

## CHAPTER 1

### PRELIMINARY :INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT PROGRAMMING

Public libraries in Indonesia today are still underdeveloped. Based on Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) in 2006 noted that Indonesia people's interest on gaining the information from watching TV (85.9%) and listening to the radio (40.3%) is higher compare to reading the newspaper (23.5%).

In 2011, there were 26 provincial libraries, 452 public libraries in cities, sub districts and villages, and 346 libraries in places of worship. There are 12,618 school libraries, but there is reason to believe that many of these consist of a shelf in a mostly locked room (Perpustakaan Nasional, 2011). There is extremely low numbers for a large country with a population of almost 240 million people. That definitely could bring this republic into a high-civilian country through bright and open-minded mind of individuals. Apart from the numbers themselves, the quality of services offered are not sufficient. Finally, large groups in the population do not see the public library as an attractive or competent resource. Despite of the ironic facts, The Local Government of Semarang campaigning Program Pengembangan Budaya Baca<sup>1</sup> to expand community reading to increase people's interest in reading. Semarang Municipal needs a new library with an attractive appearance and well-integrated facilities to bring those ideas into reality.

#### 1.1 Project Description

##### a. Project Title and terminology

The Urban Library Plaza

According to merriam-webster.com as Brittanica Encyclopedia Company;

**Library** noun ; plural

Definition of **Library** : a place in which literary, musical, artistic, or reference materials (as books, manuscripts, recordings, or films) are kept for use but not for sale

**Urban** ;adjective

Definition of **Urban** : of, relating to, characteristic of, or constituting a city

**Plaza**; noun

Definition of Plaza

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<sup>1</sup> Pengembangan Budaya Baca wants to expand community reading to increase people's interest in reading, support libraries and provide quality and relevant books relevant to the needs of the people, and in turn also support the book industry.

1. a public square in a city or town
2. an open area usually located near urban buildings and often featuring walkways, trees and shrubs, places to sit, and sometimes shop

The Urban library Plaza is aimed to transform the space for reading into a social hub with multiple responsibilities. To reexamine common library experience and incorporate a combination of personal and social cultivation, urban enhancement and entertainment on an integrated landscaping that harmoniously surrounded by Plaza.

#### b. Project Overview

A library is organized for use and maintained by a public body, an institution, a corporation, or a private individual. Public and institutional collections and services may be intended for use by people who choose not to — or cannot afford to — purchase an extensive collection themselves, who need material no individual can reasonably be expected to have, or who require professional assistance with their research. In addition to providing materials, libraries also provide the services of librarians who are experts at finding and organizing information and at interpreting information needs. Libraries often provide quiet areas for studying, and they also often offer common areas to facilitate group study and collaboration. Libraries often provide public facilities for access to their electronic resources and the Internet. Modern libraries are increasingly being redefined as places to get unrestricted access to information in many formats and from many sources. They are extending services beyond the physical walls of a building, by providing material accessible by electronic means, and by providing the assistance of librarians in navigating and analyzing very large amounts of information with a variety of digital tools.

#### 1. The Library Brief Requirement

Based on 3rd Ed of PDLB pg.85 The commandments by Faulkner-Brown on Planning & Design of Library Building by Godfrey Thompson states that a library should be:

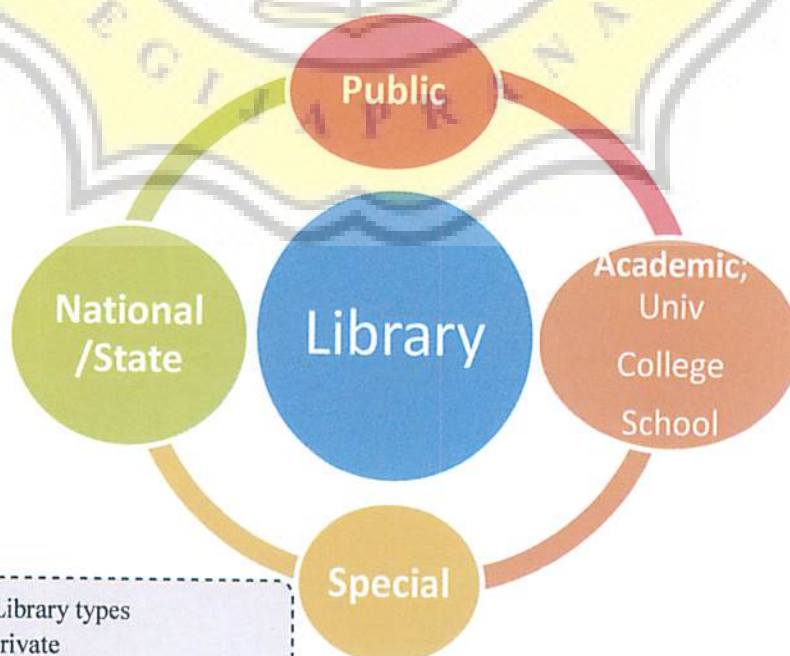
- a. *Flexible*, with layout, structure and services which are easy to adapt
- b. *Compact*, for ease movement of readers, staff and books

