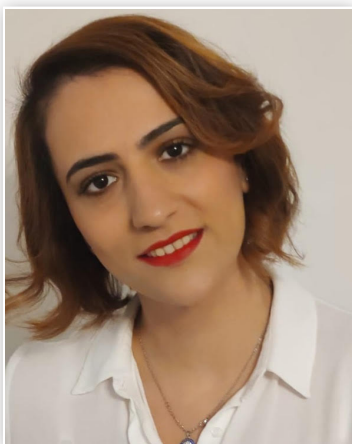




2. ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ ТА ПСИХОЛОГІЧНИЙ ДОСВІД



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MODERN REQUIREMENTS FOR UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES FOR TODAY

(on the example of the current situation of the Library of
the University of Architecture and Construction of Azerbaijan)

Summary.

The University Library is an integral part of the education and cultural heritage of the nation, the level of education in general depends on the level of its condition, which is why the Ministry of Education sets certain requirements for both the structure and architecture of university libraries. The buildings and territories occupied by the library must meet the basic standards for the implementation of the main goals and functions of the library. They also need to be efficient in their space and should be able to adapt to its use. Even before the construction of the library, it is necessary to design the building project according to the plan of ensuring flexible functional use, as well as to take into account future adaptations to temporary changes, that is, it provides all possible comfort in space at any time. An important issue in this case is the financing of libraries, since significant investments are needed to ensure the desired results. The policy of the organization and use of library resources, the level of state support for libraries largely depend on the definition of the competence of the latter in the changing system of economic relations. The analysis of the world library experience shows that in the conditions of a market economy in the sphere of library relations with the state there are two opposite trends. Since the public-state form of ownership, which assumes that library services are free of charge at the expense of state budget financing, begins to exist along with other forms of ownership, libraries seek to independently determine the range of services, opposing state interference in all spheres of library activity. At the same time, being essentially non-profit organizations, libraries continue to need the help and assistance of the state in solving both economic and legal problems. But the state no longer establishes "rigid" programs for servicing readers, but acts as a customer or buyer of library services. Thus, the state guarantees of equal rights to all consumers of information are now reduced to paying from the state budget only a part of traditional library services, which are provided free of charge. Many modern centers of education invest large amounts of information in improving their library, because today the university library has turned into a place serving not only for obtaining information, knowledge, but also a place for holding various state and international conferences.

Keywords: comfort; lighting; interior; providing functionality; inventory.

To get a comfortable education, concentration of attention, it is necessary to provide reading rooms with proper natural lighting, for this purpose, when building libraries, the height of the buildings, the tone of the wall covering, and in the future the size of the selected equipment should be taken into account first of all. The contiguity of halls and other premises depends on the number of readers and is calculated based on the maximum permissible loads determined depending on the installed equipment.

In the modern world, in addition to a wide range of technical achievements, much attention is paid to

the aesthetic side of education, so the interior design of libraries is of particular interest.

Research work. Interior design of the university library. Under the influence of scientific and technological progress, libraries acquire a new image and play a special role in social life. Thanks to the provision of public computers and modern equipment, the number of readers in libraries is increasing every day. The desire to create optimal functional conditions in libraries to support the growth of readers and library work is characteristic of all countries. This task is solved in each country taking into account specific conditions and established traditions.



The interior design must be combined with the architecture of the building, the interior space of the building, and must also be compatible with equipment and furniture [1]. The interior and design of the library building, in addition to their appearance, functional and aesthetic design of the premises, are aimed at creating comfortable conditions for learning. The library with the new structure is aimed at creating a special psychological environment, an atmosphere of goodwill, curiosity, helping to cross the border between the reader and the environment.

An important aspect of the interiors is the choice of the color of the room and its lighting, which contributes to the concentration of the readers' attention. Also, a responsible role in the formation of the interior is played by: partitions, exhibition and other special equipment, decoration, furniture, artistic photography and even plants and objects of decorative and applied art. The famous Indian librarian and mathematician R. S. Ranganatan suggested decorating reading rooms with tables, beautiful lamps, curtains, flowers, paintings, and recommended decorating them as a first-class room to create a special comfort. But, it is necessary to take into account the selection of special equipment and interior design is a delicate matter, so it is recommended to do it with the participation of special architects, artists and interior designers. In addition to the aesthetic side, the functioning of the library requires audiovisual means, a television system, light tables and whiteboards, equipment for watching videos, listening to audio recordings; automated computers and other technical means [2, p. 448].

For audiovisual services, the room must be equipped with a radio, disc and cassette players, as well as special furniture (tables and chairs). Nowadays, recreation areas are an important part of many libraries. There is a growing trend towards creating comfort all over the world, so many of them are equipped with comfortable and useful leisure furniture, among them are: sofas, armchairs, including sleeping chairs, bedside tables and furniture that can be moved on wheels [3, p. 142–148].

