

A THESIS  
PRESENTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE  
FACULTY OF ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN  
OF  
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY

In partial fulfilment of the Requirements for the  
degree of  
Master of Science in Architecture

by

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on

CENTRAL LIBRARY, AKURE

in

June 1980

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TITLE OF THESIS: CENTRAL LIBRARY, AKURE

### ABSTRACT

This scheme on "Central Library Services" is aimed at satisfying the thirsty souls of millions of Nigerians yearning and aspiring to gain one type of knowledge or the other. For it is my believe that "a man without knowledge may well be compared to one that is dead"

The role the library services can play in the overall development of socio-economic emancipation of a society cannot be over-emphasised. In fact, if properly utilized, library services are fundamental forces in developing and maintaining a vital and prosperous society. Simply put, they can be a source of knowledge which is the only fountain both of the love and the principles of human liberty.

Consequently there are three principal aims of this scheme on Central Library.

- One is to provide needed information, reference and research services to community, various professional organisations and the legislative body of the state.

- It is also to support and reinforce programmes of adult and fundamental education and stimulate reading for relaxation in both children, and adult alike.

The last but not the least is the provision of a standard befitting and identifiable building for the general upgrading of Akure.

For the scheme to be compiled and the aims achieved, a detailed study of existing library services especially in Ondo State was carried out and a thorough analysis of the physical development was made with a view to evolving suitable location and design of the library complex and the related projects which are of equal importance to the people and the government.

From the studies and proposals, it became apparent that there is an urgent need for the library services to be overhauled and given its proper place in the social and educational development of the state.

Emphasis is laid on the central library complex in the studies, analysis and proposals, but all functionally and interrelated facilities like bookshop, snack bar and the National Library are taken care of in the general planning of the scheme.

1. The disobedient child by Thomas Ingelend.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I owe thanks to many people who contributed immensely to the value of this thesis. If not for their enthusiastic support and understanding, it would have been practically impossible to do anything tangible.

They are: Professor Adeyemi - Head and Professor of Architecture  
Dr. Screwferger - My thesis Mentor  
Arc. Adesina - Department of Architecture  
Mr. Adeyemi - Town Planning Section, Ministry of Works, Akure. and  
Mr. Ogundare - Town Planning Section, Housing Corporation, Akure.

My heartfelt appreciation goes to the staff (too numerous to mention here) of the various libraries and institutions who gave me frank and useful information on the operations, problems and prospects of library services in their places.

I am also grateful for the assistance and support which I have received from the families of Ogungbesan, Bob - Alonge, Ogunlade Adeyanju and Fashae.

The following friends and colleagues are acknowledged too for their valuable help and accommodating attitude to me - Messrs Muyiwa Ore, G. Babarinsah, D. Onibon, O. Dahunsi, T. Ajumobi, E. Ogunlade, M. Ayodele, Ayo-Omosela K. Ajibade and E. Olowosejeje.

Mention must be made here on the role the comprehensive report on the guidelines for Physical and Regional Development Planning for

Ondo state and Akure played in enabling me get some tables, maps and useful information. My grateful thanks to the members of the panel who did a beautiful job on it.

## DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My late father — for being a continuous source of inspiration and encouragement through his little achievement in life.

My parents — for being everything to me morally and financially

To all who have contributed to the promotion and development of library services in Nigeria.

And to ALMIGHTY GOD — for his mercy, guidance and protection over us now and in times ahead.

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## INTRODUCTION

The word "library" is derived from the Latin word "liber" and any collection of books and some other materials contained in a room or building is often referred to as the library. Libraries have been described as "The shrines where the relics of the ancient saints, full of true virtue, and that without delusion or imposition are preserved and reposed". The library is the chief repository of man's cultural heritage, and various forms of inventions. It is a place where the evidence of man's progress abounds. By its services, the library can contribute immensely to the growth of ideas, dissemination of information and play an important role in the socio-economic development of a community.

As far back as the mid-eighteenth century, the use of the library has been brought into focus. In America, Benjamin Franklin organised the library company of Philadelphia, an outgrowth of his discussion club called Junto. In Africa, the first library might have been established in Cairo by the Fatimid Caliph, Al-AZIZ in 988 A.D. And since this time, what is generally referred to as library has become a continuously growing and evolving institution, changing its policies and services to meet the prevailing demands.

Library services in Nigeria have not being fully explored and consequently developed. Not much has been done to improve on the little achievement of the colonial government. This thesis proposes some solutions to help in re-organising the whole library services.

up. It aims at reappraisal of the value or priorities on library services and change for the better in the interest of socio-economic development of the country.

I have been motivated to work on Library services because of my wish and desire to have a recreational resort centre and an alternative to classroom for formal and informal studies for the generality of the people. I hope a good attempt has been made in this direction.

CHAPTER ONE:        STUDIES - PURPOSE, INVESTIGATIONS AND  
ANALYSIS

1 . 1                PURPOSE OF RESEARCH

1 . 1                METHODOLOGY OF INVESTIGATIONS

1 . 3                STRATEGY OF ANALYSIS

## 1 . 1: PURPOSE OF RESEARCH

For the aims of the thesis to be realised and proper compilation of processes that lead to the brief and the consequent design scheme, a detailed research was carried out.

The purpose of the research into the scheme is two-fold. The first is to analyse the central library as an information - providing institution. For this analysis, it is necessary to describe the present situation of the library and where it seems to be going.

The second is for one to know the number and types of libraries, the political and administrative organisation, the financing and staffing of libraries, the services provided for by the libraries, use, evaluation and description of the libraries to other institutions.

## 1 . 2: METHODOLOGY OF INVESTIGATIONS

With the above purpose in mind, the collection of relevant data to achieve this was embarked upon.

A survey of the nation's number of libraries was conducted together with their locations and the population of users. Various factors directly connected with users' use of the libraries were critically studies. These include the age structure, educational level, sex, occupation, income, marital status and the effect of the geographical proximity.

A familiarisation tour of important library locations in Ondo State was undertaken so as to have a first hand assessment of the situation. This took me to all the major towns in the state. All

modes of collecting data were exploited so as to get some authentic data. Questions were asked and discussions were freely entered into. Where papers, reports and books were available, they were collected. A field survey was also conducted so as to examine critically the various activities that take place in the major towns. This was to afford me the opportunity of knowing the degree of sophistication of the people and their needs based on the available materials and activities.

Special visits were arranged to various institutions in Akure. This was with a view to appraise the level of consciousness of the people to the use of library services and collection of relevant data for the siting of a library complex. Information were also gathered on the type of services required and probable number of users.

The visits took me to the present library facilities, some of the ministries and corporation, hospitals, prisons and schools so as to evaluate the needs and the inter dependent roles of these various institutions on the library. Facts were also sought for as regards the financing and staffing of the various libraries existing in these places. The roles the political and administrative machinery of the various institutions play on the library were clearly assessed. In short, the visits enabled me to appreciate the programmes, present proposals and constraints of the government.

It is pertinent to note that special libraries exist in some parts of the state. Scheduled visits were paid to some of them and

public organisations like the churches, leading clubs, private firms and individuals. Some legal practitioners operate small libraries with a few collection of books.

Efforts were also made to be present at some of the launching ceremonies for the building of libraries in two communities. Speeches were made on these occasions and donations, were thankfully received for the appeal fund. Interviews were arranged with the protagonists of these innovative ventures after the end of the ceremonies. These were few of the occasions when the importance of library services was highlighted. The message was always the emancipation of the youth for the development of the socio-economic standard of the community they belong to through public institutions like the library.

Maps and necessary plans were collected from the ministry of works and also reports of the physical and Development Planning Guidelines for Ondo state and Akure.

Finally climatic data were collected on the proposed site for the library complex. The visits to the site afforded me the opportunity to have a proper investigation of the existing facilities and conditions. Photographs of the proposed site were taken and some sketches made for various illustrations and explanations about the site.

