Research on the Construction of Learning Shared Space in University Library Based on Innovative Education

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Abstract: From the perspective of the library as a whole, this paper starts with the relationship between learning shared space and other spaces as well as the current situation of the construction of learning shared space in colleges and universities in China, analyses the construction and expansion of learning shared space in innovative education, and sums up the typical functional space and the use of learning shared space from the perspective of space composition. This paper points out the shortcomings of the construction of learning shared space in university libraries at present, and then puts forward the design strategy of library learning shared space based on innovative education.

1. Introduction

The original mode of education in Colleges and universities in China focuses on teacher-led indoctrination education, which leads to the closure of students' independent thinking. Through the continuous development of curriculum reform, today's higher education is student-centered. The development direction of higher education is the parallel of traditional professorship and modern collaboration, forming an interactive teaching mode. The progress of higher education mode is also faced with internal contradictions, such as the mutual interference between independent learning and group interactive learning, and the distraction of students' attention in the process of collaborative learning. The progress of higher education mode brings new direction for architectural space design and new problems to be solved. The knowledge view, learning view and education view advocated by constructivism conform to the demands of the times and the spirit of the times. Therefore, the study of the construction of learning shared space in University Libraries Based on innovative education has a strong guiding significance for the development of modern campus construction, and is also in line with the current curriculum reform and the training of innovative talents.

2. Current situation of the learning sharing space construction in China colleges

2.1 Basic situation of learning common space construction

The construction of learning shared space in University Libraries in China mainly distributes in Hong Kong and Taiwan. These learning shared spaces are rich in types and high in space utilization. The online booking system of libraries is in short supply, and learning shared space is favored by

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students. Comparing with the few universities that have built and planned to build such space in China, they mainly concentrate on a few famous universities or universities with solid academic background of libraries, reflecting the main problems as shown in Figure 1 below.

![Fig1. Existing problems of learning common space construction in colleges](image)

Colleges could accept the concept of learning shared space construction quickly, but there are still great differences between different regions. The main manifestations are as follows: Firstly, the development of learning shared space is mainly concentrated in the economically developed regions, where the development of learning shared space is relatively perfect, which can better integrate the physical environment and virtual environment. Secondly, the vast majority of university libraries still stay in the traditional lending-based library service mode, which greatly limits their own development and makes it difficult to cultivate students' inquiry learning ability. It can be seen that the construction of Library Learning shared space also has tremendous development potential.

2.2 The common characteristics of learning commons in university libraries

There is no unified construction model of learning shared space in Colleges. The functional elements contained in the physical space of learning shared space are set according to the actual needs of the school. In addition, the plane shape of learning shared space is mainly regular geometric shape, the main combination form is centralized, extracting the elements of learning shared space, there are two main factors affecting the plane layout of learning shared space, namely, the number and capacity of space. For the case of large single-storey building area, homogeneous layout, middle layout, enclosure layout and linear layout are adopted. In addition, when the enclosure layout arranges more rooms, it also needs to use atrium or patio lighting. When the single floor area is small, the single-sided layout and double-sided layout are more used.

3. Construction of learning shared space for innovative education

University libraries play an indispensable role in the process of educational reform. Under the promotion of innovative education concept, the reading space of university libraries has changed from a single learning function structure to a pluralistic, cooperative and interactive learning space.

3.1 The integral framework of learning common space in the enclosure library

Learning shared space is an integral part of the library, and it is interrelated with other space of the library. Learning shared space is closely related to library entrance, information service center and reading space. In addition, it also has some connections with librarians' research rooms and technical equipment areas in order to provide more technical services for learning shared space.
When learning shared space is scattered in several layers of University libraries, it is necessary to avoid the interference between planar streamlines. There are three types of planar layout: internal and external layout, Parallel Layout and homogeneous layout.

3.2 Insufficiency of the construction of learning sharing space in university libraries

At present, the construction of learning shared space of University Libraries in mainland China is in its infancy, and a few university libraries have the courage to try physical space in the construction of learning shared space. At present, there are two main deficiencies in the construction and operation of university learning space in mainland China. Firstly, in architectural design, architects have one-sided or misunderstanding about the concept of learning shared space, which leads to the similarity and mystery of learning shared space design compared with foreign cases. Finally, the alienation of space leads to a far cry from the original intention of construction. Secondly, at the level of service operation, the management organization takes into account the complexity of learning behavior and student activities in learning shared space and adopts strict and closed management mode, which reduces the efficiency of learning and violates the original intention of construction.

4. Design strategy of library learning shared space based on innovative education

4.1 Spatial characteristics of library learning common space at architectural level

The spatial characteristics of learning shared space include the openness of building interface, the hub of atrium space, the socialization of public space, the physics of building space, the variability of reading space and the sense of place in learning environment. From the student's point of view, architectural design can balance the rights and interests of all aspects. Students' opinions should be collected and considered at the early stage of architectural design. Taking the research on the direction of library space transformation as an example, it shows that students of different disciplines have high expectations for the smooth reading space and relaxed social space of the network, and the difference with the current situation of the library is the characteristics of Library Learning sharing space.

4.2 Library resources integration service should match learning shared space

The necessary service levels for the construction of Library Learning shared space include library collection resource service, network resource service and space service. Firstly, the collection resources service requires the library to integrate the original collection books, multimedia resources and self-built electronic resources, which is a long-term and continuous process. Under the background of information age, the process of resource integration does not mean the loss of the school's own discipline characteristics, but the continuous development in the process of integration, and ultimately the formation of library collection resources with discipline characteristics and school characteristics. Secondly, the main source of network resources services is the Internet resources formed by the exchange of different schools and disciplines. Third, the spatial service of learning shared space refers to the library as a place for borrowing, cooperative learning, autonomous learning and electronic reading.

4.3 Institutional management and post-evaluation system of learning commons

At present, there are message boards and suggestion walls in University libraries' websites and
intramural forums to collect students' suggestions and ideas on Library work, and librarians are responsible for answering them regularly. But according to the actual experience and questionnaire, it is found that this kind of method is inefficient, has the problems of slow feedback speed and more difficult to improve library management. Establish learner service organizations and participate in management with library staff. For example, apply for moving the interior furnishings of the room.

5. Conclusions

Under the background of information age, students' learning behavior has changed quietly, which puts forward higher requirements for the development of University libraries. Learning sharing space is suitable for teaching reform and students' learning habits in China. The design concept of Library Learning shared space is to train students to learn from each other and create a cooperative learning mode, which is the same as the requirements of innovative education concept in China to train innovative talents. The construction of Library Learning sharing space is conducive to the construction of campus cultural environment, the long-term and stable development of education reform, and the acceleration of the construction of innovative talents.

References