Enclosure of previous thesis:

The Implementation principles of

Library Buses by the Finland example

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Aim of this research paper enclosure, was to submit author previous bachelor's degree work - The Implementation principles of Library Buses by the Finland example. Research paper has introduced in 2012, as part of Information Science in the Bachelor of Arts in Social Sciences in Tallinn University. The indicated work as an additional information is divided into three chapters. Firstly, is introduced shortly summary about final thesis main subject: the purpose, the research problem of the topic, objectives, research methods, knowledge base, conclusion and further recommendations. A summary of the thesis will be available in Finnish also. Secondly, it is written previous research paper ethicality and reliability. Thirdly, is focused about the connection in libraries and nursing.

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1   Relating to the previous research paper

In this chapter aim is to introduce the research briefly: The Implementation principles of Library Buses. Originally research is written in Estonian, by reason of that this enclosure is written in English and summary is in Finnish.

1.1   The Implementation principles of Library Buses.

For the summary of the research paper **purpose** is to discuss the history and implementation of Finnish library buses, their everyday life and future visions. The topic of previous work has not been sufficiently and thoroughly researched in Estonia and no general information on library bus activities has been collected. The research work consists of an introduction, three chapters, a summary, a list of annexes and references.

The object of the research is the functionality of Finnish library buses, which is being compared with the historical development of library buses operating in Estonia.

The research problem of thesis topic is the lack of accessible information, language barrier and research ability, which makes it difficult to draw conclusions on this topic. The work is an acquaintance study from the early years of the Finnish Library Bus business to the present.

In order to achieve research paper **objectives**, the following analysis **tasks** were set:

- To give an overview of the history of library buses in the world and in Finland;

- To characterize the activities of the Finnish library buses and related activities, such as the library bus staff, the user community etc.;

- To explore differences and similarities between Finnish and Estonian library buses activities;

- To analyse by questionnaire Finnish Library Bus workers - what they think the future library bus in Finland might look like.

The research **methods** used in thesis are the identification of relevant literature, content analysis, generalization, comparison and questionnaire.

For the research paper **knowledge base**, were collected information from various specific published sources of material. The research subject material is mainly in Finnish, literature is published in Finland and available in Finnish local libraries. Unfortunately, there were few, if any, sources on the activities of the Finnish library buses in Estonia. This research paper also uses Finnish students' theses, which were officially published and available electronically. In

favour of the research has made a questionnaire for approximately 100 Finnish librarians. Survey results were analysed according to whether they were multiple choice, closed or open questions. The results provided a fairly good overview, completing the questionnaire set targets.

In conclusion, the activities of the Finnish library buses are interesting and allow to set a good example for Estonia library, because the Finns have a lot of good experience in this field. They are working more consistently today to preserve information about library bus activities: books, research, websites, press articles, events, etc. reflect that. For this reason one of the sub-goals was to invite Estonian librarians who are involved or interested in the library bus activities, to follow the history and raise importance of library buses just like in Finland, and why not make significant future plans for library buses as its capability to be multifunctional.

1.2   Suomen esimerkki kirjastobussien toteuttamisperiaatteista

Tutkimustyön yhteenvedon tarkoituksena on keskustella suomalaisten kirjastobussien historiasta ja sen toteutuksesta, niiden arjesta ja tulevaisuuden näkökulmista. Aikaisemman työn aihetta ei ole tutkittu riittävästi ja perusteellisesti Virossa, eikä yleisiä tietoja kirjastobussitoiminnasta ole kerätty. Tutkimus koostuu johdannosta, kolmesta luvusta, tiivistelmästä ja pohdinnasta, luettelosta liitteistä ja viitteistä.

Tutkimuksen kohteena on suomalaisten kirjastobussien toiminnallisuus, jota verrataan Virossa toimivien kirjastobussien historialliseen kehitykseen.

Aiheen tutkimusongelma on saatavilla olevan tiedon ja tutkimuskyvyn puute, mikä vaikeuttaa päätelmien tekemistä aiheesta. Työ oli Virossa alustava tutkimus Suomen kirjastobussiliiketoiminnasta alkuvuosista nykypäivään.

Tutkimustyö tavoitteiden saavuttamiseksi asetettiin seuraavat analyysitehtävät:

-   Antaa yleiskuvan kirjastobussien historiasta maailmassa ja Suomessa;

-   Kuvata suomalaisten kirjastobussien toimintaa ja siihen liittyviä toimia, kuten kirjastoauton henkilökunta, käyttäjäyhteisö jne.;

-   Tutkia eroja ja samankaltaisuuta suomalaisten ja virolaisten kirjastobussitoimintojen välillä;

-   Analysoida kyselylomakkeella suomalaisia kirjastobussin työntekijöitä - mitä he ajattelevat Suomen kirjastobussista tulevaisuudessa.

