THE STATE OF LIBRARY IN DIGITAL ERA

An Opportunity to redefine learning & reading spaces

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Abstract:

In our civilized society, library has significant meaning where one study, does research, references and recreates their thoughts. Thus, library is a store house of knowledge. But in Digital Era of today, library building stands obsolete due to poor footfall of the readers, the building maintenances has become uneconomical and hence there is an issue of survival in today's context where land value is high and in competitive digital era. The paper focuses on questioning the purpose of library building, changing trend and medium of learning, Children's psychology, allied activities to support the library function and future state of Library. The current state of libraries in the Metropolitan cities is documented, analyzed through surveys targeting children and youth of various age groups. The case studies are focused on modern library designs to adapt the digital age, economics and recreating attraction to increase the footfall. The well-designed experimental spaces that are grounded in development theory, including school-based programme, enthusiasm to promote reading. Thus, to lay the foundation for the new Era of traditional library to the modern requirements by incorporating allied activities supporting the main function of the library building which would promote interactive learning; enhancing the overall development of community.

Index Terms – **Children's library, virtual library, social learning spaces, e-library, Collaborative activities.**

I. INTRODUCTION

A library can be defined as collection of information, analyzed and selected by experts, scholars and made accessible to all for referencing or borrowing, also physical manifestation offers a quiet environment conducive to study. The paper focuses to study the vital role that library plays in the era of digital world. In this era, we have everything easily accessible but not a courage to pursue them. In olden days, library was a platform to meet like-minded people, new friends, a treasure to knowledge, motivational place to hunt information, can create different world altogether. In other words, it is a place where people can trade information and help themselves grow, providing mental peace and mind broadening. On a contradictory, the digital means and media are making people more introvert, anxious and depressed while library can actually be a place having silence with studious environment giving less of anxiety and more of familiar space to be an extrovert and explore oneself. The digital platform has number of easy options and access to the worldly knowledge but one doesn't know how to derive wisdom from the vast information available.

This article seeks to explore some creative possibility aimed to find unique ways for the library to grow in the digital era. New directions to support research and study can be taken from the comparative studies of libraries in India – Urban and well as rural set-up library. The library is like a growing organism, where one can have platform for theoretical arguments, science, arts etc leading towards community development.

The paper focuses on various aspects like adaptive reuse of existing library building, revival of functions and integration of allied activities, to sustain library in Virtual era. It reviews thoughtful practices used both in treatment settings of physical form of Library buildings and in prevention or enhancing the mental health of individual by making them aware if the learning and interactive integrated spaces under one roof.

1.1 INTELLECTUAL ACCESS TO INFORMATION IN ANY FORMAT [ROLE OF LIBRARY PROFFESSIONALS IN DIGITAL ERA]

The range of available resources expanded to include microform, video and audio formats. The final decades of the 20th century witnessed a further explosion in format, and libraries can now offer information in the form of print, audio, video, microforms, numeric, computer programs, or multimedia composites. For librarians the most important issue is to provide the information in whatever form it is packaged. In digital library scenario, it has benefited the users by providing worldly information in single click. It is being able to provide information resources to readers – regardless of format. Librarians and patron will no longer be restricted to 'a single entity where everything is stored ', but will be able to offer "a range of services and collection, link together or made accessible through electronic networks".

The development in electronic access to scholarly journals is a key example of the shift of ownership to access. University and research libraries especially, find the option of providing electronic access to journal subscription to be a means of dealing with complex multi- campus organizations where the client population comprises and increasing mixture of on – and off – campus students.

Electronic access to journal literature was began to use the newly- evolving technologies, hence the beginning of digital library started. The development of electronic reserve [e-reserve] collections, demonstrate another way in which librarians are adapting new technologies to deliver services more effectively. electronic reserve provides the ability to digitize a printed document, video, audio, or data, so that many students can access it simultaneously without the limit of attending a library building within opening hours.

The technology to provide digital access to library reserve collections has been available for some time. However, the whole sale adoption of this mechanism has been impeded by a lack of clear copyright and intellectual property ownership laws for the digital environment.

1.2 THE NEED OF LIBRARY FOR CHILDREN -NECCESSITY TO RELIVE CULTURE OF READING

Knowledge and information are so vital for all round human development, in which libraries acts like the source that conserve information and distribute knowledge. Libraries serve a vital social act of aid by helping bridge the gap between the haves and the have knots, especially when it comes to literacy. The need of children library in today's 21st century is must because it equips children with lifelong learning and literacy skills enabling them to participate in society. By designing a wide range of activities, public libraries can provide an opportunity for children to experience of reading and the excitement of discovering knowledge and study the works of the imagination by these thoughts while it is somewhere helping children to brainstorm but nowadays libraries are undergoing transformation and are now a mix of traditional print library resources and the growing number of electronic resources. Ironically younger generation don't have Essence of book, the amount of comprehension it had got because internet can't cover the whole aspect. When we go to a library we search we strive and we somewhere innovate new ideas while on the other hand digital world has made people limited to what comes in front of them, sometime distract away from the intent and accept the fact because of this no one take efforts to search more. Reading not only helps in critical thinking, but also perfects your brain function. The ancient libraries have a beautiful space which allow to smell the essence books. In human growth, early childhood is a period in which, child starts learning to develop in a significant and permanent way where they learn how to interact with people, along with learning new things by reading and asking questions. The need of library specially designed for children is to make young mind grasp things easily. The old tradition of our country, where Pathshala and Gurukul encourage children use to study under trees and in a vernacular atmosphere these traditions were designed for a purpose to enhance mental growth.

