Natlib SYMPO 2019

3rd NATIONAL LIBRARY RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM

Library, Information & Documentation in a Context of Transformation

PROCEEDINGS

Colombo, Sri Lanka
31st October 2019

National Library & Documentation Services Board
Ministry of Education

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Message from the Hon. Minister of Education

I am pleased to send this message to the 3rd National Library Research Symposium 2019 of the National Library & Documentation Services Board with the theme of "Library, Information & Documentation in a Context of Transformation."

National Library and Documentation Services Board as the National body of Sri Lanka has a major role to play in considering the poor reading habits ingrained in Sri Lankan population.

Libraries should play an important role in education and lifelong learning process. Therefore, Education and Library are two inseparable concepts and libraries are considered as a hub of research and information sector too.

I believe that 3rd National Library Research Symposium will provide a national level opportunity to disseminate modern day knowledge among academics, researchers and professionals, graduate and post graduate students to share their research experience and also help to collaborate, to strengthen partnership among professionals.

I would like to extend my best wishes to the National Library & Documentation Services Board, the organizing committee and participants of the event for their strong commitment in sharing new knowledge in this ideal forum. I wish your noble services will help to build a better reading society in Sri Lanka.

Akila Viraj Kariyawasam
Hon. Minister of Education

Message from the Secretary to the Ministry of Education

I consider it is a privilege to send this message to the 3rd National Library Research Symposium 2019 on "Library, Information and Documentation in a Context of Transformation" organized by the National Library & Documentation Services Board.

National Library & Documentation Services Board has established itself as a leader in the field of Library & Information Science also education and cultural sector in Sri Lanka. National Library of Sri Lanka has able to make a great revolution in the field of library & information science during this period. The modern information and documentation provided through libraries cannot be separated as two unique entitles. It is one-stop arena to have valuable pool of knowledge accumulated and published.

This kind of conferences are very helpful to improve mutual co-operation among professionals, researchers and students to share their research experiences in the relevant field.

I warmly congratulate to the National Library & Documentation Services Board on its Research Symposium on this timely topic and look forward to the outcomes of the discussion.

M. N. Ranasinghe
Secretary
Ministry of Education

Message from the Chairman, NLDSB

As the Chairman of the National Library & Documentation Services Board, it gives me great pleasure to write this message for the 3rd National Library Research Symposium 2019 (NatlibSYMPO 2019).

Conducting research in library and information science field in Sri Lanka is a main responsibility of the National Library & Documentation Services Board (NLDSB). To fulfil this responsibility, NLDSB implements a number of projects every year. Conducting research and surveys, conducting workshops, making aware the relevant authorities about the research findings are main activities. This symposium is also an important landmark of the contribution of the NLDSB for the development of research in library and information science field and other particular fields in Sri Lanka.

First and foremost I would like to welcome the keynote speaker Professor Rohan Samarajiva, Chairman of the Information, Communication & Technology Agency of Sri Lanka (ICTA) and thank you for accepting our invitation to grace this occasion. I would like to welcome the Chief Guest Mr. R. M. M. Rathnayake, Additional Secretary (School Activities) , Ministry of Education on behalf of the NLDSB. I would like to welcome and thank chairpersons of the symposium, panel of reviewers and language editors of the research articles.

I thank the staff of the Library Research Division of the NLDSB for organizing this symposium and I wish to thank the paper presenters for enriching our experiences by their research outcomes.

Deepal Chandrarathne
Attorney-at-Law
Chairman - National Library and Documentation Services Board

Message from the Director General, NLDSB

On behalf of the National Library & Documentation Services Board I warmly welcome you to the 3rd National Library Research Symposium 2019 (NatlibSYMPO 2019). The theme of the symposium is "Library, Information and Documentation in a Context of Transformation" and the symposium is conducted in collaboration with Asia & Oceania section of IFLA in this year.

National Library & Documentation Services Board has a special responsibility to promote research in library and information Science field as well as other relevant fields in Sri Lanka. Information for Development, The Role of Archives, and Museums & National Library in Sri Lanka, Modern Trends in E-Learning, Digital Resource Management & Challenges and The Importance of Policy Formulation in ICT etc. are concepts that have been designed as the themes of this year's conference. Therefore it is one-stop arena to have a valuable pool of knowledge accumulated and published.

I would like to extend my gratitude to our keynote speaker, chief guest and invitees for their highly valuable effort for the success of this occasion. Organizing and conducting research symposium like this is a quite formidable task. I am thankful to the staff of the Library Research Division and the assistance given by the NLDSB staff for organizing this symposium and their commitment and hard work to make this event success.

I hope this academic endeavour will be productive and extend my best wishes for grand success of the symposium.

W. Sunil
Director General
National Library and Documentation Services Board

Keynote Address

ABSTRACT

Transformation of Library Services

Digital transformation is generally used in the context of businesses operating in competitive industries with a high degree of commoditization (i.e., where profit margins are thin or becoming thin). Digital transformation is a risky action intended to spring the enterprise out of the trap into a high-profit space. The concept can be extended to government services driven by motives other than profit, with objectives such as inclusion.

The rapid adoption of electronic devices, including devices such as smartphones and tablets, and the ease of making attractive video content is posing a serious challenge to traditional media such as books, newspapers and magazines. Business as usual is likely to hasten the marginalization of institutions anchored on books and paper. But risky initiatives such as those described as digital transformation are likely to spring library services out of the trap of obsolescence.

Transformation of library services has to begin from the user needs that are satisfied by the services. When US libraries found use levels declining, they commissioned studies to discover the needs, especially of those who were infrequent users. It was found that libraries were seen as sources of assistance when these individuals faced discontinuities in their life journeys. Uncertainty can be addressed with information. However, if library professionals continue to see their work solely in terms of books and paper, rather than information that reduces uncertainties faced by people who currently use libraries and those who do not, transformation is unlikely to happen.

Professor Rohan Samarajiva
Chairman - Information & Communication Technology Agency (ICTA)

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Collection Development at University of Sri Jayewardenepura Library

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ABSTRACT

Collection development is an important and continuous process for any kind of library. University of Sri Jayewardenepura (USJP) library is no exception. The university library collection needs to develop to support teaching, learning, and research. In order to meet user requirements, the collection should be evaluated and updated continuously. This study examines the practices carried out at USJP library on books acquisitions and finds out whether the users are satisfied with the existing library collection. Data was collected by interviewing library users including both academics and students. The available library statistics were used as primary data. Simple descriptive statistics will be used.

Highest growth of collection of books is for the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences (31%). Highest amount has spent for the Faculty of Technology, which is 53% of the total expenditure for books. Majority of students (57%) has indicated that they are not satisfied with the collection of books, while majority of academic staff (53%) state that they are satisfied. This contradictory outcome about the satisfaction about the collection by academics and students needs to address. Library should give emphasis on making aware of students about availability of books, new additions and organization of collection. It is envisaged that regular library awareness programs for students conducted by the library may support this task. The library has given emphasis on building the collection on Humanities and Social Science area. It is a positive trend, because the library is considered as a laboratory for such subject streams. University of Sri Jayewardenepura has identified that new faculties should be given more emphasis by giving more allocation on newly established faculties of Technology and Engineering.

Keywords: Collection development, Academic Libraries, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka

INTRODUCTION

University of Sri Jayewardenepura had its origin at the 'Vidyodaya Pirivena'. It was granted university status in 1958 and came to be known as the 'Vidyodaya Campus'. Later with the drastic reforms in higher education, under university act No. 16 of 1978 it became the University of Sri Jayewardenepura. In keeping with the needs and changes of the country it has now gradually shed most of its monastic character and has become a fully-fledged center of higher learning.

The University of Sri Jayewardenepura (USJP) Library was named as Reverend Dr. Madagoda Sumanatissa Thero Memorial Library in 2017. With the changes in the parent organization, the university library shoulders greater responsibilities and faces greater challenges. The USJP library is gradually developing to meet diverse needs of its readers, by embracing the changing technological adaptations and finding ways to handle the ever increasing volume of information day by day. Being the largest university in Sri Lanka in terms of student number, it has taken the necessary steps to face the challenges in meeting the requirements of eight faculties; Humanities and Social Sciences (FHSS), Applied Sciences (FAS), Management Studies and Commerce (FMSC), Medical Sciences (FMS), Graduate Studies (FGS), Technology (FoT), Engineering (FoE) and Allied Health Sciences (FAHS). It has an academic staff of over 570 and its user community exceeds fifteen thousand in number.

Collection development is an important and continuous process for any kind of library. USJP library is no exception. The university library collection needs to be developed to support teaching, learning, and research. Collection development process of a university library includes reading material selection, acquiring and replacement of lost books, weeding of outdated or obsolete library resources, and developing an updated library collection by identifying the gaps. This study describes the practices carried out at the USJP library to develop its collection especially through books and to explore the views of the users about the existing collection. In order to meet user requirements, the collection should be evaluated and updated continuously.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA, 2001), collection development concentrates on systematic and relevant themes that apply to acquisition of print and non-print library resources. In addition to fulfilling continuous resource acquirements, deciding on quality and quantity of collection is also vital. This process includes decisions on selection, ordering and payment of information resources. Identification of a good selection policy, recognition of needs and fields of studies of users, choice of resources, resource sharing, and

maintenance of collection are the important aspects connected with the library collection development (Kaur & Gaur, 2017).

Reddy & Chandraiah (2017) have carried out a study on the collection development of the university libraries of the Dravidian universities from 2011 to 2016 and demonstrate details on collection development as subject-wise, school-wise and also department-wise of the university. This study has revealed the need of allocating more money to the university library to obtain more e-books and electronic databases for the professional and non-professional undergraduates of the Tamil University of Kuppam, Andhra Pradesh. Horawa (2010) discusses the rapid advances and the increased reliance on some of the key issues related to the collection management of academic libraries. Precisely, this article is well defined in terms of core values, skilled communication issues, acquisition procedures, access and delivery issues, and innovation. This study summarizes the conclusions with the idea of incorporating changes in these areas for a sustainable perspective on collection development.

A study of Mir (2016) discusses the collection development activities of the GDC Baramulla Library and since its inception, the library has considered developing books and periodicals and it highlights the essential factors such as reading material acquisition, budget allocation, and user participation in vendor competitiveness. It is a notable fact that emphasizing on user participation in collection development. Kavitha (2009) describes various trends in the development of collections in the digital environment, as well as changes in the acquisition, retrieval and storage of information due to technological advances. This study discusses the limitations, restrictions and problems faced by librarians and readers through their intimate experiences. Further it has illustrated how these developments have affected the academic environment and how to change the role of the librarian in terms of issues of discussion and analysis.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

This study examines the practices carried out at USJP library on acquisition of books and finds out whether the users are satisfied with the existing library collection. Based on the outcome, suggestions are made to provide an information rich collection to the university community.

METHODOLOGY

In this study, the data were collected by interviewing library users including both academics and students representing 06 faculties out of all 08 faculties of the USJP. Faculty of Graduate Studies and recently established Faculty of Allied Health Sciences were excluded from this study. Since this study is limited to undergraduates

and academics, the exclusion of Faculty of Graduate Studies is justified. Faculty of Allied Health Sciences was a part of the Faculty of Medical Sciences until very recently. Thus, it is presumed that representation of Faculty of Allied Health was covered by getting respondents from the Faculty of Medical Sciences. The available library statistics were used as primary data which was obtained from acquisition section of the library. Hence, both qualitative and quantitative methods were used in analyzing data. Applying convenience sampling method, 5 academics and 5 students from each faculty were interviewed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the required information and data were collected from the existing library annual records and by interviewing both academics and students. A questionnaire was used for collecting information through interviews in order to obtain user feedback on library book collection. An open ended question was included to get respondents recommendations and suggestions on collection development.

Satisfaction of the academic staff towards existing collections

The academic staff needs to support the process of selecting books for the library. They have a sound knowledge about the new developments in their subjects and related publications. Therefore it is essential to find out whether the existing collection is sufficient enough to fulfill their needs. In the following paragraphs, we have detailed the satisfaction of the academic staff about the collection of books in the library of University of Sri Jayewardenepura.

Table - 01 Satisfaction of the academic staff towards existing library collections

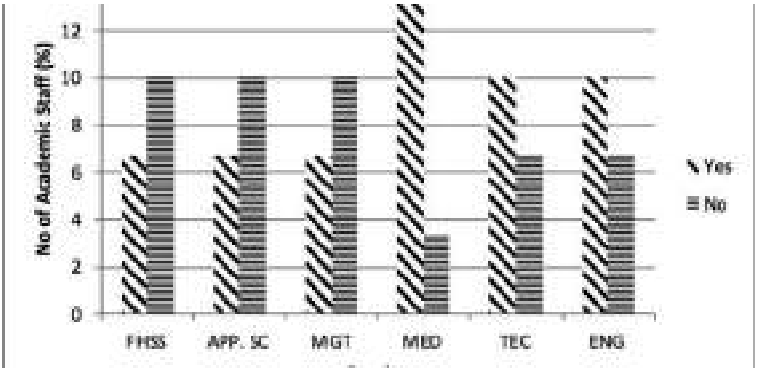
Responses	No. of Academic Staff	Response percentage
Yes	16	53.33%
No	14	46.67%
Total	30	100

Source: Survey Data, (2019)

According to the Table 01, it shows that the majority of academic staff (53%) is satisfied with the existing collection in the library, while 47% of them have shown dissatisfaction about the collection. Even though the gap is very low between the number of satisfied and not satisfied, it is important to find out ways to make more of them satisfied. When it is analyzed according to faculties, the majority of Medical Science, Technology and Engineering faculty academics have shown that they are satisfied with the collection (Figure 01).

Academic staff of other 3 faculties; Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Applied Science and Management Studies and Commerce have given their response as they are not satisfied with the library collection. The reason behind this division may be due to comparatively new faculties had special funding projects in building their collections. Further, all these 3 faculties; Faculty of Medical Sciences, Faculty of Technology, and Faculty of Engineering have faculty libraries due to their location in other premises outside the main campus. Comparatively old other 3 faculties; Humanities and Social Sciences, Applied Science and Management Studies and Commerce, mainly rely on annual allocation for acquiring books. The user community is also high in number for these old faculties than that of new faculties.

Figure 01: Satisfaction of Academic Staff



Source: Survey Data, (2019)

Thirteen percent of the academic staff of the Faculty of Medicine and 10% of the academic staff of the Faculty of Engineering and Faculty of Technology have expressed their satisfaction with the collection of books.

Satisfaction of Students towards the existing library collection

In contrast to the academics, the majority of students (57%) have shown their dissatisfaction on the existing collection of books in the library (Table 02).

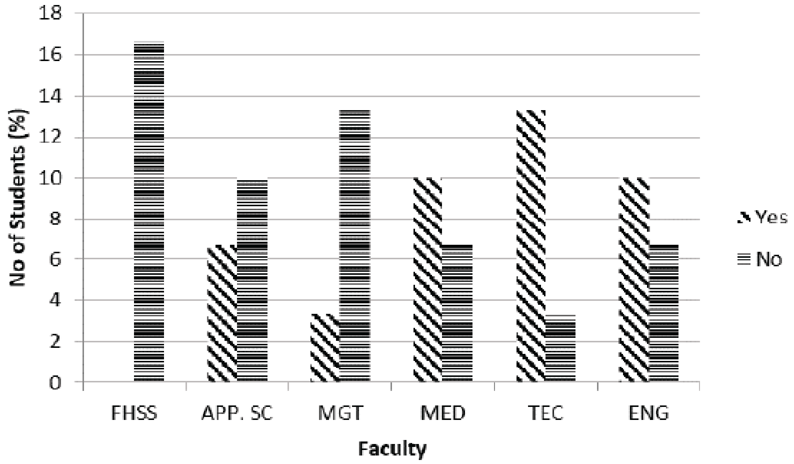
Table - 02 Satisfactions of students towards existing library collection

Responses	No. of Students	Response percentage
Yes	13	43.33%
No	17	56.67%
Total	30	100

Source: Survey Data, (2019)

A similar pattern has been shown by the academics and students when analyzing the satisfaction towards the existing collection, faculty-wise (Figure 02). In addition to the facts discussed with the results of the academics, the students of new faculties may be satisfied as they have ample copies of their textbooks and also with current titles. In catering a high volume of users in the Faculties of Humanities and Social Sciences, Applied Sciences and Management Studies and Commerce, the library should have more funds to fulfill the needs of these students with more resources and with more copies of the same title. As a solution, with the recommendations of the library, authorities of the university have given more attention on subscribing e-books.

Figure 02: Satisfaction of Students towards the existing library collections

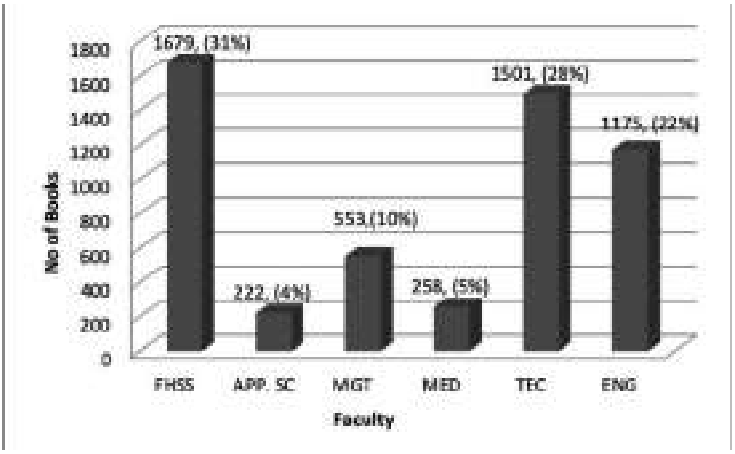


Source: Survey Data, (2019)

Acquisition of books

According to S.R. Ranganathan's 5 laws, 'Library is a growing organism'. This phrase describes the growth of the collection of material in the library very precisely. The growth of a collection depends on many factors. Purchasing of materials and receiving donations are the two main streams that librarians acquire books to their collections. In order to retrospect the pattern of acquisition of books at USJP library, the data pertaining to each faculty for the period of 3 years, from 2016-2018 were studied. The number of books contains the total number including copies of books that acquired.

Figure 03: Acquisition of books



Source: Survey Data, (2019)

The graph drawn according to the data gathered Figure 03, shows that the highest number of books was acquired for the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, whereas the least number of books was acquired for the Faculty of Applied Sciences. A considerable high amounts have been added to the Technology and Engineering faculties. The highest number which is 31% of the total books are for the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences due to the reason that most of them are local publications. Purchasing of local publications is quicker and cheaper when compared with foreign publications. Certain books authored by our own staff members are donated to the library showing their gesture towards their own library and with the anticipation that their own students will be benefited by using those books. The growth of the collection of books in Faculty of Technology and Faculty of Engineering during 2016-2018 is 28% and 22% respectively. Since these two faculties were established recently, there was a need of building the collection to meet at least the minimum requirements. Therefore more funds were allocated in fulfilling those minimum requirements.

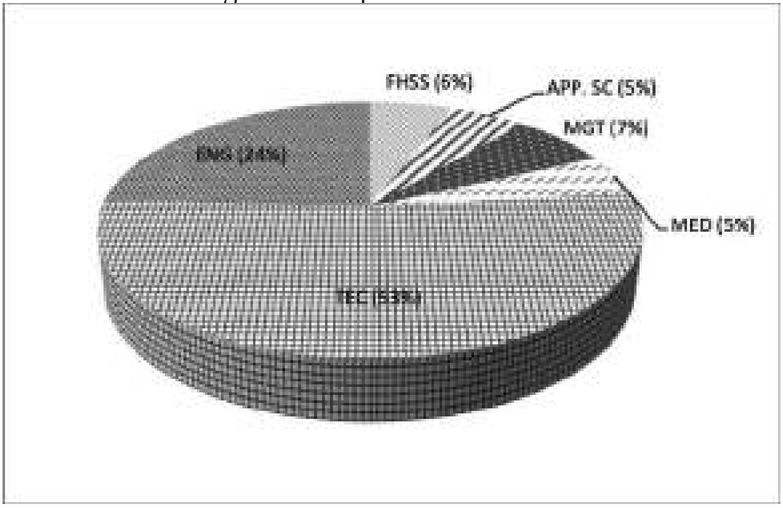
The low numbers for the faculties of Applied Sciences, Management Studies and Commerce and Medical Science may be due to the trend in using electronic material. At present there is a high demand for e-books especially from the faculties of Management Studies and Commerce and Medical Science. In addition, library subscribes to full text databases such as JSTOR and Research4life and citation database Scopus. The full-text databases subscribed by the CONSAL (Consortium of Sri Lankan Academic Libraries) are accessible to our user community. Providing Wi-Fi facility throughout the library building, expanding the opening hours of the library from 5.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m., allowing users to bring in their own techno gadgets and lending laptops to those who do not have the facility may have enhanced

the usage of electronic material rather than print versions.

Expenditure on books

Each year, the annual allocation of the library is divided among all the faculties to purchase the recommended books and other library resources for the library.

Figure 04: Expenditure on books



Source: Survey Data, (2019)

For acquiring of books, highest amount has spent for the Faculty of Technology, which is 53% of the total expenditure for books. Twenty four percent out of the total has spent for the Faculty of Engineering. Five percent each of the total expenditure on books was spent for Faculty of Applied Sciences and Faculty of Medical Sciences. Also, 6% and 7% have been spent for the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences and Faculty of Management Studies and Commerce during past hree years respectively.

Library is an energetic part of the teaching, learning and research process of an academic institute. The quality of teaching, learning and research depends on the quality of the information services provided by the library to its user community. This can be made possible on the quality of the library book collection. Therefore, the acquisition section of the USJP library is also taking various measures to develop the library collection in accordance with the present and future information needs of its users.

Collection Development strategies in USJP library

In each year, the annual allocation of the library is divided among all the faculties equally, after deducting expenditure for databases subscribed by the library.

Then to get the recommendations for books, letters of requests are sent to each academic department of the faculties in the university. Any member can request recommendations through the respective head of the departments. All the recommendations along with number of copies needed must be sent in the first quarter of the current year for enabling early process. Apart from that, if a need arises, users have the facility of sending recommendations throughout the year. This massage is also given by the representatives of the library who attend the faculty board meetings. The library committee, which is held monthly, requests to submit the recommendations from each faculty for the current year and reminders are sent to the departments which were not sent the recommendations on time.

The recommended book lists are arranged according to the priority order. Then those items are checked with the online public access catalog of the library to avoid duplication. It enables the staff to check whether the purchasing of new copies is needed and whether any new editions are requested. This process leads to the development and updating of the collection according to the user requirements.

Branch libraries have been set up for the Faculty of Medical Science and two newly established faculties, Faculty of Engineering and Faculty Technology. Since these new collections need rapid expansion, arrangements were taken to purchase more books for those libraries. Apart from that, the library is responsible for developing and expanding the Sri Lanka collection. The Sri Lanka collection consists of government publications, books written by Sri Lankan authors and books written about Sri Lanka, certain manuscripts from aristocratic families, postgraduate theses submitted to the University of Sri Jayewardenepura and theses submitted by academic staff members to other universities. Library has started a project on conservation and preservation of nation's cultural heritage for the use of future generations. This collection consists of palm leaf manuscripts donated by generous citizens around the island. The palm leaf collection is conserved and housed in a separate unit for research purposes. Donations from individuals and organizations are encouraged, but only in accordance with our donation policy.

The USJP library has taken actions to acquire general reading materials too in order to fulfill the entertainment needs and attitude development of users. These books are selected by a committee comprised of the librarian or a nominee and senior academic staff members representing all faculties. This helps to support the needs of recreation facility. Table 03 shows the number of general reading books acquired by the library and total cost for purchasing general reading books for the years 2016-2018.

Table 03 - Acquisition of General Reading Books

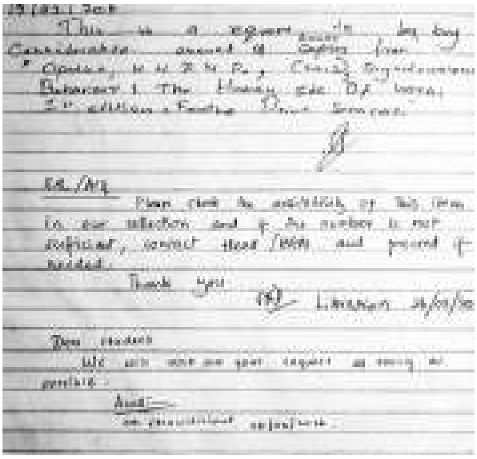
Year	No. of books	Amount (Rs.)
2016	467	288,570.50
2017	223	128,955.00
2018	140	70,291.00

Source: Survey Data, (2019)

Number of books obtained in 2016, 2017 and 2018 were 467, 223 and 140 respectively. Since this facility was started in 2016, library had to spend comparatively a higher amount in 2016 than that of the other two years as the initial requirement to fill the gap was huge. Gradually the allocated money for updating the collection of general reading books was decreased as the requirement is only for new publications.

A box is kept at the inquiry desk of the library for lodging suggestions. Certain recommendations for requesting books are also found in it. In addition, the suggestion book is also used by some users to request books. Fulfillment of these requests is verified with the relevant departments and actions are taken to process them. A sample of such request is given in Figure 05. This is another way of getting user requirements to develop the existing library collection.

Figure 05: Extract Copy from Suggestion Book



The responsibility of the library is to concentrate the information needed by the university population for their learning, teaching processes and research activities efficiently. Inter-Library-Loan (ILL) service run by a dedicated team in the library fulfills the requests made by our users with the support of other library networks globally.

In addition, the document delivery service provided through CONSAL helps our library to obtain chapters of books and journal articles which are not available with us from the British Library Document Delivery Service (BLDDS). Apart from the main existing collection, the books that were not used for over 30 years are kept in a separate collection called 'Depository Collection'. It adds not only a fresh look to the existing collections, but helps researchers to do historical studies.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study show that the majority of academic staff is satisfied with the existing textbooks at the library and also with new titles. In catering a high volume of users in the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Faculty of Applied Sciences and Faculty of Management Studies and Commerce, the library should have more resources and infrastructure facilities to fulfill the user needs of these faculties. According to the data gathered, showed that the highest number of books was acquired for the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, and the least number of books was acquired for the Faculty of Applied Sciences. In contrast to the academics, the majority of students are dissatisfied on the existing collection of books in the library. Further, the satisfaction of students of Faculty of Technology and Faculty of Engineering may be due to having ample copies of their textbooks, since these two faculties were newly established and funds were given directly. A trend to use electronic resources has been recognized in some faculties. In conclusion, the study identified that the collection should be evaluated and updated continuously to fulfill the user requirements.

RECOMMENDATIONS

One recommendation draw from the above conclusions is that since the USJP University community has a mixed feeling about their library book collection, the library should identify the gaps in the collection to make the whole user community satisfied. Further, it is a positive trend to find out that the library has given emphasis on building the collection on Humanities and Social Science area. Library is considered as a laboratory for such subject streams and authorities should be made aware to maintain or develop such collections. On the other hand it is vital to identify the fact that new faculties need more resources by spending a high percentage of allocation. University of Sri Jayewardenepura has identified that precisely by giving more allocation on newly established faculties of Technology and Engineering and it is recommended to continue the practice of allocating more funds at least until they become fully established faculties. The contradictory outcome about the satisfaction about the collection by academics and students needs to address. Library needs to give emphasis on making aware of students about availability of books, new additions and organization of collection. It is envisaged that regular

library awareness programs for students conducted by the library may support this task and the collection should be continually re-evaluated to meet user requirements of teaching, learning and research activities of the user community.

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Role of Prison Libraries in Desistance Crime among Prisoners in Sri Lanka

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ABSTRACT

Prisoners are marginalized, disadvantaged community who are deprived of freedom because of their imprisonment. There is a relationship between social disadvantage and crime. Crimes negatively affect on quality of life of people in the society. Therefore, jurisdiction of a country plays a vital role to maintain law and order in a society. Once imprisoned the prison authorities work on rehabilitating the criminals with a view of reintegrating them into society as law abiding citizens. Education behind bars is the prime objective of correctional institutes in addition to custody and care. Research has proven that prison libraries play a vital role in the desistance process of criminals and ease off the issue of information poverty among prisoners. Prison libraries help offenders to meet their information needs while use their leisure time in meaningful manner and to support prison rehabilitative approaches. This qualitative study aims to explore the role of prison libraries on effectiveness of prison rehabilitation programmes and recidivism in Sri Lanka as a part of MPhil/PhD study. In this paper it discusses the impact of prison library on rehabilitative process and understand offenders' and ex-offenders' perspective on prison libraries and rehabilitation programmes. In-depth life history interviews with ex-prisoners, focus group discussions with inmates and semi-structured interviews with rehabilitation staff at four closed prisons in Welikada, Mahara, Bogambara and Angunakolapelessa were mainly used for data collection. In addition, obtrusive and unobtrusive observations were made. This timely approach study on prison libraries would lead to find lacunas in this area as there is a dearth of research conducted in prisons in Sri Lanka. Not only prisoners, majority of prison staff have no understanding of how they experience their libraries, or of the role played by prison libraries in rehabilitative process of the prisoners and quality of prisoners' lives. In this study several implications for practice are identified that may be of interest to prison administrators and library professionals. The authors conclude with strong recommendations for improved library services in Sri Lankan prisons.

Keywords: Prison Library, Information needs, Information Poverty, Rehabilitation, Recidivism, Desistance from crime

INTRODUCTION

Among 35 institutions in the Sri Lankan Prison System there are 4 closed prisons located in Welikada, Mahara, Bogambara and Angunakolapelessa where more than 50% of convicted prisoners are imprisoned (Prison Statistics, 2018). Out of 22,833 convicted prisoners 52.8% of them were recognized as recidivists in 2017 and 6% of them had no schooling at all and only 20% of them have passed the Ordinary Level examination or above (Prison Statistics, 2018). According to world prison brief, the incarceration rate is 94 per 100,000 citizens of the country (Walmsely, 2019). Recidivism is one of the biggest concerns of prison authorities as it is skyrocketing in most of the countries. At present Sri Lanka has a high recidivism rate (52.8%) in spite of having various rehabilitative efforts. Many research have proven that various factors affect recidivism. Encyclopedia of Prisons and Correctional Facilities stated that "Criminological research has established that various personal and circumstantial characteristics are positively correlated to criminality. Being male, between the ages of 15 and 25 years, unmarried, unemployed or without steady employment, of lower socioeconomic status, living in a city, and having low educational attainment are all indicative of a statistically higher propensity for crime" (Bosworth, 2005). The world statistics have proven that more than 50% of prisoners have met criteria for a "mental health problem, and were having clinical diagnosis or treatment" ((Fisher et al, 2014). There is a high tendency of recidivating among mentally ill inmates and substance abused inmates. Imprisonment itself has caused negative impact on prisoners' health and well-being.

In such background information poverty is one of the biggest issues faced by incarcerated people. As a component of cycle of poverty, information poverty too has a positive relationship with recidivism. Information poverty is a major issue among this group as they are in custody and care of prison authorities while serving their imprisonment. Information poverty is described "as a situation in which individuals and communities, within a given context, do not have the requisite skills, abilities or material means to obtain efficient access to information, interpret it and apply it appropriately. It is further characterized by a lack of essential information and a poorly developed information infrastructure" (Drabinski & Rabina, 2015). It has been proven that the present information society has created digital divide where information 'haves' and 'have nots' with illiterates, particularly prisoners who are deprived of freedom and lacking access to information resources and services and restricted to access to information communication technology facilities available to others.

As prisoners do not have the same level of rights as normal citizens they have limited access to libraries and information sources. Incarceration itself creates need for certain information related to their new life in prison. As their information

needs cannot be met easily and quickly, they are always information poor. Illiteracy among prisoners make this issue more critical. Understanding factors affecting recidivism and information needs, their perspectives on prison libraries and role of the library in prison correctional programmes offer insight for librarians as well as prison authorities seeking to better serve incarcerated people. However, no formal research has been undertaken in Sri Lanka to evaluate prison rehabilitation programmes and to understand the role of prison library or on user experience. Following an in-depth qualitative analysis of the transcripts of interviews, several aspects were identified to describe the experience of using a prison library.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This current research seeks to answer the question 'How do prison libraries support in conducting effective prison rehabilitation programmes and in meeting prisoners' information needs? How do prisoners and rehabilitation officers experience the use of a prison library in rehabilitative process?

OBJECTIVES

The objective of this study is to evaluate the role of prison libraries in rehabilitative process of Sri Lankan closed prisons and to understand Sri Lankan prisoners' and prison authorities' perception and experience of using their prison libraries.

METHODOLOGY

In this qualitative study semi structured interviews were held with both prison staff and male and female prisoners housed in four closed prisons in Sri Lanka namely Welikada, Mahara, Bogambara and Angunakolapelessa located in Colombo, Gampaha, Kandy and Hambantota districts respectively. In addition, several ex-prisoners were interviewed to understand their insights on prison libraries and how prison libraries were useful for them during imprisonment and in their present lives once re-integrated into society as law abiding citizens. Data was also gathered through obtrusive and unobtrusive observation of the libraries and their collections. Their perspective is very useful in identifying future implications.

Education Behind Bars

Prisons of today are considered as a place of reform. Therefore, offender rehabilitation involves more than mere prison management. Cole and Smith as cited in Hall (2006) stressed that "rehabilitation has been one of the primary objectives of the prison system since its inception, but it was not until the early 1930s that the rehabilitative model of corrections gained prominence among criminologists and sociologists" (Ziv, 2016).

While given a punishment, justice systems could do far more to rehabilitate prisoners.

“Rehabilitation” is understood as including strategies, measures and programmes applied during incarceration in preparation for release and reintegration into society that allow ex-prisoners harmoniously interact with others (Giesel et al, 2018). In another definition, rehabilitation is a “planned correctional intervention that targets for change internal and/or social criminogenic factors with the goal of reducing recidivism and, where possible, of improving other aspects of an offender’s life” (Cullen, 2017).

Most research has revealed that the majority of inmates do not possess the basic social and educational skills that they need to function in society as literates and law abiding rational citizens. Similar context prevails among prisoners in Sri Lanka which may have led for high rate of recidivism. Correctional education programmes play a pivotal role in rehabilitating prisoners. (Barry, 2017, Taylor, 2017). Offender can be transformed into a law abiding citizen through proper treatment. Earlier, the focus was on allowing the offender to repent while receiving religious training as a prerequisite (Reid, 1997).

According to Cullen (2017) the following three key components should have associated with rehabilitation: “(1) Treatments with offenders should be planned, having features designed to reduce recidivism. (2) Treatments should identify the causes of crime and be capable of changing or curing them. And (3) treatments should be oriented toward human service and, whenever possible, seek to improve offenders’ well-being” (Cullen, 2017). Today, prisons are overcrowded with the increasing rate of crimes. Consequently, access to programmes may be limited as the prison population expands while the proportion of professional staff dedicated to correctional education declines.

It is important to consider the nature of the recidivism behaviour in addition to the overall recidivism rates in understanding the phenomenon. In addition, it is important to consider offender background information along with recidivism information in conducting rehabilitation programmes. The critical priority of prisoner rehabilitation is their understanding of the importance of desistance from crime. Based on previous research it is proven that “the age-crime relationship, correlates of desistance (Laub & Sampson, 2001), and “even some interpersonal and intrapersonal mechanisms that appear to operate in the desistance process” (Veysey, 2014).

Prisons of today are challenged “to rehabilitate those individuals placed in their care and try to prevent recidivism” (Ely, 2012). Correctional education should combine with moral, academic and vocational training. The early focus was to provide religious instructions to achieve spiritual enlightenment. Later focus changed from religious instructions to educational programmes such as skill development programmes including basic reading and writing courses and such programmes

have become the integral part of prison rehabilitation programmes.

In addition to religious programmes, life skills training is one of the most common types of programmes that focuses on teaching offenders the skills necessary to function in everyday life. Literacy programmes, alcohol and drug awareness programmes, counseling, job training programmes and health awareness programmes are some other important correctional education programmes. These programmes will enhance prisoners' critical thinking skills, familiarize with the norms that need for law abiding citizens while reducing the feeling of alienation that inmates tend to experience while in prison (Wheeldon, 2011). Arts lessons also help them develop moral judgment and cognitive moral development and cognitive skills. (Taylor,2017; Giesel et al.; 2018). Successful life skills programmes have enhanced prisoners' abilities to "secure and maintain legitimate employment" (Duwe, & Clark, 2014, Duwe, 2015; Ellison et al, 2017).

"Ex-convicts who find a job and a place to stay are less likely to return to crime". With introduction of various prison rehabilitation programmes that make prison "less of a school of crime and more of a path back to productive citizenship" (The Economist, March 2017). On the whole most research have proven that education plays a significant role in minimizing recidivism. Consistent with the above findings it was found that recidivism rates have declined where inmates have received appropriate education (Vacca, 2004). Sports and recreation programmes are yet another kind of programme organized in prisons focusing on "inmate health and well-being (both physical and mental), inmate rehabilitation, and inmate management" (Gallant and et al, 2014).

It is widely known that the inmates improve their self-esteem while coping with anger and stress by engaging in sport activities and community based programmes. Such activities enhance building of social connections outside prison settings and "to reduce stigma and stereotyping among community members" (Gallant, 2014).

Many researches have shown that rehabilitation programmes promote post release employment and community integration. A wide range of research on educational, vocational and work programmes for adult offenders has shown that offenders who are employed after release are less likely to recidivate.

Desistance from Crime

Desistence is defined as the "successful disengagement from a previously developed, and subjectively recognized, pattern of criminal behaviour" (Kazemian, 2007). The desistance process should focus on changes occurring in the inclination to offend rather than on changes in crime. Primary desistance requires the cessation of the behaviour, which gives limited benefits to the society. However secondary desistance

gives fullest benefits as it is founded upon the creation of a pro-social replacement identity with new cognitions and attitudes, new social roles and social networks. "These ideas distinguish between the absence of anti-social criminal behaviour and the adoption of a pro-social conventional lifestyle" (Maruna & Farral, (2004) as cited by Veysey, 2014).

Information Needs of Prisoners

Prisoners have diverse information needs ranging from legal needs, religious needs, health needs, educational needs, and financial needs to vocational and recreational needs (Sambo, Usman & Raibu, 2017). Research in other countries has shown that prison library has the potential to serve the inmates in meeting their information needs and allow inmates to use their time in meaningful manner. IFLA Guidelines for Prison Libraries is a tool for planning, operating and assessing prison libraries while serving as "a general statement of principle for the fundamental rights of prisoners to read, learn and access information" (Lehmann & Locke, 2003).

The World Health Organisation (WHO) in 2007 and International Federation of Library Associations & Institutions (IFLA) in 2005 stressed the need for prisoners to have access to information.

Health information needs are very important under the condition of most prisons; as most of the prisons in the world are reported over crowded that make the prisoners prone to a lot of health hazards (Lehmann & Locke, 2005). As restrictions are imposed on the access to certain information considering the prison security, however, prisoners have their own information needs to be met.

Prisoners need information even after completing their incarceration such as information on employment, career opportunities, funding or obtaining loans or financial support for businesses, housing and re-establishing family ties (Eze, 2016). Access to vital information is required in correct decision making and desired attitudinal change. Instead of idling and associating with anti-social inmates, it is highly important to use libraries for their psychological well-being during incarceration. However, due to prisoners' illiteracy, they find it difficult to gather the required information for their day to day problems. Therefore, in prison reformation, prison literacy education and life skill programmes are introduced with the aim of rehabilitating and reintegrating prisoners into the society.

Role of the Prison Library

Libraries play a significant role in creating informed, independent, information literate citizens. Communities such as prisoners who are mostly illiterate will benefit if a proper library system is established to serve them. Prison library is considered as an important tool that enhances prisoner well-being. According to the Standard

Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, 1957): "prison library should be adequately stocked with resources for meeting information needs and recreational purposes of inmates and prisoners should be encouraged to use it fully". According to the IFLA Guidelines for Prison Libraries "The library presents a window to the outside world and can provide much useful information for those preparing for release to the outside world" (Lehmann & Locke, 2005). The prison library is considered as "a vital link to education, rehabilitation and recreation" (Lehmann, 2000). In addition, prison library can support rehabilitation officers by providing required information and other teaching aid. Prisoners can get rid of frustration and loneliness spending their time in the library in a meaningful manner. It is the place where they can learn information skills and inculcate reading habits. Reading and access to information make them knowledgeable and help them to change their attitudes in order to develop pro-social attitudes (Simunic, 2016).

