"To study the effects of the cafe library idea on young people in pune"

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Abstract :

The café library is a novel idea that blends a café's ambiance with a library's contents. The café library is intended to be a place where people can gather, unwind, and enjoy a cup of coffee while also having access to a large selection of books and other educational resources. Students, professionals, and book enthusiasts who want a peaceful, comfortable place to read, study, and work are particularly fond of this idea. The café library offers a warm and lively setting that promotes innovation, education, and interaction. Overall, the café library provides a novel method of education and intellectual inquiry that meets the requirements of the contemporary reader. This study employs a quantitative comparative methodology

Aim of the study:

Students frequently choose a location based on their own set of needs and interests, which may differ from how the school had envisioned the location. For instance, although being intended for solo study, some areas are frequently used by students for group projects. Students frequently learn in small groups outside of the classroom, using various sorts of venues that encourage and allow the group work and allow interactions between them in novel ways, as a result of the growing emphasis on collaboration and group work.

When more and more learning-related activities (such as learning communications or collaborative learning) are being carried out in non-traditional venues (such as classrooms, laboratories, and other spaces), this study intends to analyse what present and future responsibilities the physical academic libraries play.

Introduction:

In a cafe library, patrons can relax with a cup of coffee or tea while perusing books, doing homework, or using laptops. For young people, the combination of a calm and inviting cafe Youth civic involvement and a sense of community are encouraged by cafe libraries. They frequently hold book clubs, author talks, and other cultural events that foster conversation and idea sharing by bringing people together. As a result, a culture of intellectual curiosity and critical thinking is promoted, which is crucial for individual development.environment with a sizable book collection creates a special and stimulating environment.On campus, where official education is conducted, students will spend a significant portion of their academic careers in classrooms, laboratories, and libraries. Learning spaces, on the other hand, have the potential to provide students a sense of the campus culture and a sense of belonging. We thought of the library café as a gathering spoton campus where individuals and groups of students frequently congregate and actively participate in various forms of social networking and learning since we are committed to student-centred learning.

Cafe libraries have had a huge positive impact on young people. First of all, they offer young people a different social setting that is not a bar or a club. This setting encourages a culture of reading and education and helps lessen youth isolation and loneliness, two issues that are widespread. Additionally, it gives young people a chance to meet and engage with others who share their interests, forging friendships and support systems in the process.

They actively participate in mutually improving each other's comprehension as well as exchanging knowledge in structured or unstructured methods. Additionally, such a setting (including library cafés) where there is food and drink, comfy chairs, and social spaces with movable furniture to encourage students to connect and chat casually outside of class - via which a wide range of active and social learning activities might actually occur.

In order to create a much more welcoming and relaxing atmosphere and draw in more visitors for a variety of purposes, including recreation, social networking, or simply for rest, an increasing number of libraries (both public and academic) are modelling their interior designs after coffee shops as well as commercial bookstores.

This strategy has been adopted by many libraries so that patrons can design their own spaces for various forms of socialization and collaborative learning. On the other hand, a café is typically thought of as a location for refuelling, unwinding, recreation, and occasionally business interactions, etc. Despite their apparent dissimilarities, libraries and cafés have a surprising number of similarities and links. Refreshment and reading go hand in hand rather frequently.

Additionally, in recent years, the library café has grown in popularity as a place for group study and work.

Aim of the study:

Students frequently choose a location based on their own set of needs and interests, which may differ from how the school had envisioned the location. For instance, although being intended for solo study, some areas are frequently used by students for group projects. Students frequently learn in small groups outside of the classroom, using various sorts of venues that encourage and allow the group work and allow interactions between them in novel ways, as a result of the growing emphasis on collaboration and group work.

