தேதுது தூதுதுத நூலைக் செய்திகள் LIBRARY NEWS

ශී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ පවෘත්ති පුකාශ්නය இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூலகத்தின் செய்திப் பிரசுரம் THE NEWSLETTER OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SRI LANKA 15 වන වෙළුම, 2 වන කලාපය / 1994 අපේල් - ජූනි

மலர் 15, இதழ் 2 / 1994 ஏப்றல் - யூன் VOI: 15, No. 2 / 1994 April - June ISSN 1391-0000





ຮ່ວສິສ ອຸປສາສາດ ເສສີເດ ເພື່ອງດີອື່ນສາ ດູສ່ເຍີຍ ເຮັງຢາພ ຫຼັງງານຂ່ານແກ່ ຊີ່ງຫຼຸ່ມປຸ່ມ ລຳມາກ Inauguration Ceremony of the National Library week 94.04.27



ශ් ලංකා - ඉන්දියා පොත් පුදර්ශණය இலங்கை - இந்திய நூற்கண்காட்சி Sri Lanka - India Book exhibition 94.04.27 - 94.05.03



பலேன்ன அபன்கனை பிருதிற்ற சிடிஸ் / ஐசிஸ் - ஜிஸ்ற் அபிவிருத்தி நிகழ்ச்சிக்கான வேலைக்களம் A workshop on CDS/ISIS - GIST Software Development Program 94.05.02



ສົບວະ ເພາະອາດ ສູອ ອຸສະສາລາດ ພຕະຄາ ເອງສາ ອິດສະນາດ ສີວິອ ຄໍເລຍບໍ່ປຸສັສິເບັ ຫຼາດສະສະຫຼະສະກາສາຫຼາດ ອາດັນຄາມ Book donation for Housing scheme Libraries 94.05.17



ப் கிகை கிகைக்கில் குறைக்கில் கிகைக்கில் கிகைக்கில் பிரைக்கில் பிரைக்கில் கிகைக்கில் கிகைக்கில் கிகைக்கில் கி கி seminar on National Union Catalogue 94.03.17

ළු පුස්තකාල පුවෘත්ති நூலகச் செய்திகள் LIBRARY NEWS				
இலங்	ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ පුවෘත්ති පුස කෙළේ தேசிய நூலகத்தின் செய்திப் ப ER OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY ආරම්භය ஆரம்பம் Established 1973	ிரசுரம்		
15 වන වෙළුම 2 වන කලාපය 1994 අපේල් - ජුනි	மலர் 15 இதழ் 2 ஏப்ரல் - ஜூன் 1994	Volume 15 No. 2 April-June 1994		
යංස්කාරක උපදේශක මණ්ඩලය ඊශ්චරී කොරයා සහාපති එම්. එස්. යූ. අමරසිරි අධාක්ෂ එව්. එම්. ගුණරන්න බණ්ඩා සහකාර අධාක්ෂ වැඩබලන ප්රානකී පුනාන්දු සහකාර අධාක්ෂ වැඩබලන ප්රානකී පුනාන්දු සහකාර අධාක්ෂ වැඩබලන ප්රානකී ප්රීස් විශේෂ සංස්කාරක එව්. එන්. ජීරීස් විශේෂ සංස්කාරක යු. ජී. අලහකෝන් සෝදුපත් කියිවීම යූරීකා පද්මිණී මුණසිංහ කචර විනුය සහ සැලසුම් කේ. එම්. අයි. ස්වර්ණසිංහ හායාරූප ප්රීකා පද්මිණී මුණසිංහ කචර විනුය සහ සැලසුම් කේ. එම්. අයි. ස්වර්ණසිංහ හායාරූප ප්රීකා පද්මිණී මුණසිංහ කචර විනුය සහ සැලසුම් කේ. එම්. අයි. ස්වර්ණසිංහ හොයාරූප ප්රීකාශනය පතාශනය පතාශනය පතාශනය පතාශනය පතාශනය සාකාශනය ගි ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලය සංචා කාලපයක ම්ල. රුපියල් 25.00 \$ 2.50 වසරක දායක මුදල රුපියල් 100.00 වෙක්පත්, මුදල් හා තැපැල් ඇණවුම්පත් සහාපති ශී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාල සේවා මණ්ඩලය	பதிப்பாசிரியர் ஆலோசனைக் குழு ஈஸ்வரி கொறயா தலைவர் எம். எஸ். யு. அமரசிறி நெறியாளர் எச். எம். குணரத்ன பண்டா உதவி நெறியாளர் வூனகி பெர்னாண்டோ பதில் உதவி நெறியாளர் பிரதம புதிப்பாசிரியர் எச். என். பீரிஸ் விசேட பதிப்பாசிரியர் யு. பி. அழககோன் அச்சு சரிபார்த்தல் யூரிகா முனசிங்ஹ மேலுறைச் சித்திரம் கே. எம். ஐ. ஸ்வர்ணசிங்க புகைப்படப் பிடிப்பாளர் பிரமிளா தர்மரட்ணம் அச்சகத்தார் அரசாங்க அச்சகக் கட்டுத்தாபனம் வெளியீட்டுப் பிரிவு ஸ்க்கா தேசிய நூலகம் ஸ் லங்கா தேசிய நூலகம் ஸ் லங்கா தேசிய நூலகம் ஸ் லங்கா தேசிய நூலகம் ஸ் லங்கா தேசிய நூலகம் சனப சுதந்திர வழி, கொழும்பு 7. ஸ் லங்கா தொலைபேசி: 687583, 698847-261 பெக்ஸ்: 941-685-201 © ஸ் லங்கா தேசிய நூலகம் 1994 பிரதியின் விலை ரூபா 25.00 \$ 2.50 ஆண்டுச் சந்தா ரூபா 100.00 சகல காசோலைகள், தபால் கட்டனைகள், காசுக் கட்டனைகளும் தலைவர்	Editorial Advisory Board Ishvari Corea Chairman M.S.U.Amarasiri Director H.M.Gunaratne Banda Asst.Director Janaki Fernando Asst.Director(Actg.) Editor in Chief H.N.Peiris Special Editor U. P. Alahakoon Proof Reading Urika Padmini Munasinghe Cover & Design K.M.I.Swarnasinghe Photographer Pramila Tharmaratnam Printers State Printing Corporation Published by Publication Division National Library of Sri Lanka Sri Lanka National Library Services Board Independence Avenue, Colombo 07. Sri Lanka. Tel:687583, 698847-261 Fax:941 - 685 - 201 ©National Library of Sri Lanka 199 Price per Copy Rs.25.00 \$ 2.50 Annual Subscription Rs. 100.00 All Cheques, Postal and Money Orders should be forwarded to Chairman Sri Lanka National Library Services		

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ලෝකයේ විඥාපත අවශාතා සංසිදුවීම අධාතත පුස්තකාල ක්ෂේතුය මුහුණ පාත සුවිශේෂ වූ අභියෝගයකි. දිනෙත් දින තිරත්තරයෙන් විවිධ මාධා ඔස්සේ ගලා එත තොරතුරු පුවාහය පාලනය කිරීම සහ විධිමත් ව සහ ක්ෂණික ව පාඨකයන් අතට පත් කිරීම ඊට සමාන්තර වේගයකින් කළ යුතු වීම ඊට හේතුවයි. වර්තමානයේ පොත් පත් සහ වෙනත් සාම්පුදයික නොවන පුස්තකාල දුවා සුලහ වීමත් සමග ම එක් පුස්තකාලයකට මෙම සියලු ම සම්පත් අත් පත් කර ගැනීම දුෂ්කර කාර්යයක් වී තිබේ.

පර්යේෂණ පුස්තකාලයක් වශයෙන් විවිධ විෂය ක්ෂේතුවල පර්යේෂකයන් හා විදහාර්ථීන් ගේ අතෘප්තිකර බුද්ධි පිපාසය සංසිදුවීම ජාතික පුස්තකාලයට අයත් කාර්යයකි. විසි එක් වන සියවසට සමීප වී සිටින ලෝකයේ තොරතුරු පසුපස හඹා යන පාඨක සමූහයාගේ මත දොල සපුරාලීම හුදෙකලා පුස්තකාල සේවාවක් මගින් සිදු කළ නොහැක. මෙයට පිළියමක් ලෙස පුස්තකාල ස්වයංපෝෂණ සංකල්පය අතහැර දමා පුස්තකාල සහයෝගිතාව සංකල්පය දෙසට නැඹුරුවීමේ පුවනතාවයක් වත්මත් පුස්තකාල ක්ෂේතුයේ දක්නට ලැබේ. ජාතික ඒකාබද්ධ සුවිය බිහිවූයේ ද මෙහි පුතිඵලයක් වශයෙනි. ඒකාබද්ධ සුවිය මගින් රටක පුධාන පුස්තකාලවල තිබෙන සම්පත් පිළිබද ගුන්ථ විඥානාත්මක තොරතුරු එක් තැන් කිරීමක් සිදු වේ.

ජාතික ඒකාබද්ධ සුවිය සම්පාදනය කිරීම ඕනෑම රටක ජාතික පුස්තකාලයට අයත් කර්තවායකි. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජාතික ඒකාබද්ධ සුවිය සම්පාදනය කිරීම 1986 දී ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාල සේවා මණ්ඩලය මගින් ආරම්භ කරන ලදී. මේ සඳහා විශ්වවිදාාල, මහජන, කාර්මික විදාාල සහ විශේෂ පුස්තකාලවලින් කාලීන මෙන් ම පූර්ව කාලීන තොරතුරු ද එක් රැස් කැරීණි. මෙම මහා ජාතික කාර්යය අදියර කීපයක් මගින් ඉටු කිරීමට පියවර ගන්නා ලදී. 1988 දියත් කෙරුණ දෙවන අදියර යටතේ පුස්තකාල 22 ක් මේ සඳහා තෝරා ගත් තමුත් කියාකාරී මට්ටමෙන් මේ කායායීයට සහභාගි වූයේ පුස්තකාල 09 ක් පමණි. දෙවන අදියර වශයෙන් 1992 දී පුස්තකාල 50 ක් ජාතික ඒකාබද්ධ සුවිය සම්පාදනය කිරීම සඳහා සම්බන්ධ කර ගත් අතර, 1993 දී එම කායායීය නැවතත් පුතිසංවිධානය කරන ලදී. ජාතික ඒකාබද්ධ සුවිය සඳහා මෙම පුස්තකාල විසින් පුතිගුහණ ලැයිස්තු, සුවි පතිකා, සුක්ෂම ඡායාපතු සහ පරීගනක මුදින පිටපත් යනාදී විවිධ මාධායන්ගෙන් තොරතුරු එවීම සිදු කෙරේ.

මෙම කාර්යය මනාව පවත්වා ගෙන යාම ඉදිරියේ වූ ගැටඑ රැසකි. ජාතික ඒකාබද්ධ සුවියට දායක වන සමහර පුස්තකාලවල සේවක ඌනතාවය, පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිගේ උනන්දුව මද වීම එම පුස්තකාල සුවිය කුමානුකූලව සංවිධානය නොවීම සහ පරිපාලනමය ගැටඑ මෙහි දී කැපී පෙනේ.

මෙම ගැටඑවලට කිසියම් ආකාරයක විසදුමක් ලබාදීම සඳහා ශී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලය පසුගිය කාලය තුළ පියවර රැසක් ගත්තා ලදී. එනම්, සුදුසු හා අවශා පුස්තකාල වෙත හිස් සුවි පතිකා සැපයීම, තොරතුරු එවත පුස්තකාලවලට ශී ලංකා ජාතික ගුන්ථ තාමාවලිය සහ මාණ්ඩලීය පුකාශන නොමිලේ සැපයීම, අත්තර් පුස්තකාල හුවමාරු සේවාවත්හි දී පුමුඛත්වය ලබා දීම යනාදී පහසුකම් පුස්තකාලවලට සපයන ලදී.

ශී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ සිව් වන වර්ෂපූර්ණය සමරන මේ වසරේ ජාතිය සතු යියලු බුද්ධිමය සම්පත් පිළිබඳ නොරතුරු එක් රැස් කරන ජාතික ඒකාබද්ධ සුවිය සම්පාදනය කිරීමේ කාර්යය සඳහා සියලු දෙනාගේ සහාය ලැබේවායි පුාර්ථනය කරමු.

විශේෂ සංස්කාරක



1994 වසරේ ශී ලංකා පුස්තකාල සංගමයේ තව තිලධාරී මණ්ඩලය

සභාපති –	
එන්. යූ. යාපා මහතා	- අත්තර් ජාතික වාරි කළමතාකාරිත්ව
	ආයතනය
උප සභාපති –	
බී. විද්ාණපතිරණ මහතා	- ශී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිදාාාලය
තන්දා වනසුත්දර මිය	- මානව අයිතිවාසිකම් සංවිධානය
ලේකම් -	
	- පාරිසරික පදනම
උප ලේකම් -	
එම්. එෆ්. හමීඩ් මහතා	- ශී ලංකා මහා බැංකුව
අධාාපන නිලධාරි -	
හැරිසන් පෙරේරා මහතා	- බිතාතාෳ මණ්ඩලය
සහකාර අධාාපන නිළධාරි	-
ජී. එම්. ජී. බී. ගල්ලබ මහතා	ශී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිදාාාලය.
භාණ්ඩාගාරික -	
ඒ. ඩි. නල්ලතම්බි මහතා	– ආසියා පදනම
පුකාශන නිලධාරී -	
එල්. ආර්. අමරකෝත් මයා	ජාතික කෞතුකාගාරය
පුස්තකාලයාධිපති -	
එම්. බී. එම්. ෆයිරුස් මහත	ා ජන ලේඛන හා [,]
	සංඛාාා ලේඛන
	දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව.

ජාතික පුස්තකාල සතිය

ශී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලයට සිව් වසරක් සපිරීම තිමිත්තෙත් 1994.04.27 සිට 1994.05.03 දිත දක්වා ජාතික පුස්තකාල සතිය පවත්වත ලදී. මේ වෙනුවෙත් සංවිධානය කරන ලද වැඩ සටහත් අතර ශී ලංකා - ඉත්දියානු පොත් පුදර්ශණය පුධාන තැනක් ගත්තා ලදී. ඉත්දියානු පොත් පුදර්ශණය සංවිධානය කරන ලද්දේ ඉත්දියානු ජාතික ශුත්ථ භාරකාර මණ්ඩලය මගිති. එහි දී විවිධ විෂයයන්ට අයත් පොත් 1500 ක් පමණ පුදර්ශණය කැරිණි. මීට අමතරව ශී ලංකා පුස්තකාල සේවා මණ්ඩලයේ පුකාශත ආධාර වාහපෘතියේ අනුශුනයෙන් පුකාශිත පොත්පත් සහ පුස්තකාල සේවා මණ්ඩලීය පුකාශන ද පුදර්ශණය කොට සහත මිලකට අලෙවි කරත ලදී. ජාතික පුස්තකාල සතියේ හා පුදර්ශණයේ ආරම්භක උත්සවය සඳහා අධාාපත, සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු හා දේශීය වෛදා අමාතා වි. ජ. මු. ලොකු බණ්ඩාර, ඉන්දියානු ජාතික ගුත්ථ භාරකාර මණ්ඩලයේ අධාක්ෂ අරවිත්ද් කුමාර්, යූ. බී. එස්. පුකාශත සමාගමේ කළමතාකාර අධාක්ෂ සුකුමාර් දාස් සහ ශී ලංකාවේ ඉන්දියානු මහ කොමසාරිස් තරේශ්වර් දයාල් යන විශේෂ අමුත්තත් සහභාගි වූහ.

පුදර්ශණය කරන ලද සියලුම ඉත්දියානු පොත් පුදර්ශනය අවසානයේ ඉත්දියානු ගුත්ථ භාරකාර මණ්ඩලය විසිත් ශී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලයට පරිතාාග කරන ලදී.

මෙම පුදර්ශණයට සමගාමීව දේශණ, වැඩමුඑ සහ සම්මන්තුණ මාලාවක් පැවැත්විණි. 1994. 04. 28 දින ශී ලංකාවේ පුස්තකාලවල පුස්තකාල හා විඥාපන විදාා පොත් එකතුන් යන මැයෙන් දේශනයක් කැළණිය විශ්වවිදාාලයේ වැඩ බලත පුස්තකාලයාධිකාරී එල්. ඒ. ජයතිස්ස මහතා විසින් පවත්වන ලදී. එමෙත් ම පුස්තකාලවල කටයුතු සිංහල හා දෙමල භාෂාවෙන් පරිගතකගත කිරීමේ කිුයාවලියට අදාළ වැඩ මුඑවක් 1994.05.03 දින පැවැත්විය. CDS/1S1S සහ GIST පරිගතක පද්ධතීත්වල සහ සම්බන්ධතාවයෙන් මෙම පරිගතක කාර්යය ඉටු කරන අයුරු මෙහි දී පැහැදිලි කරත ලදී. මෙම වැඩමුළුව සංවිධාතය කරන ලද්දේ ශී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ විඥාපත හා තාක්ෂණ අංශය, මෙටොපොලිටත් ආයතනය සහ ශී ලංකා පුස්තකාල සංගමය විසිනි.

දේශත හා පාඨමාලා

ජාතික පුස්තකාල දේශතමාලාවේ අංක 48 දේශතය The National Library of Canada: Its role and responsibilities යන මැයෙන් කැනඩා ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ ජාතාන්තර සම්බන්ධතා පිළිබඳ අධාක්ෂිකා ග්විනීක් එවන්ස් (Gwynneth Evans) මහත්මිය විසින් 1994. 05. 11 දින පවත්වන ලදී.

