
Green Library: An Overview

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ABSTRACT:

The advancement of green libraries is approaching a tipping point, generating Green Library Movement, which comprises librarians, libraries, cities, towns, college and university campuses. This movement is committed to reducing negative environmental impact from the profession. A Green Library likewise known as a sustainable library is a trending library concept focusing on environmental issues. This article delineates the significance of green libraries and different techniques for traditional libraries to make strides toward environmental friendliness. Green Libraries can serve in the way libraries have dependably served as milestone in our communities, as it has acted for years as our primary place for information. Also, in a ever expanding eco-friendly society, the library and librarian must show others how its done. Libraries need to adjust or plan new structures to meet this consistently expanding need for our society.

KEYWORDS: *Green, Green Library Movement, libraries, environment, climate change.*

INTRODUCTION:

Libraries have been known as a place for lifelong learning, and they offer users with the awareness they need to make informed decisions. Libraries offer access to information including ecological issues to its users. The subject 'sustainability' is extremely popular at the minute and has picked up reputation in news and media. Likewise libraries have begun to see green qualities and advancing their activities towards sustainability. There's no better place to model best practices for sustainable development, to be major advocators for reduced energy consumption, to be educators for the entire scope of new thoughts than the library. Libraries and Librarians need to tell the world (and leaders) that libraries are not only source of information; they are also key player in the advancement of environmental sustainability. Libraries and librarians commitment to green values will increase ecological sustainability and help win a new and noticeable role in our ever changing society.

Definitions

All through this article the expressions "green" and "sustainable" are utilized and should be defined. In the Oxford English Dictionary (1989) the expression "green" is characterized as "relating to, or supporting environmentalism" (p. 811). The expression "sustainable" identifies with types of economic activity action and culture that don't prompt ecological degradation (Oxford English, 2008).

What is a green building?

A perfect green building would be a building venture that would allow you to conserve most of the natural environment around the project site, while still being able to construct a building that is going to serve a purpose (U.S. Green Building Council 2007). The building and operation will encourage a healthy environment for all concerned, and it won't upset the water, land, energy and other natural resources in and around the building. This is the genuine meaning of a green building. According to U.S. EPA it opine that

“Green building is the practice of creating structures and using processes that are environmentally responsible and resource-efficient throughout a building’s life-cycle from siting to design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation and deconstruction. This practice expands and complements the classical building design concerns of economy, utility, durability, and comfort. Green building is also known as a sustainable or high performance building.” (Chauhan, 2016 p. 811).

A green building is a building that is concerned about the inhabitant wellbeing, environmental and earth resource protection (U.S. Green Building Council 2005). Green Designs helps to:

- Reduce human exposure to toxic dissipate.
- Conserve non-renewable power source and raw materials.
- Protect and restore good air, water, soils, vegetation.
- Help maintain people on foot, bikes, crowd travel, contrasting options to fossil-filled vehicles (Indian Green Building Council 2008).

With new technologies continually being fashioned to supplement current practices in creation greener structures, the advantages of green building can go from environmental to social and economic. By embracing greener practices, we can acquire utmost benefit of environmental and economic activities. Green development techniques when incorporated with design and erection give most huge advantages. Advantages of green building include:

Environmental benefits:

- Conserve natural resources
- Lessen wastage of water
- Safeguard biodiversity and ecosystems
- Improve quality of water and air (Weinmaster 2009).

Societal benefits:

- Diminish damage on local infrastructure
- Advance quality of life
- Improve inhabitant comfort and health (Voss, Eike, and Markus 2011).

Economic benefits:

- Advance inhabitant productivity
- Create market for green product and services
- Lessen operating costs (U.S Green Building Council 2000).

One of the primary objectives is to make the earth more sustainable; however it truly goes further than that. When you choose to become environmentally viable, your objective will be to really sustain the earth without upsetting the natural habitats around it (U.S. Green Building Council 2005). Indeed, even the littlest changes that we make will advance a better planet earth, and a better place for all of us to, as well as plants, animals and wildlife that take up their residence on earth too.

