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IMPACT OF ACADEMIC LIBRARY OF ITS PLACE AND SPACE

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ABSTRACT:

Library building and space management is the area of libraries with little research interest by librarians and information professionals in this part of the world. Despite this neglect, it is still the umbrella that provides human and material resources and the engine shelter that drives the academic and research objectives of any university. This study explores the origins of the academic library and the principles behind establishing the library as a place and place in the educational environment. He also tried to explain the different reasons why different people use the library. The space and location of the library were given some meaning and suggestions were made to appreciate the library building as a field of study in the library and information science business.



KEYWORDS: Academic Library, Space and Place, Learning Environment.

INTRODUCTION

In ancient times, libraries emerged as institutions for the preservation of recorded knowledge. Subsequently, knowledge was recorded on a clay tablet called a cuneiform by a writing known as painting. The oldest civilization began in Mesopotamia, where the first organized library for scholars was opened. During the Middle Ages, monastic libraries emerged where teaching and scholarly work existed. The Renaissance, which led to the expansion of literacy through the invention of printing and the dissemination of knowledge and ideas, signaled the emergence of a wide variety of

libraries. The expansion of educational opportunities led to a huge increase in the number and size of universities, colleges of education, colleges of technology and polytechnics. These libraries were established to help parent organizations achieve their study, teaching, learning and research objectives. To achieve this, the university library provides a variety of information materials and services to support academic programs and research for students and staff. It also provides a quiet environment for learning and research.

The Academic Library is the heart of any university as a center of learning and research. The Academic Library holds a unique place on campus as a place because it symbolically and physically represents the academic heart of an organization. It has maintained that its architectural expression and location reflect the unique heritage and traditions of the institutions of which it is a part. A good educational library building as space is expected to provide flexible learning space and traditional reading rooms that promote learning and scholarship. In the current information age, the information

house is undergoing a revolution. From printed to electronic resources, there is a migration from library to virtual library. The 21st century is the information age of the information economy and information literacy skills are indispensable for enjoying the economy. Knowledge-based pedagogy in university education in which both students and teachers acquire information discovery and management skills, e-learning, open access to resources: distance learning, interdisciplinary and cross-institutional collaboration enhanced by information and communication technology. This new learning system is facilitated by virtual, distributed, problem solving, student-centered global information networking. This reshuffle of library services is having a similar impact on the library as a whole.

These developments have sparked some controversy in the literature by some interest groups in the library and information business. Some groups consider the library to be a "deserted library" and argue that it is no longer relevant in this virtual age, while others say that the library is still a place to use for study, learning and research. There are some provocative questions to be taught that every librarian and librarian and information holder want to answer. The questions are: Is there still a need for a physical library in an age where information is available and available electronically? What is the creation and design of the library space of this revolutionary change? Are students and other library users still willing to use the library? If so, what do they expect in the current academic library?

PRINCIPLES OF SPACE DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT:

Space is a very important concept for designing and planning an educational library. Three basic elements need to be considered and used together when allocating and maintaining library space. These factors are function, utility and attractiveness. It was noticed that in any building that works well, these elements should be combined in different proportions. For any space in the library, office or home to be truly functional, one needs to understand how a person feels about space and how they work in it. With that behavioural (psychological) knowledge, space can be provided or restructured so that it works better for people and people work better in it. As a result, people need the right organization to easily find what they want in a library. It also mentions interior design aspects such as furniture and equipment layout, people and material transport patterns, workflow, lighting, acoustics and even colors that affect how users and staff work in a library. The internal structure and management of the library building determines, to a large extent, the rate of accessibility of the material and the concentration of library users. A quiet place where there is enough light makes it easier for people to concentrate in the library than in a place with constant noise and dim lighting. The three factors that indicate a good place / location include:

- Space to add various library materials and extensions or collections.
- It should be comfortable or behaviourally usable for both users and employees. Users should find out that the library, invitees and staff have ample and inviting space, rather than being left in the underground space and should be treated as second-class citizens.
- The library should also be attractive to beauty (beauty) users through art decorations and other decorative features. The library, which is in an ugly and poorly kept structure, says something about management and staff, such as clutter and poor morale.

Different space arrangements such as floor loading requirements, book stack spacing, furniture and equipment sections, as well as energy and energy requirements are taken into consideration when allocating study and research areas in academic libraries. This library is to accommodate the building's functional, aesthetic and behavioural principles. It is very important to conserve and use the space inside the library. It is the duty of the librarian to arrange the stacks in the appropriate rows that make the library materials easily available. Interior designers and architects are concerned with shapes that promote the functionality of the space. This requires collaboration between librarians, interior designers and architects in library building design and space management. The planning process of any structure depends on three factors. The integration of these elements in library planning determines the usefulness of the library. A working library building is the product of its designer or client who

understands and applies the behavioural elements of the planning process. For example, if libraries need to provide so much space per user, how those spaces are stored is very important. They cannot be scattered throughout the facility or they can be set too close to each other. Psychologically or behaviourally, chairs that are very close to each other are not used much. In this regard, most librarians know that a 6-seater table rarely accommodates 3 or maybe more than 4 people at any one time. The convenience of users and staff should be considered in the planning process of the library building. However, behavioural factors are ignored by library space planners.

