



Digital Transformation: Building a Literacy Bridge for the Zoomers Generation through Digital Library Needs Analysis

Yeti Komalasari¹, Lisa Yiharodiyah¹, Muhammad Kristiawan²

¹Politeknik Penerbangan Palembang, Indonesia

²Universitas Bengkulu, Indonesia

*Correspondence to: yeti.komalasari@poltekbangplg.ac.id

Abstract: This study aims to examine how digital libraries can best assist the literacy of the Zoomers generation. This mixed-method study combined a survey approach with qualitative and quantitative descriptive research. The researchers, who were actively engaged in the research, were the research instrument. The Palembang Aviation Polytechnic's director, informant II, Deputy Director I, the Head of Academic Administration and Youth, and Informant IV, the Head of the Library Unit, were the only individuals or organizations that served as research objectives and sources of information for this study's informant determination. All 327 library members of Palembang Aviation Polytechnic comprised the study's population, and 282 cadets were chosen as the study's sample. The study's findings allow for measuring the Palembang Poltekbang Library's existing state and analyzing user demands for addressing literacy needs through open interviews and research questions presented in Google Forms. To describe the distribution and frequency of each variable, the data analysis performed in this study was univariate using the SPSS series 24 application. In the change in reading culture variable, 47.3% (133 respondents) agree that the internet is accessed more often than physical books, and in the educational literacy needs variable, 56.7% (160 respondents) strongly agree that the internet is the main source of information search, in the need for educational literacy resources variable, there are 160 respondents who agree, and the information technology readiness variable. The results of the interviews support the findings of the quantitative data processing in this study, which show that there is a shift in reading culture from print books to e-books and current library developments have changed from traditional libraries to digital libraries. Digital libraries are needed for the literacy needs of library users and support the fulfillment of aspects of accreditation libraries and further needs analysis is needed from other supporting areas.

Keywords: digital library, educational literacy, zoomers generation, needs analysis

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INTRODUCTION

Reading is one of the most crucial aspects of life. We gain a broader understanding of the world by reading. There have been many different reading methods before the transition from traditional to digital. There are still lots of readers. It is typical in schools, bookstores, and libraries. Reading a printed book occasionally makes us feel pressed by its size. The weight of the book increases with how comprehensive its contents are. This is undoubtedly a problem for individuals who prefer reading printed books. Libraries are institutions that professionally manage written works, printed works, and/or recorded works with a standard system to suit users' educational, research, preservation, informational, and recreational needs, according to Law Number 43 of 2007. (Chapter I, line 1). The Law also states that every library develops services in conjunction with information and communication technology improvements in Chapter V Article 14, Paragraph 3. A good research university is supported by good library facilities, according to Sandag et al. (2017). The best use of the library's resources is for lecturers and students who are conducting research. Many innovations in the library and information field have been produced due to the modernity of information media in the information era, including different digital library innovations. Information and communication technology is used in the library industry, which speeds up and accurately builds library services. It is vital to construct digital libraries to build accessibility to local knowledge based on local culture due to the complexity of the role of digital libraries as a means of education, information, culture, and teaching the nation. Menemy (2007) added clarification to the viewpoint as mentioned earlier by stating that Ranganathan's ideas, which are considered to be still relevant in the twenty-first century, serve as motivation for libraries' ability to adapt in order to grow and develop as organizations that expand in the global ecosystem of the digital era.