### 1.3: STRATEGY OF ANALYSIS

When the investigations had been concluded, I started working on the data at my disposal by putting together the pieces of information, reports, papers and document. They were later sorted

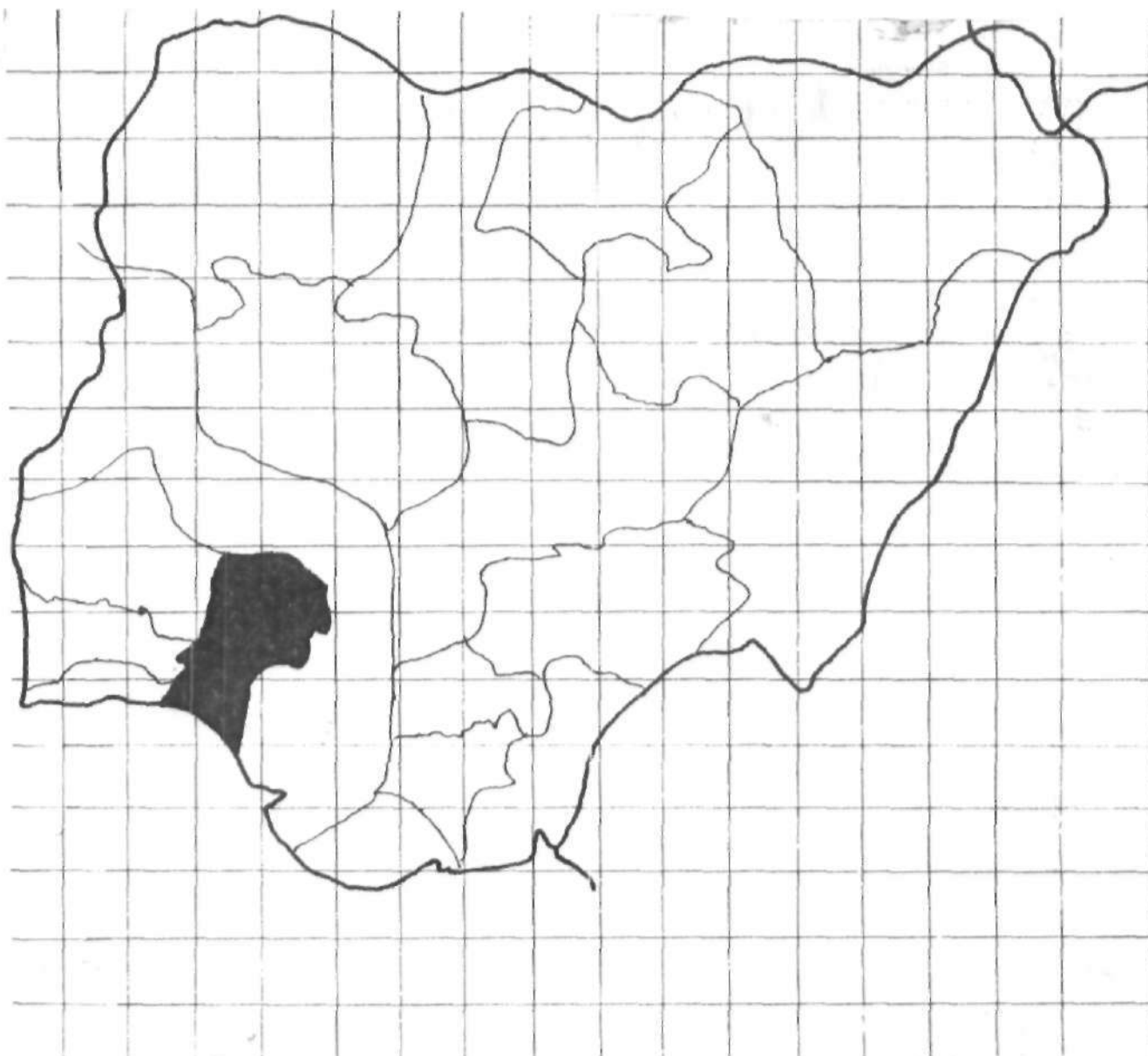
into the various units of processes needed in evolving a logical and acceptable scheme.

The sorting out was done on the basis of the profile of the library users, the typology of the libraries needed, the locations, the planning, administration and support of the library. The synthesised data were now geared towards the achievement of the two principal objectives stated earlier.



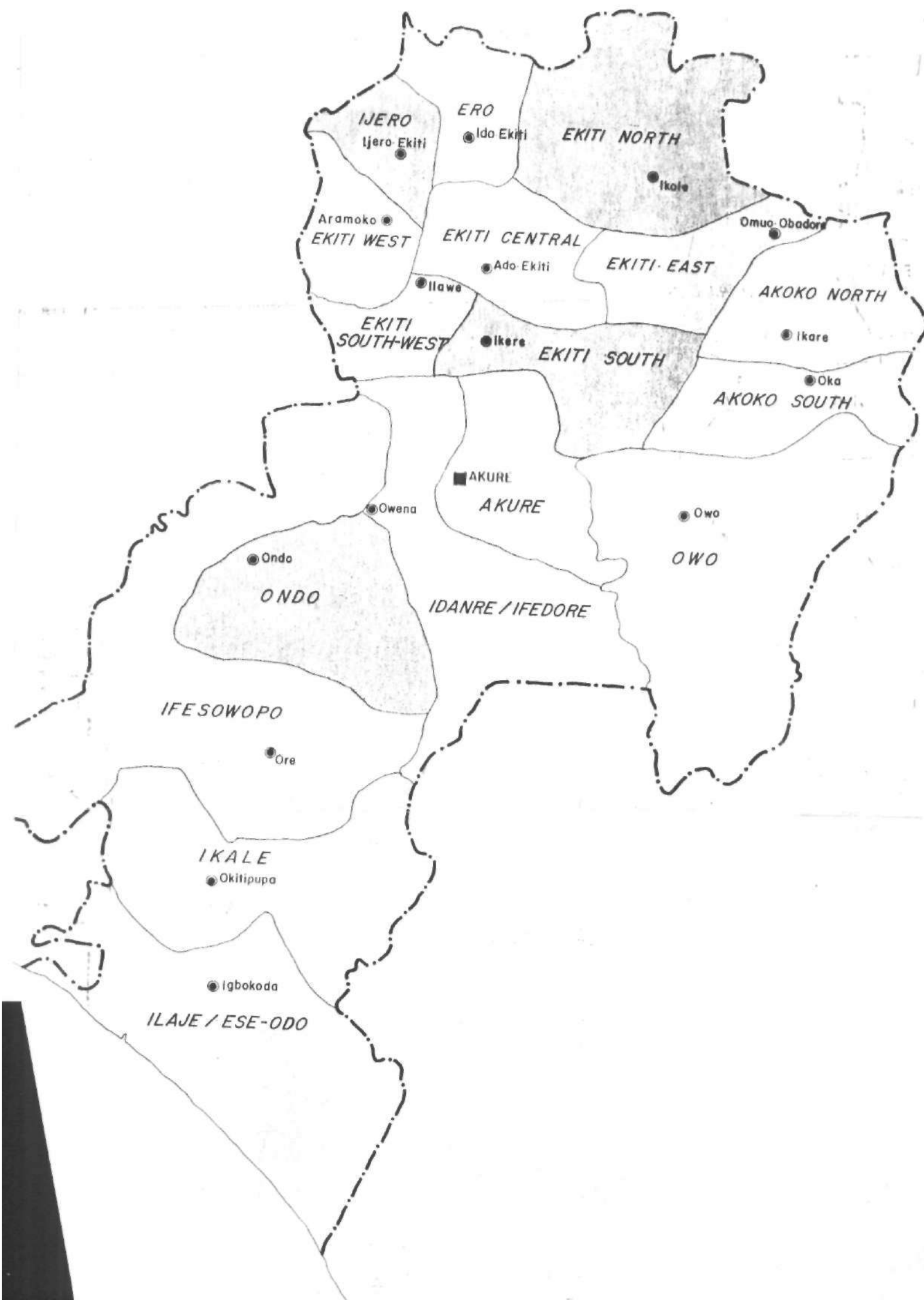
CHAPTER TWO:      LIBRARY SERVICES IN NIGERIA — PRESENT  
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- 2 . 1      EXISTING STATE OF LIBRARY SERVICES IN NIGERIA
- 2 . 2      POPULATION STUDIES AND RESEARCH FINDINGS
- 2 . 3      THE NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY SERVICES



Map of Nigeria marking out Ondo State

(1)



## 2.1: THE EXISTING STATE OF LIBRARY SERVICES IN NIGERIA

Library services in Nigeria have up till now been very unimpressive. The reason for this is not far fetched when one considers the indifference of colonial government towards the development of political, educational and socio-economic institutions in Nigeria. In fact the trend of development of library services has followed not the wishes and aspirations of the governed, but the interests and the priorities of the colonial government. Even when there was the need and the intention to establish libraries, the then colonial British government went out of the way to set up special libraries to suit their need of producing the trained assistants.

It was not until late fifties that the British government decided to assist through the British Council, in the development of libraries. Prior to that time, an ill-equipped academic library existed in Ibadan University, from which other budding libraries drew some inspiration and guidance when they were established. And it was the collections from Yaba higher college that were transferred to the Ibadan library during its inception.

It is however sad to note that even twenty years after independence the situation has not improved considerably. A few things have been done here and there in provision of essential library services, but when summed up, the situation is still below expectation.

The National library of Nigeria was established in 1964 and inspite of this there is a stock of less than six million books in it

the libraries in Nigeria today. This is highly inadequate for a nation which has rapid educational policies and potentials. And this is to say that libraries have not been accorded their rightful place in the development of political, social, economic and most importantly in education spheres of life of the Nigerian populace.

Apart from the National Library in Lagos and the proposed National Libraries in all the state capitals, all the capitals have Public or Central libraries or have plans in the offing for theirs now or in the near future.

The state central libraires have branches in local government headquarters, towns, schools and service points in various parts of the state. Academic and Research libraries exist in the higher institutions and Research institutes.

