Chapter 2

Review of Related Literature
CHAPTER - 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.0. Introduction

This chapter draws various types of corresponding literatures, which serves as the finding factor for the present study. Conducting an in depth study of the related literature is an important task of any research work, as it enables the researcher to identify the missing elements in research and helps the researcher in organizing and critically evaluating the research work lays the foundation for further analysis and examination of findings. In order to carry out a research methodology that is suitable and relevant, the researcher should be familiar with the earlier studies conducted in the related fields considering the objectives of the study, the researcher has taken efforts to review the literature that is readily available and is loosely connected to the present study.

So it is perceived that majority of the reviews have given the outcome in both general and specific terms. The review of related literature was in the area of Public Library Services for children of nearly 126 papers including journal papers, reports, conference, proceeding and case studies. Therefore, the research suggests for a further study to combine the results of reviews and the current demands for conducting studies on Public Library Services for children in Chennai and Kancheepuram Districts and to design a model based on the findings of the study.

2.1. Public Libraries Services to Children in Japan and Korea

Kanna, Kenji (2003)\textsuperscript{41} describes in brief about a movement for serving children with libraries, combined with the modern public library movement in Japan after the years of war. The Bunko functioning as a
community based small library, characterizes Japan. This movement contributed greatly towards developing the reading practices for children. The Chus Lo Report (1963) and Shiminno Toshohan (1970) radically revised the concept of the public library in Japan. This report was instrumental in enhancing the reading facilities for children and setting up of new public libraries. Information pertaining to the children’s libraries at the national, public and private level are also given.

The author discusses about the Bunko movement, that was started for providing library services to children in Japan. He also explains how this Bunko Movement that facilitated the reading environment for children and improved the reading habits for the same.

Kanazawa, Midori and Maruyama, Yukiko (2008) claims that their study is the first to examine the information about Children’s Services in Japanese Public Library websites. The web pages designed specifically was taken into consideration and the extent to which the usability is valued while creating these websites is also studied. The study also checks whether the services that are listed in the Japanese Public Library websites are actually delivered to the users. Finally the study also looks into how user-friendly are the services to the children.

The authors study the efforts taken towards developing online library services for Japanese children. This study also assesses the appropriateness of the materials that are given on the websites and the ways through which they are delivered.

Junko, Shiozaki (2009) The author tells that the reason for undertaking the study is primarily to investigate how library services to children in Japan were felt by people and operated in the local community spanning the decades (1960-1970). This study went on to describe how this was related to the betterment of public library services during the same period.
in Japan. The study reviewed three reports that greatly worked towards the development of Japanese Public Library services in the 1960s and 1970s. (1) Chushotoshi ni okeru kokyo toshokan no un-ei (1963), (2) Shimin no toshokan (1970), and (3) Toshokan seisaku no kadai to taisaku (1970), and analyzed several descriptions of library services to children in the reports. After examining the documents that were collected and the interviews that were conducted, it was revealed that the library activities during the years (1960-1970) focused predominantly on issuing library materials. Children started getting books through the “Loan” services and as this increased people became aware of the importance of children services in the functioning of the library. This awareness which was created as one of the important ways of expanding library services. Activities that are performed readily and immediately by the libraries contributed to the growth and development of the children services effectively. This corresponds with the needs of local communities and the prevailing social trends and thereby leading to the growth and organization of public library services in Japan.

The author critically evaluates the public opinion on the library services offered to children. The study also reports on how effectively the library materials were circulated. This paper also discussed the ways through which the materials selected are relevant to the immediate community and also how it aligns with the ideals of the society.

Song, Young Sook (2005) explains that some of the important themes of “Family Reading” are the overviews of library services in Korea with its brief history, and various campaigns for children’s library and its programs for children services. In addition, campaigns also advocate family reading and efforts towards productive practices of family reading would be introduced. Reading camps and story showcases will be given special attention as the best practice for family reading.
The author describes the efforts taken by Korean Public Library Services for children. They have come up with a strategy of “family reading” by conducting campaigns and narrating stories.

Koren, Marian (2004) elucidates on the issues surrounding the children and young people. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child offers support in library policy and practice. The vision of the convention is to make the children grow and develop as human beings and responsible citizens. The convention also creates awareness regarding children’s sight to literacy information and education. This enables the children’s libraries, school libraries and resource centers to retain the seriousness integrity and quality in their services towards children. The author also discusses on how the libraries can make children be conscious of their rights. Any child is entitled to his or her sight irrespective of social position, financial condition of their families. The author also discusses issues like allowing children to participate in library programs which would contribute towards their growth and maturity; also linking up the libraries to an international body like “UNICEF” so that people can be conscious and aware of children’s right and privileges to function in a safe and conducive environment. The paper also highlights some of the library services which offer quality help and assistance in the midst of a challenging environment, keeping in mind all the issues that are discussed above. The study also focuses on the application part of these rights and privileges in the existing library services.

The author discusses the initiatives taken by the United Nations Convention on The Rights of the Child. This paper also analyses how these “Rights” could impact the library services for children. This paper also highlights the quality of the work rendered by various children organizations across the world.
Poureslami, Iraj and Nirnmom, Laura (1988) evaluates the quality of the Early Childhood Development services to the ethno-cultural communities in British Columbia. For the study they conducted a program, where the primary participants were those who migrate recently and the refugees, and the secondary participants included the (ECD) service providers, community educators and facilitators of ECD Programs and services. The study took an approach based on community working to fulfill the following

1. To examine and evaluate the various ideas, concepts, and practices relating to ECD.
2. To assess the ways through which behavior, cultural and institutional use and services.
3. To play a vital role in developing a culturally relative and a pattern for ECD that is suitable for ethno-cultural communities.