The Zoomers generation—a group of young people born between the middle of the 1990s and the early 2010s—needs a digital library to enhance their educational literacy in the current digital era. This generation needs a different approach to literacy and education because they were raised in a world where digital

technology and information predominated. (1) Accessibility and Convenience: The Zoomers generation appears to have a higher level of technological proficiency than prior generations, according to several analyses about the necessity for digital libraries to support educational literacy for this generation. Therefore, a digital library should be simple and easy to use. The Zoomers generation will benefit immensely from an intuitive interface, effective search, and rapid display to get the required information. Digital libraries must include various content types, including text, images, audio, and video. This is known as "multimodal content." Presenting information to the Zoomers generation in various ways will help keep their interest in learning and reading. (3) Availability of E-Books and Digital Materials: The Zoomers Generation is frequently more at ease reading books in digital form. A library of e-books and other digital resources will make it simple for them to access books whenever they want. (4) Collaborative Platforms: Generation Zoomers are more likely to participate in collaboration and exchange knowledge. (5) Current and Diversified Information: The lives of the Zoomers generation are significantly influenced by quick changes in various spheres of life, including trends, technology, and social issues. A digital library can integrate collaborative features like online discussions, forums, or the ability to share notes and assessments on specific materials. (6) Interactive Learning Resources: The Zoomers generation tends to respond more to interactive learning resources, such as learning films, simulations, and quizzes. Digital libraries must be able to give current and relevant knowledge and cover a variety of various themes. (7) Management of Learning Progress: Tools to track learning progress, like marking the last page read or notes made, will help the Zoomers generation stay organized in the learning process. (8) Additional Resources: Besides reading materials, the Digital Library may provide additional resources like writing guides, references, and links to pertinent websites. The Digital Library can effectively boost educational literacy for the Zoomers generation by addressing these needs. To create a pertinent and useful platform in this situation, coordination with educators, librarians, and experts in the field of digital education would be crucial.

The word "library" conjures up a variety of ideas. A library can occasionally be a dark, dusty space with few historical texts. However, other options are rich, high-quality information sources, such as printed books, periodicals, reports, newspapers, audio and video tapes, and discs. As used in the report, a library is an enlarged idea that includes materials of interest or need. The job of libraries is currently being supplanted by numerous services to collect information or references to meet the need for information due to advancements in information technology; this has inspired librarians to be more creative in both presentation and service. The need for libraries assisted by information technology, also known as e-libraries or digital libraries, has caused the existence of libraries to continue performing their tasks and activities. Higher education library institutions must innovate in providing, managing, preserving, utilizing, and disseminating information to the public quickly, easily, and affordably with advances in information technology. This is due to the dynamics of information institutions and the existence of library laws.

Similarly, Ranganathan claims (in [Zulaikha, 2008](#)) that libraries are institutions that develop as "growing organisms. "Because the characteristics of their collections are digital and thus accessible for users to access anywhere and at any time, digital libraries are a solution to the shortcomings of traditional libraries ([Ashiq et al., 2022](#); [Soyemi et al., 2018](#); [Chisita et al., 2022](#)). At the moment, digital libraries are progressing fairly well. The school library, located in junior and senior high schools, is one of the libraries used ([Fahmi, 2002](#); [Liu et al., 2012](#); [Park et al., 2009](#)). School libraries are moving more quickly than ever toward becoming digital libraries. The school's digital library is becoming more than just an idea; it is actually taking shape. The rise in named digital libraries in school libraries serves as a sign of this.

Information technology advancements have changed and revolutionized some industries, including management, technology, social order, Law, and culture. Advances influence changes in all facets of people's lives in science and information technology related to digital libraries. People's shifting information-seeking habits and rising information needs also differ substantially. Libraries play a key role in the development of the caliber of library services as information requirements demand that must be addressed. Libraries' dynamic structure means they do not rely on their printed and collection holdings to provide quality traditional services. To develop information technology-based library services, libraries must transform. In the information age, libraries, per Rubin (2016), have issues with information media and information accessibility, which causes the competency function of traditional libraries to be supplanted with housekeeping responsibilities. The development of information resource collections, information organization, preservation, information resource services, library policies, and the budgeting and preparation of electronic (digital) information resources are all impacted by advancements in internet information technology and various electronic resources (e-resources). Vannanar Bush's Memex Machine, which served as the original impetus for computer applications for information retrieval, gave rise to the idea of "digital library(ies)" in 1945. Digital libraries are organizations that provide the resources, including the specialized staff, to select, structure, offer intellectual access to, interpret, distribute, preserve the integrity of, and ensure the persistence over time of collections of digital works so that they are easily and affordably available for use by a defined community or set of communities, according to the definition given by the Digital Library Federation.