A characteristic feature of the modern university library is the liberation of the area of the main building by reducing the traditional stock.

This includes not only the publication of new documents in electronic form, but also the conversion into digital form and more compact electronic media of information from existing funds.

This approach, with the help of user and digital libraries, helps to organize direct and remote unrestricted access to the provided electronic sources of information.

An important part of calculating the area of library buildings and premises is the number of seats for reading rooms. Because these places are important in the total area of the library, they occupy an integral

part of it and usually affect the characteristics of the size (size or volume) of reading rooms. A number of library functionality characteristics are determined by the number of readers. The basic unit for counting the number of readers in a library is usually a potential reader [4, p. 132]. institutions is calculated based on the student base and the working staff, that is, it is defined as a standardized percentage of the team. When determining the number of reading places, it is recommended that their number be greater than the number required for an average level of use.

The secondary function of the reader service areas is to provide rooms for lectures and mass events, exhibitions, rooms for informing and monitoring the activities of employees, as well as providing special rooms for placing computers, installing and using other devices. It is important to properly equip the premises where all equipment and devices are monitored.

When placing the fund in the library, the possibility of its further expansion should be taken into account. The main unit of account of the fund is its volume [5].

The desire to create optimal functional conditions in the university library for both the stay of users and the work of librarians is characteristic of all countries. In each country, this problem has special conditions, it is solved taking into account the established traditions and necessarily the selection of used furniture.

Specialists, especially in terms of interior design, pay great attention to the choice of furniture for libraries.

Items of library furniture must meet the requirements of sustainability, convenience and functionality of the library, must create a modern aesthetic image corresponding to its interior. In a modern interior, light, elegant design items are usually used without unnecessary decorations. The main furniture of the library for daily use should be thoughtful, functional and light. You can also create different zones in the library by combining furniture. The color of the furniture can have a wide range and vary depending on the location area. At the same time, existing norms and aesthetic rules should be followed, as well as the characteristics of the age potential of users should be taken into account when installing and configuring furniture in the university library [6, p. 48]. The university library should be equipped with at least the following types of furniture: a reading table, a desk, a catalog department, an exhibition showcase, racks for storing inventory, tables and chairs for employees.

In general, library equipment includes the following special and versatile furniture [7]:

- 1) shelves for documents (books, magazines, etc.);
- 2) bookshelves;
- 3) bulletin boards and stands;



- 4) boxes for library catalogs;
- 5) shelves for folders;
- 6) cabinets and shelves for videotapes and CDs;
- 7) office shelves, as well as cabinets for storing documents and clothes;
- 8) tables for reading, writing and magazines;
- 9) work chairs;
- 10) various upholstered furniture, etc.

Universal furniture includes: tables, bedside tables, cabinets, bookshelves, armchairs, sofas and chairs, curbstones, etc. Universal furniture is used to accommodate audiovisual devices, as well as special stands. Special (library) furniture includes: shelves, cabinets for the book department, cabinets for catalogs, showcases, special stairs, etc.

Projection objects and projection equipment

The XXI Century – the century of progress dictates its requirements for the education system as a whole, if the presence of rich literature was an indicator of a traditional library, today the availability of high-quality equipment is equated to this list. To visually display images on surfaces in the library, various projection tools are used, which are divided into static and dynamic. Projectors are devices for displaying enlarged static (aerial projectors, frame or slide projectors and epiprojectors) and dynamic information (video projectors, multimedia projectors). The first include diasscopes, filmscopes, overhead projectors and epidiascopes for transparent and opaque objects, as well as reading devices and combined media projectors. Video projectors can be used on a large screen as video recorders, video disc players, analog video cameras, digital photo and video cameras, televisions, personal computers, etc. It serves to transmit video signals [8, p. 95–99]. The multimedia projector is used to demonstrate multimedia applications to the general public. Such a projector allows you to project statistical and dynamic signals (images) from various audio and video sources both individually and entirely, and even simultaneously on a large screen. They can be used in large rooms, and they can also be projected well in well-lit rooms. There are wall screens that can replace a projector with a TV with stereo sound, a printed circuit board and a projection screen. This screen is used in conference rooms, training sessions, etc. It is intended for installation.

Audiovisual service

Audiovisual services in the library are carried out using various means of communication (including administrative and operational), telecommunications (Internet), industrial television, audio and video services, etc. covers its use. The libraries use the following audiovisual services: voice recorders, tape recorders, turntables and audio players; video recorders, video players and televisions, microfilm devices, visual and audiovisual devices (informants) and systems. The workstations of library users working with audio and video data, if necessary,

should be equipped with headphones provided to them by librarians. Recently, people are increasingly using devices called “e-books”. This innovation also affected libraries [9, p. 400].

