

## School Library

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**Keywords**— *School library, Reading,  
teaching process.*

**Abstract**— *This work addresses the development of the school library within the school environment, the relevance of this research approach lies in its ability to provide a solid foundation for the development of scientific and academic studies. bibliographical research plays a fundamental role in the theoretical foundation of a study. This study aimed to understand the role of the school library in the teaching and learning process as a support for education professionals and students, to identify the role of the school library; know the importance of the school library as a support to the educational process, address educational actions that can be developed with education professionals and students. This is a study of the bibliographic review type, this article aims to emphasize the importance of the library in the child's school life, thus with the help of the authors allowing to praise the idea that the library has a fundamental role in their educational formation. It is concluded that the school library plays a fundamental role in supporting education professionals, offering resources and services that enrich the teaching-learning process within the school environment.*

### I. INTRODUCTION

This article deals with the school library, an environment that can benefit children who need it for their cognitive growth. The importance of the library in early childhood education and provide the scope of the use of information within the space provided, show the importance of the library to the development of children's reading, assist in literacy and enhance their learning.

Through a diverse and updated collection, students have the opportunity to explore different literary genres, discover new authors and expand their cultural horizons. Pimentel (2007, p.24) states that the school library is "libraries are allies in the pedagogical doing, making it an extension of the classroom" [...].

From this reflection, understands that the library and of great value to the mediator teacher who will develop actions for your advancement and learning of the child. Another important aspect of the library is its ability to promote research and the search for knowledge.

The library plays a fundamental role in the learning of students at the primary level, providing a series of educational benefits essential for their academic and personal development. This multifunctional space goes beyond just storing books, playing an active role in students' education.

Students have the opportunity to see themselves represented in stories and to learn about different realities and points of view, developing empathy and understanding of the world around them.

With access to computers, internet and other sources of information, students can conduct academic research, explore different topics and build skills in searching and selecting information relevant to the research done, it is in this environment that researchers and students find bibliographic references relevant to their investigations.

These spaces provide a quiet and stimulating environment, ideal for the absorption of knowledge, many libraries promote activities to encourage reading, such as reading clubs and literary events, stimulating the taste for reading and enriching the cultural repertoire of the

community, it is in this space that researchers and students find relevant bibliographic references for their investigations.

The library can be an environment for curriculum integration, connecting different disciplines and promoting an interdisciplinary approach. Teachers can use the library as a space to develop educational projects, stimulating collaboration among students and interaction with different sectors of knowledge.

In this way, the library becomes a favorable place for the construction of knowledge in a contextualized and meaningful way, the library contributes to the formation of critical and active citizens in society.

According to Berenblum (2006, p.25) "through various initiatives around reading, they can work to instigate curiosity, stimulate research". In this respect the actions around reading and essential for learning and makes it necessary for those who need to develop, these initiatives around reading instigate curiosity, stimulates to achieve a qualified learning.

In reason when the child begins to read, and need to understand why she needs to know, why and why read, this will motivate her to read for pleasure, taking into account the didactic that will be developed in the classroom, the teacher will address the problems encountered before all student teaching process.

Teachers can use the library as a space to develop educational projects, stimulating collaboration among students and interaction with different sectors of knowledge.

Therefore, this work aimed to understand the library space in the knowledge process as a support to education professionals and students, as specific objectives; identify the role of the library; know the importance of the library as a support to the educational process, address educational actions that allows to be developed.

## II. THEORETICAL REFERENCE

The library plays a key role in the context of literacy and primary education, contributing significantly to the development of students' reading and writing skills. It offers an environment rich in resources, stimulates the love for books and promotes the development of fundamental skills for students' education (Freitas and Silva 2014, p. 128).

