

SHCHEHELSKA Katerina⁵⁸

V. Sukhomlynskyi State Scientific and Educational Library of Ukraine
NAES of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine

ORCID: [0009-0006-2752-7023](https://orcid.org/0009-0006-2752-7023)

E-mail: katrusya.yalta@gmail.com

NEW SPATIAL PARADIGM OF EDUCATIONAL LIBRARIES IN THE USA

Global digitization has led to a rethinking of the activities of many social institutions, including educational libraries. Modern libraries become not only a place for storing books, but also provide conditions for carrying out scientific and educational activities, providing a comfortable space. Achieving all this requires more than a change in mindset; it also requires changing design principles to create formal, informal and social learning spaces that support enhanced services and technology.

Keywords: *Global Digitization, Modern Libraries, Library Space, New Spatial Paradigm.*

Нова просторова парадигма освітнянських бібліотек у США. Глобальна цифровізація зумовила переосмислення діяльності багатьох соціальних інституцій, зокрема освітнянських бібліотек. Сучасні бібліотеки стають не тільки місцем для зберігання книжок, а й забезпечують умови для здійснення наукової та навчальної діяльності, створюючи комфортний простір. Здійснення такої трансформації потребує більше, ніж зміна мислення; потрібні також зміни в принципах дизайну для створення формальних, неформальних і соціальних просторів для навчання, які підтримують розширені послуги й технології. Автор констатує зміни, що відбуваються в бібліотечній сфері. Адже минуле має залишитися позаду. . Піонерами впровадження нової просторової парадигми стали освітнянські бібліотеки у США. Серед них можна виокремити бібліотеку Університету Каліфорнії в Лос-Анджелесі (UCLA), бібліотеку Техаського університету та багато інших. Провідні педагоги та бібліотечні працівники приймають виклик: продумують можливості, змінюють курс і використовують сучасний творчий простір для підтримки нових шляхів відкриття й навчання.

Ключові слова: *глобальна цифровізація, сучасні бібліотеки, бібліотечний простір, нова просторова парадигма.*

Introduction. The library is one of the oldest social institutions. Over the long period of human history, its social functions have undergone significant changes. The purpose of the first libraries was to preserve written documents. Since its inception, the library has evolved from a repository of knowledge for a select few to a universal source of information. However, today there is a noticeable decline in society's interest in the activities of classical library institutions, and the library, in its traditional sense, plays an increasingly smaller role in the life of modern society.

The **goal** of the study is to consider the experience of creating an effective reading space on the example of educational libraries in the USA.

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Main results. Global digitization has led to a rethinking of the activities of many social institutions. This especially applies to information centers such as libraries, archives, galleries, museums, etc. Such rethinking requires the introduction of new constructive approaches to the activities of these institutions, which is a system-forming factor of the informatization of social relations [1].

The experience of American libraries in finding ways to attract new users is interesting. Let's consider it in more detail.

Libraries are Interdisciplinary, Inclusive and Inspiring.

Most people go to the library with the same goal: to learn something they don't already know. As several librarians described to us, libraries are places where journeys of discovery begin. For this reason, the library should be a non-threatening place that feels like it belongs to every person who uses it, regardless of whether you are a Ph.D. first-generation college teacher or student is a place where everyone learns, and even students can be teachers.

Alison Benadetti, director of UCLA's library, notes that «We've really changed our service model to encourage student experts to teach their peers, and I've seen that succeed in a variety of ways».

Student-to-student writing consulting services, student library assistants, and special program freshman student assistants are available here.

Libraries are at the Intersection of Scientific, Social and Emotional Needs.

Today's libraries are increasingly becoming a gathering place where students can develop in many dimensions, rather than just receiving what can be learned from books.

Carlos Rodríguez, dean of the University of California, Los Angeles Library, states that «We need to think of the library not just as a place to provide help and support, but as a second home, a space where hospitality is felt, not fear». In his words, «Ideally, the space can adapt and be a container for experiences, interactions and services – a place where students can discover not only new information and new knowledge, but also truly discover themselves and how they can contribute to society».

Libraries are Adaptive Scientific Spaces that Support the Rhythm and Range of Learning.

Learning is not just one mode. It is a changing rhythm of concentration and interaction, cooperation and communication, rest and rejuvenation. It works with technology as well as with books, boards and stickers. These are people who figure out how and where they work best, depending on the task and mood. The library plays a huge role in making all of this happen by offering choices that support different learning rhythms and people's different needs.

Director of Organizational Effectiveness at the University of Texas at Austin Libraries, Chris Carter, says, «We need space, seating, tools, technology, and we need the ability to use all of that in a coordinated way ... Throughout the day, the space will

change from one purpose to another. We need it to be seamless. We need it to be self-service. And we need the space itself to support all the different types of functions».

A New Spatial Paradigm. Previously, libraries were defined by what they had – that is, the books on the shelves. More and more they are defined by what happens in them. Instead of a single focus: «I go, I read, I go,» educators are looking for ways to create libraries that have a more dynamic purpose.

Achieving all this requires more than a change in mindset; it also requires changing design principles to create formal, informal and social learning spaces that support enhanced services and technologies, and a wide range of user behaviours, preferences and activities. For most libraries, the biggest challenge is to develop connectivity and collaboration while still fully supporting individual discovery. This requires very careful planning of connections and relationships between people, tools, furniture and the general space. Access to electricity and the necessary technology everywhere has become important, as well as easily accessible places where help is available, be it from colleagues, teachers or library staff.

Different types of seating and desks should comfortably support postures that match the task at hand, whether sitting upright, sitting, lying down, or standing. In addition, providing different levels and types of privacy - visual, acoustic and territorial - helps people to be more productive and feel relaxed. And furniture, boards, screens and partitions that are easy to move encourage the adaptation of the space according to the needs of the moment, and also ensure the flexibility of the future library as a whole.

Conclusions. Without a doubt, libraries are changing. Rather than being stuck in the past, leading educators are embracing the challenge: thinking through possibilities, changing course, and using the power of space to support new ways of discovery and learning.

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