- c. *Accessible*, from the exterior into the building and from the entrance to all parts of the building, with easy and comprehensive plan needing minimum supplementary directions
- d. *Extendible*, to permit future growth with minimum disruption
- e. *Varied in provision of accommodation and readers services* to give wide freedom of choice
- f. *Organized*, to impose appropriate confrontation between books and readers
- g. *Comfortable*, to promote efficiency of use
- h. *Constant in environment*, for the preservation of library materials
- i. *Secure*, to control use behavior and loss of books
- j. *Economic*, to be built and maintained with minimum resources both in finance and staff.

## 2. Type of Library

Based on its service system, there are 2 types of Library:

- a. *Open Library system* ; the system work with the technology device which help the library user/visitor get the general collection (books, periodicals, brochure) independently without librarian help.
- b. *Closed Library system* ; the system work with the library staff help the library user/visitor get the rare collection(catalogue, reference, etc)



**Dia.1.1** Library types  
source: private



According to Dr.Jyotsna Gupta ,

"The main classes of libraries are identified below. The classification is by institutional framework; the category e.g. 'research library' is not used because many types of library serve research as part of their function".

Based on 3rd Ed of PDLB,

### 1. National Library

At the head of the formal or informal library system of every country will be its national library. In the longer-established nations it will have developed from, and still be based on, an old library often still an old library building.



Fig1.1 National Library of Taiwan  
Source : Archdaily.com | November 2012

Fig1.2 National Library of Singapore  
Source : private doc | January 2013

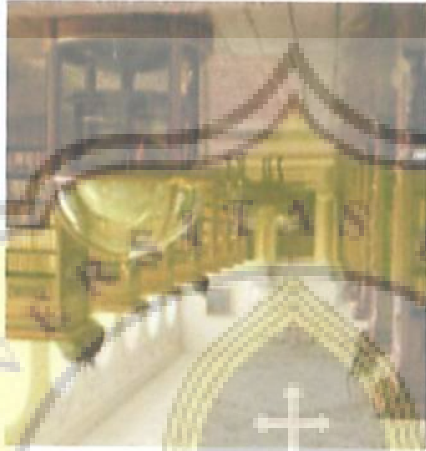
### 2. State library

These are as different as the political and social organization of the countries which create them. Very generally it can be said that they are the central library of states which form part of countries with federal constitutions such as German Federal Rep., the U.S., and the Commonwealth of Australia.

### 3. University library

The main function is to store bibliographical and audio-visual materials and to make them available swiftly to students, faculty and research workers. The duty is to providing the tools- book, periodical or computer terminal- necessary not only for subject interest but also for education and development of the whole university body as human beings. Generally for established university with 3000 students needs 400 titles.

Fig1.4 Queen's college Library, Oxford  
Source : queens.ox.ac.ukqueens.ox.ac.uk | February 2013



4. College library  
Colleges vary enormously in size and function or a single large building which library occupies a floor or a wing. In general university library applies on a smaller scale to college library which has a fewer residential students, but may be more emphasis on the issuing of books for use outside the building. The college library stocks will be neither so vast in number nor so comprehensive in range as those of university and more directly echo the subject emphases and limitations of the college.

Fig1.3 The Library of Universitas Indonesia, Depok  
Source : private doc | February 2013



5. School library

The library is the heart of the school. The importance of this library is having information materials to hand, as the focal position, its information pervading all learning activities at all times.