Green Libraries

In the 21st century more libraries have turned out to be increasingly mindful of green standards and have begun to build up their activities thinking about sustainability. Green Library Movement began in the United States in the mid 1990s (Antonelli 2008). The term implies that libraries, librarians, areas, towns, school and colleges have focused on greening libraries and lessening negative environmental impact. This advancement is acknowledged by building green library structures, by greening existing library facilities, providing green library services and implementing environmentally supportive and sustainable practices inside the library. The online *Dictionary of Library and Information Science* portrays Green Libraries as: A Library proposed to confine negative impact on the regular habitat, usage of trademark advancement materials and biodegradable items, safeguarding of assets (water, paper, energy, dependable et cetera). (Purohit 2013). As Kathryn Miller states in her book *Public Libraries Going Green* “libraries are challenged with the new role of connecting the public with environmental awareness and education. Public libraries are challenged to go green. (Miller 2010). It is vital to see that practicing environmental safety isn't simply obeying recycle rules but additionally expanding the environmental consciousness and teaching customers to live in an all the more environmentally friendly way. The book likewise talks about the library's green part, the library as a green place, green administrations at the library and the library staff as a green educator. Philip E. Ephraim defined sustainability in academic libraries in his article *The greening of libraries*: it comprises of all parts of institutional and statutory information necessities which will profit students right now and in future. (Ephraim 2003, 162).

There is a special gathering in IFLA for librarians who are keen on green sustainability in libraries. The gathering is called Environmental Sustainability and Libraries Special Interest Group. The focal point of the gathering is on impacts of environmental challenges on libraries, environment-friendly practices in libraries, ecological proposals to line of work, expanding and advancing documentary resources and library administrations associated with sustainability and expanding familiarity with librarians themselves about ecological concerns. (Abiolu and Oluchi 2011). Sponsoring body for the gathering is *Preservation and Conservation Section* which is focused on the safeguarding of documentary heritage. It offers a worldwide medium for a wide range of libraries to exchange, create and spread knowledge and experience managing speculations, strategies and practices for the protection of all recorded knowledge. (Abiolu and Oluchi 2011) *Ecological Sustainability and Libraries SIG Workshop* had a few conventions in IFLA WLIC Helsinki: a workshop comprising of introduction “Climate Reality” and a meeting session about Libraries motivating and encouraging change towards sustainability (Kraljević and Petar 2015). In the gathering session speakers enlightened their own particular encounters regarding sustainability in libraries. Leila Sonkkanen from the Helsinki City Library displayed the outcomes and conclusions from the Finnish project *Sustainable Development in Libraries*. Sonkkanen likewise drew out a thought that libraries could be player and in addition a general

promoter of ecological awareness. Reinforcing and boosting the advantages ought to be less demanding when the level of knowledge is developing. (Sonkkanen 2013) In a similar session visitors from Iran exhibited their investigation of the area of open libraries focusing on centrality, sustainability and compatibility. They also proposed some new fitting areas for new libraries to be built up. As to this, they noticed that most libraries are not built in green zones which are not reasonable but rather satisfy the criteria of centrality and compatibility. (Sheikhshoaei and Tahereh Oloumi 2011) Already two years sooner, in 2010 in Gothenburg IFLA meeting, the topic of the entire gathering was "Open access to knowledge: promoting sustainable progress". The official welcome expressed that libraries are fundamental for advancing sustainable progress in our social order and in universal world. (Koren 2011) IFLA Gothenburg Preservation and Conservation segment had a session about sustainability and Conservation, where Jeanne Drewes from Library of Congress was discussing on energy effectiveness and lessening ecological effect (Koren 2011). There was likewise a session sorted out by *Environmental Sustainability and Libraries SIG* itself, called Greening the library economically. Rodney Al and Sara House displayed their investigation of becoming environmentally viable in North American open libraries. The conclusions of the introduction were that open libraries are putting into practice activities concerning sustainability at the service and programming levels, yet not yet creating official 'green' strategies. In 2011 was distributed a book called *Kirjastoaineiston ekologinen jalanjälki* (Ecological Footprint of Library Material). As per the book, ecologically friendly every day schedules in libraries could be taking out all the waste, turning out the lights, putting room temperature under 21 degrees, avoiding putting computers in standby state at night, printing only when required, favoring twofold sided printing and two pages at the same sheet, inclining toward washable towels rather than tissues and placing tissues into organic waste trashcan when it is achievable (Huttunen 2011, 114—115).