පළාත් පාලත පුස්තකාලයාධිපතීත් හා පුස්තකාල සහායකයිත් පුහුණු කිරීමේ පාඨමාලාවක් 1994.05.21 -1994.05.31 දිත දක්වා ඇඹිලිපිටිය ගුාමීය තායකයන් පුහුණු කිරීමේ මධාස්ථානයේ දී පවත්වන ලදී.

පිරිවෙත් පුස්තකාලයාධිපතීන් සඳහා වූ පුහුණු පාඨමාලාවක් 1994.06.17 සිට 1994.06.20 දින දක්වා දෙමටගොඩ ධර්මදූතාශුම පිරිවෙනෙහි දී පැවැත්වීය.

තොරතුරු මධාස්ථාන හා ජාල

බුදු සමයට අදාළ කරුණු හා සංස්කෘතික තොරතුරු එක් රැස් කොට ඒවා විදාහාර්ථින්ගේ පුයෝජනය සඳහා ලබා ගැනීමට ඉඩ සැලසීම පරමාර්ථ කොට ගෙන බෞද්ධ පර්යේෂණ තොරතුරු මධාස්ථානය (BRIC) පිහිටුවා ඇත. මෙම ආයතනය ශී ලංකා බෞද්ධ හා පාලි විශ්වවිදාහලයට අනුබද්ධව කියාත්මක වේ. එමගින් බුදු සමයට අදාළ තොරතුරු එක් රැස් කොට පරිගනක ආශ්යෙන් තැන්පත් කිරීමත් අනෙකුත් ජාතාන්තර බෞද්ධ ආයතන සමග පරිගනක ජාලයක් මගින් සම්බන්ධතා ඇති කර ගැනීමත් සිදු කෙරේ.

බෞද්ධ පර්යේෂණ තොරතුරු මධාස්ථානයේ (BRIC) තොරතුරු ජාලයට අදාළ අන්තර්ජාතික වැඩ මුළුවක් 1994.01.21- 23 දින දක්වා කොළඹ ශී ලංකා බෞද්ධ හා පාලි විශ්වවිදාාාලයීය ශුවනාගාරයේ දී පවත්වන ලදී.

ජාතිත ඒකාබද්ධ සුවිය

ශී ලංකා ජාතික ඒකාබද්ධ සුචිය සම්පාදනයට අදාළ සම්මන්තුණයක් 1994.03.17 දින ශී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ දී පවත්වන ලදී. මේ සඳහා විශ්වවිදාාල, මහජන කාර්මික විදාාාල සහ විශේෂ පුස්තකාලවල පුස්තකාලයාධිපතීත් 35 දෙනෙක් සහභාගි වූහ. ජාතික ඒකාබද්ධ සුචිය යලි පුතිසංවිධානය කිරීම මෙම සම්මත්තුණයේ පුධාන අරමුණ විය. මෙහි දී ශී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලය හා ජාතික ඒකාබද්ධ පූචිය යන මැයෙන් ශී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ අධාක්ෂ උපාලි අමරසිරි මහතා ද, ්ජාතික ඒකාබද්ධ සුචිය සම්පාදන හා ඊට සම්බන්ධ වන පුස්තකාලවල කාර්යභාරය යන මැයෙන් ශී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ වැඩ බලන සහකාර අධාක්ෂිකා ජාතකී පුතාන්දු මෙනෙවිය ද ් ජාතික ඒකාබද්ධ සුචිය පරිගතකගත කිරීම' යන මැයෙත් අන්තර් ජාතික වාරි කළමනාකාරිත්ව ආයතනයේ විඥාපන අධාක්ෂ එස්. යූ. යාපා මහතා විසින් ද දේශන පවත්වන ୯୧.

පශ්චාත් උපාධි පර්යේෂණ

කැලණිය විශ්වවිදාහලයේ ජොෂ්ඨ සහකාර පුස්තකාලයාධිපති පියදාස රණසිංහ මහතා ඕස්ට්ලිලියාවේ තිව් සවුත් වේල්ස් විශ්වවිදාහලයේ වසර දෙකක පුස්තකාල හා විඥාපත විදාහ ශාස්තුපති (පර්යේෂණ) උපාධිය සම්පූර්ණ කර ඇත. මේ සඳහා ඔහු විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද තිබන්ධය නම් "Sri Lanka National Bibliography: A Historical and Critical Study" (ශී ලංකා ජාතික ගුත්ථ නාමාවලිය - ඓතිහාසික හා විවාරාත්මක අධායනයක්) යන්න ය.

පොත් පුදර්ශණ

ශී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාල සේවා මණ්ඩලය පහත දැක්වෙත පොත් පුදර්ශණ පසුගිය මාස කීපය තුළ පවත්වා ඇත. කුරුණෑගල මහජන පුස්තකාලය -1994. 03. 26 - 29 රාජා පරිපාලන අමාතාහංශය -1994. 04. 07 - 08 ශී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලය -1994. 04. 27-1994. 05. 03 ගාල්ල තගර ශාලාව -1994. 06. 21 - 24

ජාතික පුස්තකාල සතිය සැමරීම

ජාතික පුස්තකාල සතිය සැමරීම නිමිත්තෙන් මහරගම මහජන පුස්තකාලය ශී ලංකා යොවුන් පොත් පදනම හා එක්ව 1994 මැයි මස 4 වන දින පොත් පුදර්ශනයක් පවත්වන ලදී. පොත් පුදර්ශනය විවෘත කිරීම පුාදේශීය සභා සභාපති ඉසුර දේවපිය මහතා අතින් සිදුවූ අතර, මේම උත්සවයට යොවුන් පොත් පදනමේ අධාක්ෂ ලාල් පේමතාත් ද මැල් මහතා ද සහභාගි විය.

ජාතික පුස්තකාල දේශන 1994

ශී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ අනුගුහයෙන් පැවැත්වෙන ජාතික පුස්තකාල දේශන මාලාව යටතේ 1994 වසරේ දී පහත දැක්වෙන දේශන පවත්වන ලදී.

මාසය	දේශන මාතෘකාව	දේශකයා
ජනවාරි	තාටා කලාවේ විශේෂ ලක්ෂණ	මහාචාර්ය එදිරිවීර සරව්චත්ද කුලපති-පේරාදෙණිය විශ්වවිදාහාලය
පෙබරං	Review of available literature and information when preparing research proposal	Mr. L. R. Amarakoon Librarian National Museum
මාර්තු	The intelligent uses of Sittampalam information	Dr. Ms. Maya Rainford Information Technology Adviser Ministry of Industries, Science & Technology
අපිුයෙල්	ශී ලංකාවේ පුස්තකාලවල පුස්තකාල විඥාපත විදාහා එකතුන්	එල්. ඒ. ජයතිස්ස මයා පුස්තකාලයාධිකාරී (වැ. බ.) කැලණිය විශ්වවිදාහාලයය.
මැයි	The National Library of Canada : its role and responsibilities	Ms. Gwynneth Evans Director (International relations) National Library of Canada

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තව පත්වීම්

ජාතික අධාාපන ආයතනයේ තොරතුරු හා සත්තිවේදන සේවා සහකාර අධාක්ෂ ජනරාල් සහ අධාක්ෂ (තොරතුරු) ලෙස සේවය කළ ටී. ඩී. ටී. ගුණසේකර මහතා 1994.06.01 දින සිට කොළඹ විශ්වවිදාාලයේ වෛදා විදාා පශ්චාත් උපාධි ආයතනයේ ජොෂ්ඨ සහකාර පුස්තකාලයාධිපති ලෙස පත්වීමක් ලබා ඇත.

විදේශ චාරිකා

කැලණිය විශ්වවිදාහාලයේ පුස්තකාල හා විඥාපත විදාහ අධායත අංශයේ අංශ පුධාත ආර්. එච්. අයි. එස්. රණසිංහ මහත්මිය ඕස්ට්රිලියාවේ නිව් සවුත්වේල්ස් විශ්වවිදාහලයේ පුස්තකාල විඥාපත සහ අධිලේඛත විදාහ අධායත අංශයෙහි 1994. 01. 24 සිට 1994. 02. 18 දක්වා පැවති පුස්තකාල පරිපාලනය පිළිබඳ වැඩමුළුවට සහභාගි වූවා ය.



தரவுத்தள (Data Base) அபிவிருத்தி

அபிவிருத்திக் கற்கை மற்றும் கடல்கடந்த நிறுவன அபிவிருத்தி போன்றவற்றின் அபிவிருத்திக்காக பிரித்தானிய நூலகத்தினால் தொகுக்கப்பட்டதும், பொருளாதார மற்றும் கடல்கடந்த சமூக அபிவிருத்திக்குமான தரவுத்தளமான DEVBASE இப்பொழுது ஐக்கிய இராச்சியத்தைச் சேர்ந்த வொல்நெற் நிறுவனத்தில் CD / Rom உருவில் கிடைக்கக் கூடியதாக உள்ளது.

இத்தரவுத்தளமானது சுமார் 200 நாடுகளிலுள்ள சுகாதார, கல்வி, தொடர்பு, கைத்தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி, கடன்களும் அவற்றின் சீரமைப்பும், சனத்தொகைக் கற்கை, அபிவிருத்திக் கொள்கை, பெண்கள் பற்றிய விடயங்கள், அரசியல் முன்னேற்றம் போன்றவற்றிற்கான நூல்கள், அறிக்கைகள் மற்றும் கட்டுரைகளுக்கான 20,000க்கும் மேற்பட்ட தரவுகளைக்கொண்டுள்ளது.

வெளியீடுகள் இலங்கையில் உள்ள நூலகங்களுக்கான வழிகாட்டி நூல்

இலங்கையில் உள்ள நூலகங்களுக்கான வழிகாட்டிநூலின் வெளியீடானது நூலக சமுதாயத்தில் நீண்டகாலமாக இருந்துவந்த தேவையொன்றைப் பூர்த்தி செய்கின்றது. கடந்த சில நூற்றாண்டுகளாக இலங்கையில் தாபிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பலதரப்பட்ட நூலகங்களைப் பற்றிய தகவல்களையும் பெற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு இவ்வழிகாட்டி உபயோகமாக இருக்கும்.

පුස්තකාල පුවෘත්ති 15/2 1994 අපියෙල් - ජුනි

IFLA

நூலக சங்கங்கள், நிறுவனங்களுக்கான சர்வதேச சம்மேளனத்தின் 60வது மாநாடுகியூபாவில் உள்ள ஹவனாவில் 1994 ஒகஸ்ட் 21 - 28ம் திகதிகளில் நடைபெறும்.

ஆய்வுக்கான விடயம்: நூலகங்களும் சமூக அபிவிருத்தியும்.

CD/Rom ற்கான மதிப்பீடு

அபிவிருத்தியடைந்துவரும் நாடுகளில் உள்ள CD / Rom நிலையங்களை பற்றிய முழுமையான விளக்க விபரப்பட்டியல் ஒன்றை தயாரிக்கும் நோக்கத்துடன் யுனெஸ்கோவானது CD/ Rom பாவனைபற்றிய மதிப்பீடு ஒன்றைச் செய்வதற்கு நிதி உதவி வழங்குகின்றது. அபிவிருத் தியடைந்துவரும் நாடொன்றில் உள்ளதும் ஒன்று அல்லது ஒன்றிற்கு மேற்பட்ட CD / Rom உற்பத்திகளை தேடக்கூடியதும், ஒன்று அல்லது பல CD /Rom பணியகங்களைக் கொண்டதுமான ஒரு நிறுவனமே ஒரு CD / Rom நிலையமென வரைவிலக்கணப் படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.

இயந்திர உதவியுடன் வாசிக்கக் கூடிய UDC

சர்வதேச தசாம்சப் பகுப்பாக்கத் திட்டத்தின் (UDC) இயந்திர உதவியுடன் வாசிக்கக் கூடிய முதலாவது அனுமதிக்கப்பட்ட பதிப்புருவானது, UDC யின் பொதுச் செயலகத்தினால் பூரணப்படுத் தப்பட்டுள்ளது. பிரதான உசாத் துணைக் கோவையானது சகல பாடத்துறைகளையும் உள் அடக்கிய சுமார் 60,000 பகுப்பெண்களைக் கொண்டுள்ளது. இது 1988ம் ஆண்டில் பிரித் தானிய நியமங்கள் நிறுவனத் தினால வெளியிடப் பட்ட சர்வதேச நடுத் தரப் பதிப்பினை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டுள்ளது.

பட்டப் பின்படிப்பிற்கான ஆய்வு

களனிப் பல்கலைக்கழகத்தைச் சேர்ந்த சிரேஷ்ட உதவி நூலகரான திரு. பியதாச ரணசிங்க அவர்கள் தனது நூலகவியல் தகவல் விஞ்ஞானத்திலான இருவருட முதுமானி பட்டப்படிப்பை அவுஸ்திரேலியாவின் நியூ சவுத் வேல்ஸ் பல்கலைக் கழகத்தில் பூர்த்தி செய்துள்ளார். அவர் "இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூற்பட்டியல் அதன் சரித்திரமும், திறனாய்வும்" என்ற தலைப்பில் ஒரு ஆய்வுக் கட்டுரையை தனது பாடநெறியின் ஒரு பகுதியாக நியூ சவுத் வேல்ஸ் பல்கலைக்கழகத்திற்கு சமர்ப்பித்திருந்தார்.

பயிற்சி நெறி

பொது நூலகர்களுக்கும், நூலக உதவியாளர்களுக்குமான இரு குறுந்தவணைப் பயிற்சி நெறிகள் எம்பிலிப்பிட்டியவில் உள்ள கிராமிய தலைவர்களை பயிற்றுவிப்பதற்கான சர்வதேச நிறுவனத்தில் 28.05.94 தொடக்கம் 31.05.94 வரை நடைபெற்றது.

பிரிவேன நூலகங்களுக்கான பயிற்சி நெறியொன்று 17.06.94ம் திகதி தொடக்கம் 20.06.94ம் திகதிவரை தெமட்டக்கொடை தர்மதூத ஆஸ்ரம பிரிவேனாவில் நடைபெற்றது.

NEWS

WORLD BANK TEAM FOR PUBLISHING AND BOOK SECTOR

A World Bank consultancy team visited Sri Lanka recently to study the local publishing, printing, book distributing and library sectors. Mr. Julian Rea of UK headed the team which comprises of five other experts in different fields. Ms. Gwynneth Evans, Director General, National and International Cooperation of the National Library of Canada was the library expert of the team. The Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs, which had invited the expert team, selected a local team of experts to work with the World Bank team. Mr. Upali Amarasiri, Director, Sri Lanka National Library Services Board was chosen as the local counterpart of the library consultant.

JOINT PROGRAMME FOR SRI LANKA -INDIA PUBLISHING SECTORS

A high powered Indian Publishing Sector delegation visited Sri Lanka recently to promote publishing activities between the two countries. Mr. Sukumar Das, Managing Director, UBS Publishers and Chairman, Books and periodical panel of Capexil headed the delegation. They had a number of discussions with Ministries, Corporations and other authorities relating to the held of Publishing, Book trade and Education.

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK - 94

The National Library of Sri Lanka celebrated the 1994 National Library Week with a wide range of activities Sri Lanka - India Book Exhibition was the main event Hon. Minister of Education, Cultural Affairs & Indigenous Medicine, W. J. M. Lokubandara was the Chief Guest at the inauguration of the National Library Week. The High Commissioner for Sri Lanka, H. E. Nareswas Dayal, Director, National Book Trust of India, Dr. Arvind Kumar were also present. The exhibition proved to be a big success and it drew large crowds of Sri Lankan book lovers. lectures, seminars, workshops were some of the other activities held during this Week.

CHAIRMAN REAPPOINTED

Mrs. Ishvari Corea has been reappointed as the Chairman of the Sri Lanka National Library Services Board for a second successive term. Mrs. Corea was the Chief Librarian of the Colombo Public Library for 38 years was appointed as the Chairman of the Sri Lanka National Library Services Board in 1989.

Development database

DEVBASE, an online database on economic & Social development overseas which is compiled by the British Library for Development Studies and Overseas Development Institute, is now available on CD/ROM from Volnet U. K. The database contains Over 20000 references to books, reports and articles on development issues in nearly 200 countries and includes_information on health, education, communication, industrial development, debt and adjustment, population studies, development theory, women's issues and political development.

IFLA 1994

60th International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) Council and General Conference will be held at Havana, Cuba, 21-28 August 1994.

Theme: Libraries and Social Development.

Surveys of CD-ROM

Unesco is providing financial support for a survey of the use of CD-ROM, with the objective of making an exhaustive inventory of all CD-ROM sites in developing countries. A CD-ROM site is defined as an institution located in a developing country and having one or more CD-ROM workstations to search one or more CD-ROM products.

PUBLICATIONS

Directory of Libraries in Sri Lanka

The Publication of the Directory of libraries in Sri Lanka by the SLNLSB fulfills a longfelt need in the library community. The directory will be useful to obtain information regarding the different types of libraries established during the last few decades in Sri Lanka. The Sinhalese version is also available.

Machine-readable UDC

The first authorized machine readable version of the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) has been completed by the General Secretariat of the UDC Consortium. The Master reference file (MRF) contains some 60,000 class numbers and covers the all subject fields. It is based on the International Medium Edition Published in 1988 by the British Standerds Institution.

Post Graduate Research

Mr. Piyadasa Ranasinghe, Senior Assistant Librarian, University of Kelaniya completed two year course for Master of Library and information science conducted by the University of New South Wales, Australia. The topic of the thesis is Sri Lanka National Bibliography a historical and critical study.

Training Programme

Two short term training programs to the public librarians and library assistants were held on 28.05.94-31.05.94 at the International Institute for Training of Rural Leaders, Embilipitiya.