As illiteracy is very common among prisoners, the prison library has a big potential in providing literacy and numeracy programmes and provide easy reading materials. Developing reading culture among prisoners is useful in controlling their emotions and make use of their time in productive manner. Research further reveals that "there was a significant multiple correlation among information needs, and psychological well-being of the inmates" (Emasealu & Popoola, 2016).

Garner (2017) in Australia conducted a research based on prisoners' perspective on importance of their prison libraries in their desistance process. It gave an understanding of the prisoner experience and how they see the role the libraries play in their lives (Garner, 2017). Nowadays in developed countries "Prisoners' Info Pack" is provided upon registration. They have a wide range of resources including books (both fiction and non-fiction), journals and magazines, and newspapers. In addition, easy readers, graphic books for low literacy users and books on tape or audio books and audio video materials are common resources available for inmates. Producing some leaflets on services offered for inmates are also a duty of a prison librarian. Compilation of a directory of help agencies, publishing materials related to welfare of prisoners and some other self-help guides are some other examples.

Educational videos on Prevention of AIDS, and drug abuse can be made available in the library to watch. Also some audio tapes and radios and film screenings for groups can be made available for inmates to listen to music and watch movies. Information on job opportunities, housing availability, and other up to date information on trends in markets, ICT technologies etc are provided to those who are about to finish their imprisonment. In some countries a job club is formed and the prison library is heavily involved in assisting them in finding a suitable job (Finlay and Bates, 2018; Steven, 1994). Library provides a location to conduct

some job skill training, courses on starting a business, self employment training etc. The library can provide materials to support such vocational training. Books on cookery, gardening, tailoring are of high importance for female prisoners. Prison library maintains connection with outside world in organizing events, activities in the library. It should work collaboratively with the academic and public libraries in the area. Such collaboration will help in arranging inter library loans, provide library cards from the public library in the area and receiving donations and organize some activities for prisoners. The multifaceted role of librarian helps inmates to change their deviant behaviour.

FINDINGS

The findings from this research will provide implications for prison authorities and library professionals. It will confirm the value of prison libraries in the lives of prisoners. Such an understanding can act as a motivator to improve prison libraries so that they can be used to their full potential. Ahlso this paper explores issues surrounding inmates in using prison libraries. Information poverty prevails in prison establishments as inmates are deprived of freedom thus they have limited access to information sources and services. Prisons are somewhat multicultural institutions. The foreign prisoners get isolated as they do not know local languages and they have no reading materials in English or in their own mother tongues.

As Sri Lankan prison libraries are poorly managed and mal-functioning, the inmates' information needs remain unmet. Eventually inmates become information poor. Observations at prison libraries proved that they are not functioning as per the IFLA Guidelines on Prison libraries that indicated their minimum requirements. As prison libraries in Sri Lanka do not operate on regular basis literate inmates describe an experience of frustration and wasted potential. The positive attitude of literate Sri Lankan prisoners on prison libraries is that they find the prison library as the only place where they find a book to read to spend their time in meaningful manner. They believe that reading leads to make them aware, reduce stress, develop insights, increase confidence and self-esteem and to improve their psychological well-being. Some see that their experience in the library as inadequate and frustrating as the libraries are open once a week for just issuing limited number of books kept in cupboards. The library is not equipped with resources to support for meeting their information needs and formal and informal education they receive during imprisonment. The poorly managed libraries are not funded and are not staffed by library-trained personnel.

This study revealed that there are no adequate library services offered for inmates. There are no librarians to provide information services and only a few rehabilitation officers had the interest of a library and most of the time volunteer inmates run

the library. Not only prisoners, majority of prison staff too have no understanding of how they experience their libraries, or of the role played by these libraries in rehabilitative process of the prisons and quality of prisoners' lives. In this study several implications for practice are identified that may be of interest to prison administrators and library professionals.

It is further revealed that even after rehabilitation, many have gone to live in drug infested high crime neighborhoods where social capital is very limited mainly to many illiterate information poor ex-prisoners. The reason for high recidivism among such drug addicts is not having a considerable time to get them rehabilitated as imprisonment is very short and those who are unable to pay the fine too serve a short prison term. Most of the drug addicts get involved in theft, burglary, obtain ransom and other antisocial behaviour later as they spend a huge amount of money daily for drug addiction. It is noted that most of the library users are long term imprisoned inmates and they tend to read religious books and other recreational materials. They have no new books to read unless they receive a donation of books. The two small libraries located at Welikada male section are the only prison libraries open on regular basis and provide more books through inter-library loans arranged with Colombo Public Library. They too have a very limited number of books to serve over 3000 inmates. The limited prison library collection is entirely developed by donations made by well-wishers.

Research with ex-prisoners has revealed that their use of the prison library was minimum due to having lack of resources. They have stated that reading has helped them to improve their vocabulary and enhance awareness. In such situation, prisoners released receive minimal preparation and inadequate assistance and resources, which make their re-entry into communities challenging.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Proper planning of prison rehabilitation programmes to meet criminogenic needs is very important to reduce recidivism instead of having programmes in an ad hoc manner. In addition, volunteer and community involvement, sports activities, enhance visitation and parenting skills development would be fruitful in reintegration of prisoners into society. It is strongly recommended for establishing improved library services in Sri Lankan prisons through the intervention of the National Library & Documentation Services Board as the apex body in the library and information sector in Sri Lanka and Sri Lanka Library Association as the professional body of the country. Service of professional librarians should be obtained to run the prison libraries in an efficient and effective manner. The New York Public Library works in relation with a batch of library science students who volunteered to answer reference questions received as letters from prisoners for finding answers to their

information needs and to deliver information literacy programmes (Drabinski, and Rabina, 2015).

Such a reference service could be introduced until formal prison library service establishes. All stakeholders need to keep in mind that economic and social cost of crime is much heavier than cost of proper rehabilitation and operating well managed prison libraries.

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A Comparative Study on the Role of National Archives, National Museum and National Library in Sri Lanka in Changing Information Society

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ABSTRACT

National Archives, National Museum and National Library are the three main institutions which preserve, manage, promote and propagate the history, created by the man and the intellectual heritage, cultural and national heritage generated thereby for the future generation. These three memory institutions play an important role to preserve the memory of any nation.

When compared with other countries of the world, Sri Lanka is a country with advanced documentary history. Sri Lanka has a written history of more than 2500 years. As a result of the cultural and social revival took place with the arrival of "Arahath Mahinda." Sri Lanka has become a country with rich documentary, cultural and ethical heritage.Sri Lanka National Archives, National Museum and National Library are engaged in an important service to preserve these documentary and cultural heritage for the future and to provide the intellectual heritage contained in these sources to the nation.

The objective of this study is to make a comparative study on the role of the National Archives, National Museum and the National Library in Sri Lanka. This study will explore mainly the areas such as, the nature of resources, acquisition process and content of the collection, collection management, conservation & preservation methods, information services, information technology usage of these three institutions comparatively.

Quantitative & qualitative methods were used & as the main data collection methods are written records, interviews and observations and data analysis by using quantitative & qualitative methods. The study revealed that these institution play different role in their respective fields. The role of memory institutions which are engaged in preserving the memory of any country of the world have changed during the last two decades due to various reasons. In the modern information technology and digital age of these institutions have to face various innovations and challenges.

It is also expected through this study to explore the various changes of their role and

various obstacles. These institutions have to face in the Sri Lankan context, and also expected to explore the innovation which should be introduced to these institutions and challenges they have to face.

This study will also investigate the cooperation which should be strengthened among these institutions and recommend measures to empower these institutions and also to make proposal to promote more successfully the services through the use of new technology and digitization in the modern information society.

Keywords: Documentary heritage, National Archives, National Library, National Museum

වෙනස්වන තොරතුරු සමාජය තුළ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජාතික ලේඛනාගාරය, ජාතික කෞතුකාගාරය හා ජාතික පුස්තකාලයෙහි කාර්යභාර්යයන් පිළිබඳ සංසන්දනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්

හැඳින්වීම

යම් ජාතියකට ඉතා වැදගත්වූ මානව ඉතිහාසයට හා ස්වාභාවික පරිසරයට ද විද්‍යාත්මක, කාර්මික හා කර්මාන්තවලට ද අදාළ වූ භාණ්ඩ මෙන්ම බුද්ධිමය උරුමය හා සංස්කෘතික දායාදයන් සියල්ල ද එම ජාතියේ ජාතික වස්තු එකතුව ලෙස සැළකිය හැකිය. මෙම උරුමය එක්රැස් කිරීම, කළමනාකරණය, සංරක්ෂණය, ප්‍රවර්ධනය හා ප්‍රචාරණය, මහජන ප්‍රදර්ශනය මෙන්ම අධ්‍යයනය හා පර්යේෂණය සඳහා ද රටවල් රාශියක විශේෂ ජාතික ආයතන පිහිටුවා ඇත.

I. මිනිසා හා ඔහුගේ පරිසරය සම්බන්ධව - ජාතික කෞතුකාගාර

II. රජයේ ලිපි ලේඛන සඳහා - ජාතික ලේඛනාගාර

III. දුර්ලභ පොතපත, දින පොත්, ලිපි ලේඛන, පුස්කොළ පොත්, ඡායාරූප, සිතියම් ආදිය සඳහා - ජාතික පුස්තකාල

IV. චිත්‍ර හා මූර්ති සඳහා - ජාතික කලාගාර

ලෝකයේ ඕනෑම රටක පිහිටුවා ඇති මෙම ජාතික ආයතන එම රටවල සංස්කෘතික, ස්වාභාවික හා බුද්ධිමය උරුමයට අදාළ සාක්ෂි වෙනුවෙන් විවිධාකාරයෙන් ක්‍රියා කරයි. ඒ අනුව මෙම ආයතනවල කාර්යභාරය, වගකීම්, සේවාවන් මෙන්ම බලතල ද විවිධ වේ. මෙම අධ්‍යයනය මඟින් ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජාතික කෞතුකාගාරය, ජාතික ලේඛනාගාරය හා ජාතික පුස්තකාලය යන ආයතනවල කාර්යභාර්ය පිළිබඳව සංසන්දනාත්මකව අධ්‍යයනය කෙරෙන අතර සීඝ්‍රයෙන් වෙනස් වන නූතන තොරතුරු සමාජය තුළ මෙම ආයතනවල කාර්යභාරයන් හා සේවාවන් නව්‍යකරණය විය යුතු ආකාරය හා ඒ සඳහා ඇති අභියෝග පිළිබඳවත් විමර්ශනය කරනු ලැබේ.

අරමුණු

- මෙම ආයතන ත්‍රිත්වයෙහි කාර්යභාරය පිළිබඳ සංසන්දනාත්මකව අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම.
- වත්මන් තොරතුරු සමාජය තුළ මෙම ආයතනවල කාර්යභාරය වෙනස් වී ඇති ආකාරය පිළිබඳව හඳුනාගැනීම.
- ඩිජිටල්කරණය හා නව තාක්ෂණික භාවිතයන් තුළින් මෙම ආයතනවල සිදුව ඇති නව්‍යතාවන් හඳුනාගැනීම.
- මෙම ආයතන මුහුණ පා ඇති ගැටලු හා අභියෝග හඳුනාගැනීම.

- මෙම ආයතන අතර තුළ ඇති කර ගත යුතු සහයෝගීතාව පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම.
- මෙම ආයතන වල කාර්යභාරයන් බල ගැන්වීම සඳහා යෝජනා ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම.

පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය

මෙය සංසන්දනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයකි. ව්‍යූහගත ප්‍රශ්නාවලියක් ඇසුරින් සිදු කරන ලද සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා ක්‍රමය, නිරීක්ෂණය සහ ද්විතීයික මූලාශ්‍රය මෙම අධ්‍යයනය සඳහා දත්ත ලබාගැනීමේ ක්‍රමවේදයන් ලෙස භාවිත කළ අතර එම දත්ත ප්‍රමාණාත්මකව හා ගුණාත්මකව විශ්ලේෂණය කරන ලදි.

ප්‍රතිඵල හා සාකච්ඡා

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජාතික ලේඛනාරක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවල ජාතික කෞතුකාගාරය හා ජාතික පුස්තකාලය යන ජාතික ආයතන ත්‍රිත්වයෙහි ප්‍රධාන කාර්යභාරයන් පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනය කිරීමේදී මෙම ආයතනවල ඉදිරි දැක්ම හා මෙහෙවර සංසන්දනාත්මකව විමර්ශනය කරන ලදි. එමඟින් මෙම ආයතනවල කාර්යභාර්යයන් විහිදී ඇති විවිධ විෂය පරාසයන් හඳුනාගන්නා ලදි. ඒ අනුව මෙම ආයතනවල දිගුකාලීන හා කෙටිකාලීන අරමුණු හා එම අරමුණු ඉටු කරගැනීම සඳහා මෙම ආයතන මඟින් ඉටු කරන හා ඉටු කළ යුතු කාර්යභාර්යයන් පිළිබඳ සංසන්දනාත්මකව අධ්‍යයනය කරන ලදි.

සංස්කෘතික දායාදයේ කොටසක් ලෙස රාජ්‍ය ලේඛන විධිමත් ලෙස කළමනාකරණය හා සංරක්ෂණය කිරීමේ දැක්ම අනුව ජාතික ලේඛනාරක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ක්‍රියාත්මක වන අතර එම අරමුණු ඉටු කර ගැනීම සඳහා විවිධ කාර්යභාර්යයන් රැසක් ඉටු කරනු ලබයි. එමෙන්ම සෞභාග්‍යමත් අනාගතයක් උදෙසා ජාතික උරුමය සංරක්ෂණය, ප්‍රවර්ධනය හා ප්‍රචාරණය කිරීම ජාතික කෞතුකාගාරයේ මූලික දැක්ම වේ. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ පුස්තකාල හා තොරතුරු ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ ප්‍රධාන ජාතික ආයතනය මෙන්ම රට පුරා විසිරී ඇති නවීන පුස්තකාල හා තොරතුරු සේවා ජාලයක මධ්‍යස්ථානය බවට පත්වීමේ දැක්ම අනුව ජාතික පුස්තකාලය කටයුතු කරනු ලබයි. ජාතික ලේඛනාරක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ මෙහෙවර ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන්ම රාජ්‍ය ලේඛන කළමනාකරණය හා සංරක්ෂණය සම්බන්ධව කටයුතු කිරීම වන අතර ජාතික කෞතුකාගාරය සංස්කෘතික හා ස්වාභාවික උරුමයන්, විද්‍යාත්මකව හා ක්‍රමවත්ව ආරක්ෂා කිරීම, ප්‍රවර්ධනය හා ප්‍රචාරණය සම්බන්ධවත් ජාතික පුස්තකාලය, ජාතියේ බුද්ධිමය උරුමය සුරැකීම හා තොරතුරු සේවා සැපයීම උදෙසාත් කටයුතු කරන බව පෙන්වාදිය හැකිය.

පොදුවේ ගත් කළ ජාතියේ මතකය තැන්පත් කර ඇති ප්‍රධානතම ආයතන වන මෙම ආයතනවල දැක්ම සහ මෙහෙවර ප්‍රකාශයන් අනුව මෙම ආයතන ත්‍රිත්වය විවිධ විෂය පථයන් හා ක්ෂේත්‍ර ඔස්සේ එකිනෙකට වෙනස් කාර්යභාර්යයන් ඉටු කරන බව හඳුනාගත හැකි වේ.

ප්‍රධාන කාර්යභාර්යයන් හා වගකීම් (Major Roles and Responsibilities)

ජාතික කෞතුකාගාරය, ජාතික ලේඛනාගාරය හා ජාතික පුස්තකාලය යන ආයතනයන්හි කාර්යභාර්යය, වගකීම් හා ආචාර ධර්ම පිළිබඳව ලොව විවිධ විද්වතුන් හා අදාළ විද්වත් සංවිධාන (ICOM, ICA, IFLA,CDNL) පුළුල් ලෙස සාකච්ඡා කර ඇත. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේදී කරන ලද විශ්ලේෂණය අනුව ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජාතික කෞතුකාගාරය, ජාතික ලේඛනාගාරය හා ජාතික පුස්තකාලය විසින් ඉටු කරනු ලබන ප්‍රධානතම කාර්යයන් පහත පරිදි හඳුනාගන්නා ලදි.

ජාතික ලේඛනාගාරය

I. රාජ්‍ය ලේඛනවල භාරකාරත්වය දැරීම හා ඒවායේ භෞතික තත්ත්වය ආරක්ෂා කිරීම.

II. පර්යේෂණ හා විමර්ශන කාර්යයන් සඳහා ඒවා ලබාදීම.

III. රාජ්‍ය ආයතනවල ලේඛන සමීක්ෂණය.

IV. ජනාධිපති අධිලේඛනාගාර පරිපාලනය හා විමර්ශන සේවාව.

V. මෙරට ප්‍රකාශයට පත්කරන ප්‍රකාශනවල සහ පුවත්පත්වල නීතිමය තැන්පතු කෝෂ්ඨාගාරය ලෙස කටයුතු කිරීම.

VI. පෞද්ගලික ලේඛන එකතුව සංරක්ෂණය හා නාමාවලිගත කිරීම.

VII. රාජ්‍ය හා පෞද්ගලික ආයතන සහ පුද්ගලයන්ට ලේඛන සංරක්ෂණය සඳහා සහය වීම.

VIII. පූජනීය ස්ථානවල ලේඛන සංරක්ෂණය.

IX. ලේඛන කළමනාකරණය සහ සංරක්ෂණය පිළිබඳ පුහුණු වැඩමුළු පැවැත්වීම.

X. මුද්‍රණාල, මුද්‍රණාලකරුවන් හා ප්‍රකාශකයන් සහ පුවත්පත් සම්බන්ධ ආඥාපනත් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම.

ජාතික පුස්තකාලය

I. නීතිමය තැන්පතු නීතිය මගින් සහ වෙනත් මාර්ගවලින් ජාතියේ අත් පිටපත්, මුද්‍රිත, ශ්‍රව්‍ය දෘශ්‍ය හා විද්‍යුත් ප්‍රකාශන එක්රැස් කිරීම.

II. ජාතික එකතුව විධිමත්ව සංවිධානය කිරීම හා සංරක්ෂණය.

III. ජාතික ග්‍රන්ථ විඥාපන පාලනය.

IV. විමර්ශන හා පාඨක සේවා සැපයීම.

V. ජාතික මට්ටමෙන් පුස්තකාල ක්ෂේත්‍රයට නායකත්වය සැපයීම.

VI. කියවීම, තොරතුරු සාක්ෂරතාව, ග්‍රන්ථ සංවර්ධන වැනි ජාතික වැඩසටහන් මෙහෙයවීම.

ජාතික කෞතුකාගාරය

I. ප්‍රඥා සම්පන්න ලෙස මනා අවබෝධයකින් යුතුව කෞතුක භාණ්ඩ එක්රැස් කිරීම.

II. අත්පත් කර ගන්නා සියලුම භාණ්ඩ / ආදර්ශ දැඩි සැළකිල්ලෙන් ආරක්ෂා කරනු ලබන විශේෂ ගබඩාවක් ලෙස ක්‍රියා කිරීම.

III. නවීන ක්‍රම උපයෝගී කර ගෙන කෞතුක භාණ්ඩ පිළිබඳ සියලුම විස්තර ප්‍රලේඛනය කිරීම.

IV. කලා ශිල්ප, විද්‍යා ඥානය හා උපක්‍රම උපයෝගී කර ගනිමින් සියලුම කෞතුක භාණ්ඩ/විද්‍යා ආදර්ශ සංරක්ෂණය කිරීම.

V. ප්‍රදර්ශනය, අධ්‍යාපනය හා පර්යේෂණ කටයුතු සිදු කිරීම.

කාර්යභාර්යයන් අනුව සම්පත්වල ස්වභාවය (The Nature of Resources in Terms of Roles)

මෙම ආයතන ත්‍රිත්වයෙහි පනත් හා නීති රෙගුලාසි ප්‍රකාරව පැවරී ඇති කාර්යභාර්යයන් විවිධ වන අතර එම කාර්යභාර්යයන් අනුව සුරක්ෂිත වන සම්පත් වල ස්වභාවය ද විවිධ බව හඳුනාගත හැකිය.

1973 අංක 48 දරන ජාතික ලේඛනාරක්ෂක පනත අනුව ජාතික ලේඛනාරක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙහි ප්‍රධාන කාර්යය වනුයේ රාජ්‍ය ලේඛනවල භාරකාරත්වය දැරීම හා ඒවායේ භෞතික තත්ත්වය ආරක්ෂා කිරීමයි. ඒ අනුව කඩදාසි ලේඛන, ශ්‍රව්‍ය දෘශ්‍ය ලේඛන හා පරිගණක ලේඛන වශයෙන් ලේඛන වර්ග 03කට බෙදා ඒ අනුව ආබද්ධ කර ගන්නා ලද ඉතා වටිනා ජාතික වැදගත්කමකින් යුතු රාජ්‍ය ලේඛන ජාතික ලේඛනාගාරයෙහි කෝෂ්ඨාගාර 06ක තැන්පත් කර ඇති අතර නීතිමය තැන්පතු එකතුව, කෝෂඨාගාර 02ක තැන්පත් කර ඇත.

අංග සම්පූර්ණ කෞතුකාගාර සේවාවක් රටට ලබාදීම අරමුණු කර ගත් ජාතික කෞතුකාගාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව යටතේ ක්‍රියාත්මක වන කොළඹ ජාතික කෞතුකාගාරය සමස්තයක් වශයෙන් මුළු රටම නියෝජනය කරන රැස්කිරීම් සම්භාරයකින් සමන්විත වේ. ඒ අනුව කොළඹ ජාතික කෞතුකාගාරයෙහි මානව වංශ විද්‍යාව හා මානව විද්‍යා අංශය යන අංශ සතුව කෞතුකාගාරය ආරම්භයේ සිට මේ දක්වා එක්රැස් කර ගන්නා ලද කෞතුක භාණ්ඩ ලක්ෂයකට අධික සංඛ්‍යාවක් ඇතග එසේම විද්‍යා අංශය යටතේ උද්භිද විද්‍යා, කීට විද්‍යා, සත්ව විද්‍යාල භූ විද්‍යා යන අංශ යටතේ ලක්ෂ ගණනක් වන නිදර්ශක ප්‍රමාණයක් පර්යේෂණ හා මහජන ප්‍රදර්ශනය සඳහා ඒකරාශී කර ඇත.

සියලුම ජන කොටස්වල තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතාවලට ගැළපෙන පරිදි පුස්තකාල සම්පත් පිළිබඳ ජාතික එකතුවක් ගොඩනැගීම, සංවර්ධනය හා පවත්වාගෙන යාම හා එමඟින් ජාතික හා සංස්කෘතික උරුමය සුරැකීම, ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ ප්‍රධාන අරමුණක් වන බැවින් ජාතික පුස්තකාල එකතුව පොත්, පුවත්පත්, වාර සඟරා, ශ්‍රව්‍ය දෘශ්‍ය ලේඛන, විද්‍යුත් ලේඛන, රජයේ ප්‍රකාශන, දත්ත පදනම්, අස්පර්ශනීය සංස්කෘතික උරුමය, ඡායාරූප එකතුව හා ඩිජිටල් සම්පත් ආදී විවිධ මාදිලිවලට අයත් සම්පත් රාශියකින් සමන්විත වේ.

මේ අනුව මෙම ආයතන තුනෙහි කාර්යභාර්යයන් අනුව සම්පත්වල ස්වභාවය ද විවිධ වන බව පැහැදිලිය. 1885 මුද්‍රණකරුවන්ගේ හා ප්‍රකාශකයන්ගේ ආඥා පනත යටතේ ලබා ගන්නා නීතිමය තැන්පතු පිටපත් මෙම ආයතන ත්‍රිත්වයෙහිම දැකිය හැකිවීම විශේෂත්වයකි.

ප්‍රතිග්‍රහණ ක්‍රියාවලිය හා එකතුවල අන්තර්ගතය (Acquisition Process and Content of the Collection)

මෙම ආයතන වල කාර්යභාර්යයන් අනුව ප්‍රතිග්‍රහණය කර ගන්නා මූලාශ්‍ර හා සම්පත් මෙන්ම ඒවා ප්‍රතිග්‍රහණය කරගනු ලබන ක්‍රමවේදයන් තුළ ද යම් සමානතා මෙන්ම අසමානතා ද පිළිඹිබු කරයි.

1973 අංක 48 දරන ජාතික ලේඛනාරක්ෂක පනතේ විවිධ වගන්ති ප්‍රකාරව සියලුම රාජ්‍ය ලේඛන වල මුල් පිටපත් ජාතික ලේඛනාගාරයට ආබද්ධ කර ගන්නා අතර තැන්පතු පිටපත් ලෙස ලැබෙන සියලුම ප්‍රකාශන ද අත්පත් කරගනු ලබයි. සංස්කෘතික හා ස්වාභාවික විද්‍යා අංශවලට අයත් කෞතුක භාණ්ඩ හා නිදර්ශක ජාතික කෞතුකාගාරය විසින් ක්ෂේත්‍ර එක්රැස් කිරීම්, ත්‍යාග වශයෙන්, ණයට ගැනීමෙන්, හුවමාරු ක්‍රම මඟින්, මිලට ගැනීමෙන්, නීතිමය හා අන්තිම කැමති පත්‍ර මඟින් යන ක්‍රමවේද ඔස්සේ අත්පත් කර ගනියි. ජාතික පුස්තකාලයෙහි ප්‍රතිග්‍රහණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය අනුව මිලදීගැනීම්ල නීත්‍යානුකූල තැන්පතු පිටපත් අත්පත් කර ගැනීම, හුවමාරු, පරිත්‍යාග සහ තිළිණ වැනි ක්‍රම මඟින් එකතු ප්‍රතිග්‍රහණය කර ගනියි

එකතු කළමනාකරණය (Collection Management)

මෙම ආයතනවලට ඒකරාශී වන ලේඛන හා සම්පත් මනාව කළමණාකරණය කිරීම ඉතා වැදගත් වේ. මෙහිදී එක් එක් ආයතනවලට අදාළ වන ජාතික උරුම සම්පත් විධිමත්ව ලේඛන ගත කොට තැබීම ද, ඊට අදාළ කාර්යයන් සිදුකිරීම හා ප්‍රලේඛන ලිපි ගොනු යාවත්කාලීන කිරීම ද සිදු කෙරේ. ජාතික වශයෙන් ද ජාත්‍යන්තර වශයෙන් ද පිළිගත් ප්‍රමිතියක් යටතේ මෙම කටයුතු සිදු කරනු ලබයි.

ජාතික ලේඛනාරක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ලේඛන අත්පත් කර ගැනීමෙන් අනතුරුව එම ලේඛන සඳහා ලේඛන කාණ්ඩාංක ලබාදීම හා ආබද්ධ කිරීමේ අංක ලබාදීම සිදු කරනු ලැබේ. ලේඛන ආබද්ධ කිරීමේ පියවර පහත පරිදිය.

- ලැබුණු සියළු ලේඛන අපේක්ෂිත ලේඛන බව ස්ථිර කිරීම.
- එම ලේඛන සඳහා සුචි සකස් කිරීම.
- ලේඛනය පිළිබඳ විස්තර ලේඛන ආබද්ධ කරගැනීමේ රෙජිස්ටරයේ ඇතුළත් කිරීම.
- ස්ථිර ස්ථානයක ගොනු තැන්පත් කිරීම.
- විවෘත, ලේඛන නම් මහජන පරිශීලනය සඳහා ලබාදීම.
  (කොන්දේසි විරහිතව මහජනයාට පරිශීලනය කළ හැකි ලේඛන, විවෘත ලේඛන ලෙස හඳුන්වනු ලැබේ.)

ජාතික කෞතුකාගාරයද කෞතුක වස්තු ප්‍රලේඛනය පිළිබඳ විශේෂ අවධානය යොමු කර ඇත. මුල් යුගයේදී අදාළ කෞතුක භාණ්ඩ පිළිබඳව එතරම් විස්තර අඩංගු නොවුවද 70 දශකයේ සිට මේ දක්වා අත්පත් කර ගත් කෞතුක භාණ්ඩවල තොරතුරු විධිමත් ලෙස ලේඛන ගත කර ඇත. කෞතුකාගාර ප්‍රලේඛනය අවස්ථා කිහිපයකදී සිදු වන බව හඳුනාගත හැකිය.

I. අත්පත් කර ගැනීමට පෙර අවස්ථාව

II. අත්කර ගැනීමේ අවස්ථාව

III. අත්කර ගැනීමෙන් පසු අවස්ථාව වශයෙනි.

මෙම ලේඛනගත කිරීම ඉහළ ප්‍රමිතියකින් සිදුකිරීම සඳහා Entry, Accessing, Cataloguing, Indexing, Movement Control, Exit ආදී ක්‍රියාදාමයන් අනුගමනය කරනු ලබයි. මෙලෙස නිසි ලෙස ලේඛනගත කිරීම මගින් අධ්‍යයන කටයුතුවලට පහසුවීම, නීතිමය ආරක්ෂාව සැලසීම, භාණ්ඩවල ආරක්ෂාව සැලසීම සිදු වේ.

ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ ප්‍රතිග්‍රහණ ප්‍රතිපත්තියට අනුව අත්පත් කර ගන්නා සියලුම එකතු ප්‍රතිග්‍රහණ අංශයේදී ලේඛනගත කිරීම, දත්ත පදනම්වලට ඇතුළත් කිරීමේ හා අනිකුත් සියලු පිරිසැකසුම් කටයුතුවලින් අනතුරුව ග්‍රන්ථ විඥාපන සේවා සඳහා අවශ්‍ය තොරතුරු ලබාගැනීමට ග්‍රන්ථ නාමාවලී අංශය වෙත යොමු කරනු ලබයි. අනතුරුව පාඨක සේවා අංශය වෙත භාරදෙනු ලබන අතර එහිදී නැවත ලේඛන පරික්ෂා කර පරිග්‍රහණ අංක අනුව සංවිධානාත්මකව රාක්ක ගත කර පාඨක පරිහරණය සඳහා නිකුත් කිරීමට කටයුතු කරනු ලැබේ. එමෙන්ම සංරක්ෂණ අවශ්‍යතා හඳුනාගත්විට සංරක්ෂණ අංශය සඳහා අදාළ සියලුම ප්‍රකාශන යොමු කරනු ලැබේ.

මේ අනුව මෙම ආයතන සතු එකතුවල ස්වභාවය අනුව එකතු කළමණාකරණ ක්‍රියාවලිය එකිනෙකට වෙනස් බව පැහැදිළි වේ. වර්තමානයේදී මෙම ආයතන පරිගණක ආශ්‍රිතව විවිධ මෘදුකාංග හා ක්‍රමවේද භාවිත කරමින් (Image Data, Meta data) මෙම කාර්යයන් සිදු කිරීමට යොමු වී ඇත.

සංරක්ෂණ ක්‍රමවේද (Conservation & Preservation Methods)

මෙම ආයතනවල ප්‍රධානතම කාර්ය භාරයක් ලෙස ආරක්ෂණය හා සංරක්ෂණය ඉතා වැදගත් වේ. ඒ අනුව මෙම ආයතනවලට අත්පත් කර ගන්නා මූලාශ්‍ර නියමිත ක්‍රමවේද ඔස්සේ විද්‍යානුකූලව සංරක්ෂණය හා ආරක්ෂණය කිරීම හා පවත්වා ගෙන යාම සඳහා විශේෂ අවධානයක් යොමු කර ඇත.

ජාතික ලේඛනාගාරයේ අධි ලේඛන සංරක්ෂණ හා ආරක්ෂණ කටයුතු සඳහා ශිල්පීය අංශය පිහිටුවා ඇත. මෙම අංශය මඟින් ලේඛන ආරක්ෂණය යටතේ ලේඛන දිරාපත්වීම වැළැක්වීම සහ ප්‍රමාදකිරීමේ ආරක්ෂණ ක්‍රම පිළිබඳ අවධානය යොමු කරනු ලබයි. එහිදී දිරාපත්වීම සඳහා බලපාන සාධක හඳුනාගැනීම සිදු කරන අතර එම සාධක වළක්වාගැනීම සඳහා පාරිසරික තත්වයන් පාලනය කිරීම, නිවැරදි තැන්පත් කිරීමේ ක්‍රම අනුගමනය කිරීම, ලේඛන පිළිබඳ වාරික අධීක්ෂණය වැනි කාර්යයන් සිදු කරනු ලබයි. ශ්‍රව්‍ය දෘශ්‍ය ලේඛන සංරක්ෂණය සඳහා උෂ්ණත්වය, සාපේක්ෂ ආර්ද්‍රතාවය පාලනය හා ප්‍රමිතීන්වලට අනුකූලව සුදුසු කැබිනට්වල තැන්පත්කිරීම වැනි ක්‍රම අනුගමනය කරයි.

කෘමි උවදුරු සඳහා ලේඛන ධූමායනය කරනු ලබයි. මීට අමතරව ලේඛන ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කිරීම, පොත් බැඳුම්කරණය වැනි කාර්යයන් රැසක් ඉටු කරනු ලබන අතර පුස්කොළ ලේඛන සංරක්ෂණය සඳහා කළු මැදීම වැනි ක්‍රම අනුගමනය කරයි.

ජාතික පුස්තකාල එකතුව සංරක්ෂණය හා ප්‍රතිෂ්ඨාපනය සඳහා අනුගමනය කරන ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ලෙස, එකතුව පවතින ප්‍රදේශ වායු සමනය කිරීම, පොත්පත් ධූමායනය කිරීම, ආර්ද්‍රතා පාලනය, රසායනික ක්‍රම මඟින් පළිබෝධ පාලනය, සංඛ්‍යාංකකරණය, ලේඛන ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය, පොත් බැඳීම, පුස්කොළ පොත් සංරක්ෂණය වැනි ක්‍රම සංරක්ෂණ හා ප්‍රතිෂ්ඨාපන අංශය විසින් අනුගමනය කරනු ලබයි.

ජාතික කෞතුකාගාරයට අයත් සංරක්ෂණ කාර්යයන්ට ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් අංග 02ක් ඇතුළත් වේ. එනම්. ආරක්ෂා කිරීම හා තහවුරු කිරීමයි. ආරක්ෂා කිරීම යනු දිරායාම වැළැක්වීම නැවැත්වීමට හෝ පමා කිරීමට පියවර ගැනීමයි. තහවුරු කිරීම යනු කිසියම් භාණ්ඩයක සිදු වී ඇති වෙනස්වීම් නිවැරදි කිරීම සඳහා පියවර ගැනීමයි. මෙම සංරක්ෂණ කටයුතු ක්‍රම 02කට සිදු කළ හැකිය. එනම්, යාන්ත්‍රික හෝ රසායනික ක්‍රම මඟින් කෞතුක භාණ්ඩ සඳහා ඍජුවම ප්‍රතිකාරක යෙදීමයි. (Remedial Conservation) මෙය රසායනාගාරයක් තුළ පුහුණු සංරක්ෂකයින් විසින් ඉටු කරනු ලබයි. දෙවැන්න නිවාරක සංරක්ෂණ (Preventive Conservation) ක්‍රමය වන අතර මෙහිදී ඒ ඒ භාණ්ඩ නිර්දේශිත පාරිසරික තත්ත්ව යටතේ ප්‍රදර්ශනය කිරීම, ගබඩා කිරීම සිදු කරයි. එහිදී භාණ්ඩ දිරාපත්වීමට හේතු කාරක සියලු කාරණා එම පරිසරයෙන් ඉවත් කිරීම සිදු කරයි. සංස්කෘතික භාණ්ඩ සංරක්ෂණය විද්‍යානුකූලව, ක්‍රමානුකූලව හා සෞන්දර්යාත්මකව කළ යුතු කාර්යයක් බැවින් ඒ සඳහා විශේෂ සුදුසුකම් සහිත පුහුණු සංරක්ෂකයින් යොදවා ඇත.

මේ අනුව එක් එක් ආයතනවල එකතුවල පවතින සංරක්ෂණ,ආරක්ෂණ හා ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ අවශ්‍යතා අනුව විවිධ ක්‍රමවේද අනුගමනය කරන බව හඳුනාගත හැකිය.

තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණය භාවිත කිරීම (Usage of Information Technology)

ජාතික ලේඛනාරක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව කාලීනව සිය කාර්යභාරය හා සේවාවන් වඩාත් පෘථුල කිරීම සඳහා ලේඛන ගොනු අංක පරිගණක ගතකිරීම තුළින් සෙවීම් පහසු කිරීමසිදු කර ඇත. එමෙන්ම ආංකික කරන ලද දත්ත ගබඩා කිරීම සඳහා විශ්වාසනීය නවීන තාක්ෂණික ක්‍රමයක් වන (NAS - Network Attach Storage) ක්‍රමය යොදාගෙන ඇත. පරිගණක ජාලයක් හරහා ගබඩා කරන ලද දත්ත වෙත පිවිසීම මෙම මෙවලම මඟින් පහසු වේ. (Accessing Stored Data through the Network) තවද ඕනෑම තැනක සිට මෙම උපකරණය තුළ දත්ත ගබඩා කළ හැකිය. (Storing data through the Network) දත්ත පරිගණකගත කිරීම සඳහා ද පහසුකම් සලසා ඇත. එමෙන්ම ATOM, KOHA වැනි මෘදුකාංග භාවිත කරන අතර වේගවත් Server පරිගණක භාවිත කිරීම තුළින් මෙම මෘදුකාංග භාවිතය කාර්යක්ෂම කර ඇත. එසේම නවීන ස්කෑන් යන්ත්‍ර භාවිතය තුළින් ගුණාත්මක තත්වයෙන් ඉහළ පිටපත් ලබා ගැනීමේ පහසුකම් ද සලසා ඇත. ලන්දේසි ලේඛන සඳහා වන සුචිය (ගාල්ල සහ කොළඹ) පරිගණක ගත කිරීම හා එම ලේඛණ සූක්ෂම ඡායාගත කිරීම ද සිදුකර ඇත. Barcode System භාවිතය තුළින් ලේඛනවල සුරක්ෂිතතාවය තහවුරු කිරීම පිළිබඳ අවධානය යොමුව ඇත.

ජාතික පුස්තකාලය ද 21 වන සියවසට උචිත ලෙස ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ කටයුතු රැසක් දැනට පරිගණක ගත කර ඇත. ජාතික පුස්තකාල සූචිය, ජාතික ඒකාබද්ධ සූචිය, ප්‍රලේඛන සේවා, ප්‍රතිග්‍රහණ කටයුතුල කාර්යාල කටයුතු ආදී කාර්යයන් රාශියක් පරිගණක ගත කර ඇත. Dspace, WINISIS, Alice for Windows, KOHA වැනි දත්ත කළමනාකරණ පද්ධති හා මෘදුකාංග භාවිත කරමින් වෙනස්වන තොරතුරු සමාජයට උචිත ලෙස ස්වයංක්‍රියකරණය හා නව තාක්ෂණික භාවිතයන් අත්හදා බැලීමට ජාතික පුස්තකාලය කටයුතු කර ඇත. ජාතික පුස්තකාල වෙබ් අඩවියට (www.natlib.lk) ආයතනය පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු හා ප්‍රධාන දත්ත පදනම ඇතුළත් කර ඇත. වර්තමානයේදී ලොව බොහෝ රටවල භාවිත කරන පුස්තකාල විද්‍යුත් ආරක්ෂණ ක්‍රමයක් වන RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) ක්‍රමය මඟින් පුස්තකාල සම්පත් වල ආරක්ෂාව හා තොග සංගණනය (Stock Verifications) වැනි කාර්යයන් සඳහා නව උපක්‍රම හා ක්‍රමවේද භාවිත කිරීමට ද කටයුතු කර ඇත.

වර්තමාන ලෝකයේ කෞතුක භාණ්ඩ පරිගණක ආශ්‍රයෙන් ලේඛන ගත කිරීමෙන් අන්තර්ජාලය හා වෙබ් අඩවි හරහා ඉතා කෙටි කාලයකින් ලෝකයේ ඕනෑම රටක සිටින අයෙකුට අදාළ තොරතුරු ලබාගැනීමේ පහසුකම් සලසා තිබේ. ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජාතික කෞතුකාගාරය අත්හුරු ක්‍රමයට (Manual) පවත්වා ගෙන පැමිණි ලේඛන රැසක් මේ වනවිට පරිගණක ගත කර ඇතග එසේම ස්ලයිඩ් හා ඡායාරූප වල අනුරූප දත්ත (Image Data) සූක්ෂම ලෙස ගබඩා කිරීම සඳහා ද යොමු වී ඇත. මෙමගින් ලිඛිතව සටහන් වූ තොරතුරුවලට අමතරව දෘශ්‍ය තොරතුරු ද ලබාගැනීමට හැකියාව ලැබී ඇත. ජාතික කෞතුකාගාරය නව තාක්ෂණික භාවිතයන් කෞතුකාගාර සේවාවන්ට ආදේශ කරගැනීම සම්බන්ධව සිදු කළ සුවිශේෂ අත්හදා බැලීමක් ලෙස 2019 වසරේදී විවෘත කරන ලද පොළොන්නරුව තාක්ෂණ විද්‍යා කෞතුකාගාරය හැඳින්විය හැකිය.