FEATURES OF GOOD LIBRARY BUILDING:

The modern library is expected to operate on the principles of openness, versatility, flexibility and artistry. The principles of general information are also based on these basic features. The five guidelines for Successful Information Commons, they are open, free, comfortable, inspiring and practical.

- **Openness:** The library should provide free, convenient and fast services to the users. Therefore, the design of the library building should take into account the functionality of space and space. This modern library has a shift from closed access to open access. The reading area should be provided in a position that can be easily seen and reached with an open stack with a large space. This reduces the distance between the reader and the books, thus creating convenient access to the books which promotes clarity and browsing.
- **Multifunctional:** A number of functions need to be provided in relation to recent developments in the form of a good library building. Documents, reading methods, method of distributing documents and various library activities. It must provide a variety of informational materials, such as books, audio-visual materials, electronic products, and Internet services. Adequate space must be made available to accommodate these materials and at the same time provide a good study, teaching, learning and research environment for different categories of library users and provide a good study, teaching, learning and research environment. Category of library users.
- **Flexibility:** The library building should be designed and constructed in such a way that any changes in the library structure and services can be accommodated. The inclusion of modern information technology in the library business has led to the restructuring of library services and structures. To address this current development in library information systems and reader services, new library buildings now adhere to the principles of flexibility. It uses the Unified Module Size, Unified Floor Height and Unified Building Load (3U) standards to apply the principle of flexibility. In the 3U standard, the size of the unified module of the library building takes into account the size and arrangement of the regular reading desk and book shelf in the reading area. This supports the need for flexible separation of the library area and at the same time saves space. The module size of library buildings built in the mid-1980s is about 6 to 7.5 meters. The combined floor height is about 3.6 to 4.5 meters. This height meets the natural light and ventilation needs of the library building. With air-conditioned and artificial lighting, readers can be assured of good lighting and ventilation in all activity areas of the library. Unified building meets the demand for future development of libraries for load openness and open stack layout of "integrated storage and reading area".
- **Artistic:** Aesthetics is an important element in a library building. New library buildings should pay attention to the expression of beauty that represents knowledge and culture. This idea is expressed in a combination of aspects such as external appearance, internal layout, artistic design and natural environment. This library environment is attractive and invites users. Features are the inevitable solution to establishing 21st century library buildings as space and space that will stand up to the current shift in library and information service delivery. For space management, these features should be applied to maximize space creation and utilization.

Learning Environment and Library of Academic:

An academic library is established at the university to cater to the teaching, learning and research needs of the academic community. Educational resources in printed, audio-visual and

electronic formats and the well-lit environment of the university library make it a place to get a learning experience. Studying the reasons why students and researchers use the library will help users appreciate it as a place for a contemporary educational library. Modern methods of learning not only occur in classroom settings, but also where learners have access to information sources or mediums and are used to solve problems or create new meanings. From this perspective, education can take place outside of formal institutions such as the workplace, family, museums, libraries, clubs, and mass media. Discussing emerging university library services in an ever-changing and knowledge-intensive learning environment, he noted that new roles and services have emerged for academic librarians in the context of university teaching / learning programs, who are seen as information and consultants. Coordinators of resource management, and information technology applications, provide information on research methods and other areas that incorporate information technology into education and are more actively involved in providing information instructional programs for both professors and students. The abundance of information resources makes the library a potential learning environment at the university. A good educational library should provide a multi-functional environment in the library space. This will allow a person to identify the environment that will help him achieve his set goals. ICT in libraries has also created an environment for virtual learning.

Library results as space and space for academic libraries:

Knowledge of the library as a space will help library administrators familiarize librarians with the technicalities of planning and design of a library building. This includes funding, bureaucratic structure, and even government legitimacy. Librarians must acquire management skills and political will against the political landscape of the university in order to retain the library as their place and place in the university. Changes in the approach to learning through pedagogy and ICT are forcing the library to apply the principles of multi-functionality, flexibility, openness and artistry to bring today's library into a paradigm shift. The changing environment due to the information society enhanced by ICT when they emphasized the effective use of information and knowledge technology and the various services are essential tools for sustainable economic and social development. Different models have been developed in this regard. One of these models is the "Hybrid Library.

The model is a continuum between traditional and digital libraries where electronic and print resources and services are combined but lean more towards electronic resources and services. The hybrid library is recommended because of its advantages in its flexibility over digital or virtual libraries and its tendency to accommodate users' preferences for print or electronic resources. Paper resources are still highly preferred due to their ease of use. The library is a social organization and students, professors and researchers are tied together in a complex social activity of finding information in which human experience and behaviour play an important role. Therefore, a hybrid library is recommended for the library as a place for academic and research activities in the university.

CONCLUSION:

Since its emergence in the medieval era, the educational library has remained a central structural building with a tendency to cater to the educational and research objectives of their educational institution. However, the digital evolution and revolution in the information world is having an impact on university libraries. To properly adapt to these effects, librarians, architects, and users should collaborate to create elegant and functional designs that support space management and new objectives. Given the emerging university library services and the new role of academic librarians in a constantly changing and knowledge-centric environment, there is a growing demand for library buildings. A modern library building designed and run with the features of openness, flexibility, versatility and artistry is recommended for every university. A hybrid library with print, audio-visual, digital resources and services has been suggested as the place and location of the library in this millennium. Library building and space management should be actively taught in library schools to prepare future library administrators.

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