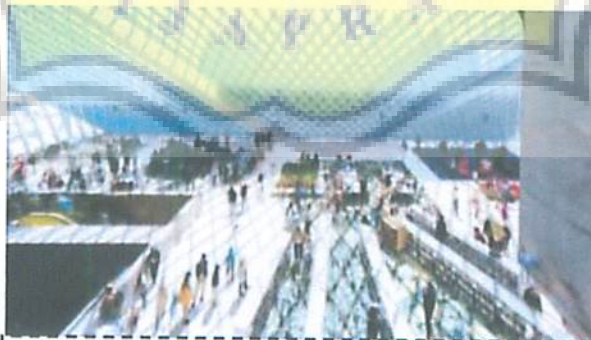


**Fig1.5** SMK BPK Penabur's library, Jakarta  
Source : [bpkpenabur.or.id](http://bpkpenabur.or.id) | February 2013

6. Public Library

This extract from the UNESCO Public Library Manifesto states the purpose of the public library in convincing terms:

“The Public library is a practical demonstration of democracy’s faith in universal education as a continuing and lifelong process, in the appreciation of the achievement of humanity in knowledge and culture. It’s the principal means whereby the record man’s thoughts and ideals, the expression of this creative imagination, are made freely available to all.”



**Fig1.6** Seattle Public Library, U.S  
Source : [Archdaily.com](http://Archdaily.com) | December 2012



## 6. Special Library

A library established, supported and administered by a business firm, private corporation, association, government agency, or other special interest group or agency to meet the information needs of its members or staff in pursuing the goals of the organization. Scope of collections and services is limited to the subject interest of the host or parent organization.



Fig1.7 Soekarno memorial Museum & Library, Blitar  
Source :Private doc | June 2009

- c. Based on its data knowledge resources, there are 3 types of Library:
1. **Traditional Print** resources; the system input and output data which use printed resources system in any types of manuscript. It is the ancient use of library resources that has been using till these present days.
  2. **Electronic Library** resources; the system of data input and output using legible sources with electronic device and material. In this case, electronic library would no need to settle in some building board. The library user can easily visit on their website to gain the information all in electronic version. The electronic Library would use:
    - ❖ Personal Computer as the personal browser use by the visitor
    - ❖ Server Machines as the center of data repository and program towards each personal computer
  3. **Hybrid Library** resources ; the libraries containing a mix of traditional print library resources and the growing number of electronic resources. Hybrid libraries are mixes of traditional print material such as books and

magazines, as well as electronic based material such as downloadable audio books, electronic journals, e-books, etc.

From thus classification of Libraries, this project will be categorized as Public libraries which belong to hybrid library in term of its resources.

#### d. Project Review

The Central library for town and cities (Thompson Godfrey, Planning and Design of library building , the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, 1989, p 9-10 )

These are extremely complex organizations; they may have to be:

1. Administrative and distribution headquarters for a system with as many as hundred branch library, serving a large population with an infinite variety of needs, and issuing as many as 10 million volumes per year, with the purchase intake and processing of up to a hundred thousand books per year
2. The book-lending, consultation and study point for the town center, in addition to being the referral place for the more advanced bibliographical enquiries of the entire area
3. A collection of research libraries, housed together and used by clientele basically similar to that of a university but with an even wider intellectual spectrum and including the information needs of local industry and commerce.

Because of these different functions, the central library will need to be more sectionalized in its operations than any other type. In carrying out the duties there will be division by function such as; reference, lending, information, recreation, children's). Or by subject (e.g. art, science, commerce, music, hobbies)

The lifestyle of Semarang people has been increasing over years. As Industrial town with high mobilize and tight work schedule has been drowning people into a busy routine. With the entire digitalized gadget that provides people a brief information searching, people slowly getting use to electronic books.



E-books, e-journal and any other kind of informative resources are easy to get by browsing on the internet. Unfortunately there's some of those sources is incompetent or below the scientific work standard that caused people gathered the fake or incorrect data. The journalistic regulation states that every document has to be published physically into a concrete copy. The scientific manuscript is addressed to file in the library body or institution. (Perpustakaan Nasional, 2003).