The public library is one of the biggest treasures known to societies from the time of the Indus valley civilization. It has all the resources available. With the availability of internet and digital platform, public and children libraries have been neglected. The best part of having a local library is to have free books! You can have any book at any time just with a cost of zero rupees. You can also easily carry it anywhere. The best part of the library is that there are thousands of different types of books available just under one roof. A local library is located in the vicinity and one can use or study there anytime if any difficult to study at home. Along with that most of the libraries are designed in such a way that they are spacious and airy.

1.3 CHANGING THE ROLE OF LIBRARIES

The concept of a library space is more than 1000 years old and is still relevant in the 21st century of e-library. Do people still go to library only to sit and read quietly, or are there other reasons? The fixed image of library is that a place which has only books, and we always must be quiet. The main purpose of this study was to understand what is relevant today. Libraries plays an important role in keeping and providing information to users. Even though digital technology growth rapidly but the importance of libraries is still there for its users. Face of libraries has changed as content is moving towards a digital platform and internet access is becoming more of a human necessity. Factors of information technology is closely related to the development of libraries. Today's library should have information cantered and are used for various social activities like teaching, mentoring, and collaborative learning. Thus Libraries should become a place where modern technology and old information meets. Librarians also play an important role in creating innovative and up-to-date services to users. The implementation of modern technology in libraries is todays requirement. It is important that libraries continue to utilize new form of technology to keep up with modern times

1.4 LIBRARIES IN 21ST CENTURY: THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN PERCEPTION & REALITY

Internet is no substitute for library. Library will always be the best place to study and gain knowledge. It will always be the hospital for mind. Image of Library is so stereotypic, it is all about a gloomy atmosphere with people wearing glasses and their noses buried in a book. But in actuality, the library is a sanitizing agent for the mind that is derived from peace and knowledge. The space is visualized as a place filled with racks and racks of books on a different topic, just waiting to be opened and accessed. Our cultures wouldn't have a place to stay if it wasn't for the libraries and their dusty racks filled with books It is a sea of the intellect for people who looks for peaceful space as the library has an atmosphere that allows you to concentrate at your level best and keeps away from all distraction's outsides. In digital world, Internet cannot take over library spaces completely, but a search tool to be used in addition to traditional sources in the library. But library has up to date information available 24/7 online from the library's webpage. Even in colleges these databases of library's collection are accessible in remote areas, off and on campus and with your Student ID.

The internet is not always organized. It's a search on the Internet is similar to searching an unclassified catalogue. Libraries are organized according to subjects/dates/alphabets and the expert Liberians

E-Libraries, many a times provide free access to books, journals, newspapers, encyclopedias, and other sources. It is an economical option for people who cannot afford. Whereas internet is free except scholarly material. The library has collection of ancient manuscript than the Internet, including Archived materials. Information on the Internet is hard to tell who's telling you what and where is the location of the information.

1.5 NEED OF LIBRARY IN DIGITAL AGE

In today's digital era, with advent of technology and resources available globally, reading in libraries has huge impact children today. At younger age i.e. age group from 2 to 12 years, in which learning starts to develop in a significant and permanent way. In pre-schools, learning through activities, constitute an important part of institutions, are helpful for children to improve their vocabulary, enhances the knowledge, to use words correctly and appropriately, to express their feelings through language, and to develop a love for books and the habit of reading. Library isn't just about books but it's also the activities that the child gets involved in. Urban space or collaborative learning spaces provide free resources, access to professionals, and a variety of other services that benefit children. Most of us feel that the child will inculcate reading through phones and tabs in front of our eyes but reading isn't only enough for a child to grow up. Most important thing for its development is the social interaction. In physical library the kid will get to learn, read and write through the activities performed and new friends made. One of the convenient environments for the advancement of language development skills is Children's Libraries. The library spaces equip individual with lifelong learning and literacy skills enabling them to participate in society.