Majority of the members in these cultural communities cannot enjoy the services, especially the children who need special attention. Some have difficulty. Another challenge is that grips those who involve in child development programs are that the practices are not relevant to their children and society. So such linguistic, cultural and social barriers hamper the progress of the services. The results obtained through the study suggests that there is a great need to provide an input that fits the ECD servicers pertaining to the culture of the region in question and an understanding of the diverse strategies and models of ECD when designing objectives and goal for future programs.

The author gives a report on the early childhood development services rendered to the immigrants and services in the region of British Columbia. This paper identifies some stumbling blocks when it comes to children participating in early children development program. Some of the identified barriers are language problems, diverse cultural behaviors and the hate filled opinion of care providers.
Kanazawa, Midori (2011) refers to the model article for his work that could be found in Public Library Quarterly 27, no. 4. This study reported on the relevance of content in that pages and also highlighted the features of web-OPAC for children in public library websites across Japan. The study throws light on the fact that the children’s web pages pay special attention on assisting with library services and on providing guidelines over the use of information resources for citing purposes, rather than practically guiding children with regular learning or training the adults in their services towards children.

The author reports on the content that is found in the Public Library for children. This paper throws light on the fact that web services offer more knowledge on guiding the children for using library services instead of directing their attention to regular learning.

Kameda, Kuniko (1997) states that the National Diet Library (NDL) of Japan has decided to establish the International Library of Children's Literature in the Ueno Library branch of the NDL, and to open the new facility to the public in 2000 as the first national center of children's literature in Japan. Notes that preparation for opening the library is now in progress. Describes the principal functions of the library as an information center, assistance to direct services for children, cooperation and international activities, and services for children. Points out that a digital library system is integral in allowing the library to fulfill its duties, and that pilot systems have been under development since 1995. Highlights the need for further experimentation and evaluation of these systems.

The author gives an account of the establishment of International Library of Children Literature in the Ueno Library and making it accessible to the public. This paper also discusses the importance of incorporating digital library system into the mainline library services.
2.2 Internet based Library Services for Children.

Ormes, Sarah (1998) explores some of the issues surrounding the development of Internet services in public library children's services. It notes that IT services have generally been undeveloped in children's libraries and that this trend must not continue with networked computer services. It recognizes that the lack of net-worked computer service provision in children's libraries may lead to them seeming ‘irrelevant’ and ‘old fashioned’ to their users. The paper focuses on literature and literacy issues in relation to information and communication technology (ICT). It notes that few libraries have been using ICT to support their literature based services. One possible service model for the integration of ICT into literature services, UKOLN's Treasure Island Web site, is described and the results of an evaluation of it interpreted. The paper concludes looking forward to the Stories from the Web project which will develop the Treasure Island model further.

The author suggests ways of integrating developed, IT services with the children’s libraries. It also studies the usage of Information and Communication Technology and the vital supports that it provides in facilitating literature based services.

Glick, Andrea (1997) reports that the Loudoun County (VA) Public Library recently gained the distinction of having what may be the US's most restrictive Internet policy, which calls for a filter that screens not only hard-core pornography but anything deemed "harmful to juveniles."

The author discusses the efforts taken by “The London Country” UA Public Library as it implemented a policy which blocks the obscene content on the internet which is not suitable to juveniles.
Elkin, Judith (1998) through her study explains that children are delicate, sensitive and the toughest individuals to deal with in the world that is constantly changing. Having the privilege of reading the books readily and immediately, is indispensable as children nature into an advanced level of reading and thinking. One of the most important functions of library is that they assist children in their reading practices and make sure those children irrespective of age, garden, race, wealth or geographical location availing the benefits of the library. Librarians are faced with the daunting task of coping up with the transition into the “informative age”, where media and technology influence the growth and development of the child. Multimedia, audio-visual and computer technology are indispensable factors for improving library services for the new generation children. The article also suggests that the libraries to take effective steps in order to compete with the other information media and technology and thus should improve the quality of its services.

The author studies the importance of books and literacy as the integral part of a child’s learning. Before the children grow up become matured thinkers and hold respectable positions in the society, it is agreed that reading books and gathering information in the childhood will assist in the cognitive development of a child. This paper also examines the function of emerging technologies in rendering services to the children.

Dresang, Eliza (2001) tells that the children must learn to use the resources like natural and the other information services fruitfully in order to obtain the information they need. The public library is instrumental in guiding children with different levels of exposure to education in using the computer resources. Towards this end the librarians should understand the quality and the value of the resources in the milers that is characterizes by a web of networks. Unfortunately as this study reveals there is no pattern to decide on
the type of technology driven services and the resources. This article suggests a model that was successfully experimented and found to be fruitful for guiding the design, purchase and evaluation of networked resources and services for children.

The author emphasizes on the importance of availing network services for constructive learning and also about receiving a wide array of information. This raises concern over the lack of an all encompassing model, a framework for incorporating technology related services and resources. This article proposes a new model on planning research and evaluation.