In Ondo state, there are practically no standard public libraries in terms of the buildings, materials and services. As at now, the state government is about to embark on the construction of the state library building which is to be located in Akure. The library as we have it now is housed on the last floor of a three storey building. It operates temporary library services and has a collection of books for children and adults.

Library services are also inadequately provided in all the seventeen local government areas of the state. The few that have library buildings have had them converted into use as customary courts, fire stations, recreational halls and offices.

Owo is the only place where library services are provided and even then, it lacks the essential facilities of a good library. It is incapacitated by shortage of books, staff and seating facilities.

There is a well equipped law library in the ministry of Justice with about 10,000 volumes of books. It operates circulating and reference sections and the ministry is the only one of its type that has a library.

Libraries are also set up in the various schools and higher institutions in the state. Plans are in the pipeline to establish good library services in the Polytechnics and Advanced Teachers College in the state. The conditions obtained in the school libraries are below standard. In most cases, books are housed in one of the classrooms or small rooms beside the academic blocks and these are even got in those schools where an attempt has been made to establish one. Only one grammar school has an auditorium attached to the library for oral English and french.

Generally the situation of library services in Nigeria as a whole and Ondo state in particular leaves much to be desired. Given the peculiar constraints which always stand in the way of library development, more could still have been done in the provision of standard library buildings and stocking them with books, materials and qualified personnel to man them. There is much gap between the desired state and the present situation and if the gap is to be narrowed or even bridged, the authority concerned will have to quickly do away with their non-chalant attitude and be alert to their responsibilities.

## 2 . 2: POPULATION STUDIES AND RESEARCH FINDINGS

Library services are bound to draw in large patrons or users, audience and some financial gains and the extent of all these require a reliable set of data to guide one in arriving at the proposals.

Unfortunately, reliable data are not easy to come by on vital information concerning the number of users, age and sex, occupation and educational status, the frequency of users, reasons for visits to the library, distances travelled and by what means of transportation. All these and some other information on the use of mobile libraries, choice of library used, and other factors affecting use of the library facilities in rural and urban areas cannot be easily determined inspite of the fact that library services are not virtually non-existent. This does not mean that there are no published standards, but even when they exist, they are diffuse, inconsistent, irrational and most of the time inaccurate.

The siting of the libraries more often than not negates the principle of planning of libraries and even when they are properly sited or exist at all, they are non functional, congested, poorly equipped, maintained and short staffed. Some time they look non-inviting. These do not give room for proper studies and analysis on the information required and it only shows the extent to which people will patronise facilities and services that are virtually non-available or non-functional.

However, inspite of the constraints, studies were carried out into some of the useful and inevitable data. The efforts made are geared towards obtaining proposals that will be helpful in determining the need and requirements of state library services. The studies are limited to

Ondo state and a particular emphasis laid on the existing conditions at Akure. A thorough analysis followed the studies.

TABLE 1

## PROJECTED POPULATION OF ONDO STATE

	1963	1980	1990
(a) Ondo state Total	2,727,676	4,508,424	6,058,941
(b) Rural population	1,509,972	2,297,593	2,941,107
(c) Urban population	1,217,704	2,210,831	3,117,834
(d) Major cities	700,216	1,685,136	2,640,791
(1) Akure	71,106	162,975	265,468
(2) Ondo	74,343	170,393	277,555
(3) Owo	80,413	184,303	300,210
(4) Ikare	61,696	141,411	230,343
(5) Ado-Ekiti	157,519	361,032	614,678
(6) Ikere	107,216	245,740	400,284
(7) Ilawe	80,833	185,270	301,786
(8) Efon	67,090	153,766	250,467

Assumed Annual growth rates

- (a) 3%
- (b) 2.5%
- (c) 4%
- (d) 5%

Table 1 shows the 1963 census figures the projected population figures for the state. The 1963 figure is the base figure which the Federal Government has accepted as the basis for planning and projection.

The following age groups, percentage and population can be identified from the projected population figure of 1980 which is 4,508,424



TABLE 2

AGE	GROUP	PERCENTAGE	POPULATION
5-9	Children	15%	24,445
10-14	Young adults	35%	57,042
15-19			
20-24			
25-79	Adults	35%	57,042
0-4	Young children	15%	24,445
Above 80	Old adults		

It is implied from above table that about 85% of the population can benefit in one form or the other from the various library programme.. This trend will continue for some time and it is on this that I based my estimated population of users of the library services.

The services of the state central library are supposed to be extended to the local branches, ministries, parastatals, hospitals, prisons, private and commercial institutions, colleges and other various organisations. Population studies were carried out to determine the actual number of people to be catered for in each case, but these have only resulted in scattered but reliable figures for use in the proposals. The Table 3 below shows the enrolment in various grades of schools and number of staff.

TABLE 3

TYPE OF SCHOOLS	AKURE AND ENVIRONS			OTHER PARTS OF CITY		
	No. of Schools	Popula- tion of students	No. of staff	No. of Schools	No. of students	No. of Staff
Nursery and primary Schools	190	60,000	1,550	1,275	376,000	10,442
Comprehensive, Commercial, Secondary Schools	25	8,500	330	222	56,400	1,835
Teacher Training Colleges	1	735	30	8	6,008	258
Technical Schools	1	250	10	7	1,950	50
Schools of Agric, Nursing, Midwifery & Health Tech.	4	118	35	4	500	17
Higher Institutions	1	800	100	3	2,700	150
Special schools for the deaf, blind and handicapped	1	20	2	2	40	10

The table below shows the occupational groups of probable users of the library services. The population figures are based on the assumption that 85% of the population of about 162,975 people in Akure could benefit one way or the other from the library services.

TABLE 4

## OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS OF PROBABLE LIBRARY USERS

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POP.	POPULATION	TYPE OF SERVICE
JUNIOR AND INTERMEDIATE EMPLOYEE	25	34632	All Lib. Serv.
HIGH INCOME EMPLOYEE	7.5	10390	All
STUDENTS IN TERTIARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS	25	34632	All
FARMERS, FISHERMEN, HUNTERS ETC	20	27706	Main. Serv.
TRADERS, BUSINESSMEN, MINERS, INDUSTRIALIST, and CRAFTS MEN	10	13853	All
INADEQUATELY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	5	6927	All
Students IN HIGHER INSTITUTIONS	7.5	10390	All

### 2.3: THE NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY SERVICES

It goes without saying that one of the most crucial problems facing the world today is the education of millions of its people, both adult and children who are without formal schooling and who have to learn from if they are to play their role in this ever-changing world effectively. Our world today is beset with problems of illiteracy of such a great magnitude that the opportunity for self-education is highly needed and desirable. Consequently the creation and development of effective library services towards providing education to the economically and socially disadvantaged cannot be overemphasised if the teeming masses of the world are to be freed from educational bondage, hardship and oppression. In fact Lord Brougham in one of his speeches in the house of Commons had this to say about education, "it makes a people easy to lead, but difficult to drive, easy to govern, but impossible to enslave".

The library is supposed to take a leading position in stimulating and helping to shape, the desire to learn on the part of the people which it serves. It is also supposed to be an evergreen tree of diabolical knowledge. These functions, if they are to be properly performed should be reflected in the location, planning, design and activities of a library. Nevertheless, it is sad to note that in Nigeria, the libraries where they are sparsely located with exception of a few research and academic libraries have failed to play the multifunctional roles of tool for research and education, thereby failing to contribute to the sum of human knowledge of information

libraries can be described as social agencies involved in the development and promotion of economic and political affairs of Libraries by their indispensable services are essential to the advancement of welfare and happiness of the society. When fully established, they can contribute to the growth and enrichment of skilled manpower of the nation through the formal and informal education.

The area of library extension services when fully explored and co-ordinated with some other social agencies has effective programmes based on the psychology of maturity and sociology of groups in the community. In a state like Ondo where agriculture is the mainstay of the economy as at now, agricultural extension services can play a major role in providing the farmers a lot of information and consultancy services. The services will enable the wide gap in communication between the government and the people to be narrowed down. A forum can also be created between the people and the government or even between the people themselves for useful discussions on their welfare and the state of economy. These activities range from lectures, discussions, films, displays and literacy facilities.

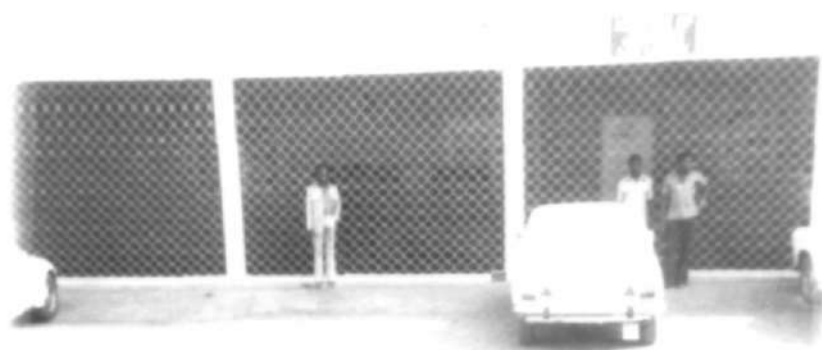
The prisons, clubs, hospitals, and various organisations can equally benefit from these extension services and these will go a long way to meet some of the yearnings and aspirations of the people.