1.6 PRESERVING THE TREASURE- LIBRARY AS A MUSEUM

In our civilized society, library has a significant meaning where one studies, does researches, references and recreates their thoughts. It is a storehouse of knowledge. Various types of books written by our ancestors are still present in few libraries as a wisdom which reminds of the great thinkers and readers. The holdings of such libraries are priceless heritage of mankind as they preserve facts, thoughts, ideas and evidences of human development which helps the present thinkers and readers to learn and analyze things in a different perspective. Any loss to such precious treasure is simply irreplaceable. Therefore, preserving this cultural heritage becomes the moral responsibility of the librarians or the people in charge. Almost all ancient books are susceptible to decay. As we are aware, apart from paper the books contain various different materials such as cloth, thread, ink, adhesives, etc. All these materials can be a source of nutrition to the living organisms. This leads to the need of protection of books from the factors of deterioration. Just so that one understands better, deterioration is the process of substances gradually becoming inferior in quality or their actual condition after coming in contact with the factors of destruction. Various types of deterioration of paper related materials are cracks, brittleness, shrinkage, dust and dirt accumulation, etc. Hence, for such issues either the books should be kept under some critical observation which doesn't let the originality fade away or the books should be uploaded on some web page which doesn't harm the originality of the book and also the readers can read it efficiently. In such cases E-books are very helpful and convenient for the readers who can't have access to the same in library. Books should be considered as relics and given same importance. And hence the library should be considered as a museum to store the books in the same condition and allow the proper readability factor to the readers. Even though E-books doesn't provide the feeling of different senses such as smell and touch but provides the most important thing which is fruitful reading and grasping the knowledge. Books are our friends and the way we take care of our friends similarly they too should be taken care of as they are valuable and our lifetime companion.

1.7 E- BOOK LIBRARY

As we go back in time, where the books played an important role which acted as a getaway from real world. But now, we see there's innovation of e- book which could be said as the digital library of the new generation. But how is it better than the conventional libraries? When we see the advantages that e- books can give us is a lot which turns out to be sustainable as well. With the increase in population there is more demand of books which means more cutting of trees. But with E-books there is no use of trees but at the same time one can attain the knowledge. Also, e-book has been proven more efficient as during the pandemic no libraries were open but yet one could easily read books through devices. eBooks take up less space. The traditional library space can be actually being used for community center or some other uses. Also, the conventional libraries need monthly maintenance which can be avoided if turned into digital libraries.

1.8 IMPORTANCE OF LIBRARY IN SOCIETY

Public Libraries were always considering as a civic building and placed in a strategic location for betterment of society from a very long era. Ideas of information as a public thought lead to discussions of the role of information and provision in societies libraries provide the basic conditions for lifelong learning, independent decision-making and cultural development of the individuals and social groups. The resources and services offered to create opportunities for learning, support literacy and education in the society and help to shape the new ideas and perspectives that are central to a creative and innovative society. They also help to ensure an authentic record of knowledge created and accumulated by past generations over years. Libraries are rich repositories of historically and culturally significant collections many of which are not available anywhere else in the world. Society needs libraries to preserve records of knowledge created and accumulated by present and past generations for the future generations to gain knowledge. Library is seen as a key element of educational success in the society and the educational success is seen as a key element to the potential life success of everyone.

1.9 IMPACT ON TRADITIONAL LIBRARY IN THE DIGITAL ERA

In olden times, reading books was the common hobby for people which was the only medium available to gain knowledge and spend leisure time. People who had crave to read, were addicted to books and used to eagerly wait for the new editions. Feeling the ambience of sitting in a library and reading books gives a good satisfaction in boredom but those traditions are fading away in these days. Technology brought a drastic change which has become integral part of the society. This makes the life easier and faster. With daily new invention of Smart appliances and voice-controlled assistants explain how technology is upgrading to make life easier.

The way we access and consume information has changed dramatically in the 21st century, and this challenges for physical library systems across the world. Library technology reaches ahead of the library walls via computer networks to put information sources into the hands of users at the point of need. Due to the technological advancements people try to skip visiting library buildings since the needed information are on the fingertips. These may not be majorly affecting the people but have affected to the library sustenance. The traditional librarians may not be skilled to handle the modern technology and there may be less facilities for the traditional libraries to run a digital library. So to survive in this digital era and stay relevant, traditional libraries need to be more innovative & be equipped with more allied functions.

2.1 EVOLUTION OF LIBRARIES

From the conducted research, we can conclude that through the ages, people have always felt the need to document their lives and activities. This documentation ranges from drawings on clay tablets to the vast collections of electronic references that we have today. The initial records included a range of topics including collection, acquisition of materials, arrangement and finding tools, the book trade, the influence of the physical properties of the different scripts, reading materials, language, role in education, rates of literacy, budgets.

It also has led us to study, analyze and learn about the human evolution about everything, learning stage and library itself.

Forms of writing materials have shifted from stone and bronze tablets, to ones made of wood and wax, to papyrus scrolls which were then bound together to form the first books. From hand written manuscripts to books inked by machines with the invention of the printing press, it is appropriate to say that humanity has come a long way. Moreover, while on the subject, we have come to know about the literary advancements through the millennia. Ancient scripts like hieroglyphs and cuneiform have given way to Latin, Greek and Sanskrit alphabets, which then evolved to form the numerous modern languages we use today. We also learned about how each time period has its unique artists and writers, and the variety in their creations.