2.3. Library Services to Children with Specific needs.

Lim, Peng Han (2010) express their desire to establish a South-East Asian college with a library offering services in all languages and a museum. They began it as an elementary school and a school library (1823-1844), and a proprietor library (1844-1874). In 1874, the Government undertook the operation of the library and started the Raffles Junior Library in 1923. However, very few students subscribed to this library because of the recession that happened during 1930s and inadequate resources of books and materials. In Singapore 40% of Malay children could not visit the library because the books were not available. The subscribers only consisted of students from English school who were preparing for the University of Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate.

The author highlights the efforts taken by Raffles in establishing Junior Library for Malay and Chinese children in Singapore. This paper also talks about various steps taken towards ensuring that the Malay and Chinese children have easy access to the libraries.

Sullivan, Megan (2013), suggests plans and methods to offer service to the children whose parents are put in prison. The study goes on to select
books exclusively according to the needs of the children. The books that provides information about the justice system and social services and real time stories like “My Mom Went to Jail," by Suzanne Bergen and Kathleen Hodgekins were included in the list. These were considered appropriate for these children because I would educate them on matters pertaining to imprisonment and help them cope up with the peer pressure they go though.

The author specifically directs our attention to the neglected section of the society. The strategies for serving the children whose parents have been jailed are discussed. It also suggests the activities, programs and events for these children.

Terrile, Vikki C (2009)\textsuperscript{93}, focuses on children with families who are homeless. This articles look into the statistical study of the human population in the concerned regions and the issues and problems that the children and teams without homes are facing. The study also will consider the function of the libraries towards conducting programs which would contribute to the education of these underprivileged children. This article also checks the appropriateness of the plans and the value of the existing model services offered to the homeless children.

The author deals with the children who don’t have the privilege of staying at home. This article looks into the issues surrounding the homeless children and also the homes where the library rate is very low.

Ross, Virginia (2002)\textsuperscript{79} directs our attention to the children with learning disorders like attentive deficit disorder, dyslexia, dysgraphia, etc. A survey conducted online analyzers the programming efforts of public librarian in about ten regions of Texas. The outcome of the survey creates awareness about the various needs of these disable children and the efforts taken by the
librarians to counter the challenges posed by children who are differently abled.

The author in her article focusses on the library services provided for children with learning disabilities like Attention, Deficit, Disorder, Dyslexia, Dysgraphia and other similar disorders. This also refers to a survey done on programming software, developing materials and resources, exclusively for children with learning disabilities.

**Smardo, Frances A** (1986)\(^9\) discusses ideas and strategies to implement library services to little children who are attended in the day care. The services extended to the adult caregivers. Necessary details pertaining to the resources, infrastructure and the quality of services provided to these day care centers are collected and recorded. Models of some of these projects successfully implemented across the United States are described. Finally, this study discusses the environmental factors that play a major role in the literacy development and the library usage of children. Therefore, the article concludes by offering some practical solutions for the challenges that come in the way of implementing these library services to the specific audience (children in day care and adult caregivers).

The author deals with services offered by the library for the children throughout United States. This paper also highlights the efforts taken towards setting parameters for quality projects, deciding the qualification and wages of staff. This article also gives an account of how the environment affects the reading habits of children.

**Bolger, Peter** (1997)\(^9\) examines that CHILIAS (Children's Library Information Animation Skills), the European Virtual Children's Library of the Future, is a project of the European Commission within the framework of the Telematics Applications Programme 1994-1998. CHILIAS is designed to
explore new Internet-based children's and school library services for children aged nine to twelve years old. It incorporates six different versions on six different local services, in which content and interfaces vary from version to version, while basic ideas and topics remain common. Outlines the objectives of CHILIAS in developing new concepts for the children's library of the future as a stimulating environment for innovative learning, autonomous experiences, and the creative use of multimedia and networked technology with links to traditional library services. Points out that CHILIAS also aims to harmonize the virtual and real library as an authentic meeting and communication place.

The author describes the CHILIAS (Children’s Library Information Animation Skills) project undertaken to provide an entirely new Internet exposure to children library services. This project strives forward to design suitable technology and software for creating a conducive environment for children.

Holt, Glen E and Holt, Edmonds Leslie (2015) mention that this article functions as a research critique of a short, recent IMLS report that tied early childhood success to library card holding. The authors invite a more comprehensive and evidence-based examination of the ties between library services to keep kids interested in their own educational success. The article also suggests how youth use of libraries is tied to the realities of local politics, gangs, and crime.

In spite of the constraints, Public Libraries serve poor children best by providing sustained library and information services.

2.4. Developing Infrastructure and Managing Public Library Services for Children.

Raxwell, Elizabeth (1993) discusses Library provision for children in specially furnished areas of the library began in the United Kingdom in the late 1890s although this early provision was sketchy. Where they did exist,
children's facilities were often provided in a separate children's room, often resembling a “cut-down” adult library. The advent of open plan libraries provided areas specially designed and furnished for children of all ages. The influence of Scandinavian and North American children's library design has been evident for some years. A library's appearance is now recognized as an important factor in marketing services to children. Despite the problems caused by old and unsuitable buildings, library staff often takes considerable care to provide a welcoming environment for children. However, children's work in the 1980s and 1990s has had to face cuts in expenditure, staffing levels, hours of opening and in some cases compete with new “priority areas” – services to ethnic minorities; housebound services; business or community information. The children's librarian with knowledge of children's reading needs and library design needs would seem to be a dying breed.