According to information presented at the International Conference of Digital Libraries in 2004, a digital library obtains, stores, and retrieves material using digital forms. Traditional, hybrid, and virtual libraries all differ from digital libraries in certain ways. A traditional library is one whose primary duties are to acquire, administer, safeguard, and provide access to written and manual collections. According to Hartono (2017), a digital library is a library that houses collections, many or all of which are digital collections that can be accessed online via a network. "Digital libraries are set of electronic resources and associated technical capabilities for creating, searching, and using information," writes Borgman in Tedd & Large (2004). In this sense, they are an improvement and extension of distributed networked information storage and retrieval systems that alter digital data in any form (text, images, audio, etc.). The evolution of information technology has influenced changes in a number of industries, including the library industry. According to Witten et al. (2009), a digital library is a concentrated collection of digital items, such as text, video, and audio, along with techniques for access and retrieval and for collection selection, organization, and upkeep. E-books offer a convenient way to read literature. Laptops, desktop PCs, and cell phones can all be used to access e-books (Listyorini & Iqbal, 2015). Students can use this digital library from anywhere and avoid going to the faculty library by using it (Listyorini & Iqbal, 2015). The internet makes it incredibly simple to find information and materials. This demonstrates how using the internet to look up information is possible. For instance, a poll by EDUCO found that 53% of library readers prefer e-books. People looking for news frequently turn to the internet because it is so simple to use a variety of gadgets. These gadgets include laptops, cell phones, tablets, and computers. Digital libraries, according to Sismanto in Subrata (2009), are repositories that have been created using information technology capabilities and offer a variety of digital services and online-managed material. According to Lesk in Pendi (2013), a digital library is nothing more than a grouping of digital data that has been organized in such a way. Improving visitors' ability to locate the information they require is one of the goals of digital library services. Through systems that are connected to other information sources, facilities, and infrastructure, as well as having an open-access collection service system, digital libraries exist and develop. According to Rodin (2017), libraries must fulfill some requirements to develop a digital library, including infrastructure, information technology, content, HR, and visitors/users.

In order to carry out Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 23 of 2015 concerning the Development of Good Character, the Ministry of Education and Culture has been promoting the National Literacy Movement (GLN) since 2016. In his presentation to The National Commission of Libraries and Information Science in the United States in 1974, Paul G. Zurkowski, Chairman of the American Information Industries Association, coined the phrase "information literacy." Paul G. Zurkowski uses this phrase to refer to "techniques and abilities" that include information literacy, or the capacity to employ various information resources and primary sources to address issues. Information literacy refers to the development of information literacy, computer literacy, library skills, and critical thinking. Information literacy is defined by Reitz (2004) in his Dictionary for Library and Information Science as the ability to locate the information one needs, knowledge of how libraries are set up, familiarity with the resources they offer (including information formats and automated search tools), and familiarity with common techniques. The idea also includes an awareness of the technological framework underpinning information transmission and its social and cultural implications. A person is said to have information literacy skills if they can recognize their information needs, understand that accurate and complete information is the foundation for making the best decisions, and can recognize potential sources of information, according to Doyle (in Apriyanti, 2010). - the ability to create effective search techniques, access a variety of information sources, including other fundamental technologies, and analyze information. People's behavior, expectations, and perceptions of information and knowledge have changed as a result of the advent of the internet and the availability of an ever-increasing variety of digital resources (Aharony, 2014; Beer & Mulder, 2020; El Miniawi & Brenjeky, 2015; Woessner et al., 2021). A quality library can respond to information and technology changes and address each user's specific information needs. Generational growth has been evolving over the past few years, and the extremely quick development of technology has also impacted changes in the makeup of generational growth, which inevitably leads to changes in behavioral patterns. In this condition, behavior patterns that are all conventionally based develop into everything digital as the baby boomer group declines and the productive age group (generations Y and Z) increases. The Baby Boom (group born in 1946–1964), the Baby Bust (group those born in 1965–1976), the Echo of the Baby Boom or Generation Y (group those born in 1977–1997), and the Generation Net or Generation Z (group those born in 1998–present) are the five generational classifications, according to Tapscott (2009).