A modern public Library would not be only place to collect books, but also a space where it could enlighten people of wider information and that surely makes some recreational pleasure of mind and soul. Experiencing library is not always in a boring atmosphere at closed partition indoor space, many of libraries in developed countries offer the visitors to read in comfortable outdoor area. The visitors can also have a social interaction and a mutual discussion in an open area. Furthermore, the modern library put some extras entertainment spot which incredibly support the concept of urban ecosystem.

#### **a. Public Library**

According to UNESCO Public Library Manifesto 1949 which was revised in 1972, a public library is-

- Established under the “clear mandate of law”;
- Maintained wholly from “public fund”;
- Levies no “direct charge” (fees) from its users for any of its services;
- Open “for free and equal “use by all members of the community irrespective of race, color, caste, creed, religion, age, sex, nationality, language, status or level of educational attainments;
- The local gateway to knowledge provides a basic condition for lifelong learning, independent decisionmaking and cultural development of the individual and social groups;
- An essential agent for the fostering of peace and spiritual welfare through the minds of men and women. A social institution

established by law, financed by public fund, open for all without any discrimination, for general and free diffusion of knowledge and information in the community. It is the obligation of government to establish a public library system throughout the country at national, state and local levels. Besides this, the rural and suburban areas should also be covered by branch and mobile libraries.

According to Dr.S.R.Ranganathan Public Library is “ a public institution or establishment charged with the care of collection of books and the duty of making them accessible to those who require the use of them.” This definition describes two functions of a library:

- i) the care of a collection of books means protection and preservation of collection.
- ii) to make them accessible in real sense so that the right person can get right information at the right time.

The objectives of a public library are associated with its parent body i.e. community and its duty is to cater to the information and recreational needs of its users i.e. community members. The main objectives of a public library areas follows:

1. To provide up-to-date and authentic information on all subjects;
2. To provide services free of cost or at nominal rates to each member of the society without any discrimination;
3. To provide a harmless and elevating use of leisure;
4. To be responsible for preservation and development of cultural and antiquarian heritage of the community.

## **b. The Hybrid resources on Urban Library**

The emergence of the hybrid library has put a new emphasis on copyright issues for many libraries. The complicated and changing copyright laws in Indonesia have made it a challenge for many libraries to make sure their patrons are using the digital items lawfully.

Hybrid libraries need staffs that are trained in helping patrons navigate the vast amount of information available in the digital age. Librarians working in hybrid libraries have training in electronic media as well as the traditional print forms. Some of the issues facing the hybrid libraries are the digital divide, interoperability, collection development, ownership of electronic resources and preservation of digital media.

Any advancement in information technology will be useful only when you know how to use it. The term digital divide is used to describe the gap between those with information technology knowledge and those who do not.

Majority of the libraries these days are hybrid libraries. The libraries own and subscribe to different resources in different formats. Some of the common formats are e-journals, serials, print monographs, CD and DVD. The main components of digital library framework are user interfaces, repository, handles system, and search system. The handle system and search system are the major components that should be designed with interoperability features to search across different repositories owned by different vendors. The user interface should be designed in a generic way that it helps library patrons develop a common knowledge to do advanced searches across all repositories.

- *Collection development*

Collection development is another challenge facing the hybrid libraries. The process of collection management in a hybrid library is similar to that of a traditional library. Hybrid libraries follow the same



policies and procedures followed in traditional library collection development.

- *Ownership of electronic resources*

Ownership of electronic resources is another issue facing the hybrid libraries. Ownership of electronic materials is virtual and not physical. There are no clear policies about the ownership of electronic materials once the subscription is cancelled or expired. Libraries have to pay attention to the legal contracts from the database vendors. If the libraries plan on archiving the electronic resources, then there are legal issues related to it. The most prominent legal issues are intellectual property and authenticity of digital information.

- *Preservation of digital media*

With any new advanced technology related to digital information storage, the main question to be answered is its durability. Digital storage media like disc or tapes deteriorate over time. The main question related to digital preservation is what and how much should be preserved. To make the preservation of digital media cost effective, standardization of different media format is required. Following are the three possible approaches.