The author traces the development of children’s libraries back to 1890 in the United Kingdom, where exclusive children’s libraries in the form of “Cut-down” adult library operated. She stresses the importance of the appearance of library, the plan and design, which makes up the infrastructure and the libraries having clear understanding of children’s reading needs. She also dwells on the importance of providing a conductive ambience for children to go about their study.

Walter, Virginia A (2012) tells that the evolution of the application of evaluation methods to public library services for children and teens in the United States. It describes the development of age-specific output measures and the subsequent requirement by funding agencies for outcome evaluations that measure changes in skills, attitudes, behaviour, knowledge, or status as a result of an individual's participation in a service or program. Some early outcomes research studies are cited, and California initiative to implement state-wide outcome evaluation of its Summer Reading Program is presented as
a case study. Training and education are suggested as ways to counter the major challenges for wider implementation of outcome evaluation of youth services programs in public libraries.

The author in her article records the benefits of evaluation methods on children and teens. It analyses how skills, attitudes, behaviour, knowledge or status attains a change when an individual takes initiative to involve himself or herself in the library services program.

**Sandlian, Pam** (1993)\(^8\) narrates that the new Central Library of Ule Denver Public Library is scheduled to open mid-year 1995. The design has been guided by a team of architects headed by Michael Graves of Princeton, New Jersey, in collaboration with Klipp Partnership of Denver. The Children's Library will be one of the focal points of the building. Library staff, children agents and architects have worked together to create a remarkable children's Library.

The author describes the new Central Library of Ule Denver Public Library which has been constructed solely to meet children’s need. This articles also posturizes the infrastructures with fitting architectural patterns and state of the art facilities.

**Walter, Virginia A** (1995)\(^9\) describes that the author discusses Planning and Role Setting for Public Libraries and Output Measures for Public Libraries as tools for evaluating reference services and demonstrates how the newer Output Measures for Public Library Service for Children can contribute to our understanding of informational services for young people.

The author elucidates on the Planning and Role Setting for Public Libraries. This helps to assess the reference services and seek newer strategies in receiving effective outcome in knowing about informational services for young people.
Lynch (1986) reports on a survey which was conducted to further substantiate and extend knowledge of the vital role of children's services in public libraries. The findings are compared with two studies of similar inquiry. It is determined that the findings guide the formulation of marketing strategy.

The author gives an account of the survey done to create awareness over establishing solid foundation which serves as the basis for enhancing knowledge of the children. The findings of the study assist in conceiving the marketing strategy.

2.5. Integrating Innovative Technologies and Upgrading Activities.

Intner, Sheila S (1985) questions what has technical services to do with collection development for children's collections—or any other kind of collections for that matter? Isn't technical services what happens after selection decisions and other collection development plans are complete? Don't the technical services staff members simply execute the decisions? These questions are familiar to any technical services librarian who ventures across the invisible line into the world of material selection and collection development, and onto the toes of subject specialists, bibliographers, reference or children's specialists, who inhabit that world. They rule their domain with clearly defined credentials supporting their hegemony, largely ignoring the mundane concerns of their technical services colleagues.

The author underlines the importance of technical services offered by the librarians. More after than not the scenario is that subject specialists are privileged over technical assistants. This paper discusses the ways in which the technical service employees are ignored.

Minkel, Walter (2003), explains that the International Children's Digital Library (ICDL, www.icdlbooks.org), a compilation of digitized picture books from 27 of the world's cultures, has launched a new version of the site
that makes it much easier for visitors with dial-up connections and older computers to use its collection.

The author gives an account of the digitized pictures books covering information across a broad spectrum of twenty seven cultures, made available to the children. This paper also explains on how this is made available with easy access to visitors across the world.

**Gross, Melissa and Dresang, Eliza T** (2004) explains in detail the way in which children use the computer technology, in three branches of an urban public library. Data concerning their usage was collected and it shows that,

1. A significant number of children use computers for games.
2. Computers are used for online communication like E-mail, various social networks and also for creating documents like Microsoft Word.
3. Official use by these three branches in various capacities for different purposes.

A study shows that middle school students use the computer more for communication purposes and less for playing games. This situation is reverse while concerning the elementary school students. This study provides insights into the use of computers, and this gives a fair idea as to how library services technology programs can be enhanced to cater to the needs of the younger generation.

The authors discuss the growing concern over the use of library computers by children belonging to middle school and elementary level across the states. It was found that most of them use it for playing games and communication. The reasons for neglecting library books online are also discussed and improvising technology for this purpose is outlined.
Lewis, Andrew (2005) talks about the Library and Information Services in The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, who have ventured into the task of using games as a marketing strategy for children. The project which had no prior model to follow, incorporated games that was specifically designed to be understood and played with the cultural framework of the target group. This study also discussed the programs that are planned to be conducted in the future and analyses the feedback of the already implemented programs for improving the quality of services. The authors conclude with a positive note that the inputs gathered through this study will be of practical use to the beneficiaries.

The author discusses the idea of using computer games to promote library service as this was considered to be a prospective marshalling strategy. The audience (children) satisfaction is taken to be of primary importance. During a trial, it was observed that this program which runs for about two years proved to give highest level of satisfaction.