The most common methods of protecting printed documents are the use of magnetic, radar and radio frequency devices. With radar protection, printed documents are protected by a thin metal strip hidden in the binding between the pages. These strips and labels become sensitized and emit a sound signal when in contact with an electromagnetic field. With the radio frequency method, detection is carried out using radio waves. In this case, the document is provided with a self-adhesive label with an electronic circuit. When leaving the library, the reader passes between two antennas. When you try to extract the marked document, an audio signal is activated. The method of radio identification of documents allows you to activate elements in them (from the English Radio Frequency Identification, RFID – radio frequency identification) and use them only within the walls of the library. RFID tags are currently on the way to obtaining the status of one of the most used technologies in the field of retail sales, but there are also several negative factors that counteract the promotion of RFID to the masses. Although RFID chips are essentially just high-tech barcodes that can be read from a distance and even through walls, cautious potential buyers argue that RFID technology is too underdeveloped and expensive for mass use. It should be noted that, to date, RFID tags are mainly focused more on packaging a large number of items – containers and pallets, than on each product individually [10]. Today libraries face several important tasks that can be solved with the help of RFID technologies:

- increase the level of reader service;
- reduce the time for issuing materials;
- automate standard operations as much as possible to increase productivity;
- identify users;
- ensure the safety of funds;

We assume that the implementation of the project will: allow libraries of various municipalities to gain new knowledge about modern innovations in the field of security and preservation of funds, exchange experience and jointly solve professional problems; provide wider public access to all library resources serving residents of the whole country. An electronic reader's ticket is a plastic card that allows you to automate the processes of user identification, organize control and management of access of readers and employees to the library premises, automate accounting, etc. An electronic library card can have an individualized design within the corporate identity of the library and perform additional functions (which can be activated or deactivated): identification at self-service stations and return stations for registering media and publications, as



well as account management, opening electronic locks, making payments at self-service stations, on copiers, etc. [11, p. 197].

In addition to new trends in interior design, improvements of modern libraries with various technical achievements, it is necessary to note one of the important indicators of the new library. This is the construction and adaptation of university libraries to inclusive learning.

As we know, there is a trend of development and full implementation of inclusive education all over the world, that is, opportunities to receive the same education regardless of physical condition, therefore, when building new libraries, as well as their restoration, it is necessary to take into account the needs of students with disabilities [12]. These are, first of all, the creation of a barrier-free environment, the availability of special technical training tools, the implementation of adapted basic professional educational programs, manuals for inclusive education and equipment for inclusive education (keyboard with large buttons, joystick for people with cerebral palsy, roller for people with cerebral palsy), the purchase of manuals with Morse code, the provision of video and audio materials with clear graphical data are indicators of a modern university library. An inclusive environment is equally necessary for both disabled and healthy people. The first is to get out of social isolation, the second is to destroy stereotypes and form a number of personal qualities necessary for building communication with people with disabilities. Inclusion allows you to quickly and creatively find ways to understand and perceive each other through real interaction.

Of course, in order to obtain the results of library inclusion (which at first glance are quite simple to implement), a significant transformation of libraries is necessary: their material and technical base, funds, staffing; a new approach to the organization of activities. This process is not easy and requires a careful approach to its implementation.

Library of the University of Construction and Architecture of Azerbaijan (AZMIU)

The development of library art all over the world, including in Azerbaijan, dates back to the XI Century. Since that period, more grandiose works have been written, libraries have been created to preserve them. Among the famous historical figures who played a special role in collecting and transmitting samples of Azerbaijani and world books to future generations are: Fazlullah Rashid Al-Din, Bahmanyar, H. Tabrizi, Nasreddin Tusi and many others. Nowadays, the library system is very beautifully arranged. What is the importance of libraries in Azerbaijan today – the Azerbaijani National Library named after Akhundzade, the Presidential Library, the Republican Youth Library named after him. Jabbarli, the Kocharli Republican Children's Library and other specialized libraries are functioning. According to the statistical

bulletin on library activities of the State Statistics Committee of Azerbaijan, there are 8,507 libraries at mass children's, youth, scientific and mass, and other specialized institutions, of which 2,322 are in cities, 6,185 are in districts and villages.

To date, university libraries are gaining particular popularity, as they are a direct indicator of education in general. In this article we will show the development and improvement of librarianship against the background of the library of the University of Construction and Architecture of Azerbaijan [13, p. 348].