A training program for pirivena librarians was held on 17.06.94 - 20.06.94 at the Dematagoda Dharmadutarama Pirivena, Colombo.

අපේ මහජන පුස්තකාල: ජාතික විඥාපන පද්ධතිය තුළ ඒවායේ කාර්යභාරය

ජ්.එම්. පුංචිඛණ්ඩා ගල්ලබ

ජාාෂ්ඨ සහකාර පුස්තකාලයාධිකාරී, ශී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිදාාලය.

යටත් විජිත යුගයේ ඉංගුීසින්ගෙන් අප ලද තවත් ජාතික දායාදයකි, මහජන පුස්තකාලය. එංගලත්තයේ මහජන පුස්තකාල ඇතිවීමට පසුබිම් වූයේ එරට මහජතතාව, විශේෂයෙන් තාගරික ජනතාව විසින් පාර්ලිමේන්තුව තුළත් ඉත් පිටතදීත් පුස්තකාල පහසුකම් ඉල්ලා කරන ලද උද්ඝෝෂණ වාාපාරයයි. නාගරිකයන්ගේ මූලික අයිතිවාසිකම් මෙන්ම අවශාතාවක් ලෙස සලකන ୯୧ සෞඛාය, ආහාරපාත, ගමනාගමනය, මංමාවත්, සුභසාධනය හා පුාථමික අධාාපනය ලබාදීමේ වගකීම තගර සභා හා ඇතැම් පළාත්පාලන ආයතනවලට පැවරී තිබූ කටයුත්තක් වත අතර පුස්තකාල පහසුකම් ද ඒ හා සමාත **මූලික** අයිතිවාසිකමක් ලෙස සලකා හැම නගරයක ම පළාත්පාලන ආයතනයක ම මහජන පුස්තකාල හෝ කියවීම් ශාලා ඇතිකිරීමට කටයුතු කරත ලදී. විසිවත සියවසේ මූල් භාගයේ අපේ රටේ පුධාන නගරවල ද එංගලත්තයේ පුධාත තගරවල මෙත් මහජන පුස්තකාල ඇති කරන ලදි. මේ අයුරින් මෙරට වැසියන් නිරායාසයෙන් ලද 'මහජන පුස්තකාල' පළාත්පාලන ආයතන ඇසුරේ අනාථ දරුවන් සේ වැඩුනි.

ඓතිහාසික සංස්කෘතික වෙනස්කම් හා වෙතත් හේතූත් නිසා මෙරට සැලසුම්ගත පුස්තකාල සංවර්ධනයක් සිදු නොවූ අතර විශේෂයෙත් පුධාන නගර කීපයක පිහිටි මහජන පුස්තකාල දෙක තූතක් හැරුත විට අනික් සියලුම මහජත පුස්තකාල තාමයට පමණක් සීමාවිය. හැත්තෑව දශකයේ ආරම්භයේ පටත් මේ තත්ත්වය වෙනස් විය. ශී ලංකා පුස්තකාල සංගමය ආරම්භවීම, ශී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාල සේවා මණ්ඩලය පිහිටුවීම හා පුස්තකාල අධාාපනයේ ඇතිවූ වෙනස්කම් මෙහි ලා සැලකිය යුතු වෙයි.

ශී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාල සේවා මණ්ඩලය මැදිහත් වී පුස්තකාල සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහත් සකස්කිරීම, පුහුණු හා උපදේශක සේවා මෙත්ම සංවර්ධත ආධාර ලබාදීම තුළිත් මෑතක දී මෙරට පුස්තකාල සේවාවත්හි ඉදිරිගමතට හේතුවිය.

ජාතික විඥාපත පද්ධතිය තුළ කියාත්මකවන අනෙකුත් පුස්තකාල සේවා හා සම්බන්ධිත සේවා පිළිබඳව අවධානය යොමුවිය යුතුය. සංවර්ධනය වෙමින් පවත්තා බොහෝ රටවල් මෙන්ම ශී ලංකාව ද පොදුවේ ආදර්ශයට ගෙන ඇත්තේ ඇත්ග්ලෝ-ඇමරිකානු හෝ යුරෝපීය පුස්තකාල සම්පුදායන්ය. පුස්තකාල අධාාපනය, තොරතුරු සංවිධානය හා පුස්තකාල සේවා සැපයීම ඇතුළු මෙම ක්ෂේතුයේ සැම අංගයක් කෙරෙහිම බටහිර බලපෑම දක්තට ලැබේ. උදාහරණයක් ලෙස පුස්තකාල අධාාපත පාඨමාලාවන්හි විෂය මාලාව, ඉගැන්වීමේ කුමය හා ඇගයීම යන හැම අංගයක්ම බටහිර බලපෑම තත්වාකාරයෙන් දක්නට ලැබේ. ආයතනික වශයෙන් සංවිධානය වී ඇති පුස්තකාල සේවා තුළින් ද එම ලක්ෂණ දක්නට ලැබේ. ජාතික පුස්තකාල, විශ්ව විදාාාල, පුස්තකාල, පාසල් පුස්තකාල, මහජන පුස්තකාල, පර්යේෂණ පුස්තකාල ආදී වශයෙන් තම තියම කරගෙත පවත්වාගෙත යනු ලබන ආයතනික සංවිධාන කුමය තිසා අපතේ යන මානව සම්පත් හා දැනුම් සම්පත් විශාලය.

ශී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලය විමර්ශනයට පමණක් සීමාවූ පර්යේෂණ පුස්තකාලයක් වෙයි. ජාතික සාහිතාය එක්රැස්කිරීම, ජාතික ගුත්ථ තාමාවලිය සම්පාදනය, මානව ශාස්තු හා සමාජයීය විදාහා ක්ෂේතුයේ විමර්ශන හා විඥාපන සේවා සැපයීම, ජාතික හා අන්තර්ජාතික වශයෙන් පිරුළු සේවා සැපයීම, පුස්තකාල අධාාපනය හා පර්යේෂණ හා සංවර්ධන සේවා එහි කාර්ය අතරට එක්ව ඇත. ගුත්ථ සංවර්ධත වාාාපෘතිය මෙරට ජාතික සාහිතා පෝෂණයේ ලා ජාතික පුස්තුකාලය විසින් කරගෙන යනු ලබන විශිෂ්ඨතම කාර්ය වෙයි. මහජන පුස්තකාලයන්හි සම්පත් හිහකම විශේෂයෙන් දේශීය භාෂාවන්ගෙන් පළ වූ ගුත්ථ හි**භය පුමාණව**ත් පුතිපාදන තොමැතිකමට පිළියම<mark>ක් ලෙස ම</mark>ේ වාාපෘතිය මගින් බිහිවන කෘති ල**බාදීම** හා සහත මිලට ලබාදීම මහභු සේ**වයක්** වනු ඇත.

විශ්වවිදාහල පුස්තකාලයක් **ජාතික** විඥාපත කිුයාවලියේ දී **උසස්** අධාාාපතයේ නියැලී සිසුත්, පර්යේෂක-යත් හා ආචාර්යවරුන්ට සේවා සපයයි. ආරම්භයේ පටන් <mark>සම්ප</mark>ත් වලිත් පොහොසත් හා සංවිධානය වූ පුස්තකාල සේවා සැපයීමට විශ්ව විදාහාල සමත් වී ඇත. එහෙත් (ජනතාවගෙන් ඇතිවූ ආයතනය. විවෘත විශ්වවිදාාාලය දිවයින පූරා පවත්වා-ගෙත යනු ලබන මධාාස්ථාන හා අනුබද්ධිත විශ්වවිදාාාල නමින් මැතක දී ඇතිවූ විශ්වවිදාහල අනුබද්ධ ආයතන පුස්තකාල සේවා කෙරෙහි මහජන පුස්තකාලයන්හි අවධානය යොමුවිය යුතුවෙයි. සහයෝගිතා වැඩ සටහත් මගිත් මේ පුස්තකාල හා මහජන පුස්තකාල අතර සේවා වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමට හැකියාව ඇත.

අපේ පාසල් පුස්කකාල සියල්ලම පාහේ තොදියුණු කත්ත්වයක පවතින අතර අධාාපනය සම්බන්ධව වග

කිවයුත්තත් ගුරු පුහුණු පහසුකම්, ගොඩතැගිලි, විදාාා උපකරණ, විදාාාගාර, පෙළ පොත්, නිළ ඇඳුම්වලට තරම්වත් සැලකිල්ලක් පුස්තකාල සේවා කෙරෙහි දක්වත බවක් තොපෙනේ. ඇතැම් පාසලක සාමාතා තරමේ පුස්තකාලයක් ඇතත් එහි සේවය සීමිත සිසු පිරිසකට හා ගුරු භවතුනට සීමාවී ඇත. අධාාපන සියවස වැඩසටහන යටතේ පාසල්වලට ලබාදුන් පුස්තකාල ගොඩතැගිලි හා සම්පත් පාසලේ වෙතත් සේවා සඳහා යොදාගත් පාසල් දක්තට ඇත. පුස්තකාල මණ්ඩලයෙන් ලබාදුන් උපකරණ ආධාර ද ඇතැම් පාසල් විසින් වෙනත් කාර්යයන් සඳහා යොදාගෙන ඇති බවක් පෙනේ. පුහුණු පුස්තකාල කාර්යමණ්ඩල නොමැතිකම බාධකයකි. පාසල් හැරයන්නවුන් සඳහා සකස් කෙරෙත වැඩ සටහත්වලට පුස්තකාල සම්බන්ධ කරගැනීමේ ජාතික අධාාපත ආයතනයේ යෝජනා අනාගනය පිළිබඳ හොඳ පෙරතිමිත්තකි. මහජත පුස්තකාල හා පාසල් පුස්තකාල අතර සහයෝගිතාවට පහසු මහක් මෙමගින් එළි පෙහෙළි වන අතර එය ද ජාතික විඥාපත පද්ධතිය සඳහා මහජත පූස්තකාලයේ කාර්යයක් වනු ඇත.

රජයේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තු හෝ රාජා ආධාර ලබන සංස්ථා, මණ්ඩල හා පර්යේෂණ ආයතනයට සම්බන්ධ බොහෝ විශේෂ පුස්තකාල වෛදා, කෘෂිකාර්මික, නීති, ආර්ථික හා මූලා කෛෂතුයත්හි විශේෂිත වූ විඥාපත සේවා සිදුකරයි. පුලේඛන මධාස්ථාන-යත්හි සේවා ඉහළ පෙළේ පර්යේෂක-යන්ට විදාාඥයන්ට හා උගතුන්ට සීමාවෙයි. මේවා මහජනතාව-ගෙන් ඇත් වූ බවක් පෙතේ. එසේ වූව ද මහජන පුස්තකාලය ජනතාවගේ අවශාතා සාධනය සඳහා කටයුතු කිරීමේ දී මේ ආයතනයන්හි සහාය අතාාාවශා වෙයි. එහෙයිත් අනාගත මහජන පුස්තකාලය එම සහාය ලැබීමට සුදුසු වැඩ පිළිවෙලවල් ආරම්භ කළ යුතුවෙයි.

ජාතික විඥාපන පද්ධතියට අයත් වැඩිමතත් පුස්තකාල අගනුවරට හා ඒ ආසන්ත නගරවලට සීමා වී ඇත. කොළඹිත් බැහැර පුදේශයන්හි ජනතා අවශාතා සපුරාලීම සඳහා සුදුසු පුස්තකාල සේවා සැලසුම් කිරීමේ දී හා සැපයීමේ දී මහජන පුස්තකාල එහි වැදගත් තැනක් උසුලනු ඇත. සහයෝගිතා වැඩ සටහත් මගින් පුධාත පුස්තකාල පර්යේෂණ හා විශේෂ පුස්තකාලයන්හි හා අගනුවරට සීමා වූ ආයතනයන්හි සම්පත් සේවා ගමට ගෙනයාමේ දී මහජන පුස්තකාලය වෙත විශාල වගකීමක් / පැවරෙයි. ඒ සඳහා මග පෙත්වත ආයතතයක් ජාතික පුස්තකාලය නමිත් බිහිවී තිබීමත් එයින් පුයෝජන ලැබීමට මහජන පුස්තකාල කටයුතු කිරීමත් යුගයේ අවශාතාවයකි.

එසේ වුව ද අතිවාර්යයෙන් මූහුණ <mark>දි</mark>ය යුතු බාධක තහ∘චි මහජත පූස්තකාල ඉදිරියේ ඇත. කියවීමේ ලිවීමේ නොහැකියාව, දිළිඳු බව පුාදේශීය මට්ටමේ පුස්තකාල සේවා සඳහා බාධකයක්ව ඇත. මේ අතරට භුගෝලීය වශයෙත් ඇති බාධක, සංස්කෘතිකමය බාධක, සමාජමය බාධක හා දේශපාලතමය බාධක හා තහංචි දක්තට ලැබේ. මහජත පුස්තකාල යැපෙත්තේ නගර සභාවෙත් හෝ පුාදේශීය සභාවෙත් හෝ පළාත් සභාවෙත් ලැබෙන අරමුදල්වලිනි. ඉහතිත් සඳහත් කළ සියලු බාධක තහංචි අරමුදල් සම්බන්ධයෙන් පුස්තකාල කෙරෙහි බලපායි. අතිත් අතට පුස්තකාල කාර්යමණ්ඩල අධිකාරී ආයතන කාර්ය මණ්ඩල හා දේශපාලන තායකත්වය පුස්තකාල පිළිබඳ දැනුවත් කමිත් අඩු වීම අපේ මහජත පුස්තකාල කෙරෙහි මහත් වූ බාධකයකි.

පොදු ජන ජීවිතයට මහජන පුස්තකාලය හරස්වීමට මේ බාධකයන්හි පුතිඵලයකි. එතිසාම පුස්තකාලය ජනතාවට අතාාවශා යන හැහීම වැඩෙමිත් පවතී. මහජනතාවගේ අධාාපතික, සංස්කෘතික, ආර්ථික හා සාමාජික කටයුතුවල දී ජන ජීවිතයට අවශා කරන තොරතුරු අවශාතා සපුරාලීම තුළින් ජනතාවට සමීප වූ ආයතනයක් ලෙස කිුයාත්මක විය යුතුවෙයි. උදාහරණයක් ලෙස පාසල් අධාාපතයට හෝ උසස් අධාාපතයට හෝ වෘත්තීය තාක්ෂණික අධාාපතයට හෝ අදාළ තොරතුරු, පොතපත දැනුම ලබාදීම මහජන අවශාතාවට අදාළ තොරතුරු ලෙස වෛදාවරුත්, විශේෂඥයන් පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු ලෙඩ රෝග හා ඒවායිත් වැලකී සිටීමට උපදෙස්, තොරතුරු හා උපදේශක සේවා ලබාදීම. කෘෂිකාර්මික ජීවිතයට අදාළ බීජ වගී පරිබෝධ නාශක, පොහොර හා ඒවා භාවිතය, ණය පහසුකම් සහතාධාර හා ඒවා ලබා ගැනීම, අලෙවි කටයුතු හා වරපුසාද මෙන්ම විවිධ වැවිලි ආදිය පිළිබඳව අවශා තොරතුරු ලබාදීම සමාජ ජීවිතයට අදාළ තොරතුරු ලෙස පවුල් පුශ්ත, දේපල පුශ්ත, ඒවාට අදාළ විසඳුම්, නඩුහබ එහි දී ගතයුතු කිුයා මාර්ග, නීතිඥ උපදෙස්, ඔවුන් පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු මගින් දැනුම ලබාදීම, දේශපාලත මතිමතාන්තර පිළිබඳ දැනුවත් කිරීම ආදී විවිධ අයුරින් ජනතාව දැනුවත් කරන මං තුළින් මහජන පූස්තකාලයට සමීප කරවත වැඩ පිළිවෙලවල් අවශා වෙයි. රාකීරක්ෂා පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු රජයේ රකීරක්ෂා පෞද්ගලික අංශයේ රැකියා පමණක් තොව ස්වයංරැකියා සඳහා මං පෙත් පිළිබඳව ජනතාව දැනුවත් කිරීම මහජන පුස්තකාලයට පැවරී ඇත. විඥාපත කාර්යාවලියේ දී ළදරු පාසල් අවදියේ පටත් පුද්ගලයා මියයත තෙක් ඔහුගේ ජීවිතයට සම්බන්ධව කටයුතු කිරීම මහජන පුස්තකාලය වෙත පැවරී ඇති බව තේරුම්ගත් පුස්තකාල කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයක් හා ජනතාවක් සිටින තාක් පුස්තකාලය ජනතා ආයතනයක් වනු ඇත.

ජනතාවගේ තොරතුරු අවශාතා සපුරාලීම මහජන පුස්තකාලයේ එක් වගකීමක් තම් ඒ හා සම්බන්ධව පුකාශන සුලහතාවය කෙරෙහි පුස්තකාලවල අවධානය යොමුවිය යුතුවෙයි. පුකාශනයන් හා ලේඛකයන් පොත් පුකාශනය හා ගුත්ථකරණය කෙරෙහි උතන්දුවක් ඇතිකර වීමට සහායවීම අවශාවෙයි. නව සාහිතා කෘති, ළමා ගුන්ථ, දේශීය භාෂාවන්ගෙන්

පුස්තකාල පුවෘත්ති 15/2 1994 අපියෙල් - ජුනි

හා ජාතික භාෂාවන්ගෙන් ලියැවෙන කෘති කෙරෙහි උනන්දු කරවීම වැදගත් වෙයි. මෙය කළ හැකිවන්නේ පොත් කර්මාන්තය හා සම්බන්ධ සියලුම අංශ සමහ සහයෝගයෙන් පුස්තකාල හා පොත් කර්මාන්තකරුවන් ජාතික ගුන්ථ සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය සමහ සහයෝගිතා ඇති වීම තුළිනි. ගුන්ථකරණය, පුකාශනය, සාහිතාය පාඨකයන් හා පුස්තකාල සංවර්ධනය මේ මගින් කළ යුතුවෙයි.