2.2 Time line of Libraries
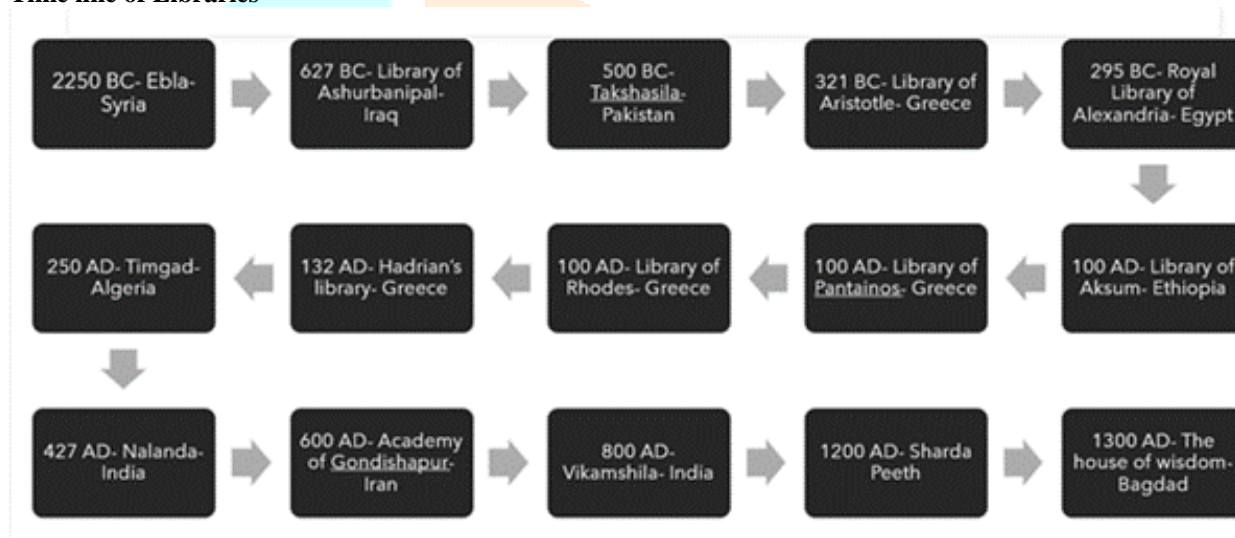
Time line of Libraries

Figure 2.2.1 Time line of libraries

Figure 2.2.1 Time line of artist.

At the same time, the evolution of libraries through the ages in different parts of the world, from the first known Library of Ashurbanipal in Iraq to the plethora[1] of books we now have at our fingertips. Ashurbanipal was known as a martial commander of Iraq who also being literate was a passionate collector of texts and tablets. He hired scholars and scribes to copy texts mainly from Babylonian sources and used war loot to stock his library. The original motive mention "gain possession of rituals and incantations that were vital to maintain his royal power." Around 30,000 tablets and writing boards were found, some of them being severely fragmented. The library can be divided into two groups: historical documents, religious texts, mathematic, epics and myths and legal documents.

Various global interactions have been evolved due to libraries. We have also come across various genres like fiction, science, mathematics, crime, etc. We are given the chance to educate on these genres and learn from them, people aced in the particular field. As long as we exist, there will be a need of recording the wide range of topics that enrich our lives from fiction to politics to

economics. Enabling the global development. We came across Communication, healthy debates, education etc. started across the world on various periods of history and how it changed the world.

3.1 PRESENT SCENARIO OF LIBRARIES

Library is experiencing a massive period of changes. In order to survive, every library has to adapt itself according to the needs of modern information society. It has to correspond not only to informational, communicational but also to cultural, leisure, aesthetical and other community needs, to provide not only traditional library services but to organize non-traditional - cultural and social - activity. To sustain the function of the library, we have to develop today a new multifunctional type of library according to a flexible need where certain percentage of the library space should have integrated with additional social and cultural activity. Libraries have now metamorphosed into digital institutions.

Library architecture needs revival, a combination of some factors of these spheres which interaction gives these buildings certain singularity, very typical for this kind of buildings making it integrated factors as integrated. Integrated library factors - library technology, library functions and information media determine usually the planned spatial solutions of the library, which are in particular the integrated architectural factors. Otherwise, architectural solutions determine the quality of accomplishment of library functions, the rationality of the technological scheme, the character of deployment of information media etc. This integrated space cannot be attached to library science, because the planned spatial solutions of buildings belong to the sphere of competence of architecture. This could be a periphery sphere of two sciences and all points of interactions in this sphere we can name as integrated factors.