ඩිජිටල්කරණය (Digitalization)

ජාතික ලේඛනාරක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සතු විවිධ එකතු සංඛ්‍යාංකකරණය මේ වන විට ආරම්භ කර ඇත. 1846 සිට 1985 දක්වා කාලය තුළ සාමාජික, ආර්ථික, සංස්කෘතික සහ දේශපාලනික පසුබිම පිළිබඳ ඇති සුවිශේෂ එකතුවක් වන ටයිම්ස් එකතුව සංඛ්‍යාංකකරණය කිරීම ආරම්භ කර ඇත. ඒ තුළින් තොරතුරු ආරක්ෂා වන අතර එම තොරතුරු ලොව පුරා පර්යේෂකයන්ට පරිශීලනය කළ හැකි වේ. එමෙන්ම ඡන්ද හිමි නාම ලේඛන සංඛ්‍යාංකකරණය කිරීම ද ආරම්භ කර ඇත. දිවයිනේ සියලු දිස්ත්‍රික්ක ආවරණය වන පරිදි 1931 - 1992 දක්වා ඡන්ද හිමි නාම ලේඛන රාශියක් ජාතික ලේඛනාගාරයේ තැන්පත් කර ඇත. ප්‍රථම අදියර ලෙස කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ඡන්ද හිමි නාම ලේඛන ආංකිකකරණය ආරම්භ කර ඇත. මීට අමතරව චිත්‍රපට සහ සිතියම් ආදිය ද (Digitization of films and maps) ඩිජිටල්කරණය ආරම්භ කර ඇත. ඉදිරියේදී ඉඩම් ලේඛන ඩිජිටල්කරණය කිරීමට සැලසුම් කර ඇත. ඩිජිටල්කරණය වූ පරිසරයකට අවශ්‍ය යටිතල පහසුකම් (Digital Infrastructure facilities) සපුරා ගැනීම පිළිබඳව වර්තමානයේදී මූලික අවධානය යොමු කර තිබේ.

ජාතික පුස්තකාලය 2016 වසරේ සිට ජාතික ඩිජිටල් පුස්තකාලය පවත්වා ගෙන යනු ලබන අතර තෝරාගත් පොත පත ක්‍රමානුකූලව ඩිජිටල්කරණයට ලක්කිරීම ආරම්භ කර තිබේ. මේ යටතේ ඩිජිටල් එකතුව සංවර්ධනය ජාතික පුස්තකාල සම්පත් ඩිජිටල්කරණය සහ පාඨකයින් සඳහා ඩිජිටල් තොරතුරු ලබා දීම ඇතුළුව ඩිජිටල්කරණය පිළිබඳ කාර්යයන්

රැසක් දැනටමත් ඉටු වෙමින් පවතී. ජාතික පුස්තකාලය සඳහා අත්පත් කර ගනු ලබන ඩිජිටල් සම්පත්වලට අමතරව ජාතික පුස්තකාල එකතුවෙහි දැනට ඩිජිටල්කරණය වී ඇති එකතු ලෙස දුර්ලභ ග්‍රන්ථ එකතුව (Rare Books) අස්පර්ශනීය සංස්කෘතික උරුමය පිළිබඳ එකතු (ICH) පැරණි ගැසට් (Ceylon Government Gazette) මණ්ඩලයීය ප්‍රකාශන (Board Publications) සඟරා ලිපි (Colombo Journals) ආදිය දැක්විය හැකියග මෙම සියලු ඩිජිටල් සම්පත් ජාතික පුස්තකාල වෙබ් අඩවිය මඟින් පාඨකයින්ට පරිහරණය කිරීමේ පහසුකම් සලසා ඇත.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජාතික කෞතුකාගාරය ද සම්පත් ඩිජිටල්කරණය සම්බන්ධයෙන් යොමු වී ඇති අතර ආරම්භක පියවරක් ලෙස ඡායාරූප හා ආරම්භක අවධියේ සිට ඇති කෞතුක භාණ්ඩ පිළිබඳ ලේඛන ඩිජිටල්කරණය කරමින් පවතී.

තොරතුරු සේවා සැපයීම (Providing of Information Services)

අධ්‍යයන, පර්යේෂණ හා විමර්ශන කටයුතු සඳහා රාජ්‍ය ලේඛන ජනතාව වෙත ප්‍රවේශ කරලීම ජාතික ලේඛනාගාරයේ ප්‍රධාන කාර්යයකි. ඒ අනුව ජාතික ලේඛනාගාරයේ මහජන සම්බන්ධතා අංශය, පර්යේෂණ කාමරය, පුස්තකාලය මඟින් විවිධ තොරතුරු සේවා රැසක් මහජනයා වෙත ලබාදීමට කටයුතු කරනු ලබයි. ජාතික ලේඛනාරක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මඟින් ඉටුකරන තොරතුරු සේවා පහත පරිදි වේ.

- රාජ්‍ය ආයතන සහ වෙනත් ආයතනවලට ඓතිහාසික සහ පරිපාලන තොරතුරු ලබාදීම
- පරිපාලකයන්ට සහ මහජනයාට පර්යේෂණ සඳහා පහසුකම් සැලසීම
- සූක්ෂම චිත්‍රපටකරණයල සංඛ්‍යාත ඡායාරූපකරණය සහ සුපිරික්සීම වැනි ප්‍රතිකෘත පහසුකම් සැපයීම
- කළමනාකරණය සහ ලේඛනාගාර පරිපාලනය ගැන රාජ්‍ය ආයතන සහ පෞද්ගලික ආයතනවලට උපදෙස් දීම
- පාසල් අධිලේඛනාගාර පිහිටුවීම පිළිබඳ උපදෙස් ලබාදීම
- වෘත්තීය කටයුතු සම්බන්ධයෙන් ජේ.ආර්. ජයවර්ධන පර්යේෂණ මධ්‍යස්ථානයට උපදෙස් දීම
- සූක්ෂම චිත්‍රපටකරණය ගැන උපදෙස් දීම
- රාජ්‍ය ආයතන සහ පෞද්ගලික අංශයට ලේඛන ආරක්ෂා කිරීම සහ සංරක්ෂණය සඳහා (තාක්ෂණික සහ විද්‍යාත්මක) උපදෙස් ලබාදීම
- ප්‍රදර්ශන සංවිධානය සහ ප්‍රදර්ශන පැවැත්වීම
- ලැබෙන ඉල්ලීම් පරිදි උසාවිවලට ලේඛන ඉදිරිපත් කොට සාක්ෂි දීම
- ශ්‍රී ලංකා ඉතිහාසය පිළිබඳ පර්යේෂණ පැවැත්වීම
- ශ්‍රී ලංකාව පිළිබඳ පොත් සහ පිටරට යැවීම සඳහා බලපත්‍ර නිකුත් කිරීම

දෙස් විදෙස් ජනතාව වෙත තොරතුරු සපයන ජාතික තොරතුරු මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් ලෙස කටයුතු කිරීම ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ ප්‍රධාන කාර්යයකි. ඒ අනුව ජාතික පුස්තකාලයෙන් ඉටු කරන තොරතුරු සේවා පහත පරිදිය.

- විමසීම් සේවය (Inquiry Services)
- විමර්ශන සේවය (Reference Services)
- ලේඛන ප්‍රතිරූපන සේවය (Document Reproduction Service)
- අන්තර් පුස්තකාල පිරුළු සේවය (Inter Lending Library Loan)
- තොරතුරු ප්‍රතිඇසුරුම් සේවය (Information Repackaging)
- ප්‍රලේඛන සේවා (Documentation Services)
- යොමුගත සේවා (Referral Services)
- පාඨක අධ්‍යාපන සේවය (User Education)
- වරණීය තොරතුරු සමුද්ධරණ සේවය (Selective Dissemination of Information – SDI)
- ප්‍රවර්තන සාවධාන සේවය (Current Awareness Service – CAS)
- විශේෂ අවශ්‍යතා සහිත පාඨකයින් සඳහා තොරතුරු සේවය (Information services for People with Special Needs)
- අන්තර්ජාලය හා සංයුක්ත තැටි ආශ්‍රිත දත්ත පදනම් ගවේෂණ සේවාව (Internet and Information Package)
- ඡායා පිටපත් (Photo copy), ස්කෑන් පිටපත් සේවය (Document Scanning Services) පරිගණක මුද්‍රිත පිටපත් (Computer Printouts) සේවය
- විද්‍යුත් තැපැල් පහසුකම් (e-mail)

කෞතුක භාණ්ඩ /ජීව විද්‍යා ආදර්ශද (Objects/Specimens) තොරතුරු සපයන මාධ්‍යයයන් සේ සළකනු ලබන අතර එවැනි භාණ්ඩ තැන්පත් කළ කෞතුකාගාර ද තොරතුරු සපයන මධ්‍යස්ථාන ලෙස ක්‍රියා කරයි. ජාතික කෞතුකාගාරය ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන්ම කෞතුකාගාර ප්‍රදර්ශන මගින් ජනතාව වෙත තොරතුරු සපයන අතර කෞතුකාගාර ප්‍රකාශන (ස්පෝලියා සෙලැනිකාල කෞතුකාගාර වැනි සඟරා) මගින් හා අත්පොත් හා නාමාවලී ආදිය මගින් ද තොරතුරු සපයනු ලැබේ. මීට අමතරව කෞතුකාගාර හා ප්‍රජාව අතර, වෙනත් කෞතුකාගාර හා ආයතන සමගල ප්‍රකාශයට පත් නොකළ දත්ත පිළිබඳ පර්යේෂකයින් හා විශේෂඥයින් විසින් විවිධ අයුරින් සිදුකරන විමසීම් සඳහා ද තොරතුරු සැපයීමට කටයතු කරනු ලැබේ.

මෙම ආයතන ත්‍රිත්වය විවිධ අයුරින් තොරතුරු සේවාවන් පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලබන බවත් ජාතික තොරතුරු මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් ලෙස ජාතික පුස්තකාලය තොරතුරු සේවා සම්බන්ධව ප්‍රමුඛස්ථානයක් ගෙන කටයුතු කරන බවත් හඳුනාගන්නා ලදි.

ගැටලු හා අභියෝග (Problems and Challenges)

රාජ්‍ය මට්ටමින් මෙම ආයතන ආරම්භ වී වසර ගණනාවක් ගත වී තිබුණ ද මෙම ආයතන වර්තමානයේ දී මුහුණ දෙන ගැටලු හා අභියෝග රැසක් හඳුනාගත හැකිය.

ජාතික ලේඛනාගාරය මුහුණ දෙන ගැටලු හා අභියෝග

- ජාතික ලේඛනාගාර ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් නොමැති වීම.
- ප්‍රමාණවත් කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයක් නොමැති වීම.
- ලේඛනාගාරය හා ලේඛන කළමනාකරණය සඳහා විධිමත් ප්‍රතිපත්ති හා වඩාත් ඵලදායී නීති හා ක්‍රියා පටිපාටි නොමැති වීම.
- ජාතික ලේඛනාරක්ෂක නීතිය හා තොරතුරු පනත (Act No. 12of2016, section 07) ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම පිළිබඳ ප්‍රායෝගික ගැටලු ඇතිවීම.
- කෝෂ්ඨාගාර සඳහා ප්‍රශස්ත පාරිසරික තත්වයන් නොමැති වීම.
- ලේඛනාගාර කටයුතු සඳහා ඇති මෘදුකාංග පිළිබඳ විශේෂඥතාවක් නොමැති වීම. (Archival Descriptive software)
- ස්වයංක්‍රීයකරණ පද්ධති නොමැති වීම. (Tracking Document Movement)
- ඩිජිටල් සම්පත් සහිත කෝෂ්ඨාගාර නොමැති වීම.
- ඩිජිටල්කරණය සඳහා යොමුවීමේදී පරිගණකගත පරිසරයක කටයුතු කිරීම පිළිබඳ කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය තුළ ඇති ආකල්ප හා කඩදාසි මත පදනම් වූ ලේඛනාගාර කටයුතු සඳහා පමණක් යොමු වීම.
- ලේඛනාගාර කටයුතු සංවර්ධනය හා විධි ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා පුහුණු ලේඛනාරක්ෂක නිලධාරීන් ප්‍රමාණවත් පරිදි නොමැති වීම.
- හානි වූ ලේඛනවල විශාල එකතුවක් පැවතීම හා එම ලේඛන ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කිරීමේ අවශ්‍යතාව.
- ලේඛනාරක්ෂක විද්‍යාව පිළිබඳ කලාපීය වශයෙන් විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයීය වැඩසටහන් ක්‍රියාත්මක නොවීම.
- ලේඛන කළමනාකරණය පිළිබඳ වගකිව යුත්තන්ගේ අවධානය හා දැනුම අල්පවීම හා වරින්වර සිදුවන පරිපාලනමය වෙනස්කම් (Frequent line ministry changes)

ජාතික පුස්තකාලය වර්තමානයේදී මුහුණ දෙන ගැටලු හා අභියෝග

- ජාතික පුස්තකාල සංකල්පය පිළිබඳ අනවබෝධය
- නීතිමය ගැටලු
- කාර්ය මණ්ඩල ගැටලු

- ජාතික එකතුවේ සුරක්ෂිත භාවය
- මූල්‍ය ප්‍රතිපාදන වල ගැටලු
- ජාතික පුස්තකාල සම්පත්වල ඌන භාවිතය
- රට තුළ ඇති බුද්ධිමය උරුමය අත්පත් කර ගැනීමේ හා ඒකරාශී කිරීමේ ගැටලු (Collection of country's literature)
- විදේශීය ප්‍රකාශන ප්‍රතිග්‍රහණය කිරීමේ ගැටලු
- ජාතික ග්‍රන්ථ විඥාපන පාලනය පිළිබඳ ගැටලු
- තාක්ෂණික භාවිතය පිළිබඳ ගැටලු
- කළමනාකරණ අවහිරතා (Management Constraints)
- ඉඩ පහසුකම් පිළිබඳ ගැටලු (Space for the growing collection)

ජාතික කෞතුකාගාරය මුහුණ දෙන ගැටලු හා අභියෝග

- කෞතුක වස්තු හා ස්වාභාවික විද්‍යා ආදර්ශක එකතුන් ප්‍රමාණය ඉතා සීඝ්‍ර ලෙස වර්ධනය වීම.
- වර්ධනය වූ කෞතුක වස්තු හා ස්වාභාවික විද්‍යා ආදර්ශක එකතුන් ප්‍රදර්ශනය කිරීම, ගබඩා කිරීම හා සංරක්ෂණ වැඩපිළිවෙළ සඳහා ඉඩ පහසුකම් ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවීම.
- කෞතුක වස්තු එකතුන් ජාතික මට්ටමින් ලේඛනගත කිරීම හා ඒවා ප්‍රකාශයට පත්කිරීම සඳහා වැඩපිළිවෙළක් සැකසීම.
- ජාතික කෞතුකාගාරය හා පුස්තකාලය සතු පුස්තක සංරක්ෂණය කිරීම පිළිබඳ ගැටලු.
- කෞතුකාගාර ප්‍රදර්ශන වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම.
- කෞතුක වස්තුවල සුරක්ෂිතභාවය උදෙසා ජාතික වැඩසටහන් සැකසීම.
- කෞතුකාගාර ප්‍රමිති ගත කිරීම පිළිබඳ ගැටලු
- ව්‍යවස්ථාමය හා ජාතික ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් ප්‍රකාශයට පත්කිරීම පිළිබඳ අවශ්‍යතාව

මෙම ආයතන මුහුණ දෙන ගැටලු විශේෂයෙන් ලෝකයේ සංවර්ධනය වෙමින් පවතින රටවල මෙවැනි සංස්කෘතික උරුම ආයතන (Cultural heritage institution) මුහුණ දෙන ගැටලු හා සමාන වේ. විශේෂයෙන් ලංකාවේ සංස්කෘතික හා අධ්‍යාපන ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ ආයතන මෙවැනි පොදු ප්‍රශ්නවලට මුහුණ දේ. මෙම ආයතන තවමත් ගොඩ නැගෙමින් පවතින ආයතන බැවින් මෙම ගැටලු ඉදිරියේදී නිරාකරණය කර ගැනීමේ හැකියාව ඇත. කෙසේ වුවද සමහර ගැටලු පාලනය කළ නොහැකි ඒවා බව ද හඳුනාගන්නා ලදි.

නිගමනය

නූතන ලෝකයේ සමාජ, ආර්ථික, සංවර්ධනය උදෙසා බෙහෙවින් ඉවහල් වන සුවිශේෂී තොරතුරු මධ්‍යස්ථාන ලෙස කෞතුකාගාර, ලේඛනාගාර හා ජාතික පුස්කාල හඳුනාගත හැකිය. ගෙවී ගිය දශක තුනක කාලය යුරෝපයේත්, අප්‍රිකාවේ සහ ආසියාවේත් මෙම මතක ආයතනවල (Memori Instituion) සමස්ත ක්‍රියාවලිය ඉතා සීඝ්‍රයෙන් විද්‍යානුකූල පදනමක් යටතේ වර්ධනය වී ඇත. වර්තමානය වන විට මෙම ආයතන සමාජ සංවර්ධනය සඳහා අත්‍යවශ්‍ය වූ ආයතන ලෙස පිළිගෙන තිබේ.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජාතික කෞතුකාගාරය, ජාතික ලේඛනාගාරය හා ජාතික පුස්තකාලය ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ සංස්කෘතික, බුද්ධිමය හා ස්වාභාවික උරුමයට අදාළ සාක්ෂි වෙනුවෙන් විවිධාකාරයෙන් ක්‍රියා කරන බව පැහැදිළි වේ. එමෙන්ම මෙම ආයතන තම තමන්ගේ විෂය පථයන් තුළ විවිධ කාර්යයන් ඉටු කළ ද කාලීනව එම කාර්යභාර්යයන් වරින්වර වෙනස් වීමට හා හුවමාරු වීමට ද ඉඩ තිබේ. එබැවින් නූතන ලෝකයේ මෙම ආයතනවල පරමාර්ථ විය යුත්තේ චිරාගත ආයතනික කාර්යභාර්යය එලෙසම පවත්වා ගෙන යන අතර එම ආයතන නූතන වීම හා එයට ද සමාජයට ද නව විග්‍රහ හා අභියෝග ඇතුළත් කර ගැනීමය. මෙම ආයතන සතු කාර්යභාරය අතීතය කෙරෙහි පමණක් නොව අද පවතින සමාජය හා පරිසරය කෙරෙහි ද ආශ්‍රිත වන බැවින් මෙම ආයතන සජීවී, ක්‍රියාශීලී හා පුනර්වර්ධනය වන ආයතන බවද අනාවරණය වේ. එමෙන්ම මෙම ආයතනවල කාර්යභාරයයන් වඩාත් පෘථුල කිරීම සඳහා සහ කාර්යක්ෂම කිරීම සඳහාත් කාර්යයන්වල අනවශ්‍ය ද්විත්වකරණයවීම වැළැක්වීම සඳහාත් සහයෝගීව කටයුතු කිරීම වැදගත් වේ. විශේෂයෙන් මෙම ආයතන එක් අමාත්‍යාංශයකට සම්බන්ධවීම අත්‍යවශ්‍ය වේ. එය මෙම ආයතනවල ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය හා අනාගත වර්ධනයට මෙන්ම පිළිගත් අන්තර්ජාතික ප්‍රවණතාවන්ට ද උචිත වේ. එසේ නොමැති නම් ස්වාධීන ආයතන ලෙස (Non Ministerial Department) මෙම ආයතන වලට කටයුතු කිරීමට අවස්ථාව ලබා දීම ද උචිත වේ. තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණයේ වර්ධනය හේතුවෙන් ජාතික කෞතුකාගාර, ජාතික ලේඛනාගාර හා ජාතික පුස්තකාල සතු සම්පත් සංඛ්‍යාංකකරණය මඟින් පොදු ඩිජිටල් දැනුම් ගබඩා හෝ පුළුල් ජාතික ඩිජිටල් පුස්තකාලයක් ලෙස වර්ධනයවීමේ නව ප්‍රවණතාවක් අන්තර්ජාතිකව ඇත. මෙහිදී ජනතාවට ඔවුන්ගේ සංස්කෘතික උරුමයන් වෙත එකවර ප්‍රවේශය ලබා දීම සඳහා හරස්කඩ උපාය මාර්ගයක් (Crossover strategy) සකස් කිරීම තුළින් එක් ආයතනයක සිට ජනතාවට තම සංස්කෘතික උරුමය පිළිබඳ සියලුම තොරතුරු ලබා ගැනීමේ හැකියාව ලැබේ. (NOKS project in Denmark) මෙම ආයතන සතු කුමන ස්වරූපයක හෝ සංස්කෘතික සම්පත් සියල්ල අන්තර්ජාතික ප්‍රමිතීන්ට අනුව පොදු ජාතික එකතුවක් ලෙස ඩිජිටල් වශයෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමේ හැකියාව පිළිබඳ අනාගත සැලසුම් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමත් නව තාක්ෂණය හා ඩිජිටල්කරණය තුළින් වෙනස්වන තොරතුරු සමාජයට උචිත ලෙස තම කාර්යභාර්යයන් ද නූතන කරගැනීම අත්‍යවශ්‍ය වේ. මේ අනුව මෙම ආයතන තොරතුරු ලෝකයට උචිත ලෙස නව කාර්යයන් හා නව වගකීම් ඇතිකර ගැනීමත්, නූතන සමාජයට මෙම ආයතන මඟින් නව හැඟීම්, අර්ථ හා ප්‍රයෝජන ලැබීමට සැලැස්වීමත් පිළිබඳ අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතු කාලය එළඹ ඇත.

නිර්දේශ හා යෝජනා

- ආයතන සඳහා බලපාන ව්‍යවස්ථාමය වටපිටාව සැකසීම, පරිපාලනමය වෙනස්කම් සිදු කිරීම හා ජාතික ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් ප්‍රකාශයට පත්කිරීම.
- සේවා නවීකරණය හා පුළුල්කිරීම.
- ආයතන සඳහා අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රමිතිගත කිරීම් සිදුකිරීම.
- ජාතික වස්තුවල සුරක්ෂිතභාව උදෙසා වැඩපිළිවෙළක් සැකසීම.
- සම්පත් හා පහසුකම් වර්ධනය කිරීම.
- එකතු ජාතික මට්ටමින් ලේඛන ගත කිරීම හා ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කිරීම සඳහා වැඩපිළිවෙළක් සැකසීම.
- සියලුම ජාතික උරුම සම්පත් නූතන විද්‍යා හා තාක්ෂණ ක්‍රමවේදයන් යටතේ ලේඛනගත කොට අන්තර් ජාලය හා වෙබ් අඩවි හරහා ජාත්‍යන්තර උපයෝජකයින් වෙනුවෙන් ඉඩ ප්‍රස්ථා සැලසීම.
- ජාතික මට්ටමේ සේවා හා නායකත්ව භූමිකාව පිළිබඳ අවධානය යොමුකිරීම.
- කළමණාකරණය විධිමත් කිරීම.
- මෙම ආයතන සම්බන්ධ අධ්‍යයන හා පර්යේෂණ වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම හා අන්තර්ජාතික දැනුම, අත්දැකීම් හා සහයෝගීතාව අනුව කටයුතු කිරීම.

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An Assessment of Public Library Services to Children in Jaffna District, Sri Lanka

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ABSTRACT

IFLA guidelines states "Public libraries have a special responsibility to support the process of learning to read among children and must provide related services and resources". This study investigates the present status of children's section in the public libraries of Jaffna district, with the intention of improving the quality of services for children. A survey research method was adopted. A self-administered, structured questionnaire was distributed to Librarians in-charge for public libraries (n=60) attached to local government authorities (one Municipal council, three Urban councils and 13 Pradeshiya sabhas) in Jaffna district. Data collected through the questionnaire were analysed using SPSS. The response rate was 86.3% (n=53). Among the responded libraries, 75.5% (n=40) have children's section to facilitate reading among children. In these public libraries, collection of children's literature includes story books, textbooks, reference sources, children's magazines, exercise books and past paper collection, audio-visual materials, etc. With respect to infrastructure, more than 50% of the Librarians in-charge are satisfied with space, furniture and electricity facilities of the children's section. However, lack of computers and internet connectivity, inadequate financial support, and dearth of conducive environment and lack of staff were reported as limitations. Regarding the readers, children's section of these libraries have only 10-20% of the total readership at present. Apart from lending books, storytelling (56.6%, n=30), drawing (49.1%, n=26), homework assistance (45.3%, n=24), creative activity (47.2%, n=25) and classes to improve creative and language skills (17%, n=9) are the services delivered for children, by these libraries. However, Librarians in-charge perceived that refurbishing the library space and infrastructure

facilities, modernizing the library environment with IT, commencing mobile library services (to disadvantaged groups, preschools and primary schools), introducing information literacy programs and library related competitions, and conducting language classes, leisure time activities, entertainment shows, etc., would attract more children to the library and enhance their reading achievement. Moreover, development of integrated policy for the establishment of children's section in the public libraries of the Northern Province, construction of conducive library environment for children and empowerment of the society in relation to public library services for children are also indispensable. Hence, this study implies the need for revitalizing the children's section of public libraries in Jaffna district, with the emphasis on information resources, infrastructure and services.

Keywords: Public libraries, Children's libraries, Children, Sri Lanka

யாழ் மாவட்ட பொதுநூலகங்களின் சிறுவர்களுக்கான சேவைகள் - ஓர் மதிப்பீடு

அறிமுகம்

மனிதனுடைய சிந்தனைகளையும், கருத்துக்களையும், மற்றும் அவனது ஆக்கபூர்வமான கற்பனைகளின் வெளிப்பாடுகளையும் கொண்ட தகவல் சாதனங்களை சேகரித்து, ஒழுங்கமைத்து வைத்திருப்பதுடன், அவற்றை சமூகத்திலுள்ள அனைத்து அங்கத்தவர்களுக்கும் அவர்தம் இனம், நிறம், நாட்டுரிமை, வயது, பால், சமயம், மொழி, அந்தஸ்து அல்லது கல்வித் தகைமை போன்ற வேறுபாடுகளின்றி பயன்பாட்டுக்கு வழங்குவது பொதுநூலகம் ஆகும் (கமால்தீன், 1993 Aboyade, 1984). மேலும், அனைத்துலக நூலகங்களினது கூட்டிணைப்பின் (IFLA) manifestoவில், பொழுதுபோக்கிற்கும் மனமகிழ்ச்சிக்குமான நூல்களை வழங்குவதன் மூலம் மனிதனுக்கு புத்துணர்வு ஊட்டுவதிலும், மாணவர்களுக்கு புதிய தொழில்நுட்ப விஞ்ஞான சமூகவியல் சார்ந்த தகவல்களை வழங்குவதிலும் பொதுநூலகங்கள் அக்கறை கொள்ள வேண்டுமென குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. அத்துடன், இன்றைய தகவல் தொழில்நுட்ப சூழலில், உலகளாவிய மாற்றங்களை மக்களுக்கு அறியத்தருவதிலும், வாழ்நாள் முழுமைக்குமான கற்றலுக்கு உதவுவதிலும், சிறுவர்களிடத்தில் வாசிப்புப் பழக்கத்தை மேம்படுத்துவதிலும் பொதுநூலகங்களின் பங்கு அளப்பறியதாக காணப்படுகிறது (தமிழ்நாடு அரசு பள்ளிக் கல்வித்துறை, 2018).

பொதுநூலகங்களின் வாசகர்களில் 50-60%மானோர் சிறுவர்களென பெரும்பாலான ஆய்வு முடிவுகள் தெரிவிக்கின்றன (Walter, 2003). இதனைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு அனைத்துலக நூலகங்களினது கூட்டிணைப்பானது (IFLA) பொதுநூலகங்களின் சிறுவர் பிரிவு தொடர்பாக சில தெளிவான விதிமுறைகளை முன்வைத்துள்ளது. அவை பின்வருமாறு (IFLA, 1973):

- சிறுவர்கள் சிறப்புத் தேவைகளும் ஆர்வங்களும் கொண்டதோர் இனங்காணக்கூடிய பிரிவினராகையால், குழந்தைப் பருவம் முதல் 14 வயது வரையிலான சிறுவர்களின் எல்லா வயது மட்டத்திற்கும், ஆற்றலுக்கும் பொருந்தக்கூடிய திட்டவட்டமான நூலக ஏற்பாடு வழங்கப்படவேண்டும்.
- ஒரு பிள்ளையின் வளர்ச்சியில் நூலகத்தின் பங்களிப்பு தகவலை வழங்குவது மாத்திரமன்று. அப்பிள்ளையின் கற்பனா சக்தியைத் தூண்டுவதும் மிக முக்கியமானதாகும். இக்காரணத்திற்காக நூலகத்தின் நூற்சேர்க்கையில் சகலவிதமான ஆக்க இலக்கியத்திற்கும் (Fiction) அல்லாதவற்றுக்கும் (Non Fiction) இடையே சமநிலை பேணப்படவேண்டும்.
- கட்புல செவிப்புல சாதனங்கள், மற்றும் இலத்திரனியல் சாதனங்கள் சிறுவர்களின் சேகரிப்புப் பரப்பில் மிகுந்த பெறுமதி வாய்ந்தனவாகும். எனவே இத்தகைய சாதனங்களை கொள்வனவு செய்வது தொடர்பில் கவனம் செலுத்தப்படவேண்டும்.
- சிறுவர் நூலகங்களில் கடமையாற்றும் அலுவலர்கள், சிறுவர்களின் நூலகத் தேவைகளைப் பற்றியும் அத்தேவைகளை நிறைவுசெய்வதற்கு கைவசமுள்ள வளங்கள் பற்றியும் சிறப்பான அறிவுடையவர்களாயிருத்தல் வேண்டும்.

எனவே, பொதுநூலகமொன்றின் சிறுவர் பிரிவானது, சிறுவர்களுக்கான தகவல் வளங்களை கொண்டிருப்பதுடன், அவர்களிடத்தில் தகவல் அறிதிறன் விருத்தி, கலாச்சார வளர்ச்சி, சுயகற்றல், ஆக்கத்திறன் விருத்தி என்பவற்றை மேம்படுத்தக்கூடியவாறு காணப்படவேண்டுமென எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகின்றது (IFLA, 2003). மேலும், சிறுவர்களை சிறுவயதிலிருந்து நூலகத்தை

பயன்படுத்த ஊக்குவிப்பதன் மூலம் இளம் பருவத்தில் சிறந்த வாசகனாக அவர்கள் பரிணமிப்பதற்குரிய வாய்ப்பினை வழங்குகின்றது (IFLA, 2003).

இலங்கையில், பொதுநூலகமொன்றை அமைப்பதில் கொழும்பு முன்னோடியாக இருந்தபோதிலும், சிறுவர் நூலகம் பற்றிய சிந்தனையைச் செயலுருப் பெறவைத்ததில் யாழ்ப்பாணப் பொது நூலகமே அகில இலங்கையிலும் முன்னோடியாக இருந்துள்ளது. யாழ்ப்பாணப் பொது நூலகத்தில் சிறுவர் பிரிவு தொடர்பான சிந்தனை அறுபதுகளிலேயே மலர ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டது. இதற்கு முன்னோடியாக இருந்தவர் அன்றைய யாழ்ப்பாணப் பொது நூலகத்தின் நூலகர் திரு.வே.இ. பாக்கியநாதன் ஆவார் (செல்வராஜா, 1988). இத்தகைய வரலாற்று சிறப்புமிக்க பின்னணியைக் கொண்ட யாழ்ப்பாண மாவட்ட பொதுநூலகங்களின் சிறுவர் பிரிவின் தற்போதைய நிலை தொடர்பாகவும், அவை எதிர்கொள்ளும் சவால்கள் தொடர்பாகவும் ஆராய்வதே இவ்வாய்வின் நோக்கமாகும்.

ஆய்வு வினாக்கள்

யாழ் மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள உள்ளூராட்சி சபைகளின் கீழ் இயங்கும் எத்தனை பொதுநூலகங்கள் சிறுவர் பிரிவொன்றை கொண்டுள்ளன?

01. அவ்வாறான நூலகங்களில், அச்சிறுவர் பிரிவின் வாசகர் எண்ணிக்கை, நூற்சேகரிப்பு, உட்கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகள் எவ்வாறு காணப்படுகின்றன?
02. குறித்த பொதுநூலக சிறுவர் பிரிவினால் வழங்கப்படும் சேவைகள் யாவை?
03. பொதுநூலக சிறுவர் பிரிவானது அதன் இயங்குநிலை, மற்றும் சேவை வழங்கல் தொடர்பில் எதிர்கொள்ளும் சவால்கள் யாவை?

ஆய்வின் நோக்கமும் குறிக்கோள்களும்

சிறுவர்களுக்கான நூலக சேவைகளை மேம்படுத்தும் பொருட்டு யாழ்ப்பாண மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள பொதுநூலகங்களின் சிறுவர் பிரிவின் தற்போதைய நிலை, அவை எதிர்கொள்ளும் சவால்கள் தொடர்பில் ஆராய்ந்து, பொருத்தமான ஆலோசனைகளை முன்வைப்பதே இவ்வாய்வின் நோக்கமாகும். இவ்வாய்வின் முக்கிய குறிக்கோள்களாவன:

- ☐ யாழ்ப்பாண மாவட்டத்தில் சிறுவர் பிரிவினைக் கொண்டுள்ள, கொன்டிராத பொது நூலகங்களின் விபரங்களை சேகரித்தல்
- ☐ பொதுநூலக சிறுவர் பிரிவுகளின் வாசகர் தொகை, சேகரிப்பு, உட்கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகள், நூலக சேவைகள் தொடர்பில் ஆராய்தல்
- ☐ பொதுநூலக சிறுவர் பிரிவுகளின் இயங்குநிலை, மற்றும் சேவை வழங்கலில் அவை எதிர்கொள்ளும் சவால்களை இனங்காணல்
- ☐ சிறுவர்களுக்கான நூலக சேவைகளை மேம்படுத்துவது தொடர்பில் பொருத்தமான ஆலோசனைகளை முன்வைத்தல்

ஆய்வு முறையியல்

யாழ்ப்பாண மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள 17 உள்ளூராட்சி சபைகளின் கீழ் இயங்குகின்ற 60 பொது நூலகங்களும் இவ்வாய்விற்காக தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டன (அட்டவணை 1). இலங்கையில், மாநகர சபை, நகர சபை, பிரதேச சபை என மூன்று வகையான உள்ளூராட்சி சபைகள் காணப்படுகின்றன. பாரிய நகரத்தை மாநகர சபைகளும், சிறிய நகரத்தை நகர சபைகளும், கிராமப்புற பகுதிகளை பிரதேச சபைகளும் நிர்வகிக்கின்றன. இவ்வுள்ளூராட்சி சபைகளினால் வழங்கப்படுகின்ற சேவைகளில் ஒன்றாக நூலகங்கள் மற்றும் அரும்பொருட்காட்சியகங்கள் காணப்படுகின்றன (அபிவிருத்திக்கான சமூக அமைப்புக்களின் வலையமைப்பு, 2012).

அட்டவணை 1: யாழ் மாவட்டத்தில் உள்ளூராட்சி நூலகங்களின் பரம்பல்

உள்ளூராட்சி சபை	பொதுநூலகங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை		
	மாநகர சபை	நகர சபை	பிரதேச சபை
யாழ்ப்பாண மா.ச.	06		
வல்வெட்டித்துறை ந.ச.		01	
பருத்தித்துறை ந.ச.		01	
சாவகச்சேரி ந.ச.		03	
சாவகச்சேரி பி.ச.			06
பருத்தித்துறை பி.ச.			03
வடமராட்சி தென்மேற்கு பி.ச.			04
நல்லூர் பி.ச.			03
வலிகாமம் வடக்கு பி.ச.			04
வலிகாமம் மேற்கு பி.ச.			04
வலிகாமம் தெற்கு பி.ச.			03
வலிகாமம் தெற்குமேற்கு பி.ச.			04
வலிகாமம் கிழக்குமேற்கு பி.ச.			05
காரைநகர் பி.ச.			02
ஊர்காவற்றுறை பி.ச.			04
நெடுந்தீவு பி.ச.			02
வேலணை பி.ச.			05
மொத்தம்	06	05	49

Source: உள்ளூராட்சி ஆணையாளர் அலுவலகம், வடமாகாணம்

இவ்வாய்வானது அளவைநிலை ஆய்வு முறையியலைப் (Survery research method) பயன்படுத்தி மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஆய்வாளர்களினால் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட வினாக்கொத்தின் மூலம் பொதுநூலகத்தின் வகை, மொத்த வாசகர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை, மொத்த சேகரிப்பு, சிறுவர் பிரிவின் இயங்குநிலை, சிறுவர் பிரிவின் வாசகர் தொகை, சேகரிப்பு, உட்கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகள், சேவைகள், சிறுவர் பிரிவினை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கான ஆலோசனைகள்

தொடர்பாக தகவல்கள் திரட்டப்பட்டன. இவ்வினாக்கொத்து, தரவு சேகரித்தலுக்காக யாழ் மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள அனைத்து பொதுநூலகங்களுக்கும் (n=60) விநியோகிக்கப்பட்டு, பின்னர் பூரணப்படுத்தப்பட்ட வினாக்கொத்துக்கள் மீளப்பெறப்பட்டன. வினாக்கொத்தின் மூலம் சேகரிக்கப்பட்ட தரவுகள் யாவும் SPSS மென்பொருளை பயன்படுத்தி கணித புள்ளிவிபரவியல் அடிப்படையில் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்யப்பட்டு, பெறுபேறுகள் அட்டவணைகள், வரைபடங்களை பயன்படுத்தி அறிக்கையிடப்பட்டுள்ளது.

ஆய்வுப் பெறுபேறுகளும் தரவுப் பகுப்பாய்வும்

இவ்வாய்வில், 53 (86.3%) பூரணப்படுத்தப்பட்ட வினாக்கொத்துக்கள் கிடைக்கப்பெற்றன. இதனடிப்படையில், ஆய்வு முடிவுகள் முன்வைக்கப்படுகின்றன.

1. ஆய்வுக் குடித்தொகையின் பண்புகள்

இவ்வாய்வுக் குடித்தொகையில், உள்ளூராட்சி சபைகளின் வகையைப் பொறுத்து பொது நூலகங்களின் பரம்பலை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், மாநகர சபை, நகர சபை, பிரதேச சபைகள் என்பன முறையே 10% (n=6), 8.3% (n=5), 81.6% (n=49)மான பொதுநூ லகங்களை கொண்டுள்ளன. இவற்றுள், 5 மாநகர சபை நூலகங்களும், 5 நகர சபை நூ லகங்களும், 43 பிரதேச சபை நூலகங்களும் ஆய்வில் பங்கெடுத்துக் கொண்டுள்ளன (அட்டவணை2). ஓப்பீட்டு ரீதியில், பிரதேச சபைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை (n=13) அதிகமாக இருப்பதால், ஆய்வில் பங்கெடுத்துக்கொண்ட பிரதேச சபை நூலகங்களின் எண்ணிக்கையும் (n=43, 81.1%) அதிகமாக காணப்படுகிறது.

