

Library news

1974

LIBRARY NEWS

CEYLON NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD

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THE PLANNING OF NATIONAL DOCUMENTATION,
LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES INFRASTRUCTURES

MEETING OF EXPERTS ON THE NATIONAL PLANNING OF
LIBRARY SERVICES IN ASIA

Colombo, Sri Lanka, 11-19 December 1967

This Meeting, in accordance with resolution 4.521 (b) adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its fourteenth session, authorizing the Director-General "to assist Member States in the national planning of their documentation, library and archives services".

This meeting, convened by the Director-General of Unesco, was organized with the co-operation of the Government of Sri Lanka. The main objectives of the meeting were:

to study the present situation of library and documentation services in the Asian region in relation to their role in educational, social and economic development;

to establish a framework of principles for planning library and documentation services; and

to study the possibility of the application of these principles in Asian countries, both individually and collectively.

Suggestions and recommendations for Unesco's Programme

1. The concept of planning for library development should be introduced and fostered.
2. The training of high-level librarians being essential to the development of library services in Asia, facilities should be provided for this purpose.
3. A library-documentation centre component should be added as quickly as possible to the Unesco Regional Office in Asia.
4. The development of model library services should be assisted to demonstrate the values and results of improved libraries to educational, economic and social development.
5. Experts should be made available to Member States to carry out nation-wide library surveys, which are an essential prerequisite for overall planning.
6. Unesco should establish standards for library statistics and should encourage Member States to collect appropriate data which are needed to provide the basis for improved library planning.
7. The necessity to improve the quantity and quality of book production in Asia calls for full co-operation and co-ordination of library development programmes with the Asian Book Development Programme.
8. Unesco should organize regional seminars in the Asian region on the principles and practice of library planning.

9. Consideration should be given to the desirability of appointing an officer in the Regional Headquarters in Bangkok as a specialist adviser in library planning.
10. Unesco should co-ordinate external aid which is available to Asian countries for purposes of library development.

Suggestions and recommendations to Member States

1. A strong representative central body is essential for co-ordinated and efficient library planning and development of all types of libraries in a nation. Steps should be taken to ensure the enactment of necessary legislation to establish a central authority responsible for the general development of all library services in a country. Such legislation should stipulate the constitution and functions of the library authority at all levels - national, State, district and local - and provide an assured basis for library finances.
2. Library education should be accorded top priority, and facilities for training in library science and documentation made available locally. Training abroad should be made available to senior librarians to enable improvement of techniques and to gain first-hand knowledge of what is being done in other countries in the library field.
3. Considering the rapid development of both agriculture and industry in the Asian region, Member States should set up libraries and documentation centres to provide information to assist the development of these two sectors.
4. To improve the quantity and quality of book production in Asia, Member States should ensure full co-operation and co-ordination of their library development programmes with the Asian Book Development Programme.
5. Audio-visual material should be made available for use in libraries and for loan to readers. Larger libraries should acquire and store such material and make it available on loan to smaller units.
6. Libraries should co-ordinate their efforts in the purchasing and utilization of audio-visual materials with other social and educational institutions.
7. Recognizing the importance of general reading in improving both the qualitative nature of formal education and the development of the personality of the child, a first rate school library service should be established.
8. Fragmentation of library and documentation resources of a country is wasteful from all points of view. The bibliographical resources of the total library system should be co-ordinated by a central authority to ensure a free transfer of information within the system.
9. The implementation of the preceding recommendations will require substantial increases of library funds. The confidence of potential external aid donors, who have expressed interest in an Asian library development programme, will be strengthened if member governments would take the initial steps outlined in the report for launching in their countries a planned programme of library development.

THE CONCEPT OF NATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (NATIS)

Planning at the national level implies proposing to policy makers and those who take the decision the various options that can be taken, pointing out in each case the financial, social and administrative implications. It thus helps to anticipate some aspects of the future, to consider and weigh alternative courses of action, and to allocate such resources as manpower, money, machines, etc. for meeting carefully delineated priorities.