- *Technology preservation, emulation, and migration*

In technology preservation, both hardware and software related to digital information are preserved. This may not be cost effective because changes to hardware and different versions of software need to be either maintained or constantly upgraded. In emulation, some emulator software programs will mimic the hardware and software of the original data and display in the original format. In migration, digital information is converted to a standard media with standard format.

An academic publishing, an e-print is a digital version of a research document (usually a journal article, but could also be a thesis, conference paper, book chapter, or a book) that is accessible online,

whether from a local institutional, or a central (subject- or discipline-based) digital repository.

When applied to journal articles, the term "e-prints" (or "e-prints") covers both preprints (before peer review) and post-prints (after peer review). Digital versions of materials other than research documents are not usually called e-prints, but some other name, such as e-books.

## 1.2 Problem Statement

### A. Background Issues

Most people in developed country elaborate how important reading a book is not only giving the reader a brain nutrition feeding yet the recreation to the mind and soul. The phenomenon is pretty awkward regarding to people in Semarang not knowing where the Public Library is. The existing central library cannot feed the enjoyable experience during reading on the spot because it shows a monotone and boring instead of comfortable atmosphere while people spending their time inside. The old-school furniture managing, the collection which is not regularly upgrade and not so many interesting book can be found.

The role of the library is changing and that the book collection is no longer the central focus. With advances in easily available electronic information and inter-library loans, providing the appropriate spaces for evolving library activities is now the priority. These activities range from the traditional research and education roles, to the need for libraries to become a point of connection and even a gathering place in the community.



**Fig1.8** Central Library of Semarang  
source: *Private* | January 2013



**Fig1.9** Semarang City Library  
source: *Private* | January 2013



**Fig1.10** Traditional concept reading room at Cental Library of Semarang  
source: Private|January 2011

Semarang city has 2 public libraries with simple and less-attractive façade. Compare to both Semarang libraries, the attractive persona in incredible composition of library building in some countries include in Depok, Indonesia surely attract people to get into the building and start to experiencing library.



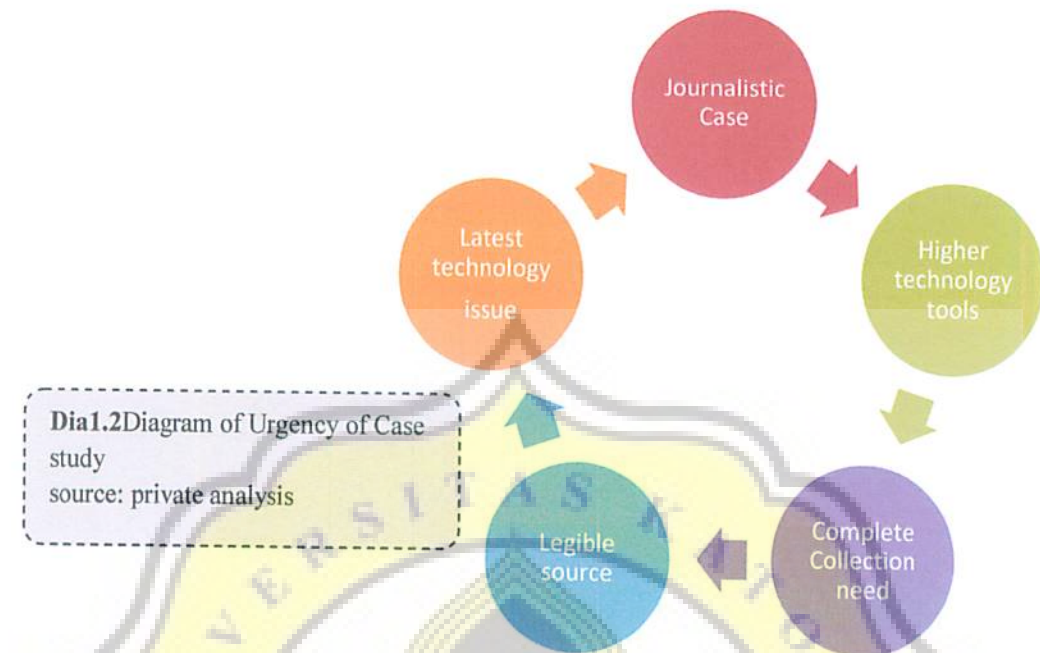
**Fig1.12** Universitas Indonesia Library,  
Depok |January 2013

#### B. Urgency

The 2011 annual polling of competent site gathered amount of average numbers related to educational concern in South-East Asia. The highlight conclusion is ‘an Indonesian read only a book in a year’, or can be said that Indonesian people willing to read is far below an everage number among other developing countries especially in South-east Asia. Moreover, in a serious journalistic case, people who need to make a scientific based manuscript have to face a hard condition where there’s



no enough device to prevent them from plagiarism or non-scientific sources.