"The public library is the privileged space for the development of reading practices and, through the reader's encounter with the book, the critical reader is formed and contributes to the flourishing of citizenship. "

(National Library Foundation)

In addition, the library also provides an environment conducive to the development of writing skills. Students can find models of various texts, from short stories and poetry to reports and articles. They have the opportunity to observe different writing styles, text structures and composition techniques, which helps them improve their own written expression. The library can also promote creative writing activities, literary challenges and contests, encouraging students to explore their creativity and improve their writing skills (FREITAS; SILVA, 2014).

In view of this, the school library plays an important role in promoting reading as a pleasurable habit. It provides cozy and inviting spaces for reading, with comfortable and attractive reading areas. Students are encouraged to spend time in the library, explore different literary genres, discover new authors and get involved in book clubs or collective reading projects. These practices contribute to creating an environment of immersion in reading, stimulating interest, motivation and the formation of avid readers (VERGUEIRO, 1997a, p. 4).

The library can also play an active role in promoting information literacy. Students learn to use the library catalog, to search for information in reliable sources and to develop research skills. Librarians play an important role in guiding students in the proper use of search tools and in the critical evaluation of the information found. These skills are fundamental for the development of critical students, able to find, analyze and use information effectively (Freitas and Silva (2014, p. 128).

In Brazil, public libraries have been acting as school libraries, since most public schools do not have libraries.

Some schools have reading rooms or workshops, but they do not meet the essential requirements of what is considered a school library. Thus, public libraries are requested by elementary and high school students who, in turn, by meeting this demand of society, do not fully develop the function for which they actually exist (VALENTIM, 2016, p. 23).

The school library plays a crucial role in child development, offering an enriching environment that promotes learning, interest in reading and personal growth. It provides a welcoming and stimulating space, full of resources that contribute to the integral formation of children (BERNARDINO, SUAIDEN, 2011, p. 138).

First of all, the school library is a place that stimulates a love of books and reading.

By providing a wide range of children's books, fairy tales, fables, exciting stories and fantastic adventures, the library sparks children's imagination and curiosity.

Through reading, children have the opportunity to explore different worlds, meet captivating characters and get involved in engaging narratives. This contact with literature helps to develop language skills, expand vocabulary, improve comprehension and stimulate creativity (BERNARDINO; SUAIDEN, 2011, p. 138).

To this end, the school library also contributes to children's cognitive development. It offers educational resources, such as textbooks, encyclopedias, atlases and research materials, which support learning in various areas of knowledge. Children can explore these resources, search for information, learn about specific topics and develop research skills. This stimulates critical thinking, analytical skills and the search for knowledge Freitas and Silva (2014, p. 128).

The school library also plays an important role in children's social and emotional development.

It is a space where they can interact with their peers, share reading experiences, participate in book clubs and group activities. These interactions promote socialization, respect for others' opinions, expression of ideas and building friendships. In addition, the library can address themes relevant to emotional development, offering books that address issues such as self-esteem, diversity, resilience and emotions, helping children to understand and manage their feelings Freitas and Silva (2014, p. 128).

"Libraries should be aware of cultural, social and economic changes in the community and develop services that are flexible enough to adjust to these changes." (GILL25, 2001 apud SILVA; SABBAG, 2019, p. 5)

Another key aspect is the stimulation of autonomy and the ability to make decisions.

The school library allows children to choose the books they want to read, according to their interests and preferences. This autonomy in choosing reading materials develops a taste for reading and encourages children to explore different literary genres. In addition, children can engage in activities such as storytelling, role-playing and creative projects, stimulating their imagination and expression skills Weitzel (2002).

The library plays a key role in children's education by providing an environment conducive to the development of reading, writing, research and critical thinking skills. It provides access to a variety of educational and literary materials, stimulates the love for books and promotes the formation of competent readers from childhood Freitas and Silva (2014, p. 128).

One of the main contributions of the library in teaching children is to encourage reading.

By providing a wide selection of children's books, fairy tales, adventure stories, poetry and other literary genres, the library arouses children's interest and curiosity in reading. They have the opportunity to choose books according to their interests and reading levels, which promotes the development of textual comprehension, vocabulary and imagination (FERNANDEZ; MACHADO, 2015, p. 168).