So far in formulating national development plans little attention has been paid to the systematic organization and dissemination of information, which is one of the vital resources of a country. As the idea gains ground that international collaboration should be achieved, national planning of this vital resource becomes a necessity, and the need is all the more pressing as international co-operative programmes, such as UNISIST and Universal Bibliographic Control, are developed.

Even in large industrialized countries with a tradition of autonomous institutions it is now becoming accepted that information networks must be planned and co-ordinated centrally if they are to exercise their function as important elements in the nation's educational, cultural and scientific progress. Typical examples of these trends are the recent creation of the British Library from the fusion of a number of related but separate services, and the unifying "Bundesforderungsprogramm" which the Federal Republic of Germany is launching for its national documentation. In the United States of America, a national programme of library and information services has been drafted and will probably lead to some form of co-operation at national level.

In the USSR and other socialist countries, a co-ordinated national information system has been in existence for a long time, and accepted by the State as an important element in the nation's educational, cultural and scientific progress.

The need for such co-ordination has also been clearly expressed by the developing countries in the regional meetings organized by Unesco to examine this subject and at international

conferences and other meetings; it has been underlined in many publications prepared by FID, IFLA and ICA, some commissioned by Unesco.

The NATIS concept implies that the government - national, State or local - should maximize the availability of all relevant information through documentation, library and archives services just as in principle it takes responsibility for the basic education, at primary and secondary levels, of its citizens.

As governments invest more and more money and personnel in developing national, school, public, university and special libraries as well as documentation and archives services, they are beginning to insist that overlap among certain types of service must be eliminated and serious gaps in the provision of information be filled by directly planned action, rather than by haphazard collaboration, and by the creation of institutions capable of acting as national counterparts in international efforts. This is likely to be easier for the new and/or developing countries than for the older ones, where vested interests (academic, associations of scientists, industrial groups) are more entrenched.

Once governments become thus involved in planning the next steps are likely to follow naturally. To begin with, the functions, objectives, importance and potential contributions of documentation, libraries and archives in all fields of national planning and development should be defined, taking into account their specific interrelations with other professions. Comprehensive surveys of these services should be carried out and the survey data obtained should be used as the basis for forecasting future needs and the preparation of a long-term plan. The plan should cover the legislative and financial basis for the operation and all aspects of the structure and functioning of these services, including manpower provisions, technological components and co-operative arrangements.

The precise form and character of the national information system (NATIS), composed of a number of sub-systems, will vary in different countries, but co-ordination of all its elements must be goal.

The elements that should constitute NATIS and all services involved in the provision of information for all sectors of the community

and for all categories of user. The task of NATIS is to ensure that all engaged in political, economic, scientific, educational, social or cultural activities receive the necessary information enabling them to render their fullest contribution to the whole community.

To achieve these aims, a national information plan will have to be developed in accordance with an established information policy and implemented taking into account the priorities of national overall and sectoral planning. The plan should reflect the existing situation, and possible ways of improving it using to the maximum the human and physical resources available, and should provide for the creation of new capabilities and facilities. An analysis of the performance and objectives of all types of library (national, public, school, university, special), documentation activity (data banks, abstracting and indexing services, national information analysis centres, etc.) and archives, will show that co-ordination will improve their efficiency, and make it possible to fulfill the demands of users.

Building up a national information system (NATIS) involves meeting basic requirements and establishing its foundation and planning to the various phases of its implementation. Its action should be planned in an international context and based on principles of compatibility and standardization.

The methods to be followed in the creation and development of NATIS are crystallized in twelve objectives to be attained by national governments and in four objectives for international action by Unesco and other international organization.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN DEVELOPMENT.

George Chandler

It was an excellent idea to mark International Book Year by inviting chief librarians, administrators and experts in library science from many countries to participate in a Workshop on the public library in development. The exchange of experiences between them will help to define more authoritatively the claims of public libraries on scarce resources.

This Workshop was to consider in particular the economic, educational, cultural and recreational contributions of public libraries to development and I was asked to introduce a number of aspects which will be developed in detail by other participants.