පළාත් පාලනය සම්බන්ධව මැතක දී මෙරට ඇති වී ගෙන යන වෙනස්කම් මහජන පුස්තකාල සේවා කෙරෙහි ද බලපෑම් ඇතිකරයි. පුස්තකාල සඳහා අරමුදල් ලබා ගැනීම පළාත් සභා මගින් ද මධාම ආණ්ඩුව මගින් ද යත්ත එක් ගැටළුවකි. එසේම පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරුන් පත්කිරීම මාරු කිරීම උසස් කිරීම හා අස්කිරීම පැවරෙත්තේ කාට ද යන්ත අවධානය යොමුවිය යුතුවේ. තව ද මහජන පුස්තකාල තොවත වෙතත් පුස්තකාල සමහ සම්බන්ධීකරණයේ දී ඒ එක් එක් පුස්තකාලයන්හි සාධිකාරී ආයතන හා කළමනාකරණය යටතේ තොරතුරු සේවාවක් සඳහා පුස්තකාල සහ-යෝගිතා කටයුතු වල දී වැදගත් වෙයි.

පළාත්බදව පුස්තකාල සංවර්ධනය සඳහා ශී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාල සේවා මණ්ඩලය දරණ ලද උත්සාහය පිළිබඳව නැවත සිහිපත් කළ යුතු වේ. පළාත් මට්ටමින් පළාත් පුස්තකාල සේවා මණ්ඩල සහ පළාත් මධා පුස්තකාල පිහිටුවීමට දරණ උත්සාහය අගය කළ යුතුවේ. මෙම ආයතන අදාළ පළාතේ සියලුම වර්ගවල පුස්තකාල සේවා සංවිධානය කරා, ආධාර කරන හා මහ පෙන්වන ආයතන ලෙස කියාත්මක වනු ඇත. එය පුාදේශීය මට්ටමේ පුස්තකාල හා තොරතුරු සේවා පිළිබදව හොද පෙර නිමිත්තක් විය.

ශී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාල සේවා මණ්ඩලය නියාමක වැඩසටහනක් ලෙස මහනුවර දිස්තික්කයේ කුඩා පරිමාණයේ පුාදේශීය පුස්තකාල හා පුජා මණ්ඩල සාමාජිකයන් සඳහා පවත්වාගෙන යන ලද පුස්තකාල සේවය අගය කළ යුතුවේ. දිස්තික් කාර්යාලය වෙත පුස්තකාල සේවා මණ්ඩලයේ මහනුවර කාර්යාලයෙන් තුත් මසකට වරක් ලැබෙන පොත් පෙට්ටියෙන් කට්ටලයක් පුදේශයේ කුඩා පුස්තකාලවලටත් පුරාමණ්ඩලවලටත් එහි ස්වේච්ඡා සේවකයකු විසින් පාපැදියකින් ගෙනගොස් සාමාජිකත්වය වෙත බෙදා දී සති දෙකකින් යලි මධා පුස්තකාලයට ගෙනගොස් වෙතත් කට්ටලයක් ලබා ගැනීම සිදු කෙරිණි. තොරතුරු සේවා හා පුස්තකාල පහසුකම් හිහ ඈත පිටිසරබද පුදේශ සඳහා මෙය වටිතා සේවාවක් විය.

එසේ ම ගණේගම සරණංකර හිමියත් විසිත් පෞද්ගලික වියදමිත් බද්දේගම පුදේශයේ ජනතාව උදෙසා පොත් බැදි කරත්තයක් යොදා පවත්වාගෙන ගිය ජංගම පුස්තකාල සේවය ද එවකට ඉතා ජනපිය විය. හම්බන්තොට දිස්තිුක්කයේ ජනසවිලාභීන් සඳහා ජනසවිලාභීත් ජන ශක්තිය ගැන සම්බන්ධ කරගෙන පවත්වාගෙන යන ලද පාගමන් පුස්තකාල සේවාව ද මැතක දී ගුාමීය ජනතාව දැනුවත් කිරීම සඳහා දරණ ලද තවත් උත්සාහයකි. දැනුවත් බව ඇතිකිරීම මෙරට දිළිඳු බව නැති කිරීමේ වැදගත් පියවරක් ලෙස මේ පාගමන් පුස්තකාල සේවා සැලසුම්කරුවත් හදුනාගෙන තිබුණි. දිළිඳුකම සාර්ථකව තුරත් කිරීමට ස්වශක්තියෙන් නැගී සිටීම තුරත් කිරීමට සාර්ථකව දියුණුකළ යුතු අතර ජනතාව නොකඩවා දැනුවත්ව සිටීම අවශා බව ඔවුන් තේරුම්ගෙන තිබුණි.

ඇඹිලිපිටිය ගුාමීය නායකයන් පුහුණු කිරීමේ මධාස්ථානයේ පුස්තකාලය එම ආයතනයට පමණක් සීමා නොවී පුදේශයේ මහජනතාවට ද සේවා සැපයීමට සැලසුම් කොට කි්යාත්මක කරගෙන යයි. තව ද සපුගස්කන්ද ශී මහා විහාරයේ ඥානමෝලි අනුස්මරණ පුස්තකාලය මහජන පුස්තකාල සඳහා ආදර්ශයක් වන ස්වේච්ඡා පදනමකින් පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලබන පුස්තකාලයකි. ළමයින්ගේ උපත් දිනය, වෙනත් සිහිතළ යුතු දින හා සිදුවීම් වෙනුවෙන් සිහිවටන ලෙස පොතක් පතක් මිල දී ගෙන පුස්තකාලයට පරීතාාග කිරීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙල තුළිත් මෙම පුස්තකාලය සම්පත් වැඩිකරගත්තවා පමණක් තොව ජන ජීවිතයේ වැදගත් සිහිකටයුතු අවස්ථාවල දී පුස්තකාලය සම්බන්ධ කර ගැනීම තුළිත් වඩා සමීපතාවක් සඳහා මහ සලසා ඇත.

ජාතික විඥාපත කාර්යාවලියේ දී මහජත පුස්තකාලය සැලකිල්ලට ගතයුතු පාසල් පුස්තකාල වැඩ සටහත් කීපයක් ද වෙයි. බියගම මධා මහා විදාාාලයේ පර්ෂද පාසල් සඳහා ජංගම සේවා සපයන පුස්තකාල සේවය, බෝම්රිය මහා විදාාලයේ පුස්තකාලය හා රාජකීය විදාාලයේ පවත්වා ගෙත යනු ලබත සිසුත්ගෙත් සැදුම් ලත් පුස්තකාල කමිටු වැඩ සටහත මේ අතර සඳහන් කළ යුතු ය.

සම්පත් හිහකම පමණක් නොව සම්පත් සංවිධානය හා පාලනය සඳහා පුහුණු කාර්ය මණ්ඩල සංවිධාන සැලසුමක් නොමැතිකම රටේ විඥාපන පද්ධතිය කෙරෙහි බලපායි. පුස්තකාල අධාාපනය හා සේවාස්ථ පුහුණු වැඩ සටහත් පුායෝගික අත්දැකීම් තුළින් ලැබෙන පුවිනත්වය මෙරට මහජන පුස්තකාල කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයට අතාවශා වෙයි.

ජාතික විඥාපත පද්ධතියක් සඳහා පුමිතිකරණය කෙරෙහි ද අවධාතය යොමුවිය යුතුය. එංගලත්තයේ හෝ තෙදර්ලත්තයේ හෝ ඉත්දියාවේ හෝ වෙතත් රටක පුස්තකාල පුමිතීන් කෙතෙක් දුරට අපට ගැලපේ ද යත්ත විමසා බැලීමේ වගකීමක් මෙරට දීර්ඝ කාලීන අත්දැකීම් ඇති මහජන පුස්තකාල කාර්ය මණ්ඩල වෙත ඇති බව අමතක තොකළ යුතුය. පොත්පත්, ගොඩතැගිලි ඉඩ, සේවක මණ්ඩල, සංස්ථා ලේඛත මත පමණක් රැදි කරනු ලබන පුමිතිකරණය කාටත් හිතකර තොවත්තට පුලුවත.

මහජන පුස්තකාලය සැලකිල්ලට ගතයුතු කරුණු අතර, ජාතික පුස්තකාලය ගෙන යන වැඩ පිළිවෙල හා සැලසුම් පිළිබඳවත් පළාත් පාලන (11 පිටුවට)

පුස්තකාල පුවෘත්ති 15/2 1994 අපියෙල් - ජුනි

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இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூலகத்தின் சர்வதேச நூற் பரிமாற்றத் திட்டத்தின் செயற்பாடுகள்.

சீ. டி. டானியல்

உதவி நூலகர் இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூலகம்.

மிகவும் செழிப்பான, கலாச்சார பாரம்பரியத்தைக் கொண்ட இலங்கைத் தீவின் கலாச்சாரத்தைப் பேணிப் பாதுகாக்கும் ஒரு தேசிய நிறுவனமாக தேசிய நூலகம் இலங்கைத் அமைந்துள்ளது. எந்த ஒரு நாட்டின் தேசிய நூலகத்தையும் போலவே, இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூலகத்தினதும் தலையாய கடமை, இலங்கை சம்பத்தப் பட்ட நூல்களையும் நூல் தவிர்ந்த நூற்சாதனங்களையும், இலங்கையரால் எழுதப்பட்ட, பதிப்பிக் கப்பட்ட அல்லது மொழிபெயர்க்கப்பட்ட நூல்கள் மற்றும் நூற் சாதனங்களையும் சேகரித்துப் பேணிப் பாதுகாப்பதாகும்.

அத்துடன் ஒவ்வொரு தேசிய நூலகமும் தத்தமது தேவைகளுக்கேற்ப, வேறு சில செயற்பாடுகளையும் நடாத்தி வருகின்றன. இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூலகமானது மேற்குறிப்பிட்ட நூல்கள் தவிர நூலகவியல், தகவல் விஞ் ஞானத்துறை, மனிதவியல், சமுக விஞ்ஞானங்கள், விஞ்ஞான, தொழினுட் பத்துறை சார்ந்த நூல்களையும், புதினப் பத்திரிகைகன், சஞ்சிகைகள், ஓலைச் சுவடிகள், கையெழுத்துப்பிரதிகள், பழைய, அரிய நூல்கள், கட்புல செவிப்புலச் சாதனங்கள், நுண்வடி வச்சாதனங்கள், ஓவியங்களையும் சேகரித்து வருகின்றது.

இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூலகத்தின் நூற் சேகரிப்பானது பலதரப்பட்ட வழிகளில் மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றன. இவற்றுள் பணத்திற்குக் கொள்வனவு, தேசிய சுவடிகள் திணைக்களத்திலிருந்து கிடைக்கப் பெறும் வைப்புப் பிரதிகள், நன்கொடைகள், சர்வதேச நூற் பரிமாற்றத் திட்டம் என்பன அடங்குகின்றன.

சர்வதேச நூற் பரிமாற்றத் திட்டம்:

இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூலகத்தின் சர்வதேச நூற் பரிமாற்றத் திட்டத்தின் செயற்பாடுகள் பற்றி நோக்குமிடத்து, இலங்கைத்தேசிய நூலகத்திற்கான நூற் சேகரிப்பில் இதுவும் ஒரு முக்கிய பங்கை வகிக்கிறது. பொதுவாக உலகமெங்கும், தேசிய நூலகங்கள், தமக்குள் ஒரு சர்வதேசத் தொடர்பை ஏற் படுத்தியிருப்பதைக் காணக்கூடியதாக உள்ளது. இவை ஒரு தேசிய மட்டத்தில் செயற்படும் நூலகங்களானதினால், மற்றைய தேசிய நூலகங்களுடன் ஒரு தொடர்பை ஏற்படுத்தினாலன்றித், தனித் து முடியாதவை. இயங்க உதாரணமாக, உலகின் பல்வேறு பகு திகளிலிரு ந் தும் . பலதரப்பட்ட மக்களினதும் கருத்துக்களையும் அறிவை சுயாதீனமாகப் பரிமாற்றம் யும் செய்வதற்கு ஒரு சர்வதேச தொடர்பு அவசியம். இத் தொடர்பு மென்மேலும் ஒன்று, வலுப்படும் முறைகளில் நூலகங்களுக்கிடையிலான சர்வதேச நூற் பரிமாற்றத் திட்டத்தின் செயற்பாடாகும்.

சர்வதேச நூற் பரிமாற்றத் திட்டத்தின் மூலம், சமூக, விஞ்ஞான, கலாச்சாரத் துறைகளில் ஒரு சர்வதேச ஒத்துழைப்பைப் பேணக் கூடியதாக இருக்கும். யுனெஸ்கோ நிறுவனமும், சர்வதேச நூற் பரிமாற்றத் திட்டத்தின முக்கியத்து வத்தை உணர் ந்து, அதன் பொது மகா நாட்டின் 10 ஆவது பருவத்தில் (பரிஸ், 03.12.1958) இச் சர்வதேச நூற் பரிமாற்றத் திட்டத்தின் சில அம்சங்களை ஆராய் ந்துள்ளது.

இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூலகத்தின் சர்வதேச நூற் பரிமாற்றத் திட்டத்தின் ஆரம்பத்தைநோக்குமிடத்து, இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூலக சேவைகள் சபையானது ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட முன்னரே, ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட ளவு சர்வதேச நூற் பரிமாற்றத் திட்ட வேலையானது, தேசிய சுவடிகள் திணைக்களத்தின் தேசிய நூற்பட்டியற் பிரிவினால் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு வந்தது. இக்காலத்தில் முக்கியமாக இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூற்பட்டியலே மற்றைய நாடுகளின் நூலகங்களுடன் பரிமாற்றம் செய்யப்பட்டது.

1970 ஆம் ஆண்டு, இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூலக சேவைகள் சபை ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்ட பின்னர், தேசிய சுவடிகள் திணைக்களத்தின் இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூற்பட்டியற் பிரிவானது, 1973 ஆம் ஆண்டு செப்டெம்பர் மாதம் முதல் இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூலக சேவைகள் சபைக்கு இடமாற்றப்பட்டது.

அன்றிலிருந்து இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூலக சேவைகள் சபையானது, இச் சர்வதேச நூற் பரிமாற்றத் திட்ட வேலையைச் செயற்படுத்தி வருகின்றது. ஆரம்பத்தில் இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூற்பட்டியலே முக்கிய பரிமாற்றப்படும் சாதனமாகும். மிகவும் சொற்ப நாடுகளுடன் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்ட இத் திட்டமானது, படிப்படியாக வளர்ந்து, இன் று ஐம்பத்தாறு பிறநாட்டு நிறுவனங்களுடன் இச் சர்வதேச நூற் பரிமாற்றத் திட்டம் செயற்பட்டு வருகின்றது.

இத்திட்டமானது, பங்குபற்றும் இரு நூலகங்களினதும் விருப்பத்தின் பேரில், ஒரு உடன்பாட்டை உருவாக்குவதன் மூலம் அமுலாக்கப்படுகின்றது. இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூலகமானது பின்வரும் வழிமுறைகளில் இந்தசர்வதேச நூற் பரிமாற்றத் திட்டத்தைச் செயற்படுத்தி வருகிறது.

1. தேசிய நூற்பட்டியல் பரிமாற்றம்:

இதன் கீழ், சில நாடுகளுடன் அவ்வவ் நாட்டுத் தேசிய நூற்பட்டியலுக்காக, எமது இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூற்பட்டியல் அனுப்பப்படுகின்றது. இங்கிலாந்து, யப்பான், மலேசியா, சிங்கப்பூர், அவுஸ்திரேலியா, பிரான்ஸ், ஜேர்மனி, தாய்லாந்து, பிலிப்பைன்ஸ், நியூசிலாந்து, பப்புவா நியூ கினியா போன்ற நாடுகள் இவற்றுட் சிலவாகும். இந்தவகைப் பரிமாற்றமானது, சாதாரணமாக அவ்வவ் நாடுகளின் ஏதாவது ஒரு நூலகத்துடன் (பெரும்பாலும் அந்த நூலகமானது அவ்வவ் நாடுகளின் தேசிய நூலகமானது வேவ் தாடுகளின் தேசிய நூலகமானது

2. ஏனைய நூல்களின் பரிமாற்றம்:

இதன் கீழ், இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூலகமானது, சில குறிப்பிட்ட துறை சார்ந்த நூல்களைப் பிறநாட்டு நூலகங் களிலிருந்து பரிமாற்றாக எதிர் பார்க்கிறது. எதிர்பார்க்கப்படும் துறைக ளாவன:

- (i) பொதுவான உசாத்துணை நூல் கள்.
- (ii) சமூக விஞ்ஞானங்கள், மனிதவியல்.

(இலங்கை, தெற்காசியா, ஆசியா போன்ற பிராந்தியங்களுடன் தொடர்பாக).

- (iii) இலங்கையைப் பற்றிய தலைப் புடைய எவ்வகைப்பட்ட நூலாயி னும்,
- (iv) இலங்கை சம்பந்தப்பட்ட புனை கதைகள், அல்லது புனைகதைகளில் இலங்கையைப் பற்றிச் சித்தரிக்கப் பட்டிருப்பின்,
- (v) இலங்கையரைப் பற்றிய தகவல் அடங்கிய ஏதாவது வழிகாட்டி நூல்கள்.
- (vi) இலங்கையரால் எழுதப்பட்ட, பதிப்பிக்கப்பட்ட அல்லது மொழி பெயர்க்கீப்பட்ட நூல்கள்.
- (vii) இலங்கையரால் எழுதப்பட்ட கட்டுரைகள், சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட ஆராய்ச்சிக் கட்டுரைகள் அடங்கிய நூல்கள்.
- (viii) நூலக, தகவல் விஞ்ஞானத் துறை.