Library buildings, which are planned on old norms and standards, do not satisfy today's situation to accommodate allied functions. The modern library has to be multi-functional and shall cater to allied functions like cultural hub, communicational and other extra services as well. The modern library as an open, democratic and intellectual communication institution All architectural solutions of the modern library have to express the image of the library as an open, democratic and intellectual communication institution. Planning of the building has to be flexible and simple the planning of the building has to be flexible and simple in the general plan. There have to be possibilities of extension or transformation.

4.1 DIGITALIZATION OF LIBRARY

The digitalization of libraries is not a new concept. Opting for digital libraries or physical libraries has always been a controversial topic. Research for the up-gradation of digital libraries and their services has been taken into consideration to initiate new services and technology. The advent of digital resources available in diversified forms like e-journals, e-book, web-blog, information on websites, institutional repositories, etc., have raised challenges for a library to supervise the information resource potentially adapted to the needs of the user. Looking at the literacy rate and the number of people knowing about the digital world, digital services need to be provided at the quickest possible time. This research article, let us review that the digitalization of libraries has made way for innovative services and exploded many issues in the digital library such as infrastructure, creating awareness, providing training to the user community, etc. Future trends point towards the need for extensive research in digital libraries especially in the services aspect and the transformation of libraries as community information centres. With the advance of research and practice, a digital library can extend extensive services.

For a developing country like India, digitalization is both a boon and a curse. Since the country consists of antithetical areas that are the rural and urban zones, the transition from one zone to another transports you to complete different experiences. Digitalization being at its peak in urban cities where every other person has access to technology is a boon. Metro cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore face a lot of difficulties to cater to the growing population since the amount of habitable space is the same but the number of habitats is growing in number with every passing day. So the need for a physical library is somehow null as compared to its need in the rural sector. In rural areas, a lot of people are uneducated or do not have access to mobile phones or basic technology so digitalizing libraries in these sectors would make no sense as there would be a thin audience to cater to. In this case, a physical library is a boon or in other words, a digital library is a curse. There is comparatively more amount of space in rural areas where you can afford to build physical libraries for all sorts of people.

 On a global scale, we have developed and developing nations. Countries like the USA, Canada, Germany can be considered to be developed whereas countries like India, China, Russia are developing. The same analogy of urban and rural areas can be implied here, developed nations being urban areas and developing nations being rural areas.

Digitization is an essential task in modern-day libraries. This will enable it to preserve endangered library resources, improve the efficiency of information search mechanisms and enhance access to library resources. The various ways to search and access library content are created. A strong partnership and collaboration through awareness can lead to better digital libraries.

5 IMPORTANCE OF READING SPACES:

Library in schools, help to build training capacities, such as sentence plan, complement and language structure. It makes students feel like home even in school. Exactly when understudies have a spot to get books, they may will undoubtedly get them, and if getting is allowed, they can take them home and carry on their examining away from school too. Presenting for all to hear to families and friends may seem, by all accounts, to be fairly overpowering from the beginning so a serene space where adolescents can go to develop their capacities is incredible. In the occasion that understudies have a particular premium in a subject like space, and books with respect to this matter are open, they can go to the arrangement space and get some answers concerning it. This will propel a data driven neighborhood need to manufacture their learning, and this angle is critical for their future school mulls over.

5.1 IMPORTANCE OF READING HABITS:

Reading discovers some new information and gain insight. Perusing books on different types gives data and a profound understanding into the subject. Those with great perusing propensities give indications of higher knowledge. Books open the brain with different and plentiful kinds and upgrade innovative abilities and language abilities. Youngster brain science is the investigation of subconscious and cognizant youth improvement. Kid analysts see how a kid collaborates with their folks, themselves, and the world, to comprehend their psychological turn of events.

5.2 PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT STUDY

Learning spaces has major impact on the humans psychologically specially on children. It reflects on a wide ranges of topics, influences on behaviour to the socio-cultural development. The following are some of the impacts.

1. Intellectual development
2. Environmental influences
3. Gender Roles
4. Language
5. Personality development
7. General Knowledge
8. Social Interactions

6. (Library building) BODY REMAINS WITHOUT SOUL

With drop on the footfall of the readers, most of the library buildings have closed down, changed its function, is supporting function to another function or structure has adaptive reuse as the soul function, olden library was design for; has changed and in some cases the built form remains without its original function. The several reasons for the same are as follow.

6.1 Obsolete/defunct use of structure:

Since the digital medium as taken over completely, the concept of going to a built form or reading spaces is slowly diminishing. Only old libraries which has collections of old manuscript or huge collection of specific theme are barely surviving in today's times.

6.2 Adaptive reuse:

The cases where the embodied energies of the building are good, the physical form of the building still stands. In most of the cases the new function as over powered the library function, hence reading spaces or library becomes a supportive function to main function. Please refer case studies 7.2.