Generation Z is well-versed in technology and the internet, making them knowledgeable. In his paper, Generation Z is referred to as a generation born in the information age by Codrington (2008). When this generation was born, it was already accustomed to technology. Current, realistic, educated, and adept gadget users are the traits of Generation Z. Group Z is technologically savvy and very active on social media. The global emphasis, diversity, cyberliteracy, collaboration, teamwork, multitasking, and technology are a few factors that Wallace et al. (2011) highlight as influencing Generation Z's information search. Search engines or search

engines are this generation's primary focus of information search. Due to search engines' ability to quickly display vast volumes of information, this has emerged as the Zoomers generation's go-to weapon. Zoomers' generation takes the top results from the information displayed by Google, which is the search engine they are most familiar with. Because they dislike surfing, [Baker and Evans \(2016\)](#) claim that this generation solely uses the front page of Google. The younger generation, known as "zoomers," has easy access to the internet and prefers constant high-speed connectivity. Initial findings on the Palembang Aviation Polytechnic Library service system show that the library's existing services are still down and traditional. Libraries, as a source of literacy in tertiary education, are obviously required to innovate to draw interest in reading, especially with cadets who are users of the Zoomers generation, to promote advancements in information technology in all parts of public services today. According to the traits of the Zoomers generation's users, they cannot live without devices or anything digital. The digital library is the ideal answer to meet the needs of the Zoomers generation of consumers. In order to foster educational literacy for the Zoomers generation of users, the author conducted research on the requirements for digital libraries.

[Hanifatunnisa \(2022\)](#) stated that one of many prior research projects that are pertinent to the research topic. Information is actively moving and never stops, as seen by the current phenomenon, making the flow of information unstoppable. People can become perplexed when they receive information. Some know these uncertainties and attempt to double- or triple-check the facts. Some of them, however, tend to be indifferent to the accuracy of information. As a result, we have identified multiple instances where misleading information was disseminated throughout society. As a result, if humans are powerless to stop the flow of knowledge, we must, at the very least, educate ourselves on information literacy. The availability of information with such ease of access can raise questions about its validity and accuracy. The necessity to assess the veracity and applicability of information has grown due to the explosion in information availability ([Mirazita et al., 2015](#)). Digital collections and digital-based services will impact the capacity to use and utilize access to this information. To deal with this knowledge, one must possess reading skills and talents in information-seeking, analyzing, synthesizing, integrating ideas, and using information responsibly ([Wulandari, 2011](#)). Rapid technological advancement also affects population composition shifts, leading to behavioral pattern alterations. According to [Erlianti and Ardoni \(2019\)](#), this scenario is characterized by a reduction in the baby boomer generation (generation born between 1946 and 1960) and an increase in the productive age group (generation Y and Z). As a result, behavior patterns that were previously only dependent on convention transform to become entirely digital. Information literacy has numerous requirements for satisfying these needs. The ability to understand and use information technology practically and theoretically, including the usage of software, hardware, and multimedia that is pertinent to the field of work or study, is one of the talents required in the digital era ([Pendit, 2013](#)). As a result of their extensive exposure to technology beginning when they were young and their familiarity with the internet, Generation Z is incredibly knowledgeable. Conventional libraries should make up for this loss by hosting digital or digital-based libraries to help the literate Generation Z.