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Literature review:

In light of the fact that contemporary university students can access study materials whenever and wherever they want thanks to pervasive mobile devices, Zhou, J., Lam, E., Au, C.H., Lo, and Chiu's studies from 2022 revaluate the roles of study spaces in students' learning and campus life. The authors' research found a more diverse pattern of student space use, with the library café becoming more and more important while learning commons continued to play a vital part in students' everyday lives and academic life. These students frequently engage in inquiry-based learning, hence there were few differences between the learning and entertainment domains for these three study majors.[1]

Alex ZR Bao, Bradley Allard, and Qi Deng (2017) Food and drink are often not permitted in libraries, but lately partnerships between libraries and coffee shops like Starbucks have grown, according to their study. A growing number of students are conducting official and casual study sessions there rather than at actual libraries, despite the fact that most people identify library cafés with socializing and leisure activities. The three universities that are a part of this study are the University of Kentucky in the United States, the University of Hong Kong, and the University of Tsukuba in Japan. This study also aims to determine the similarities and differences in library café utilization amongst students at these three colleges in Asia and the United States by employing a quantitative comparison approach. [2]

(1997) William Pierce Only large public libraries, according to their article, formerly provided food concessions to their patrons. Dedicated sections where cafes or small restaurants might be located are frequently included in the bigger library complexes. Although it wasn't actually essential since major public libraries are often found in cities with a wide variety of meal options nearby, customers undoubtedly appreciated this convenience.The smaller or rural library should, of course, provide meals to visitors as there are most likely no eateries nearby. Otherwise, visits to the library will only be made when people are in between meals; they may or may not return after leaving for a meal. Certain libraries may restrict the average user stay, however this is rarely helpful for the serious student, reader, or visitor.[3]

(2016, Thomas Hill) The author describes how a librarian created a podcast radio interview program in an effort to promote a sense of community in a learning setting. The article covers a variety of topics, including the communities served, the types of information, the labor necessary, the tools utilized, the technical requirements, as well as the audience issue.[4]

William Sannwald's paper from 1998 will go over the preliminary conclusions of the study based on our observations up until mid-March 2004. According to recent research, there are differences between library and book store users, especially in terms of how they prioritize various topics. For instance, reading, browsing, and studying were commonplace in both settings but appeared to occur more frequently in the public library. In our prior survey, the book superstore was mentioned as a place where friends would congregate. Socializing at the public library seems to be rather different. We've observed children playing with one another as their adult caregivers chat in the kids' area. This is different from the book store because the families in many cases clearly did not know one another.The preliminary findings of the study based on our observations through mid-March 2004 will be discussed in William Sannwald's publication from 1998. Recent studies have found that there are variations between book store and library patrons, particularly in terms of how they prioritize specific subjects. Reading, browsing, and studying were frequent activities in both places, but they seemed to happen more frequently at the public library. The book bookstore was indicated as a gathering spot for friends in our earlier poll. It appears that socializing at the public library is somewhat different. While their adult carers converse in the kids' section, we have seen kids playing with one another. This is distinct from the bookstore since, in many instances, it is obvious that the families were unaware of one.[5]

McCall Bennett October 2003 Colleges and universities made these incredible long-term investments in their libraries, but at the same time, at least two significant discontinuities with

their libraries occurred, according to their analysis.Active learning methods were introduced as a result of a growing understanding of students' most effective learning behaviours. Students from all over the world were working together in study groups that they had created in order to interact with their material more regularly, aggressively, and daringly. Since they were aware of the efficiency of this kind of instruction, many professors incorporated experiential learning and problem-solving exercises into their classes and created assignments with group study in mind. In these ways and others, the practices of teaching and learning underwent significant, fundamental change.[7]

Woodward (2005) goes into great depth about how to create a bookshop model in the library. at Chapter "Food and Drink in the Library," the case for having a café is discussed along with a thorough examination of the main issues libraries face and how a café enhances the user experience at the library. Woodward issues a warning that a library shouldn't lose sight of its goals and that incorporating a café shouldn't distract from or obstruct those goals. In addition, Woodward claims that "most successful libraries with cafés have learned that the library shouldn't even consider operating it by itself." Libraries should therefore exercise some control over.[6]

(2004) Diana G. Oblinger Their article claims that different audiences control the learning settings and classrooms in diverse institutions. The provosts are frequently in charge of the gatherings. The placement of items is frequently decided by a committee made up of representatives from academic affairs, research, and facilities. No matter who is on the leadership team, making space is an essential institutional duty. Committees may change every year or two, yet structures may last for many years. This article serves as a primer for institutional leaders, in particular provosts, architects, and space planners, who have direct or indirect responsibility for learning environments.[8]