Library building at Ikere



(iii)

Ministry of Justice Library building at Akure



Akure Youth Centre with the Library Room at the wing



map of Nigeria marking our Ondo State

Local Government building at Owo with the Library Room on the  
First floor





CHAPTER THREE -- TYPOLOGY OF LIBRARY AND PLANNING OF CENTRAL  
LIBRARY

3 . 1: TYPES OF LIBRARIES .

3 . 2: PLANNING A CENTRAL LIBRARY

3 . 3: THE CENTRAL LIBRARY -- USE AND FUNCTION

### 3 . 1: TYPES OF LIBRARIES

A library is basically an organisation whose facilities and services are meant to serve the varying educational and social needs of a particular community. The type of library located in a particular place is a function of the environmental needs and resources of that area. Different libraries have different spatial and services emphasis. There are many types of libraries depending on the mode of classification and the purposes they are meant for.

Basically five categories of libraries can be identified. They are the academic and research libraries, public libraries, school libraries, welfare libraries, special libraries and others.

The academic and research libraries can be found in the colleges, universities, polytechnics and research institutes. The peculiar features of these libraries are their store of bibliographical and audio visual materials which are made to students, faculties and research workers for their educational and research needs. The libraries have a large proportion of their materials open to users and so have a good circulation system, though rare and valuable materials which require careful handling are stacked away and accessible through requests. Differences exist among the libraries in size of the building, specific functions performed by each of them and the modes of operation of their services.

The public libraries are designed to serve a concentration of people in urban and rural communities. They are made up of large libraries and smaller branch libraries. The public libraries in the

towns and cities, that act as the administration and distribution headquarters for a system of libraries for a large population with a variety of needs, are known as central libraries. The branch libraries exist chiefly to serve their immediate catchment areas and may act as parent libraries for other smaller, often part time, libraries in the surrounding areas. The policies affecting the services of the branch libraries are formulated from the headquarters in the central library. It is important to know that the design and services of a public library have to reflect the social contribution it makes to its own particular community.

The school libraries are the information and learning resources centre in the school. The centre may be an informal atmosphere represented by a few collections of books and materials and housed in a classroom or a sophisticated media resources centre located in the heart of the school. The standard school library is changing fast. The library now acts as the centre in which all the resources of modern education are housed and made use of. It is otherwise known as the learning materials resources centre and the materials in the centre range from film reels, audiotapes, records, strips, loops to books of varying interests. The school libraries are present in the primary and secondary institutions of learning.

The welfare libraries refer to libraries meant to serve people or communities who for one reason or the other, cannot have access to other library facilities. The beneficiaries of these library facilities range from people in large hospitals welfare homes like old peoples'

homes or juvenile homes to people confined within the prison walls.

The purpose of the hospitals and welfare libraries is to alleviate boredom and hasten recuperation. The prison libraries go a long way in successfully rehabilitating the inmates and afford them the opportunity to utilize their time for reading for leisure and formal studies in trades in which they want to be gainfully employed before and possibly after discharge. These welfare libraries are to a great extent similar to public branch libraries.

What constitute the special libraries are the various government bodies libraries, commercial and industrial institutions libraries, clubs and associations libraries and other privately owned libraries. The collections in these libraries are limited in subject range and the scope directed towards the particular interests of their clientele. They serve as information centres for their parent institutions and also cater for the educational and recreational needs of their clientele. The services of most special libraries are specific, efficient and up to date in information.

### 3 . 2: PLANNING A CENTRAL LIBRARY.

Generally speaking, libraries are an integral part of both formal and informal educational programmes of a state. Formal education requires imaginable library programmes which will provide books as well as all kinds of non-print materials and which will more effectively organise, store and provide ready access to knowledge.

The concentration of socially and educationally disadvantaged people in urban areas and the attendant problems call for urgent

response of the educational and library authorities. It is therefore necessary that that libraries work together more effectively to meet the ever increasing demand of a small and highly specialised group of users for information.

For the network concept to be effective, the developing communications technology and media must be fully exploited, bibliographic tools and locating devices must be developed, systems of varying types of libraries must have appropriate interface within the network, and there must be qualified manpower at the request and referral points.

Users of any library have a right to expect access to a broad range of materials and services. The efficiency, quality and strength of a library is a function of the comprehensive collections of books and materials, competent staff, adequate spaces and effective organisation of the library units. The central library should be an embodiment of efficiency and effectiveness to meet the desire of the socially and educationally disadvantaged people in rural and urban areas.

The multifarious services of the central library command large audience from various walks of life in both urban and rural areas. The users range from employed, housewives, pupil at school, student at higher institution to the unemployed and retired. Various professional bodies, clubs, public and private organisations make use of the library jointly or as individual members. In short, people of all socio-economic groups make use of the various facilities of the library.

Users of the library are expected to come to the central library from all parts of the state since it acts as the administration and

distribution headquarters of library services for the whole of the state. It is however, expected that a large bulk of them will come from a radius of five to six kilometers from the location of the library while the extension services division will endeavour to link up all the other parts of the state by its numerous activities. The distance between service points is important, particularly to the old and young.

The distances travelled to the library vary considerably according to the location of the library. The civic centre of the city is the best location and it is the central part. Most users will then be able to come on foot and easy means of transportation will be possible by the intra-network of roads. In short, the central location of the library ensures easy identification, accessibility and communal use of socially related facilities like cultural centre, shopping centre etc. For this type of library, the pedestrians welfare has to take precedent before car owners in the maximum utilization of the facilities. In this connection, the proximity of the central library to offices and business premises is of paramount importance to its location.

### 3 . 3: THE USE AND FUNCTION OF CENTRAL LIBRARY

For more purposeful and highly motivated reasons, the majority of users visit the library for work in connection with their formal studies or professions and general recreation or to pursue a personal interest that has nothing to do with their work. Consequently, the function of the library and all its services, is to satisfy the needs of the users. It should be able to cater for all levels of service from the highly specialised to the recreational.

Through the design of the library, it should be able to make positive contributions to education, industry and commerce. By providing facilities for leisure and work, the library has panacea for some of the ills that have eaten deep into the fabric of our society today. Various satisfactions that are obtained through reading which is an end itself can contribute significantly to social objectives.

Towards this end, exhibition of books, works that are linked to local interests should be arranged from time to time. The library building should be such as to allow flexibility in arrangements and to cope with increasing technology in library services. It should also allow by good organisation of facilities, easy and movement of visitors without much loss on the part of the authority. And above all the library should by design be made to look attractive and facilitating.

The central library can be an important part of the fabric that makes a community. In order to do this effectively, community programmes like meetings, discussions, lectures, filmshows etc can be arranged from time to time. These will stimulate interests in the use of library and make the public aware of the range of benefits that can be accrued from library services. In essence, the central library is a failure if it does not realise its full potential by being inviting and sympathetic to the needs of the people who use it.

CHAPTER FOUR:   STRUCTURE AND SERVICES OF CENTRAL LIBRARY

4 . 1:   CENTRAL LIBRARY STRUCTURAL SET-UP

4 . 2:   VARIOUS SERVICE SECTIONS IN THE CENTRAL LIBRARY



#### 4 . 1 LIBRARY'S STRUCTURAL SET-UP

The central library has a complex structure when compared to other types of libraries. Functionally, it serves as the administration and distribution headquarters for a system of libraries for a large population with their various needs. It is also a book-lending and consultation point for the city as well as providing bibliographical requirements of the area in which it is located. It also has a collection of research libraries which can favourably be compared to the research facilities of the university.

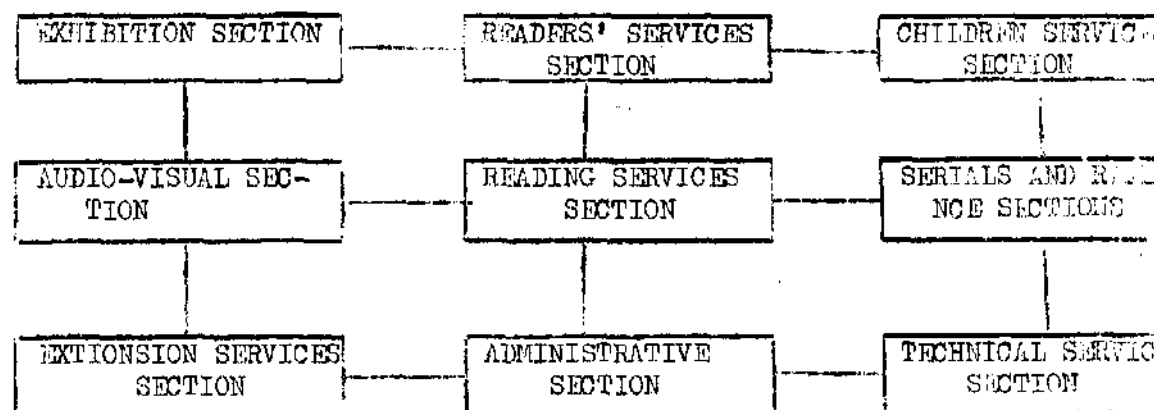
Basically the central library is a centre for research, information collecting, educational pursuits, recreation and aesthetic appreciation. It is a multi-purpose social agency which has a considerable measure of co-operation and collaborative ventures with other agencies of its kind without necessarily creating gaps or duplicating efforts.