Along with the pace of development of digitalization, which is now increasingly rapid and evenly distributed, several agencies, including libraries, are trying to adapt by providing service features that align with current developments. This adaptation is carried out so that agencies are kept in the loop by the times and can meet the needs of their users. Digital libraries are a superior feature of libraries because access is so easy and efficient. According to an analysis of numerous findings in studies published in recognized national journals, there is an urgent need for the purchase of digital libraries. By creating an information infrastructure through libraries, social media technologies have become essential in the library sector to give people reliable information. E-books are convenient for reading a book ([Listiyorini et al., 2015](#)). Using laptops, desktop PCs, and cellphones, we may access e-books. This essay is the result of the author's concern over the growth of digital libraries in Indonesia. We all understand that the existence of digital libraries marks the dawn of a new era for librarianship worldwide. In this instance, scientific and technological developments have altered and revolutionized a sound system of management, technology, social order, Law, and culture, among other things. Advances influence changes in all facets of people's lives in science and information technology related to digital libraries. There are also many variations in how people's conduct changes when seeking knowledge and their increased desires for it. An unavoidable demand for information is the role that information institutions, especially libraries, play in improving the caliber of library services ([Hartono, 2017](#)).

METHODS

This study used a mixed technique, combining survey research with descriptive, qualitative, and quantitative data analysis. The SPSS series 24 application was used to perform univariate data analysis on the study's data to explain each variable's distribution and frequency. Knowledge of digital libraries, the need for educational literacy resources, information technology competence, and changes in reading culture were among the variables that were noticed. In light of users as the study's population and several relevant informants, this

study intends to examine the demands of digital libraries in promoting literacy for users of the Zoomers generation. Members of the Palembang Aviation Polytechnic Library who were enrolled in the Diploma IV Airport Engineering Technology Study Program (TRBU), the Cadets/I Diploma III Fire Fighting Rescue and Prevention Study Program (PPKP), and the Cadets/I Diploma III Management Study Program made up the population of this study. In the airport (MBU), 327 individuals were present. The sample size for this study was established using the basic random sampling formula, and a minimum sample calculation was performed to get the best findings possible (Lemeshow, 1997). 289 people made up the research sample. All Palembang Aviation Polytechnic Library users who completed the informed consent form and the entire examination questionnaire met the study's inclusion criteria. For this study, incomplete or missing data is an exclusion criterion. Participant observation was used to gather data from a test questionnaire that study samples completed using a Google form. The questionnaire had 15 questions and used a Likert scale to categorize items. The research instrument was evaluated before being given to all research participants. Several testing phases, such as the (1) Validity Test, are used to assess how well the instrument measures the intended idea. According to Sugiyono (2015: 2), the approach used to test construct validity is the correlation between each question's results and the overall result. (2) Reliability Test. According to Narimawati (2010: 43), reliability testing primarily seeks to gauge how trustworthy or reliable a measurement is. If a measurement yields predictable findings, it has a high level of reliability. Although dependability plays a significant part in determining validity, it is not the only factor necessary to establish validity. A research variable that has a value > 0.60 is considered to be dependable (Ghozali in Hurdawaty 2020:70). The following table shows the results of the instrument validity test in this study.

Table 1. Validity Test Results

Variable	Indicator	Pearson Correlation	Information
(X)	X ₁	0,474	Valid
	X ₂	0,463	Valid
	X ₃	0,593	Valid
	X ₄	0,631	Valid
	X ₅	0,365	Valid
	X ₆	0,728	Valid
	X ₇	0,602	Valid
	X ₈	0,585	Valid
	X ₉	0,606	Valid
	X ₁₀	0,716	Valid
	X ₁₁	0,727	Valid
	X ₁₂	0,678	Valid
	X ₁₃	0,433	Valid
	X ₁₄	0,458	Valid

Sumber: Pengolahan data SPSS versi 24 (lampiran D)

Based on the results of instrument testing by distributing questionnaires to 100 respondents, researchers have tested the validity of 100 samples. As listed in the table above, it can be observed that all variable indicators in this study are declared valid because the calculated r value obtained is greater than the r table value > 0.202 . Reliability measurement can be carried out through the One Shot or one measurement. In this method, measurements are made only once; then, the results are compared with other questions or used to measure the correlation between the answers to questions. One of the instruments used to measure reliability is Cronbach's Alpha. A variable is considered to have good reliability if the value $\alpha > 0.60$, while a variable with a value of $\alpha < 0.60$ is considered to have low reliability.