MD Boone (2004) Their research reveals that libraries, like the organizations they support, struggle to strike a balance between the expanding expectations of a market-driven society and their historic duties as information suppliers and archives. Learning cafés might provide a setting for the ultimate compromise of these two competing goals. Through the provision of cutting-edge technologies in a convivial environment, learning cafés seek to boost the potential for interactive learning among its patrons. They have the ability to host a huge range of new library services. Before adding a learning café to a new or existing library, planners must take into account the types of learning that are best suited for this type of facility. [9]

Boyer J. and Davis M. (1996) Their article highlights that issues with food and drink and the potential for property damage have long been troublesome issues at libraries. Most attempts to outright prohibit food and drink have had, at best, mediocre results, and libraries have wasted important staff time trying to enforce such regulations. The food and beverage problem in academic libraries is particularly difficult because users usually spend long hours studying or doing research there. Fewer free hours make it necessary for students to carry food with them so they can consume it while working at the library. The traditional prohibitions against eating and drinking in academic libraries are being replaced in some institutions by more permissive policies and procedures.[10]

AL Foster (2008) When Morningside College decided to eliminate the ban on eating in the library, they did so with the goal of renewal, per their study. After opening a year earlier, the library café began offering sandwiches and soups that could be taken into study rooms and computer labs. Morningside has joined many others who reject the stuffy notions of libraries by allowing students and staff to dine in the midst of the books and computers. To make their libraries more inviting places for students to work in groups, many institutions are including cafes into their reading rooms. There has always been food available during late-night study sessions since it is thought that dining together encourages group learning.[11]

Keita Tsuji and Marika Kawamoto (2016) They investigated the consequences of the current Japanese library policy that allows food and drink, according to their study. More than half of the responding libraries permit visitors to bring in food and beverages. They also assert that library use increased as a result of modifying the regulations governing food and drink there, according to statistics like gate counts. The majority of answering librarians also reported that there was no rise in associated stains following the relaxation of the restriction, and a large number of users expressed support for allowing food and drink in libraries.[12]

J. Hunter and A. Cox (2014)Their research intends to give a preliminary examination of the informal learning settings that University of Sheffield students employ for their coursework.Prior research has been focused on formal learning spaces like lecture halls and libraries, but this is changing. Prior research has mainly focused on formal learning spaces like lecture halls and libraries, but there is growing recognition of the value of informal learning venues like coffee shops. They employed technology minimally and mostly based their study location on the local area. Students adjusted their study methods to fit the cozy learning settings.[13]

Abba S (2016) Their essay claims that the majority—or all—foods and drinks—have traditionally been barred in libraries. Frequently given as arguments include the necessity to prevent the presence of insects and other vermin as well as the direct destruction of library materials by contact with food and drink. The nature of the library as a social centre and changes in societal standards and attitudes toward eating and drinking in public places, however, have created problems for libraries that have circulating collections and led some library policies to adopt more relaxed rules in this area. Although finding a medium position is challenging, library administrations can design regulations that support protection by abiding by set standards and considering societal changes.[14]

Research Methodology

Methodsadoptedforcollectingdata:

- PrimaryData
    1. This data is collected through questionnaire given to the students and youth byonlinesurvey.This surveywasconductedusingonlineplatform,GoogleForms.
    2. The online survey was conducted via popular social networking channels, suchas mail.
    3. Allthechartsofdataanalysisaredrawnbyreferringtheanswers givenbythestudents.

- SecondaryData
    1. Most of the data is collected from different websites, researchpaper and articleson cafélibrary.