அட்டவனை 2 : ஆய்வுக் குடித்தொகையின் பண்புகள்

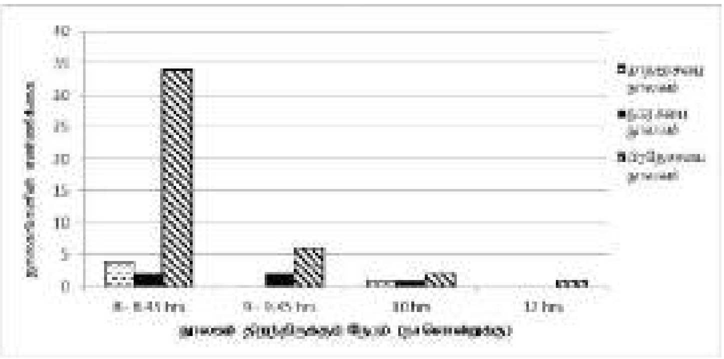
ஆய்வுக் குடித்தொகையின் பண்புகள்	எண்ணிக்கை	வீதம் (%)
உள்ளூராட்சி நிறுவனத்தின் வகை		
மாநகர சபை	5	9.4%
நகர சபை	5	9.4%
பிரதேச சபை	43	81.1%
மொத்த வாசகர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை		
00 - 50	8	15.1%
51 - 100	4	7.5%
101 - 200	3	5.7%
201 - 500	14	26.4%
501 - 1,000	16	30.2%
> 1,000	8	15.1%
மொத்த சேகரிப்பு		
1,000 - 2,000	3	5.7%
2,001 - 5,000	11	20.8%

5,001 - 10,000	26	49.1%
10,001 - 20,000	8	15.1%
20,001 - 40,000	3	5.7%
40,001 - 60,000	1	1.9%
> 60,000	1	1.9%
சிறுவர் பிரிவு		
காணப்படுகிறது	40	75.5%
காணப்படவில்லை	13	24.5%

மேலும், ஆய்வுக்குட்படுத்தப்பட்ட பொது நூலகங்களில் பெரும்பாலானவை (56.6%, n=30) 200-1,000 வரையான வாசகர்களையும், 15.1% (n=8)மானவை 1,000ற்கு மேற்பட்ட வாசகர்களையும் கொண்டுள்ளன (அட்டவணை 2). 1,000ற்கு மேற்பட்ட வாசகர்களைக் கொண்ட நூலகங்களில், 1 மாநகர சபை நூலகமும், 1 நகர சபை நூலகமும், 6 பிரதேச சபை நூலகங்களும் அடங்குகின்றன. எனினும், வாசகர் எண்ணிக்கை 50ற்கு குறைவாக காணப்படும் நூலகங்கள் (n=8) அனைத்தும் பிரதேச சபை நூலகங்களாகவே காணப்படுகின்றன.

இந்நூலகங்களின் நூற் சேகரிப்பை பொறுத்தவரையில், 49.1% (n=26)மான நூலகங்களில் 5,000-10,000 வரையான தகவல் சாதனங்கள் காணப்படுகின்றன (அட்டவணை 2). அத்துடன் ஆய்வுக்குட்படுத்தப்பட்ட நூலகங்களில் ஒன்றான யாழ்ப்பாணப் பொதுநூலகமானது ஒரு மாநகர சபை நூலகமாக இருந்தபோதிலும் 100,000ற்கும் மேற்பட்ட சேகரிப்பை கொண்டிருந்தமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.

ஆய்வுக்குட்படுத்தப்பட்ட நூலகங்களில், 90.6% (n=48)மானவை வாரத்தின் ஏழு நாட்களும் இயங்குகின்றன. வார நாட்களில், பெரும்பாலான நூலகங்கள் (75.5%, n=40) சராசரியாக நாளொன்றுக்கு 8-8.45 மணித்தியாலங்கள் இயங்குவதோடு, அவற்றுள் 64.2% (n=34) மானவை பிரதேச சபை நூலகங்களாக காணப்படுகின்றன. மேலும், மூன்று பிரதேச சபை நூலகங்கள் உட்பட, மொத்தமாக 5 நூலகங்கள் நாளொன்றுக்கு 10-12 மணித்தியாலங்கள் இயங்குகின்றமை குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது (உரு 1).



உரு 1: யாழ் மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள பொதுநூலகங்கள் சேவை வழங்கலுக்காக திறந்திருக்கும் நேரம்

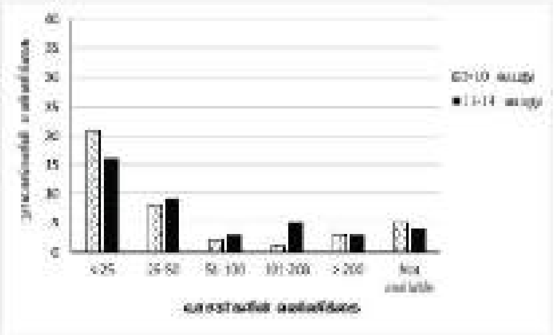
வார இறுதி நாட்களை பொறுத்தவரையில், 90.6% (n=48)மான நூலகங்கள் சனி மற்றும் ஞாயிறு ஆகிய இரு தினங்களிலும், 3.8% (n=2)மான நூலகங்கள் சனிக்கிழமைகளில் மாத்திரமும் திறக்கப்படுகின்றன. யாழ் மாவட்டத்தை பொறுத்தவரையில், ஆய்வுக்குட்படுத்தப்பட்ட பொதுநூலகங்களில் 5.7% (n=3)மானவையே வார இறுதி நாட்களில் திறக்கப்படுவதில்லை.

மேலும், 75.5% (n=40)மான ஆய்வுக்குட்படுத்தப்பட்ட நூலகங்கள் சிறுவர்களுக்கென தனியான பிரிவொன்றை கொண்டிருந்தபோதிலும், 24.4% (n=13)மான நூலகங்கள் அவ்வாறான பிரிவொன்றினை கொண்டிருக்கவில்லை (அட்டவணை 2). எனினும், சிறுவர்களுக்கென தனியான பிரிவொன்றினை கொண்டிராத நூலகங்களுள் சில (n=5) சிறுவர்களுக்கான சேகரிப்பை கொண்டிருப்பதுடன், சிறுவர்களுக்கான சில சேவைகளையும் வழங்கி வருகின்றன.

2. யாழ் மாவட்ட பொதுநூலகங்களின் சிறுவர் பிரிவு

☐ வாசகர்கள்

பொதுநூலகங்களின் சிறுவர் பிரிவானது 14 வயதுக்குட்பட்ட வாசகர்களை கொண்டதாக காணப்படுகிறது. ஆய்வுக்குட்படுத்தப்பட்ட பெரும்பாலான நூலகங்களில் (49.1%, n=26) மொத்த வாசகர் எண்ணிக்கையில் 10-20% மாத்திரமே சிறுவர்களாக உள்ளனர். இப் பொது நூலகங்களின் சிறுவர் பிரிவைச் சேர்ந்த வாசகர்களின் பரம்பல் இரண்டு வயது பிரிவுகளில் ஆராயப்பட்டது (உரு 2).



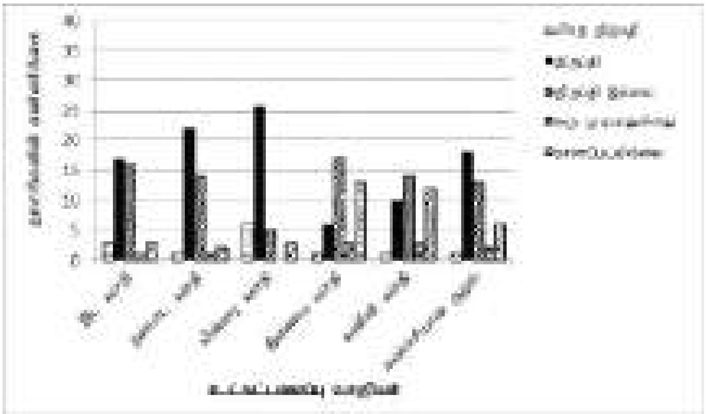
உரு 2 : யாழ் மாவட்ட பொதுநூலகங்களில் சிறுவர் வாசகர்களின் (5-14 வயது வரை) பரம்பல்

இவ்வாய்வுக் குடித்தொகையில், 35 நூலகங்கள், 5-10 வயதுடைய வாசகர்களை அங்கத்தவர்களாகவும், 36 நூலகங்கள், 11-14 வயதுடைய வாசகர்களை அங்கத்தவர்களாகவும் கொண்டு விளங்குகின்றன. இவற்றுள், 26 (49.1%) நூலகங்களில், மொத்த சிறுவர் அங்கத்தவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 50 அல்லது அதற்கு குறைவானதாகவே காணப்படுகிறது. மேலும் வாசகர் பரம்பலை நோக்குகையில், ஐந்து நூலகங்கள் 5-10 வயதுப் பிரிவினரையும், நான்கு நூலகங்கள் 11-14 வயதுப் பிரிவினரையும் அங்கத்தவர்களாக கொண்டிருக்கவில்லை என்பது புலனாகிறது. இப்புள்ளிவிபர தரவுகளின் அடிப்படையில் நோக்கும்போது, யாழ் மாவட்டத்தைச் சேர்ந்த பொதுநூலகங்களின் சிறுவர் அங்கத்துவம் திருப்திகரமான நிலையில் இல்லை என்பதை அறிய முடிகின்றது.

சிந்தனா சக்தியும், நினைவாற்றலும், தமது சூழலை ஆராய்வதில் ஆர்வமும் கொண்டிருக்கும் இப்பருவத்தினர் மத்தியில் வாசிப்பை ஊக்குவிப்பதிலும் அவர்களை சுயகற்றலுக்கு வழிப்படுத்துவதிலும் நூலகங்களின் பங்களிப்பு இன்றியமையாததாகும். எனவே, சிறுவர் அங்கத்துவத்தை அதிகரிப்பது தொடர்பில் இந்நூலகங்கள் கூடிய கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டியது அவசியமாகும்.

☐ உட்கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகள்

ஆய்வுக்குட்படுத்தப்பட்ட நூலகங்களின் சிறுவர் பிரிவின் உட்கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகள் தொடர்பில் ஆராயும்போது, இடவசதி, தளபாட வசதி, மின்சார வசதி, இணைய வசதி, கணினி வசதி, சிறுவர்களை கவரக்கூடிய சூழல் என்பன கவனத்தில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டன (உரு 3).



உரு 3: யாழ் மாவட்ட பொதுநூலகங்களின் சிறுவர் பிரிவின் உட்கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகள்

யாழ் மாவட்டத்தில் சிறுவர் பிரிவினைக் கொண்ட பொதுநூலகங்களின் (n=40) உட்கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகளைப் பொறுத்தவரையில், 50% (n=20)மான நூலகங்களில் சிறுவர் பிரிவுக்கான இட வசதி திருப்திகரமாகவும், 40% (n=16)மான நூலகங்களில் திருப்திகரமற்றதாகவும் காணப்படுகிறது. மேலும், 7.5% (n=3)மான நூலகங்களில் சிறுவர் பிரிவுக்கென தனியான இட ஒதுக்கீடு காணப்படவில்லை. சிறுவர் பிரிவுக்கான தளபாட வசதி தொடர்பில், 57.5% (n=23) மான நூலகங்கள் திருப்தியையும், 35% (n=14)மான நூலகங்கள் திருப்தியின்மையையும் வெளிப்படுத்தியிருந்தன. எனினும், பெரும்பாலான நூலக சிறுவர் பிரிவுகள், சிறுவர்களுக்குரிய பொருத்தமான தளபாடங்களை கொண்டிருக்காமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.

அத்துடன், ஆய்வுக்குட்படுத்தப்பட்ட சிறுவர் பிரிவினைக் கொண்ட நூலகங்களுள் 80% (n=32)மானவை மின்சார வசதியை கொண்டுள்ளன. இருப்பினும், 7.5% (n=3)மான நூலகங்கள் மின்சார வசதியின்றி இயங்குவதும் அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது. கணினி மற்றும் இணைய வசதிகளைப் பொறுத்தவரையில், முறையே 30% (n=12), 32.5% (n=13மான நூலக சிறுவர் பிரிவுகள் குறித்த வசதிகளைக் கொண்டிருக்கவில்லை. குறித்த வசதிகளையுடைய நூலகங்களிலும் பெரும்பாலானவை இவ்வசதிகள் தொடர்பில் திருப்தியை வெளிப்படுத்தியிருக்கவில்லை. இன்றைய நவீன உலகில், சிறுவர்களை நூலகத்தின்பால் ஈர்க்க கணினி மற்றும் இணைய வசதிகள் அத்தியாவசியமானவை. அத்துடன், இன்றைய தகவல் தேவைக்கேற்ப நூலக சேவைகளை வினைத்திறனுடன் வழங்கவும் இவ்வசதிகள் நூலகங்களுக்கு மிகவும் அவசியமாகும்.

நூலகத்தின் அமைவிடம், மற்றும் சிறுவர் பிரிவின் ஒழுங்கமைப்பு என்பன சிறுவர்களை கவரக்கூடிய விதமாக பொருத்தமான தளபாடங்கள், போதிய காற்றோட்டம், வெளிச்சம், கணினி, இணையம் உள்ளிட்ட வசதிகளை கொண்டிருப்பதுடன், அவர்கள் தயக்கமின்றி விருப்புடன் நாடி வரும்படி ஈர்க்கக் கூடியதாகவும் இருக்கவேண்டும். அந்தவகையில், ஆய்வுக்குட்படுத்தப்பட்ட சிறுவர் பிரிவினை கொண்டுள்ள பொதுநூலகங்களில், 47.5% (n=19) மானவை திருப்தியையும், 32.5% (n=13)மானவை திருப்தியின்மையையும் தெரிவித்திருந்தன.

சிறுவர்களைக் கவரக்கூடிய சூழல் காணப்படவில்லையென 15% (n=6)மான நூலகங்கள் குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தன.

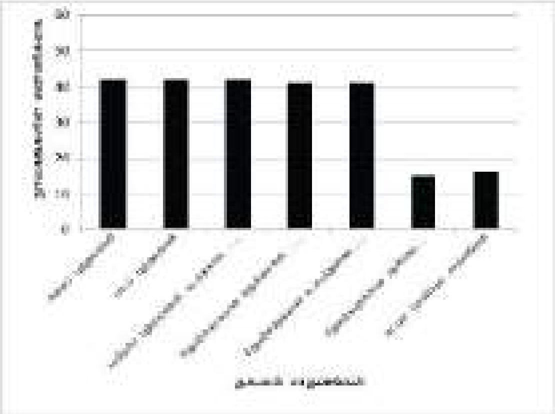
எனவே, சிறுவர் பிரிவுக்கான உட்கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகள் தொடர்பில் நோக்கும்போது, மாநகர சபை மற்றும் நகர சபை நூலகங்கள் உட்கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகளில் மிகத்திருப்தியான நிலையினை கொண்டுள்ளன. அதிக வருமானம் ஈட்டும் இச்சபைகள், நூலக சேவைகளை வினைத்திறனாக்குவதற்காக கூடியளவு நிதியை ஒதுக்குவதன் மூலம் இதனை சாத்தியமாக்கி இருக்கலாம்.

- ☐ **சேகரிப்பு**

பொதுநூலகங்களின் சிறுவர் பிரிவானது, சிறுவர்களுக்கான தகவல் சாதனங்களின் சேகரிப்பொன்றை கொண்டிருத்தல் வேண்டும். இச்சேகரிப்பானது, கதைப்புத்தகங்கள், பாடப் புத்தகங்கள், பயிற்சிப் புத்தகங்கள், கடந்தகால பரீட்சை வினாக்களின் தொகுப்புக்கள், சிறுவர்களுக்கான சஞ்சிகைகள் மற்றும் பத்திரிகைகள், சிறுவர்களுக்கான உசாத்துணை நூல்கள், சிறுவர்களுக்கான ஆளுமை விருத்தி சாதனங்கள், கட்புல செவிப்புல சாதனங்கள், இலத்திரனியல் சாதனங்கள் போன்றவற்றை உள்ளடக்கி இருத்தல் வேண்டும் என எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது.

ஆய்வுக்குட்படுத்தப்பட்ட நூலகங்களில், 3.8% (n=2)மான நூலகங்கள் மாத்திரமே 5,000ற்கும் அதிகமான நூல்களைக் கொண்ட சேகரிப்பை சிறுவர் பிரிவில் கொண்டிருந்தன. ஏனைய நூலகங்களின் சிறுவர் சேகரிப்பை பொறுத்தவரையில், 37.7% (n=20)மான நூலகங்கள் 100-1,000 வரையான தகவல் சாதனங்களையும், 24.5% (n=13)மான நூலகங்கள் 1,001-2,000 வரையான தகவல் சாதனங்களையும், 17% (n=9)மான நூலகங்கள் 2,001-5,000 வரையான தகவல் சாதனங்களையும் கொண்டிருந்தன. எனினும், 13.2% (n=7)மான நூலகங்கள் சிறுவர்களுக்கான சேகரிப்பொன்றை கொண்டிருக்கவில்லை என்பது இங்கு கவனத்தில் கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டிய விடயமாகும்.

இப்பொதுநூலகங்களின் சிறுவர்களுக்கான சேகரிப்பில் உள்ளடக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் தகவல் சாதனங்கள் தொடர்பான விபரம் உரு 4இல் தரப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஆய்வுக் குடித்தொகையில், 75.5% (n=40)ற்கும் அதிகமான நூலகங்களின் சிறுவர்களுக்கான சேகரிப்பில், கதைப்புத்தகங்கள், பாடப் புத்தகங்கள், பயிற்சிப் புத்தகங்கள், கடந்தகால பரீட்சை வினாக்களின் தொகுப்புக்கள், சிறுவர்களுக்கான சஞ்சிகைகள் மற்றும் பத்திரிகைகள், மற்றும் சிறுவர்களுக்கான உசாத்துணை நூல்கள் என்பன இடம்பெற்றுள்ளன. ஆனால், 28.3% (n=15)மான நூலகங்களின் சேகரிப்பில் மாத்திரமே சிறுவர்களுக்கான ஆளுமை விருத்தி சாதனங்களும் கட்புல செவிப்புல சாதனங்களும் இடம்பெற்றிருந்தன. இலத்திரனியல் சாதனங்கள் யாழ்ப்பாண பொதுநூலகத்தின் சேகரிப்பில் மாத்திரமே காணப்பட்டது.



உரு 4 : யாழ் மாவட்ட பொதுநூலகங்களில் சிறுவர்களுக்கான தகவல் சாதனங்களின் பரம்பல்

சிறுவர் பிரிவின் சேகரிப்பில் கதைப் புத்தகங்கள் பிரதான இடத்தை வகிக்கின்றது. எனினும், 17.7% (n=9)மான நூலகங்களில் மாத்திரமே 1,000ற்கு மேற்பட்ட கதைப்புத்தகங்கள் காணப்படுகின்றன. 49.1% (n=26)மான நூலகங்களில் 200-1,000 வரையிலான கதைப் புத்தகங்களே காணப்படுகின்றன. இவ்வாய்வில், 15.1% (n=8)மான நூலகங்களின் சிறுவர்களுக்கான சேகரிப்பானது கதைப்புத்தகங்களை கொண்டிருக்கவில்லை என்பது இனங்காணப்பட்டது. சிறுவர்களின் கற்பனா சக்தியை தூண்டுவதில் பிரதான இடத்தை வகிக்கும் கதைப்புத்தகங்களை பொதுநூலக சிறுவர் பகுதி கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியமாகும். பொதுநூலக சிறுவர் பகுதிகளில் கதைப்புத்தகங்களுக்கான பற்றாக்குறை நிலவுமிடத்து, அவற்றை கொள்வனவு செய்வதுடன் சிறுவர் இலக்கியங்களை எழுதுமாறு எழுத்தாளர்களை ஊக்குவிக்கவேண்டிய கடப்பாட்டையும் பொதுநூலகங்கள் கொண்டுள்ளன.

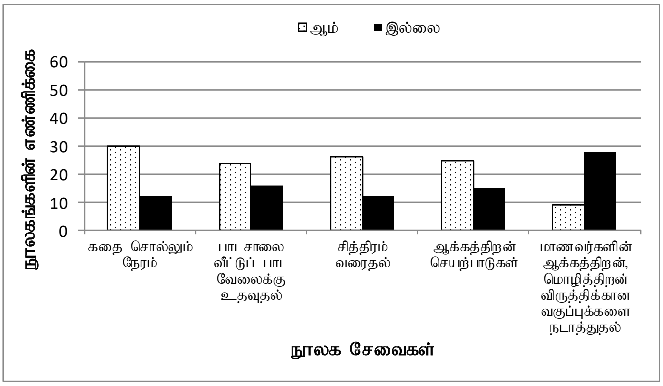
பாடப்புத்தகங்கள், பயிற்சிப் புத்தகங்கள் மற்றும் கடந்தகால பரீட்சை வினாக்களின் தொகுப்புக்கள் சார்ந்த ஆவணங்களை நோக்குகையில், 26.4% (n=14)மான நூலகங்களில் 200-1,000 வரையிலான பாடப்புத்தகங்களின் சேகரிப்பும், 22.6% (n=12)மான நூலகங்களில் 200-1,000 வரையிலான பயிற்சிப் புத்தகங்கள் மற்றும் கடந்தகால பரீட்சை வினாக்களின் தொகுப்புக்களின் சேகரிப்பும் காணப்படுகிறது. மேலும், 15.1% (n=8)மான நூலகங்களின் சேகரிப்பில் மேற்குறிப்பிட்ட தகவல் சாதனங்கள் இடம்பெற்றிருக்கவில்லை என்பதும் அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது. சிறுவர்களுக்கான சஞ்சிகைகள், பத்திரிகைகள், சிறுவர்களுக்கான உசாத்துணை நூல்கள், சிறுவர்களின் ஆளுமையை விருத்தி செய்யும் சாதனங்கள், கட்புல செவிப்புல சாதனங்கள் என்பன ஒப்பீட்டு ரீதியில் குறைவாகவே காணப்பட்டன.

சிறுவர்களிடத்தில் வாசிப்பின்பால் நாட்டத்தையும், நூலகத்தின் பால் ஈர்ப்பையும் ஏற்படுத்துவதில் சிறுவர்களுக்கான ஆளுமை விருத்தி சாதனங்களும், கட்புல செவிப்புல சாதனங்களும் மற்றும் இலத்திரனியல் சாதனங்களும் முக்கிய பங்கை வகிக்கின்றன. குறிப்பாக 5-10 வயது பிரிவினர் அதிகம் விரும்பும் தகவல் சாதனங்களாக இவை விளங்குகின்றன. நவீன தொழில்நுட்ப யுகத்தின் செல்வாக்குக்கு உட்பட்டு வளரும் சிறுவர்களை நூலகத்தின் பால் ஈர்ப்பதில் இச்சாதனங்களுக்கு பாரிய பங்குள்ளது. இத்தகைய சாதனங்களின் சேகரிப்பு பொதுநூலக சிறுவர் பிரிவில் பற்றாக்குறையாக காணப்படுகின்றமையை இவ்வாய்வின் மூலம் அறியக் கூடியதாக உள்ளது. இத்தகைய சேகரிப்புக்களை பலப்படுத்த இயலாமைக்கு, கணினி மற்றும் இணைய வசதிகளின்மையே காரணங்களாக முன்வைக்கப்பட்டன.

எனவே ஒப்பீட்டு அடிப்படையில் பார்க்கும்போது, யாழ்ப்பாண மாவட்ட பொதுநூலகங்களின் சிறுவர் பிரிவுகள் (யாழ்ப்பாண பொதுநூலகம் நீங்கலாக) சிறுவர்களுக்கான போதியளவு தகவல் சாதனங்களை கொண்டிருக்கவில்லை என்பதை இவ்வாய்வு முடிவுகள் உறுதி செய்கின்றன.

- **நூலக சேவைகள்**

சிறுவர்களிடத்தில் கற்பனைத்திறன், மற்றும் ஆக்கத்திறன்களை விருத்தி செய்வதில் பொது நூலக சிறுவர் பகுதியின் பங்கு அளப்பரியதாகும். இதன் பொருட்டு, கதை சொல்லும் நேரம் (n=30, 56.6%), பாடசாலை வீட்டுப் பாட வேலைக்கு உதவுதல் (n=24, 45.3%), சித்திரம் வரைதல் (n=26, 49.1%), ஆக்கத்திறன் செயற்பாடுகளை முன்னெடுத்தல் (n=25, 47.2%), மாணவர்களின் ஆக்கத்திறன், மொழித்திறன் விருத்திக்கான வகுப்புக்களை நடாத்துதல் (n=9, 17%) போன்ற சேவைகள் இப் பொது நூலகங்களினால் மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றன (உரு 5).



உரு 5 : யாழ் மாவட்ட பொதுநூலகங்களினால் வழங்கப்படும் சிறுவர்களுக்கான நூலக சேவைகள்

ஆய்வுக்குட்படுத்தப்பட்ட நூலகங்களில், 50%லும் குறைவான பொதுநூலகங்களே மேலே குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட சிறுவர்களுக்கான நூலக சேவைகளை (கதை சொல்லும் நேரம் தவிர்ந்த) வழங்குகின்றன. இச்சேவைகளை வினைத்திறனுடன் மேற்கொள்வதற்கு, பொருத்தமான திறன்கள் நூலகர்கள் மத்தியில் வளர்த்தெடுக்கப்படாமை ஒரு குறைபாடாக காணப்படுகிறது. இவை தவிர, முன்பள்ளி, ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலைகள், மற்றும் விஷேட தேவையுடைய சிறுவர்களுக்கான நடமாடும் நூலகசேவை, மற்றும் மாணவர்கள் மத்தியில் போட்டிகள் நடாத்தி பரிசில்கள் வழங்குதல் போன்ற செயற்பாடுகளும் இந்நூலகங்களினால் மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றன.

3. யாழ் மாவட்ட பொதுநூலகங்களின் சிறுவர் பிரிவுகள் எதிர்கொள்ளும் சவால்கள்

யாழ் மாவட்டத்தில், சிறுவர்கள் மத்தியில் வாசிப்புப் பழக்கத்தில் ஏற்பட்ட வீழ்ச்சியே நூலகங்களை நோக்கிய அவர்களது வருகை குறைவடைவதற்கு காரணமாகியது. மக்கள் தமது வாழ்க்கை தரத்தை உயர்த்தும் நோக்கில் சிறுவர்களின் கல்வியை நகர்த்தி செல்கின்றனர். பரீட்சைகளில் அதிக மதிப்பெண்களை பெற்று நல்லதொரு அரசாங்க தொழிலை பெற்றுக் கொள்ளும் இலக்குடனேயே இன்றைய சிறுவர்கள் வழிநடத்தப்படுகின்றனர். இதனால்,

பாடசாலை முடிந்ததும் மாலை நேர வகுப்பு, வார இறுதி நாட்கள் வகுப்பு என சிறுவர்களை பெற்றோர்கள் அனுப்புவதால் நூலகத்திற்கு செல்வதற்கான சூழல் மறுக்கப்படுகின்றது. மேலும், பாட நூல்களை வாசிப்பதற்கு மாத்திரமே சிறுவர்கள் அனுமதிக்கப்படுகின்றனர். அத்துடன், இன்றைய சிறுவர்கள் இலத்திரனியல் ஊடகங்களில் அதிக நேரத்தைச் செலவிடுகின்றனர். கற்றல் செயற்பாடுகளுக்கு தேவையான தகவலை பெற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு இணையத்தில் அதிகம் தங்கியிருப்பதனால் நூலகம் நோக்கிய சிறுவர்களின் வரவு குறைவாக காணப்படுகின்றது.

சிறுவர்களுக்குரிய தகவல் சாதனங்களைப் பொறுத்தவரையில், காலத்திற்கேற்ற சிறுவர்களைக் கவரும் வகையிலான நூல்கள், சஞ்சிகைகள், மற்றும் உசாத்துணை நூல்கள் இலங்கை போன்ற வளர்முக நாடுகளின் புத்தக சந்தையில் போதியளவு இல்லை. அத்துடன், தாய் மொழியிலான (தமிழ் மொழி) சிறுவருக்குரிய வெளியீடுகளின் பற்றாக்குறையும் பாரிய சவாலாக உள்ளது.

நூலக அமைவிடம், மற்றும் உட்கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகள் சார்ந்து பல இடர்பாடுகளுக்கு உள்ளூராட்சி பொது நூலகங்கள் முகங்கொடுத்து வருகின்றன. இடவசதி மற்றும் தளபாட வசதி என்பன பற்றாக்குறையாக காணப்படுகிறது. குறிப்பிட்ட சில நூலகங்கள் தனியார் கட்டிடங்களில் தற்காலிகமாக இயங்கி வருகின்ற சூழலை அவதானிக்கக் கூடியதாக இருந்தது. நவீன தொழில்நுட்ப வசதிகளின்றி (தொலைபேசி, கணினி, இணையம் போன்றவை) பெரும்பாலான பொதுநூலகங்கள் இயங்கி வருகின்றன.

உள்ளூராட்சி சபைகளின் அனைத்து நூலகங்களிலும் ஆளணி பற்றாக்குறை காணப்படுகின்றது. இதன் காரணமாக, அனேக பிரதேச சபை நூலகங்கள், சிறுவர் பிரிவை வினைத்திறன்மிக்க வகையில் செயற்படுத்த முடியாதுள்ளதாக தெரிவித்தன. நூலகர் ஒருவரை மட்டுமே கொண்டு இயங்கும் நூலகங்களையும் (one man libraries), நூலக உதவியாளர்களுடன் தனித்து இயங்கும் நூலகங்களையும் அவதானிக்க முடிந்தது. மேலும், சிறுவர் பிரிவுக்கென நியமிக்கப்படும் நூலகப் பணியாளர்கள் சிறுவர்களுக்கான சேவைகள் தொடர்பில் பயிற்சியற்றவர்களாகக் காணப்படுகின்றனர். அவர்களுக்கு பயிற்சி வழங்குவது தொடர்பில் எவ்வித நடவடிக்கைகளும் மேற்கொள்ளப்படவில்லை. இதனால் சிறுவர்களுக்கான சேவைகளை திறம்பட மேற்கொள்ள முடியாதுள்ளதாக சுட்டிக்காட்டப்பட்டது.

மேலும், நூலக செயற்பாடுகளுக்கு (சிறுவர்களுக்கான நூலக சேவைகள் உட்பட) தாய் நிறுவனமான உள்ளூராட்சி சபைகளிடமிருந்து போதிய ஒத்துழைப்பு கிடைக்கப் பெறுவதில்லையென அனைத்துப் பொதுநூலகங்களினாலும் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டது.

முடிவுரையும் பரிந்துரைகளும்

யாழ் மாவட்டத்தை சேர்ந்த உள்ளூராட்சி சபைகளின் கீழ் இயங்கும் பொதுநூலகங்களினால் வழங்கப்படும் சிறுவர்களுக்கான நூலக சேவைகளை மேம்படுத்தும் நோக்கில், இந்நூலக சிறுவர் பிரிவுகளின் தற்போதைய நிலை, அவை எதிர்கொள்ளும் சவால்கள் தொடர்பில் அளவைநிலை ஆய்வு முறையியலைப் பயன்படுத்தி இவ்வாய்வானது மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. ஆய்வுக்குடித்தொகையில் (n=53), பிரதேச சபை நூலகங்கள் 81.1%மாகக் காணப்பட்டன. ஆய்வுக்குட்படுத்தப்பட்ட நூலகங்களில், 56.6%மானவை 200-1,000 வரையான வாசகர்களையும், 49.1%மானவை 5,000-10,000 வரையான நூற்சேகரிப்பையும் கொண்டிருந்தன. அத்துடன், 90.6%மான நூலகங்கள் வாரத்தின் ஏழு நாட்களும் திறக்கின்றன. இவற்றுள், 75.5% (n=40) மான பொதுநூலகங்கள் சிறுவர்களுக்கென தனியான பிரிவொன்றைக் கொண்டுள்ளன.

பெரும்பாலான நூலகங்களில் (49.1%), மொத்த வாசகர் தொகையில், சிறுவர்கள் 10-20%மாகவே காணப்படுகின்றனர். சிறுவர் பிரிவுக்கான உட்கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகளைப் பொறுத்தவரையில், இடவசதி, தளபாட வசதி, மின்சார வசதி போன்றவற்றுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் கணினி மற்றும் இணைய வசதி தொடர்பில் பெரும்பாலான நூலகங்கள் திருப்தியின்மையை வெளிப்படுத்தியிருந்தன. சிறுவர்களுக்கான சேகரிப்பில், கதைப்புத்தகங்கள் முன்னணியில் உள்ளன. இவை தவிர, 75.5%ற்கும் அதிகமான நூலகங்களில் பாடப் புத்தகங்கள், பயிற்சிப் புத்தகங்கள், கடந்தகால பரீட்சை வினாக்களின் தொகுப்புக்கள், சிறுவர்களுக்கான சஞ்சிகைகள், பத்திரிகைகள், மற்றும் சிறுவர்களுக்கான உசாத்துணை நூல்கள் என்பன காணப்படுகின்ற போதிலும் அவற்றின் எண்ணிக்கை குறைவாகவே உள்ளது. இவற்றோடு ஒப்பிடுகையில், சிறுவர்களுக்கான ஆளுமை விருத்தி சாதனங்களும், கட்புல செவிப்புல சாதனங்களும், இலத்திரனியல் சாதனங்களும் மிகக் குறைவாகவே உள்ளன. காலத்திற்கேற்ப, சிறுவர் விரும்பும் தகவல் சாதனங்களை (கட்புல செவிப்புல சாதனங்கள், இலத்திரனியல் சாதனங்கள் உட்பட) கொள்வனவு செய்வதன் மூலம் சிறுவர் அங்கத்துவத்தை அதிகரிக்க முடியும் என எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது.

சிறுவர்களுக்கான நூலக சேவைகளைப் பொறுத்தவரையில், கதை சொல்லும் நேரம் (56.6%), பாடசாலை வீட்டுப் பாட வேலைக்கு உதவுதல் (45.3%), சித்திரம் வரைதல் (49.1%), ஆக்கத்திறன் செயற்பாடுகளை முன்னெடுத்தல் (47.2%) என்பன முன்னிலைப்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன.

இருப்பினும், சிறுவர்கள் மத்தியில் வாசிக்கும் பழக்கம் அருகி வருதல், சிறுவர்களை கவரக்கூடிய தகவல் சாதனங்களின் பற்றாக்குறை, தாய் மொழியில் சிறுவருக்கான வெளியீடுகளின் பற்றாக்குறை, சிறந்த உட்கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகளையுடைய சிறுவர் பிரிவு காணப்படாமை, பயிற்சி பெற்ற ஆளணியினருக்கான பற்றாக்குறை, உள்ளூராட்சி சபை நிர்வாகத்திடமிருந்து போதிய ஒத்துழைப்பு கிடைக்காமை போன்ற சவால்களை இந்நூலகங்கள் எதிர்கொள்கின்றன. இதற்கான தீர்வாக சில பரிந்துரைகள் இங்கே முன்வைக்கப்படுகின்றன.

- ☐ வட மாகாணத்திலுள்ள உள்ளூராட்சி சபைகளின் கீழ் இயங்கும் அனைத்து பொது நூலகங்களிலும் சிறுவர் பிரிவொன்றை உருவாக்குதல் அல்லது மேம்படுத்தல், முகாமை செய்தல், சேவை வழங்கல் தொடர்பில் பொருத்தமான ஒருங்கிணைக்கப்பட்ட கொள்கை வகுக்கப்படல் வேண்டும். இதற்கு துறைசார் நிபுணர்களின் ஒத்துழைப்பும் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும்.
- ☐ சிறுவர்களைக் கவரக்கூடிய அக, புறச் சூழலை நூலகத்தில் ஏற்படுத்தல். உதாரணமாக, நவீனமயப்படுத்தப்பட்ட தனியான நூலக கட்டிடம், சிறுவர் பூங்கா, நூலக செயற்பாடுகளை தன்னியக்கமாக்கல், நவீன இலத்திரனியல் சாதனங்களுடன் கூடிய நூலக சேவை போன்றவை.
- ☐ சிறுவர்களுக்கான நூலக சேவைகள் தொடர்பில் சமூகத்தின் அனைத்து தரப்பினரையும் (உள்ளூராட்சி சபையின் நிர்வாகம் உட்பட) அறிவூட்டல்.

இவ்வாறான செயற்பாடுகள் மூலம், பொதுநூலகங்களின் சிறுவர் பிரிவை மீளவும் உயிர்ப்பித்து, சிறுவர்களுக்கான நூலக சேவைகளை மேம்படுத்திட முடியும். மேலும், மாறிவரும் உலக நடைமுறைக்கேற்ப சிறுவர்களைத் தயார்ப்படுத்த வேண்டியதும் சிறுவர் நூலகங்களின் கடமையாகும். எதிர்காலச் சிற்பிகளான இச்சிறுவர்களுக்கு, தாம் எதிர்கொள்ள வேண்டிய சவால்களை வெற்றி கொள்ளும் நிலையினை சிறுவர் நூலகங்கள் வழங்குவதற்குத் தயாராகும்போது இச்சிறுவர்கள் சிறுவர் நூலகங்களை நாடி வருவர் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை.

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Educational Use of Handheld Mobile Devices: A Survey of Mobile Phone Application Use by First Year University Students

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ABSTRACT

With the rapid growth and use of the Information and Communication Technology, users' information search behaviour has been modified and enhanced. Libraries all over the world are increasingly dependent on database and library software vendors for providing mobile software solutions and mobile access to pre-packaged content. New entrants admitted to a state technological university in 2018 was taken as the population and random stratified sample consists of 317 undergraduates were selected as the sample. Adopting survey method, a structured questionnaire with a Likert Scale was distributed among the sample. The objectives of the research were to find out how first year undergraduate students use smart phone applications (apps) for more than communication and entertainment, to identify the apps they use and frequency of usage to identify frequently used apps and find out whether they use apps to find academic or research information and if so, what apps they use. The findings of the research were that all respondents (100%) used smart phone and associated mobile applications. Social and communication apps (64.8%) were recorded as the most frequently used apps along with Search Engine apps (61.2%). Further, Tools and Productivity apps (51.8%) and apps for Entertainment and Sports (45.9%) were recorded as frequently used apps. It was also found that use of several apps was having co-relations with variables such as gender, G.C.E. Advanced Level stream as well as district represented. WhatsApp was listed as the most popular mobile app among the undergraduates. Since 91.5% of the respondents use their smart phone to search academic information, librarians as well as other academics can exploit this technology to make a transition.

Keywords : Academic Libraries, Mobile Phone applications, University students

INTRODUCTION

The world is becoming smaller day by day and access to information has reached its zenith where everything which is now within reaches of finger tip. A device has been able to change the life pattern of people which has gained many cutting edge features. The mobile has become a companion of especially the younger generation. They are equipped with expensive smart phones where all the memories, schedules and future plans are absorbed into this little device. According to Webopedia mobile application which is commonly known as app is,a term used to describe Internet applications that run on smart phones and other mobile devices. Mobile applications usually help users by connecting them to Internet services more commonly accessed on desktop or notebook computers, or help them by making it easier to use the Internet on their portable devices. A mobile app may be a mobile Web site bookmarking utility, a mobile-based instant messaging client, Gmail for mobile, and many other applications. (Beal, Vangie, 2019)

The new University undergraduates are seen with handheld mobile devices and need arose to find out whether these equipments are user friendly in delivering academic information. Focusing on the literature available, it was viewed to capture whether amidst the vast purposes, the students have used devices for educational purposes. A sample of 200 postgraduate students was taken for a study and the total sample (100%) was using educational apps for their study purposes. Regarding the responses received for choice of apps, the preference was given for Oxford Dictionary (31%), Amazon Kindle (30%), U-dictionary (22%) and Google Books (8%) where 9% used other educational apps. According to the respondents ranking, Oxford Dictionary (42) Amazon Kindle (32) and U-dictionary (29) were on top. The other ranked apps were Google Books (20) Merriam Webster Dictionary (18) Topper (15) Duolingo (14) Memrise (12) Drops (10) Blinklist (8). The study showed the prevalence of educational apps among the postgraduate students in India as a South Asian country. (Aravindh & Thirupathi, 2019).

An undergraduate student population of 446 enrolled at the largest distance learning university in UK was gathered for a study to investigate the distance learner's usage pattern of mobile handheld devices. Major findings revealed that the students use these devices for study-related learning, majority of students have experienced a change in study habit and benefit of learning, and at the same time it is easier to access learning materials and it improves quality of work. (Cross, Sharples, Healing, & Ellis, 2019)

A research based on Southeast Asia on mobile app usage in higher education used both qualitative and quantitative methods to collect data from 150 undergraduate students in Business, Education, and Engineering in Hong Kong. Justifying the study undertaken, the students were frequent users of mobile apps to find information

for their academic activities “with a particularly focus on communication and collaborative working, accessing academic resources, and checking a dictionary “ (Wai et al, 2018). According to the study the researchers mentioned that this will pave way for the tertiary institutions, library service providers, and educators to design strategic planning for blended learning and at the same time a suggestion for app developers to consider the information needs of the students in designing apps.