Development Planning

All countries are involved in development, but the emphasis differs in accordance with local circumstances. In an industrially underdeveloped country, the emphasis may be on economic development. In a country with a high percentage of illiteracy, educational development may be more important. In an industrially advanced country with social problems, the needs of the underprivileged for library services may be a priority as is illustrated by the growth of outreach services in North American cities.

Planning for development is hindered by the lack of information for the assessment of needs and priorities. Scientific and statistical surveys on the contribution of public libraries to development are rare. It is not, therefore, surprising that public libraries receive less than justice in many development plans. For instance, when I arrived in a developing country as UNESCO expert I was dismayed to discover that the successive development plans made no mention of public libraries. The lack of development studies on public libraries is also illustrated by the recent bibliographies of development studies with which I have been associated as editor of an international series. The Bibliography of Development Planning (1972) by A. Schumacher of the World Bank, stresses the importance of technical libraries to supply information to planners, but does not refer to the contribution of public libraries to a development plan. Jack Baranson's bibliography Technology for Underdeveloped Areas (1967), makes no mention of public libraries in economic development. Professor M. Blaug's bibliography The Economics of Education (1970) has separate sections on the economic contribution of education for developed and developing countries, but there are no items listed on public libraries. Clearly the contribution of public libraries to development needs to be studied. This involves, as Professor Saunders has suggested to me, the examination of following factors.

Objectives of Public Libraries

Before preparing a development plan for public libraries it is desirable to define their objectives. Definitions will vary in different countries and at different times, but the basic objectives

of public libraries are:

- 1) The encouragement of reading to develop the reading skills which are essential in all aspects of development, and to assist readers to exercise their imagination. It is socially beneficial that the process of reading at all levels involves active personal participation in order to convert the symbols of letters into meaning.
- 2) To act as the basic public source of knowledge, information and opinions of all kinds through the exploitation of library materials. It is socially important for the public library to provide access to a wide range of sources representative of many points of view to enable citizens to trace and check the validity of knowledge, information and opinions.

Justification Public Libraries

The general objectives need often to be justified in development plans by reference to specific social functions, which may be grouped as civic, cultural, educational, industrial, recreational and social welfare. These functions overlap but they represent distinctive needs:

- 1) **Civic Function.** This includes the provision of library materials to encourage citizens to participate in the solution of civic problems; the provision of library and information services to civic authorities to assist them in the formation and execution of development plans; and the collection, conservation and exploitation of library materials relating to the history and achievements of the locality in order to develop local civic consciousness.
- 2) **Cultural Function.** This aims at developing the individual by encouraging his interest in literature and the arts through the provision and exploitation of library materials.
- 3) **Educational Function.** This includes background support by libraries of formal educational activities, the provision of facilities for study in libraries and the encouragement of informal educational activities.
- 4) **Industrial Function.** This involves the provision of library materials to support the training of workers and to assist commercial and technical enterprises.
- 5) **Recreational Function.** The provision of reading for recreation is an important social activity as it provides release and refreshment for all sections of the community and results in wide-scale use of public libraries.
- 6) **Social Welfare Function.** For the old, the underprivileged and the sick, the provision of library services is socially important, as reading is one of the few activities which can be continued in almost any circumstances and can bring great personal satisfaction.

Securing Support for Public Libraries

Having defined the objectives of public libraries and determined priorities in their social functions, it is necessary to secure support for the allocation of financial resources. Library associations are necessary in all countries to mobilise support for libraries, to issue publications, organise conferences, collect statistics, undertake surveys, prepare evidence and advise governmental and other agencies. Personal contact of individual librarians with Ministers, Members of Parliament, local councillors and other persons with a potential interest in libraries is also important. Indeed it is essential if the necessary legislation for libraries is to be enacted.