இந்நூல்கள் ஆங்கில மொழியில் பரிமாற்றப்படுவதையே இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூலகம் விரும்புகின்றது.

இதுவரையும் சர்வதேச தாற் பரிமாற்றத்திட்டத்தின் கீழ் பெறப்பட்ட நூல்களை நோக்குமிடத்து, இவற்றுள் பெறுமதிமிக்க உசாத்துணை நூல்கள், இலங்கையைப் பற்றியதும், புத்த சமயத்தைப் பற்றியதுமான பெறுமதி மிக்க நூல்கள், ஆசிய, தெற்காசிய நாடுகளின் கலாச்சாரத்தைப் பிரதிபலிக்கும் நூல்கள், சஞ்சிகைகள், வளர்முக நாடுகளின் கல்வி, பொருளாதாரம், சமுகவியல் சம்பந் தப்பட்ட நூல்கள், நூலக, தகவல் விஞ்ஞான நூல்கள், விஞ்ஞான, தொழினுட்பவியல் நூல்கள், இத்திட் டத்தில் அடங்கும் நாடுகளைப் பற்றிய நூல்கள், பல்வேறு தேசிய நூலகங்களின் செய்திப் பிரசுரங்கள், ஆண்டறிக்கைகள், போன்ற இன்னோரன்ன நூல்கள் அடங்குகின்றன. அவுஸ்திரேலியா தேசிய **நூலகம், வருடந்தோறு**ம் அதன் "Book placement Program" என்ற திட்டத்தின் கீழ் பெறுமதி வாய்ந்த நூல்களை எமக்கு அனுப்பி வைக்கின்றது. சஞ்சிகைகளை நோக்குமிடத்து - Asian Medical Journal (யப்பான்), Korea Observer, Koreana, Asian Perspective, Korea Journal (கொரியா), Chinese Medical Journal, Inside China Mainland (சீனர), ICSSR Newsletter (இந்தியா), Social Science Quarterly Review (ரஷ்யா), போன்றவை ஒரு சிலவாகும். பிரித்தானிய தேசிய நூலகம், அவுஸ்திரேலிய தேசிய நூலகம், சிங்கப்பூர் தேசிய நூலகம், யப்பானிய டயற் நூலகம்போன்ற தேசிய நூலகங்கள் தமது நூலக நிர்வாக அறிக்கைகள், செய்திப் பிரசுரங்கவை ஒழுங்காக அனுப்பி வைக்கும் ஒரு சில நாடுகளாகும்.

இத்தகைய நூல்களுக்குப் பரிமாற்றாக இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூலகமானது, அடங்கிய பல்வேறீ துறைகள் (உதாரணமாக: புத்தசமயம், இலங்கையின் கலாச்சாரம், பாரம்பரியம், சரித்திரம் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட நூல்கள், மொழி, இலக்கியம், நூலக விஞ்ஞானம், சமூக விஞ்ஞானம், விஞ்ஞான, தொழி னுட்பவியல் போன் றவையாகும்) ஒரு நூல் விபரப் பட்டியலைக் காலத்துக்குக் காலம் அங்கத்துவ நாடுகளுக்கு அனுப்பி, அவ்வவ் நாடுகளின் விருப்பை அறிந்து, அவ்வகை நூல்களை அனுப்பி வைக்கும். இந்த நூல் கள் பெரும் பா<u>லு</u>ம் இலங்கையரால் எழுதப்பட்ட நூல்களே.

சில சந்தர்ப்பங்களில், அனுப்பப்படும் நூல் விபரப்பட்டியலில் இடம்பெறாத ஒரு சில நூல்களும் சில நாடுகளினால் வேண்டப்படுகின்றன. அச் சந்தர்ப்பங் களில், அவ் வகை நூல்களாவன, இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூலகத்திற்கு அனுப்பி வைக்கப்படுகின்றது. இச் சர்வதேச நூற் பரிமாற்றத் திட்டத்தின் மூலம் எத்துறையிலாயினும் இலங்கையைப் பற்றிய ஆய்வுகளை மேற் கொள்ளும் நிலையங்களுக்குத் தேவையான நூல் களை எம்மால் வழங்கக் கூடியதாக உள்ளது.

இந்த சர்வதேச நூற் பரிமாற்றத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் பரிமாற்றப்படும் நூல்கள், தலைப் புக்குத் தலைப் பு என்ற முறையிலோ, நூல் பெறுமதிக்குப் பெறு மதி என்ற முறையிலோ கட்டுப்படுத்தப்படுகின்றது. சஞ்சிகை களும், நூலகங்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கும் மேலதிக பிரதிகளும் கூட இத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் பரிமாற்றப்படுகின்றது.

மேற்கு றிப்பிட்ட சர்வதேச நூற் பரிமாற்றத் திட்டத்தை விட, இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூலகமானது பன்னிரண்டு உள் நாட்டு நிறுவனங்களின் நூலகங் களுடனும் தேசிய நூற் பரிமாற்றத் திட்டத்தைச் செயற்படுத்தி வருகின்றது. இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூற்பட்டியலும், இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூலகத்தின் "நூலகச் செய்திகள்" எனும் சஞ்சிகையும் இந்த உள்நாட்டு நிறுவனங்களுக்கு அனுப்பி வைக்கப்படுகின் றன. இவற்றுக்குப் பதிலாக, அவ்வவ் நிறுவனத்தினால் வெளியிடப்படும் பிரசுரங்கள், ஆண்டறிக்கைகள், செய்திப் பிரசுரங்கள், சஞ்சிகைகள் போன்றன இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூலகத்திற்கு இவற்றினால் அனுப்பி வைக்கப்படுகின்றன.

இச் சர்வதேச நூற் பரிமாற்றத் திட்டத்தினை இன் னும் பல நாடுகளுடனும் விரிவாக்கி, இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூலகமானது ஒரு சர்வதேச நூற் பரிமாற்றத்திட்ட மத்திய நிலையமாகத் திகழ்ந்து, இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூலகத்தின் நூற் சேகரிப்பில் இந்தச் சர்வதேச நூற் பரிமாற்றத் திட்டம் ஒரு முக்கிய பங்கை வகிக்க, முயற்சிகள் தொடர்ந்தும் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. இத்திட்டத்தின் மூலம் பிறநாட்டு நூலகங் களுடனும் ஆய்வு நிலையங்களுடனும் ஒரு சிநேக பூர்வமான தொடர்பைப் பேணக் கூடியதாக உள்ளது.

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(9 පිටුවෙන්)

සේවයේ වෙතස්කම් පිළිබඳව අවධියෙන් සිටීම වැදගත් වෙයි. මෙරට ජාතික විඥාපත පද්ධතියේ සංවර්ධතය උදෙසා ගෙත යත වැඩ පිළිවෙලට පුබල දායකත්වයක් මහජත පුස්තකාල වෙත පැවරී ඇත. මහජත පුස්තකාල සඳහා වෙත්කර ඇති අරමුදල් ගොඩතැගිලි සම්පත් වෙතත් අරමුණු සඳහා යොදවා ගැනීම කෙරෙහි ද අවධාතය යොමුවිය යුතුවෙයි.

පොදු ජනතාව දේශපාලත, ආර්ථික, සංස්කෘතික, සාමාජීය වශයෙත් දැනුවත් කිරීම පිළිබඳව වැදගත් මෙහෙයක් ජාතික විඥාපත පද්ධතිය තුළ මහජත පුස්තකාලය විසිත් ඉටු කළ යුතු බව අමතක කළ තොහේ.

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We have come together this week to consider issues relating to school librarianship in the developing countries. What are these issues?

School libraries as they have evolved in recent times share certain similarities the world over. This should not be surprising since they have grown out of the same educational tradition. School librarics in developing countries are not a distinct phenomenon but share many attributes and problems with those in the developed ones. Só the issues relate to familiar areas: philosophy, administration, personnel, collections, facilities.

Having said that, we immediately need to recall that school libraries exist and evolve in relation to their environment. So while the general areas of concern are the same, the particularities differ. The ways problems manifest themselves and the range of possible responses will vary with the country and region.

Without trying to cover the field of school librarianship in one address, I would like to look briefly at five major issues and offer a few ideas concerning ways they relate to school libraries in the developing world. The issues can be posed as questions:

- 1. What should be the role of school libraries in developing countries?
- 2. How can school libraries be developed?
- 3. What are the personnel needs of school libraries?
- 4. How can we build up school library collections?
- 5. What facilities are required and what can be done without them?

ISSUE 1; What should be the role of school libraries in developing countries?

What is, what should be the role of school libraries in developing countries?

What philosophy and objectives should guide their development? In basic outline school libraries the world over share similar philosophy and objectives, but the details depend very much on the particular setting.

In working out the role of the school library in developing countries we need to consider such variables as the cultural and socio-economic context, the educational system, and the characteristics and needs of users.

The School Library and the Culture Question

How does the role of school libraries relate to the culture and society of which they are a part? As Aithnard contended at IFLA 1987, Libraries in developing countries may represent part of an alien cultural package, an importation ill-suited to the country's needs, even working at cross purposes to the people's interests.1 As part of an imported culture libraries may be associated with influences undermining traditional values and self-confidence and with the propagation of negative values such as consumerism. And how does the school library fit into communities where the majority of parents are not literate and where traditional forms of communication and recreation were oral rather than book centred?

The school itself is an imported institution. In their early colonial form schools often aimed to isolate youth from the community, to wean children from their culture. Even the modern educational philosophy we espouse may be at variance with cultural values: critical thinking, individualistic and democratic values in contrast to concern for group interests and respect for traditional hierarchies. How best can the school library relate to the wider society in circumstances such as these?

I believe school libraries can be integrated with the culture, but not without thinking through issues like the above. For example, in studying the history of education I have been impressed by the affinity between modern and indigenous education, both often standing in contrast to early forms of schooling. Both are learner-centred, relying on active methods and matching responsibility with ability. Both aim at a well-rounded and functional education. So school libraries and modern education may be found to be compatible with certain indigenous educational principles. Moreover, the trend toward a more communitybased education and library service reinforces efforts to integrate the school library with the culture. Likewise, cultural resources could add much to modern school libraries: language and oral literature. the expressive arts, traditional forms of recreation, local history, information about the physical and social environment. There are rich possibilities.

But always we must keep in mind: in a changing world, where do we want to go? And given this new situation, what role can a school library firmly grounded in its setting play?

The School Library and the Educational System

The role of the school library depends upon and changes in relation to the educational system of which it is a part-Gilman reminds us that "it is the existing curriculum within a school which determines the nature of the school library provision required, and therefore capable of being usefully employed within that school."2 Early in the century school libraries were expected to provide supplementary materials to support classroom instruction and to encourage reading, especially of imaginative literature. A larger role was inhibited by the pattern of instruction, which has sometimes been characterized as "chalkand-talk": a teacher, aided by chalkboard and textbook, giving group instruction to a class of 40 or more pupils. As we are all

පුස්තකාල පුවෘත්ති 15/2 1994 අපියෙල් - ජුනි

aware, the last few decades have witnessed educational ferment throughout the world. Rapidly changing society, the knowledge explosion, findings of educational research, and pressures for more democratic and culturally relevant education have led to movements for educational reform. The result has been a new philosophy which focuses attention on the learner and the various resources and learning opportunities which would help learners develop skills for lifelong education. This philosophy has brought the school library from the periphery to the very centre of the school's educational programme.

This is in theory. Indeed, statements of educational policy around the world reflect the new philosophy. In many cases such statements have inspired concrete steps for developing school libraries. But practice often lags behind theory. Education in many developing countries is still dominated by old patterns: an emphasis on memorization and rote learning, teacher-dominated methods of instruction, a central syllabus allowing little room for adaptation or initiative, and an overemphasis on examinations and certificates. As long as these patterns persist, the library's role will be limited. Only basic changes in educational practice will give the library a central role in education.

On the other hand, implementation of new educational methods is hindered by the lack of school libraries. So it works both ways: the new philosophy must be put into practice in order for the library to play its proper role, but the successful implementation of educational reform depends in part on the availability of well-equipped school libraries. One would hope for a two-pronged attack, with school library advocates and other proponents of educational reform using policy statements to push both for innovative teaching methods and the library resources to support them. A concern of school librarians must be finding ways to nudge the reform process forward.

The School Library and the Needs of Users

In each country school librarians must also look at the role of school libraries in terms of the needs of their users. I would like to examine this with reference to two key roles providing information and information handling skills, and reading promotion and guidance.

1. Providing information and information-handling skills

Students everywhere need information. Information is power, a basic human need and fundamental human right. Yet developing countries are information poor. The revolution in information technology is passing many of them by and the information gap between haves and have-nots is widening.

Existing libraries cannot buy new books or keep up with journal subscriptions. The cost of newspapers in Nigeria has escalated so much that even avid readers buy only one or two a week, and our library buys one, rather than the former six, weekly news magazines. A 20-fold increase in international postal rates is cutting us off from the outside world. Schools are without books: a recent World Bank study found that "less than one per cent of primary school pupils in Nigeria have access to textbooks (...) at the secondary school level, the report estimated the rate of availability of textbooks at 30 per cent for English, Mathematics and Sciences and 5 to 10 per cent for other subjects.3 Where will students get the information they need?

Even when information is available, it may not be accessible to the people who need it. In some cases those in authority or with access to information willfully withhold it. At other times there are unintended breakdowns in its transfer. It may be difficult to find out where to get information one needs, or it may only be obtained by going directly to the source.

In this situation school librarians face a great challenge in providing for the information needs of their users. It will entail gathering information from all possible conventional and unconventional sources. It may mean devising local reference tools: subject files of clippings and pamphlets, indexes to local periodicals, directories of community resources. Local circumstances will also guide school librarians in teaching information handling skills. They will need to teach students how to seek information in their particular environment, where information comes in trickles rather than a deluge. Equally important, they can help students learn to recognize the information they need to understand their situation and solve their problems.

2. Reading promotion and guidance

Helping children develop reading habits and skills and encouraging the reading of literature is a timehonoured role of school libraries throughout the world. While some have expressed fears that reading is being neglected.

Due to the current emphasis on information, this role is being reaffirmed in both developed and developing countries. In the developing world reading promotion and guidance is likely to be a central role. In many areas schoolchildren come from nonliterate backgrounds and first encounter books in school. If they are to have access to reading materials and develop reading habits, it is likely to be through school and public libraries. Yet we know many children leave school without acquiring literacy skills sufficient for either information seeking or voluntary reading.

Children and youth also have a whole range of needs related to growing up. Some of these are developing an identity, learning how to relate to others as they move from childhood to adulthood, developing values and a working philosophy of life. These vital human needs may not feature prominently in the curriculum, and a society in moral disarray may offer insufficient guidance. Literature, concerning as it does issues of identity, of relationships, of ethical and philosophical questions, offers students valuable insights for grappling with life's problems. It can also extend their often severely limited experience, broadening their perspective and expanding their knowledge and understanding.

The role of the school library in developing countries, as elsewhere, includes providing learning resources and opportunities, providing information and teaching information-handling skills, promoting reading. But these must continually be rethought with reference to the context: the socio-cultural environment, the educational system, and the particular needs and circumstances of the library's users.

ISSUE 2 : How can school libraries be developed?

What steps can we take to develop school libraries? What individuals or agencies can contribute? What patterns of administration or cooperation have been found effective in establishing and equipping school libraries?

Individual and Professional Efforts

Excellent school libraries have been developed through private, individual and community efforts. Especially in the early vears and today in countries without a school library policy, a fine school library can usually be traced to a principal, teachers, or members of the community committed to the idea of school libraries. I have observed school libraries to be an area where individuals can make the difference. A committed principal can direct school resources toward developing the library or mobilize support from parents. (Conversely, an unsympathetic principal can be the greatest obstacle to library development within a school.) Libraries in certain schools stand out, not because of better initial provision but the work of a dedicated teacher/librarian. There are also dedicated individuals within government or other institutions. who have found a niche from which to crusade for school libraries. This idealistic appeal is an advantage to the movement for school library development.

Such individuals abound in the many professional associations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which have contributed to school library development in many developing countries. These agencies have often played a crucial role in increasing library awareness and pressing for action on behalf of school libraries. They have been especially effective in building up library services from the grassroots level, through small measures for those who need it most. Examples are:

- 1. the Portable Libraries Project serving rural schools in Thailand, organized through the cooperative efforts of two reading associations and a library school;
- 2. the Banco del Libro of Venezuela which provides library services to rural schools and evaluates and publishes children's books meeting local needs;
- 3. the Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement of Sri Lanka, a voluntary organization for community self-development which sets up small libraries in pre-schools and organizes afternoon library activities for schoolchildren;
- the Ninos y Libros, an advisory body working with parents and teachers to establish small school libraries in rural Uruguay;

5. the Kerala Association for Science Literature (KSSP) which publishes science books and periodicals for children, sets up science corners in schools, and trains teachers in developing alternative textbooks.

It may be noticed that not all of these are strictly concerned with school libraries. I include them to emphasize the need to take a broad view and link up with all groups working toward the same objectives.

In my part of Nigeria the/relatively high level of school library development can be traced in large part to the work of the state school libraries association, which has served as a pressure group to government and a mobilizer of teacher/librarians at the grassroots level. Such groups have often worked in fruitful cooperation with each other and with government departments in furthering school library development.

