

THE ANALYSIS OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARY LAYOUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE VISION OF INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

In creating a corporate or institutional image, an introduction is needed to make it more familiar within the general public as the target society. One of the ways is by having a special identity or characteristics that only owned by the corporation which manifested in symbolic visualization. In interior or building design, brand image is usually manifested in the application of colors, shapes and patterns, and materials that are adjusted to the institution operational standards. In addition to the embodiment of 2-dimensional visualization, the layout arrangement of space and room facilities is also need to be adjusted to the use of the building. Head (2016) the university library environment will be more active if it can meet 4 categories: collaborative learning, independent learning, providing space for learning, and space for other related activities. The method used in this research is descriptive analysis. The data used were obtained by survey, direct observation on the library, and interview with Telkom University library staffs. The results obtained from this study indicate that the Telkom University central library implements a layout setting that meets the standards. It has also fulfilled its function as an educational facility that provides information sources and as facilities to carry out learning activity outside of the classroom.

Keywords: *Layout, University Library, Institutions*

INTRODUCTION

Identity is a special characteristic that is owned and strongly attached to things or even brand of certain corporation. In a company, brand identity has a standardization that must be applied and understood visually or non-visually by people related to it or community in general, with this embodiment then the identity becomes increasingly attached or easily recognized. Building an image can help in realizing trust in an institution, including in educational institutions. This image was built by optimizing existing resources, both in the form of physical learning facilities and human resources in accordance with the vision and mission of the educational institution. Physical facilities at a university are used for educational activities and administrative activities, as well as to facilitate self-development activities for students, teachers, staff, and even for the community around the facilities. Among many facilities in a university, the library is considered as a public facility that can be used by the academic community of the institution itself, as well as the general community nearby, even though the access for general community is limited in terms of borrowing books and so on.

Library has an important role in facilitating learning activities. In addition to being a center for providing information and scientific resources, library is also a place to do assignments or learning, as well as a place to socialize, consult assignments with teachers, and as a learning facility replacing formal classes. It is the obligation of university to optimize the performance of vital facilities such as library, to facilitate the users while carrying out various activities. The easiness of accessing various areas in the library, as well as clarity of access and grouping of areas based on activities will make effective the time of facility users. In supporting the vision and mission of university to excel in the field of research and entrepreneurship, supported by qualified facilities and integrated room design with

the existing system is a must. Spatial and area arrangements have no less important role, the 3-dimensional manifestation of public facilities becomes a silent agent in delivering the vision and mission of the institution.

DATA DESCRIPTION AND DISCUSSION

Space Zoning Analysis in the Library

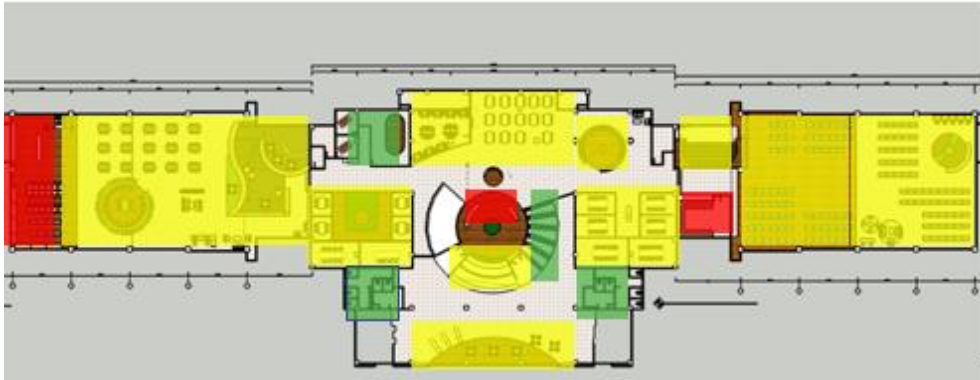


Figure 1. Ground Floor Layout of Telkom University Central Library

Based on activities conducted in the library, zoning used in library building is divided into:

1. Public Zone (yellow colored area in Figure 1)
Reading room/ area, discussion room, collection room/ area, multimedia room, coffee corner, and international corner.
2. Private Zone (red colored area in Figure 1)
Staff room, head of library room, pantry and book processing room.
3. Service Zone (green colored area in Figure 1)
Locker room, toilet, Moslem praying room, and warehouse.