6.3 Need to club allied function for survival:

In Metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Delhi, etc. where land value, population density is high, the library building's owners find it difficult to sustain the sole function as it is uneconomical. A socio- economic model has to be worked out for survival of physical library in digital era with allied functions such as collaborative spaces. This would retain the original identity of the library with integration of supportive functions which would stand as an example in modern era.
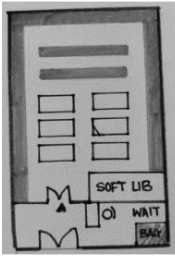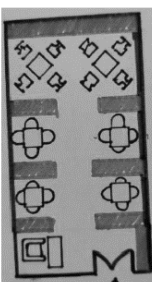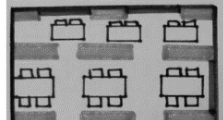
7. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LIBRARIES

Library acts as catalyst for the mind has to have enough amenities. The libraries all over the country have been documented and analysed on the parameters like built form, functions, location, spaces, ambience, library timings, types of books available, user groups, etc. Among all Lal Bhai library, David Sassoon Library, North Maharashtrian library, etc. stand out prominently due to allied amenities. Some libraries which were not able to adapt with modern technologies lack footfall and stand absolute. Deficiency of designed and defined facilities is a major reason for the lower footfall.

Library comparison improves comprehension by highlighting important details like area, number of books, and other factors more concrete, and reducing the confusion between related concepts. The libraries were divided the first according to the area and footfall and then discussed the orientation and placement of floors/buildings. Libraries located with high population and high school rate have more libraries whereas 20% of the libraries have air-conditioned reading spaces with books, magazines, newspapers, and audio-visual content of important textbooks and CD ROMs as well, meeting and gathering halls. Otherwise semi-urban zones public areas like gyms, shopping centres, stores, and hospitals have libraries as secondary function. Also, 15% of libraries are school libraries out of which city government schools do not even have adequate space to provide children with books and newspapers, and only 10% of libraries enjoy the facility of café and theatres and auditoriums. Libraries are organized according to subjects/dates/alphabets by the field expert. They provide free access to scholarly books, journals, newspapers, encyclopaedias, and other print reference sources. Some libraries like David Sassoon library being the oldest has an amazing collection of books and is up to date while others have not upgraded. The significance of the findings is where Library is known as the best place to study and gain knowledge. Poor reading culture is due to lack reading space and other interesting amenities. Places which have a high population rate with more number of schools have a high percentage of libraries with proper facilities like multi-purpose halls and meeting areas are more likely to be present in libraries.

Compassion of Libraries in India

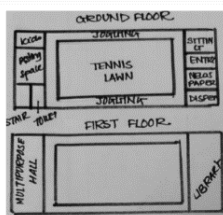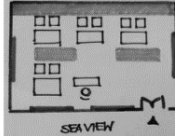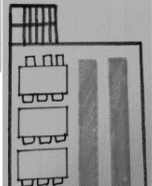| POINTS 1-4	SUPPORT ANY OTHER FUNCTION	STRUCTURE STUDY	AREA/FOOT FALL	READING MATERIALS	AGE GROUP/ USERS	LIBRARY TIMMINGS	TIME PERIOD OF PEOPLE VISITING	ACCESS TO BOOKS	ARRANGEMENT OF BOOKS
LILAVATI LALBHAI LIBRARY	Reading Halls And Seminar Rooms	• G+2 • 3 Basements	31000 Meter Sq						–
ERNAKULAM PUBLIC LIBRARY	No	Student's Corner Members Room Ladies And Children's Room General Reading Room Auditorium		150000+ Books English, Malayalam, Hindi, Tamil, Sanskrit, Konkani, French	All Age Group	10am To 7 Pm	Afternoon	Members	–

PLAN

LILAVATI LALBHAI LIBRARY

5-10 NAMES	SUPPORT ANY OTHER FUNCTION	STRUCTURE STUDY	AREA/ FOOT FALL	READING MATERIALS	AGE GROUP/ USERS	LIBRARY TIMMINGS	TIME PERIOD OF PEOPLE VISITING	ACCESS TO BOOKS	ARRANGEMENT OF BOOKS
KALRA SHUKLA LIBRARY GOREGAON	Pantry Facilities Available	–	1500 Sq Ft	Books And Magazines And Other	10 Years	13 Hr Reading Facility	–	Members	
DAVID SASSOON LIBRARY	No	It Has A High, Pointed And Crocketed Gable, Stone Corner Pinnacles Both On The Gable And At Each Angle Of The Roof, Ironwork Balustrades On A Den Tilled Ledge, And A Firststorey Verandah Which Is Suitable For The Climate, As Well As Being Decorative		30607 Books And Magazines And Other	–	–	–	–	
PUSTAK BHANDAR	No	–	75-125	Books And Magazines And Other	All		Evening	Localite And Members	
SWARA	No	Reading Rooms Reading Library Law Library Public Library Children Library	180 Sqm	Books	14 And Above	6 Am To 2 Pm	–	–	
NONE	No	–	50-100	Books And NEWSPAPER	–	–	Afternoon And Evening	Localite And Members	