To determine the usage, reliability and popularity of medical apps, a study was taken place at United States with the sample of 731 medical students. Another objective of the researchers was to investigate the perception of medical students on app usage effect on the quality of patient-provider interaction in healthcare settings. The majority of participants (90%) have agreed that their clinical knowledge have been enhanced through medical apps and the apps are reliable as text books (61%). Eleven apps were accessed in the survey and UpToDate (78%) and Epocrates (61%) were the most widely used medical apps. The five apps perceived to be the most trustworthy were UpToDate (97%), Epocrates (93%), DynaMed (83%), Micromedex (82%), and Medscape (81%). Considering the student sample taken for the current study which does not bear a Faculty of Medicine, it was strange to find out that minority of medical students considered Wikipedia (41%), WebMD (33%) and Google (29%) to be trustworthy. (Quant et al, 2016).

Regarding the Sri Lankan context, though much literature was not available, a preliminary study was carried out to find out mobile devices used by medical faculty students to access information. Four factors named as ‘educational use’, ‘entertainment use’, and ‘basic communicational use’ and ‘free call use’ were taken for the study. As the educational use factor received higher recognition (39%) similar to study undertaken, there was a tendency to use mobile devices for educational purposes by using mobile devices, majority of the students (85.2%) retrieved medical information through web resources. Experiencing results of current study, these students were frequently using Google (82.3%) and Wikipedia (80%) and they use mobile device to read e-books (67.2%).Among the educational information the students receive via mobile devices were retrieval of images (81.8%), information on drugs (76.6%) and clinical guidelines (72.3%) (Ramanan & Santharoobon, 2019).

Based on the literature reviewed, a research gap was identified in Sri Lankan context as the specific mobile applications used by the undergraduates were not prominent. Especially the use of certain apps by the students can be used through Academic Libraries to convey useful educational information to student community. This will be a good opportunity for the libraries to feed users in a modern way.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To investigate the undergraduates use of smart phone applications (apps) for educational use.
- To find out the frequency of using different categories of mobile apps by the undergraduates.
- To find out the specific mobile apps used by the undergraduates.
- To differentiate the apps usage by age, ethnicity, religion and A/L stream followed etc.

METHODOLOGY

New entrants admitted to a state technological university to follow Architecture, Business Engineering and Information Technology in 2018 was taken as the population and random stratified sample consists of 317 undergraduates were selected as the sample according to Krejcie and Morgan (1970). Adopting survey method, a structured questionnaire with a Likert Scale was designed as the research instrument. According to the categorization of mobile apps by Bohmer et al. (2011), 12 groups were listed and their frequency of usage as well as specific app in use was obtained. A questionnaire used by Catharine, (2013) was also taken into consideration.

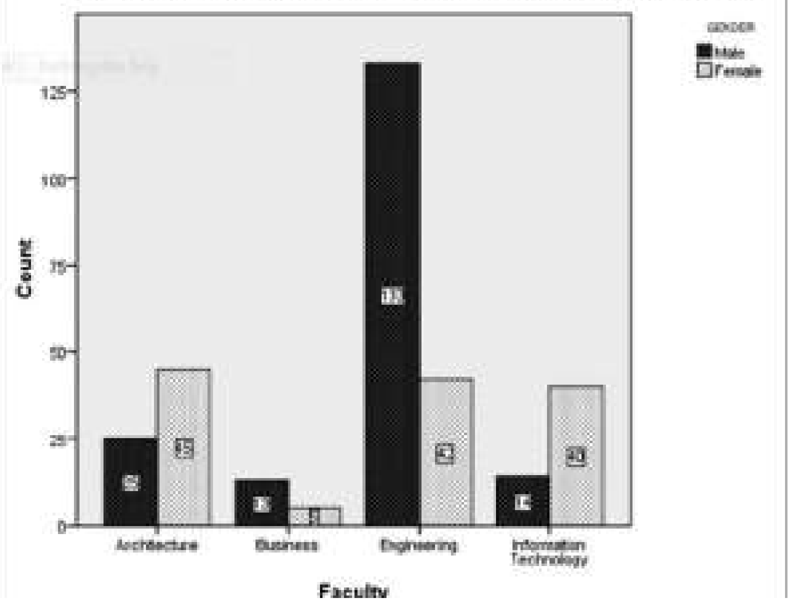
Data was entered to SPSS for further processing. Cronbach's alpha was calculated to assess the reliability of the responses and resulted value was 0.7 enabling adequate reliability to carry out the analysis. To differentiate the apps usage by age, ethnicity, religion and A/L stream followed, and Pearson's Chi-square test was performed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Profile of the Respondents

Total number of the sample (317) responded to the survey and 70 (22.1 %) were from Faulty of Architecture; 18 (5.7 %) from Faculty of Business; 175 (55.2 %) from Faculty of Engineering Technology and 54 (17%) from Faculty of Information Technology. Out of 317 respondents, 58.4% (185) were males and 41.6% (132) were females. Faculty-wise distribution of male and female respondents is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Faulty-wise and Gender-wise Distribution of the Sample



Other demographic details of the sample are presented in following Tables.

Table-01 District from which undergraduates entered for the university

District	No of Students	(%)	District	No of Students	(%)
Ampara	4	1.3	Kilinochchi	1	.3
Anuradhapura	10	3.2	Kurunagala	25	7.9
Badulla	15	4.7	Mannar	2	0.6
Batticaloa	6	1.9	Matale	4	1.3
Colombo	37	11.7	Matara	33	10.4
Galle	34	10.7	Monaragala	5	1.6
Gampaha	39	12.3	Mulathivu	1	.3
Hambantota	16	5.0	Nuwara-Eliya	7	2.2
Jaffna	21	6.6	Polonnaruwa	1	0.3
Kalutara	18	5.7	Puttlam	3	0.9
Kandy	18	5.7	Rathnapura	7	2.2
Kegalle	7	2.2	Trincomalee	2	.6
Vavuniya	1	.3			

Source : Survey Data

Table 02 : Characteristics of the sample

	No.	%
Age		
18	1	0.3
19	19	0.6
20	169	53.3
21	200	31.5
22	25	7.9
23	3	0.9
Ethnicity		
Sinhala	268	84.5
Tamil	38	12.0
Muslim/Moor	11	3.5
Religion		
Buddhism	263	83.0
Islam	10	3.2
Christianity	12	3.8
Hinduism	30	9.5
Others	2	.6
G.C.E. (Advanced Level) Stream		
Macs	215	67.8
Biology	19	6.0
Commerce	31	9.8
Arts	46	14.5
Biological Systems	1	0.3
Information Technology	4	1.3
Other	1	0.3

Source:Survey Data

Smart Phone Usage

According to the results all the respondents possess a smart phone and used associated smart phone applications. Different categories of mobile phone applications and frequency of usage are presented in Table 3. When respondents used the apps more than two times, it is categorized as most frequently; one to two times a day it is categorized as frequent and less than that is categorized as little use. According to Table 3 Social and Communication apps (64.8%) are recorded as the

most frequently used apps. Bohmer et al (2011) also identified that mobile phones are highly used for communication. However according to Catherine (2013) mobile apps are used for various functions other than communication and entertainment. As such, the other most frequently used category is Search Engine apps (61.2%)

Further, Tools and Productivity apps (51.8%) and apps for Entertainment and Sports (45.9%) were recorded as frequently used apps. On the other hand, apps for casual reading, reference shopping, travel, health and fitness, finance and banking etc. are of little use or no use. It was also found that use of several apps were having co-relations with variables such as gender, G.C.E. Advanced Level stream as well as district represented'

Table 03 : Usage of mobile apps

Type of App	Most Frequently Used (%)	Frequently Used (%)	Little Use (%)
Social and Communication	64.8		
Search Engines	61.2		
Tools and Productivity		51.8	
Entertainment and Sports		45.9	
Casual Reading			70.1
Shopping			60.0
Travel (Maps)			56.4
Reference and Libraries			55.4
Health and Fitness			55.2
Finance, Banking and Insurance			55
Hobbies			48.8
Games and Music			35.4

Source: Survey Data

Specific Mobile Apps

Majority of the respondents (94 %) use Social and Communication apps and also listed as most frequently used apps. Among the users, 47% use Face Book; 23 % use WhatsApp; 18% use Email; 18% use Gmail etc. Twitter, Instagram, Messenger record very low percentages.

Ninety five percent of the respondents use mobile apps to access search engines. These users access Google search app to find information. Yahoo and Safari are the other search engines that have at least 2 % of respondents. Eighty-three percent of

the respondents use mobile apps for reference and information needs. Among the users, 93% use Wikipedia as a reference tool and 2% prefer online dictionaries as well as online encyclopaedias each. Mobile apps for casual reading are used by 27 % of the respondents. Their priority for casual reading through mobile devices is as follows: 11 % prefer non-fiction; 4 % prefer fiction; 3 % prefer online magazines as well as online comics; 1% prefers online newspapers. It is also revealed that usage of casual reading apps is correlated with gender of the respondents (p=0.006). To add on, 91.5% of the respondents use their smart phone to search academic information utilizing specific search apps, reading apps as well as reference apps. Ramanan & Santharoobon (2019),.Cross, Sharples, Healing, & Ellis(2019), Aravindh & Thirupathi (2019) and Quant et al. (2016) have also highlighted the educational use smart phones.

Tools and Productivity apps such as calendar, notepad, clock, calculator etc, categorized as frequently used apps are being used by 86.1% of the respondents. Most used tool is calendar (53%); followed by clock (18 %); notepad (16 %) and alarm (10 %).Though Travel apps has been categorised as less frequently used apps, 91.5 % respondents use Travel apps and 98% of them use Google Maps. It is also found that usage of Travel apps is correlated with the district where their school is located (p=0.008).

Eighty eight percent of the respondents use apps for entertainment and sports. Among the users 89% use YouTube and 4% use Netflix. Famous site on cricket CricInfo and computer game PUBG are some other favourites. Use of apps for entertainment and sports is correlated with gender of the respondents (p=0.04). However, majority of the respondents do not use mobile phone for hobbies which amounts for 85.5%. Other than the cookery app 'IwumPihum' mobile app used by 14 respondents, none of the do not have more than 10 respondents. It is also found that gender is correlated with the use of mobile apps for hobbies (p<0.001). Only 55 % of the respondents use mobile phone to play games. Among the users, 21 % like the game Angry Birds and 17 % like PUBG as a hobby. In case of health and fitness, only 22 % of the respondents use mobile apps and there is a correlation of gender and usage of Health and Fitness mobile apps (p=0.008), Samsung Health and Fitness app is the most listed health and fitness app (6%).

Included in the category of 'Little or No Use", 43.8% of the respondents use mobile apps for shopping. Respondents are familiar with E-Bay (50 %); Ali-Express (17 %); Amazon (14 %) as well as Daraz (9 %) online shopping systems. Respondents' usage of Finance, Banking and Insurance Apps in categorized as 'Little Use' and 53.9% of the respondents do not use these kinds of apps. However, 93% of the users prefer local bank apps such as Bank of Ceylon Mobile Banking (46%), Commercial Bank Mobile Banking (16%), Peoples Wave (Peoples Bank) (14%) etc. international payment systems such as PayPal, Google Pay etc.

Most Popular Mobile App

Respondents (96.2 %) listed the favourite mobile app. WhatsApp has been listed by 44 % of the respondents; FaceBook by 20 % of the respondents and Google by 13 % of the respondents. Most popular app is not depending on variables such as gender, G.C.E. Advanced Level stream, faculty etc.

CONCLUSION

Since almost all respondents used smart phone and associated mobile applications and 91.5% of the respondents used mobile apps to search academic information, it is worth in designing mobile based applications to provide library and information services. Educational use of smart phone technology is clearly visible in this study. Most frequently used mobile phone apps are in the category of Social and Communication and Search Engines. apps for Tools and Productivity and Entertainment and Sports are frequently used. Apps belonging to eight groups identified by Bohmer et al. (2011) are of little use. Face Book is the most used Social and Communication app while Google app the popular Search Engine app. Calendar apps are the most popular Tools and Productivity apps while YouTube takes the lion share of Entertainment and Sports category. Overall scores go to WhatsApp, Face Book and Google as most popular apps among undergraduates respectively.

Usage of mobile apps in the categories of Hobbies, Casual Reading, Entertainment and Sports, Games and Health and Fitness has a co-relation with the variable ‘gender’. Use of Reference and Libraries App has a co-relation with the variable ‘G.C.E Advanced Level Stream’. Finally Travel app is correlated with the ‘District in which respondent’s school located’.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The user base for mobile devices such as mobile phones, palmtops, PDAs, etc. also raises the demand for such devices to access internet resources. On the other hand, applications in the context of university libraries should try to reach off-site users. Not only information such as library hours, an online public catalogue, research guides, and directional aids but also content available in e-books and e-journals will be useful for users on move. Therefore, library mobile applications enable users to download the content available via the university library on user mobile devices at anytime and anywhere.

The ownership of mobile internet devices has seen a dramatic increase by undergraduates in recent years. However, popular literature indicates that these devices are mostly used for entertainment and communication. Both universities and academic libraries all over the world state that they have or plan to have a mobile

internet presence. Before useful, intuitive apps can be developed, the frequency of use of different types of apps by this population should be explored in order to inform the practices of those who wish to attract them to their web sites.

As Bowen and Pistilli (2012) stated university students identify them as advanced mobile phone users. Further, Maghnati and Ling (2013) identified students are self-sufficient in using mobile apps since they can handle without any expert intervention and Wai et al. (2018) revealed undergraduate students use mobile apps in collaborative learning activities. Therefore, it is essential that librarians as well as other academics in Sri Lankan universities exploit this technology to make a transition.

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Identification of Circulation Behavior of Patrons: A Study Based on Main Library, University of Ruhuna

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ABSTRACT

The circulation desk is one of the most important places in the library, which should manage to provide an effective and efficient service to the patron. The management decisions that affect library circulation desk must make with a logical foundation. Hence, the objectives of this study are to identify the variations of circulation rate throughout the year; to identify the demanding days within a week of circulation and to identify the busiest hours within a day in circulation desk. The data of this study were collected using the statistical data related to circulation, recorded in the Library Management System of the University of Ruhuna. Only the circulation data of the Main Library were considered. Data were collected from 1st January 2018 to 31st December 2018. Data were analyzed using SPSS 20 software and Microsoft Excel. According to the results, there were 47743 number of check-out and 47824 no of check-in within the considered period. According to the results, Monday was identified as the day with the highest number of check-in and check-out. From 11.30 am to 12.30 pm was identified as the busiest hours in check-out counter of the circulation desk. From 9.30 am to 10.00 am and 12.30 pm to 1.00 pm was identified as the busiest hours in the check-in counter of the circulation desk. Based on these findings, librarian can make decisions in staff allocation for counter services in peak periods, counter opening hours and circulation loan period.

Keywords: Circulation Desk, Staff Management, Library Management, Reader Service" University Library

INTRODUCTION

The library network of the University of Ruhuna consisted of the main library in main university premises and five branch libraries located in remote faculties. The main library, located in Wellamadama university premises is mainly catering for the five faculties; Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Faculty of Management and Finance, Faculty of Science, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences &Technology and Faculty of Graduate Studies (University of Ruhuna Library, 2019). Due to automation, patrons of branch libraries have the ability to borrow library materials from the main library. The patron community is consisting of academic staff, non-academic staff, undergraduate students and postgraduate students of the University of Ruhuna. According to the 2017 annual report of the University of Ruhuna, there are more than 250 academic staff members, 550 non-academic members and 5500 students in the main university premises (University of Ruhuna, 2017). Accordingly, the main library has to cater to all these members in the main university premises.

The main library of University of Ruhuna consists of several sections and collections managed separately to provide better services to their patron. The main sections which contain the majority of the library materials are in lending and reference sections. In the lending section, there are approximately 84,000 numbers of library materials available. The reference section has around 17,000 numbers of library materials. These two sections mainly have subject-related textbooks, general reading materials and leisure reading materials. Furthermore, there is a special collection within the reference section called as 'Staff Reference'. Items in staff reference collection issued only for academic staff members of the university. Students can borrow materials available in lending and reference sections respectively for two weeks and overnight use (Faculty of Fisheries & Marine Sciences and Technology, 2018). The staff of the university can borrow lending items for one month and reference items for 15 days. Moreover, the ISURu is providing facilities that user can extend the lending period of materials in the lending section without physically visiting the library.

The other sections and collections, namely; permanent reference section, periodical section, Sri Lanka collection, legal deposit collection and color plate collation are not providing borrowing facilities. These sections and collections were specifically designed to provide special collections for students to fulfill their specific research needs. Students can refer these materials within the collections.

The aforesaid sections and collections are managed by senior assistant librarians under the supervision of the librarian. To manage these collections, sections there are several library assistants and library attendants working under the supervision of senior assistant librarian in charge of the section and/or collection. Hence, to

provide a better service to library patrons, librarian has to manage these workers very carefully.

Library circulation services can be defined as “the full cycle of a patron borrowing library material and subsequently returning that same materials within a designated time frame” (Morris & Bullard, 2010, p. 1005). The circulation desk is the place where circulation services are provided to the patron within a library. The input-output process taking place at the library circulation desk known as check-in (also known as returning) and check-out (also known as borrowing).

Currently, in the main library, there is only one circulation desk. The circulation desk includes separate check-in and check-out counters. There are three library assistants allocated for the circulation desk fulltime. Two library assistants have to engage with check-in and check-out process meanwhile the other one engaged with user quarries and directing them to academic staff members of the library. The circulation is taking place from Monday to Saturday. Generally, on Sundays and public holidays library is closed. The opening hours of the circulation desk of the main library are 8.30 am to 5.30 pm. The number of items can borrow by different patron categories of the main library are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Number of items can borrow by patrons of the main library

Level of the patron	Lending items	Reference items	Electronic media
Academic staff	15	05	01
Non-academic staff	05	01	01
Undergraduate students 1st year	03	01	01
Undergraduate students 2nd year	04	02	01
Undergraduate students 3rd year	05	02	01
Undergraduate students 4th year	06	02	01

Source : Author creation based on the circulation policy of library, University of Ruhuna

RESEARCH PROBLEM AND OBJECTIVES

Due to the automation of circulation, issuing and returning of a book is taking a few seconds in the main library of University of Ruhuna. However, the researchers observed in some days and some specific time periods there is a long queue of patrons at the circulation desk.

Identification of circulation behavior of patrons is one of the key elements that librarians can use in decision making for management of library circulation. Hence, the objectives of this study are;

- To identify the variations of circulation rate throughout the year
- To identify the demanding days within a week of circulation and
- To identify the busiest hours within a day in circulation desk.

METHODOLOGY

The data of this study were collected using the Library Management System of University of Ruhuna which is called as "Information Management System of University of Ruhuna" (ISURu). The statistical data related to circulation such as date, time, working hours in each day and working hours in each month were extracted from the information system. Only the circulation data of the Main Library were considered. Data were collected throughout one year period; from 1st January 2018 to 31st December 2018. Data were analyzed using SPSS 20 software and Microsoft Excel.

Number of circulation directly depends on the library opening hours. Circulation rate, simply number of circulated items per day or per hour, is a major criterion that librarians can use in decision-making (Moore, 1993). Accordingly, the average monthly circulation provides a clear picture than the number of circulation. It is a good indicator to compare the circulation between different months. Hence, in this study following formula was used to calculate the average monthly check-in/ check-out.

$$Average\ Monthly\ Check\ in = \frac{Total\ items\ checked\ in\ within\ month}{Days\ open\ during\ month}$$

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

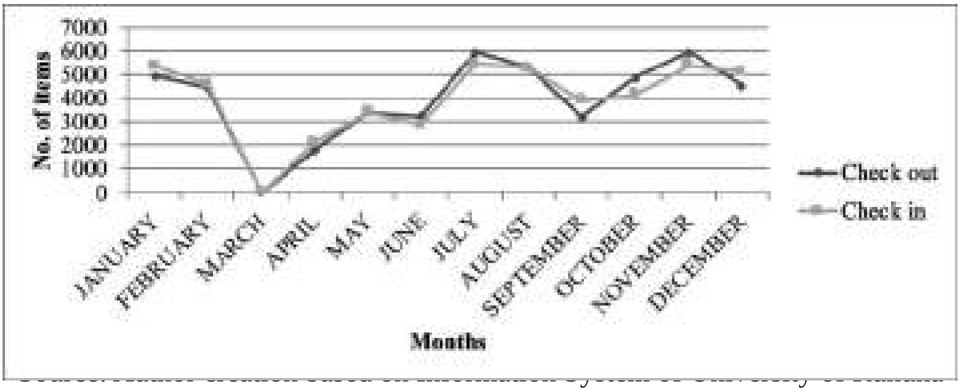
According to the 'Information Management System of University of Ruhuna' during the year 2018, there were 47743 number of materials borrowed from the main library and 47824 number of materials returned to the main library. These results show a higher number of returned items than borrowed items within 2018. It is because some items which were borrowed before the considered period returned in 2018.

Figure 1 illustrates the monthly distribution of number of items circulated within the

year 2018. According to Figure 1, the highest number of check-out were reported in July (5969) followed by November (5960) and August (5312).

The same pattern can be observed also in check-in too. The highest number of check-in were reported in July (5449) followed by November (5431) and January (5387).

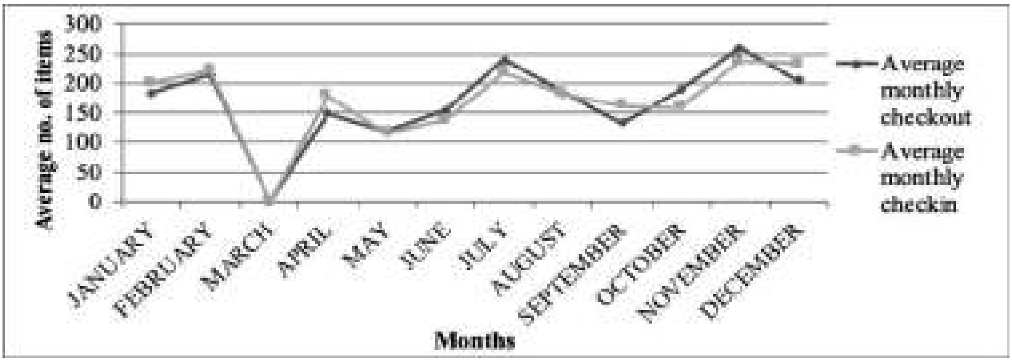
Figure 1 :Monthly distribution of the number of items circulated within 2018



As illustrated in Figure 1, in March there was not any circulation reported. The lowest check-in and check-out taken place in April was 2149 and 1784 respectively. This is due to the non-academic strike took place during March and April. The library was closed during the month of March due to the strike. In April library was open only for 12 working days. Consequently, less opening hours caused less circulation.

Figure 2 demonstrates the average monthly circulation throughout the year 2018. The highest average monthly check-out were reported in November (259.1) followed by July (238.8) and February (212.6). Further, the highest average monthly check-in was reported in November (236.1) followed by December (232.3) and February (221.1). As shown in Figure 2, the lowest average monthly check-in and check-out were reported in May.

Figure 2: Average monthly circulation



Source: Author creation based on Information System of University of Ruhuna

According to the academic calendar of Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, From July to August their students had study leave and end semester examination. Similarly, in the Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences &Technology students had study leave in July and November. Furthermore, they had their mid-semester break in November. Their end semester examination was in July and vacation in August. Students of Faculty of Management and Finance had mid-semester examination in July and August. Hence, there is some relationship visible between the student's study leave, examination period and vacation time. Further studies will be useful in the identification of the relationship between library circulation and academic calendar.

Figure 3: Date vs. Check-in

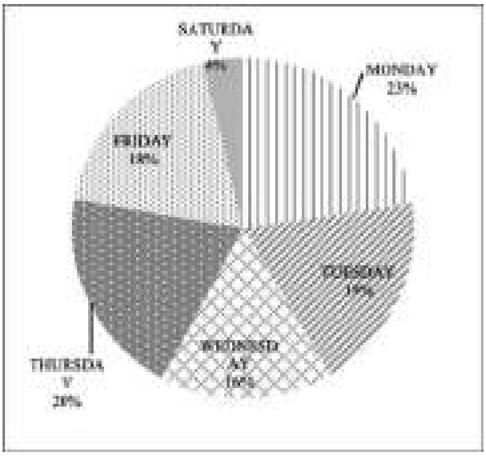
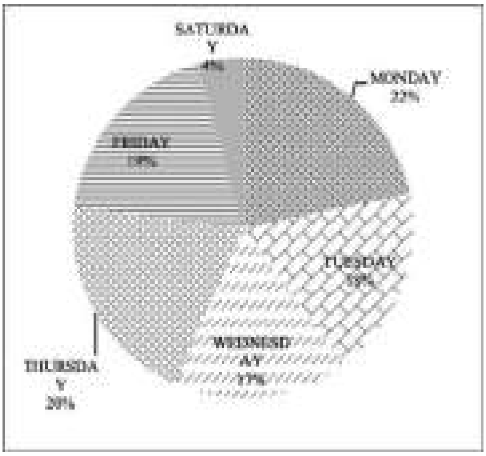


Figure 4: Date vs. Check-out

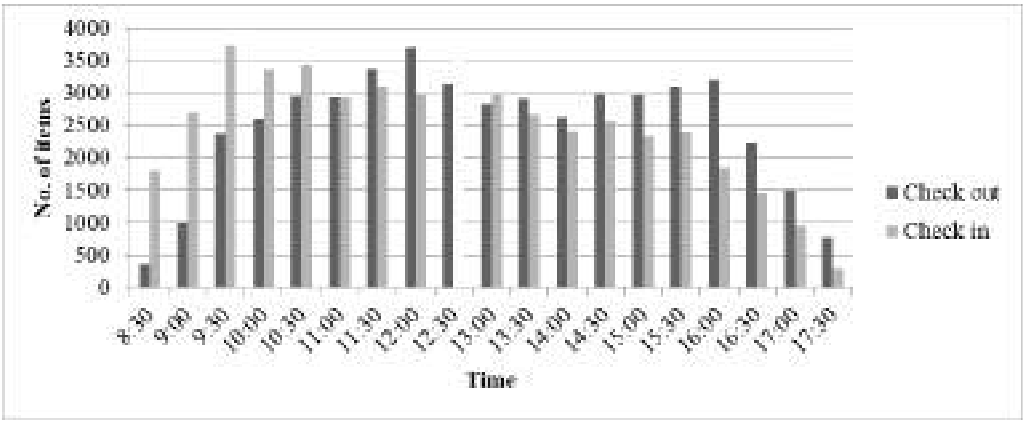


Source : Author creation based on Information System of University of Ruhuna

Figure 3 and 4 demonstrates the variation of check-out and check-in pattern with the days in a week. The highest number of check-out and check-in were reported on Monday followed by Thursday. Students can borrow reference materials for overnight use. However, if they borrow a reference book on Friday, they can keep it until Monday morning without paying any fines. Hence, most students used to do this to keep reference books a little more time with them.

Figure 5 shows the distribution of circulation within a 24 hrs time frame. For illustration purposes and easy interpretation, time was rounded up for the nearest 30 minutes. From 12.00 pm to 12.30 pm was the busiest hour in check-out counter of the circulation desk. However, the rush in check-out counter starts at 11.30 am and stopped at 1.00 pm. The lowest number of check-in were reported from 8.30 am to 9.00 am. Normally, the lunch time of students and 4 staff of the University of Ruhuna is from 12.00 to 13.00 pm. Hence, it is one of the most convenient time periods for them to visit the library.

Figure 5 : Distribution of Circulation vs. time



Source : Author creation based on Information System of University of Ruhuna

As demonstrated in Figure 5, from 9.30 am to 10.00 am followed by from 12.30 pm to 13.00 pm was reported as the busiest hour in the check-in counter. However, in the morning the rush started at 9.30 am finished at 10.30 am. The lowest number of check-in reported after 15.30 pm.

Students can borrow reference books after 3.00 pm and have to return them before 10.00 am next day. Hence, this peak time is due to the return of reference books before 10 am to avoid fines. As explained earlier 12.00 to 13.00 is lunchtime and it is convenient to visit the library without disturbing other work.

CONCLUSION

According to the results of this study, during the year 2018, there were 47743 number of materials borrowed from the main library and 47824 number of materials returned to the main library. The highest number of check-out and check-in were reported in July and November. The highest average monthly check-out and check-in were reported in November. The highest number of check-out and check-in were reported on Monday followed by Thursday. From 12.00 pm to 12.30 pm was the busiest hour in the check-out counter of the circulation desk. From 9.30 am to 10.00 am followed by from 12.30 pm to 13.00 pm was reported as the busiest hour in the check-in counter.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on these results librarians can take decisions related to circulation to minimize the queue in the circulation desk. If they have enough infrastructure and human resources they can open a special counter in the circulation desk during rush hours to reduce the queue in the circulation desk and save patrons'time.

Furthermore, researchers can conduct further studies to identify the factors affecting circulation behavior of patrons, such as the impact of the academic calendar; vacation, examination period, academic work, and free time.

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A Study on the Existence of Public Libraries, Reading Facilities, Their Usage and Reader Satisfaction in Poverty Stricken Districts in Sri Lanka: Including Batticaloa, Moneragala and Mullaithivu Districts

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ABSTRACT

Reading and thereby acquiring knowledge directly contribute to the development of people and reflect upon an advancement of a community. It accelerates the development of a country. This study examines the availability of Pradeshiya Sabha library facilities, usage of the facility, the reader-satisfaction and the community attitudes towards acquiring knowledge, in readers' spaces of 60 selected Grama Niladhari Divisions in the Batticaloa, Moneragala and Mullaitivu districts.

This study was carried out in three poverty-stricken districts (according to HIES data 2016) to examine the status of the public libraries, accessibility to public libraries, user-satisfaction and their suggestions for further development. A random sampling method was used for the study as per the population based on the particular Grama Niladhari division. Sample size of the data covered 1200 households in three districts and 400 households from each district.

This paper argues that there is a need to establish more availability, usable libraries and reading spaces in order to enhance regional development. The study endeavors to establish that the more the accessibility of libraries and reading spaces, in a community, the better their usability and their overall impact on regional development. This study proved and established that from the selected districts, Batticaloa has a 49 percentage of readership, and 80% reported that the facility is not available and therefore they do not access the facility in Mullaithivu. 34% in Moneragala reported that the library facility was not available. 80 percent of the total library users in the three districts were females and 55 % of total users in the three districts reported a low satisfaction in usage and access for library facilities. The library facilities are also in an advance stage that encourages the readership. It also proved that lesser the facilities and access to libraries, lesser the readership. It was identified that reader satisfaction is low when the facilities are not been adequately maintained. The study further manifested that in all districts women's readership is higher in comparison to men. This research emphasizes the need to develop peripheral libraries and facilities for equal access to all, outside urban areas.

Keywords : Knowledge-based-development, Library facilities, Reading materials

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මහජන පුස්තකාල සේවා භාවිතයේ පවතින ප්‍රාදේශීය අසමානතාවය පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක්

(මඩකලපුව, මොනරාගල හා මුලතිව් දිස්ත්‍රික්ක ආශ්‍රයෙන්)

හැඳින්වීම

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ අඩු පහසුකම් හා සැළකියයුතු ලෙස අසමානතාව ඉහළ දිස්ත්‍රික්ක, ප්‍රදේශ පිළිබඳව අධ්‍යයනය කිරීමෙන් ඒ ඒ ප්‍රදේශයන්ට ආවේණික ගැටලුමෙන්ම සේවා සැපයීමේ ඌණතා හඳුනාගත හැකි වේ. කියැවීම සඳහා පවතින පහසුකම් හා පුස්තකාල පරිහරණය කරන්නන් පිළිබඳව අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම ඔස්සේ ද එම ප්‍රදේශයන්හි පුද්ගලයින්ට පවතින පුස්තකාල පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම පහසු වේ. මෙම අධ්‍යයනය සිදු කෙරෙන්නේ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ සාපේක්ෂව අඩු පහසුකම් හා ඉහළ අසමානතාවක් දැක්වෙන දිස්ත්‍රික්ක තුනක ප්‍රාදේශීයව පවතින කියැවීම් පහසුකම් හා එම පහසුකම් භාවිත කරන්න්නගේ තෘප්ති මට්ටම පදනම් කරගනිමිනි.

ජාතික පුස්තකාල සහ ප්‍රලේඛන සේවා මණ්ඩලය මගින් 2018 වර්ෂයේ නිකුත් කරන ලද ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ පුස්තකාල පිළිබඳ සංඛ්‍යාන අත්පොතට (STATISTICAL HANDBOOK ON LIBRARIES IN SRI LANKA, 2018), අනුව ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ පවතින සියලුම වර්ගයේ පුස්තකාල (උදා.පාසල් පුස්තකාල, විශ්වවිද්‍යාල පුස්තකාල, පිරිවෙන්, පුස්තකාල) සංඛ්‍යාව 8648 කි. ඒ අනුව මහජන පුස්තකාලය 1176 ක් වාර්තා වන අතර එම සමස්ත මහජන පුස්තකාලය ප්‍රමාණය අඩු වැඩි වශයෙන් පළාත් නවයෙහිම විසිරි පවතී. පළාත් මට්ටමින් සළකා බැලීමේ දී ඌව පළාතට 69ක්, උතුරු පළාතට 110ක් හා නැගෙනහිර පළාතට 167ක් වශයෙන් මහජන පුස්තකාලය විසිරී තිබේ. ඒ අනුව මුලතිවු දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ පවතින මහජන පුස්තකාල සංඛ්‍යාව 12කි, පිළිවෙලින් එය මොණරාගල හා මඩකලපුව යන දිස්ත්‍රික්කවල 27 හා 72 යන අගයන් ගනී.

මෙම අධ්‍යයනයට මොනරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ දරිද්‍රතාවෙන් ඉහළ අගයක් ගන්නා ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාස 03ක් නියෝජනය වන පරිදි ග්‍රාම සේවා වසම් 20ක්, මඩකලපුව දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ප්‍රාදේශීය සභා බලප්‍රදේශ 04ක් ආවරණය වන පරිදි ග්‍රාම සේවා වසම් 20ක්, මුලතිව් දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ප්‍රාදේශීය සභා බල ප්‍රදේශ තුනක් ආවරණය කරමින් ග්‍රාම සේවා වසම් 20ක් යොදා ගෙන තිබේ. දත්ත එකතු කිරීම ග්‍රාම සේවා වසම් මට්ටමින් සිදුකරනු ලැබුවත්, මෙහි දී සමස්ත ඇගයීම සිදු කෙරෙන්නේ දිස්ත්‍රික්ක මට්ටමෙනි. එයට හේතුව එක් එක් ග්‍රාමසේවා මට්ටමෙන් දත්ත ඇගයීම ඉතා අසීරු වීමත්, ඒ අනුව සමස්ත වශයෙන් අදහසක් ලබාගැනීම අපහසු වීමත් නිසාය.

පර්යේෂණ ගැටලුව

මුලික අධ්‍යයන ගැටලුව වන්නේ "ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මහජන පුස්තකාල සේවා භාවිතයේ පවතින ප්‍රාදේශීය අසමානතාව ඇති වන්නේ ඇයි?" ද යන්න පිළිබඳව සොයා බැලීමයි. එම විෂමතාවට පහසුකම් හිඟය සහ පවතින පහසුකම් පිළිබඳ උපයෝගිතාව අඩු බව උපන්‍යාසය සේ සළකා ප්‍රාදේශීය පුස්තකාල සේවා භාවිත කරන පුද්ගලයන් එම සේවාවේ

පැවැත්ම, භාවිතය හා සේවා සැපයීම පිළිබඳව කොතරම් දුරට තෘප්තිමත් වනවාද යන්න අධ්‍යයනය කරන ලදි.

පර්යේෂණ අරමුණු

- මහජන පුස්තකාල හා කියැවීම් ශාලා ප්‍රාදේශීය වශයෙන් ජනතාව වෙත සපයන සේවා හඳුනා ගැනීම.
- ප්‍රාදේශීයව පවතින පුස්තකාල, කියැවීම් ශාලා ආදියේ පවතින පහසුකම් හා එම පහසුකම් පිළිබඳව ඒවා භාවිත කරන්නන්ගේ තෘප්ති මට්ටම අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම
- පුස්තකාල පහසුකම් සංවර්ධනය කිරීම සඳහා ජනතා ප්‍රතිචාර භාවිත කළ හැකි බව ඉස්මතු කිරීම.
- පාඨකයින්ගේ පුස්තකාල භාවිතය පිළිබඳ අවබෝධයක් ලබා ගැනීම.

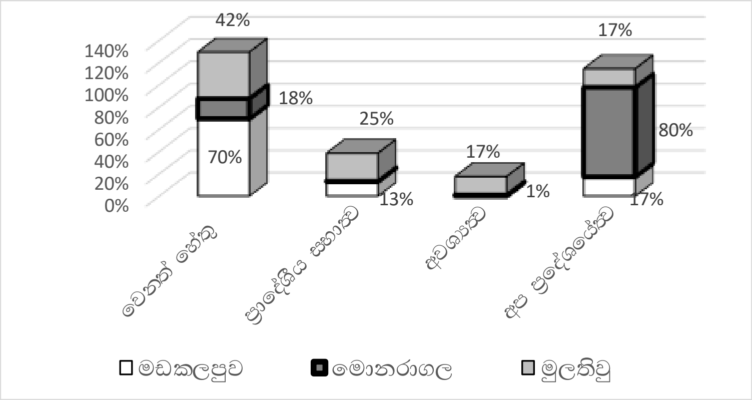
අධ්‍යයන ක්‍රමවේදය

මෙම අධ්‍යයනය සඳහා පවුල් 1200ක නියැදියක් භාවිත කරනු ලැබිණි. ඒ අනුව මොනරාගල, මඩකලපුව හා මුලතිවු දිස්ත්‍රික්ක තුනෙහි එක් දිස්ත්‍රික්කයකට 400ක් වන පරිදි පවුල් තෝරා ගනු ලැබිණි. එක දිස්ත්‍රික්කයකින් ග්‍රාම සේවා වසම් 20 බැගින් සමස්ත වශයෙන් ග්‍රාම සේවා වසම් 60ක් තෝරා ගන්නා ලදී. අදාළ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ පවුල් 400ක නියැදිය ලබා ගනු ලැබුවේ ග්‍රාම සේවා වසමේ සිටින ජනගහනය පදනම් කර ගනිමිනි. ඒ අනුව 95%ක වෙසෙසියා මට්ටම ඔස්සේ (95% confidence level) අදාළ වසමෙන් ආවරණය විය යුතු පවුල් ගණන ගණනය කරන ලදී. එහිදී සළකා බලන ලද ග්‍රාමසේවා වසම ආවරණය වන පරිදි පවුල් තෝරා ගනු ලබන ලද්දේ අසම්භාවී නියැදීම (Random sampling) යටතේ ය.

දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණය

මොණරාගල, මඩකලපුව හා මුලතිවු යන දිස්ත්‍රික්කයන් තුනෙහි දත්තයන් අධ්‍යයනය කිරීමේ දී විශේෂයෙන්ම අනෙකුත් දිස්ත්‍රික්කයන්ට සාපේක්ෂව මඩකලපුව දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ පුස්තකාල සේවාවන්ගේ සැලකිය යුතු ප්‍රගතියක් දක්නට ලැබේ. විශේෂයෙන්ම මොණරාගල හා මුලතිව් යන දිස්ත්‍රික්ක වල පුස්තකාල සේවාව භාවිත කරන්නන්ගේ පහසුකම් පිළිබඳව තෘප්තිමත් බව සැලකිය යුතු අවම මට්ටමක පවතී. මඩකලපුව, මොනරාගල හා මුලතිවු දිස්ත්‍රික්කයන්හි පුස්තකාල සේවාව පැවතීම සහ එම සේවා භාවිත කිරීම පිළිබඳව වන දත්තයන් රූප සටහන අංක 01 ඇසුරෙන් පෙන්නුම් කරයි. ඒ අනුව අනෙකුත් දිස්ත්‍රික්කයන් දෙකට සාපේක්ෂව මඩකලපුව දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ පුස්තකාල සේවාව භාවිත කරන ප්‍රතිශතය ඉහළ මට්ටමක් වාර්තා කරයි. භාවිත කිරීමේ අඩුම අගය වාර්තා වන්නේ මොණරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙනි. පුස්තකාල සේවාව පැවතිය ද, එම සේවා භාවිත නොකරන ප්‍රතිශතය ද ඉහළ අගයක් ගනු ලබන්නේ මොනරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ය. එය පිළිතුරු ලබාදුන් ප්‍රතිශතයෙන් 55% පමණ අගයකි.