Legislation

The role of the public library in development will be determined to a considerable extent by legislation. If public libraries are to play a proper part in development their provision must be a statutory duty and standards and performance measures should be formulated. The type of legislation will depend on local circumstances. Some countries have special legislation for public libraries e.g. Japan, United Kingdom. Other countries prefer legislation for all types of libraries e.g. Hungary. In any case public libraries should ideally be managed by a Board, which includes representatives of the various Ministries interested in libraries. It is important that the chairman and members of the Board shall have the stature necessary to secure financial and other support from the appropriate Ministry or Ministries. Local circumstances will determine whether the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Information, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Local Government or some other Ministry is responsible for libraries. But in any case it is most desirable that there should be a division for libraries in the Ministry and that this should have equal status with comparable divisions.

Policy

In formulating policy for development it is important that adequate reasons are advanced for the priorities selected and that these are supported by user research and other studies. Cost effective studies and surveys are necessary to determine whether priority shall be given, for example, to buildings, books or staff; to central, district or branch libraries or to extra-mural service points; to research, specialised, standard (district library level) or general levels of coverage in various topics.

Relation with Other Types of Libraries

It is essential in drawing up development plans to show that careful consideration has been given to avoiding overlap with other libraries. Co-operative arrangements should be made with academic, industrial and other types of libraries on a local, regional, national, and perhaps international level.

Co-ordination

It is essential to demonstrate in the development plan for public libraries that there is efficient co-ordination of the library's own resources to avoid overlap and to increase efficiency. Co-ordination involves decisions on centralisation, or ^{or de-centralisation} In general de-centralisation

is preferable for social reasons, unless there are clear cost effective or other arguments for centralisation. De-centralisation must, however, be then in accordance with an agreed plan to ensure efficient use of scarce resources.

If development plans are drawn up in accordance with these and other suggestions and are supported by surveys of use and needs, the time will surely come when the important contribution of public libraries to development will be widely appreciated. This Workshop may indeed mark a turning point in the scientific assessment of the role of public libraries in development.

(Paper presented at the workshop "The Role of the Library in Development" held in Sheffield. 3 - 22 July, 1972)

NEW LIBRARIES (LIST NO. 2)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Opened By</u>
1974.1.27	Kahatagasdigiliya (V.C.)	Mr. T.B. Herath, M.P. Horowpotana
1974.2.23	Waeke (V.C.)	Hon. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, M.P. Dompe
1974.2.25	Revata M.V., Balapitiya	Mr. P.D. Weerasinghe de Silva, M.P. Balapitiya
1974.2.28	Wellawaya (V.C.)	Mr. W.E.V.S. de Alwis, Commi- -ssioner of Local Government
1974.4.26	Polgahawela (T.C.)	Mr. Maitripala Herath, M.P. Polgahawela
1974.6.02	Yattapatha Co-op Farm	Hon. Maitripala Senanayake, Minister of Irrigation, Power & Highways
1974.6.05	Chunnakam (T.C.)	Mr. W.E.V.S. de Alwis, Commi- -ssioner of Local Government
1974.6.18	Mahaweli Vidyalaya	Mr. J.A.K. Jayawardene, Regional Director of Education Kandy
1974.8.10	Polgahawela M.H.V.	Hon. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Prime Minister
1974.8.21	Kakkapalliya (V.C.)	Mr. S.P.R. Jayaratne, M.P. Chilaw
1974.9.01	Aluvihara International Buddhist Library	Hon. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Prime Minister
1974.9.22	Medavachchiya (V.C.)	Hon. Maitripala Senanayake, M.P. Medavachchiya

SCHOOL LIBRARIES : SRI LANKA

FINANCING TRENDS (5 YEARS) 1967/68 TO 1971/72

The amounts provided by the Ministry of Education for school library services within the last five years in Level I & II programs are as follows :-

	1967/68	1968/69*	1969/70*	1970/71*	1971/72*
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimates</u>	<u>Estimates</u>	<u>Estimates</u>	<u>Estimates</u>
Elementary Education	136,111	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
Secondary Education	243,152	400,000	400,000	300,000	303,000
Technical Education	67,317	100,000	100,000	150,000	150,000
Teacher Education	52,521	100,000	100,000	45,000	50,000
T O T A L	<u>499,101</u> =====	<u>950,000</u> =====	<u>950,000</u> =====	<u>845,000</u> =====	<u>853,000</u> =====

* Actual expenditure not available.