### C. Problem Identification

#### 1. Functional

The main functional purpose of these integrated system between the building and the open space is to create the interactive circumstances of the activities in it. In order to break the current paradigm that “Library is boring/ reading is kind of waste of time” into a playful and enjoyable reading experience and express the ‘well-educated’ public personalisation of modern civilization in Semarang.

Those ideas need the support of well-managed space condition among the buildings. The main Library would be eye-catched as the central activities which featured by 2 different space function, the gathering hall and the entertainment zone. The gathering hall accomodates the reading community or public gathering. In order to keep the cycle of economic movement goes, there would be a group of commercial space called entertainment zone which consist of Book Store, Cafetaria including any commercial stall for rent, Fun learning zone for the kids (entering ticket

system). The non-commercial outdoor space called 'The Plaza' of urban ecosystem living to cover up these integrated spaces.

## 2. Structural:

The Library as the main building would be set up the atrium system in its hall to determine the identity of public area and to fulfill the huge requirement of the sunlight supply. The main structure would be a rigid skeleton through the whole side over the enclosure. The wide span roof structure would set the belt effectively. Façade management would give it very best reflection to show off the architectural style in charge.

## 3. Transportation, Plumbing and Mechanical Electrical:

Vertical transportation use as connection between 2 different level floors can be set up as manual/ electric power whether it is standard stair, ramp or even lift. Accommodate visitor with no limit age range is belong to public transportation, sorting the books, furniture or fragile collection can use the service one.

Plumbing and mechanical electrical devices can be cover up with 2 different kind of system; clean & closed ceiling with sleek finished look and semi-rustic system which can make a different atmosphere of urban design.

## 4. Emergency and Security:

The emergency issue has to be concern due to visitor safety and rare collection which can solve by providing some high-tech customized device featured emergency standard tools such as Emergency exit, emergency stair, smoke detector, sprinkle, non-flammable furniture, and hydrant.

The security device can be supported by integrated CCTV system in certain spot, anti-theft detection, and book protection from fumigation issue to chip tagging.

## 5. Aesthetic:

Library can be classified as social, cultural and educational space. The important of make those classifications integrated is to show how personal and public personality of the building is being harmonized. An impressive look and beautiful interior management of modern style can attract people to have a great intelligence experience yet entertaining. The library itself has 'through space oriented' system so people can spend a lot more time inside the building. The gathering hall belongs to integrated library building. The entertainment zone separately stand in single building, while plaza has it portion to harmonize the belt of library building, the entertainment zone and its surrounding ecosystem.

### D. Scope of design programming

Public Library is aimed to be a place that can supply all kind of knowledge and provide a recreational experience for mind & soul. Urban people need some alternative entertainment to enlarge their intelligence yet balancing between their long stress work and brief inspirational activities instead of regularly spending their spare time on show-biz entertainment or consumptive behavior.

Library would be set up with an open orientation that welcome people with no boundaries to come in and can probably reflect how concern Semarang people to education and intelligence issue, and also show the place where Semarang intelligence civilization usually spend their time in positive way.

Inside of the library there would be a number of activities such as reading on the spot indoor or outdoor reading if the wish to have a novel/ fiction book, borrowing a book in the loan division, 'browsing' at the computer room. If the visitor wish to buy the book or any stationery they can just go to the Book Store which has plenty stock of book.