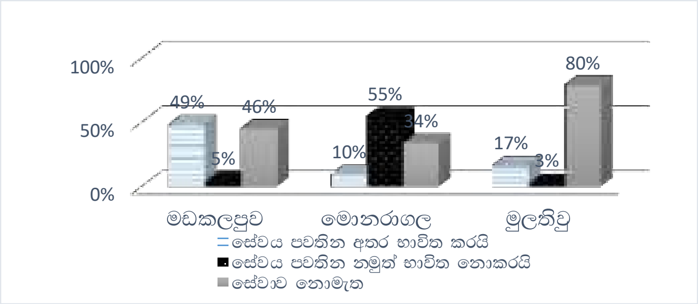
ප්‍රස්ථාර අංක 01: පුස්තකාල සේවා පැවතීම හා භාවිතය



මූලාශ්‍රය: ක්ෂේත්‍ර සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත, 2018

පුස්තකාල පහසුකම් තම ප්‍රාදේශීය සභා බල ප්‍රදේශයේ තිබුණ ද, එම සේවාව භාවිත නොකරන බවට ද ප්‍රතිචාර දක්වන්නන් අදහස් ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලදී.

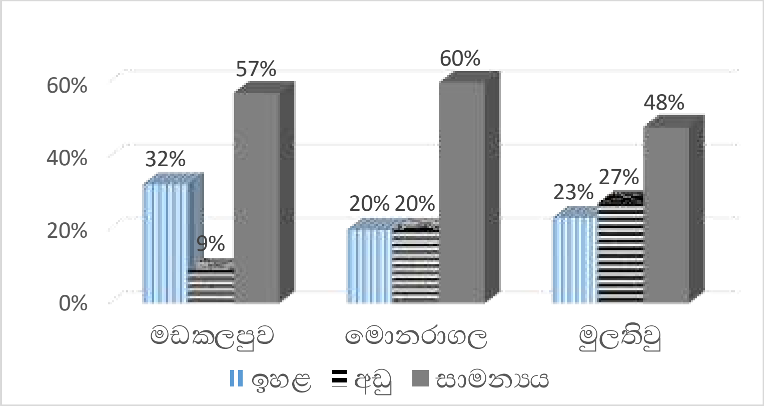
ප්‍රස්ථාර අංක 02: ස්ත්‍රී පුරුෂ බව අනුව පුස්තකාල පරිහරණය කරන්නන්ගේ ප්‍රතිශතය



මූලාශ්‍රය : ක්ෂේත්‍ර සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත, 2018

සමස්තයක් ලෙස පුස්තකාලය පරිහරණය කරන්නන්ගේ වැඩිම අගය කාන්තාවන් වේ. අඩුම පුරුෂ ප්‍රතිශතයක් වාර්තා වන්නේ මඩකලපුව දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙනි. මොණරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ පුස්තකාල භාවිතයේ පුරුෂයන්ගේ සැලකිය යුතු වර්ධනයක් දක්නට ලැබේ. නමුත් සාපේක්ෂව පුරුෂයන් වෙත පුස්තකාල පහසුකම වෙත ප්‍රවේශ වීමේ ඉඩකඩ තිබුණත් එම පුස්තකාල භාවිත කිරීමේ අඩුවක් හඳුනාගනු ලැබිණි.

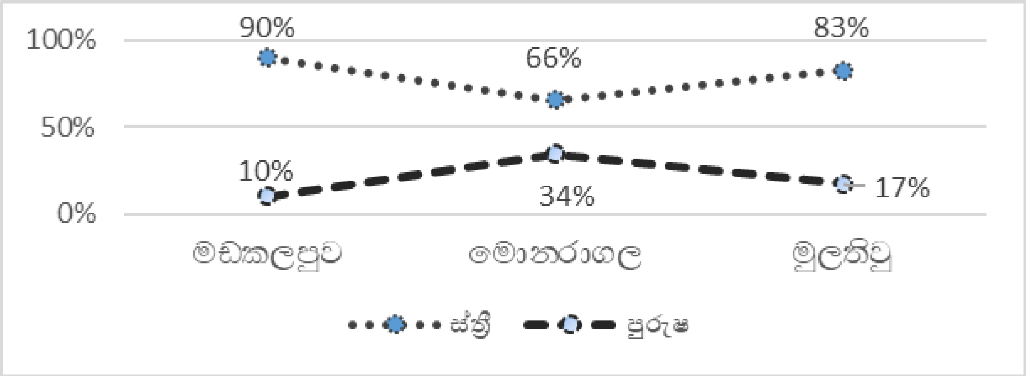
ප්‍රස්ථාර අංක 03 : පුස්තකාල සේවා භාවිත නොකිරීමට හේතු



මූලාශ්‍රය : ක්ෂේත්‍ර සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත, 2018

ප්‍රදේශයේ පුස්තකාලයක් නොමැතිකම හේතුවෙන්, පුස්තකාලයේ කියැවීමට අදාළ පොත්පත් නොමැතිකම හේතුවෙන් හා වෙනත් හේතු පදනම් කර ගනිමින් පුස්තකාලය භාවිත නොකරන බව ප්‍රතිචාර අනුව පෙනීයයි.

ප්‍රස්ථාර අංක 04 : පුස්තකාලය විවෘතව තබන වේලාව පිළිබඳව වන තෘප්තිමත් බව

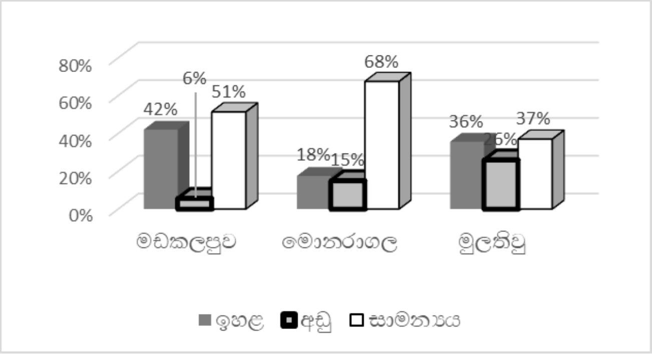


මූලාශ්‍රය : ක්ෂේත්‍ර සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත, 2018

සාපේක්ෂව දිස්ත්‍රික්ක තුනෙහිම පුස්තකාල විවෘතව තබන වේලාව පිළිබඳව සාමාන්‍ය තෘප්තිමත් භාවයක් පෙන්නුම් කරයි. මඩකලපුව දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ දත්තවලට අනුව පුස්තකාල විවෘතව තබන වේලාව පිළිබඳව ප්‍රතිචාර දැක්වූවන්ගෙන් 42%ක් ඉහළ තෘප්තිමත් මට්ටමක් පෙන්වා තිබේ. එම තත්ත්වය මුලතිවු දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 36%ක් වන අතර මොණරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 18%ක් බව නිගමනය විය.

පුස්තකාලය සඳහා වන පහසුකම් කොතෙක්දුරට පවතිනවා ද යන්න විදුලිය, පානීය ජල පහසුකම්, අසුන් ගැනීම සඳහා වන බංකු, පුටු ආදිය මෙන්ම කියැවීමට හැකි පරිසරයක් පුස්තකාලය තුළ පවතිනවා ද, ඒ පිළිබඳ කොතෙක් දුරට තෘප්තිමත් වනවා ද යන්න මේ අනුව අධ්‍යයනය කරන ලදී.

ප්‍රස්ථාර අංක 05 ඃ පුස්තකාලයේ පවතින පහසුකම් පිළිබඳ තෘප්ති මට්ටම

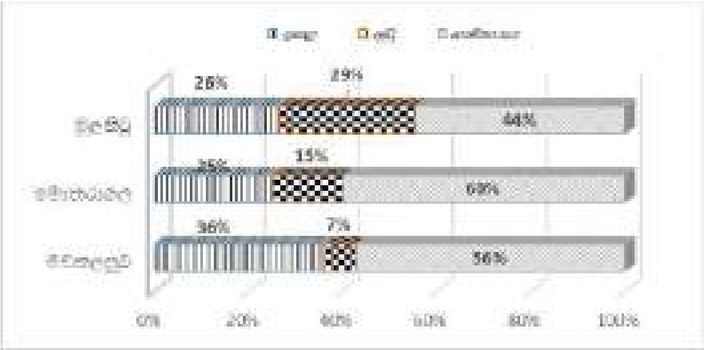


මූලාශ්‍රය ඃ ක්ෂේත්‍ර සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත, 2018

පුස්තකාලය භාවිත කිරීම පිළිබඳ තෘප්ති මට්ටම අනුව මොණරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයට අදාලව 65%ක් අදාළ පහසුකම පිළිබඳව සාමාන්‍යය තෘප්තිමත් වන අතර, 18% ක් ඉහළ තෘප්තිමත් බවක් පෙන්නුම් කරයි. මුලතිවු දිස්ත්‍රික්කය තුළ 47%ක් සාමාන්‍ය තෘප්තිමත් මට්ටමක් වාර්තාවන අතර 26%ක් ඉහළ තෘප්තිමත් මට්ටමට පත් වේ. මඩකලපුව දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 56%ක් සාමාන්‍ය තෘප්තමත් මට්ටමක් වාර්තා කරන අතර, ඉතා ඉහළ තෘප්තිමත් මට්ටමක් වාර්තා කරන ප්‍රතිශතය 30%කි.

පුස්තකාලයන් නිසි පරිදි නඩත්තු කටයුතු වන්නේද යන්න මෙම සමීක්ෂණයේදී සළකා බලනු ලැබිණි. ඒ අනුව පුස්තකාල නිසි පරිදි නඩත්තු කිරීම පිළිබඳව පරිහරණය කරන්නන්ගේ තෘප්ති මට්ටම අධ්‍යයනය කරනු ලැබිණි. පුස්තකාලයේ වටපිටාව, අභ්‍යන්තර පරිසරය මෙන්ම පොත් පත් ආදිය නිසි පරිදි නඩත්තු වන්නේද යන්නත්, එසේ නඩත්තු වන්නේ නම් ඒ පිළිබඳව කොතෙක් දුරට තෘප්තිමත් විය හැකි ද යන්නත් මේ ඔස්සේ විමසන ලදී.

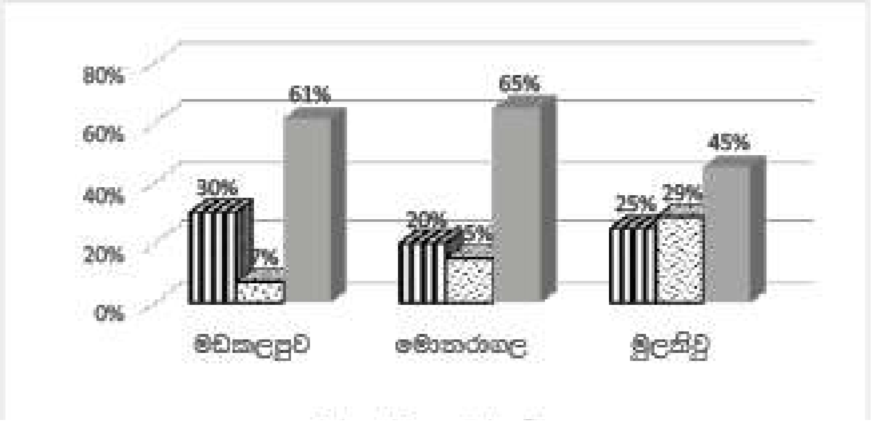
ප්‍රස්ථාර අංක 07 ඃ පුස්තකාලයේ නඩත්තුව පිළිබඳව පුස්තකාලය භාවිත කරන්නන්ගේ තෘප්තිමත් මට්ටම



මූලාශ්‍රය ඃ ක්ෂේත්‍ර සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත, 2018

පුස්තකාල සේවා, නඩත්තුව, විවෘත වන වේලාව,එකතු සංවිධානය පිළිබඳව පාඨකයන්ගේ ප්‍රතිචාර විමසන ලදී.

ප්‍රස්ථාර අංක 08 : පුස්තකාල සේවාව, ප්‍රමිතිය හා භාවිතය පිළිබඳව වන සමස්ත තෘප්ති මට්ටම



මූලාශ්‍රය : ක්ෂේත්‍ර සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත, 2018

මේ අනුව පෙනී යන්නේ සාපේක්ෂව සමස්ත පුස්තකාල සේවා පිළිබඳව වන ඉහළ තෘප්තිමත් බව 30% නොඉක්මවන බවය. මඩකලපුව දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ඉහළම තෘප්ති මට්ටම දක්නට ලැබේ. මොණරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 20%ත්, මුලතිවු දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 25%ත් යන මට්ටමේ පවතී.

අදාළ ප්‍රදේශයන්ගේ සංවර්ධනය සඳහා මූලිකත්වය දියයුතු ප්‍රධාන පහසුකම් 05ක් (ප්‍රාදේශීය සභාව මගින් සපයන පානීය ජලය, වීථි ලාම්පු, පුස්තකාල පහසුකම් ආදී) නම් කිරීමට ඉඩකඩ ලබා දෙන ලදී. ඒ අනුව පුස්තකාල පහසුකම් සංවර්ධනය කිරීම යන්න අවම වශයෙන් 05 වන අවශ්‍යතාවය බවට පත් ව තිබේ.

වගු අංක 02 : පුස්තකාල පහසුකම් සංවර්ධනය කිරීම සඳහා වන ප්‍රමුඛතා

දිස්ත්‍රික්කය	අවශ්‍යතාව					සමස්ත ප්‍රමාණ
	පස්වන	සිව්වන	තෙවන	දෙවන	පළමු	
මුලතිව්	51	84	63	29	7	234
මොණරාගල	49	50	40	27	9	175
මඩකලපුව	58	51	44	18	8	179

මූලාශ්‍රය : ක්ෂේත්‍ර සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත, 2018

ඉහත වගුව අනුව පුස්තකාල පහසුකම් සංවර්ධනයේ ඉහළ අවශ්‍යතාවක් පවතින බව පෙනී යයි. එමෙන් ම මොණරාගල හා මඩකලපුව දිස්ත්‍රික්කයන්හි ද තව දුරටත් පුස්තකාලය පහසුකම් සංවර්ධනයේ අවශ්‍යතාව සාධකයන් අපේක්ෂා කරන බව ජනතා ප්‍රතිචාර අධ්‍යයනය මගින් හඳුනාගත හැකිය.

නිගමන හා නිර්දේශ

පුස්තකාල පහසුකම් හා කියැවීම සඳහා පවතින අනෙකුත් පහසුකම් දිස්ත්‍රික්ක 25 පුරාම සංවර්ධනය කිරීම අවශ්‍යතාවක් බවට පත් වෙමින් පවතී. එය ග්‍රාමීය මට්ටමේ ප්‍රාදේශීය සභා ආශ්‍රිතව ක්‍රියාත්මක වීම පිළිබඳව මෙහිදී අධ්‍යයනය කරනු ලැබුවත් අනෙකුත් අංශ මට්ටමින් ඒවා ව්‍යාප්ත කිරීමේ ඉඩකඩ ද පවතී. මෙම අධ්‍යයනය ඔස්සේ අදාළ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයන්හි සියලුම ප්‍රදේශ ආවරණය නොවුණ ද, එම ප්‍රදේශයන්ගේ ප්‍රාදේශීය කියැවීම් රටාව හා පුස්තකාලය භාවිතය පිළිබඳව වන කිසියම් අවබෝධයක් හඳුනා ගත හැකිය. බොහෝ අධ්‍යයනයන් නාගරික හා විශ්වවිද්‍යාල පුස්තකාල ඇසුරෙන් සිදු වුවත්, ග්‍රාමීය මට්ටමින් ජනතාවගේ පුස්තකාල භාවිතය පිළිබඳව පර්යේෂණයන් සිදුවීම ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ අවම මට්මක පවතී. එහෙත් ග්‍රාමීය මට්ටමෙන් ජනතාව තුළ කියැවීම පිළිබඳව පවතින ප්‍රතිචාරය අධ්‍යයනය වැදගත් ය.

විශේෂයෙන්ම නාගරිකව තාක්ෂණය හා අනෙකුත් පහසුකම් සංවර්ධනය වීම නිසා පුස්තකාලය භාවිත කරන්නන්ට හා දැනුම සොයා යන්නන් වෙත පහසුවෙන් හා ඉක්මනින් ඒවා භාවිත කළ හැකි වී තිබෙන බව පෙනී යයි. එහෙත් දුෂ්කර ගම්මාන හා ප්‍රදේශ වෙත අවම වශයෙන් කියැවීමට පොත් පත් තබා පත්තරයක් වත් සොයා ගත නොහැකි තත්ත්වයන් තවමත් පවතී. එම ප්‍රදේශවල කියවීමේ ඉඩකඩ පුළුල් කිරීම සඳහා දැනට පවතින පහසුකම් සංවර්ධනයත්, ඉදිරියේදී එම පහසුකම් නොමැති ප්‍රදේශයන් වෙත එම පහසුකම් සැපයීමට කටයුතු කිරීමත් අවශ්‍යතාවක් බව මේ අධ්‍යයනය ඔස්සේ නිර්දේශ කරනු ලැබේ. එමෙන්ම පවතින පුස්තකාල පහසුකම් පිළිබඳව ඒවා භාවිත කරන්නන්ගෙන් ප්‍රතිචාර ලබාගැනීමෙන් ඉදිරි වෙනස්කම් සිදුකිරීමට සාධනීය ප්‍රවේශයක් ලබාගත හැකි බව නිර්දේශ කරන අතර මෙවැනි පර්යේෂණ ප්‍රාදේශීය වශයෙන් සිදුකිරීම සඳහා පර්යේෂකයන් හා අධ්‍යාපනඥයන්ගේ අවධානය යොමු විය යුතුය. ඒ අනුව දැනුම සොයා යෑම හා දැනුම පදනම් කරගත් ආර්ථිකයක්, දැනුම් කේන්ද්‍රීය සංවර්ධනයක් අත්කර ගැනීමට නම් මෙම ප්‍රාදේශීය විෂමතාවන් ඉවත් කරමින් ඉදිරියටයාමේ කාලීන අවශ්‍යතාවක් මතුව ඇත.

ආශ්‍රිත ග්‍රන්ථ නාමාවලිය

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Information Needs and Information Seeking Behavior of LIS Diploma Students of Uva Provincial Library Service Board

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ABSTRACT

The present age which we are living is the ‘Information era’. Information has become an essential component for the growth and development of a society. In any sector, people are searching information to achieve various purposes. Information-seeking behavior contains the searching, locating, retrieving, and using of information. The purposes of the study are, to examine information needs and information seeking behavior of the students who are following Diploma in Library and Information Science at Sri Lanka Library Association in Uva Provincial Library Service Board, Badulla, explore the information seeking patterns used by students, determine the satisfaction level of the students of using library and also investigate the difficulties of students while using library. The study is based on survey method. A self-administered questionnaire was distributed to collect data. Selected simple random sampling method was used as the data collecting technique and SPSS software was used for the data analysis. As the results of this study most of the students responded to recommended reading, gathering notes for assignments, making notes are the main purposes of using a library. Lack of study materials and insufficient materials by medium wise especially for Tamil medium, not enough computer- internet facility to the users were the problems which students faced. The study suggests that, to improve the awareness about the library materials and services, library orientation programs conducted the administration of library should concentrate towards users’ needs and also consider the computer- internet facility for the students.

Keywords: Information needs, Information seeking behavior, Information sources, Uva Provincial Library Service Board, LIS Diploma students.

ஊவா மாகாண நூலக சேவை சபையின் நூலக மற்றும் தகவல் விஞ்ஞான டிப்ளோமா மாணவர்களின் தகவல் தேவைகள் மற்றும் தகவல் தேடும் நடத்தை

அறிமுகம்

நாம் வாழ்கின்ற இந்த யுகம் தகவல் யுகமாகும். தற்போதைய சகாப்தத்தில் தகவல்களின் விரைவான பெருக்கமானது வளர்ச்சி அபிவிருத்தியில் அதிலும் கல்வி வளர்ச்சியில் பாரியளவு செல்வாக்கைச் செலுத்தி வருகின்றது. மனிதன் தனது பல்வேறுபட்ட நோக்கங்களை அடைவதற்காக எத்துறை சார்ந்த வகையிலுமான தகவலை ஒவ்வொரு கணமும் தேடிக்கொண்டே இருகின்றான். அதற்கமைய மனிதன் தன் வாழ்நாள் முழுவதும் கற்றல் திறன்களை வளர்ப்பதற்குக் கல்விசார் ஆதாரங்களின் மையமாக நூலகங்கள் திகழ்கின்றன. காரணம் நூலகங்கள் இன்று தகவல் மையங்களாகவும் தனது தகவல் சேவையை விஸ்தரித்துள்ளது. தகவல் மதிப்புமிக்கவையாதலால் அவை சரியான நேரத்தில் சரியான வடிவத்தில் தகவல் பயனாளியை சென்றடைய வேண்டும். இது ஒவ்வொரு நூலகங்களினதும் தலையாய கடமையாகும். அத்துடன் ஒரு நூலகத்தினதும் அதேபோல் ஒரு சமூகத்தினதும் வளர்ச்சி, அபிவிருத்தி இதன் மூலமே மதிப்பிடப்படுகின்றது.

அந்தவகையில் ஒவ்வொரு நூலகமும் தனது இலக்கினை அடையவும் செவ்வனே தனது கடமைகளைச் செய்து வாசகர்களின் திருப்தி நிலையையும் உயர்த்த முதலில் வாசகர்களின் தேவைகளை அடையாளங்காண வேண்டும். அதாவது பயனாளர்களின் தனிப்பட்ட தேவைகளைப் பூர்த்தி செய்யத் தகவல்களைப் பயனாக்குவதில் நுலகங்களின் செயல்திறனைக் காணலாம். உண்மையில் இன்றைய சமூகமானது தகவல்களால் நிரப்பப்பட்டுள்ளது. எனவே மனிதனின் தகவல் தேவைகள் உட்பட அவனது அனைத்து தேவைகளையும் நிறைவு செய்வதில் தகவல்கள் முழு ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்துகின்றன. அதுமட்டுமன்றி தனிநபர்களின் தரத்தைத் தீர்மானிப்பதிலும் குறிப்பிடத்தக்களவு பங்கைத் தகவல் கொண்டுள்ளது.

இவ்வாறு மனிதனின் அன்றாட வாழ்விலும் அவனது அனைத்து செயற்பாடுகளிலும் ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்துகின்ற தகவலானது தரவுகளால் உருவாக்கப்பட்டது. தரவு (னுயவய) என்பது, உசாவுதல் அல்லது பகுப்பாய்விற்காகச் சேகரிக்கப்பட்ட உண்மை நிகழ்வுகள் மற்றும் புள்ளிவிபரங்களாக வரையறுக்கப்படுகின்றது. அத்துடன் தகவல் (ஐகெழசஅயவழைெ) என்பது, ஏதாவது ஒரு விடயம் தொடர்பாக அல்லது யாராவது ஒரு நபர் தொடர்பாக வழங்கப்பட்ட அல்லது கற்றுக்கொண்ட உண்மைகளாக வரைவிலக்கணம் செய்யப்படுகின்றது. இன்று நூலக மற்றும் தகவல் விஞ்ஞானத்தில் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் ஒரு முக்கியமான விடயமாகத் தகவல் தேவை மற்றும் தகவல் தேடல் நடத்தை அமைந்துள்ளது. அதற்கிணங்க நூலகம், தகவல் விஞ்ஞானத்தில் உள்ளடக்கப்பட்டுள்ள சிந்தனைக்கூடங்கள் பற்றிய கற்கையாக நூலக மற்றும் தகவல் விஞ்ஞானம் அமைகிறது. இதில் உள்ளடக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஒரு நவீன சிந்தனைக்கூடமாக தகவல் தேவைகளும் அதன் தேடல் நடத்தைகளும்

இனங்காணப்பட்டு பல ஆய்வுகளும் முன்னெடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. அந்தவகையில் தகவல் தேவை (ஐகெழசஅயவழைெ நேநனள) என்பதை பின்வருமாறும் வரையறுக்கலாம். அதாவது தகவல் மூலங்களின் வழியாக ஒரு நபர் எதிர்பார்க்கின்ற அல்லது அவசியமான விடயங்களைக் குறிக்கும். இவ்வகையான தகவல்களில் அனைத்தும் அனைவரினதும் தேவைகளையும் பூர்த்தி செய்யக்கூடியவையல்ல.

இத்தகவல் தேவைகள் என்பதில் தகவல் மூலங்கள், தகவல் வடிவங்கள், பயனாளர்களின் விழிப்புணர்வு மற்றும் பயனாளரின் கல்விநிலை என்பன உள்ளடங்கும். பொதுவாக நோக்கின்

சமூகத்தில் எல்லாத் தகவல்களும் ஒருங்கிணைந்த வகையிலேயே காணப்படும். எனவே தகவலைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ள எத்தனிப்பவர் தனது தேவைக்கான தகவலை மாத்திரம் அணுகுவதன் மூலமே குறித்த கால எல்லைக்குள் தனது தேவையை நிறைவு செய்ய முடியும். எனவே தேவைக்கேற்ப பொருத்தமான தகவலை அணுகுவதற்கான வழிமுறையாக தகவல் தேடல் எனும் விடயம் அமைகிறது.

தகவல் தேடல் (Information Searching) எனும் பதமானது, தனிநபர் அல்லது குழு தங்களது தகவல் தேவையைப் பூர்த்தி செய்யக் குறிப்பிட்ட அந்த தகவலை கண்டறிவதற்கும் பெற்றுக்கொள்வதற்குமான அணுகும் முறையாக அல்லது விருப்பமாக புரிந்துகொள்ளப்படுகின்றது. இவ்வகையான தகவல் தேடலானது, ஒருவரது ஆர்வம், ஒரு பணியினை முடிப்பதற்காகத் தீர்மானத்தை மேற்கொள்ளுதலுடன் தொடர்புடையது. பரந்துபட்டு காணப்படும் தகவல் வளங்களிடையே பொருத்தமான தகவலைத் தேடல் மூலமே கண்டறியலாம். இவ்வகையாக மனிதனது தகவல் தேடும் நடத்தையுடன் தொடர்புப்பட்ட பதமாக தகவல் தேடும் நடத்தை (Information Seeking Behavior) அமைகிறது. அதாவது மக்கள் தமக்கு தேவையான தகவலைத் தேடுகின்ற, பயன்படுத்துகின்ற நடைமுறைகளோடு இது தொடர்புடையது. தகவல் தேவையை நிறைவேற்ற இத்தேடல் நடத்தை முக்கியத்துவம் பெறுகின்றது.

உண்மையில் சிறந்த தகவல் தேவை நடத்தையுடைய மனிதனே தன் இலக்குகளை இலகுவாக அதன் கால எல்லைக்குள் அடைவதோடு நடைமுறை சார்ந்த உலக பொது விடயங்களின் வளர்ச்சிக்கேற்ற வேகத்தில் செயற்படக்கூடியவனாக இருப்பான். காரணம் இன்றைய யுகம் தகவல் யுகமாகவே மாறிவிட்டது. எனவே காலவோட்டத்திற்கும் சனத்தொகைப் பெருக்கத்தினால் உண்டான போட்டித்தன்மைக்கும் ஈடுகொடுக்க ஒவ்வொரு மனிதனுக்கும் தகவல் தேடல் பழக்கம் அல்லது நடத்தை கட்டாயமாக இருக்கவேண்டும். தகவல் அணுகும் விடயத்துடன் தொடர்புடையது. அதாவது தகவல் மூலங்கள் அல்லது தகவலைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கான வழிமுறைகள் இதனுள் உள்ளடக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. தகவலானது அச்சிடப்பட்ட மற்றும் அச்சிடப்படாத வடிவங்களில் காணப்படுகின்றன. அச்சிடப்பட்டவைகளில் குறிப்பாக நூல்கள், பத்திரிக்கைகள். சஞ்சிகைகள், தகவல் களஞ்சியங்கள், அகராதிகள், பருவ இதழ்கள், பிரசுரங்கள் போன்றவைகளும் அச்சிடப்படாதவைகளுள் இறுவட்டுக்கள், தகவல் தரவுத்தளங்கள், ஒலி- ஒளிப்பதிவுகளும் உள்ளடங்கும். இவ்வாறான தகவல் தேடும் நடத்தையானது ஊவா மாகாண நூலக சேவைகள் சபையின் இலங்கை நூலக சபையினால் நடாத்தப்படும் நூலக மற்றும் தகவல் விஞ்ஞான டிப்ளோமா மாணவர்களிடம் எவ்வாறு அமைந்துள்ளது என்பது பற்றிய தேடலாக இப்பதிவு அமைந்துள்ளது.

அந்தவகையில் ஊவா மாகாண நூலக சேவைகள் சபையினை (Uva Provincial Library Services Board - Badulla) பொறுத்தவரையில் பதுளை மற்றும் மொனராகலை மாவட்டங்களுக்கான நூலக சேவைகளுக்கான வளமான ஒரு நிறுவனமாகச் செயற்பட்டு வருகின்றது. உண்மையில் இலங்கையின் ஏனைய மாகாணங்களுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் நவீன தகவல் தொழில்நுட்ப முறையிலும் உலகமயமாக்கல் பின்னணியின் கீழும் எமது மாகாணம் பின்னடைவாகவே அமைந்துள்ளது. எனவே அந்த சவாலை வெற்றிகொள்வதற்காக ஊவா மாகாண சபை மேற்கொள்ளும் முயற்சிகளுள் பெறுபேறாக மாகாண நூலக சேவைகள் சபை 2003ம் ஆண்டு நிறுவப்பட்டது.

நூலக மற்றும் தகவல் தொடர்பாடல் தொழில்நுட்பத்தை ஊவா மக்களின் மூலதன அபிவிருத்தி, உற்பத்தித்திறன் அபிவிருத்தி மற்றும் வளங்களின் பயன்பாட்டு அபிவிருத்திக்கான உபாய மார்க்கமாக உபயோகித்து பயன்பாட்டினைப் பெறுகின்றது. இந்தப் பணிகளை வெற்றியடையச்

செய்யும் பொருட்டு ஊவா மாகாண நூலகமானது பதுளை மற்றும் மொனராகலை மாவட்ட மத்திய, பொது மற்றும் பாடசாலை நூலகங்களுக்குமிடையே இணைப்பைப் பேணி அதன் மூலம் அபிவிருத்திக்கான வாய்ப்புக்களை வழங்கவும் தகவல் தொடர்பாடல் தொழில்நுட்பத்தின் நற்பயன்களை மக்களுக்கு பெற்றுக்கொடுக்கவும் தகவல் துறை அறிவுத் திறனைக் கொண்ட மக்களாக தரம் உயர்த்த ஊவா மாகாண நூலக சேவைகள் சபை எதிர்பார்க்கின்றது.

இச்சபையானது, தனது ஒழுங்கமைப்பில் பதுளை மாவட்ட மத்திய நூலகம், தாபன நிர்வாகக் கட்டமைப்பு, நூலகங்களுக்கிடையிலான ஒத்துழைப்பு ஊவா மாகாண நூலகங்கள், மொனராகலை மாவட்ட நூலகங்களை உள்ளடக்கி செயற்பட்டு வருகின்றது. இதன் பிரதான நோக்கங்களை அபிவிருத்தி, நாட்டு பிரஜைகளுக்கானது, அரச அமைப்புக்களுக்கானது, வர்த்தகத்திற்குரியது, மற்றும் பிரிவுகள் மூலம் வழங்கப்படுகின்ற சேவைகள் என்ற அடிப்படையில் தனது சேவையை வழங்கி ஊவா மாகாண மக்களைத் தரம் உயர்த்தி வருகின்றது. அந்தவகையில் ஊவா மாகாணத்தில் நூலக மற்றும் தகவல் விஞ்ஞானம் சார்ந்த செயல்திறன் மிக்கதொரு சமூகத்தை உருவாக்குவதற்காக இத்துறை சார்ந்த கற்கைநெறிகளை நடாத்தி வருகின்றது.

அதில் கொழும்புப் பல்கலைக்கழகத்தினால் நடாத்தப்படும் நூலக மற்றும் தகவல் விஞ்ஞான கற்கைநெறியும் இலங்கை நூலக சங்கத்தினால் நடாத்தப்படும் நூலக மற்றும் தகவல் விஞ்ஞான டிப்ளோமா கற்கைநெறியும் குறிப்பிடத்தக்கவைகளாகும். இதில் இத்தேடல் ஊவா மாகாண நூலக சேவைகள் சபையின் நூலக மற்றும் தகவல் விஞ்ஞான டிப்ளோமா மாணவர்களின் தகவல் தேவைகள் மற்றும் தகவல் தேடும் நடத்தையை விசாரணை செய்கின்றது.

அந்தவகையில் இலங்கை நூலக சங்கம் (Sri Lanka Library Association) பற்றி நோக்கும்போது, கற்ற, செயல்திறன்மிக்க உறுப்பினர்களினதும் மற்றும் துறை சார்ந்த பங்குதாரர்களினதும் ஒத்துழைப்பினைப் பெற்று அதன் மூலம் நூலகம், ஆவணம் மற்றும் தகவல் அறிவியல் துறையில் சிறந்து விளங்குகின்ற ஒரு மையமாக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்ற இலக்குடன் செயற்பட்டு வருகின்றது. அதுமாத்திரமன்றி இந்நிறுவனமானது, இலங்கையில் இயங்கிவருகின்ற குறிப்பிட்டுக் கூறினால் நூலகம், ஆவணங்கள், தகவல் சேவைகளுக்கான முக்கியமான தொழில்முறை அமைப்பாக இயங்குவதோடு நூலக கல்வித் திட்டங்களை வழங்குதல், தொழில் தரங்களை உருவாக்குதல், நூலக நலனில் ஆர்வமுடையவர்கள், அமைப்புக்களிடையே ஒரு இணைப்பை ஏற்படுத்தல், தகவல் பரிமாற்றத்திற்கான வினைதிறனான மன்றமாக செயல்படுதல், எதிர்காலத்தில் நாட்டில் தேவை ஏற்படக்கூடிய நூலக மற்றும் தகவல் தேவைகளை நோக்கிச் செயற்படுவதோடு சிறந்த தலைமைத்துவத்தினை நூலக தொழிற்துறையில் நிலைநாட்டல் போன்ற இலக்குடன் செயற்பட்டு வருகின்றது. இவை இலங்கை நூலக சங்கத்தின் தூரநோக்கு மற்றும் இலக்காக அடையாளப்படுத்தப்படுகின்றது.

மேற்கூறிய இலக்கினை அடைவதற்காக இச்சங்கமானது பலவேறான செயற்றிட்டங்களை முன்னெடுத்து வருகின்றது. அவற்றுள் இத்தேடலுடன் தொடர்புபட்டதாக அமைவது, தொழில்முறை நூலகர்கள் மற்றும் தகவல் விஞ்ஞானிகளாகத் தகுதி பெற விரும்பும் நபர்களின் கல்வி மற்றும் பயிற்சியினை ஒழுங்கமைத்தல், நடத்தல், கட்டுப்படுத்தல் மற்றும் அந்த நோக்கத்திற்குப் பொருத்தமான படிப்புக்களைப் பரிந்துரைத்தல், நடாத்தல் அதாவது இவ்வகைக் கற்கைகளை திட்டமிட்டு ஒருங்கிணைத்தல்.

இவ்வகையான கற்கைநெறிகளில் நூலக மற்றும் தகவல் விஞ்ஞான டிப்ளோமா (Diploma in Library and Information Science – DIPLIS) கற்கைநெறி முக்கியமானதாகும். நாட்டிற்கு அவசியமான நூலக ஆளணியினை தயார் செய்கின்ற ஒரு பாரிய செயற்பாட்டினை

இலங்கை நூலக சங்கம் செய்து வருகின்றது. அத்துடன் இச்சங்கத்தினால் வழங்கப்படும் தகைமைகளானது அரச மற்றும் தனியார் துறை சார்ந்த நிறுவனங்களில் பதவிக்குச் சேர்த்தல் மற்றும் பதவியுயர்விற்கு அங்கீகரிக்கப்படுகின்றமையும் ஒரு குறிப்படத்தக்க அம்சமாகும். அந்தவகையில் இலங்கை நூலக சங்கமானது அரச அதிகாரம் பெற்ற நிறுவனங்களின் தொடர்புடைய நூலகங்களை ஆட்சி செய்கின்ற அதிகாரம் கொண்ட பிரதிநிதியாக அடையாளப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதற்கிணங்க நூலக மற்றும் தகவல் விஞ்ஞான டிப்ளோமா மூன்று மட்டங்களை உள்ளடக்கியதோடு மூன்று வருட காலத்தை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டது. இக்கற்கைநெறியானது தமிழ், சிங்களம் மற்றும் ஆங்கிலம் போன்ற மூன்று மொழிகளிலும் பிராந்திய நிலையங்களின் ஊடாக குறிப்பாக கொழும்பு, கண்டி, காலி, யாழ்ப்பாணம், மட்டக்களப்பு மற்றும் பதுளை போன்ற இடங்களில் நடாத்தப்படுகின்றன. இதில் பதுளையில் சிங்கள மொழியில் இக்கற்கை வழங்கப்படுகின்றது. கண்டி, கொழும்பு பிராந்தியங்களில் மும்மொழிகளிலும் இக்கற்கை நடாத்தப்படுகின்றன. இதற்கான காரணம் வரையறுக்கபட்ட விரிவுரையாளர்களின் வளங்களும் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட மாணவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையுமாகும்.

தொடர்ச்சியாக டிப்ளோமாவின் மூன்று கட்டங்களையும் நிறைவு செய்த நபர் டிப்ளோமா சான்றிதழைப் பெறத் தகுதி பெறுவதோடு ஐந்து வருடங்களின் முடிவில் இலங்கை நூலக சங்கத்தில் அங்கத்துவம் பெறுவதற்கான தகுதியை அடையலாம். இதன் தொடர்ச்சியாகவும் நூலகத் துறைசார் தகைமையைப்பெற்று வாழ்வில் உயர்நிலையை அடைய இச்சங்கம் பல்வகைப்பட்ட செயற்றிட்டங்களை நடாத்திவருகின்றது. அதன் பெறுபேறாக இலங்கையின் தற்போதைய நூலக சமூக ஆளணியினரில் 75 சதவீதத்திற்கும் மேற்பட்டோர் இலங்கை நூலக சங்கத்தினால் தகைமை பெற்றவர்களே. இக்கற்கை நெறியானது தொலைக்கல்வி மூலமும் வழங்கப்படுகின்றது. உண்மையில் தொலைக்கல்வி மூலம் இவ்வகைக்கற்கைளை வழங்குவதால் தூர பிரதேச மாணவர்களுக்கும் வறியநிலை மாணவர்களும் பயன்பெறக்கூடியவாறு இந்த வழிமுறை வாய்ப்பளிக்கின்றது. ஆயினும் இதில் இத்தேடல் பரப்பின் அடிப்படையில் இக்கற்கைநெறியை நேரடியாக விரிவுரைகள் மூலம் தொடருகின்ற மாணவர்களை ஆய்விற்குட்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.

ஊவா மாகாண நூலக சேவைகள் சபையினால் பதுளையில் நடாத்தப்படும் நூலக மற்றும் தகவல் விஞ்ஞான டிப்ளோமா கற்கைநெறியில் மூன்று மட்டங்களிலும் ஏறத்தாழ ஐம்பது (50) மாணவர்கள் இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளனர். இவர்களுள் தமிழ், சிங்களம் போன்ற இன ரீதியாகவும் பிரதேச ரீதியாகவும், வயது ரீதியாகவும் பால் ரீதியாகவும், தொழில் ரீதியாகவும் வேறுபட்ட மாணவர்கள் இக்கற்கையினைத் தொடருகின்றனர். சனிக்கிழமை மற்றும் ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமைகளில் ஊவா மாகாண நூலக சேவை சபையின் விரிவுரை மண்டபங்களில் விரிவுரைகள் நடாத்தப்படுகின்றன. விரிவுரைகளுக்கு சமூகமளிக்க மாணவர்கள் வாரந்தோறும் தேடலுக்குரிய இந்நூலகத்தைப் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர். இவ்வாறான நூலகப் பயன்பாட்டில் விரிவுரைகளுக்குச் சமூகமளித்தல் என்ற நோக்கம் மட்டும் ஈடேறுவதில்லை. மாறாக இம்மாணவர்கள் இந்நூலகத்தினைப் பல்வேறு தேவைகளுக்காகவும் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர். இவ்வாறான மாணவர்களின் நூலகப் பயன்பாடு மட்டும் அவர்களது தகவல் தேவைகளும், தகவல் தேடல் நடத்தை தொடர்பான ஆழமான விசாரணையாக இத்தேடல் அமைந்துள்ளது. அந்தவகையில் இத்தேடலின் நோக்கங்களாக (Objectives of this study) பின்வரும் விடயங்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளன.