1974 ESTIMATES

<u>Object Code</u>	<u>Object Title</u>	<u>Estimate 1974</u> Rs.
48.2	General Education 16(14) Furniture and equipment for school libraries	512,500
48.2	General Education 09(3) Supply of Library Books and Periodicals	550,000
48.3	Teacher Education Project 2 09(5) Library Books & Periodicals	60,000
48.4	Technical/Vocational Education Project 2 Teaching Institutes - 09(5) Library Books and Periodicals	88,000

NATIONAL LIBRARY SINGAPORE

Objectives and Standards for Government Libraries

I.

Objectives

THE LIBRARY IS A MAJOR SOURCE OF INFORMATION IN THE DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY IT SERVES

The library staff is responsible for providing library materials and services designed to meet the information requirements of officers in the department/ministry in fields pertinent to the purpose and work of the department/ministry.

THE LIBRARY ACQUIRES, ORGANISES, MAINTAINS, UTILISES AND DISSEMINATES INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS RELEVANT TO THE ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY.

The library acquires materials and information for the current and future needs of the department/ministry. These must be organised for the most effective use by the officers in the department/ministry. The library staff when aware of their interests, can bring pertinent materials and information to their attention before they are requested, or in direct response to requests.

THE LIBRARY SERVES THOSE WHO HAVE APPROPRIATE NEED OF ITS SERVICES

The objectives of the library regarding whom to serve and the services it is to provide should be clearly delineated, preferably in writing. To be effective, this responsibility must be reviewed periodically and revised in accordance with changes in the activities of the department/ministry and advances in library and information technology.

II.

Administration

THE LIBRARY SHOULD BE REGARDED AS AN ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT IN THE DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY AND THE LIBRARIAN DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE TO A VERY SENIOR MEMBER OF STAFF

The librarian should be responsible to a Division I officer of at least P.A.S. administrative level and the administrator chosen be knowledgeable in the subject disciplines of the collections.

III-

Staff

PROFESSIONAL STAFF SHOULD BE LIBRARIANS WHO CAN MEET CERTAIN QUALIFICATIONS IN EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

All professional staff must have educational and professional qualifications acceptable to the Public Service Commission.

THE LIBRARIAN IN CHARGE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROFESSIONAL DUTIES IN THE LIBRARY

Professional work include administration, planning, evaluation and revision of systems and procedures, selection and organisation of materials, reference and bibliographical services, supervision and in-service training of non-professional staff.

In addition, the librarian in charge should participate in meetings concerned with library policy, in the selection of library staff, and in activities of professional societies concerned with their specialities.

NON-PROFESSIONAL STAFF ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CLERICAL TASKS THAT SUPPORT THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF'S WORK

Non-professional duties include ordering, checking in and routing of periodicals, loan of materials, shelving, preparing materials for binding, assistance in technical processing, photocopying, messenger duties, maintaining and requisitioning stationery and supplies, secretarial duties.

THE NUMBER OF LIBRARY STAFF IN A DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY DEPENDS ON THE SIZE OF THE COLLECTION, THE FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR THE ANNUAL BOOK BUDGET, THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE COLLECTION IS USED AND THE NUMBER OF STAFF IN THE DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY WHICH IT SERVES

There should be one professional librarian for a library whose collection exceeds 3,000 volumes, with an annual book budget of \$10,000 or more, providing 60% of items requested by staff, and serving at least 30 persons.

The recommended ratio of non-professional to professional staff is 2 to 1. However, this will vary according to the type of library.

IV.

Collection

THE SUBJECT COVERAGE OF THE LIBRARY'S COLLECTION IS INTENSIVE AND EXTENSIVE ENOUGH TO MEET CURRENT NEEDS AND ANTICIPATE INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS OF LIBRARY USERS

The library collection includes all basic, frequently used and potentially useful materials in a variety of forms and types.

The range of subjects covered is determined by the objectives of the department/ministry. The depth of coverage in each field is governed by the nature of the work of the department/ministry. Centralizing pertinent materials in the library, rather than scattering them in the office collections, is important in effecting the basic goal of general accessibility of all sources of information.

