Vol. 1, No. 2, Desember,189 - 202
[30]*Ibid*, hlm 30-31
[31]Nur Sanny Rahmawati, 2018, Peran Pustakawan Dalam Menumbuhkan Minat Baca di Era Digital, *Jurnal Ikatan Pustakawan Indonesia*, No. 3/2, hlm. 2-3.
[32]*Ibid*, hlm 3.
[33]*Ibid*, hlm 3.

The obstacles faced in managing the law library of the Law Office in the context of revamping the administrative apparatus in the digital era are Lack of human resources in managing the law of the JDIH Law Firm; Lack of facilities, infrastructure, both internet devices and scanning technology-based application systems; Funding to support the operations of the Law Library Manager of the JDIH Law Firm; The low interest in reading of ASN users in the Lampung Provincial Government and literacy enthusiasts requires special and continuous socialization; and the lack of quality library materials to complement ASN literacy in the Lampung Provincial Government and community monitors for literacy and harmonization and synchronization in the preparation of legal products in the regions.

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