Government Efforts

As significant as the above efforts have been, school libraries represent an area where real breakthroughs have resulted from government initiatives. Examples of this kind of massive action from the top are the United States ESEA funding programmes, the Australian Commonwealth School Library Programme, and library legislation in countries like Denmark and Japan, all of which succeeded in establishing standard libraries throughout the school system. More recently, national policies and legislation in developing countries, for instance the Southeast Asian nations of Malaysia, Hong Kong, Singapore and Thailand, have led to considerable progress in school library provision. Most developing countries have highly centralized educational systems which lend themselves to action from the top. Government directives can force uncommitted administrators to act. And often it is only the national government that has the financial resources to support widespread development.

The foundations for school library development have often been laid by education policy statements. Since the 1960s many countries have introduced education policies reflecting the new educational philosophy and methods and acknowledging the central role of the school library. While library provision may be vague and implementation has often lagged behind policy, this recognition represents a first crucial step, providing the rationale for further development. Some countries have already gone beyond this, using policy statements as the basis for legislation or programmes establishing and equipping school libraries and training school library personnel.

One should also mention the efforts of international agencies such as UNESCO in countries like Jordan, Tanzania and the South Pacific and the World Bank in Papua New Guinea and Nigeria as facilitators of school library development. Through advice and funding they have assisted governments in building up their school library systems.

Cooperation and Networks

School libraries have benefitted greatly from library cooperation, especially with public libraries, and networks providing centralized services. In a number of countries, especially in Latin America and Southeast Asia, the Ministry of Education has set up a network of regional and local centres which assist individual school libraries in a number of ways: central acquisition and processing, supply of materials, resource production facilities, training of personnel, inspection and advisory services. In other countries, among them Jamaica and Tanzania, the public library service has played a similar role. Public library systems, while far from adequate, usually pre-date school libraries, have greater resources, and are staffed by library professionals.

Such centralized services, whether through ministries of education or public libraries, offer many advantages to school libraries. First, they help with selection in cases where school library personnel lack sufficient knowledge, tools or contacts. Central cataloguing also utilizes the skills of professionals. Bulk purchases are cost effective and cut down on paperwork. Materials from the centre can be supplied to schools on a rotational basis, supplementing their collections, while audiovisual resources can be produced and distributed to schools. Ministries and public libraries also provide training, either by calling on their own staff, organizing workshops, or linking up with higher educational institutions. Finally, centralized agencies can play a key

role in motivation. The former Anambra State School Libraries Association in Nigeria has organized school library competitions in cooperation with the educational authorities and school libraries association. These, aside from spurring competition for the prizes, have increased awareness of the library's role and the elements which go to make up a functional school library.

Cooperation can also involve the school and the community. In certain circumstances school libraries have gained by sharing staff or premises with the general public or developing the library as part of a community centre involving all generations, integrating the library and school with the life of the community. This is another possibility which might be further explored.

A number of approaches therefore can be utilized in building up school libraries. First, committed individuals can make a difference, to a single library or, where they hold a key position, to an entire system. Secondly, NGOs and professional associations are responsible, acting alone or in cooperation with other bodies, for significant advances in school librarianship. Thirdly, government action can be crucial for a breakthrough in establishing school library systems. Fourth, cooperation and networking, whether through the centralized services of ministries of education and public libraries, among various groups concerned with school libraries, or between a school and its community, have often been key to the advancement of school libraries. School librarians in each country need to analyze their own situation to identify those groups and approaches which will work in their circumstances.

ISSUE 3: What are the personnel needs of school libraries?

The IFLA School Libraries Section has devoted considerable attention to the issue of personnel. This began in 1978 with the Costa Rica seminar on the education of school librarians. The seminar led to two working groups: one on the competencies required by school librarians and the other concerning instruction for teachers on the use of school libraries. This present seminar will no doubt want to build on the work of these earlier initiatives, in addition to the experience of various countries. T will consider the same two groups of personnel: school librarians or teacher/librarians, and classroom teachers.

School Library Personnel

The problems relating to personnel for school libraries are somewhat similar worldwide. I was surprised to discover in a recent survey (School Libraries: International Developments edited by Lowrie and Nagakura) that situations I thought unique to developing countries obtain in many developed ones, even in those with well-established school library systems. The most common pattern is for a teacher to be given responsibility for the addition to a regular teaching library in load. In some cases such teachers receive a reduced teaching load or a small allowance. Optimally, as in Hong Kong, Colombia and Costa Rica, teachers so appointed are given library training.

Relatively few school libraries are staffed by professionally trained librarians, and most of these are found in developed countries and in large, well-established libraries.

Whatever the reality, it is generally agreed that school librarians should have training in both education and librarianship (as well as competencies in administration). In spite of this seeming agreement, the issue of who should staff the school library has been a contentious one. In a number of countries it has been insisted that the school librarian be a trained teacher and be counted among the teachers in the school. It is felt that a qualified teacher will more easily be included as a member of the teaching team and will be better able to integrate the library with the curriculum. Moreover, the expansion of the educational role of the school librarian in recent years has accentuated the need for teaching competencies and a knowledge of educational philosophy. A librarian who is not a qualified teacher may be difficult to place in the school or may have a lower status which hinders his effectiveness.

On the other hand, library competencies are central to the job and are likely to be unique to the school librarian. Where there is only one staff position and centralized support services are lacking, the school librarian requires professional expertise in all areas. She will be the only one able to make this contribution to the school's programme. In addition, a qualified librarian's primary responsibility will be seen as running the school library. There is a tendency to view someone with a teaching qualification primarily as a teacher, even if he also has a library qualification. The experience of some countries has been that teacher/librarians are regarded by the school administration as teachers assigned the extra duty of running the library. Even if they have library training, they may not be given the opportunity to function as school librarians. Staffing the library remains a problem awaiting solution.

It is also a sad reality that the teacher assigned reponsibility for the library may not be a qualified one. Or the person in charge of the library may be a clerk or volunteer. Rather than dual or single qualification, school library personnel may be without qualification.

Faced with such a reality, one must think in terms of long and short-term solutions. What pattern of training, what type of qualification is most suitable (while still being realistic) for the school library system envisioned? How can one succed in establishing this as a standard to be aimed at even though its realization will take some time? Then, what can be done in the meantime? Because, waiting for the full complement of well-qualified personnel to arrive is likely to mean waiting a very long time.

Classroom Teachers

Another area of general agreement is that effective school library programmes depend on classroom teachers and administrators who understand the library's educational role. In country after country, both developing and developed, disappointment has been expressed over the level of integration of the library with the curriculum. Many attribute this failure to fully realize the library's educational role to deficiencies in teacher training. It is not enough to train a few teachers to run the library: all teachers need to understand the role of the library and acquire experience in using library resources.

But many teachers in developing countries were taught by the old methods in institutions without standard libraries. Where will they have acquired the necessary knowledge and experience? The problem is often compounded by demoralization over low status, poor classroom conditions and the complete dearth of learning resources in schools. To improve education through the use of the library and its resources requires changes in teacher education and the introduction of in-service training for those already in the field. It also requires creation of a more conducive teaching/learning environment.

It makes sense to begin to train personnel, both school librarians or teacher/librarians to run school libraries and teachers who will use them, even before the libraries are well established. For qualified personnel can take a leading role in building up school libraries. And teachers given library education during training will more likely teach using resources and methods which utilize libraries, thereby creating a demand for their development and ensuring their use once developed.

ISSUE 4; How can we build up school library collections?

A library has been defined a "a collection of books and other materials organized for use." This simple definition draws attention to the absolutely central position of the collection in any library. Yet collection development presents some of the most intractable problems to school libraries in developing countries. The problems concern both quantity and quality: getting sufficient number of the required books, and getting books appropriate to the local culture and environment.

In 1973 UNESCO published The Book Hunger, a title calling attention to the imbalance between demand and supply of books in developing countries. It is a phrase that re-echoes again and again in articles on school libraries and children's reading throughout the developing world. By the 1980s, for Africa at least, the problem had become one of "book famine." What are the dimensions of this problem, so central to the development of school libraries?

In the past, since local publishing was in its beginning stages, most library books were imported. There was often a reasonable quantity, though it was difficult to get enough books of the best quality, the required types, and sufficient relevance. While each country is different, many have experienced severe economic recession beginning in the 1980s. In Nigeria, government restrictions followed by a drastic fall in the value of the national currency have reduced the number of imported books to a trickle. They are no longer available, in any variety and quantity, because almost no one, including school libraries, can afford to buy them.

This in itself might not be great cause for concern, since the answer to library collection needs lies with local publishing. But the same harsh economic climate which has reduced the supply of imported books also works against the development of local publishing. Faced with scarcity of paper, escalating prices of imported printing materials, uncertain markets, and a depressed economy, many publishers have reduced their output or stopped production. The hard times have led to an even greater concentration on textbook production to the detriment of the variety of trade publications needed by libraries. The neglect is greatest in areas where the need for local books is greatest: Younger children's books, especially picture books and beginning readers, and books in local languages. The area of greatest development has been juvenile ficiton, which can be marketed as supplementary reading materials for schools (though it must be noted that titles are beyond the reading level of most of the intended audience and almost all are in English.) There has been some encouraging development, but it is far from sufficient and has slowed in recent years. The number of titles one sees in the market has declined, though poor marketing and distribution systems were problems in the best of times. According to Zell, "many parts of Africa now present a picture of a 'bookless society'."4

What, then, can be done to remedy the situation and stock school libraries?

1. Alliance for books and libraries

First, it seens to me that the only longterm solution to school library collection development lies with local publishing. Therfore, school librarians need to find ways of joining forces with publishers, booksellers, other librarians, educators and all those concerned with books and reading to develop local publishing. It is a natural alliance since school libraries need local publishers to stock their libraries, while publishers need libraries as a market for their books. According to **The Book Hunger**, "experts from all regions of the world were unanimous in recognizing that the fate of children's books is bound up with the existence of a chain of children's libraries."⁵ Moreover, a network of public and school libraries throughout a country not only provides a market for general interest books but creates a new generation of readers and book buyers.

This type of alliance is already evident in countries like Thailand, where library science students and educators have been actively involved in writing and illustrating children's books for publishers and helping get the books to schools. The Banco del Libro has brought together librarians and other book advocates to select and publicize high quality children's books, set up bookshops, and publish indigenous children's books. The IBBY, Nigerian Section has worked with publishers, the national book development council and UNESCO in trying to bring out local nonfiction books for children. This type of joint effort was seen on a wider scale in the 1990 IBBY/ IFLA/UNESCO seminar in Caen, France which brought together librarians, educators, publishers and community activists to explore "New Roads to Promo- ting Reading." School librarians could also encourage cooperative efforts among publishers in, for instance, joint publication in different languages.

2. Government Support

How can this alliance for books and libraries put pressure on government to assist in the production of children's books? There is wide agreement that government assistance is needed for the large-scale publication of children's books, especially books in local languages. Africa has a particular problem in this regard, due to the multiplicity of languages, with resulting small markets, and the use of the former colonial languages in the educational system. Yet the response from government has been half-hearted at best.

Few African governments have shown interest in assisting local book development in any meaningful way: rather they have given lip service to the need for a national publishing industry while introducing measures which cripple it. Nor have most governments put high priority on devcloping an effective system of school and public libraries. The alliance will need to continue to seek ways to press for meaningful government support for book and library development, perhaps with a push from international agencies.

3. International Exchanges and Donations

How can school librarians work with those in the book trade, libraries and other bodies to draw on a larger pool of books within a region? In "The Other Famine" Zell recounts the enthusiastic reception given to the "Bookweek Africa" exhibition in Sierra Leone by viewers with no idea of the excellent books published elsewhere on the continent. He suggests a scheme for organizing similar donations to African libraries. It is a familiar problem: it is very difficult to get information about or access to books from other countries within the same broad cultural area. Some work has been done: the Banco del Libro has tried to collate and disseminate information on children's books in Spanish, while La Joie par les Livres has done similar work on titles from Francophone Africa. Our library was recently able to acquire children's books from other parts of Africa from the African Books Collective of Oxford, UK (through a donation of book coupons from the IFLA "Books for All" programme). While the ABC is intended primarily to get African titles to developed countries, perhaps exchanges could be worked out between librarians or publishers in the various regions to serve the interests of their school libraries.

Donations from developed countries can also play a very useful role in stocking school libraries. While imported books can never answer the needs of school libraries in developing countries, they can help supplement the local supply, particularly where there are gaps. And at the same time developing countries are experiencing book hunger, quantities of books are being discarded or given away in the developed world. Many foreign titles are appropriate and useful; the key is in careful selection. Finding ways to get books that can be used to where they are needed is the challenge facing librarians at both ends.

4. Production at School or Regional Level

Materials for school libraries can also be produced locally, within the school or at regional resource centres. Audiovisual resources lend themselves very well to this type of local production by staff or students. By this means the wealth of knowledge available within the community in the form of oral literature, local history or science can be incorporated into the library collection. Librarians or teachers can also produce simple books for young children. But few school librarians or teachers will have the motivation or wherewithal to embark on production of materials without assistance. Writing or production workshops such as those supported by UNESCO and local agencies offer one way of helping translate this idea into reality.

Regional centres can also play a significant role in providing resources which are affordable and tailored to local needs. Examples of work in this area are the Centre for Educational Means of Cartago (CEMIC) in Costa Rica and El Macaro Centre for Teacher Training in Venezuela, both of which produce educational materials supporting new methods of learning.

My contention is that current circumstances, in some countries at least, preclude meaningful collection development on the part of individual school librarians. Only by forming alliances, becoming political, joining in cooperative efforts with others and looking for innovative approaches can this central issue by addressed.

ISSUE 5: What facilities are required and what can be done without them?

How can we develop adequate facilities for school libraries? What are the obstacles to be overcome? And what if there is no "library"?

Obstacles

1. Accommodation

A place to house the library can be a major problem, especially in primary schools. In some cases the school population is too small to support a separate library room. In others a burgeoning school population has left no available space. Few schools in developing countries have custom-built libraries. Most often a classroom or other existing space is converted into a library, with all the limitations that implies.

However, there may be no classroom to convert. Many small rural schools in Venezuela, for instance, lack their own premises. Many primary schools in Nigeria are long open halls containing as many as twelve classes. Often the only relatively secure space is the head of school's small office. This style of building is an obstacle both to development of a separate library and small book corners. It also discourages modern methods of teaching, which require more space and facilities than simple exposition.

2. Infrastructure

Developing countries may lack the infrastructure to support many school library facilities. For instance:

- i. Electrical power is lacking in many schools. Where power exists, it may be irregular and fluctuating. This inhibits the use of audiovisual equipment and environmental controls such as fans and air conditioners.
- ii Maintenance facilities may not be available. Once a piece of equipment breaks down or requires a spare part, it may be permanently out of use. This again limits the utilization of much standard equipment: audiovisual and office equipment, computers, book mobiles.
- iii. Communication and transportation systems may be inadequate. Postal services are often slow, unreliable and expensive. Telephone services are often unavailable and are likewise expensive and erratic. Transport is difficult, with bad roads limiting access and reducing the lifespan of vehicles such as bookmobiles. The unavailability of regular, reliable and inexpensive means of communication and transport have implications for acquisition, interlibrary loan and other forms of library cooperation and networking.

3. Environmental Conditions

The tropical climate of most developing countries is hard on library materials: books, audiovisual resources, equipment and furniture. Damaging extremes in humidity cause mould and mildew in the rainy season and warping and brittleness during the dry season. The temperature and level of dust are higher than ideal for library materials and equipment, while the sun causes fading. Many areas have problems with tcrmites and other destructive insects. Moreover, the standard means of climatic control are often unobtainable.

Implications

Full library utilization requires standard facilities. Understanding the importance of accommodation, educational authorities in several countries - Malaysia, Jordan, Tanzania - have incorporated provision for a library into all new schools. At times standards for accommodation have been stipulated in guidelines or legislation. Some schools have successfully appealed to donors or parent-teacher associations for provision of a standard library facility. Whether a new or converted accommodation, school librarians need to consider how best to organize the facilities for realization of the library's role and how to overcome any problems related to the local conditions.

But I doubt whether library service can be provided to many schools if we wait for standard facilities. Recognizing the longterm nature of solutions, school library personnel in a number of areas have initiated short-term measures. These often involve a portable library, which can be carried to the school or classroom for use and stored away after school hours. For rural schools in Venezuela which lack premises the Banco del Libro has introduced a folding showcase made of canvas and holding about 30 titles. A teacher brings the library to school each day, where it can be hung from a tree or wall. A similar device has been used by the "Feed the Minds" project in Tanzania. In Thailand a wooden box about the size of a suitcase and holding 200 to 300 books opens into a trisectional display unit which can be set up in a classroom or outof doors for use and locked up each night or carried from school to school.

Another approach is to provide school library services through regional centres. If every school is unable to have a standard library in the near future, at least one centre or model library can be established to serve schools in a given area. This approach is being initiated in Nigeria through a World Bank - assisted primary education programme setting up community school libraries/learning resource centres in each local government.

The point again, as with personnel, is to strike a balance between long and shortterm solutions. It is important to think about facility needs and draw up plans for standard school libraries. It is essential to push for government action establishing standard libraries in schools (and also developing the required infrastructure to support a full library service). But it is also crucial to find short-term measures which will make it possible to provide school library services in the meantime.

Conclusion

What conclusions can be drawn from this rather far-ranging discourse? I would mention three.

First, faced with the enormity of the task ahead and the tremendous need of the present, it is important to plan for the future, but it is essential to act now. The tremendous problems facing school libraries in developing countries will not be answered easily or soon. So we cannot afford to wait - for the educational system to be transformed, for adequate legislation to be enacted, for well qualified full-time personnel to arrive, for local publishing to flourish, for standard facilities to be built. We must find ways to proceed now in small ways, while we work toward long-term solutions.