Toevaluatestudents'preferences towardscafélibrary,quantitative researchmethodwasusedinthisstudy.
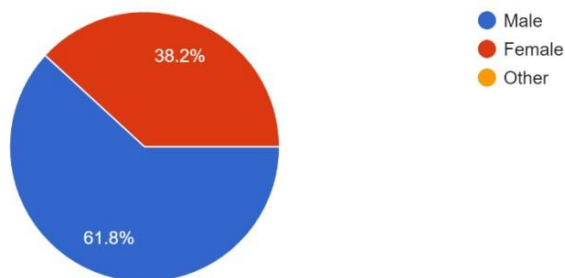
DataAnalysis
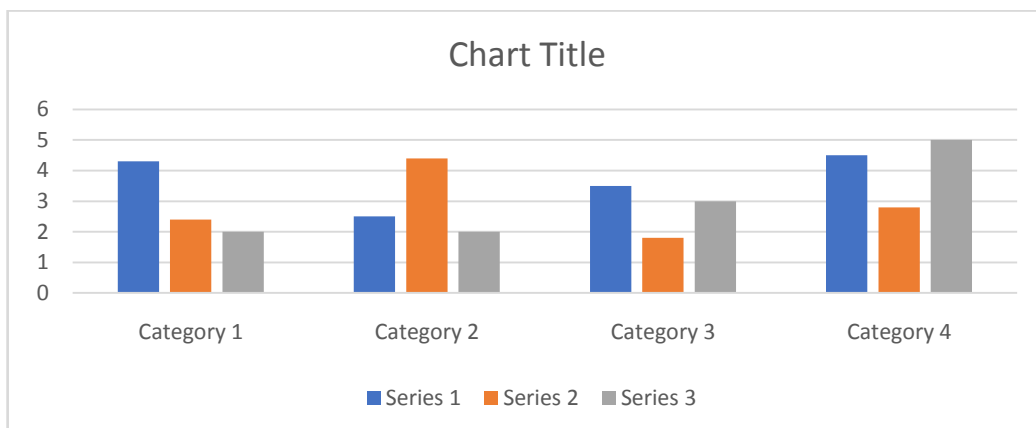
According to this data, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents fall within the age range of 18-30. A small proportion of the respondents fall within the age ranges of 31-50 and 50 and above. The survey results suggest that the audience for the survey is predominantly young adults between the ages of 18 and 30.
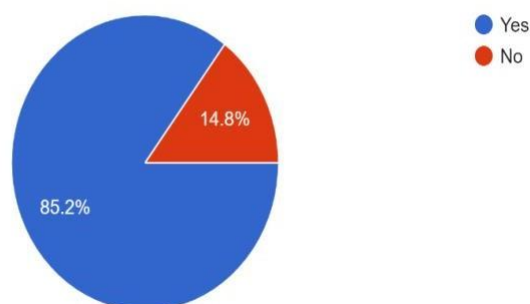

According to this data, 61.8% of the respondents identified as male and 38.2% of the respondents identified as female. The survey results suggest that the sample is predominantly male, with almost two-thirds of respondents identifying as male.

Have you ever visit Cafe ?
54 responses

According to the information given, 85.2% of respondents have been to a café, compared to 14.8% who haven't. The consumer behaviour and preferences with regard to cafés may be understood using this data. For instance, it can imply that cafes are a common gathering place for a sizeable percentage of the populace and a potentially lucrative enterprise.

How frequently do you visit a Cafe Library?
54 responses
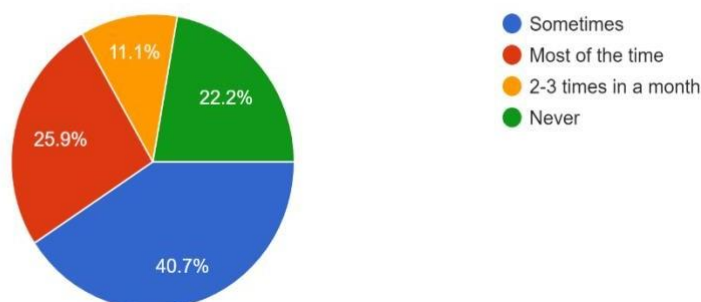
According to the data provided, 40.7% of respondents visit a cafe library sometimes, 25.9% visit most of the time, 11.1% visit 2-3 times in a month, and 22.2% never visit.