Bon, Ingrid (2005) discusses the thoughts shared by one Marian Koren on Children's Rights and the way in which libraries can help children exercising their rights. In WLIC in Buenos Aires, the Chairman presented the guidelines for children’s libraries services. This article presents the challenge of combining the rights and guidelines and apply them in real life situation. The article suggests IFLANET as the medium to share the information. So, the galleries consisting of pictures of some of the best library service practices all over the world will be posted on IFLANET Relevant information will also be shared. The author reports on the guidelines presented by the Standing Committee of Section Libraries for children and Young Adults of Buenos Ares for children’s Library Services. These Guidelines highlights the strategies, methods and practices that are to be followed while catering to the needs of the children. This also introduces IFLANET as feasible and efficient tool for sending and receiving information.
Agosto, Denise E, etc (2015)² present in this article that a brief overview of research relating to teens, libraries, and social media. It also summarizes a recent multimethod study of how public and school libraries fit into U.S. teens’ increasingly online information lives. The study results debunk five popular myths about teens and social media and reveal many positive ways that teens are using social media to connect with peer and adults and to seek and share information.

Now-a-days, teenage youths utilize social media services in a positive way.

2.6. Children Services in Public Libraries.

Paulin, Lorna V (1964)⁷¹ questions why does the provision for children in public libraries often fall so far short of what it could and should be? Why does it vary in adequacy from one town to the next even more than the adult service does—and that is saying a great deal? Why is there a perennial shortage of children's librarians?

The author explores the reasons behind the negligence of children’s libraries. This paper also discusses the cause of the lack of both human and material resources of Children’s libraries.

Crraser, Claire (2001)¹⁸ discusses the survey conducted by the Library and Information Statistics Unit at Loughborough University. The survey was about the library services to schools and children. The responses to the questions asked showed the trends in provision and use of the library services. From the results of the survey, one could infer that though the management and the funding provisions had charged over the years with respect to the organizations. There has been up gradation of the quality of services. The schools have shown consistency in rising up to the challenges in providing these services. However, the situation is severe in the case of public library services to children and it suffers a huge drawback in provision and use. There has been only a slow increase in improving the quality of services to
children. The author elucidates the implications of the Survey carried out by the Library and Information statistical Unit at Loughborough University. This paper creates awareness over the lack of concern in improving library services for children, and also brings to light the fact that generating more funds and gathering relevant materials though the services for children are better than the adult library services.

Smardo, Frances A (1979) elucidates on the services made on the research studies conducted recently and the articles about public library programs for young children. From the review it was inferred that only few notable empirical studies were conducted which evaluates the quality and efficiency of these services, whether their goals, objectives and expectations are met. A record compiling all the information is presented. The review also revealed that in spite of the lack of empirical research on this area, lot of public library programs for the younger children are currently being conducted. This article analyses some of the action research undertaken to evaluate their quality of library programs for pre-school children. The analysis included the parallel research made on reading and educated as it could also provide insight into the field of librarianship. In the findings of the analytical study, the recommendations made by the education authorities concerning the public library programs for children from infancy to six years of age are presented. Finally, this article ends with certain guidelines and a thought provoking statement intended for public libraries in serving school patrons, and the services which were developed based on the findings of the research.

The author creates awareness about the lack of guiding parameters to assess the quality of services offered to the children and also seeks for the assurance whether the objectives and goals of library services to the young children are met and attained respectively. This paper also suggests the few programs for children from infancy upto six years of age.
**Deshay, Claudia H** (2004) describes that what is the best way to introduce a class of young children to their public library? The author discusses everything from how to greet the child to using the online access public catalogue to a session in the library auditorium.

The author discusses effectively ways to create awareness among the children about Public Libraries. This paper also talks about an orientation that addresses the issue of greeting and welcoming the children to use the online access public catalog in the library auditorium.

**Peterson, Carolyn L** (1989) describes the Orange country, in the state of Florida. This has become one of the major tourist centers. In addition to it, it is one of the states, which sees a rapid expansion of the urban areas. The reason for the growth is attributed not only to the old retirees who move into the “Sunshine State”, but also a significant number of young families also have moved to Central Florida. Consequently, there has been a steady increase in the number of younger school going children. The staff of the children’s department makes a serious study on the strength of the children they are serving, the availability of the library materials, its usefulness. The report on the children services in Florida is released in two parts. The first part features the above mentioned information and the second part is concerned with programming for children and adults, information gaps, staffing and scheduling, staff development, performance and evaluation. Goals for the upcoming years are also discussed.

The author discusses the growing concern over the increase in children population in orange county, Florida. The children’s department noted the increase as there was a sudden migration of Families to orange country. This paper also talks about the various programs, activities and relevant library collections that were made in favour of the children.
**Denham, Debbie** (1997)\(^{19}\) comprises the interim report of the first major study of children's public library services to be undertaken in the UK. Funded by the British Library Research and Innovation Centre from 1996–1998, it will assess the significance of the role of the public library in supporting the reading development of children and young people and produce service criteria and performance indicators to inform future directions and policy decisions. The methods are an extensive literature review, national questionnaire survey and case studies to examine good practice. Findings will be made available in the final report.

The author critically examines the role played by the Public Libraries to improve the reading habits of the children. The reading performance of children gradually increased.

**Willett, H** (1998)\(^{100}\) considers that several issues grouped under three broad areas which have an impact on services for children in public libraries are examined in this chapter. The areas are demographic trends; electronic information technology as it applies to these services; and present concerns for the reform of public education.