1. ஊவா மாகாண நூலக சேவைகள் சபையினால் பதுளையில் நடாத்தப்படும் நூலக மற்றும் தகவல் விஞ்ஞான டிப்ளோமா கற்கைநெறியைத் தொடரும் மாணவர்களின் தகவல் தேவைகள், தகவல் தேடல் நடத்தை பற்றி விசாரணை செய்தல்.
2. அம்மாணவர்களினால் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் பல்வேறுபட்ட தகவல் தேடல் வழிமுறைகளை இனங்காணல்.
3. அம்மாணவர்களின் நூலக பாவனை தொடர்பான திருப்திநிலையை மதிப்பிடல்.
4. அம்மாணவர்கள் நூலகத்தைப் பயன்படுத்தும் போது எதிர்நோக்குகின்ற பிரச்சனைகளைக் கண்டறிதல்.
5. ஆய்விற்கு உட்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள மாணவர்களால் நூலகத்தில் இதுவரையிலும் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகின்ற தகவல் மூலங்களுக்கும், அவர்களுடைய உண்மையான தகவல் தேவைக்கும் இடையே எவ்வாறானதொரு உறவுமுறை நிலவுகின்றது என ஆராய்தல்.
6. ஆய்விற்கு உட்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள மாணவர்களால் இதுவரையிலும் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகின்ற நூலகத்தில் காணப்படும் தகவல் மூலங்களின் வடிவங்களுக்கும், அவர்களுடைய உண்மையான தகவல் தேவைக்கும் அதன் வடிவத்திற்கும் இடையே எவ்வாறானதொரு உறவுமுறை நிலவுகின்றது என ஆராய்தல்.
7. அம்மாணவர்களின் தகவல் தேடல் நடத்தையில் செல்வாக்குச் செலுத்தக்கூடியவாறான தகவல் மூலங்களின் சேகரிப்பு நூலகத்தில் எந்தளவிற்கு இருக்கின்றது என்பதைக் கண்டறிதல்.
8. அம்மாணவர்களின் கற்கைநெறியுடன் தொடர்புடைய தகவல் மூலங்கள் இருக்கின்றதா?, அவற்றை அவர்கள் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனரா? பயன்படுத்தவில்லையெனில் அதற்கான காரணம் மற்றும் அதற்கான மாற்றுவழி பற்றிய கலந்துரையாடலையும் மேற்கொள்ளல்.

சிறந்த ஆய்வு முறையியலின் அடிப்படையில் தேடலின் இறுதியில் இந்நோக்கங்கள் அனைத்தும் அடையப்பெற்று தெளிவான தீர்வுகளும் பரிந்துரைகளும் முன்வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

ஆய்வு முறையியல்

பொதுவாக ஆய்வு முறையியலானது, தரவு சேகரித்தல் மற்றும் அவற்றைப் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்தல் என்ற இரு விடயத்தை உள்வாங்கியிருக்கும். அந்தவகையில் இவ்வாய்விற்குரிய தரவு சேகரித்தல் தொடர்பில் பின்வரும் ஆய்வு மூலங்களை உள்ளடக்கியுள்ளன. இத்தேடலானது விஞ்ஞான முறையியலுக்கு இணங்கவே மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதனை உறுதிப்படுத்தும் வகையிலான ஆய்வு முறையியலே பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. அந்தவகையில் அளவு சார்ந்த ஒரு ஆய்வாக இது அமைந்துள்ளது. இதற்காக இவாய்விற்கான தனித்துவமிக்க வகையில் வினாக்கொத்து தமிழ் மற்றும் சிங்கள மொழியிலும் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு மூன்று மட்டங்களிலும் பயிலும் மாணவர்களை நிகழ்தகவு அடிப்படையில் தெரிவுசெய்து அவை பகிரப்பட்டு தகவல்கள் பெறப்பட்டன. இதனடிப்படையில் முதல்நிலைத் தரவுகளாக இவை பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டு ஆய்வு மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதாவது, சிங்கள மொழியில் அமைந்த நாற்பத்தெட்டு வினாக்கொத்துக்களும் (48), தமிழ் மொழியில் அமைந்த இரண்டு வினாக்கொத்துக்களும் (02) மொத்தமாக ஐம்பது (50) வினாக்கொத்துக்கள் பகிரப்பட்டன. இதில் நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்ட கால எல்லைக்குள் 45

வினாக்கொத்துக்களில் மாத்திரமே அதாவது 90 வீதமானவற்றிலே ஆய்விற்கான தரவுகள் பெறப்பட்டன. குறிப்பாக இந்த வினாக்கொத்தில் அவர்களது கற்கைநெறி, மட்டம், மொழி, நூலக பாவனை நேரம், நோக்கம், தகவல் வளங்களின் இருப்பு, போதுமான தன்மை, திருப்திநிலை, தகவல் வளங்களின் இருப்பு, தகவல் தேவைகள், தேடல் வழிமுறைகள், அவ்வகைகளின் இருப்புநிலை, மொழியடிப்படையில் தகவல் வளங்களின் சேகரிப்பு, நூலக சேவைகள், வழிகாட்டல்கள் போன்ற பல விடயங்களை வினாக்கொத்தில் உள்ளடக்கியதன் மூலமே இத்தேடலின் நோக்கங்களை எட்டுவதற்கான தரவுகள் தெளிவாக கிடைக்கப்பெற்றன.

அட்டவணை 01 : ஊவா மாகாண நூலக சேவைகள் சபையினால் பதுளையில் நடாத்தப்படும் இலங்கை நூலக சபையின் நூலக மற்றும் தகவல் விஞ்ஞான டிப்ளோமா கற்கைநெறியைத் தொடரும் மாணவர்கள் (மட்டங்கள் ரீதியான பகுப்பாய்வு)

பெறுபேறுகளும் கலந்துரையாடல்களும்.

எவ்வகை முயற்சியாயினும் அதற்கான தீர்வு ஒன்று இருக்கும். அந்தவகையில் இத்தேடலின் மூலமாக பின்வரும் பெறுபேறுகளை அடையக்கூடியதாக இருந்தது. பெறப்பட்ட தகவல்களின் அடிப்படையில் மாணவர்களின் மொழி சார்ந்த விடயங்கள், அவர்களது நூலக பிரவேசம், அதற்கான நோக்கம், நூலக பாவனை, தகவல் தேவை, தகவல் வளங்கள், தகவல் வளங்களின் பல்வேறுபட்ட வடிவங்களின் இருப்புநிலை, அவர்களுடைய பிரச்சனைகள், அவற்றைத் தீர்ப்பதற்காக அவர்களால் முன்வைக்கப்படுகின்ற வழிமுறைகள் அதாவது பரிந்துரைகள் அத்துடன் அவர்களது திருப்தி நிலை பற்றிப் பெறப்பட்ட தரவுகளின் அடிப்படையில் இந்த பெறுபேறு அமைந்துள்ளது. இதில் நூலக பாவனை எனும் போது விரிவுரைகளுக்காக அனைவரும் நூலக வளாகத்தை சனி மற்று ஞாயிற்று கிழமைகளில் கட்டாயமாகப் பயன்படுத்துவதோடு ஏனைய கிழமை நாட்களிலும் ஓரளவிற்கான வருகை சில மாணவர்களிடம் காணப்படுகின்றது. இருப்பினும் மொத்த மாணவ தொகையுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் அதன் சதவீதம் மிகக்குறைவாக அமைந்துள்ளதால் விரிவுரை நாட்களில் எவ்வாறு இவர்களது இவ்வாய்வு சார் நடத்தை இருக்கிறது என்பதை மாத்திரமே இவ்வாய்வு வரையறையாகக் கொண்டுள்ளது. நூலக பாவனையினைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் அதிகமாக சனிக்கிழமைகளில் அதிக பாவனை காணப்படுகின்றது. பொதுவாக இம்மாணவர்கள் சனிக்கிழமைகளில் பல்வேறு நோக்கங்களுக்காக நூலகத்தைப் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர். இதனை இவ்வட்டவணை மூலம் காணலாம். இதில் உள்ளடக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பெறுபேற்று எண்ணிக்கைகள் பகிரப்பட்டு கிடைக்கப்பட்ட வினாக்கொத்துகளின் மூலம் பெறப்பட்டவைகளாகும்.

அட்டவணை 01 : ஊவா மாகாண நூலக சேவைகள் சபையினால் பதுளையில் நடாத்தப்படும் இலங்கை நூலக சபையின் நூலக மற்றும் தகவல் விஞ்ஞான டிப்ளோமா கற்கைநெறியைத் தொடரும் மாணவர்கள் (மட்டங்கள் ரீதியான பகுப்பாய்வு)

மாணவர்கள்	சிங்களம்	தமிழ்
மட்டம் 01	20	02
மட்டம் 02	15	
மட்டம் 03	13	
மொத்தம்	48	02

மூலம் : ஊவா மாகாண நூலக சேவைகள் சபை - புள்ளிவிபர கையேடு

அட்டவணை ஒன்றின் படி மாணவர்களின் பெரும்பான்மையானவர்கள் சிங்கள மொழியையும் குறிப்பாக 96% வீதமானவர்களும் அதேபோன்று தமிழ் மாணவர்கள் மட்டம் ஒன்றில் மட்டும் இருவர் சதவீதத்தின் அடிப்படையில் கூறின் 4% கல்வியைத் தொடருகின்றனர். இதற்கான காரணங்கள் மற்றும் நடைமுறைசார் பிரச்சனைகளும் கலந்துரையாடப்பட்டு அவை இத்தேடலின் முடிவுரையில் இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள அதேவேளை அதற்கான பரிந்துரைகளும் பிரேரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளமை குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது.

அட்டவணை 02: நூலக பாவனைக்கான காரணம்

நோக்கங்கள்	பகிரப்பட்டவைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை	பதிலளிக்கப்பட்ட-வைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை	பதிலளிக்கப்பட்ட-வைகளின் சதவீதம்
வாசிப்பதற்காக	50	08	16%
குறிப்பெடுத்தலுக்காக	50	09	18%
பரிந்துரைக்கப்பட்டவைகளை வாசித்தலுக்காக	50	13	26%
ஒப்படைகளுக்கு உசாவுவதற்காக	50	12	24%
பொழுதுபோக்கிற்காக	50	01	02%
கலந்துரையாடலுக்காக	50	02	04%
பதிலளிக்கப்படாதவைகள்	50	05	10%
மொத்தம்	50	50	100%

மூலம் : பகிர்ந்தளிக்கப்பட்ட வினாக்கொத்துக்கள்

அட்டவணை இரண்டிற்கிணங்க பல்வேறுபட்ட நோக்கங்களுக்காக ஆயிவிற்குரிய மாணவர்கள் இந்நூலகத்தை உபயோகிக்கின்றனர். பகிரப்பட்ட வினாக்கொத்துக்களில் பதிலளிக்கப்பட்டவைகளில் அதிகமான நூலக பாவனை நோக்கமாவது பரிந்துரைக்கப்பட்டவைகளை வாசிப்பதற்காகும். அதாவது வருகைதரு விரிவுரையாளர்களால் பாட ரீதியாக பரிந்துரைக்கப்படும் தகவல் மூலங்களை அதிகமாக வாசிக்கின்றனர். அத்துடன் அட்டவணையின் படி அடுத்ததாக விரிவுரையாளர்களால் வழங்கப்படும் ஒப்படைகளைச் செய்யவும் அதிகமாக நூலகத்தைப் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர். அதேபோன்று ஏனையோர் குறித்த சதவீதத்தின் படி வாசிப்பதற்காகவும், குறிப்பெடுத்தலுக்காகவும், பொழுதுபோக்கிற்காகவும் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர்.

அட்டவணை 03 : பயன்படுத்துகின்ற தகவல் மூலங்கள

மூலங்கள்	பகிரப்பட்டவைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை	பதிலளிக்கப்பட்ட-வைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை	பதிலளிக்கப்பட்ட-வைகளின் சதவீதம
பாடவிடயம் சார் நூல்கள்	50	33	66%
ஏனைய நூல்கள்	50	06	12%
சஞ்சிகைகள்	50	01	02%
பத்திரிக்கைகள்	50	03	06%

மாணவர்களின் குறிப்புக்கள்	50	02	04%
பதிலளிக்கப்படாதவைகள்	50	05	10%
மொத்தம்		50	100%

மூலம் : பகிர்ந்தளிக்கப்பட்ட வினாக்கொத்துக்கள்

அட்டவணை மூன்றின் படி நூலகத்தில் காணப்படுகின்ற தகவல் வளங்களுக்கமைய இம்மாணவர்கள் பயன்படுத்தும் தகவல் மூலங்கள் தொடர்பான பகுப்பாய்வினைச் செய்யலாம். அந்தவகையில் அட்டவணை இரண்டின் படி அதிகமான நூலக பாவனை நோக்கங்களாக பரிந்துரைக்கப்பட்டவைகளை வாசிப்பதற்காகவும், ஒப்படைகளை செய்யவுமாக கண்டறியப்பட்டது. இதற்கேற்ப அட்டவணை மூன்றில் அதிக சதவீதம் பயன்படுத்துகின்ற தகவல் மூலமாக பாடவிடயம் சார் நூல்கள் அமைந்துள்ளன. அத்துடன் குறித்த சதவீதத்தின் அடிப்படையில் ஏனைய நூல்கள், பத்திரிக்கைகள், மாணவர்களின் குறிப்புக்கள் மற்றும் சஞ்சிகைகளும் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன. இவை அவர்களது நூலக பாவனையோடு ஒத்திருப்பதை நாம் காணலாம். இதன் மூலம் ஆய்வின் நோக்கத்திற்கேற்ப பெறக்கூடிய முடிவானது மாணவர்களின் தகவல் தேடலும் தேடல் நடத்தையும் நூலகத்தின் காணப்படும் தகவல் வளங்கள் மற்றும் அவர்களின் தேவைகளுடன் நெருங்கிய தொடர்பைக் கெண்டுள்ளது.

அட்டவணை 04 : ஊவா மாகாண நூலக சேவைகள் சபையின் நூலகத்தில் தற்போது காணப்படுகின்ற தகவல் மூலங்கள் (மொழி ரீதியாக)

மூலங்கள்	பகிரப்பட்டவைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை	பதிலளிக்கப்பட்ட-வைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை			பதிலளிக்கப்பட்ட-வைகளின் சதவீதம்		
மொழி		சிங்களம்	தமிழ்	ஆங்கிலம்	சிங்களம்	தமிழ்	ஆங்கிலம்
பாடவிடயம் சார் நூல்கள்	50	26	06	03	52%	12%	6%
ஏனைய நூல்கள்	50	03	01	02	6%	2%	4%
சஞ்சிகைகள்	50	01	-	-	2	-	-
பத்திரிக்கைகள்	50	01	01	01	2%	2%	2%
பதிலளிக்கப்படாதவைகள	50	05			10%		
மொத்தம்		31	08	06	62%	16%	12%
	50	50			100%		

அட்டவணை நான்கின் பிரகாரம் ஊவா மாகாண நூலக சேவைகள் சபையின் நூலகத்தில் தற்போது காணப்படுகின்ற தகவல் மூலங்கள் மொழி ரீதியாக பகுப்பாய்வு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன. அதாவது இவ்வட்டவணை, அட்டவணை மூன்றின் அடிப்படையில் அமைந்துள்ளது. அதாவது மாணவர்களுக்குத் தேவையான தகவல் வளங்களையும் அதன் இருப்பு நிலையையும் இதன் மூலம் கண்டறியலாம். அந்தவகையில் ஆய்விற்கு உட்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள மாணவர்களால்

இதுவரையிலும் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகின்ற நூலகத்தில் காணப்படும் தகவல் மூலங்களுக்கும், அவர்களுடைய உண்மையான தகவல் தேவைக்கும் இடையே உள்ள உறவைத் தெளிவுபடுத்துகின்றது. உண்மையில் நூலகக்கற்கையைத் தொடரும் மாணவர்களில் பெரும்பாலானோர் சிங்களவர்களே. குறிப்பிட்டு கூறுவதாயின் இலங்கை நூலக சபையால் பதுளையில் நடாத்தப்படுகின்ற நூலக மற்றும் தகவல் விஞ்ஞான டிப்ளோமா மாணவர்களில் 98 சதவீதமானவர்கள் சிங்களவர்கள். இதற்கான காரணம் இக்கற்கை சிங்கள மொழியில் மட்டும் நடாத்தப்படலாகும். எனவே அவர்களது தேவைகளை நிறைவுசெய்யக்கூடியவாறு தகவல் வளங்கள் காணப்படுகின்றன.

முடிவுரை

ஊவா மாகாண நூலக சேவைகள் சபையினால் பதுளையில் நடாத்தப்படும் நூலக மற்றும் தகவல் விஞ்ஞான டிப்ளோமா கற்கைநெறியைத் தொடரும் மாணவர்களின் தகவல் தேவைகளும், தகவல் தேடல் நடத்தை பற்றி விசாரணையை நோக்காகக் கொண்டே இத்தேடலில் குறித்த மாணவர்களுடைய தகவல் தேவை அவர்களது கற்கைநெறியை சார்ந்ததாகவே அமைந்துள்ளமை கண்டறிப்பட்டுள்ளது.

அதேபோன்று அம்மாணவர்களினால் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் தகவல் தேடல் பல்வேறுபட்ட வழிமுறைகளில் நூல்களே அதிகம் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றது. அதிலும் குறிப்பாக பாடவிடயம் சார்ந்தவைகளுக்கான தேவைப்பாடே அவர்களது தேடல் நடத்தையில் அதிகம் செல்வாக்கு செலுத்துகின்றது.

மேலும் ஆய்விற்கு உட்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள மாணவர்களால் இதுவரையிலும் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகின்ற நூலகத்தில் காணப்படும் தகவல் மூலங்களுக்கும், அவர்களுடைய உண்மையான தகவல் தேவைக்கும் இடையே உறவுமுறை தொடர்பில் பல பிரச்சனைகள் அறியப்பட்டுள்ளன. அவற்றுள் தேவையான தகவல் வளங்கள் நூலகத்தில் இல்லாமை, நூலக பாவனை தொடர்பான ஆழமான அறிவின்மை, பழமை வாய்ந்த, காலாவதியான தகவல்கள் அதிகம் காணப்படல், இற்றைப்படுத்தப்பட்ட தகவல்களின் குறைந்தளவான இருப்பு, ஆய்விற்குரிய பாடவிடயம் சார் வளங்களின் குறைவான பிரதிகள், மாணவர்களின் நேரப் பற்றாக்குறை காரணமாகத் தகவல் தேவைக்கும் தகவல் இருப்பிற்குமிடையே குறிப்பிடத்தக்க இடைவெளி ஒன்று காணப்படுவதும் ஆய்வில் கண்டறியப்பட்டது. இவைகளும் மாணவர்களின் நேர வரையறை, வசிப்பிடம், போக்குவரத்து போன்றவைகளும் அம்மாணவர்கள் நூலகத்தைப் பயன்படுத்தும் போது எதிர்நோக்குகின்ற பிரச்சனைகளாகவும் அடையாளப்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன.

அம்மாணவர்களின் நூலக பாவனை தொடர்பான திருப்தி நிலையை மதிப்பிடும் போது குறித்த மாணவர்களின் தகவல் தேவைகளும் அவர்களுடைய தேடல் நடத்தைகளும் நூலகத்தில் காணப்படும் வளங்கல் மற்றும் நூலகத்தினால் வழங்கப்படும் சேவைகளோடு ஒப்பிடுகையில் பெரும்பான்மையானவர்கள் திருப்திநிலை குறைந்த மட்டத்திலேயே இருக்கின்றது. இருப்பினும் சில தமிழ் மாணவர்கள் அதிகம் தங்களது தகவல் தேவைகளைப் பூர்த்தி செய்வதில் பல இடர்பாடுகளை எதிர்நோக்குகின்றனர். உண்மையில் ஊவா மாகாண சபையில் இலங்கை நூலக சபையினால் நடாத்தப்படும் நூலகக் கற்கையைத் தொடரும் தமிழ் மாணவர்களுக்கெனத் தமிழ் மொழி மூல விரிவுரைகள் இங்கு நடாத்தப்படுவதில்லை. தமிழ் மொழி மூலம் கற்கையைத் தொடர வேண்டுமாயின் அவர்கள் ஒவ்வொருவரும் நாட்டின் எப்பாகத்தில் வசிப்பினும் கண்டி, கொழும்பு, யாழ்ப்பாணம் அல்லது மட்டகளப்பு பிராந்திய நிலையங்களிலேயே தொடர வேண்டும்.

ஆயினும் போக்குவரத்து, நிதி வசதி மற்றும் தங்குமிட வசதி பிரச்சனைகள் காரணமாக அதிகமான தமிழ் மாணவர்கள் இக்கற்கையைத் தொடர்வதில்லை. இந்நிலையிலும் பதுளை பிராந்திய நிலையத்தில் நடைபெறும் சிங்கள மொழி மூல விரிவுரைகளுக்குச் சமூகமளித்து பரீட்சைகளைத் தமிழ் மற்றும் இயலுமாயின் சிங்கள மொழியிலும் கற்று கற்கையை தொடர்வது ஒரு பாரிய சவாலாகும். இவ்வகையான சவாலையும் வெற்றி கொள்ள முடியும் என்ற ஆர்வத்தில் முதலாம் மட்டத்தில் இரு தமிழ் மாணவர்கள் கற்று வெற்றிகரமாக இரண்டாம் மட்டத்திற்கும் தகுதி பெற்றுள்ளமையும் குறிப்பிடத்தக்கதாகும். அதேவேளை அதில் ஒரு மாணவி அகில இலங்கை ரீதியாக தமிழ் மொழி மூலம் முதலாம் மட்டத்தில் முதன் நிலையை பெற்று பாராட்டையும் பெற்றார் என்பது ஒரு சிறப்பம்சமாகும்.

எனவே இவ்வாறானதொரு இக்கட்டான சூழ்நிலையில் குறித்த கற்கையைத் தொடருகின்ற இந்நூலகத்தில் கட்டாயமாகத் தமிழ் மொழி மூல தகவல் மூலங்கள் குறிப்பாக பாடவிடயம் சார் நூல்கள் அதிகமாக காணப்பட வேண்டும். இதற்கான கேள்வியும் அதிகம் காணப்படுகின்றது. அதேவேளை ஆய்வின் நோக்கத்தின் பிரதானமாகக் காணப்படும் ஆய்விற்கு உட்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள மாணவர்களால் நூலகத்தில் இதுவரையிலும் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகின்ற தகவல் மூலங்களுக்கும், அவர்களுடைய உண்மையான தகவல் தேவைக்கும் இடையே எவ்வாறானதொரு உறவுமுறை நிலவுகின்றது என்பதை தமிழ் மொழி மூல மாணவர்களின் சார்பில் நோக்கின் தேவை, இருப்பிற்குமிடையே பாரிய இடைவெளி ஒன்று நிலவுவதை நாம் தெளிவாகக் கண்டறியலாம். அத்துடன் நூலகத்தில் வாசகர்களுக்கு கணினி, இணைய வசதிகள் வழங்கப்படாமையும் ஒரு குறைபாடாகவே பார்க்கப்படுகின்றது. இவை ஆய்வின் மூலம் பெறப்பட்ட தரவுகளைக் கலந்துரையாடிய பின்னர் பெற்ற முடிவுகளாகும்.

பரிந்துரைகள்

இத்தேடலினூடாக இனங்காணப்பட்ட பிரச்சனைகளுக்கான சில பரிந்துரைகளையும் இப்பதிவு முன்மொழிகின்றது. இவை பெரும்பாலும் மேற்கூறிய பிரச்சனைகளுக்குத் தீர்வாக அமைவதோடு நூலகத்தின் பராமரிப்பு, நூலகத்தின் இலக்கு, நோக்கங்களை அடையவும் ஊவா மாகாண மக்களைத் தரமுயர்த்தவும் உதவக்கூடும். அவ்வகையான பரிந்துரைகளுள்..

1. நூலகத்தில் தகவல் வளங்கள், நூலக சேவைகள் மற்றும் தகவல் மூலங்கள் சார்ந்த விழிப்புணர்வை அதிகரித்தல். இவை வாசகர்கள், சமூகம் மற்றும் நூலக ஆளணியினருக்கும் வழங்க வேண்டும்.

2. புதிய மாணவர்களுக்கு நூலகம் சார்ந்த அறிமுக நிகழ்வுகளையும் செயலமர்வுகளையும் நடாத்தல். இந்நூலகத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் கற்கைநெறிகளும், செயலமர்வுகளும், திட்ட நடைமுறைகளும் அதிகம் இடம்பெறுவதால் அவற்றில் ஒரு நிகழ்ச்சி நிரலாக நூலகம் சார் விடயங்களும் உள்ளடக்கப்பட வேண்டும். அதில் நூலகத் திரட்டு அல்லது சேகரிப்பு, நூலக பயன்பாட்டு முறைகள், அதன் மூலம் பெறக்கூடிய நன்மைகள் போன்ற வழிகாட்டல் நிகழ்வுகளை நடாத்தல்.

3. நூலக பயனாளர்களின் தேவைகள் மற்றும் அவர்களது தகவல் தேடல் நடத்தைகளை அறிந்து அவற்றிற்கு முன்னுரிமை வழங்கல். அதாவது எப்போதும் நூலக வாசகர்களின் தேவைகளைக் கவனத்திற்கொண்டு நூலக நடவடிக்கைகளை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும். குறிப்பாக தகவல் வள கொள்வனவின் போது அல்லது அதற்கு முன்னர் வாசகருக்கு தேவையான, சிறந்த

பயனளிக்கக்கூடியவைகள் தொடர்பான தகவல் பெறப்பட்டு அவற்றை கொள்வனவு பட்டியலில் இணைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

4. நடைமுறைக்கேற்ற தகவல் வளங்களையும் சேவைகளையும் வழங்க முயற்சித்தல். உண்மையில் நூலகத்தில் காலாவதியான பழைமை வாய்ந்த தகவல் வளங்களும் வடிவங்களும் அதேவேளை திருப்தியற்ற சேவைகளும் ஓரளவிற்கு மாணவர்களால் அறியப்பட்டஉள்ளது. எனவே உரிய காலத்திற்கேற்ப இற்றைப்படுத்தப்பட்வைகளை பராமரிப்பதன் மூலம் இக்குறைப்பாட்டைத் தவிர்க்கலாம்.

5. வினைத்திறனான ஆளணியினரைச் சேவைக்கமர்த்தல் அத்துடன் தற்போதைய நூலக சேவையாளர்களுக்கு மேலதிக தகைமைகளைப் பெற வழிகாட்டல். இதன் மூலம் நூலகத்தின் விரைவான மற்றும் திருப்தியான சேவையை வழங்க முடியும்.

6. நூலகப் பயனாளர்களின் பின்னூட்டல் கருத்துக்களைப் பெறல். அதற்கேற்ப நூலக விடயங்களைத் திட்டமிட்டுச் செயற்படுத்தல். இதன் மூலம் வாசகர்களைக் கவர முடியும்.

7. நூலகப் பயனாளர்களுக்கு கணனி, இணைய வசதியை ஏற்படுத்தல். இது இன்றைய சமூகத்தினது தேவைக்கேற்ப அமைவதால் அதாவது காலத்திற்கேற்ப அமைவதால் நூலக வாசகர்களின் திருப்தி மட்டத்தை அதிகரிக்கலாம். இதற்கான குறிப்பாக இணைய சேவைக்காக ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளத்தக்க கட்டணத்தை வாசகரிடம் பெறலாம். இதன் மூலம் இணைய வசதி நிதி பராமரிப்பினை மேற்கொள்ளலாம். இலங்கையில் இயங்கிவருகின்ற பெரும்பாலான பொது நூலகங்களின் ஒரு வருமான மூலமாக இணையக் கட்டணம் அமைந்துள்ளது.

8. நூலக மற்றும் தகவல் விஞ்ஞானத் துறை சார்ந்த தகவல் வளங்களை மும்மொழியிலும் அதிக பிரதிகளில் நூலகத்தில் வாசகரின் பயன்பட்டிற்கு வைத்தல். உண்மையில் சிங்கள் மொழியில் கற்கையை தொடரும் மாணவர்களுக்குத் தேவையான தகவல் வளம் இருப்பினும் அதில் மேலதிக பிரதிகள் இன்மையால் அனைவருக்கும் குறித்த தகவலைப் பெறுதலில் பல இடர்பாடுகள் காணப்படுகின்றன இதற்கு மேலதிக பிரதிகளின் மூலம் தீர்வினை அடையலாம்.

9. அத்துடன் இலங்கை நூலக சங்கத்துடன் இணைந்து அவர்களால் வழங்கப்படுகின்ற நூலக மற்றும் தகவல் விஞ்ஞான கற்கை நெறியைத் தமிழ் மற்றும் ஆங்கில மொழி மூலமாகவும் நடாத்த ஊவா மாகாண நூலக சேவைகள் சபையானது முழுமையான ஒத்துழைப்பை வழங்கி வளவாளர்களை ஒன்றிணைத்து செயற்படுமாயின் ஊவா மாகாண சபை மற்றும் குறித்த நூலகத்தினதும் இலக்குகளை இலகுவாகவும் விரைவாகவும் அடையக்கூடும்.

10. இக்கற்கையைத் தொடரும் மாணவர்கள் ஏற்கனவே இக்கற்கைளைத் தொடர்ந்து பூர்த்தி செய்த மாணவர்களின் உதவியுடனும் தங்களது தகவல் தேவைகளை நிறைவுசெய்து கொள்ள முடியும். இங்கு குறிப்பிடக்கூடிய விடயம் என்னவெனில் ஊவா மாகாண நூலக சேவைகள் சபையினால் இக்கற்கையின் சில மட்டங்களுக்கான தகவல்கள் அடங்கிய தொகுப்புக்களும் வழங்கப்பட்டு மாணவர்களின் தகவல் தேவை நிறைவுசெய்யப்படுகின்றது.

11. அத்துடன் ஊவாவில் காணப்படும் அனைத்து நூலகங்களையும் இணைத்து இக்கற்கையை ஒருங்கிணைப்பதற்கான வழிமுறைகளையும் அதற்கான வளவாளர்களையும் வளங்களையும் ஏற்பாடு செய்வதன் மூலம் சிறந்ததொரு நூலக சமூகத்தை உருவாக்க முடியும். இதற்கு மிகவும் அவசியமான விடயங்களில் மொழியடிப்படையிலான வளவாளர்களும், தகவல் வளங்களும் அவற்றின் காலத்திற்கேற்ற தகவல் மூல வடிவங்களும் மிகவும் அவசியம். இதன் மூலம் நேரடியாக விரிவுரைகளைப் பின்பற்றி கற்கையைத் தொடரும் மாணவர்களும் தொலைக்கல்வி மூலம் தொடரும் மாணவர்களும் இந்நூலகத்தின் பூரண ஒத்துழைப்புடன் செயல்திறனான நூலக சமூகத்தை உருவாக்கத் தங்களது பங்களிப்பை நல்க முடியும்.

12. உடனடியாக தமிழ் மாணவர்களின் தேவையை அதாவது நூலக மற்றும் தகவல் விஞ்ஞானத் துறை சார்ந்த தகவல் வளங்களை நூலகத்தில் வழங்கக்கூடியவாறு நூலகம் செயற்படுமாயின் வாசகர் தேவைகளை நிறைவுசெய்ய முடியும். இதற்காக தமிழ் வளங்களைக் கொள்வனவு செய்தல், நூலகக்கடன் திட்டங்களின் மூலம் மாணவர்களுக்குப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இவை இன்னும் பல வெற்றிகளுக்கு வழிசமைக்கும்.

13. இலங்கை நூலக விஞ்ஞான டிப்ளோமா கற்கைநெறியின் ஆரம்பகாலத்திலிருந்து இன்றுவரை இரண்டிற்கும் மேற்பட்ட அகில இலங்கை ரீதியான, மட்ட அடிப்படையிலான தமிழ், சிங்கள மொழிக்கான சான்றிதழ்களைப் பெற்றுள்ளமையும் குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது. எனவே இன்னும் இம்மாணவர்களது தகவல் தேவைகள் முழுமையாக பூரணப்படுத்தப்படுமாயின் இவ்வெற்றிகள் ஊவாவினை நோக்கி தலை சாய்க்கும்.

இவற்றை நாம் தொகுத்து நோக்கின் ஆய்வின் மூலம் அதிகளவாக கண்டறியப்பட்ட பிரச்சனைகளும் அதற்காக முன்வைக்கப்பட்ட பரிந்துரைகளும் ஆய்வின் நோக்கங்களான தகவல் தேவை மற்றும் அதன் தேடல் நடத்தை தொடர்பாக அமைந்துள்ளமையும் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க விடயமாகும். மேற்கூறிய மாணவர்களினதும் ஆய்வாளனினதும் பரிந்துரைகளை நடைமுறைப்படுத்துவதன் மூலம் ஊவா மாகாண நூலக சேவைகள் சபையினால் பதுளையில் நடாத்தப்படும் இலங்கை நூலக சபையின் நூலக மற்றும் தகவல் விஞ்ஞான டிப்ளோமா கற்கைநெறியைத் தொடரும் மாணவர்களின் தகவல் தேவைகளும், தகவல் தேடல் நடத்தைகளுக்கு ஏற்ற சேவையை வழங்க முடிவதோடு நூலகத்தினதும் ஊவா மாகாண சபையினதும் இலக்குகளை இலகுவாக அடைய முடியும். இவ்வகையான சேவைகளையும் அதாவது பரிந்துரைக்கப்பட்டவைகளையும் ஏற்கனவே இந்நூலகத்தினால் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு வரும் சேவைகளையும் மேலும் விருத்தி செய்வதன் மூலம் இன்னும் பல வெற்றிகளைப் பெற முடியும்.

உண்மையில் ஊவா மாகாண சபையின் அறிமுகத்தில் நாம் பார்த்த விடயம் ஊவாவின் தற்போதைய நிலை.

இருப்பினும் இன்று அதில் பல மாற்றங்கள். குறிப்பாக இன்று அனைத்து துறைகளிலும் இம்மாகாணம் வளர்ச்சி பெற்று வருவதை நாம் உணரலாம். இதற்காக ஊவா மாகாண நூலக சேவையின் பங்களிப்பு அதிகம் இருப்பதை மறுக்க முடியாத நிதர்சனமான உண்மையாகும்.

உசாத்துணைகள்

வலைத்தளங்கள்

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Theft and Vandalism: Effect and Control Mechanism on Information Resources in Law College Library, Sri Lanka: Perception of the Students

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ABSTRACT

The study sought to identify abuse of library materials in the Sir Lanka Law college library. User malpractices of Library materials by highlighting, underlining, removing papers/parts of the page, damaging barcode labels, call number labels and damaging or defacing library materials is a threat to the library collection. Such practices can be described as abusing of the library materials. This survey was conducted with following objectives; to identify the various forms of abuse, to find out the reasons for the abuse and to suggest the possible solutions to protect the library collection. The survey was conducted by using questionnaires with close and open ended questions. Students (120) were selected for the study and out of it 102 were respond and the rate was 85% from preliminary year, intermediate year and final year.

The responders mentioned that text books were mostly abused material in the library and respondents gave their answers to the ways of abusing library materials mainly tearing away pages, folding pages, writing on pages of the materials. According to the reasons for the abuse of the information materials, 76% of students mentioned that high demand of a particular book, 72% limited copies of the information materials, 64% poor photocopying machine and 59% indicated selfishness. The respondents proposed a variety of strategies to protect the collection too. The study recommended that abusers should be subjected to heavy and well defines penalties and mount cameras (CCTV) in the library. The number of copies of demanded text books should be increased. Improving of photocopying services of the library. Introduce and electronic system as RFID machines. Regularly reviewed set of library instruction should be drawn.

Keywords: Theft, Vandalism, Mutilation, Malpractices of readers, Law collection, Law College

INTRODUCTION

The abuse of information materials can be defined in terms of theft, mutilation, unauthorized borrowing, drawing and vandalism. Mutilating library materials by marking, underlining, removing pages or portion of pages, removing binding, removing barcodes, removing call number labels, damaging or defacing library materials seriously affect the library. Abuse of library materials or mutilation and theft in libraries is a serious and harmful issue in any library.

The Sri Lanka Law College functions under the Council of Legal Education to administer legal education to persons who desire to be enrolled in the Bar of Sri Lanka. The Law College is the only institution which offers a complete course of study leading to examination for those desiring to qualify for admission to the profession. Law College is the only gateway to the legal profession in Sri Lanka. Members of the profession are called Attorneys-at-Law.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the survey were:

- To identify the information materials mostly abused by students in their library.
- To identify various form of abuse in library materials
- To identify the physical damages on library materials.
- To identify the lack of appropriate information resources.
- To identify the reasons for the abuse of library materials.
- To identify the most common methods/opportune time for stealing and mutilation.
- To identify the possible solutions to protect the library collection
- The various measures in place to detect stealing and mutilation in the library.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The misuse of library materials (prints. non-prints and e-resources) through theft, mutilation and other form of abuse has posed serious challenges to academic materials. Karin de Jager (2004) in her study stipulates that materials use in academic libraries take place for a considerable number of reasons by students, researches and teaching staff. Students may need library items in preparation of papers and class assignment for establishment or verifying facts or in the tracing of historical development over a period of time. Researchers, teaching staff may

use library materials in order to keep pace with the development in specific field of interest (Karin de Jager, 2004). It was observed that the library delinquency literature is heavy and the researchers are many and varied because delinquent acts are certainly not new phenomenon to libraries.

Tefera (1996) stated that user delinquent library could result from the following factors: throwing out books and other information resources through the windows at night during power outage, carrying books and other information resources out of library without getting them properly charge out, tearing off pages of books and other information resources. It could also arise from using chemical to clean off library stamps in books and removing date due slips, removing the jacket cover and preliminary pages of books so that those books cannot be identified, stealing other registered library user borrower's ticket and using them to borrow books, some library staff cooperate with users such that the user can be issued with more borrowers tickets allowed by the library, while library staff at times assisting users to borrow books illegally and destroy the records thereafter.

To curb abuse of library materials which will eventually help to reduce the incidences of pilfering, theft and mutilation, photocopying services must be available at an affordable price in libraries (Aguolu and Aguolu, 2002). Holt (2007) pointed out that the theft of library collections by staff as a real problem which should be addressed and not ignore because of the risk of bad publicity. Holt suggested several methods to deal with abuse of information materials, especially those that involve staff. They are the installation of high security lock systems, tightening of collection movement procedures, marking collections to indicate ownership, good record keeping and undertaking periodic inventories.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The survey was conducted by using questionnaires with close and open ended questions. Observation of the abused library materials was also used for this study. The total sample for the study was120 students' dawn through systematic random sampling technique questionnaire was the tool for data collection.

Students of the Sri Lank Law College which are on the preliminary year, intermediate year and final year students were selected for the study as they use the lending collection especially in preparation of their notes and project activities, From first year 40 students were selected and 37 (93%) responded, from second year 40 were selected and 34 (85%) responded and also final year 40 students were selected and 31 (78%) responded. The total number of respondents was 102 students and total response rate was 85%.

Table 01: Selected Students

Year	Selected Students	Responded Rate	Percentage
First Year	40	37	93%
Second Year	40	34	85%
Final Year	40	31	78%
Total	120	102	85%

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 02 : Forms of Abusing Library Materials

Forms of Abusing Library Materials	Agree No.	%	DisagreeNo.	%
Tearing away pages	86	84	16	16
Writing notes inside text books	74	73	28	27
Highlighting/underlining the pages	71	70	31	30
Hiding of books	83	81	19	19
Stealing of books	69	68	33	32
Mutilation of books	62	61	40	39
Withholding	68	67	34	33
Rough handling	63	62	39	38

From the above table 02, over 80% respondents mentioned that the forms of abusing library materials mainly were tearing away pages and hiding of books , over 70% respondents mentioned the forms of abusing library materials were writing notes inside text books and highlighting/underlining the pages. There are low rate of responses for stealing books, mutilation, withholding and rough handling. It is indicated that tearing pages, writing notes inside text books and highlighting/ underlining the pages are the main forms of abusing the Library materials.