This information could be used to understand the frequency of cafe library visits and the potential demand for this concept. Respondents who visit most of the time or 2-3 times in a month suggest that there is a consistent market for this type of space. Additionally, the fact that 40.7% of respondents visit sometimes indicates that there may be potential to increase the frequency of visits through marketing or other strategies.

However, the fact that 22.2% of respondents never visit a cafe library suggests that there may be barriers or limitations to this concept that are preventing some individuals from engaging with it.

Have you heard about the Cafe Library?
53 responses
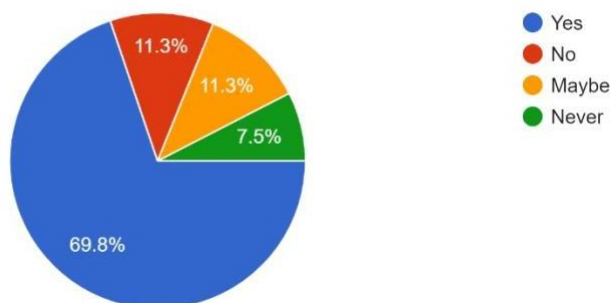
According to the data provided, 69.8% of respondents have heard about the cafe libraryconcept,while11.3%havenot,11.3%areunsureormaybe,and7.5%haveneverheardofit.

This information could be used to understand the level of awareness of the cafe libraryconceptamongthegeneralpopulation.Respondents whohaveheardoftheconceptcouldbeconsidered potential customers or advocates for this type of space. On the other hand,respondents who have not heard of the concept may require more education and marketingefforts to raiseawarenessand generateinterest.

However, the fact that 11.3% of respondents are unsure or maybe indicates that there may besomeconfusion or lackof clarity aroundtheconcept.

Which type of age group mostly visit the cafe library?
54 responses
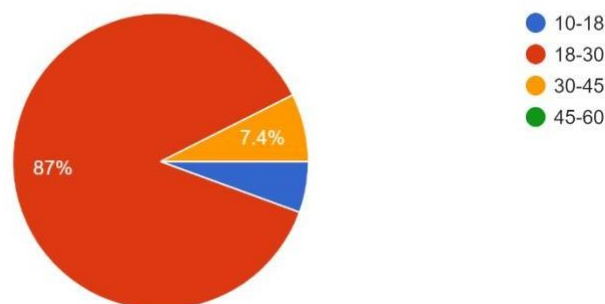
According to the research, is 18 to 30 years old, with 87% of respondents falling into thiscategory. Just 5.6% of respondents between the ages of 10 and 18 and 7.4% of respondentsbetween the ages of 30 and 45 reported using a café library. No respondents in the 45–60 agerangementioned going to acafélibrary.Thisdata impliesthatyoungerfolks,especiallythose intheirlateteensandtwenties,maychoose the café

library concept. This might be because to things like their higher level ofeducation, more accommodating schedules, and curiosity for exploring cutting-edgeenvironments.

But the fact that so few people in other age groups reported going to a cafe library suggeststhattheremightbeobstaclesor restrictions.