The author discusses about the prevailing issues in serving children. The three broad areas identified as influencing children services are given as demographic trends, electronic information technology and present concern for the reform of public education.

**Derr, Leonee** (2010)\(^{20}\) who serves urban youth puts forth many challenges to the public libraries. So, libraries are given the challenging trash of collecting, researching and developing suitable materials that would meet the literacy, spatial, technological and recreational needs of the users. This should be carried out, keeping in mind the independence, opportunities and the technological understanding they enjoy, in addition to the scope and the
opportunities outside the library. These aspects are examined with particular reference to Melbourne Library Service, whose goal was to create an exclusive space for themselves, i.e. young people’s lives.

The author throws light on the significance of engaging youth by granting them a defined space in the Public Libraries. The challenges are accommodating several other exclusive programs that meet the literary, spatial and recreational needs of the youth.

Kingsbury, Mary E (1978) examines goals for children's services in public libraries. Goal of making coordinators of children's services part of administrative planning teams; Making the library a democratic institution; use of public relations programs to acquaint the community with the materials and services available in children's departments.

The author examines the goals of children services. The primary goals are having a good coordination among the teams in executing plans and serving the children community and also ensuring the availability of relevant materials.

Bryant, Sue Lacey (1990) questions why no research has been done into libraries and librarians, either school or public, from the child's viewpoint. Notes results of a project where children were asked to draw their impressions of a library and discusses the results. Concludes by asking, what is the future of the “real books” approach by teachers and educationalists if libraries are to be perceived as so much “spare capacity” within the school building.

The author curiously argues the lack of interest in getting to know the expectations of children when it comes to reading. This paper also delves ahead into the future explaining the scope of libraries in terms of its productivity and usefulness.
Silcock, Anne (1967) describes all activities in children's libraries are designed to increase the use and knowledge of books, so that children will learn to read for enjoyment and so that books will help the child's development and education. Libraries are in a privileged position and their activities should be directed in such a way that they are not merely an extension of the school curriculum, nor only recreational. This can be achieved by other media not related to books or knowledge.

The author studies the importance of activities in the Children’s libraries. This paper also suggests that library activities should be seen as part of the curriculum and not as extra-curricular activity.

2.7. Children Library Services in Schools and Universities.

Walther, Carsel Kay A (2006) presents a report on New York Public Library’s implementation of the learning in libraries, whose ultimate aim is to cater to the needs of New York City’s children and team more fruitfully. The research methodology divides the whole program. The efforts into different time periods (duration) describing the goals and outcomes of that particular time periods. This also included what was needed for the project and how the plans could be translated into actions. There was an increase in the youth population between 4% and 15% with increase in the number of books between 1% and 34%. The participation of teams significantly increased.

The author reports on the efforts taken by New York Public Library Services. This article also discusses the research methodology which was unique as it was taken through different phases. Thus there was a gradual increase in the participation level of both teens and youths.

Dickins, Gordon (1995), explains that School library services (SLS) have faced a tremendous period of change since the late 1980s, much of it resulting from the Education Reform Act which brought about the national
curriculum and shifted management and financial responsibilities to schools themselves. Changes, developments, and challenges seem likely to continue through the 1990s and include continuing budget cuts and reductions, the varying effects of local government review, the importance of recognition of customer needs, implications of service provision to grant-maintained schools, enhanced range of skills needed by SLS staff and imminent, detrimental effects of budget reductions on school libraries.

The author discusses the shift in control over curriculum and financial responsibilities from the Government to the schools themselves. This paper underlies the importance of meeting customer needs and discusses the ways in which cutting down the budget will affect the School Library Services.

**Coughlin, Caroline M** (1978)\(^{17}\) focuses on management approach of children's librarians. Children's librarians' concern over the deterioration of children's library services in urban public libraries; Beliefs and behavior patterns of children's librarians that led to the elimination, downgrading or ostracism of children's services; Effect of the emphasis on the nurturing role of the female librarian on the development of children's services.

The author raises concern over the lack of attention paid to children services in the public library space. This article also discusses the conduct and behaviour of the librarian that had affected the children library services to a considerable extent.

**Wilson, Kerry and Train, Briony** (2006)\(^{101}\) discusses the library services in the schools of North West region of England with particular reference to a research project carried out by the Centre for the Public Library of Sheffield on behalf of MLA North West, The library services in this region is not recognized duly because of the flexible educational policy, often changing public library services priorities and the issues surrounding how
others feel about the service (public opinion), awareness and ownership. The research has created a drive in the authorities to enhance the school library services through the inputs gained from testing different methods and the experiences gathered from real life situations. The article also highlights the factors that with reference to the model projects that are considered the best, more opportunities are available for developing the programs that focuses on addressing the literacy issues; those include the family learning initiatives. Suggestions were made for creating an organized regional professional network which would offer a smooth, flawless library services to children from early years to the adolescence including staff training, advocacy and proactive service.

The authors discuss the project undertaken by the Centre for the Public Library at the University of Shaffield in restoring the identity that is due to School Libraries. This paper also underlines the need for framing a good policy for library services, developing the infrastructure and organizing the library services properly.