In addition, the library also contributes to the teaching of writing. By offering books that feature different writing styles, text structures and literary genres, children can broaden their language repertoire and develop their creative writing skills. Reading literary works also inspires children to explore their own written expression, encouraging creativity and the development of authentic writing (FERNANDEZ; MACHADO, 2015, p. 168).

Another important aspect is the library as a space for research and discovery.

It offers resources such as encyclopedias, reference books, magazines and digital materials that help children search for information on different subjects. By conducting research in the library, children learn to select reliable sources, interpret and analyze information, and develop critical thinking skills. This process strengthens children's ability to solve problems, form informed opinions and expand their knowledge (FERNANDEZ; MACHADO, 2015, p. 168).

The library also plays an important role in developing information literacy. It teaches children how to use the library catalog, how to locate and use search resources, and how to evaluate the reliability of the information they find. Children learn to become conscious and ethical users of information, acquiring skills that will be valuable throughout their lives (VERGUEIRO, 1997a, p. 4).

In addition, the library can be a space for meetings and activities related to reading, such as storytelling, book clubs, literary events and creative workshops.

These activities promote interaction between children, the sharing of reading experiences and the expression of ideas. The library can also receive visits from authors, illustrators and literary professionals, further enriching children's experience with books (FREITAS; SILVA, 2014).

The library plays an essential role in teaching children, providing a stimulating environment for reading, writing, research and critical thinking. It promotes the formation of competent readers, develops research skills and information literacy (SILVA; SABBAG, 2019).

### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present article was a study of bibliographic review of exploratory character. Addressing (The school library as a space of pedagogical actions). To constrict this material, some steps were taken into account such as: Choice of bibliographies; analysis of each bibliography; study of the selected material; elaboration of the basic writing of the article and conclusion of the study.

This is a bibliographic review study, the data were collected in the SCIELO, VHL and LILACS bases, articles published in the period from 2018 to June 2023 related were included in the study. One of the main characteristics of the library is its potential to encourage reading and a taste for books.

Bibliographic research is an essential component in the development of knowledge in various academic areas, it consists of the process of screening, selecting, analyzing and interpreting bibliographic sources, such as books, scientific articles, theses, reports and other documents.

### IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In view of the results obtained from this research, PIMENTEL (2007, P.25) presents a field, but mature on bibliographic research, states that "In this sense, the school library should not only be a space for pedagogical action, serving as support for the construction of knowledge and support for research. " From this reflection, he understands that the library also plays an important role in promoting inclusion and diversity, it offers materials that represent different cultures, perspectives and experiences, contributing to the formation of tolerant, empathetic and aware students of differences.

In short, the school library plays an essential role in students' learning and development. It promotes reading, provides access to information, develops research skills, stimulates creativity and promotes inclusion and diversity. The presence of a well-structured and up-to-date school library is fundamental to provide quality education and to train critical, creative and well-informed students.

The library is a welcoming environment where all students can feel represented and valued. It is of great importance to emphasize that the school library plays an essential role as a valuable support resource for education professionals (FREITAS; SILVA, 2014). It offers a variety of services and resources that complement and enrich the work done in the classroom.

By becoming a place of reference and collaboration, the library contributes to improving the quality of education in a significant way. One of the main benefits of

the school library for education professionals is access to a wide range of educational materials.

This includes textbooks, encyclopedias, magazines, journals, digital and multimedia resources. These materials are carefully selected to meet curricular needs and different areas of knowledge. Educators can rely on the library to find up-to-date information, bibliographic references and relevant resources for planning their lessons (FREITAS; SILVA, 2014).

In addition, the school library supports pedagogical practice. Education professionals can use the library space to conduct research, seek new methodologies, explore innovative approaches and deepen their knowledge in specific areas. Librarians, in turn, play a key role in assisting educators in the search for appropriate materials, providing research guidance and offering support in the use of technological resources (FERNANDEZ; MACHADO, 2015, p. 168).