Why do you visit a Cafe library in comparison to a normal library?
54 responses
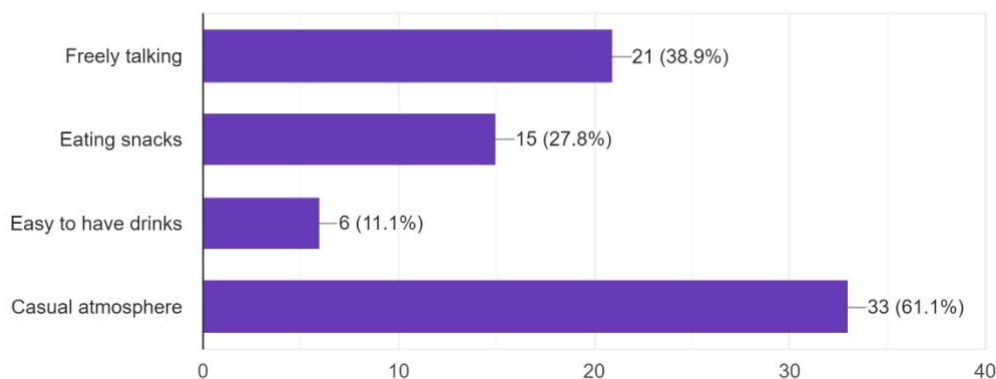
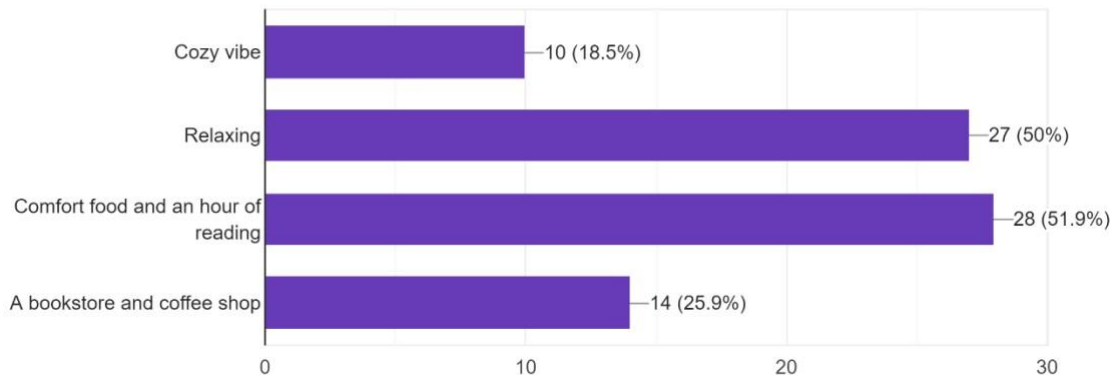According to the data provided, respondents visit a cafe library primarily for its casualatmosphere (61.1%), followed by the ability to freely talk (38.9%) and eating snacks (27.8%).Only11.1%ofrespondents reportedvisitingacafelibrarybecauseitiseasytohavedrinks.

Thisinformationsuggeststhatthe cafelibraryconceptappealstoindividualswhoare lookingfor a more relaxed and social atmosphere than a traditional library. Respondents value theabilitytosocializeandenjoysnacksinadditiontoengagingwithbooksandotherresources.

The fact that a relatively low percentage of respondents reported visiting a cafe librarybecauseitis easytohavedrinks suggests thatthis maynotbeasignificantfactorin theappealoftheconcept.

What according to you would a cafe library stand out for?
54 responses

According to the data provided, respondents identified a cafe library as standing out primarily for its relaxing atmosphere (50%) and the combination of comfort food and an hour of reading (51.9%). Other factors that were identified as making a cafe library stand out include being a bookstore and coffee shop (25.9%) and a cozy vibe (18.5%).

This information suggests that the cafe library concept is perceived as a unique and attractive space that offers a comfortable and relaxing environment in which to read and enjoy food and beverages. Respondents appreciate the combination of a bookstore and coffee shop, which creates a space that is both functional and enjoyable. The cozy vibe of a cafe library was also noted as a factor that sets it apart from traditional libraries.

Which atmosphere would you like in Cafe library?
54 responses
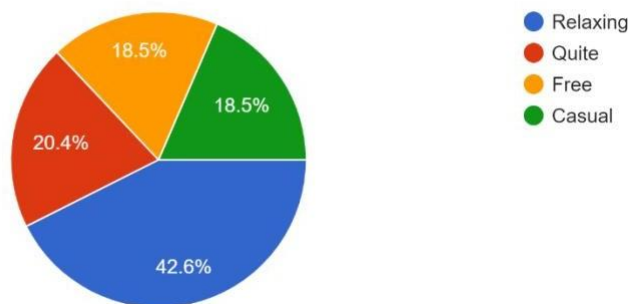
According to the data provided, the majority of respondents (42.6%) would prefer a relaxing atmosphere in a cafe library. A smaller percentage of respondents indicated a

preference for aquiet atmosphere (20.4%) or a free atmosphere (18.5%), while an equal percentage

preferredacasualatmosphere(18.5%).Thisinformationsuggeststhatarelaxingatmosphereisthem ostdesiredatmosphereinacafelibrary, followed by a quiet atmosphere. The preference for a relaxing atmosphere may berelated to the desire to unwind and escape the stress of daily life while enjoying books andother resources. The desire for a quiet atmosphere may reflect the need for a focusedenvironment for reading and studying. The preference for a free or casual atmosphere mayindicateadesirefor amorerelaxed and socialenvironment.