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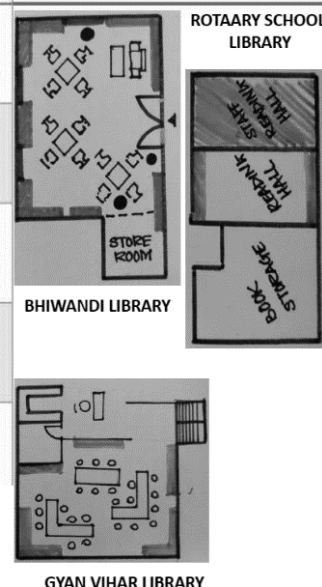KALRA SHUKLA LIBRARY

PUSTAK BHANDAR

11-15 NAMES	SUPPORT ANY OTHER FUNCTION	STRUCTURE STUDY	AREA/FOOT FALL	READING MATERIALS	AGE GROUP/ USERS	LIBRARY TIMMINGS	TIME PERIOD OF PEOPLE VISITING	ACCESS TO BOOKS	ARRANGEMENT OF BOOKS
NORTH MAHARASHTRIAN UNIVERSITY, JALGAON,	Shopping Complex, Health Centre, Hostel, Schools, Sports Complex, Nursery, Etc	G+5, Stack System On 1st And 2nd Floor, Periodical And Reference - 3rd Floor, Soft Library And IT Library		Books, Research Journals, Thesis, Dissertations, Bound Volumes, Newsletters,	All age group Above 18 years	09:00 Am To 01.15 Pm		Students And Staff	Stack I - 1st Floor 000 To 599. Stack II - 2nd Floor 600. Periodical & Reference - 3rd Floor. Textbook And Reading Room. Audio Visual Section
CHILDREN'S CORNER, SIDDHARTH NAGAR,	Tennis ground, joggers park, a gathering hall	G+1, Ground floor - jogging track, tennis lawn, kids activities, dispensary. 1st floor - multipurpose, library	80 people	Books - philosophy, literature, arts, fiction and personal training	All age group	06:00 am to 08:30 pm	Mornin	Members	
TRILOGY, CHIMBI KOLIWADA, BANDRA WEST	Library cum book store, sea view	Single storey	300 people	Books, Research Journals, Thesis, Dissertations, Bound	All age group		Mornin	Members	
SARVAJANIK VACHNALAYA, NASHIK, MAHARASHTRA	Exhibitions, play at theatre, award functions	G+1, theatre rented for different functions, study hall, museum, video room - educational cassettes are screened her	500 to 600 people	Books in different languages	All age group	08:00 am to 12:00 pm & 04:00 pm to 08:00 pm.	Morning and evening	Members	Different Section For Ladies And Children, A Different Sanskrit Section
JN PETIT LIBRARY, AZAD MAIDAN, FORT, MUMBAI	Fort	G+3, main library on 1st floor, spacious reading room on 2nd floor			Above 18 years	07:00 am to 08:30 pm		Members	