The central library services are split into sections because of the very complex nature of its functions. The services of the central library extend to schools, various homes, hospitals, prisons and local branches in provision of books, materials, personnel and other services which can be of immense value to them. In short it is the link between the government and other smaller libraries as far as their needs are concerned.

To the reading public, the most important and at times the only sections known to them are the lending and reference sections apart from the reading areas. The central library goes beyond this. Other equally important sections are the technical, administration, exhibition and the reading sections like references childrens, arts, science,

archives and documents etc (classification by operation and subject). The central library also has special materials collections for the users and these are housed in the manuscripts and rare books section and the audio visual section. Emphasis is also laid on preparation section for the books and services to the schools and other local branches. This section is known as the extension services section.

#### 4 . 2: VARIOUS SERVICE SECTIONS IN THE CENTRAL LIBRARY



#### EXTENSION SERVICES SECTION

The central library is an information and educational centre, the extension services section plays an important role towards this end. The section also provides a forum for the advancement of the socio-economic and recreational values.

Towards this end, it has a file of information about the educational opportunities in the community. It organises a range of activities ranging from provision of books and materials to film shows, reading cycles and discussion groups. The beneficiaries of these services are

out books and materials to both adults and juvenile.

In the lending section, otherwise known as the circulation section, a limit is set to the number of books and materials by an approved or registered user of the library. This can also be done collectively as in a club or organisation. This will then avail the user the opportunity of having a thorough study of the book at his convenience without necessarily being restricted to the inner confines of the library.

A borrower goes through the normal processes of issue on the counter and does the same when the materials are returned. The counter is normally located at a conspicuous position by the main entrance and the services are directed by the staff who also exert some security control in the manner the materials are issued out and returned.

Some library materials need special handling. These can mostly be found in the archives, documents and audio visual section. Some of them can also be lent out too. The processes for issuing out of these materials vary from library to library. But care is always taken to make the issue and return take place in these sections.

In the readers service section, the staff are ready to assist users in whatever dilemma they are in. Most questions arise on the operation of the library complex and the use of aids or guides in finding one's way in the library. The information room does much to alleviate the sufferings the users might encounter in this direction and also in the use of the catalogue and bibliography. The main entrance

counter can be a source of guide for a new comer to the library.

The control of movement of users is a high priority factor in the library circulation system. On the one hand, there should be the atmosphere of freedom and welcome for visitors to the place and on the other hand there is the need for efficient security system to guard against books and materials losses. There is the need to strike a balance between the two. What is needed is to have limited restriction on the main access routes to the library so that the aim of invitation can pervade the whole area and a safeguarded exit for checking out users without much ado. There is also the need to have control units at each of the sections in the library complex for checking out users and to facilitate quick and efficient screening at the main exits. The bags room and coat rooms are located at the entrance lobby which also can be provided with telephone booths.

#### EXHIBITION SECTION

A library must be identified with the community it serves if its services are to be effective and fully appreciated. Although browsing room is provided for the newly arrived books, the exhibition section of a central library covers a large space with attractive eye catching display equipments. The equipments, are meant for exhibition of various works of local people, organisation, business concerns and materials in the library. Other interesting feature of the exhibition may be sculpture, mural or flowers in and around the buildings.

All these are directed towards drawing attention to the wide range of subjects and interests covered by library materials and books which they would not otherwise be aware of. The exhibition is also

aimed at making the library environment an exciting, attractive and educative one by visual perception.

Additional space can also be provided in the exhibition vicinity for meetings, films, discussions, seminar, lectures, conferences etc so that the exhibits will have an impact on visitors to these extension services and serve as guides in their deliberations.

The planning of these spaces should be fully integrated to the library, and so enhance the main library services without necessarily being detrimental to the functions and causing harm to the exhibits displayed.

#### THE REFERENCE SECTION

The collection of books here include among others the encyclopaedia, handbooks, indexes, yearbooks, dictionaries, atlases, abstracts, bibliographies and other sources of information. The section helps readers to find the information they require from the library's resources. It also supervises and maintains the collection of reference books which are not for circulation but for consultation in the library only. However, provision is made for photocopying, printing and production of films, slides, photographs etc with due consent of the authority in the control unit.

#### THE SERIALS SECTION

The serials section is also a consultation point like the reference section and the materials there are not for circulation except with the consent of the authority. Provision is also made for production of copies for the readers. The collection of materials in the serials

include the newspapers, journal, periodicals, magazines etc. And all these are referred simply to as serials. The library can have the serials in bound and unbound volumes. The central library complex acts as centre for the serials, catalogue and reference sections, organises a combined catalogue and co-ordinates the activities of these sections in conjunction with affiliated libraries.

#### THE CHILDREN SECTION

The central library is supposed to have the responsibility and the capacity to meet all the library needs of all children and so it has a junior library section. The central library by its administrative capacity as the headquarter for library services is supposed to set up resource media centres in all parts of the state. These can then be located in some selective schools or local branch libraries or even some service points - the most important consideration being accessibility of children to the use of the facilities. The media centres should then be fully equipped and sufficient professional and supportive staff provided for the library services and programmes. The service programmes should include such activities as story hours, picture book hours, film programmes, recordings and other special events on a continuing schedule. Arrangements have to be made for reference service and loans to intending children.

This operation is also carried out in the library media centre of the central library complex otherwise known as children library section. To say that library profession has failed to take cognizance of the library needs of the children is not an overstatement. The need for

reevaluation on the part of the authorities concerned cannot be overemphasised.

#### READING SECTIONS

The divisions in the central library are based on the operations and by subjects so as to make easier and more functional the comprehensive services it has to perform. The division can be done solely on the basis of either the operation or subject or even by other acceptable means. By operation, the lending, reference, children's sections come to mind while by subject, the inscriptions are of art, science, music, administration etc are used.

Whichever one is being used by a particular library the subject headings would still have to be referred to. The reading sections are arts and social sciences, science and technology, administration which includes Actuarial science, business administration, accountancy, banking etc and law. Other specialised reading sections are the archives and documents section, Reserve books, thesis, papers and reports section, reference and serials sections.

Facilities provided in this reading section can equally serve for research libraries and used by a clientele similar to that of a university but with an even wider intellectual spectrum and including the needs of local industry and commerce.

With the exception of reserved materials sections, circulation of books and materials is possible in the reading section.

Provisions are made for seminar rooms, lounge areas, private study carrels, group study rooms and reading facilities in this section. There is no exaggeration in saying that this section is the most useful part of a library building. In fact some libraries are satisfied in providing only some libraries are satisfied in providing only the reading rooms and a small area for other readers services.

By far it appears that the largest number of people using a public library are doing so for recreational purposes. The others do so for research and examination studies. The efforts of the library should be geared towards the provision of those books and materials which will serve the need of the users. This needs to be done after careful investigations into the priority lists of the users. In short the library must identify itself with the community it serves.

The types of books required for reading in the library are:

- Adult fiction
- Childrens' books
- Books for young adults
- Non fiction
- Reference books
- Bound, Unbound Newspapers and periodicals
- Local History Books
- Special stock materials
- Maps, Government publications, Periodicals, Seminar papers, lectures, symposia, Government documents, conference papers, Theses etc.

#### AUDIO VISUAL SECTION

This is a section with its collection in non-book materials called microform. It is in various shapes (e.g film, fiche, card etc). It is used to preserve physically deteriorating materials, or to reduce



the size of bulky materials e.g. newspapers, journal back-issues).

Several other non-book materials are the phonograph records and tapes, lecture tapes, film strips, slides, videotapes.

Audio visual centres are established in some schools and institutions and are then referred to as Resource media centres. They are basically similar to the audio visual section except in arrangement and the features of the facilities provided. In the library, library media centre can be established for the juveniles.

Special storage facilities and indexes are required for the media centres or audio visual section together with special areas for their usage. Listening booths, reading booths and projection rooms are common features. Carrels equipped with dial access to a central control room or panel, making tape, film or other electronic data are made available to users.

With the changing trends in technology of library and its services and the anticipated growth in the use of multi media materials, there is the need to bring flexibility into the design and arrangement of facilities for the media centre. It is also significant to note the increasing move towards automation and computerisation of the library processes and services. It is a worthy innovation that calls for increased co-operation between the library building designers and the various bodies involved in evolving the much needed technological breakthrough. In fact, to all intents and purposes, it is a laudable venture that will require support from all and sundry that are connected with provision of the library services and the beneficiaries.