**Which aspects are attracting the users to visit the Cafe library?**
54 responses
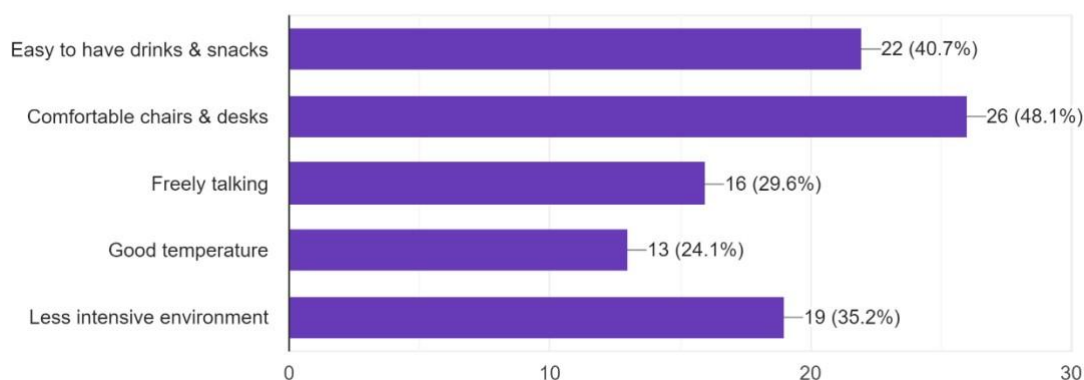
According to the data provided, respondents were primarily attracted to the comfortablechairs and desks in a cafe library (48.1%). Other aspects that were noted as attracting usersincludedeasyaccesstodrinksandsnacks(40.7%),a lessintensiveenvironment(35.2%),theabilityto freely talk(29.6%), and agoodtemperature(24.1%).Thisinformationsuggests thatusers aredrawntothecafelibraryconceptbecauseitoffers acomfortable and relaxed environment in which to read, work, or study. The availability ofcomfortable chairs and desks is particularly important, as it indicates that users are lookingfor a space that is conducive to sitting and working for extended periods of time. Theavailability of drinks and snacks is also important, as it suggests that users are looking for aspacethatisboth functionaland enjoyable.The preference for a less intensive environment may indicate a desire for a space that is notoverly stimulating or distracting, while the desire to freely talk may reflect the need for asocial and collaborative environment. The importance of a good temperature suggests thatusersarelookingforaspacethatis comfortableandconducivetoextendedperiodsofworkor study.

What are the purposes for visiting Cafe library?
54 responses
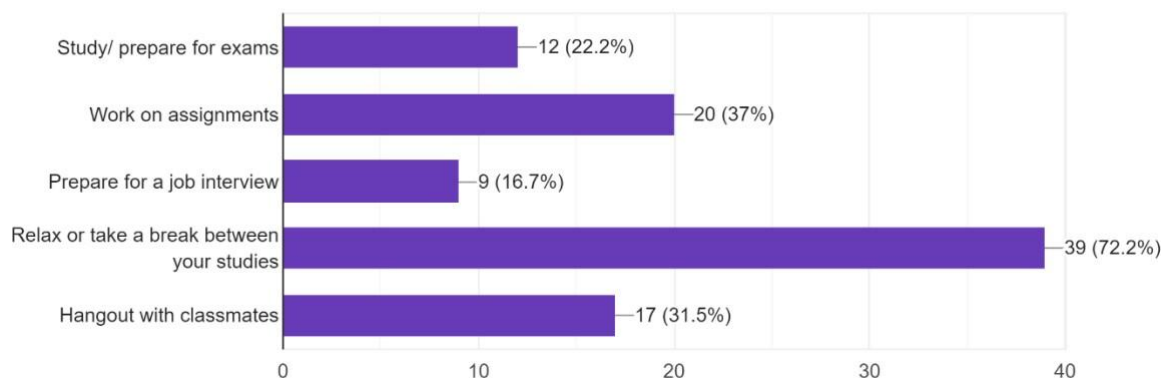
According to the data provided, respondents visit the cafe library for a variety of purposes.The most commonly cited purpose was to relax or take a break between studies (72.2%),followed by working on assignments (37%), and hanging out with classmates (31.5%). Asmaller percentage of respondents reported visiting the cafe library to study or prepare forexams (22.2%) and to preparefor ajob interview(16.7%).This information suggests that users are drawn to the cafe library concept not only for itsfunctional aspects, such as access to resources and a quiet study space, but also for its socialand recreational aspects. The desire to relax or take a break between studies is particularlynoteworthy, as it suggests that users are looking for a space that offers a balance betweenworkand relaxation.The preference for working on assignments and hanging out with classmates may indicate adesire for a social and collaborative environment, while the preference for studying orpreparingforexamsandpreparingforajobinterviewmayreflecttheneedforafocusedandquietspace.