The library was established in 1977. Currently, its fund has 514,285 copies of literature, journals and abstracts. The main task of the library fund is to assist the teaching staff and students in their educational and research activities. The quality of stock materials meets the requirements for the training of specialists corresponding to the profile of the university. The library is a powerful and rich information center that deals with all types of scientific information that can provide high-quality information services to teachers and students. The library building is quite spacious, meets all modern requirements, the interior design is based on minimalism and is made in soft beige tones. The university also has an electronic library designed for students, teachers and all readers. The electronic library is focused on providing information needs of users in the educational process and scientific activities. There are textbooks and scientific literature on various branches of science and technology, regulatory and technical and periodicals, dissertations, documents on the history of the university and other materials. The resources of the electronic library are part of the main library fund. These resources are included in the library's electronic catalog. But the search results in the electronic catalog may differ somewhat, since the electronic library uses special technologies focused on full-text and multimedia resources. Each electronic resource has its own restrictions on access conditions. As a rule, readers (authorized users) have broader rights to work with the resource. Authorized users have the opportunity to use additional services of their Personal Account, including compiling lists of electronic resources, memorizing search queries, and creating summaries from fragments of electronic works. You can copy only fragments of works on resources that are allowed to transfer. Readers can also use the materials of scientific databases like Web of Science (<http://apps.webofknowledge.com>), and the Polpred online news database (<https://polpred.com>) [14]. Also, the University of Architecture and Construction conducts various events and exhibitions annually. Recently, the electronic library organized a book exhibition dedicated to the Architect's Day. The exhibition featured books by teachers of the Faculty of Architecture, as well as architects of the world, published in Azerbaijani, Russian, English



and Turkish. The library adheres to the principle of development and adaptation to all temporary changes and requirements of the Ministry of Education in its work.

Conclusion. The library in the modern world ceases to be only a book storage center and acquires new functions, including acting as a platform for interaction and active communication of people. Becoming a cultural and leisure center, a modern library should provide opportunities for various types of activities, among which one can distinguish the acquisition of knowledge-independent study, courses, master classes, lectures, seminars, etc. thematic meetings-creative evenings with cultural figures, book and film clubs, literary workshops, etc. temporary exhibitions and expositions-drawings, photographs, museum exhibits, books, etc. intellectual games and contests, quizzes, hackathons, etc. [15, p. 52].

Theatrical and musical evenings-amateur performances and invited performers psychological trainings and games-business and role-playing games, career guidance, etc. The library space should provide conditions for the successful conduct of all events, at the same time keeping quiet and comfortable places for work and reading. A big role in creating such a space is played by the physical environment: architecture and interior, which should be modern and focused primarily on visitors, and not on book depositories.

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СУЧАСНІ ВИМОГИ ДО УНІВЕРСИТЕТСЬКИХ БІБЛІОТЕК (на прикладі поточного положення бібліотеки Університету архітектури та будівництва Азербайджану)

Анотація.

Університетська бібліотека є невіддільною частиною освіти та культурної спадщини нації, рівень освіти загалом залежить від рівня її стану, саме тому Міністерство освіти висуває певні вимоги як до структури, так і до архітектури університетських бібліотек. Будівлі та території, які займає бібліотека, мають відповідати головним стандартам для реалізації основних цілей і функцій бібліотеки. Вони також повинні ефективно використовувати свій простір та вміти адаптуватися до його використання. Ще до початку будівництва бібліотеки необхідно розробити проєкт будівлі, відповідно до плану забезпечення гнучкого функціонального використання, а також врахувати майбутню адаптацію до тимчасових змін, тобто забезпечити максимально можливий комфорт у просторі у будь-який час. Важливим питанням є фінансування бібліотек, оскільки задля забезпечення бажаних результатів необхідні значні інвестиції. Політика організації та використання бібліотечних ресурсів, рівень державної підтримки бібліотек багато в чому залежать від визначення компетенції останніх у системі економічних відносин, що змінюється. Аналіз світового бібліотечного досвіду показує, що за умов ринкової економіки у сфері взаємовідносин бібліотеки з державою спостерігаються дві протилежні тенденції. Оскільки суспільно-державна форма



власності, яка передбачає, що бібліотечні послуги надаються безкоштовно (за рахунок фінансування з державного бюджету), починає існувати поряд з іншими формами власності, бібліотеки прагнуть самостійно визначати спектр послуг, виступаючи проти втручання держави в усі сфери бібліотечної діяльності. Водночас, будучи некомерційними організаціями, бібліотеки продовжують потребувати допомоги держави у розв'язанні як економічних, так і правових проблем. Держава більше не встановлює «жорстких» програм обслуговування читачів, а виступає замовником або покупцем бібліотечних

послуг. Таким чином, державні гарантії рівних прав для всіх споживачів інформації зараз зводяться до оплати з державного бюджету лише частин традиційних бібліотечних послуг, які надаються безкоштовно. Чимало сучасних освітніх центрів всіяко сприяють вдосконаленню своєї бібліотеки, адже сьогодні університетська бібліотека перетворилася на місце, яке слугує не лише для отримання інформації, знань, а й проведення різноманітних державних та міжнародних конференцій.

Ключові слова: комфорт; освітлення; інтер'єр; забезпечення функціональності; інвентар.

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