Collins, Judith (2005)\textsuperscript{16}, of the opinion that the School Library Services are newly introduced practices in education. The London County Council and its successor, the Inner London Education Authority had their own public library services since 1950. After the passing of the Education Reform Act, 1988, was shifted to the inner owns of the London city, but establishing local school library services was not mandatory. This article studies the importance of School Library Services as they influenced the decision making process of these towns- Hackney, Islington and City of Westminster. It also explains the primary cause for setting up of School Library Services in all the localities, and connects the inputs gathered from the case studies to the issues governing the political and educational environment of the time. The author examines the library services offered at schools in
London. This paper highlights the importance of incorporating the library services as integral part of the curriculum in the mainstream education. This paper also focuses on the factors that gave a thrust which eventually activated the school library services.

Bergin, J (1987) \(^7\) discusses the recent development of services to pre-schoolers in Texas libraries. The services are found to be supported by very small allocations from library budgets, and staffed by non-professionals without structured professional education in either librarianship or early childhood concerns. The authors recommend a serious revaluation of pre-schooler services in libraries in Texas.

The author talks about the library services provided for the preschool kids. The author raises concern over the involvement of non-professional and stresses the importance of recruiting professionally qualified librarians even for pre-schoolers.

2.8. Children Services for physically handicapped

Kouznetaova, Valentina and Nazarova, Joanna (1999) \(^{45}\) discusses the location of and philosophy behind the Central Children’s Library of St Petersburg are briefly described. The role of the library is discussed and the range of services for disabled children examined. Its aim to introduce all children, including those physically disabled, to the information culture is described and its experimental programme "Information, Culture, Education" is indicated.

The authors highlight the importance of catering to the physically challenged children. They suggest ways to customize facilities and experiment with new methodologies as far as physically challenged children are concerned.
Muller, Patricia (2007), examine two innovative programs to bring library services and literacy to children in developing countries. The Lubuto Project is building libraries for children of the streets who have been orphaned by AIDS, or are homeless for other reasons. The Lubuto Project provides a safe haven from the streets where children can read and learn and take part in cultural experiences. Room to Read is a multi-faceted program that includes building and furnishing libraries, schools, publishing children's books in local languages, and providing computers.

The author discusses about two programmes which were organized especially to enhance the literary rate among children in the developing countries. The Lutrito Project as it is called reaches out for children who are orphaned, homeless and those suffering from terminally ill diseases like AIDS.

Rowan, Elisabeth E (2005) focuses on the library services provided at the Shriners Hospitals for Children in North America. The hospital system is originally created in response to the polio epidemics of the early 20th century, and the network has grown to treat a variety of conditions, both inherited and acquired. One of the missions of the hospital is to provide the highest quality care to children with neuromuscular-skeletal conditions, burn injuries, and certain other special health care needs within a compassionate, family-centered, and collaborative care environment. Each library within the hospital system is developed separately from the others, so there is no standard model for Shriners library services, rather, the individual needs of the hospital determine the library services required.

The author studies the library service offered to children at Shriners Hospital in North America. They focus on children suffering from polio, neuromuscular-skeletal conditions, burn injuries providing a homely conducive environment to them.
Meyers, Jane Kinney (2009) discusses the success of the Lubuto Library Project set for African children and youth which is now considered a model of library services for disadvantaged youth. The Lubuto Library Project's goal was to establish excellent libraries that provide educational services to disadvantaged children or orphans as a result of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) pandemic in Africa. One thing that made the Lubuto libraries good and effective was the thorough understanding of the individuals to be served and that it worked within the culture rather than instilling outside perspective.

The authors describe the effective measure taken by the Lubato Library project for African Children. They also highlight the significance of their project as it is socially inclined to reach out to children who are disadvantaged contacted AIDS and other complications. The project looks forward to make the activities and programs very much related to the African culture.

Haver, Mary Katherine (2014), opines that advocating library resources and services is an ongoing effort as far as the libraries are concerned, particularly the hospital family resource center libraries. A family resource center can make optimistic use of programs as a channel for engendering awareness about library resources and the services offered o the patients. This article discusses the programs offered for All Children's Hospital Johns Hopkins Medicine patient families, the way in which the efforts are taken for advertising and creating awareness about their programs and the granting of funds for a program.

The author gives an account of the efforts taken towards promoting library services and creating awareness of the available library services. This paper briefs on the programs offered for All Children’s Hospital, John Hopkins Medance patient families.
Patte, Genevieve (2002) explains how libraries react when they are forced with challenging situations like attending to the unwilling children who are not interest in reading and those who feel rejected and pushed away from the society. It briefs on the significance of books and reading to the children and the vital role that libraries can play in supplying the suitable materials and granting them space to read. Referring to the many projects that follow the type of service in France and all across the world the paper suggests some constructive steps that can be taken by the library to cater to the needs of these socially marginalized children. This study emphasizes the vital role that the librarians play towards improving the reading habits of the children.

The author stresses the importance of reading books and does a research on how libraries react to children who are unwilling to read books. This article also distinguishes between a ‘disabled library’ which is insensitive to the expectations of the users and a ‘healthy library’, one which is concerned on satisfying the users.

Mcintyre, Michelle A (2004) focuses on the provision of services to special needs children by public libraries. List of federal laws pertaining to all libraries; Awareness of public library to barriers limiting the use of the facility by disabled patrons; Importance of training to library staff members to deal with special needs children.

The author elucidates on the services provides to differently abled children. This paper also deals with federal laws and barriers to successfully implementing the scheme pertaining to the disabled children.