Table 2. Reliability Test Results

No.	Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Information
1	X	0,830	Reliable

Concerning Table 2 listed above, all the instruments mentioned above have a high level of reliability because the Cronbach's Alpha value for each instrument is > 0.60 . This conclusion indicates that all research instruments are reliable and can be used to conduct research or test research hypotheses. In this study, qualitative data processing was also carried out through interviews with informants appointed to the study, who became the research instrument, namely the researcher himself (the writer), who was directly involved in the research. As the main instrument, researchers are researchers who plan, collect, and interpret data. Determining informants in this study uses a purposive technique, where only certain people or parties will be the researcher's

goal as a source of information. According to Sugiyono, the concept of population and sample is still being determined in qualitative research. Sources of information for qualitative research are informants or sources related to research problems and are considered by researchers to be able to provide information and data (Sugiyono, 2007). There were 4 (four) informants in this study, including Informant I, the Director of the Palembang Aviation Polytechnic; Informant II, Deputy Director I; Informant III, the Head of Academic Administration and Youth; and Informant IV, the Head of the Library Unit.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the findings of the study, it was determined that the Palembang Poltekbang Library's book collection consists of about 832 titles and 1,314 copies, with a distribution of 40% technical books, 40% general books, 15% reference books, and 5% fiction. The National Library of the Republic of Indonesia must provide university library collections, including library resources, research findings, theses, and dissertations of at least 1,000 titles, per Regulation of the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2017. Around 168 volumes out of the entire number of titles in the Palembang Poltekbang library are still missing. Implementation of a full-day program for cadets and cadets, with class times from 8 am to 4 pm and after-school activities including athletics and extracurriculars in the afternoon. Due to this, cadets need help to use library services. The Zoomers generation, also known as the age group of Cadets/I Poltekbang Palembang, is those born between 2000 and 2004 and had an average age range of 18 to 23 years. Apart from the limited availability of books in libraries, Taruni cadets are used to accessing information online and rarely use actual books. E-books are an alternative for cadets to seek for information.

Table 3. Research Observation Results

Existing Condition	Based on PERKA National Library of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2017	The Expected Conditions
Book collection 832 titles, 1,314 copies 40% of Engineering books 40% general books 15% reference books 5% fiction books	The library provides college library collections, namely library materials, research results, theses, and dissertations of at least 1,000 titles. The Palembang Polytechnic Library still lacks around 168 titles	Fulfillment of the availability of physical books to support the process of proposing the accreditation of the Palembang Poltekbang library
Implementation of full-day school from 08.00 to 16.00, followed by extracurricular activities, makes it difficult for Taruna/I to access library services.	User visits are one of the assessment points in library accreditation proposals.	Enforcement of additional hours of library services on evenings and Saturdays to meet the standard number of service hours per week.
Taruni cadets prefer to access information in the form of e-books and rarely access physical books, apart from the incomplete availability of books in the library.	Libraries are currently required to collaborate with information technology advances to reach Gen Z users' needs.	Development of the Palembang Poltekbang digital library

The findings of a survey can be observed in an analysis of the requirements for digital libraries, which include 38.40% of respondents thought there needed to be more library hours, 35.9% thought it was not easy to get services on holidays, 38.3% thought visiting hours interfered with learning, and 47.3% thought cadets and I were more likely to use the internet than the library. 50.5% strongly agree that lecture teaching materials are read on a computer, 53.4% strongly agree that information is easy to find on the internet, 50.7% strongly agree that e-books are easier to use in finding information, and 46.1% strongly agree that e-books are more flexible than physical books.