ACQUISITION POLICIES OF A DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY LIBRARY MUST BE ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE LIBRARY'S STATED OBJECTIVES

The librarian and the administrator to whom he is responsible should define the specific acquisition policies pertaining to depth and extent of subject coverage, types of materials, gifts and exchanges.

Libraries in departments/ministries which issue publications may set up a programme for the exchange of publications with other organizations.

The librarian can anticipate information needs if he is kept informed about all activities and future plans of the department/ministry. Participation in planning sessions and discussions with subject specialists in the department/ministry are essential to a continuing acquisition policy.

V.

Services

THE LIBRARY STAFF LOCATES LIBRARY MATERIALS AND PROVIDES REFERENCE SERVICES PROMPTLY ON REQUEST

Enquiries take the form of requests for particular publications, for specific facts or details or for information on explicit subjects. Reference services include literature searching, compiling bibliographies, abstracting, indexing. Professional staff select and assess materials relevant to an individual's need.

THE LIBRARY LENDS ITS MATERIALS WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF REFERENCE SOURCES AND OTHER DESIGNATED RESTRICTED ITEMS

The library's loan service includes an efficient charging and recall system, with provisions for filling requests promptly. Loan policy must be flexible enough to permit maximum use of materials. Statistics on loans and the use of the collection within the library should be kept to assess if the library's objectives are being carried out.

NEEDED PUBLICATIONS THAT ARE UNAVAILABLE IN THE LIBRARY OF A DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM ANOTHER LIBRARY OR INSTITUTION

The resources of the National Library and other large libraries and research institutions in Singapore may be drawn upon through inter-library loans in accordance with the Inter-library Loan Code of the Library Association of Singapore and Library Association of Malaysia.

AN EFFECTIVE SYSTEM FOR MAXIMUM UTILIZATION OF CURRENT PERIODICAL LITERATURE IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE LIBRARY'S PROGRAMME

One or more of the following systems may be appropriate: display of periodicals in the library, prompt circulation on a regular basis to specific staff members, distribution of copies of table of contents pages, distribution of select lists of articles, current awareness lists or abstract bulletins.

THE LIBRARY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INFORMING ITS USERS OF ITS RESOURCES

Specific items of special pertinence can be brought to the attention of staff in the department/ministry through the display of materials, direct routing, accession lists, selective lists and other bulletins. New services provided by library staff should be publicised in appropriate publications including library bulletins, department/ministry newsletter. Orientation of new personnel in the department/ministry may include personal instructions or distribution of a brochure describing the library's holdings and services.

VI.

Physical facilities

THE LIBRARY SHOULD BE LOCATED IN A PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT CONDUCIVE TO OPTIMUM USE OF ITS RESOURCES AND SERVICES

Location of the Library should be central and free from noise. There should be provision for air-conditioning to ensure temperature and humidity control for the preservation of library material and adequate lighting for reading, study and reference work.

LONG TERM PLANNING FOR THE LOCATION OF THE LIBRARY IS IMPORTANT

Initial choice of the library location must permit space expansion for at least 5 years. Anticipation of expansion will eliminate the necessity of frequent moving of equipment and materials inherently difficult to move.

PROVISIONS FOR THE LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT OF A FUNCTIONAL EFFICIENT LIBRARY ARE NECESSARY

Space allocation must allow for 3 major fields of activities:

- a) space for library service functions e.g. reference, reading and study, loans service
- b) space for storage e.g. shelving and filing of the library's collections
- c) space for technical processes e.g. acquisitions, cataloguing, etc.

The Library should at no time, allocate space for the storage of equipment, stationery, and old files etc. which are not directly administered by the librarian.

Library equipment and special equipment such as microfilm readers and photocopiers should only be acquired on the recommendation of the librarian.

VII.