Tässä opinnäytetyössä käytettyjä tutkimusmenetelmiä ovat asiaankuuluvan kirjallisuuden tunnistaminen, sisältöanalyysi, yleistäminen, vertailu ja kyselylomake.

Tutkimustyö tietokantaa varten kerättiin tietoja useista julkaistuista materiaalilähteistä. Tutkimusaineisto on pääosin suomea, kirjallisuus julkaisutettu Suomessa ja saatavana suomalaisissa paikallisissa kirjastoissa. Valitettavasti Virossa kirjaston sähköisten hakukoneita avulla suomalaisten kirjastobussien toiminnasta oli vähän lähteitä.

Tässä tutkielmassa käytetään myös suomalaisten opiskelijoiden opinnäytetöitä, jotka on virallisesti julkaistu ja saatavana sähköisesti. Tutkimuksessa on tehty kyselylomake noin 100 suomalaiselle kirjastonhoitajalle. Kyselyn tuloksia analysoitiin sen mukaan, olivatko kysymykset monivalintakysymyksiä, suljettuja tai avoimia. Tulokset antoivat melko hyvän yleiskatsauksen, joka täytti kyselylle asetetut tavoitteet.

Yhteenvetona voidaan todeta, että suomalaisten kirjastobussien toiminta on mielenkiintoista ja antaa mahdollisuuden näyttää hyvää esimerkkiä Viron kirjastolle, koska suomalaisilla on paljon hyviä kokemuksia tällä alalla. He työskentelevät nykyään johdonmukaisemmin säilyttääkseen tietoja kirjastoväylätoiminnoista: kirjat, tutkimus, verkkosivustot, lehdistöartikkelit, tapahtumat jne. Sivullinen tavoite oli kutsua virolaisia kirjastonhoitajia, jotka ovat mukana tai kiinnostuneita kirjastobussitoiminasta, osallistumaan kirjastobussien historiaa kulkua ja kasvattamaan niiden merkitystä aivan kuten Suomessa. Kirjastobussi palvelu on monikäyttöinen, mikä voisi olla hyödyksi tulevaisuudessa.

2　Overview of the research ethics and reliability

This chapter is discussed about the previous research ethical and reliability. By the reason of the ethical principles must be observed in the preparation of scientific research and student work. Reliable of the research should be conducted in a way that provides adequate results and does not harm participants.

2.1　Ethicality

The ethical essential part of research is one of the most important principles, which is that anyone who creates new values must respect and refer formally to what has been created in written, digital, verbal or other tangible form (Smith 2003).

The ideas, drawings, photographs, thoughts and achievements of other scientists must be used with proper reference to them.

Collecting necessary information for the research object, participants shall not harm in any way. This seminar questionnaire respondent must voluntarily agree to participate in the

study. Research of the study must be scientifically confirmed and satisfy generally accepted scientific quality criteria (Çaparlar & Dönmez 2016).

In the case of a study, considering for the questionnaire to attach the application and explain the practical benefits of the study and the potential use of the work should also be indicated. It is advisable to allocate a research plan to the application. Research paper one of the problematic risks in ethical and legal issues, were in organizing a survey, because its prognosis is inadequately predicting. Anonymity was granted to all respondents. Not answering the questionnaire was also problematic because it was a bit extensive questionnaire, with some open-ended questions, which would take much longer than taking a multiple-choice questionnaire.

2.2   Reliability

The data collection method used is structured data collection methods, sometimes referred to as quantitative data collection methods (Kabir 2016).

The research shall be adjusted towards the orientation and methodology that best corresponds to the achievement of the aim pursued, according to the logic of scientific understanding. The object of the research was the principles of the implementation of the Finnish Library Bus, including its development.

The collected research material was analysed by theming. Data processing began with the subject-specific information from Finland the earliest works to the present day. A questionnaire has been arranged in this research - data is collected on the basis of a prepared questionnaire. A questionnaire survey was conducted to determine Finns' satisfaction with library bus activities among staff and readers, and to investigate whether library buses were needed in the future.

The results of the study were obtained from the form. The results can be considered reliable because the form was targeted to a specific target group and provided answers to the desired questions.

3   Associating the library bus activity and nursing

The importance of the library as a physical and mental environment remains today and in the future. For this chapter is focused on the connection with library services, especially mobile library services and nursing and providing better community health in general. Firstly, is introduced library bus utility in growing number of elderly people. Secondly, make a review of nursing library influences.