Second, I would advocate keeping our feet on the ground. It is important to be ever mindful of the reality we face and not get swept off our feet by high - sounding rhetoric or elegant standards which have no basis in reality. We need to take a hard look at our circumstances and relate the library to its environment. How does the school library fit into the cultural, economic, and political life of the community or nation? We also need to tally our assets and liabilities. For school librarians in many developing countries sources of strength might be the importance accorded to education, the emphasis on literacy and information as factors in national development, and the link between the new educational policy and school libraries. Weaknesses certainly include the collapsing economies of some countries and the low priority given to libraries.

Third, it is necessary to take a broad view and link up with all those working for the same objectives, not to keep strictly to our own profession and type of library. We cannot get far alone. Many of the problems are beyond the scope of the individual school librarian or even school librarians as a body. We are not the most powerful group in the society; our concerns are not accorded top priority. We need, therefore, to form alliances and work out joint strategies for effecting change.

Let us use this seminar to make well thought - out plans and small beginnings. Background information and examples were obtained from the following sources.

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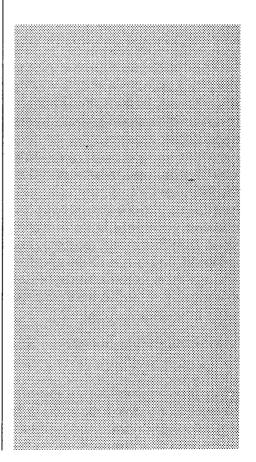
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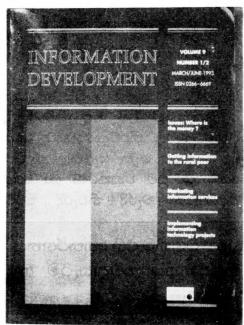
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<mark>ස්ටීවන් පාකර්</mark> සංස්කාරක

"ඉත්ෆොමේෂත් ඩිවෙලොප්මත්ට්" සහරාව

පුස්තකාල හා විඥාපත විදාහ ජාතාන්තර සහරාවක සංස්කාරක-වරයාගේ කාර්යභාරය සහ එම කාර්යාවලියේ දී ඔහු මුහුණ දෙන ගැටලු පිළිබඳ ව Information Development සහරාව හා සබැදි අත්දැකීම් සමුදායක් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම මෙම ලිපියේ අරමුණ වේ. ඕනෑම සහරාවක සංස්කාරකවරයාගේ වගකීම එහි අත්තර්ගතය හා බැදී පවතී. එහි සැලසුම, නිෂ්පාදනය, බෙදාහැරීම හා අලෙවිය පුකාශකයා සතු කාර්යයන් ය. මෙම සහරාවේ සම අයිතිකරු වශයෙන් ඉහත කාර්යයන් සඳහා මා ද කිහියම් උනන්දුවක් දැක්වුවත් අවසාන තීර 🐜 ගැනීම පුකාශකයාට ම භාර කෙරේ. සංස්කාරකවරයාගේ කාර්යය සහරාවේ වන්ගන් සමස්ත අභිමතාර්ථවලට අදාළ ආකෘතිය තුළ කටයුතු කිරීම ය. මෙහි දී මෙම සහරාවේ ආරම්භය පිළිබඳව සැකෙවිත් සටහත් කිරීම යෝගාාය. යුතෙස්කෝ ආයතනය මගින් පුකාශයට පත් කරන Cç UJISLAA (Unesco Journal of Information Science & Librarianship & Archives Administration) සහරාව අධික පිරිවැය හේතුවෙන් 1983 දී අත්හිටුවන ලදී. මෙම රික්තය පිරවීම සඳහා වඩාත් පුළුල් පදනමක් යටතේ 1985 දී Information Development සහරාවේ මුල් කලාපය එළි දැක්විය.

UJISLAA හි පුධාන වශයෙන් ම පළ කැරුණේ මූලික අධායන, පර්යේෂණ පුතිඵල, ජාතාන්තර අවධානයට ලක් වන ලිපි, පුස්තකාල, විඥාපන විදාාා සහ ලේඛනාරකෂ පරිපාලනය පිළිබඳ නාායික සංවර්ධ-තයට අදාළ ලිපි යනාදියයි. මේවා යුනෙස්කෝ විඥාපන වැඩසටහනෙහි අරමුණුවලට ගැලපෙන පරිදි සැකසිය යුතු විය.



සහරාවේ මූලික අභිමතාර්ථ

- සංවර්ධනය වන රටවල විඥාපන අවශාතා හා ගැටලු කෙරෙහි අවධානය යොමු කිරීම. දැනට පවතින ජාතාන්තර සහරාවල මෙම රටවලට සම්බන්ධ ලිපි සැලකිය යුතු ආකාරයකින් පළ වීමක් දක්නට නොමැත. IFLA සහ Library review වැනි සහරාවල කලින් කලට සංවර්ධනය වන රටවල් පිළිබඳ ලිපි පළ වුවත් ඒ ගැන නියත අවධානයක් දැකිය නො හැකි ය.
- විශේෂයෙන් සංවර්ධනය වන රටවල් සඳහා සහ එම රටවල අන්තර්ජාතික විඥාපන හුවමාරුව පිළිබඳ සංවාදයක් ඇති කිරීම.
- සංවර්ධනය වන රටවල විඥාපන විශේෂඥයන්, විශේෂයෙන් තරුණ විදාහාර්ථින් ධෛර්යමන් කිරීම. පුකට

ලේඛකයන්ගේ ලිපි තිරන්තරයෙන් ජාතාන්තර සහරාවල දක්නට ලැබේ. නමුත් අපුකට තරුණ විදහාර්ථින්ට තම ලිපි ජාතාන්තර සහරාවල පළ කිරීමට අවස්ථාවක් ලැබෙන්නේ කලාතුරකිනි.

 සියලුම නොරතුරු කියවීමේ රුචිය වඩවන සිත් ගන්නා ආකෘතියකින් ඉදිරිපත් ංකිරීම.

සහරාවෙන් ආවරණය වන විෂය සෙපතු

- ලේඛකත්වය, පුකාශත හිමිකම හා පුාථමික සංනිවේදනය
- පුකාශනය, මුදුණය සහ ශ්‍රවා දෘෂා මාධා ඇතුළු තොරතුරු මාධා
- පොත් අලෙවිය ඇතුළු තොරතුරු බෙදාහැරීම.
- 4. විදුලි සංදේශතය
- කෙෂනු මට්ටමේ තොරතුරු හුව-මාරුව
- ගුන්ථ විඥාතාත්මක පාලතය සහ සේවා
- 7. සංවර්ධනාත්මක සංනිවේදනය
- 8. පුස්තකාල විඥාපත සේවා
- 9. ලේඛතාරකෂණය
- 10. සාකෂරතාවය ඇතුඑ විඥාපත භාවිතාව
- 11. කියවීම, පාඨක අධාාපතය, විඥාපත විශේෂඥයන් හා පාඨකයන් පුහුණු කිරීම

පුස්තකාල පුවෘත්ති 15/2 1994 අපියෙල් - ජුති

සහරාවේ සංස්කාරකවරයාගේ කාර්යයන්:

1. පටුන සැලසුම් කිරීම

සංස්කාරකවරයාගේ මූලික කාර්යයක් වත්තේ ඉදිරි කලාපවල පටුන සැලසුම් කිරීමය. එමගින් ඉදිරි කලාපවල පළ වනුයේ කුමන ආකාරයේ ලිපි ද යන්න පිළිබඳ ව මනා වැටහීමක් ලබා ගත හැකි ය. සමහර අවස්ථාවල දී සහරාවේ විශේෂ කලාප පළ කිරීමට සිදු වේ. මෙය බොහෝ විට එක් විශේෂිත විෂය කෙෂතුයක් පදනම් කර ගෙන සැකසේ. තමුත් මෙසේ තිරත්තරයෙත් ම විශේෂ කලාප එළි දැක්වීම් එතරම් යෝගා තොවේ. මක්තිසා ද යත්, එමහිත් අනෙකුත් මාතෘකාවලට අදාළ ලිපි පළ වීම සීමා කරන බැවිනි. මෙම සහරාවේ ද මේ ආකාරයේ විශේෂ කලාප කීපයක් පුකාශයට පත් කරත ලදී.

අවධානයෙන් සිටිය යුතු ය. මෙම ලිපි සහරාවේ පුමිත මට්ටමට සකස් කිරීම සඳහා ලේඛකයාට සහාය වීම ද සංස්කාරකවරයාගේ කර්තවායකි. මෙහි දී සංස්කාරකට විශාල වැඩ කොටසක් කිරීමට සිදු වේ. එනම් පිටපත සකස් කිරීම, සටහත් සැකසීම, ගැටලු සහගත ස්ථාන පැහැදිලි කර ගැනීම, ලිපියේ අසමරූපීතාවයත් පෙත්වා දීම සහ ලිපිය තැවත සකස් කිරීමට අවශා තම් ලේඛකයා වෙත යොමු කිරීම යතාදියයි. මෙය ඉතා වෙහෙසකර කාර්යයකි.

මෙම සහරාවේ ලිපි ඉංගුීසි, පුංශ, ස්පාඤ්ඤ සහ පෘතුගීසි භාෂාවලින් පළ වේ. මව් භාෂාව ඉංගුීසි නොවන ලේඛකයන්ගේ ලිපි පළ කිරීමේ දී වාහකරණවල නිරවදාහාවයට වඩා අන්තර්ගතය ගැන සැලකිලිමත් වීම යෝගාය. සුළු වාහකරණ හා වාග් විදාහත්මක වැරදි නිවැරදි කිරීම

ඕතෑම සහරාවක සංස්කාරකවරයාගේ වගකීම එහි අත්තර්ගතය හා බැදී පවතී. එහි සැලසුම, නිෂ්පාදනය, බෙදාහැරීම හා අලෙවීය පුකාශකයා සතු කාර්යයන් ය.

උදහරණ:-

- 1986 අන්තර් ජාතික සාම වසර
- 1987 විදාහාත්මක සාහිතා පුතිගුහණය
- 1991 විඥාපත හුවමාරුව සහ පිරිසැකසුම

2. ලිපි ලබා ගැනීම හා අගැයීම

සහරා සඳහා වැඩි වශයෙන් ම ලිපි ලැබෙනුයේ ලේඛකයන්ගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටීමකින් තොරව ය. නමුත් විශේෂ කලාප සකස් කිරීමේ දී ඒ ඒ විෂය කෙෂතුයට සම්බන්ධ ලේඛකයන්ට ආරාධනා කොට ලිපි ලබා ගත යුතු ය. මෙයට අමතර ව සහරාවට ලිපි ලබා ගත හැකි තවත් මාර්ගයක් තම පුස්තකාල හා විඥාපන කෙෂතුයට සම්බන්ධ පර්යේෂකයන් හට සිය පර්යේෂණ පුතිඵල පළ කරවා ගැනීමට අවස්ථාව සලසා දීම ය. මෙය සාර්ථක පුකිඵල අත්පත් කර දෙත කිුයා-මාර්ගයකි. මෙම පර්යේෂණ වාහපෘති

සංස්කරණ කිුයාවලියේ දී සිදු කළ හැකිය. විශේෂයෙන් සංවර්ධනය වන රටවල තරුණ ලේඛකයත් උතත්දු කරවීමට මෙම කුමය බෙහෙවිත් උචිතය. වැඩි වශයෙන් ම මෙම වාර සහරා සඳහා ලිපි සම්පාදනය කරනුයේ පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිත් හා විඥාපත විශේෂඥයන් වුවත් විමර්ශණ සටහන් දැක්වීමේ දී අඩුපාඩු දක්තට ලැබේ. මේ සඳහා ISO 690 පුමිතිය පදනම් කර ගැනීම සුදුසු වේ. පුධාන පිටපතට අමතර ව ලිපියට අවශා වෙතත් දැ පිළිබඳ ව සළකා බැලිය යුතු ය. මෙහි දී ඡායාරුප විශේෂයෙත් වැදගත් වේ. ලිපියක් වඩාත් ආකර්ශණීය බවට පත් කිරීමට ඡායාරූප මහෝපකාරී වේ. බාහිර ස්ථානවලට ගොස් ඡායාරුප ගැනීමට කාලය මද වීමත් මූලාාමය හිභකමත් සංවර්ධනය වන රටවල ලේඛකයන්ට මේ සඳහා බලපාන ගැටලු ය. එසේ ගන්තා ඡායාරූප ද ගුණාත්මක බවිත් පරිපූර්ණ තොවේ. මේ සඳහා පිළියමක් ලෙස විවිධ සංවිධානවලට

අයත් ඡායාරූප පුස්තකාලවල ආධාරය ලබා ගත හැකි ය. එසේත් තොමැති තම් වාණිජමය ඡායාරූප පුස්තකාල-වලිත් ලබා ගත යුතු ය. තමුත් ඒ සඳහා ඉහළ මිලක් වැය කිරීමට සිදු වේ.

3. පුවෘත්ති සැකසීම සහ පුකාශන තිවේදත

සහරාව සඳහා අවශා පුවෘත්ති පුධාත වශයෙත් ලබා ගතුයේ පුවත් පතිුකා, පුවත්පත් තිවේදත සහ විවිධ සංවිධානවල වාර්තා ඇසුරීනි.

මෙයට අමතරව ඍජුවම සුවිශේෂ පුද්ගලයන් වෙතින් පුවෘත්ති ලබා ගැනීම ද සිදු කෙරේ. සේවා සපයන්තන්ගේ පුචාරය සඳහා නව තිෂ්පාදන හා සේවා විස්තර ඇතුළත් පුවත් ද පළ කරනු ලැබේ. උදාහරණ වශයෙන් පරිගණක සේවා, දත්ත පදනම් සේවා සහ පුස්තකාල උපකරණ දැක්විය හැකි ය. මෙයට අමතරව අධානාපත හා පුහුණු පාඨමාලා, ශිෂාත්ව විස්තර, CDS/ISIS තොරතුරු, CD/ROM තොරතුරු යනාදිය ද පුවෘත්තිවලට ඇතුළත් වේ. පුවීණ විඥාපන විශේෂඥයන්ගේ පෞද්ගලික අත්දැකීම් පිළිබඳ අගැයීමක් සහිත විශේෂාංගයක් මීළහ කලාපයේ සිට එක් කිරීමට අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ. තව පුකාශත පිළිබඳ තිවේදත ද සටහත් කළ යුතු ය. මෙහි දී තව පුකාශතයක් පිළිබඳ ව කරනු ලබන විචාරාත්මක අගැයීමක් ඉදිරිපත් කළ හැකි ය. එසේ තොමැති තම් තව පුකාශත ගැන වූ පුචාරක පතිකාවලින් උපුටා ගත් කෙටි නිවේදන දක්වනු ලැබේ. තව පුකාශත තිවේදත යටතේම අනු අංශයක් ලෙස CD/ROM විස්තර ද ගෙන එනු ලබයි.

4. සාර සංගුහ සහ කාලීන පර්යේෂණ වාාපෘති

පුස්තකාල හා විඥාපත විදහා විෂයයට අදාළ සාර සංගුහ සහ කාලීත පර්යේෂණ වාහපෘති පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු මීට අයත් වේ. මෙම වාහපෘති විස්තර සහරාවේ අරමුණු වලට සමාත්තර විය යුතු ය. මේ යටතේ ද සංවර්ධනය වන රටවල් කෙරෙහි අපගේ මූලික අවධානය යොමු වේ.

පුස්තකාල පුවෘත්ති 15/2 1994 අපියෙල් - ජුනි

5. මූල් පිටපත සංස්කරණය කිරීම

මෙය වඩාත් තාඤණික අංශයට තැඹුරු වූ කාර්යයකි. සංස්කරණය කොටස් දෙකකින් යුක්ත ය. එනම් බුද්ධිමය හා ශිල්පීය සංස්කරණය යනුවෙනි.

ලිපිය කියවීම, ලේඛකයා පැවසීමට අදහස් කරන කරුණු තේරුම් ගැනීමට උත්සාහ කිරීම, එය තරමක් සංශෝධනය කර වඩාත් සිත් ගත්තා ආකාරයකිත් ඉදිරිපත් කළ හැකිදැයි විමසීම යන්න බුද්ධිමය සංස්කරණයට අයත් වේ. සමහර අවස්ථාවල දී ලිපියේ සැහෙත සංශෝධන කිරීමට සිදු වේ. විශේෂයෙන් ආධූතික ලේඛකයත් හට ලිපියක් ආකර්ශණීය අයුරින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නේ කෙසේ ද යන්න පිළිබඳ ව එතරම් හොඳ වැටහීමක් තොමැති වේ. අපිකානු ලේඛකයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් මෙම කියමන බෙහෙවිත් සාධාරණය. එම ලිපි බොහෝ විට ඔවුන්ගේ ශාස්තීය අධායනවලට අදාළ තිබත්ධ සඳහා ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද ඒවා ය. විශේෂයෙන් නයිජීරියානු ලේඛකයන්ගේ ලිපි සකස් කර ඇත්තේ ඔවුන්ගේ ශාස්තුපති උපාධිය සඳහා වූ තිබත්ධ පදනම් කර ගෙත ය. සාහිතා ගවේෂණය, උපකල්පත, පර්යේෂණ යත ආකෘතියෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද මෙම ලිපි කියවීම පාඨකයන් හට වෙහෙසකර කාර්යයකි. එම ලිපි පාඨක රුචිය වඩවත වඩාත් ආකර්ශණීය ආකාරයකට සකස් කළ යුතු වේ. ලිපියේ අකෂර විනාහසය, විරාම ලකුණු, වාාකරණ සකස්කිරීම, ලිපියේ සම-රූපීතාවය විමසීම යතාදිය ශිල්පීය සංස්කරණයට අයත් වේ.