The school library also promotes the training and professional development of educators. Through lectures, workshops and training, professionals have the opportunity to improve their skills, learn new teaching strategies and update themselves on educational trends. These activities contribute to the continuous improvement of pedagogical practice, encouraging reflection and sharing of experiences among education professionals (SILVA; SABBAG, 2019).

According to Milanesi (1989, p. 15), another relevant aspect is the role of the school library in promoting diversity and inclusion. Through the careful selection of materials that represent different cultures, identities and perspectives, the library contributes to the formation of critical awareness and respect for diversity. Education professionals can use these resources to address sensitive topics in the classroom, promoting dialogue and mutual understanding among students.

In addition, the school library also encourages collaboration and teamwork. It becomes a meeting place where educators can share ideas, experiences, resources and good practices. Through informal discussions, study groups and collaborative projects, education professionals strengthen each other, developing a learning community that benefits both educators and students. The school library plays an essential role in supporting education professionals. It offers educational materials, research support, training, promotion of diversity and inclusion, as well as encouraging collaboration and teamwork (SILVA; SABBAG, 2019).

The function of the public library is precisely to promote free access to information, seeking an integration between society and this information made available by it. Its role is not only to make information available, but to

promote services that encourage the use of this information and that awaken in each one the pleasure of reading.

Given this, the need to work with children within the school library involves several strategies to stimulate the love of reading and promote active interaction with books. Some ways to work with children in the library include: Encouraging a love of reading through read-aloud sessions and book discussions, creating an attractive and welcoming environment with organized books and comfortable reading areas.

Developing interactive activities such as games, creative challenges and artwork exhibitions, stimulating curiosity and research by teaching children to use the library catalog and explore different sources of information.

Promote creative expression through writing, illustrating and dramatizing stories, involve the community by inviting authors, illustrators and community members for visits and lectures. These strategies aim to create a stimulating and engaging environment where children can actively explore books, develop research skills, express their creativity and strengthen their connection with reading.

Finally, the school library also plays a very important and fundamental role as a positive point in the formation of readers and the mediation of reading projects. It can develop projects that involve the entire school community, such as shared readings, literary marathons and book discussion groups. These actions strengthen the school's reading culture, stimulate dialog among readers and promote the exchange of ideas and experiences.

## V. CONCLUSION

In view of the above, the library plays a key role as a valuable pedagogical tool. It offers resources, services and an enabling environment to enrich the teaching process. By providing access to a wide variety of educational materials, promoting research, supporting pedagogical practice, training professionals, promoting diversity and encouraging collaboration.

The library becomes a primary environment for the integral growth of students. The library is not only a place to lend books, but also a center of knowledge and learning. It fosters a love of reading, helps students develop research skills, improves their critical analysis skills and promotes a taste for discovery and knowledge.

In addition, the library is a place where students can feel welcomed, inspired and encouraged to explore new intellectual horizons. Education staff benefit from the school library as it supports their pedagogical practices by

providing relevant materials, expert guidance and professional development opportunities.

By collaborating with librarians and sharing experiences with other educators, they can enhance their skills, update themselves on the latest educational trends and find innovative solutions to the challenges they face in the classroom. The library is more than just a physical space, it is a living, dynamic environment that fosters creativity and imagination.

It provides students with the opportunity to explore different forms of expression, whether through reading, writing, art or role-playing. These enriching experiences contribute to the holistic development of students by strengthening their ability to communicate, problem solve and self-direct, the library's primary educational role is teaching.

The library complements the work done in the classroom, but also awakens interest in reading, stimulates research, promotes diversity, empowers professionals and provides enriching experiences for students, the library is an environment of discovery, inspiration and growth, which contributes to the formation of critical, creative and passionate individuals for knowledge.

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