3.1 Improving elderly health by using library bus service

Library buses play an important role in the development of present and the future libraries and today it can be assumed that the library bus is also a useful tool of the library. Finland has a fair number of the researches about library buses and some study about the ability to take an advantage of the library service multifunctionality, which has given good results for the community health. For example, a service mapping about library home services for inhabitants, who is not able to come to library, but library is able to come to them (Välimäki 2018). There has been written a guide about straight connection with library services and community health in the future. And probably it will find a positive way to improve social health care (Sloan & Vincent 2019).

The total number of elderly people, in the population is rapidly increasing, along with society's social welfare costs for the elderly (Knickman & Snell 2002). Aging is often associated with diminished cognitive resources and functional abilities, and mobility difficulties that can lead to loneliness, dependency and social isolation. Factors such as poverty, social isolation, loss of independence, loneliness and various types of loss affect mental and general health. Mental health also has a major impact on physical health.

Looking to the future, services that enable the elderly to live at home for much longer need to pay more attention. It is more comfortable to older people and, additionally, inexpensive than in an elderly care home.

As a mentioned above - Library services for older people – good practice guide by Margaret Sloan and John Vincent - libraries play a strong role in supporting the wellbeing agenda. Especially in terms of bringing older people together, reducing isolation, stimulation - it is important to maintain brain function, for example by participating in mental stimulation activities. Certainly socialisation - social participation is an important component of healthy aging. It includes social contact and engagement in meaningful activities.

Important to focus on equality access for library services, to provide more mobile library services for people who are home-bound, who has mobility or visual difficulties, long. For instance, to recommend elderly to take part of reading programmes or themed events and volunteers can read out loud or help them otherwise (Sloan & Vincent 2019).

The number of elderly people is increasing worldwide. All older people have the right to grow old with dignity. The mobile library is often an under-used resource for reaching older service users. It can have easy - access terminals and can offer regular longer stops aimed at older customers, which would be particularly useful for those with mobility problems (Sloan & Vincent 2019).

Healthcare professionals are constantly confronted with the complex medical, psychological and social challenges of older people, and the development of appropriate support systems would greatly facilitate the coping of health care professionals, family members and carers.

3.2   Nursing Mobile Library

We are living in the rapidly changing information society, access to reliable health information is a cost-effective and achievable strategy for sustainable improvement in health care (Ghebrehiwet 2012). However, it must be taken an account that there are still countries which do not have such an advanced information society and remote areas often have little or no access to up-to-date, basic health and medical information and training.

Nurses and other health professionals in many Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LAMIC) lack access to the journals and textbooks their colleagues in more developed countries take for granted as fundamental to good practice. Though access to the internet is improving rapidly this is still scarce or unreliable in many rural health facilities in LAMIC countries (Ghebrehiwet 2012).

Nurses provide more than 80% of health care in developing countries. They often work in remote clinics and health centres, with little or no access to current health care information. Nurses must be ready for wide range of a population's health care needs –immunization, health promotion, childbirth, care of the injured, the elderly and the dying. Remote locations, where most primary care is delivered, rarely have access to current health information resources (Ghebrehiwet 2012).

To address this gap between the desperate need for nursing information and its availability, have been created a mobile library for nurses. The libraries are packed with up-to-date information on family and community health, nutrition, disease prevention, health promotion, and health services management and training. Nursing mobile library have been delivered LAMIC countries – including rural clinics, health centres, refugee camps and hospitals. Hundreds of nurses have access to the most recent health and nursing knowledge and are using the knowledge to improve quality and outcome of care (Ghebrehiwet 2012).

According to the Antonia Arahova report in Greece refugee camps, refugees can't leave until they are given appointments by the asylum application services. And the process can be painfully long due to insufficient staff and a backlog of applications. Libraries as cultural institutions can play a vital role in providing opportunities for refugees to learn, share and feel safe (Arahova 2017).

4   Conclusion

The main purpose of the library is, of course, to lend books to readers. But today's larger libraries also offer other services - such as learning languages and using smart devices, borrowing blood pressure measure device, walking sticks rental and much more.

This paper demonstrates implementation principles of Library Buses by the Finland example and compares it with the historical development of library buses operating in Estonia – that summary gave opportunity to understand the idea of library buses as multifunctional service to serve community. Cooperation with different organization and constitution, would be important that many services would be available for everyone.

We need to improve overall well-being through healthy lifestyles and mental health promotion. Providing health and wellness services to older people is still a relatively new context for libraries or unused opportunity.

In today's world beside information society, there's places – health clinics, refugee camps etc, where useful information doesn't flow in internet, and one of the opportunities is to use mobile library.

For the future nurse would be good to know the library bus or mobile library as a work tool or as an option to improve and remain society health.

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