Budget

THE LIBRARIAN SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SUBMITTING ESTIMATES PROPOSALS FOR LIBRARY EXPENDITURE FOR INCORPORATION IN THOSE OF THE DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY

The following may be used as guidelines for the library budget if it meets the standards as described above:

a) P.E.		
Salaries of professional and clerical staff		60%
b) O.C.A.R.		
Books, periodicals, society membership for publications		25%
Photocopying		3%
Professional association expenses, including travel expenses and attendance at meetings		2%
Maintenance of library materials		5%
c) O.G.S.E.		
Minor equipment		5%
	Total	<u>100%</u> =====

(This budget excludes overhead costs such as light, air-conditioning, telephone, cleaning. Depreciation is calculated at 10% of capital)

LIBRARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME 1974

PUBLIC LIBRARIES : PROJECT AREAS

VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

1. Mullativu Town Council, Mullativu

MANNAR DISTRICT

1. Nanattan (West) Village Council, Nanattan

RATNAPURA DISTRICT

1. Pelmadulla Town Council, Pelmadulla
2. Diyapothagampattu Village Council, Ambepitiya
3. Nivitigala Village Council, Nivitigala
4. Kuruwita Korale Medapattu Village Council, Kirielle
5. Helapalla Palatha Village Council, Opanayake
6. Dodampe Village Council, Holipitiya, Kahangama
7. Kukulukorale Medapattu Village Council, Kalavana
8. Thalapitigam Pattu Village Council, Balangoda

KURUNEGALA DISTRICT

1. Polgahawela Town Council, Polgahawela
2. Makandura Village Council, Makandura, Gonawila
3. Horombawa Village Council, Godawela, Katupotha
4. Hiripitiya Village Council, Hiripitiya, Nikadalupotha
5. Maho Village Council, Maho
6. Bingiriya Village Council, Bowatta, Bingiriya
7. Rambodagalla Village Council, Rambodagalle, Dodangaslande
8. Kudagalboda Village Council, Kudagalgamuva, Kurunegala
9. Alawwa Village Council, Alawwa
10. Pilessa Village Council, Mawathagama
11. Wariyapola Village Council, Wariyapola
12. Nikaweratiya Village Council, Nikaweratiya, Pannala-Yakwila

LIST OF RECOMMENDED PUBLIC LIBRARIES 1974

OUTSIDE PROJECT AREAS

DISTRICT

NAME OF LIBRARY

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Colombo | Kandana T.C. |
| 2. Kalutara | Kalutara U.C. |
| 3. Kandy | Medadumbara Udispattuwa North V.C. |
| 4. Nuwara-Eliya | Nanuoya V.C. |
| 5. Puttalam-Halawatha | Halawatha U.C. |
| 6. Anuradhapura | Padaviya V.C. |
| 7. Batticaloa | Manmune (South-East) and Eruvil |
| 8. Trincomalee | Trincomalee U.C. |
| 9. Badulla | Passara U.C. |

LIBRARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME 1974

SCHOOL LIBRARIES : PROJECT AREAS

RATNAPURA DISTRICT

1. Godakawela Rahula Maha Vidyalaya, Rakwana
2. Sumana Balika Maha Vidyalaya, Ratnapura
3. Seevali Madya Maha Vidyalaya, Ratnapura
4. Imbulpe Sri Sariputra Maha Vidyalaya, Balangoda
5. Ambilipitiya Maha Vidyalaya, Kolonne
6. Chandrikawewa Jayanthi Maha Vidyalaya, Kolonne
7. Nivitigala Sumana Maha Vidyalaya, Nivitigala
8. Eheliyagoda Maha Vidyalaya, Kiriella
9. Kalawana Maha Vidyalaya, Kalavana
10. Banbarakotuwa Maha Vidyalaya, Palmadulla

KURUNEGALA DISTRICT

1. Maliyadeva Boys School, Kurunegala
2. Kuliypitiya Madya Maha Vidyalaya, Kuliypitiya
3. Nakkawatte Maha Vidyalaya, Kuliypitiya
4. Vijayaba Madya Maha Vidyalaya, Yapahuwa
5. Dodamgaslanda Maha Vidyalaya, Dodamgaslanda
6. Sandalanka Madya Maha Vidyalaya, Katugampola
7. Indulgodakanda Maha Vidyalaya, Mawathagama
8. Hettipola Maha Vidyalaya, Wariyapola
9. Ibbagamuwa Maha Vidyalaya, Ibbagamuwa, Hiriyala
10. Wariyapola Sumangala Maha Vidyalaya, Wariyapola
11. Nikawewa Devanampiyatissa Maha Vidyalaya, Hiriyala
12. Alawwa Maha Vidyalaya, Dambadeniya
13. Polgahawela Madya Maha Vidyalaya, Polgahawela