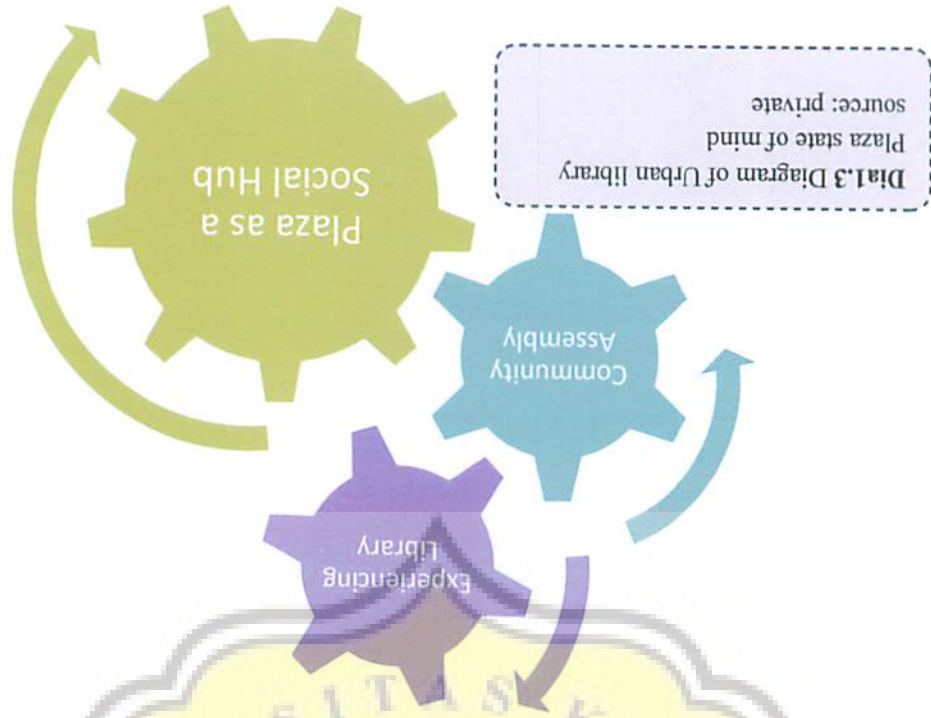
The visitor can join the Book launching and open discussion for public about a book/ reading material and reading community assembly which belong to kind of activities in the Gathering Hall. In order to



recharge the energy after a few hours reading, the visitor can go down stair to have a meal and drink in Cafeteria. The visitor can also find a Fun learning spot for kids that provide a group of games and entertainment corner. Last but not least the Plaza itself would be a place where people enjoying the outdoor reading, have some conversation in sitting group, or just enjoying the view around.

The Problem of this project is to put a huge attention of creating a harmonious space where people can increase their intelligence through experiencing on its circumstances. The library has to be the place that people would visit anytime and no need to borrow a book or reading necessary to have a great experience there. The library paradigm will changing over from a closed public service to an open for public library behavior which consist of recreational, ecological and aesthetic aspect (see the attachment of Public spaces theory) Furthermore the plaza management would be a 'magnet' that can keep people move and having many social interaction on its field.

These ideas might introduce Semarang people a new paradigm of "The love of learning, the sequestered nooks, and all the sweet serenity of books" that can develop urban social-culture and education issue growing. A recreational place where people of Semarang can regularly visit and might establish a new landmark of education and urban culture in Semarang yet to get more tourism sector increase.



Plaza state of mind  
source: private

Diagram of Urban Library

#### E. Problem statement

1. What is the justification of the library as selected project?
2. Who is the subject regarding the user of this?
3. How to create a balance condition between the library building and urban environment?

### 1.3 Objectives

1. The low number of people willing to read a book or even to go to library, the less-attractive existing of Semarang Central Library, the lack of non-commercial educative entertainment space, a high demand community assembly space in Semarang as the highlight issues that need to be concern. Moreover the Local Government Long-term regulation of 2011 which attempt to implement more educational public service to increase a number of qualified human resources of Semarang intended this city to establish an attractive public library which has literacy movements to keep inviting people to read and turn it into movement for social consciousness-raising, increasing the quality of life in society.
2. The subject of this project is the user in all age range in local environment of Semarang or even the visitor from any other city.
3. The balance condition between the library building and urban environment can be done bycreating an interactive bound between inner and outer space of fascinating experience of learning. Due to combine these 2 spaces, library needs to link them into open public space. A borderless space between the outdoor plaza or urban environment and indoor library.