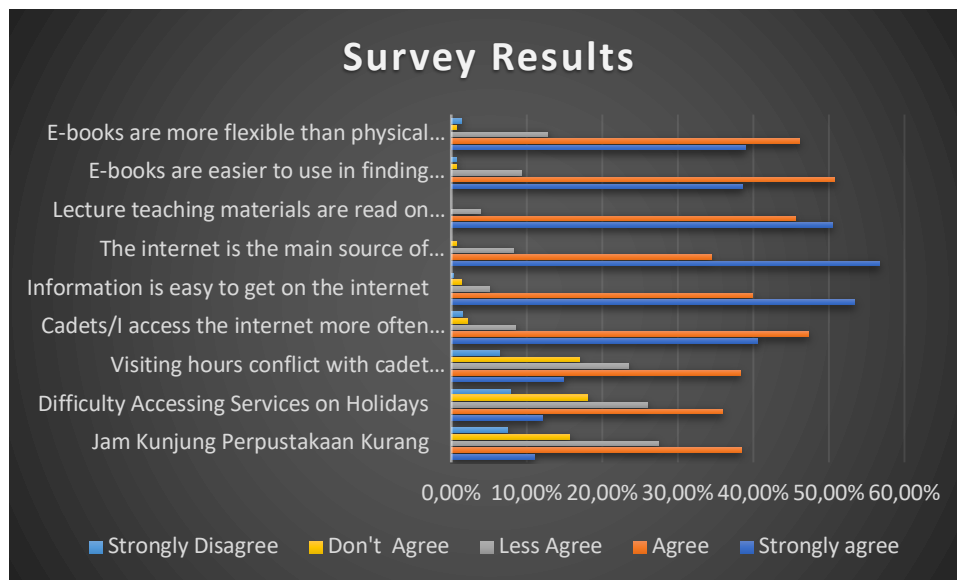


Figure 1. Results of Research Survey to Zoomers Users

The writer, who participated in the research firsthand, served as the study's research instrument. Researchers who plan, gather, and interpret data are the primary instruments. This study used a purposive strategy for selecting informants, meaning that only particular individuals or groups will serve as the researcher's intended sources of data. Sugiyono asserts that the concepts of population and sample are meaningless in qualitative research. Informants or sources connected to research concerns are thought by researchers to be able to supply information and data, which are sources of information for qualitative research (Sugiyono, 2007). In this study, the informants included, among others, 4 (four) informants. Informant I: Director of the Palembang Aviation Polytechnic; Informant II: Deputy Director I; Informant III: Head of Academic and Junior Administration; Informant IV: Head of Library Unit. The following are the results of interviews with the informants of this study:

Table 4. Research Interview Results

Indicator	Informant I	Informant II	Informant III	Informant IV	Informant
The Need for Educational Literacy Resources	Support institutions to support educational needs	Very important and fully supported	The needs of students need to be facilitated as well as a form of excellent service.	Need support from institutions to improve the quality of the library in order to attract the interest of the users.	The need for sources of educational literacy is an important and urgent need to support the learning process and improve the quality of graduates.
Digital Library Knowledge	Libraries that access e-books and support the acceleration of library accreditation	Information technology-based library	A Digital Library is a place to manage e-books, journals, and other digital reading sources.	Currently, conventional libraries have had to switch to adjusting the trends and needs of users towards digital.	A digital library is a library that stores and provides access to a collection of library materials digitally rather than in physical form, such as books, journals, and other printed media. The Digital Library supports efforts to accelerate library accreditation.
Information Technology Readiness	Further discussion is needed regarding budget and	Needs support from IT, budget, and human resources	It is necessary to propose the need for digital library development	It needs the support of a strong and stable internet network and supportive human	The readiness of information technology needs further discussion with related sections such as the IT Unit, Planning,

human resource readiness.		resources		and Finance because it needs to adjust the readiness of the budget and human resources that support the development of digital libraries	
Reading Culture Change	Adapt to user needs and current trends.	Zoomer generation users are more interested in accessing the internet to find information.	We need to adapt to existing trends and the needs of users to increase visits.	One way to deal with collection needs is to buy e-books; besides having more varied titles, the prices are more economical than physical books.	There has been a change in the reading culture of users of the Zoomers generation from physical books to e-books or internet-based. The price of e-books is more competitive than physical books, and the titles are more varied.