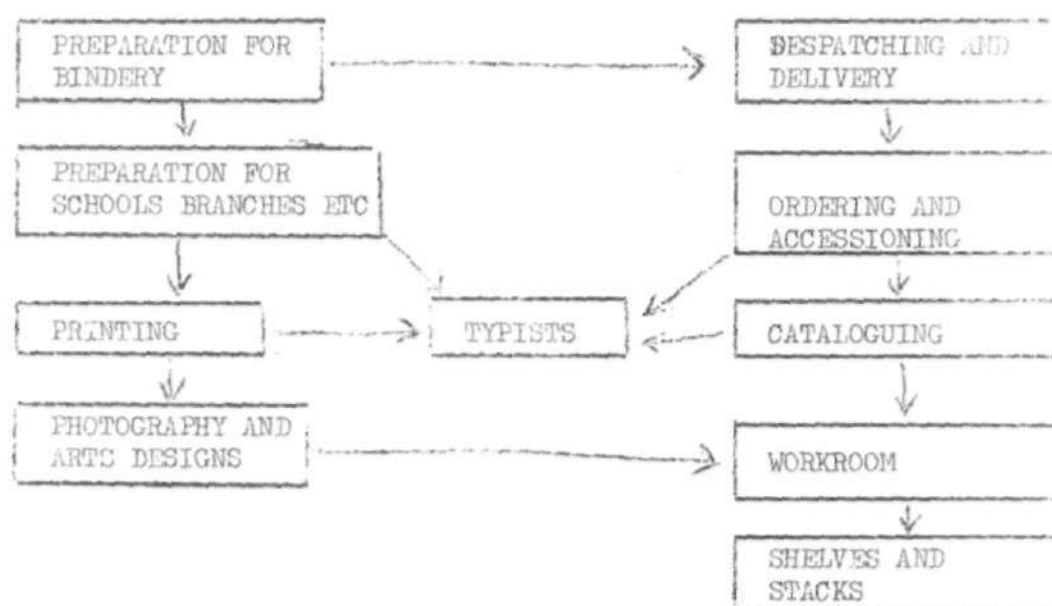
THE TECHNICAL SERVICES SECTION

This is a fairly big section of a central library and usually constitutes the large proportion of the staff. The technical services section is responsible for the planning and development of resources as well as their maintenance and bibliographical control. The operation in the section starts from the time a material is ordered to the time it gets to the user either in the central library or other affiliated bodies. The processes the material in question takes dictates the structure of the section or the pattern of service.

The services performed in this section range from receiving, dispatching, ordering, accessioning to cataloguing of books and materials. Others are binding, printing, photography, Arts designs and preparation of books for the shelf (labelling etc), schools, branches and service points. The processing systems of the library depend on the rate of acquisition to the library collection either by purchase or gift. This can then be used in determining the anticipated staff size and space allocation to the various units.

The technical services section is responsible for specifically designed automated systems of operation and new concepts in building and furniture design can create an impetus in the systems design too.

PROGRESS OF MATERIALS THROUGH TECHNICAL SERVICES SECTION



ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

The central library is the administration headquarters for a system of libraries. The administrative section liaises between the government and the people in the provision of library services. The section formulates all aspects of the functions and services to be provided in the library and estimates the size and cost of the services required. The process of planning a new library building or library facilities is done by the Planning Committee of this section in accordance with guideline policies of the government.

The organisation of the library involves the librarian integrating the various units of the library and organising the staff and resources.

to provide new and more intensive public and technical services. The functions, objectives and services must always be updated to meet the changing needs of the users of the facilities and there is the need for high innovative changes to keep up with the ever increasing technological advancement. The space needs or relationships of various library functions can then be met after careful study of the library's organisational system.

Some facilities among which are lounge areas, kitchenette, conference rooms, lockers room are provided for the staff training and relaxation needs apart from their various working rooms.

CHAPTER FIVE: THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PROVISION OF LIBRARY SERVICES

5 . 1: SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FROM GOVERNMENT

5 . 2: THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN PROVISION OF  
LIBRARY SERVICES.

## 5 . 1: SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FROM GOVERNMENT

The library is an institution set up by the government through its agencies and other private concerns to contribute positively through its services to education, industry and socio-economic development of a community. With the big emphasis on education by the government, the library is a vital necessary tool to achieve the landable educational programmes of the government. The library helps to promote intellectual interaction in a community and it forms an important foundation for a nation's manpower development. It is a means to eradicate illiteracy.

The government recognises these roles which the library can play and in recent times has tried to accord the library a top priority among its various social infrastructures. The government has a role to play in the efficient and smooth running of the library services. The areas in which the government comes in are the finance, provision of land, building and manpower requirements.

The government needs to give tangible financial support for adequate services to be provided. By the nature and function of the library, the importance of funds cannot be overemphasised. Fund is needed for putting up the library, for running the services and maintenance of the whole library system to suit the ever changing needs of the users and technology. There is a great need for establishment of more libraries in all parts of the country to meet the challenge of the social and educational requirements of our time. Given our present economic potential and the importance attached to social and educational development of the country, more fund must be provided for proper

co-ordination and more professional management of the library services and resources.

When fund is available for library services development, the provision of buildings for the running of the services comes to mind. It is on land that the building will stand. The requirements of land for siting the library complex is crucial. There is then the need to acquire enough piece of land in a suitable place, preferably at the centre of the community at a reasonable price through the government.

For efficiency and realisation of the objectives of the library, high quality and specialised manpower must be in hand. There is acute shortage of manpower in library services in Nigeria today, but this can be offset by encouraging and supporting staff training and development schemes. The conditions of service should be made more attractive and in-service training should be encouraged. Training facilities can be organised for internal and external employees in a central library. Nigerians at home and abroad should be made to realise the excitement and benefits one can derive in library profession and be made to take up employment with the various library authorities.

#### 5 . 2: THE ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN PROVISION OF LIBRARY SERVICES

There are basically three types of government in Nigeria namely the federal, the state and the local governments. The three-tier government help to promote and develop library services. The federal government is in the centre of the various library activities in Nigeria through its National Library. The National library is empowered to carry out the

vital roles of the federal government and their actions are backed up by the constitution. The National library is empowered to establish and maintain a branch of the National library in each state of the federation.

By its extension services programme, the National library involves itself in advisory and technical assistance to libraries, indistribution of books and other library materials and in activities capable of promoting and developing library services and make the library more useful to people. Consequently, the Library runs periodic training programmes for various cadres of library professionals drawn from interest library organisations and ministries. The National library organises series of lectures, seminars symposia for thrashing out the issues of the

In a bid to serve as centre of professional leadership and provide help to other libraries, the National library sends out its professional staff to survey, report and re-organise libraries in the ministries and schools on request. It is responsible for the development of the National Bibliographical services and helps to develop and run catalogue services for libraries on request. It is also involved in publication and issuing of numerous works of printed materials such as printed catalogues, house journals and reading guides.

The most important activities and contributions of the National library to library development come up during its annual National Library week. The library week is marked by series of lectures, symposia, exhibitions and press conference. The aims of the library week are to stimulate reading for leisure and formal studies among the people, give publicity to library services - their functions and use.



The National Library policies are being carried out by a constituted board whose membership includes the director of National Library.

Some of the functions of the state branches are to serve as a bibliographical centre and clearing house to states and to provide advisory service to smaller libraries so as to bring the National Library services closer to the rural populace through its intermediate service.

The state government on its part promotes the library services through the state library board. The government establishes a library complex which is a central library that acts as the administrative centre for library services. It is also the distribution headquarter of the state. Apart from the normal formal and informal educative services the central library offers, it makes sure that the library services are brought to the doorstep of the people in all parts of the state. This is carried out through its extension services and the various libraries which are established to cater for the needs of their communities. The school libraries, welfare libraries, special libraries, and academic and research libraries are set up to meet the social, educational and technical demands of the people in their vicinity while the the state central library discharges its responsibility of co-ordinating their activities through its administrative machinery.

At times, the works of the state central library can be supplemented by the state branch of the National Library but it is significant

to note that the National Library operates in the grassroot through the collaborative efforts of the state library authorities.

The local government ensures the efficiency and even development of library services in its locality in accordance with the policies and guidelines of the state central library. This is inspite of its own library committee set up to look after the welfare of their various libraries.

Other agencies be it that of government, private institutions or individuals have a vital task to play in provision of library services. Concerted efforts by the library authorities and these various agencies will go a long way in making the library realise its objectives to social, political, and economic development.

Much is needed to be done towards achieving the objective. Library services have not been given their proper place in the socio-economic aspirations of the country since the colonial days. This is the time to retrieve the image of the library from its sad state of affairs. The state government must be alert to its responsibilities and make sure that all hands are on deck from all and sundry to explore the masimum benefits that can be derived from library services.