PLAN

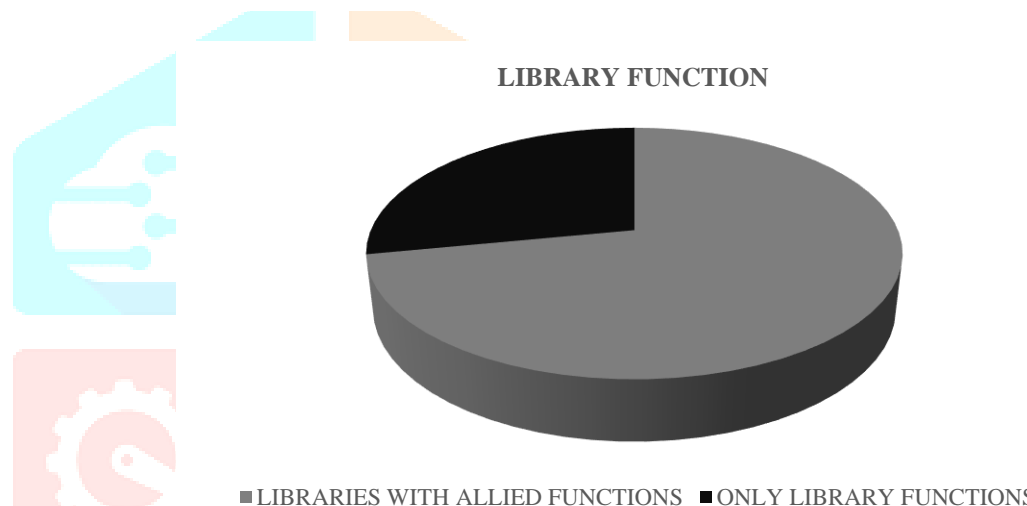NORTH MAHARASHTRIAN UNIVERSITY

TRIOLOGY

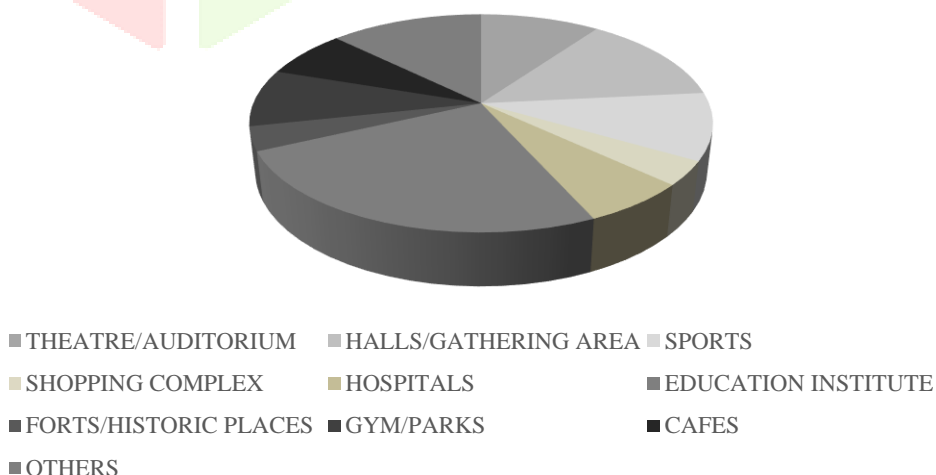| 16-20 NAMES	SUPPORT ANY OTHER FUNCTION	STRUCTU RE STUDY	AREA/ FOOT FALL	READING MATERIALS	AGE GROUP/ USERS	LIBRARY TIMMINGS	TIME PERIOD OF PEOPLE VISITIN G	ACCESS TO BOOKS	ARRANGEME NT OF BOOKS
CENTRAL LIBRARY AKOLA	No	• Separate Reading Room • Staff Reading • Paper/News • Digital Library	3000 Sqft	Total No Of Books- 53956 E-books- 4 GB	12 And Above	7.00 A.M To 6 P.M	Afternoon Evening	Localite And Members	–
BHIWANDI LIBRARY	Quarantine Centre For Few Days.	–	200 Foot Fall	–	40 And Above 2-10 Kids	11 Am Opens	Afternoon Evening	Localite And Members	
ROTARY SCHOOL LIBRARY RATNAGIRI	School	–	1200 Sq.Ft	14000 Books 3 Newspapers 7 Magazines	2-20 And Above For Staff	10:00 Am - 5:00 Pm	–	Only School Kids And Staff	–
ROYAL COLLEGE LIBRARY MIRA ROAD	School And College	2nd Floor Library Rest School	1375 Sq.Ft, 2000 Foot Fall	20,000 Books 60 Periodicals/Journals.	2-20 And Above For Staff	7.30am-6.00pm	–	Only School Kids And Staff	Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) System.
GYAN VIHAR LIBRARY BORIVALI	Auditorium, Green Rooms And Café .	–	–		18 To 25 Years.	8:00 Am - 10:00 Pm	–	Only Members	–

PLAN

ROTAARY SCHOOL LIBRARY

BHIWANDI LIBRARY

GYAN VIHAR LIBRARY

LIBRARY FUNCTION

■ LIBRARIES WITH ALLIED FUNCTIONS ■ ONLY LIBRARY FUNCTIONS

LIBRARY AS AN ALLIED FUNCTION TO MAIN BUILDING/FUNCTION

■ THEATRE/AUDITORIUM ■ HALLS/GATHERING AREA ■ SPORTS
■ SHOPPING COMPLEX ■ HOSPITALS ■ EDUCATION INSTITUTE
■ FORTS/HISTORIC PLACES ■ GYM/PARKS ■ CAFES
■ OTHERS

CONCLUSION

This article reviews the current state of library in India, on contemplative practices with children and youth of technology-based generation. It also critically analyzes observations from case study 'library building as plug-in' for eg. Prabondhankar Thackeray where library act as plug-in function. In other case, David Sasoon Library, there are allied activities to main library building which is attracting more customers. Learning from case studies state thoughtful observations used both in treatment settings of physical form of Library buildings and in prevention or enhancing the mental well-being of individual by proposing collaborative learning and interactive integrated spaces under one roof keeping socio-cultural aspect intact. Adaptive reuse of traditional Library buildings, with keeping the base function of reading spaces along with introduction of allied functions which would incorporate the modern practices of learning which is digital based. To cultivate the habit of reading in children and youth, the learning spaces could be made more interactive, creative and interesting that would generate enthusiasm in them. Interventions that nurture mindfulness in learning in children and youth may be a feasible and effective method of building resilience in universal populations. This review suggests that Multi-functional and revenue generating allied functions such as collaborative spaces, meeting and conference hall, etc. integrated with the existing library building may be associated with beneficial outcomes for community, today's state of library is in obsolete and non-economical and hence there is the issue of survival.

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