6. මුල් මුදිත පිටපත සකස් කිරීම හා සෝදූපත් සැකසීම

ජායාරූප හැර සියලුම ලිපි පරිගණක තැටි මගින් ලබා ගන්නේ නම් මුල් මුදිත පිටපන (Typesetting) සකස් පුස්තකාල පුවෘත්ති 15/2 1994 අපුයෙල් - ජුනි

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ඉන්ෆොමේෂන් ඩිවෙලොප්මන්ට් සහරාවේ ඇතුල් පිටු

කිරීමේ දී එය පහසුවක් ගෙන දේ. ස්වයංකුීය ලෙස මුල් මුදින පිටපත් ලබා ගැනීමේ කුමය වඩාත් කාර්යක්ෂම වුවත් එහි දී පිටපනෙහි කිසිදු අඩුපාඩුවක් නොතිබිය යුතු ය. මත්ද, එමගින් සෝදුපත් ලබා ගැනීම මිල අධික කාර්යයක් වන බැවිනි. සෝදුපත් කියවීම සඳහා සංස්කාරකවරයකුට සාමානායෙන් දින කීපයක් වැය වේ.

7. පටුත අධායනය හා බෙදාහැරීම

සහරාවේ බෙදාහැරීමේ සමස්ත රටාව පිළිබඳව තවමත් සෑහීමකට පත්විය තොහැකි ය. පසුගිය වසර පහ තුළ අපිකාව, අරාබිය සහ ආසියානු රටවල වාර්ෂික දායකත්වයේ තරමක පහළ යාමක් සහ යුරෝපය, උතුරු අමෛරිකාව, ලතිත් අමෛරිකාව සහ කැරිබියත් රටවල වාර්ෂික දායකත්වයේ ඉහළ යාමක් දක්තට ලැබේ. සහරාවෙත් 2/3 ක් පමණ මිල දී ගනුයේ යුරෝපයේ සහ උතුරු අමෛරිකානු පුස්තකාල හා පුද්ගලයන් විසිනි. සමහර සංවර්ධනය වත රටවල් එක් පිටපතක් හෝ මිල දී ගනු නොලැබේ. මිල දී ගනු ලබන්නේ ද ජාතික පුස්තකාල, ශාස්තුීය පුස්තකාල සහ පුලේඛන මධාාස්ථාන යනාදිය මගින් පමණි. අනෙකුත් පුස්තකාල මෙම සහරාව මිල දී තොගැනීමට හේතුවක් නම් එහි වාර්ෂික දායකත්වය සඳහා වන ඉහළ මිල යි. එය පවුම් 85 ක් හෝ ඇ. ඩො. 140 ක් පමණ වේ. ගුත්ථ පුකාශනය වාණිජමය කාර්යයක් නිසා සහ සහරාවේ අත්තර්ගත හා බාහිර නිමාවේ ගුණාත්මක අගය හේතු කොට ගෙන මිල අඩු කිරීමේ හැකියාව ද අපහසු වේ. මෙහි පළ වන ලිපිවලින් 13% ක් සාමානා ලිපිය. 8% ක් ජාතාන්තර ලිපි ය. අපිකානු ලිපි 27% කි. ආසියානු ලිපි 22% කි. යුරෝපීය ලිපි 10% කි. ලතින් අමෙරිකානු සහ කැරිබියානු දූපත් ලිපි 7% කි. මෙමගින් සංවර්ධනය වන රටවල අපුකට ලේඛකයන්ගේ ලිපි යුරෝපය සහ අමෙරිකාව වැනි රටවල පුවාරය වීම අපගේ සහරාවේ එක් අරමුණක් ඉටු වීමක් ලෙස සැලකිය හැකි ය.

(ජාතික පුස්තකාල දේශන යටතේ ජේ. ස්ටීවන් පාකර් මහතා කල දේශනයක සංක්ෂිප්ත පරිවර්තනයකි. පිටපත යු. පී. අලහකෝන්)

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The Information Needs of the Librarians of Developing Countries and the palisades they Encounter in Obtaining these Information

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The profession of librarianship is traditionally defined as an integrated system of three interrelated parts bound by an administrative authority. The three parts can be stated as acquisition, organization and services.

However it is evident that this traditional three part role played by the librarian is not sufficient at all for the modern library, because the libraries and their role in the society are changing rapidly. The first and foremost factor which causes this change is the development of computers and related technology.

As a consequence present day librarian has to stop into a maltifacated role which embraces traditional as well as non-traditional aspects of librarianship. The Maltifacated role can be viewed as having four major facets namely, the management facet, social facet, technical facet and professional facet. In the endeavour of achieving the near ideal position, the librarian is faced with the need for obtaining information relevant to these different facets.

However the librarians in developing countries are not in a position to exploit the full benefit of the information available in the developed countries due to several reasons. Poor economic conditions language barrier and the distance between the generation of information and users can be listed at the major such palisades. Until the national policies of the relevant countries are established to overcome the shortcomings, the lack of information for the career development of the librarian is going to affect the development process of the countries.

We have been providing information for others since the original of our profession and these who obtain information from as have been changing the society utilizing that information. How would this change affect us can we face the change without redefining our profession, can we survive with the amount of professional information available for us at the moment should we devote more time to dévelop an information system for ourselves. My paper is an attempt to answer some of these issues.

Emergence of librarianship as a recognized profession is a fairly modern development. In the later part of the 19th century, with the growth of the complexity of their functions libraries found it necessary to develop new technical skills in classifying and the large volume of information available. Librarian's main role during this period was to select, acquire and organize the material be they books, journals or nonbook material and to make them available for these come in search of information.

However, it becomes evident that this traditional role played by the librarian is not sufficient at all for the modern library, because the libraries and their role in the society are changing rapidly. And two factors are contributing to this change more than anything else.

The first and foremost can be said to be the developments of information technology. Later part of the 20th century is experiencing a brisk advancement of technology which has been tell by the librarians as well as the library users. With the development of micro computers most of the libraries has become ardent users of them. Computer technology goes further to link individual computers into Local Area and Wide Area Networks by which communication between distant libraries is made possible. In addition Laser technology is revolutionizing the information storage and retrieval aspect by means of CD ROMs. Librarians of developing countries which cannot circumvent the influences of these technological products. Library users become aware of these modern technologies when they interact with the libraries of developing countries which satisfy their information needs in a more sophisticated manner, and as a result of this awareness they prerssurize the local librarians for a more up to date and quality service that merely presenting them with books and periodicals on neat rows of shelves. In order to face this changing environment with forcefulness, we must be cognizant of these modern inventions.

Secondly the unstable economic conditions of the developing countries is making a colossal impact on the role of the library in a large scale. Library services are badly affected when it comes to cost reductions since very often they are chosen as the first items to be curtailed. The librarian in this instance has to keep on struggling to satisfy the ever increasing user demands with an ever decreasing or stagnant budget.

Hence the present day librarian is confronted with the task of fulfilling two inversely proportional objective-namely to provide a better and modern library facilities to users and to keep house with a limited budget without letting the quality drop at the same time. The modern librarians of developing countries have to step into a multifaceted role which embraces additional as well as non-traditional areas of librarianship, to deal with these two contradictory objectives.

This multifaceted role can be viewed as having three major facets in addition to the professional facet - namely the management facet, social facet and the technological facet. To play this new role successfully the librarian needs information. What sort of information is that?

INFORMATION NEEDS OF MANAGEMENT FACET OF THE LIBRARIAN

Management is concerned with accomplishing certain defined activities and it is people who accomplish the work. The balancing of activities and people become the task of the manager. Yet, the successful manager does not act purely on this intuition but on a theoretical knowledge of decision making, planning and marketing concepts. The librarian can be described as a manager without doubt, since he or she is concerned with accomplishing certain activities, and balancing these activities and people who accomplish the work. Accordingly the librarian can benefit by applying the theoretical management concepts to attain his goals.

Modern day librarian obviously has to make crucial decision on library procedures, and necessarily should employ long and short term planning. These two concepts become specially important when attempting to achieve the expected standards with ever decreasing resources. On the other hand the librarian requires to advertise his products in order to survive. Products of information technology like CD ROMs and commercial online databases, detracts the user away from the library by providing them with the facility of obtaining information, avoiding the library. Even if this situation is not yet visible in developing countries we may anticipate it; with our rapidly developing commercial sector. It becomes the duty of the librarian to safeguard the position of the library.

To meet these challenges, present day librarian in the developing countries needs a wealth of information relevant to the management concepts which can be employed in the library management.

INFORMATION NEEDS OF THE SOCIAL FACET OF THE LIBRARIAN

Modern libraries can be described as open systems - which interact in a large scale with external organizations like professional bodies, books publishers, manufactures and various other groups, in contrast to the traditional libraries which existed in isolation as closed system - with less interactions with the external organizations. In the era of modern technology, while we appreciate and encourage the technological developments to be adopted in the libraries, we should at the same time appreciate the human behaviour. No technology can perform its function independent of human beings. If this fact is not taken into consideration, human beings who will be affected by these technological innovations will always show a kind of hostility towards them and will consequently develop defence mechanisms like absenteersm, slow work rate, postponement of duties, avoidance and even resignation at the end.

As a repercussion of pressing economic problems and changing work environments, staff depression might increase while motivation decreases. The librarian will have to play the role of a psychologists or a psychoanalyst in overcoming these problems. To tackle this kind of human centered problems the social facet in his role will be beneficial immensely.

With the introduction of new technological products, the role which librarian has to play as an educator is intensified. It is not underestimated here the role of traditional librarian played as an educator but the modern librarian who introduces products of information technology especially the computers in their libraries will have to go to the user groups in a more personalised or individualistic manner.

In the effort of developing this social facet of our profession we need information related to human behaviour, psychology, psychoanalysis, methods of education and many other fields of social science.

INFORMATION NEEDS OF THE TECHNICAL FACET OF THE LIBRARIAN

As I mentioned earlier the change in the society is caused mainly by the information technology. Librarians are compelled to use products of IT, especially computers. In order to achieve the full benefits of the technology, he must then possess a technological knowledge, yet this is not to say that the librarian should be an expert in the field, but at least a basic knowledge in Electronic Data Processing will become useful.

The problem solving methodology used in computer technology consists of four stages namely the analysis of the problem (systems analysis), design of a solution (systems design), implementation of the system and review. These stages are commonly known as the system life cycle because this process works in a cyclical manner. Once a solution is implemented it will run smoothly for some time and will lead to quandaries again.

Introduction of modern information technology into our libraries can be contemplated in the light of the systems life cycle. Lets consider the purchase of a computer to the library as an example, we may believe that the computer will solve our problem if we procure one, but at this stage we have to consider whether our problem can really be solved by using a computer or at the first instance whether we actually have a problem at all. The first stage of the system life cycle-the systems analysis stage can be employed in the endeavour of answering this question. Secondly if it is established that a computer can solve our problem we have to make decision on the suitable hardware, software and personnel. This is the stage of system design. Thirdly the selected system have to implemented. For this, things like electricity, air conditioning, installation of machines, user training and various other site preparation work has to be dealt with. Finally when the system is activated, we have to evaluate it against our expected standards.

In performing all these functions it is not denied that the librarian has to seek assistance of multiplicity of professionals other than library staff. Especially computer personnel. The librarian must be able to express his needs and requirements in a way in which the professionals understand and also the librarian must not let them confuse him by using their glossy trade vocabulary.

To acquire this kind of technological knowledge the librarians must have access to information, related to all stages of systems life cycle.

INFORMATION NEEDS OF THE PROFESSIONAL FACET OF THE LIBRARIAN

With the impact of modern technology the volume of information generated is increasing rapidly. The annual output of information is so large, we begin to wonder as users of information whether we are losing control. On the other hand this wealth of information generated with the aid of technology has not been utilized in its maximum capacity.

Librarian as the professional has an important role to play in this environment of

පුස්තකාල පුවෘත්ති 15/2 1994 අපියෙල් – ජූති

information explosion. He should be acting as the agent of information transfer between the producer and the client.

In this process we have to expand the horizons of our traditional professional duties - the selection, acquisition, organization and the dissemination of information. To perform these functions efficiently we need current and advanced information relevant to the traditional role of the librarianship.

PALISADES WE ENCOUNTER IN OBTAINING INFORMATION

The aforementioned discourse revealed the number of fields in which we librarians need information for the advancement of our career. Yet there is a question we can pose. Are we capable of fulfilling this information need within our countries? It is obvious that this is not viable. It is a sad fact that sometimes we come across information relevant to our neighbouring countries or even to our own countries in foreign libraries, mainly in developed countries. These information is not available for us. What are the palisades that prevent us from receiving the information which is essential for our professional survival.

The main palisade can be said to be the distance between the information generators and its potential users in developing countries. As a result of this far too great distance, we are not aware of the existing information. The application of theories of other disciplines in librarianship cannot be assumed unless we are made aware of their relevance.

Once we realize the importance of such other disciplines, then we face the selection of suitable literature. The concept of information explosion is predominatly existing in the developed countries. Vast amount of literature is published on each specific subject. We are not in a position to obtain all those information or even to know their existence. It is true that we receive publishers catalogues for books and non-book material, but the extensive amount of information published in journals is lost for us.One can argue that we can subscribe to reference tools like indices and abstracts which cover most of the published information. Yet obtaining hard copies which contain the actual information is not an easy task.

We have to go through abstracts and keywords to select what we require and then request the hard copies from the available sources. Because of the distance between the information and the potential user a considerable period of time is lapsed before receiving the hard copies. By that time we may no longer need that information. Sometimes the abstracts and keywords may mislead us by giving the wrong interpretation and the final product may not be what we expected.

Employing the new technological developments, information can be produced in a multiplicity of media, in addition to the printed form, ie, magnetic form, micro form, audio visual form. or electronic form. But in most of the developing countries the technology still available in our libraries is only the Gutenberg technology. Hence, however important a piece of information may be, if it is not produced in a format which we can make use of, it bars us from using the information.

Even the printed information can be in plethora of languages which we do not comprehend. This too can be one of our barriers to access information. For instance most interesting applications of micro CDS/ ISIS are published in Hungarian, Russian, Slovak and other non-English languages. But however much they are useful we cannot use them because of the language barrier. Even the vast amount published in English cannot be said to be useful since it is only a limited number of our colleagues are literate in English.

The core of all our palisades in obtaining information can be said to be the cost of information. The information generated in the west is highly priced and the problem is further aggravated by our increasing exchange rates. In obtaining information from the generator the high cost, not only the hard copy cost but the postage, reprographic charges, telecommunication charges if used, are also included. If high cost reference tools like online searching or CD/ROMs are used their cost also will be added. It is obvious that the individual librarian cannot afford all these costs, not even the hard copy cost. And our employers are also not in a position of bearing them, on the other hand the employers do not realize that we librarians need that much of information to survive.

How could we than rectify this problem. We have to find answers to our main problems. We must get closer to information or information must get to us. Not only that, but the information should be in a medium and language suitable for us and at a convenient price. In this endeavour collective decisions of librarians becomes important since it is not much that they can do as isolated individuals.

What we have to do is to establish national and regional information systems for us, purely for library & information science. The task of this information system must be collecting, organizing and disse mination information among the librarians at national and regional levels. During this process information should be translated into suitable media and languages enabling the librarian of the particular country and the region to utilize there. In order to reduce the costs, policies should be formulated in a way in which the high costs can be shared among the members.

In this endeavour too we will have to face the problem of financing such projects. We must convince the respective governments of the importance of our career development for the overall development of the society in order to obtain financial assistance from them. Foreign funding sources also could be approached in addition to the central government.



ຈຸສາຊີພ ອາລາດສະດາອັດດີ ສະດາອິດເມື່ອ ອິດເມຣິສາ ອິດິສາ ສະດາອິດ ອີດເມືອງ ອີດ ອີດເມືອງ ອີດ ອີດເມືອງ இந்திய வெளியீட்டாளர் சங்க ເປັງ ອີງຄີງອີງສາດ ແລະ ສະດາອັງສາດາມແມ່ນ Discussion with the delegation of Indian Publishers Association 94.04.27



ලංකා ලේබක සංවිධානයේ ආරම්භක වැඩ මුඑව இலங்கை எழுத்தாளர் சங்கத்தின் ஆரம்ப வேலைக்களம் Inaugural workshop organized by Lanka Writers Associat 94.03.10



1994 වර්ෂයේ මණ්ඩලීය පුකාශන ආධාර විතාපෘතිය ආරම්භ වූ වගයි 1994ம் ஆண்டிற்கான இதே நூ சேசயின் வெயீட்டாளர் உதவித் திட்ட ஆரம்ப விழா Commencement of SLNLSB Publishing Assistance Project 1994 94.04.08



ປ້ຽວກໍ່ເມື່ອນອ່ອີບ ອຸເມື່ອລາງເບິ່ງເປັນອີດ ນອນເອີຍ ເງເມຍະການອາດີຍາຍອີດເປັນອີດ Ms. Evans Meeting with Librarians 94.06.02

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ශී ලංකාවේ පුස්තකාල සේවාව පිළිබද අධායං කිරීමට මෑතකදී ශී ලංකාවට පැමිණි ලෝක බ පුස්තකාල විශේෂඥ ශ්වීතීත් එවන්ස් මහත්මිය அண்மையில் இலங்கைக்கு விஜயம் செய்த உலக வங்கியின் நூல்விற்பன்னர் திருமதி. ஐ. எவல்ல் அவர்கள்

Ms. Gwynneth Evans a World Bank Library consultant visited Sri Lanka recently 94.05.16 - 94.06.03

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