The results of open interviews with 4 (four) informants in this research show a change in reading culture from physical books to e-books, current library development has shifted from conventional libraries to digital libraries, digital libraries are needed to support library accreditation; further needs analysis is needed from other supporting aspects such as human resources, internet network, and costs, e-book price offers are more competitive than physical books. The results of the data analysis carried out in this study were univariate, using the SPSS series 24 application to explain the distribution and frequency of each variable. The variables observed include digital library knowledge, the need for educational literacy resources, information technology readiness, and changes in reading culture, among others, as shown in the following table:

Table 5. Distribution and Frequency Results for Each Variable

Variable	Number of Respondents	Percent (%)
Reading Culture Change (More frequent internet access than physical books)		
• Strongly agree	114	40,6%
• Agree	133	47,3%
• Less agree	24	8,5%
• Do not agree	6	2,1%
• Strongly Disagree	4	1,4%
Educational Literacy Needs (The internet is the main source of information search)		
• Strongly agree	160	56,7%
• Agree	97	34,4%
• Less agree	23	8,2%
Digital Library Knowledge (e-books are more accessible in information retrieval)		
• Strongly agree	108	38,6%
• Agree	142	50,7%
• Less agree	26	9,3%
• Do not agree	2	0,7%
• Strongly Disagree	2	0,7%
Information Technology Readiness (The internet is free for cadets to access)		
• Strongly agree	150	53,4%
• Agree	112	39,9%
• Less agree	14	5%
• Do not agree	4	1,4%
• Strongly Disagree	1	0,4%

The findings from the quantitative data processing of the research questions distributed to users via

Google form are consistent with the findings from the qualitative data collected during informant interviews in this study, indicating that the Palembang Aviation Polytechnic Library needs to change in order to develop a digital library to support information literacy needs in the educational process in order to improve the quality of graduates and support the process of proposing library accreditation.

CONCLUSION

Poltekbang Palembang, which has a population of 327, is the study's respondent. 289 participants make up the study's sample size. All Perpustakaan Poltekbang Palembang zoomers must give thorough, lembar informed consent in order to be included in the study. An exclusive requirement for this investigation is data that needs to be more reliable or complete. A Google form with a total of 15 questions is used as the data collection method, and the questions are then categorized using a Likert scale to see which portions of the survey were responded to. The mixed qualitative and quantitative research technique combines survey design with quantitative and qualitative desk research. The SPSS Series 24 application is used in this univariate data analysis to display each variable's distribution and frequency clearly. (1) Variable changes in reading habits (more people use the internet than physical books): 40,6% are extremely satisfied, 47,3% are satisfied, 8,5% are moderately satisfied, and 2,1% are unsatisfied. (2) Variable educational literacy requirements: Of those surveyed, 56,7% said they had very good literacy abilities, 34,4% said they were adequate, and 8,2% said they were only fair. (3) about 38,6% of people have a very good comprehension of digital libraries, 50,7% know of them, 9,3% have a fair amount of knowledge, and 0,7% don't (e-books are easier to find in information retrieval). (4) Cadets have free access to the internet. Therefore, there was a range in their level of information technology preparedness: about 53,4% were highly skilled, 39,9% were proficient, 5% were moderately proficient, and 1,4% were not proficient. Results of the study's quantitative data collection and qualitative data processing from 4 (four) important informants. The study's findings, which were condensed into 4 (four) paragraphs, demonstrate that readers are increasingly choosing electronic books over print ones, that traditional bookstores are evolving into digital ones, that digital libraries are essential for granting accreditation to bookstores, and that the costs of electronic books are decreasing relative to print books. Significant values between quantitative and qualitative data on the need for digital library development as part of the digital transformation in the Palembang Poltekbang library are signs that the research was successful, and the findings will be used as a guide for proposals for digital library development there.

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