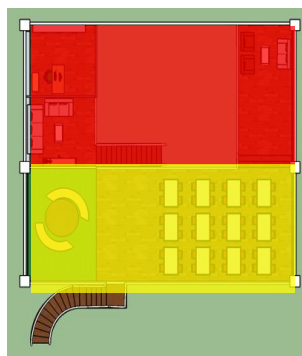


Figure 2. Mezzanine Layout (Left)

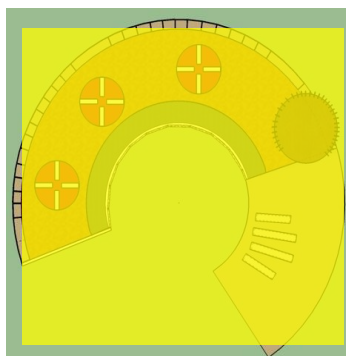


Figure 3. Mezzanine Layout (Middle)

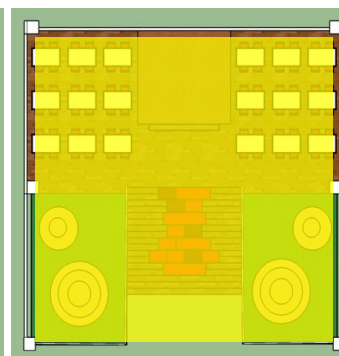


Figure 4. Mezzanine Layout (Right)

The mezzanine section is dominated by a large number of public areas in the form of reading and discussion areas, novel collection area in the middle section of mezzanine (Figure 3), and a private area for the chief and a room to rest for the library staff (Figure 2).

Zoning in the library is influenced by several principles, namely: distance, series of works and the use of spatial arrangements (Lasa, 2005). The staff area for book circulation is in the center of the building, with consideration to make it easier for users, especially students, to be able to find the staff more quickly to borrow book, to return book, to get information, and to borrow key of discussion room. Library

operational staff are on the right wing of the building (Figure 1), because they have a very rare connection with visitors in general.



Diagram 1 Relationship Between Nearby Zones
(black line: close; blue line: moderate to far)

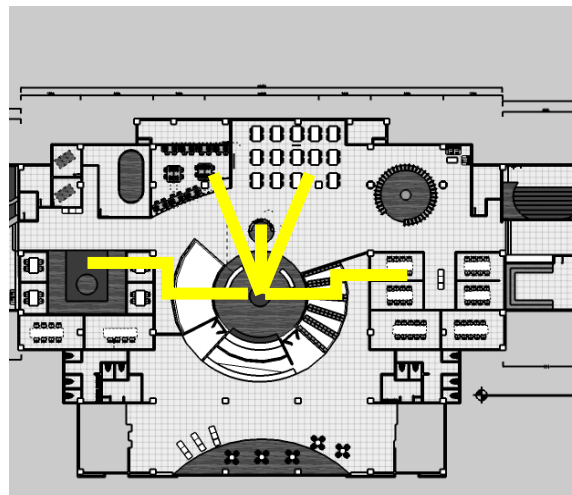


Figure 5. Relationships Between Zones Closest to Main Access

Diagram 1 shows that staff area is closest to the catalog area, computer area, and small and big discussion rooms. The catalog area and computer area are in a vertical line with the staff area, while the small and big discussion rooms with a quota of 4-8 people per room are located on the right and left side of the building. The discussion rooms are close to the staff area because they cannot be used freely, several procedures must be carried out before visitors could be able to use them. Apart from being a place for group discussions between students, the discussion room can also be used as a meeting room and as a consultation room between lecturers and students.