MANNAR DISTRICT

1. St. Xaviers Maha Vidyalaya, Mannar
2. Erukalampiddi Madya Maha Vidyalaya, Mannar

VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

1. Gamini Maha Vidyalaya, Vavuniya
2. Vidyananda Maha Vidyalaya, Vavuniya

LIST OF RECOMMENDED SCHOOL LIBRARIES 1974

OUTSIDE PROJECT AREAS

COLOMBO NORTH

1. Minuwangoda Madya Maha Vidyalaya (Circuit Central Library)

HOMAGAMA

1. Dharmapala Maha Vidyalaya, Pannipitiya
2. Homagama Maha Vidyalaya (Circuit Central Library)

MATARA

1. Rahula Maha Vidyalaya
2. Weligama Arafa Muslim Maha Vidyalaya

KEGALLE

1. Tholangamuwa Madya Maha Vidyalaya
2. Ruwanwella Madya Maha Vidyalaya

HAMBANTOTA

1. Weeraketiya Rajapakse Madya Maha Vidyalaya

KALUTARA

1. Kalutara Tissa Madya Maha Vidyalaya
2. Wadduwa Madya Maha Vidyalaya

LIST OF RECOMMENDED PIRIVENA LIBRARIES 1974

1. Sangaraja Pirivena, Malwatu Viharaya, Kandy
2. Maha Vihara Pirivena, Asgiri Maha Viharaya, Kandy
3. Vidyodaya Pirivena, Maligakande, Colombo
4. Vidyalankara Pirivena, Dematagoda, Colombo
5. Paramadharma Chetiya Pirivena, Ratmalana
6. Dharmananda Pirivena, Balangoda
7. Saraswathie Pirivena, Balagalle, Divulapitiya
8. Sirisumana Pirivena, Mudduwa, Ratnapura
9. Saddharmalankara Pirivena, Pinwatte, Panadura
10. Vidyaratna Pirivena, Horana
11. Vidyaloka Pirivena, Galle
12. Mahamanthinda Pirivena, Matara
13. Vidyachandra Pirivena, Ahangama
14. Sudharmalankara Pirivena, Diyatalawa
15. Siddharta Pirivena, Angangala Rajamaha Viharaya, Kurunegala
16. Pravachanodaya Pirivena, Molligoda, Wadduwa
17. Saugatodaya Pirivena, Kottegoda

LIST OF RECOMMENDED CO-OPERATIVE VILLAGE FARM LIBRARIES 1974

<u>NAME OF THE FARM</u>	<u>ELECTORATE</u>
1. Bandaranayake Co-op: Village Farm	Attanagalle
2. Seethawakepura	Awissawella
3. St. Peter	Divulapitiya
4. Vijayapura	Dodamgaslanda
5. Serapees	Polgahawela
6. Galpokuna	Bingiriya
7. Olupaliyawa	Bingiriya
8. Kankaniyamulle	Katugampola
9. Modder	Mawathagama
10. Yatavehera	Kurunegala
11. Samagipura	Bentara-Elpitiya
12. Ihala Homadda	Hiniduma
13. Nagoda	Hiniduma
14. Tammanna	Puttlam
15. Paradise	Ratnapura
16. Heenweliyagara	Kuliyapitiya
17. Egasland	Palmadulla-Balangoda
18. Dee-Elle	Galagedera
19. Kahatawila	Wennappuwa
20. Agra-Elabadda	Nuwara-Eliya

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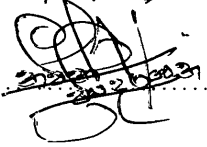
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