FEATURES OF GREEN LIBRARY

•Electricity

Electricity can be produced by means of direct sun light by making solar system at the cover top of library structure. Also surplus energy can be preserved and be of assistance all through summer when library require extra energy utilization due to the use of air conditioner, cooler and fan (Metzand Michael 2012).

•Air

Today air is a very significant feature. An appropriate plantation is desirable at the campus surroundings which provides uncontaminated air and make library fresh. Also trees give pleasurable air. The more air ventilator is planned the further it reduces energy consumption.

•Water

A library should be situated in water available area which will help library green, clean and healthy. As natural resources are declining by its quantity, drinking water is as well one of them so its turn out to be the responsibility of every person to save drinking water. By looking in this a library can recycle waste water and rainwater in flushing in toilets, cleaning and plantation.

• **Community & Locality**

As Library is a heart of any institute, college or department, it ought to be in an immaculate locality, for example, far from the clamor zone like club, assembly hall, entertainment hall, this is to make patron focus on their reading. There are other different rules that have been given by various associations like LEED and U.S. Green Building Council to developed world class green library (Schaper 2010).

• **Area**

Nigeria's diversity isn't just on its dialects, culture, and conventions yet additionally it separates itself by its territory, climate and region. Before getting ready for a constructional setup, it is most essential obligation of the institutional head go to consider all sides' advantage and shortcoming of it, much the same as discrete plans for sloping region and a plain territory setup.

• **Constructional material**

While we talk as regards green library the initial thing which comes in to our intellect is the library building. There are standards and protocols in internationally as regards green building. According to LEED, wastes ought to be curtailed at each stage of erection of the library building (Schaper 2010).

• **Light**

A library ought to have adequate windows to enable skylights which permit natural light abruptly in to it. With this there won't be need of any light generated from electrical energy throughout day time. Also using low energy consuming bulbs and lights in non reading spots during nighttime ultimately assist library financially and save electrical energy entirely (Metzand Michael 2012).

THE ROLE OF GREEN LIBRARIAN

- A Librarian can persuade other librarians towards greening libraries by discussion, seminar, and conferences.
- Librarian ought to always make endeavors to advance green library movements by utilizing distinct online tools like web-based social networking.
- A Librarian should always be ready to work under the Eco-library framework and distinguish those individuals who will work in this environment. He/ she can advance green library tools, procedures to support others.
- A green librarian's role is very demanding and dynamic since he/she is has to handle the financial plan and this can be helpful towards greening the library
- A green librarian should endeavor to use wooden furniture and material since these are bio degradable materials. Library should use wool brick in its place of burnt brick.
- A green librarian should endeavor to use solar tiles or panel for roof.
- Paper Insulation is besides a crucial trick to create environment friendly building. It is prepared from newspaper and cardboard which is eco-friendly and recyclable. Also it can also protect wall from insects and fire. Libraries can make use of bamboo replacing steel.

CONCLUSION:

As libraries are continually confronting issues like space and budget similarly as books has been confronting issues from moisture, dust, fungus they both needs extraordinary care. The green library is a modern library where limit electricity utilization and maximum utilization of inexhaustible sources like air, daylight, woods. It is considerably more required for a library to greening the library environment in our presently days. The librarians should take a few decisions to make green library. And furthermore partake in green library development. Numerous national and universal bodies are advocating for green library. Government ought to empower the green library and guide for all libraries for making green libraries.

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