Diagram 2 Relationship Between Nearby Zones
(black line: close; blue line: moderate to far)

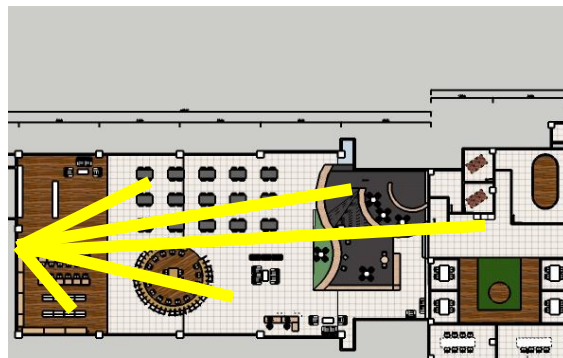


Figure 6. Relationship Between Nearby Zones

The operational staff and the library chief area are on the right wing of the building, in the outermost layer of the building which is directly connected to the outside corridor, this makes it easier for them to access the office room directly without going through the main access. This pathway is also related to the circulation of new arrival books, it is so that the books moving does not interfere the activities in the library. The left wing of the building and the mezzanine there has a large percentage as reading areas, be it as single or as group reading areas. With this consideration, the coffee corner then placed on the right wing of the building. The coffee corner area is made to be semi-closed, so that there is a separation of activities, where food and beverages from the coffee corner are not permitted to leave the area. The coffee corner area is given a non-massive partition, so visitors from the main circulation direction can see behind the partition. In addition, the partitions are also used for diverting the circulation and slowing down the flow of library visitors.

The right wing of the building is mostly used as a collection area, so that activities on the left wing are quieter compared to the right wing. The reading area on the right wing is an informal reading area, visitors can read by *lesehan* (sitting on the floor) or sitting on the steps. Zoning allocation on the right-left wing and the center of the building is influenced by the work sequence proximity, so that activities carried out there can be more effective. To maintain the convenience of library users, the reading and discussion areas are divided into independent reading

areas, open group reading/ group discussion areas, and closed discussion areas. This division is arranged so that visitors who want quite environment are not disturbed by visitors who carry out group discussion activities.

Analysis of Institutional Vision in Library Layout

Telkom University's vision and mission is to become an excellent university in the field of research and entrepreneurship, which is related to the implementation of multi-disciplinary scientific research. In its implementation, the institution provides a group discussion room facility that located in a central area of the building, with an adequate number of rooms. It has been explained before that if an institution wants to carry out optimal learning, then one of the ways is by providing an adequate library. In line with the opinion of Head (2016) the university library environment will be more active if it can meet 4 categories: collaborative learning, independent learning, providing space for learning, and space for other related activities.



Figure 7. Learning Category in The Library Layout

Each of these categories has been fulfilled by central library of Telkom University, where Figure 7 shows that the collaborative learning areas (number 1) can be conducted in the areas that have been provided, while the discussion room is also equipped with a projector as a medium for exchanging information or ideas, and setting furniture in this area made in a circle to facilitate the discussion. Self-learning is facilitated by the carrel study area (number 2), even though it is an open area, the location is in the leftmost wing of the building, so that privacy can still be maintained with the assumption that distance is applied. For other learning activities, such as conditional classes, you can use a large discussion room with a quota of 25 people or use a multimedia room (number 3). These rooms are still in the middle of the library building, close to the access in and out of the library and close to the library staff area.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions obtained from this study include:

1. Zoning allocation is influenced by the closeness between activities, the effectiveness of the distance traveled from and to the room or area, and also influenced by functions that are close to be placed in the same zone.
2. Every institution must have a positive image that to be remembered by the community, it could be by realizing the public services quality, the institution environment quality, the human resources quality, building facilities quality, and the quality of other complementary facilities in accordance with the institution establishment objectives. This embodiment can be carried out through processing 3-dimensional building layout design or 2-dimensional visualization on certain elements.

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