CHAPTER SIX:        LOCATION OF THE CENTRAL LIBRARY

6 . 1:        THE SITE LOCATION

6 . 2:        THE SITE TOPOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

## 6.1: THE SITE LOCATION

The site is located in the government reservation area layout along Owo road in Akure. The location is to the South and East bounded by residential quarters while to the North and West, it is bounded by few office and commercial blocks. The undeveloped plots are allotted for the same type of structures and some of them are already being developed.

Akure has no civic centre which can be developed for structures like library complex. The city, centre is only represented by the Oba's palace, mini market some local government buildings and post office. Even with these few structures, the place is congested.

The site allocated for the state library building by the planning division of the Ondo state ministry works and housing is unfit for a public building of a library status. The reason being that the site is remotely far from the generality of the public and thus renders it easily inaccessible. It will take some years probably fifteen to twenty for the area to be fully developed for easy identification and accessibility. The area is presently separated from the duty life of the community and is used primarily for governmental purposes. That renders the place more or less "dead" at 4.00 p.m on weekdays and weekends for there will be virtually little or no activity.

The site allocated has the major network road leading to it not directly connected with the major dual-carriage way that enters the city from the other parts of the state. The site also lacks positive contact with major pedestrian ways.

The advantage of the site is its relative closeness to the secretariat and other government buildings. And much as I agree with the strong cultural link between the library complex and the arts theatre/museum, I don't subscribe to their being located side by side in Nigeria. It is no exaggeration to say that a library is best located in a relatively centralised quiet area. A good library in Nigeria should be open to natural means of lighting and ventilation and this in effect makes it acoustically deficient. This deficiency can be better compensated in a good site location and not where the noise intensity cannot be easily controlled especially during festivals in the cultural centre.

The new site is selected on the basis of its easy identification and accessibility. This is due to its link directly to the major roads that cut across the city and positive contact to major pedestrian walkways and bus stops. The surrounding structures afford the site the uniqueness of being in the centre of major activities — commercial activities, government activities, socio-cultural activities and others. Access roads link the site to the secretariat and the parliamentary complexes. Many residential quarters are located near the site.

The natural situation of the site augurs well for the location of a library complex. The government owns the land which it can make available anytime there is need for it. The topography and the climate which will be discussed fully in the site analysis are factors that contribute to the selection of the site. The seemingly relative quiet nature of the site makes it inviting.

The site surrounding is already developed as far as the provision of electricity and pipe born water is concerned. This can easily be tapped when need be for the library complex.

## 6.2: TOPOGRAPHY OF THE SITE

**LEVEL** - The site slopes gently towards North, the gradient of which is about 2.5%. The site also slopes gently towards East but the slope is about 1.5% in this case.

**SHAPE** - It is rectangular and bounded on two sides by access roads. In effect the site faces the two roads but the approaching point by most visitors is from the road leading directly to the highway.

**WATER LEVEL:** It is low and this will permit easy foundation and structural work.

### CLIMATE

**TEMPERATURE** - The monthly means of daily maximum range from 80°F to 81°F while the daily minimum is between 69°F and 73°F.

**RAINFALL** - Akure belongs to that part of Nigeria with 250 mm/day wet season duration and the average rainfall is about 230 mm annually.

The rain falls mainly in the wet season that lasts from February to November.

**WIND DIRECTION** - The prevailing wind direction South West and is rain bearing. It blows from sea. There is a mild, dry, dusty harmattan wind which comes from the North East and persists from November to February.

**ATMOSPHERIC RELATIVE HUMIDITY** - The relative humidity ranges from 9% in the dry harmattan season to 1% in the wet season.

VEGETATION

Akure lies within the Rainforest vegetation zone. So the site is covered by bush making it impenetrable at that time of the year, but a lot of shading and screening trees can be seen from a far e.g palm trees and young iroko trees.

The Library site to the South



(viii)



The Library site to the East



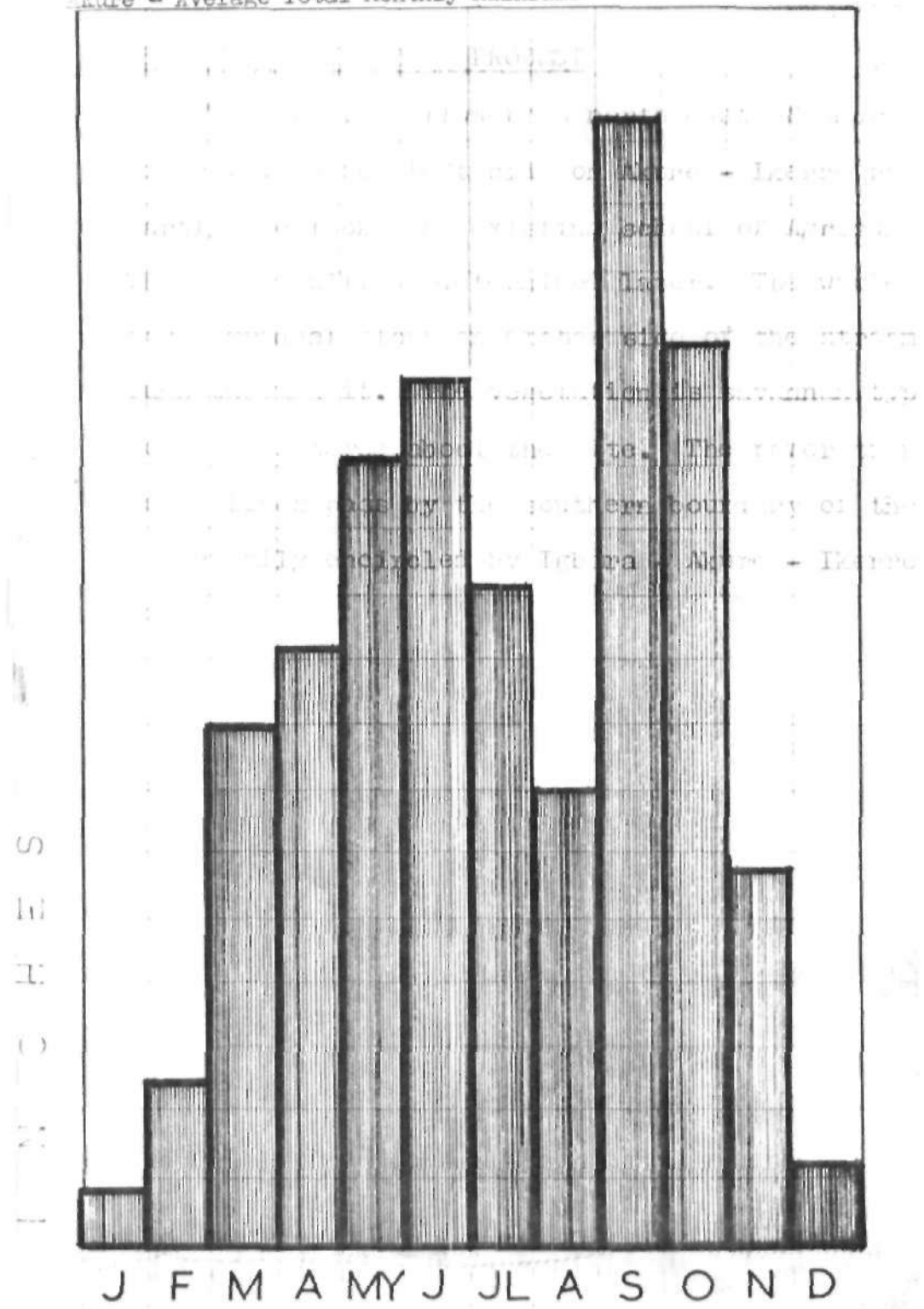
(ix)

Akure - Monthly means of Daily Minimum and Maximum Temperature

Map of Nigeria marking out Ondo State

(x)

Figure - Average Total Monthly Rainfall



## CHAPTER SEVEN: DESIGN, CONSIDERATIONS AND SPATIAL REQUIREMENTS

7 . 1: SITE PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

7 . 2: ZONING PRINCIPLES

7 . 3: SCHEDULE OF ACCOMMODATION

## 7 . 1: SITE PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

Taking into considerations the nature, scope and use of the central library, the following principles provided me guidelines for the site planning proposals of the complex.

Concentration of similar facilities into the same area. The bookshop, the state library complex and the National librate sites are located near one another for their interrelated functions and environmental considerations.

The compact nature of the complex and close communication between the complex and the surrounding areas. There are good connecting links between the individual facilities on the site. The result is that there is minimum vehicular traffic hazard and low level intensity of noise within and outside the complex. Vehicular traffic and spaces are zoned away from the complex so that there is a completely pedestrian intra-connecting traffic with no vehicular thorough fare. A reasonable space of land or buffer zone is often left between the various noisy and quiet zones.

A service yard is created for multiple use of the proposed bookshop and the complex. The National library can decide to expand the service yard for its own use and maximum expansion possibilities are guaranteed for the National library complex to take off as soon as practicable on the adjacent site. Office and commercial headquarter buildings are proposed for the remaining area on the site.

Parking facilities are provided for the cyclists for they form a large percentage of the users.