What aspects need to be improved in Cafe library?
53 responses
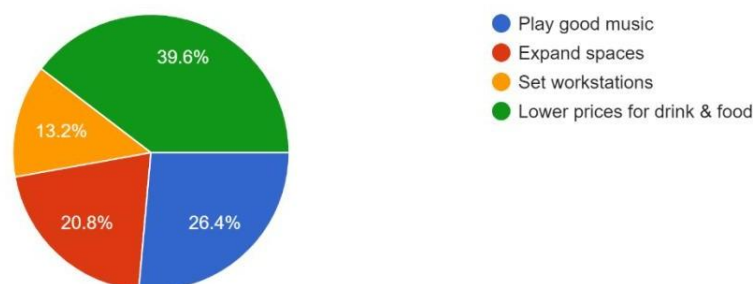
According to the data provided, the aspect of the cafe library that most respondents feltneededimprovementwastheprices   fordrinks

andfood(39.6%).Otheraspectsthatwerenoted as needing improvement included playing good music (26.4%), expanding spaces(20.8%),and setting up workstations(13.2%).Thedesireforlowerpricesfordrinksandfoodsuggeststhatusers maybelookingforamoreaffordable option when it comes to food and drink, as this is a key aspect of the cafe libraryconcept. This may be particularly important for students or other users who are on a tightbudget.The desire for good music and the need for more space may reflect a desire for a moreenjoyable and comfortable environment. Users may be looking for a space that is bothfunctionalandenjoyable,andthatoffersacomfortableandstimulatingatmosphereinwhich towork, study, or relax.

Thepreferenceforworkstations suggeststhatusersmaybelookingforamorestructuredandfocusedenvironment,with designatedareas for differenttypesofworkor study.

Conclusion:

Based on this study's findings, the survey results show that cafes are a popular gathering place for a sizable portion of the community and a potentially successful business.

People who frequent this type of area frequently, or at least twice a month, indicate that there is a steady market for it. However, the fact that a sizable portion of survey participants never go to a cafe library raises the possibility that there are obstacles or restrictions to this idea because food and drink are more expensive. People unwind and take a break from their studies by going to the café library. People are drawn to the café library because of the comfortable desks and seats there. The degree to which people are aware of the café library concept.

SuggestionsandRecommendation:

- Thespaceshouldbeclean,comfortable,andinviting,withplentyofnaturallightandcomfortableseating.
- Cafelibrariesshouldprovideadiverseselectionofbooksandresourcesthat catertotheinterestsand needsof youngpeople.
- Cafelibrariescanhosteventsandworkshops thatprovideopportunities foryoungpeopletolearnandsocialize.
- Cafelibrariescanprovideaccesstocomputers,theinternet,andothertechnologiesthat

young peoplemay nothaveaccessto otherwise.

- Cafelibrariescanworkwithlocalschoolsandcommunityorganizationstoprovidereso urces and supportfor young people.

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