2.9. Children Services by Library Staff.

Kargbo, John Abdul (2005) describes that Running a children's library is one of the most satisfying jobs a librarian can perform. The children's librarian should be able to develop children's love for hooks and
encourage them to read, these efforts, in turn, will improve their literacy skills and have continuing impact long after their school. In Sierra Leone, where the Sierra Leone Library Board (SLLB) has engaged in children's library services for a considerable period, concern has been raised over the effectiveness of these services. This article explores the problems the public library is facing in running the children's library.

The author discusses the role of a public librarian serving the children community. They have studied the efforts taken towards encouraging and motivating the children and also the challenges faced by the public librarians.

**Young, D (1987)**<sup>102</sup> provides background information and copies a report by Marlys Cresap and Marilyn Nickelsburg on a state-wide conference of children's librarians. Highlights include a survey of children's services in Iowa libraries and presentations on the history and philosophy of children's services (Margaret Bush) and the role of children's librarians.

The author reports on the proceedings a state-wide conference of children’s librarians. This paper highlights the services carried out in Iowa libraries and also traces the history of the children’s services.

**Hurbert, Joy**<sup>35</sup> (2008) focuses on the role of children's librarians in Victoria, British Columbia. It outlines the important trends of youth librarianship which include the need to focus on community development, an awareness of the value and processes of early literacy, and technology. It also notes that the librarians embraced the role in fostering early literacy by offering special story-times that teach six skills to parents in a story-time setting, and empowering them to work with their children.

The author looks closely at the function of children’s librarians in Victoria, British Columbia. It emphasizes that young librarian should be trained in community development and in increasing the literacy rate of the
target region. The librarians are suggested to focus on children by teaching six skills to parents in a story-time setting and empowering them to work with them.

Gerhardt, Lillian N (1976)\textsuperscript{26} discusses the outlook for public library services to children and young adults in the United States. Need for change in the method of funding for all cultural, educational and social service agencies; Best possibilities for work within specialties and for career advancement; Argument that women entering librarianship specialties are responding to social forces and conditions outside of the library schools.

The author discusses the opportunities and scope of public library services for children in United States. This paper suggests an inevitable need for change in the way of funding for all cultural educational institutions. The children library services as an exclusive profession and its career scope and advancement are discussed.

2.10 Library Extension Activities for Children

Aron (1996)\textsuperscript{4} summarizes the results of research by the Library Association into library services for children in the United Kingdom. Presents summary statistical findings on resourcing and operational aspects of school and public libraries, and outlines policy recommendations made by the Library Association on the basis of these findings. The picture of library services for children is worrying, as statistics gathered indicate. Describes activities during the Library Association’s “library power” programme and offers a rationale for the programme. Summarizes favourite reading of children and parents and highlights some events.

The author lists out the statistical data on how school and public libraries operate in the United Kingdom. This paper also foregrounds the need
for developing library services for children by conducting activities through the “Library Power” program conducted by the Library Association.

**Bamkin, Marianne** (2013) discusses children’s mobile libraries (CMLs) in Great Britain, noting they visit schools and childcare facilities to promote reading development. The article notes good working practices for effective CML practices. It also discusses staffing and stock management as well as helping children select books and working with parents and childcare providers.

The author studies the ways through which a child’s reading habit could be developed through children’s mobile libraries (CMLs) in Great Britain. This article also highlights effective working strategies for fruitful CML implementation.

**Bamkin, Marianne** (2013) describes that storytelling sessions regularly occur in United Kingdom libraries; however, the storytelling techniques of library staff vary. In order to pinpoint an optimum technique and discover the benefit of story times, observations of storytelling sessions on children's mobile libraries were analysed. The use of participant observation, ethnography, and grounded theory revealed that children's cognizance increased through focused attention and that hearing different storytellers broadens children's learning. Although the techniques of individual storytellers differed, children concentrated well and it was concluded that the combination of deep concentration and variety of experience enriches children's knowledge of language and subsequently their literacy.

The author analyzed the effects of storytelling on children’s mobile libraries. Evidently the child was able to grow mentally and their concentration level got drastically improved. Through the storytellers adopted
different methods, it was considered that the child undergoes a lot of experiences, which shapes his or her knowledge and enrich their literacy.

Cheunwatlan, Aree and Meksawat, Pimol (2002) motivates the readers to take resolution to reach out to the children in emergency situations giving them the privilege of enjoying or attracting library in old fair carriages. The library Train Project was began in 1999 by the railway policemen of the Railway Police Division belonging to the Royal Thai Police. The objective of this project was to deliver education services to destitute, orphan homeless and underprivileged children as a means of contributing towards mitigating the crime rate and child exploitation by directing children to engage themselves in faithful productive activities. Both collection toys and computers are available in the library. This makeshift library though with all the necessary facilities acts as a classroom where learning is effected every day. The children get trained in many activities like to read, to write, to follow cleanliness, a sound health from a conductive environment. This also throws light on the plans and strategies carried out by the person who started the project, which includes garnering support from governmental and non-governmental organizations, mass media, libraries and the common public.

The authors describe interesting effort made towards developing libraries in trains. This paper also explores the creative insights into establishing similar projects, by giving an account of the efforts taken by the volunteers who started this project. This project was started in 1999 by railway policemen belonging to Royal Thai Police.