A large parking space is also provided for vehicles. Provision is made to link the parking areas to the complex by paved walkways. Staff of both the bookshop and the complex are provided with cycle and vehicle parking facilities in the service yard. Parking spaces are designed to allow control of vehicles at some junctions.

There is maximum orientation of the long sides of the complex towards north and south directions and towards the direction of the winds. The reading spaces which are the important areas of the library complex are located in this direction.

There are no provisions for much expansion to the library complex though there might arise the need for limited expansion which is made possible on the site. My proposal for the need of expansion is the decentralisation of some library facilities to other parts of the city and the state as well as the development of the existing libraries now. The emphasis should be on provision of welfare libraries for hospitals and prisons, specialised libraries for industry, commerce, law, administration etc and the establishment of more school libraries and learning materials resources centre.

#### 7 . 2: ZONING PRINCIPLES

The guideline principles in zoning of the complex are aimed towards creating a building will provide a framework for effective and efficient operation of library services with a view to responding to the new social, education and technological demands of today.

There is the feeling of openness that will permeate all parts of the building and in turn all facets of the services provided. This is

reflected in the limited number of interior walls, the voids and the landscaped spaces in and outside the complex. In relation to the services provided, there is ease of control without necessarily incurring much loss on the part of the library.

There is easy identification of various sections and facilities without much delay. The zoning of facilities is done to eliminate or reduce the problems of noise and vibration due to heavy traffic in the complex without undue hardship in accessibility to them.

There is high degree of flexibility evident throughout the complex. There is the use of removable or demountable materials in the big halls provided for the stacks and reading carrels. The layout of the spaces is made flexible for adaptability to increased use of automated and computerised system of library services. Modular planning system is applied to the design of the complex and it is basically the choice of a unit dimension which can serve as the basic unit related to the function. Selection of this is based on stacks centre to centre and space required by readers. All this is done to ensure flexibility in the building.

The design concept of the building is such that the complex is made inviting and stimulating from its well landscaped surroundings to the cool, friendly and pleasing nature of the interior. The entrance is emphasised at the corner of the building, thereby overlooking the two accessible roads to the site. The intending furnishings, colour co-ordination and the lighting effect are such as to make good impression on visitors to the complex.

Artificial means of lighting and ventilation are reduced to the barest minimum. Good shading effects are used and the long and important sides of the complex are orientated with due regards to the North-South direction and prevailing wind directions.

### 7 . 3: SCHEDULE OF ACCOMODATION

The space requirements and other figures are based on existing population, figures and facts, level of economic, social and educational development. The central library complex comprises of the following facilities:- reading sections, the extensions services section, the audio-visual section, the readers services section, children services section, the reference and the serials sections.

The reading section is in turn composed of subject operating divisions. They are arts and social sciences division, science and technology division, actural science, business administration, various management studies, accounting division and legal deposits, reserve and rare books, theses, papers etc division.

Below is the schedule of accomodation.

SCHEDULE OF ACCOMODATION

SECTION & FLOOR LEVEL . .	TYPE OF ACCOMODATION	PROPOSED AREA IN M2
READERS SERVICE SECTION  (All on ground floor level)	Covered Porch	300
	Bags and cloakroom	20
	Information room	20
	Catalogue room	50
	New Arrivals Browsing room	50
	Exhibition space	200
	Reprography	50
	Circulation room and counter	150
	Lounge	50



## Scheduled of accomodation (continued)

SECTION AND FLOOR LEVEL	TYPE OF ACCOMODATION	PROPOSED AREA IN M2
READERS SERVICE SECTION		
(All on ground floor level)	Main Control counter	30
	Lecture room	75
(on first floor level)	Conference/Seminar room and kitchenette /Store	100
(on all floors)	Circulation space	450
	Sanitary space	300
CHILDREN SERVICES SECTION		
(On ground floor)	Control unit and Workroom	50
	Reading, stocks and Communication space	380
	Reading pit	100
REFERENCE & SERIALS SECTION		
(on ground floor)	Control unit and workroom	40
	Lounge and Light reading space	75
	Map room	50
	Serials room	75
	Bibliography space	100
	Reference space	650
TECHNICAL SERVICES SECTION		
(on ground floor)	Loading, offloading and parking bay	150
	Receiving and despatching space	60
	Ordering and accessioning space	100
	Cataloguing space	150
	Photography unit	40
	Printing space	200
	Store for discarded books	30
	Arts design room	40
(On first floor)	Bindery	200
	Offices (5)	45
(on all floors)	Workrooms	250
EXTENSION SERVICES SECTION		
(on ground floor)	Store for books and materials and for Schools	30
	Store for books and materials to other libraries	30
(On First floor)	Mobile trailers parking space	175
	Books and Materials preparation for schools & other libraries	200
	Offices (5)	45

SECTION AND FLOOR LEVEL	TYPE OF ACCOMODATION	PROPOSED AREA IN M2
ARTS & SOCIAL SCIENCE SECTION (on first floor)	Control unit & workroom	40
	Lounge & Light readings space	75
	Reading, stacks & communication Space	1000
	Group study rooms (5)	45
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SECTION (on first floor)	Control unit & Workroom	50
	Reading, stacks and Communication space	1000
	Lounge and light reading space	75
	Group study rooms (5)	45
ACTURAL SCIENCE, MANAGEMENT COURSES, ACCOUNTING & BUSINESS ADMIN (on second floor)	Control unit and Workroom	40
	Reading, stacks and communication	650
	Communication space	35
	Group study (4)	
AUDIO VISUAL SECTION	Control unit and workroom	50
	Shelves, cubicles & Communication Space	350
	Language recording room	35
	Film and television room	35
ARCHIVES & DOCUMENTS (on second floor)	Control unit & workroom	40
	Reading, stacks and Communication space	350
	Group study rooms (5)	45
LEGAL DEPOSITS, REAR AND RESERVE BOOKS, THESES, PAPERS ETC SECTION (on second floor)	Control unit and workroom	40
	Reading, stacks and Communication space	650
	Group study rooms (4)	35
ADMINISTRATIVE AND STAFF SECTION (on ground floor)  (on all floors)  (on first floor)	Reception	15
	Bags and cloakroom	50
	Sanitary space	75
	Internal circulation space	140
	Kitchenettes (3)	50
	General office	50
	Administrative secretary's Off.	20
	Accounts office	50
	Finance officers office	30
	Staff lounge	50

SECTION AND FLOOR LEVEL	TYPE OF ACCOMODATION	PROPOSED AREA IN M2
(on Second floor)	Staff conference room	50
	Secretary to chief librarian's office and waiting room	30
	Chief librarian's office	35
	Deputy chief librarian's office	35
	Assistant librarians' office (2)	50
	Staff training room	65
MECHANICAL AND OTHERS SECTION		
(on all floors)	Service Duct room	25
	Lift room	50
(on ground floor)	Air conditioning plant room	35
	Power plant room	30
	Workshop	60
	Workshop store	30
(on roof floor)	Lift Repair rooms <sup>8</sup>	120

### CONCLUSION

The call has already been made in the first part of this thesis write up for the general overhauling of the library services to meet the demands of the people and to suit the everchanging needs of the technological advancement as we have it today. The library services as we have them in Nigeria and in Ondo state in particular are not at all sympathetic to social, educational and economic needs of the state and in fact there is little to write home about them. Illiteracy cannot be wiped out successfully without the library services for they provide formal and informal education. Library services provide a forum whereby the government can reach its governed and it could be a considerable benefit and relief to all and sundry if there is a practical therapy to worry and boredom through the recreational value of the library services. Infact if library services can be made effective and efficient, they will go a long way in reducing the ever increasing social ills of the society today.

A library without books and materials is a library in name only and is non functional. This is the situation of libraries as obtained in the state and calls for urgent attention of the authority concerned. It is sad to note that library services in the state exist only on paper and the radio. To make the library realise its potential and contribute positively to social objectives, the existing library buildings should be stocked with adequate books and materials. Efforts

should also be geared towards establishing more library buildings and media centres in various parts of the state. Library services should be made available to all that need them as much as possible.

The generality of the people don't know about the existence of the library and its services. There is the need for maximum utilization of the services to be provided. This will justify the huge sum of money, time and energy expended in bringing them to the doorsteps of the people. The extension services section can come in here and use its powerful organ of information dissemination to reach the people in all the nooks and corners of the state.

In this regards, there is the need for adequate and qualified personnel to provide the services. Elaborate staff training development scheme should be embarked upon and the conditions of service for library personnel made attractive.

Finally, it is a pretty difficult thing to evolve a standard rule or formula in the design for the best library in a situation where there are no published standards and where they exist, they can be very diffuse and confusing. I believe that even in the face of the many constraints that stand in the way of the best designed library, I have created forms and space to house the library functions and to provide a conducive atmosphere for learning which the wonderful world of library has provided for the human race. For indeed, "a desire for knowledge is the natural feeling of mankind; and every human being whose mind is not debauched, will be willing to give all that he has to get knowledge."<sup>1</sup>

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1. Samuel Johnson, Boswell, Life 1965.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

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