Table 03: Forms of information materials mostly abused by students in Library

Forms of Information materials mostly abused by students in Library.	Agree No	%	DisagreeNo.	%
Textbooks	96	94	06	06
Journals	67	66	35	34
Magazines	55	54	47	46
Reference Materials	59	58	43	42

Projects/Thesis/Dissertation	38	37	64	63
Government Publication	58	57	44	43
Pass papers	35	34	67	66
Newsletters	46	45	56	55
Newspapers	19	19	83	81
Reports	56	55	46	45
Compact Disc (CDs)	43	42	59	58
CD ROMs	16	16	86	84
Audio Visual Materials	36	35	66	65
Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC)	41	40	61	60
Computer	32	31	70	69

From the above table 03, shows the information materials mostly abused by students using library in Sri Lanka Law College. Textbooks recorded 94%,followed by journals recording 66% and reference materials 58%.The least of the information materials mostly abused is CD ROM with 16% and newspapers 19%. According to these figures most of information materials mostly abused by students in library are textbooks, journals, reference materials, government publications, reports, magazines and newsletters. It shows that textbooks were very useful for their academic purposes. So that they were mostly abused above materials.

Table 04: Physical Damages on Library Materials

Physical Damages on Library Materials.	**Agree No.**	**%**	**Disagree No.**	**%**
Underlined words or scribbles	80	78	22	22
Marks in documents, stain in document	84	82	18	18
Books with torn or removed covers, figures	70	69	32	31
Creased books, use of correction fluid	59	58	43	42
Structural Damages	46	45	56	55

From the above table 04, under the question on the physical damages on the library materials 82% agreed that marks in document, stain in document, 78% agreed that underlined words or scribbles, 69% agreed that books with torn or removed covers, figures. 58% said that creased books use of correction fluid and 45% said that structural damages. According to these figures most of the physical damages of the books are marks in document, stain in document, underline words or scribbles and books with torn or removed cover, figures. Actually there were major facts of the damages in the collection.

Table 05 : Lack of appropriate information resources are to contribute to the abuse of library materials

Lack of appropriate information resources are to contribute to the abuse of library materials	Agree No.	%	Disagree No.	%
Lack of photocopy services in the library.	71	70	31	30
Strict library rules.	53	52	49	48
Lack of support from the library staff.	58	57	44	43
Lack of proper shelving and shelf reading of library materials.	41	40	61	60
Lack of adequate library orientation programmes for new library users.	63	62	39	38
Inadequate copies of popular library materials.	85	83	17	17
Inadequate copies of recommended text in the library.	78	76	24	24
Library staff is not competent enough sometimes.	61	60	41	40

From the above table 05, show the lack of appropriate information resources are to contribute to the abuse of library materials 83% agreed about inadequate copies of popular library materials, 76% agreed about inadequate copies of recommended text in the library.70% agreed on lack of photocopy services in the library.62% students mentioned about lack of adequate library orientation programmers for new library users. It is indicated that inadequate copies of popular library materials and inadequate copies of recommended text in the library are the main forms of lack of appropriate information resources are to contribute to the abuse of library materials.

Table 06 : Reasons for abusing library materials

Reasons for abusing library materials.	Agree No.	%	DisagreeNo.	%
Library opening hour is not enough.	56	55	46	45
Limited copies of information materials.	72	71	30	29
Anger towards poor library services.	49	48	53	52
Poor photocopy machine.	66	65	36	35
Some students are very lazy.	56	55	46	45
Pressure of having good grades	59	58	43	42
To sneak them into the examination hall	58	57	44	43
Fear of not locating the material when next students visit	40	39	62	61
High demands of a particular books	78	76	24	24
Selfishness	60	59	42	41

Loss of concentration by librarian/library staff during processing of materials	23	23	79	77
Uncared attitudes of library staff towards library users	14	14	88	86
Poor handling of information materials by library assis-tant during shelving	28	27	74	73

According to the table 06 there are various reasons for abuse of the library materials. 76% said that high demands of a particular books, 71% said that limited copies of information materials and 65% agreed that poor photocopy machine. Selfishness is also another main reason for abuse of the library materials.

Table 07 : Maintaining of disciplinary measures

Maintaining of disciplinary measures	AgreeNo	%	DisagreeNo.	%
Charging for full cost of the abused materi-als	88	86	14	14
Cancellation of membership	76	75	26	25
Exhibiting their photos with names	72	71	30	29
Suspending the membership for a new weeks	59	58	43	42

According to the table 07, 86% agreed that charging for full cost of the abused is the best option for maintaining of disciplinary measures. Today, disciplinary measures are essential for any institute for effective management. 75% students have responded to being students have responded to being cancellation of membership and 71% students have responded to exhibiting their photos with names. Other measure like suspending the membership for a few weeks has been indicated.

Table 08:Most common method/opportune time for stealing and mutilation

Most common method/opportune time for stealing and mutilation	AgreeNo.	%	DisagreeNo.	%
Escaping with materials at library closure hour when there is a rush.	81	79	21	21
Hiding stolen/mutilated materials in folders	74	73	28	27
Hiding materials inside / under dresses	63	62	39	38
Connivance / collaboration with staff	29	28	73	72
Erasing library identification stamps and removing slip and back covers	87	85	15	15
Interchanging book slip of previously loaned book with stolen book	68	67	34	33

In table 08 respondents have mentioned escaping with materials at library closure hour when there is a rush, hiding stolen/ mutilated materials in folders and erasing library identification stamps and removing slip and back covers as the most common methods of stealing and mutilation. More than 70% of students have responded to above methods for stealing and mutilation.

Table 09: Collection protection strategies

Collection protection strategies	Agree No.	%	DisagreeNo.	%
User education or awareness seminars	87	85	15	15
Library must constantly display mutilated books with names of the readers	59	58	43	42
Encourage users to protect the collection	71	70	31	30
Develop the collection ownership attitudes	76	75	26	25
Installation of security cameras	66	65	36	35
Provide electronic resources	82	80	20	20
Fine system according to the damage	51	50	51	50

According to the table 09 more than 80% have agreed to the statements given in the table.85% students indicated that user education or awareness seminars and 80% indicated that provide electronic resources.75% students agreed to develop the collection ownership attitudes and also 70% students mention and agreed to encourage users to protect the collection.

Table :10 Suggestions to protect the library materials

Suggestions to protect the library materials	Agree No.	%	DisagreeNo.	%
Improve supervision	83	81	19	19
Conduct regular library programmes	74	73	28	27
Provide enough library materials	76	75	26	25
Digitalization of rare materials	71	70	31	30
Regular supervision of users	81	79	21	21
Improve competence in security officers	53	52	49	48
Books should be examined after return or used by the reader	58	57	44	43
Introduce huge fine system for abusers	63	62	39	38
Ban bringing blades, correction fluid, water bottles, file covers. etc to the library	42	41	60	59
Introduce electronic checking system	68	67	34	33
Provide cheaper and efficient photocopy services	88	86	14	14
Through search at exits	46	45	56	55

According to the table 10, 86% students agreed to provide cheaper and efficient photocopy service. 81% said to improve supervision, 79% agreed about regular supervision of users, 75% said to provide enough library materials and 73% agreed about conducting regular library programmers.

RECOMMENDATION

The following recommendations are hereby given based on these identified problems.

- Proper orientation should be given to users. First year orientation should be well planned with video documentary with demonstration to the students
- Multiple copies of books in the circulation section and those displayed in the open stack should be provided since it is discovered that textbooks are the most affected by theft and mutilation.
- User registration number should be mentioned on the date label below the return date, when issuing a book. It will give an idea about the list of users who borrowed the particular library materials.
- Affected libraries should launch campaign against user delinquency, there should be posters containing warning against theft and mutilation being conspicuously pasted on the notice boards within and outside the library.
- Libraries should be in possession of a standby and efficient power generating set to provide electricity to the library services during power shortage. The period of temporary electricity blackout usually encourages library delinquency among users.
- Libraries should engage more trained security personnel.
- Strict implementation of reasonable circulation policies must be adhered to by all libraries to control and avoid library theft and mutilation.
- The photocopy services of the library should be subsidized. This will reduce the tendency of stealing or mutilating library materials.
- In service training should be encouraged by libraries, particularly for the junior staff on what library profession is all about. This will enhance the efficiency of the workers.

CONCLUSION

The study was mainly concerned with examination of the abuse of library materials in the Sri Lank Law College library, Sri Lanka: perception of the first year, second year and final year students. There is no doubt that for as library materials are physically handled and intellectually explored, there is bound to be some forms of abuse or the other. The results of the study have clearly indicated that the documents of the Sri Lanka Law College library network is considerably abused by the users. Tearing away pages, writing notes inside text books, highlighting/underlining the pages, hiding books are common. Abuse of print library materials are higher than the non print materials, because print materials are used more often than the non print materials. The library awareness programme is a very important factor to the users. Students who undergo frequent library instruction and orientation understand better the value of borrowing and returning library materials, and avoid abusing them. Introducing CCTV camera system is another alternative to reduce the abuse of library materials. Library should invest in more electronic resources which will reduce to a large extent the incidence of users physically handling documentary materials. The students have proposed that the library staff also should be carefully involved with the protection of the collection. The library staffs who work in the shelf and the reading rooms should frequently visit and observe these areas. Books should be examined by the counter staff when they are returned by the user. Library staff should be made aware of the value, importance, rareness of library materials, should introduce motivational and punishable guidelines for library staff requiring the responsibility of the collection, not issuing already damaged books, getting the assistance of security staff, employees placed in the stack areas, counter for supervision of the readers. Staff should be carefully examined when books are returned. Conducting awareness programmes to make the students understand the importance of protecting library materials. Inculcating proper attitudes will help them to refrain from abusing library materials.

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User Perception and Satisfaction Regarding the Information Services Provided by the National Library of Sri Lanka

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ABSTRACT

In yester era various types of material used for writing purposes and store the knowledge .The Knowledge based society is a very essential fact for national development. Sri Lanka has a long history of writing and literary activities with historical recodes and archival evidence. Buddhist texts were systematically documented on Ola leaf at Matale Aluvihare in Sri Lanka. Publication history in Sri Lanka was traced back to Portuguese era. Also the first printing press was established in Sri Lanka by Dutch in 1734. There are so many Information methods to communicate the knowledge. Among them published book is the main source of communication method. Books are filled with Knowledge, parable, insights to a happy life, helpful topics about life, love, fear, child rearing, prayer, worship and helpful advices. And Publication of books serves as a particularly important parameter of the Knowledge field. This research was conducted to investigate the status of publication level of subject, publisher's contribution to publish books, publication pattern, and language barriers for knowledge dissemination and to investigate lack of publication, and to identify which kinds of books were published during the period of last five years. Survey method was used for this study as the main research tool. Statistics were used as data collection instrument. Data obtained were analyzed using a data table. Data were collected from National Bibliography in Sri Lanka from 2013 to 2017, and used Dewey decimal classification system for classifying the knowledge. A finding of the study shows that authors have published more books in Literature & rhetoric subject field. As the data indicates most of the books are published in Sinhala Language and English, Tamil books are less. It was revealed that Godage was the highest contributor in publishing books in Sri Lanka. Most of the Authors eager in publishing their books by themselves. And suggest to increase the publish in books in other subject disciplines. The Government of Sri Lanka should give financial support to authors to publish their publication and resources for publishers that will support the future competitiveness of the book publishing industry. This research was limited only to printed books.

Key words: Publication, Dissemination of knowledge, Information, Publisher

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලයෙන් සපයන තොරතුරු සේවාවන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් පාඨක සංජානනය අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම

හැඳින්වීම

අන්තර්ජාතික පුස්තකාල සංගම් සංවිධානය (IFLA)හි දක්වා ඇති පරිදි ජාතික පුස්තකාලය යනු විශේෂ වගකීම් රාශියකින් සමන්විත පුස්තකාල විශේෂයකි. බොහෝ විට මෙය අර්ථ දක්වා ඇත්තේ ජාතියක් සතු පුස්තකාලයක් සහ තොරතුරු පද්ධතියක් ලෙස ය. මෙම වගකීම රටින් රටට වෙනස් වන නමුත් සෑම රටකම ජාතික පුස්තකාලයක් පොදුවේ එම රටේ මුද්‍රණයේ පවතින (මුද්‍රිත හා ඉලෙක්ට්‍රොනික) ප්‍රකාශන නෛතික තැන්පතු හරහා එකතු කිරීම සහ ලැයිස්තු ගත කිරීම, එම ප්‍රකාශන සංරක්ෂණය කර මතු අනාගත පරපුර වෙනුවෙන් ආරක්ෂා කරලීම, සෘජුවම හෝ වෙනත් පුස්තකාල හා තොරතුරු මධ්‍යස්ථාන හරහා පරිශීලකයන්ට සේවා සැපයීම (විමර්ශන සේවා සැපයීම, ග්‍රන්ථනාමාවලී සම්පාදනය, පුස්තකාල සම්පත් සංරක්ෂණය, අන්තර් පුස්තකාල පිරුළු සේවාවන් සැපයීම), ජාතික සංස්කෘතික උරුමය ආරක්ෂා කිරීම හා ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම, තම රට සම්බන්ධයෙන් විද්ශීය රටවල ප්‍රකාශයට පත්කර ඇති විදේශීය ප්‍රකාශන අත්පත් කර ගැනීම, ජාතික සංස්කෘතික ප්‍රතිපත්තිය ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම හා ජාතික සාක්ෂරතා ව්‍යාපාරවලට නායකත්වය ලබා දීම සිදුකරනු ලබයි. එසේම ජාතික පුස්තකාලය බොහෝ විට ජාත්‍යන්තර වැඩසටහන් සහ ව්‍යාපෘති සඳහා ජාතික සංසදයක් ලෙස තම සේවය සපයයි.

යුනෙස්කෝ ආයතනය (UNESCO) අර්ථ දක්වන පරිදි ජාතික පුස්තකාලයක වගකීම වන්නේ රටතුළ ප්‍රකාශයට පත්වන සියලු වැදගත් ප්‍රකාශනවල පිටපත් ලබා ගැනීම හා ඒවා සංරක්ෂණය කිරීමත් නීතිමය හෝ වෙනත් විධිවිධාන යටතේ තැන්පතු පුස්තකාලයක් ලෙස ක්‍රියාකිරීමත්ය. එසේම, පහත සඳහන් ක්‍රියාකාරකම් ජාතික පුස්තකාලයක් මගින් ඉටුවිය යුතුය.

- ජාතික ග්‍රන්ථ නාමාවලිය සම්පාදනය කිරීම
- තම රට පිළිබඳව පළවන විදේශීය ප්‍රකාශන අත්පත් කර ගැනීම හා යාවත්කාලීනව පුස්තකාල එකතුව පවත්වාගෙන යාම.
- ජාතික ග්‍රන්ථ නාමාවලියෙහි කේන්ද්‍රීය තොරතුරු මධ්‍යස්ථානය ලෙස ක්‍රියා කිරීම
- ඒකාබද්ධ සුචිය සම්පාදනය හා පවත්වාගෙන යාම
- පූර්වකාලීන ග්‍රන්ථ නාමාවලිය සම්පාදනය

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලය ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් පර්යේෂණ හා විමර්ශන පුස්තකාලයක් වන අතර එය ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ප්‍රධාන පුස්තකාලය හා තොරතුරු මධ්‍යස්ථානය වේ. ජාතික පුස්තකාලය හරහා සියලුම ශ්‍රී ලාංකිකයන්ට පුස්තකාල සම්පත් මෙන්ම තොරතුරු සැපයීම කරනු ලබයි.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලයෙන් සපයනු ලබන තොරතුරු සේවාවන් ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් පාඨක සේවා අංශය හා බැඳී පවතී. පාඨක සේවා අංශයේ ප්‍රධාන කර්තව්‍ය වනුයේ දේශීය

හා විදේශීය සියලුම පාඨකයන්ගේ තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතා සපුරාලීම වේ. ඒ අනුව ඔවුන්ට අවශ්‍ය විමර්ශන සේවා සැපයීම, යොමුගත සේවා, අන්තර් පුස්තකාල පිරුළු සේවා සැපයීම, පර්යේෂකයන් උදෙසා ප්‍රවර්තන සම්ප්‍රජාන සේවා (CAS), වරණීය විඥාපන සේවා (SDI) සැපයීම, තොරතුරු ප්‍රති ඇසුරුම්කරණ සේවා, ජායා පිටපත් හා ස්කෑනින් සේවා, විද්‍යුත් දත්ත පදනම් ගවේෂණය, පුස්තකාල සූචිය වෙත මාර්ගගත ප්‍රවේශය (OPAC), ක්ෂණික විමර්ශන සේවා සැපයීම, අන්තර්ජාල පහසුකම් සැපයීම, ඩිජිටල් පුස්තකාල සම්පත් ගවේෂණය ආදී තොරතුරු සේවා රැසක් පාඨක සේවා අංශය හරහා ක්‍රියාත්මක වේ.

අරමුණු

මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ ප්‍රධාන අරමුණ වන්නේ ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලයෙන් සපයනු ලබන තොරතුරු සේවාවන් කෙරෙහි පාඨක සංජානනය පිළිබඳව අවබෝධයක් ලබා ගැනීම වේ. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ සෙසු අරමුණු පහත පරිදි වේ.

- ජාතික පුස්තකාලය භාවිතයේ උපයෝජක අරමුණු මොනවාද යන්න ගවේෂණය කිරීම
- ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ සම්පත් එකතුවේ ස්වභාවය පිළිබඳ පාඨක ප්‍රතිචාර අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම
- ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ තොරතුරු සේවා සැපයීමේ දී කාර්යමණ්ඩලයේ ස්වභාවය පිළිබඳ උපයෝජක ප්‍රතිචාර අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම

පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය

මෙම අධ්‍යයනය සඳහා සමීක්ෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය යොදා ගත් අතර ප්‍රාථමික දත්ත ලබාගැනීම සඳහා ව්‍යුහගත ප්‍රශ්නාවලියක් යොදාගන්නා ලදී. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ සංගහනය ලෙස ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලය භාවිත කරනු ලබන පාඨකයින් යොදා ගත් අතර එහි දී ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ සාමාජිකත්ව වර්ගීකරණය අනුව ත්‍රෛයිමාසික, වාර්ෂික, යාවජීව යන සාමාජිකත්වයන් ලැබූ පාඨක පිරිසක් යොදා ගන්නා ලදී. නියැදිය වශයෙන් පාඨකයන් 200 දෙනෙකු යොදාගත් අතර එයින් 150 දෙනෙකුගේ ප්‍රශ්නාවලී අධ්‍යයනය කර ලබා ගන්නා ලද දත්ත ප්‍රමාණාත්මක හා ගුණාත්මක ලෙස විශ්ලේෂණය කරන ලදී. වගු සටහන් ප්‍රස්ථාර ආශ්‍රයෙන් දත්ත ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම සිදු කර තිබේ.

ප්‍රතිචාරිකයින්ගේ ප්‍රජා විද්‍යාත්මක තොරතුරු

අධ්‍යයනය සඳහා සහභාගී කරගන්නා ලද නියැදිය සතුව පැවති ප්‍රජා විද්‍යාත්මක ව්‍යාප්තිය කෙරෙහි අවධානය යොමු කිරීමේ දී ප්‍රතිචාර දැක්වූවන්ගේ ස්ත්‍රී පුරුෂභාවය, වයස් කාණ්ඩය හා අධ්‍යාපන මට්ටම යන කරුණු කෙරෙහි අවධානය යොමු කරන ලදි.

වගු අංක 01 : ස්ත්‍රී පුරුෂභාවය අනුව පාඨකයින්ගේ ව්‍යාප්තිය

විචල්‍ය	ප්‍රතිචාර සංඛ්‍යාව	ප්‍රතිශතය (%)
ස්ත්‍රී	78	52
පුරුෂ	72	48
එකතුව	150	100

මූලාශ්‍රය : නියැදි සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත

වගු අංක 01 අනුව අධ්‍යනය සඳහා ප්‍රතිචාර දැක්වූවන්ගෙන් 52% ක් ස්ත්‍රී වන අතර 48%ක් පුරුෂ වශයෙන් ව්‍යාප්තව පවති.

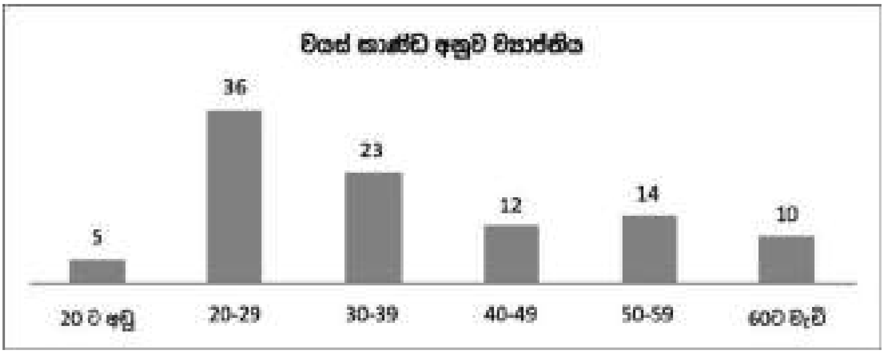
වගු අංක 02 : වයස් කාණ්ඩ අනුව ව්‍යාප්තිය

වයස්කාණ්ඩය (අවුරුදු)	ප්‍රතිචාර සංඛ්‍යාව	ප්‍රතිශතය (%)
20 ට අඩු	8	5
20-29	55	36
30-39	34	23
40-49	18	12
50-59	20	14
60ටවැඩි	15	10
එකතුව	150	100

මූලාශ්‍රය : නියැදි සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත

වගු අංක 02 ට අනුව ජාතික පුස්තකාලය භාවිත කරනු ලබන පාඨකයන්ගෙන් බහුතරයක් වයස අවු. 20 - 24 (36%ක්) වයස් කාණ්ඩය නියෝජනය කරන අතර 34 පාඨක ප්‍රමාණයක් (23%) වයස අවු. 30-39 වයස් කාණ්ඩයට අයත් වේ. මේ අනුව පැහැදිලි වන්නේ තොරතුරු ලබාගත් කාලසීමාවන්ට අදාලව බහුතර පාඨක ප්‍රමාණය වයස අවු. 20-31 අතර තරුණ වයස් කාණ්ඩයට අයත් බවයි.

ප්‍රස්තාර අංක 01: අධ්‍යාපන මට්ටම අනුව පාඨක ව්‍යාප්තිය



මූලාශ්‍රය : නියැදි සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත

මෙම අධ්‍යයනයට සහභාගි වූ පාඨකයන්ගේ අධ්‍යාපන මට්ටම පිළිබඳව අධ්‍යයනය කරන විට, ජාතික පුස්තකාලය භාවිත කරන බහුතරයක් උසස් අධ්‍යාපන මට්ටමක් ලබාගත් පාඨක පිරිසක් වන අතර ඔවුන් අතරින් අනුපිළිවෙළින් 30%ක් උපාධි අපේක්ෂක පාඨකයින් ද 25% ක් ප්‍රථම උපාධිය සහිත පාඨකයින් ද 14%ක් පශ්චාත් උපාධිය සහිත පාඨකයින් ද වේ.

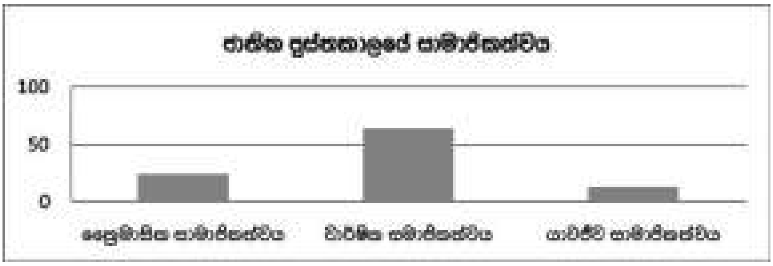
ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලයෙන් සපයනු ලබන තොරතුරු සේවාවන් පිළිබඳව උපයෝජකයින්ගේ දැනුවත්භාවය අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයෙහි ප්‍රධාන අරමුණ වේ. ඒ අනුව ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ සාමාජිකත්වය ලබා ගැනීම, ජාතික පුස්තකාලය භාවිතයේ අරමුණු, ජාතික පුස්තකාලයෙන් සපයනු ලබන තොරතුරු සේවාවන්, ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ කාර්යමණ්ඩලයේ කාර්යක්ෂමතාවය යනාදිය පිළිබඳව අධ්‍යයනය කරන ලදී.

වගු අංක 03 : ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ සාමාජිකත්වය

සාමාජිකත්වයේ ස්වභාවය	ප්‍රතිචාර සංඛ්‍යාව	ප්‍රතිශතය (%)
ත්‍රෛමාසික සාමාජිකත්වය	35	24
වාර්ෂික සාමාජිකත්වය	95	63
යාවජීව සාමාජිකත්වය	20	13
එකතුව	150	100

මූලාශ්‍රය : නියැදි සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත

ප්‍රස්තාර අංක 02: ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ සාමාජිකත්වය



මූලාශ්‍රය : නියැදි සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත

අධ්‍යයනය සඳහා සහභාගී වූ පාඨකයින් පුස්තකාල සාමාජිකත්වය ලබාගෙන ඇති අකාරය විමසීමේ දී වාර්ෂික සාමාජිකත්වය ලබා ඇති පාඨක පිරිස 63% ක ප්‍රතිශතයක් ගන්නා අතර ත්‍රෛයිමාසික සාමාජිකත්වය 24%ක් ද යාවජීව සාමාජිකත්වය 13%ක් ද ලබා ගෙන ඇත. ඒ අනුව ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ වාර්ෂික සාමාජිකත්වය ලබා ගෙන ඇති පාඨක පිරිස ඉහළ ප්‍රමාණයක් ගනී.

ජාතික පුස්තකාලය භාවිත කිරීමේ අරමුණු

ජාතික පුස්තකාලය භාවිත කරන පාඨකයන්ගෙන් ඔවුන් කුමන අරමුණු උදෙසා ජාතික පුස්තකාලය භාවිත කරන්නේ ද යන්න පිළිබඳව අධ්‍යයනය කරන ලදී.

වගු අංක 04 : ජාතික පුස්තකාලය භාවිත කිරීමේ අරමුණ

අරමුණු	ප්‍රතිචාර සංඛ්‍යාව	ප්‍රතිශතය (%)
අධ්‍යාපනික කටයුතු සඳහා	85	58
පර්යේෂණ කටයුතු සඳහා	53	35
විනෝදාස්වාදය සඳහා	8	5
විවේකය සඳහා	4	2
එකතුව	150	100

මූලාශ්‍රය : නියැදි සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත

ඉහත දක්වා ඇති ප්‍රතිචාරයන් දෙස අවධානය යොමු කරන විට පාඨකකයින් 58%ක් අධ්‍යාපනික කටයුතු සඳහා ජාතික පුස්තකාලය භාවිත කරන අතර 35% ක් පර්යේෂණ කටයුතු සඳහා ද ජාතික පුස්තකාලය භාවිත කරනු ලබයි. ඒ අනුව වගු අංක 03 හා ප්‍රස්තාර අංක 02 හි දක්වා ඇති උපයෝජකයන්ගේ අධ්‍යාපන මට්ටම හා සංසන්දනය කරන විට උසස් අධ්‍යාපනය ලැබූ ඉහළ පාඨක පිරිසක් පෙන්නුම් කළ අතර ඔවුන් ජාතික පුස්තකාලය භාවිත කිරීමේ අරමුණ අධ්‍යාපනික කටයුතු හා පර්යේෂණ කටයුතු සඳහා ඉහළ අගයක් පෙන්නුම් කරයි.

ජාතික පුස්තකාලය මගින් සපයනු ලබන තොරතුරු සේවාවන්

ජාතික පුස්තකාලය පර්යේෂණ හා විමර්ශන පුස්තකාලයක් වශයෙන් ඒ හා සම්බන්ධිත තොරතුරු හා සේවාවන් රැසක් සිය පාඨකයන් වෙත සපයයි. ඒ අතරින්,

1. විමර්ශන සේවා සැපයීම
   i. විමර්ශන එකතුවේ ගුණාත්මකභාවය (Quality of the Reference Service)
2. පර්යේෂකයන් සඳහා තොරතුරු සේවා සැපයීම
   I. වරණීය විඥාපන සේවය (Selective Dissemination of Information)
   II. ප්‍රවර්තන සම්ප්‍රජාන සේවය (Current Awareness Service)
3. ක්ෂණික විමර්ශන සේවා සැපයීම (Frequently ask questions)
4. තොරතුරු යොමුගත සේවා (Referral Service)

5. අන්තර් පුස්තකාල පිරුළු සේවය (Inter Library Loan Service)
6. ජායා පිටපත් හා විද්‍යුත් පරිලෝකන සේවා සැපයීම (Photocopy & Scanning)
7. පුස්තකාල සූචිය වෙත මාර්ගගත ප්‍රවේශය සැලසීම (OPAC)
8. විද්‍යුත් තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍ර වෙත ප්‍රවේශය සැලසීම (Electronic Resources Searching)
9. තොරතුරු ප්‍රතිඇසුරුම්කරණ සේවා (Information Repackaging)
10. ඩිජිටල් පුස්තකාල තොරතුරු සම්පත් වෙත ප්‍රවේශය සැලසීම (Digital Library Information Resources Searching)
11. අන්තර්ජාල භාවිතයෙන් තොරතුරු ගවේෂණය (Internet Searching)
12. පුස්තකාල කාර්යමණ්ඩලයේ කාර්යක්ෂමතාවය (Efficiency of Library Staff)
13. පුස්තකාල එකතුවේ විෂය ආවරණය (Areas of the subjects of the library collection)

විමර්ශන සේවා සැපයීම

විමර්ශන එකතුවේ ගුණාත්මකභාවය හා යාවත්කාලීනත්වය සම්බන්ධයෙන් උපයෝජක අදහස් විමසීමේ දී 38%ක ඉහළ ප්‍රතිශතයක් විමර්ශන එකතුව සම්බන්ධයෙන් තරමක සතුටුදායක බව ප්‍රකාශ කරන අතර 30%ක ප්‍රතිශතයක් සතුටුදායක නොවන මට්ටමේ පවතින බව ප්‍රකාශ කර ඇත. ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලය ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන්ම පර්යේෂණ හා විමර්ශන පුස්තකාලයක් ලෙස ක්‍රියාත්මක වන අතර ඉහත ප්‍රතිචාර අනුව පෙනී යන්නේ ජාතික පුස්තකාලය විසින් තවදුරටත් සංවර්ධනය කර යාවත්කාලීන බවින් යුතු විමර්ශන එකතුවක් සංවිධානය කළ යුතු බවයි.

වගු අංක 05: විමර්ශන එකතුවේ ගුණාත්මකභාව හා යාවත්කාලීනත්වය

විචල්‍ය	ප්‍රතිචාර සංඛ්‍යාව	ප්‍රතිශතය (%)
ඉතාම සතුටුදායකයි	5	4
සතුටුදායකයි	33	22
තරමක් සතුටුදායකයි	58	38
සතුටුදායක නැත	45	30
කිසිසේත් සතුටුදායක නැත	9	6
එකතුව	150	100

මූලාශ්‍රය : නියැදි සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත

වගු අංක 06: ක්ෂණික විමර්ශන සේවය

විචල්‍ය	ප්‍රතිචාර සංඛ්‍යාව	ප්‍රතිශතය (%)
ඉතාම සතුටුදායකයි	0	0
සතුටුදායකයි	30	20
තරමක් සතුටුදායකයි	28	18
සතුටුදායක නැත	55	37
කිසිසේත් සතුටුදායක නැත	37	25
එකතුව	150	100

මූලාශ්‍රය : නියැදි සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත

ක්ෂණික විමර්ශන සේවය මගින් පුස්තකාල පරිශීලකයන්ට ඇති වන්නා වූ ගැටළු, ප්‍රශ්න සඳහා ක්ෂණිකව පිළිතුරු සැපයීම සිදුකරනු ලබයි. ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලය මගින් සපයනු ලබන ක්ෂණික විමර්ශන සේවය පිළිබඳව විමසා බැලීමේ දී වගු අංක 09 ට අනුව 37% ක් වැනි ඉහළ ප්‍රතිශතයක් සතුටුදායක නොවන බව ප්‍රකාශ කර ඇත.

වගු අංක 07: පුස්තකාල සුචිය වෙත මාර්ගගත ප්‍රවේශය

විචල්‍ය	ප්‍රතිචාර සංඛ්‍යාව	ප්‍රතිශතය (%)
ඉතාම සතුටුදායකයි	3	2
සතුටුදායකයි	25	17
තරමක් සතුටුදායකයි	30	20
සතුටුදායක නැත	78	52
කිසිසේත් සතුටුදායක නැත	14	9
එකතුව	150	100

මූලාශ්‍රය : නියැදි සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත

පුස්තකාල සුචිය වෙත මාර්ගගත ප්‍රවේශය ලබා දීමේ දී ජාතික පුස්තකාල සුචිය වෙත ඍජුව හරහා ප්‍රවේශ වීම පිළිබඳව 52% ක් වැනි ඉහළ පරිශීලක පිරිසක් සතුටුදායක නොවන බව ප්‍රකාශ කර ඇත.

වගු අංක 08 : අන්තර්ජාලය භාවිතයෙන් තොරතුරු ගවේෂණය

විචල්‍ය	ප්‍රතිචාර සංඛ්‍යාව	ප්‍රතිශතය (%)
ඉතාම සතුටුදායකයි	12	8
සතුටුදායකයි	14	9
තරමක් සතුටුදායකයි	18	12
සතුටුදායක නැත	62	41
කිසිසේත් සතුටුදායක නැත	46	30
එකතුව	152	100

මූලාශ්‍රය : නියැදි සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත

අන්තර්ජාලය භාවිතයෙන් තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍ර වෙත ප්‍රවේශය හා තොරතුරු ගවේශනය ද සතුටුදායක මට්ටමක නොපවතී.

වගු අංක 09 : විද්‍යුත් තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍ර වෙත ප්‍රවේශය

විචල්‍ය	ප්‍රතිචාර සංඛ්‍යාව	ප්‍රතිශතය (%)
ඉතාම සතුටුදායකයි	27	18
සතුටුදායකයි	55	36
තරමක් සතුටුදායකයි	30	20
සතුටුදායක නැත	25	17
කිසිසේත් සතුටුදායක නැත	13	9
එකතුව	150	100

මූලාශ්‍රය : නියැදි සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත

ජාතික පුස්තකාලය දැනට විද්‍යුත් තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍ර ලෙස Library and Information Science Abstract 'LISA &"Law Lanka" DELNET "Developing Library Network&" CILIP (Charted Institute of Library and Information Professional) මේ අධ්‍යයනය සඳහා යොදාගත් අතර එම තොරතුරු වෙත ප්‍රවේශය සැලසීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් 36%ක ඉහළ ප්‍රතිශතයක් සතුටුදායක බව ප්‍රකාශකර ඇත.

වගු අංක 10 : තොරතුරු ප්‍රති ඇසුරුම්කරණ සේවා

විචල්‍ය	ප්‍රතිචාර සංඛ්‍යාව	ප්‍රතිශතය (%)
ඉතාම සතුටුදායකයි	20	13
සතුටුදායකයි	60	40
තරමක් සතුටුදායකයි	28	19
සතුටුදායක නැත	19	13
කිසිසේත් සතුටුදායක නැත	23	15
එකතුව	150	100

මූලාශ්‍රය : නියැදි සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත

ජාතික පුස්තකාලය මගින් තොරතුරු ප්‍රතිඇසුරුම්කරණ සේවාවන් ලෙස විවිධ මාතෘකා රැසක් යටතේ පුවත්පත් ලිපි, අන්තර්ජාල තොරතුරු, සඟරා ලිපි ආදිය වෙන වෙනම එක්රැස් කරන තොරතුරු එකතු පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලැබේ. මෙම සේවාවන් පිළිබඳව පාඨක අදහස් විමසීමේ දී සතුටුදායක බව 40%ක ප්‍රතිශතයක් ප්‍රකාශ කර ඇත.

වගු අංක 11: අන්තර් පුස්තකාල පිරුළු සේවය

විචල්‍ය	ප්‍රතිචාර සංඛ්‍යාව	ප්‍රතිශතය (%)
ඉතාම සතුටුදායකයි	21	14
සතුටුදායකයි	58	39
තරමක් සතුටුදායකයි	30	20
සතුටුදායක නැත	15	10
කිසිසේත් සතුටුදායක නැත	26	17
එකතුව	150	100

මූලාශ්‍රය : නියැදි සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත

මෙම සේවාව වර්තමානය වන විට මහජන පුස්තකාල, විශ්වවිද්‍යාල පුස්තකාල හා විශේෂ පුස්තකාල මත ක්‍රියාත්මක වන අතර මේ හරහා අත්පිටපත්, වාරසඟරා හා රජයේ ප්‍රකාශන ආදිය ද පාඨකයන්ට ලබා ගැනීමට හැකියාව පවතී. මේ පිළිබඳව දක්වා ඇති ප්‍රතිචාර දෙස බැලීමේ දී පාඨකයන් 58%ක ප්‍රමාණයක් මෙම සේවාව සතුටුදායක බව ප්‍රකාශ කර ඇත.

වගු අංක 12: ජායා පිටපත් හා විද්‍යුත් පරිලෝකන සේවය

විචල්‍ය	ප්‍රතිචාර සංඛ්‍යාව	ප්‍රතිශතය (%)
ඉතාම සතුටුදායකයි	10	6
සතුටුදායකයි	30	20
තරමක් සතුටුදායකයි	25	17
සතුටුදායක නැත	67	45
කිසිසේත් සතුටුදායක නැත	18	12
එකතුව	150	100

මූලාශ්‍රය : නියැදි සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත

ජාතික පුස්තකාල පරිශීලකයන්ට ලබාදෙන තවත් තොරතුරු සේවාවක් ලෙස ජායා පිටපත් හා විද්‍යුත් පරිලෝකන සේවාව හඳුන්වා දීමට හැකිය. මෙම සේවාව පිළිබඳ උපයෝජක අදහස් විමසීමේ දී එම සේවාව සතුටුදායක නොවන මට්ටමක පවතින බව 45% ක් ප්‍රකාශ කර ඇත. වගු අංක 13 : පුස්තකාල කාර්යමණ්ඩලයේ කාර්යක්ෂමතාවය

විචල්‍ය	ප්‍රතිචාර සංඛ්‍යාව	ප්‍රතිශතය (%)
ඉතාම සතුටුදායකයි	55	33
සතුටුදායකයි	75	50
තරමක් සතුටුදායකයි	12	8
සතුටුදායක නැත	10	7
කිසිසේත් සතුටුදායක නැත	3	2
එකතුව	150	100

මූලාශ්‍රය : නියැදි සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත

පුස්තකාල කාර්යමණ්ඩලයේ කාර්යක්ෂමතාවය පිළිබඳව අධ්‍යයනය කරන විට සමස්තයක් ලෙස 50%ක් සතුටුදායක මට්ටමේ පවතින බව ප්‍රකාශ කර ඇත.

පුස්තකාල එකතුවේ විෂය ආවරණය සතුටුදායක මට්ටමේ පවතින බව 45%ක් ප්‍රකාශ කර ඇති අතර 47%ක් ප්‍රකාශ කර ඇත්තේ විෂය ආවරණය තරමක සතුටුදායක මට්ටමක පවතින බව ය.

සාරාංශය

ජාතික පුස්තකාලයෙන් සපයනු ලබන තොරතුරු සේවාවන් පිළිබඳව සමස්ත ඇගයීම ඉහත අධ්‍යයනයට ලැබුණු උපයෝජක ප්‍රතිචාර සංක්ෂිප්ත ලෙස පහත පරිදි දැක්විය හැක.

1. උපයෝජක අවශ්‍යතාවන් සැලකීමේ දී විමර්ශන එකතුව සමබර නොවීම. විෂය ආවරණය ගත් විට සිංහල, සාහිත්‍ය කලා යන විෂය ධාරාවන්ට වැඩි ප්‍රමුඛත්වයක් සහිතව එකතුව සංවිධානය වී තිබීම හා විද්‍යා තාක්ෂණික ආදී විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍රයන් හි විෂය ආවරණය ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවීම දැක ගත හැකිය.
2. ජාතික පුස්තකාල සූචිය වෙත මාර්ගගතව ප්‍රවේශවීමේදී ඇති වන යම් යම් අපහසුතාවයන් එනම් ගවේශනය කිරීමේ දී සිදුවන අපහසුතාවයන්, දත්ත ඇතුළත් කිරීමේ දී සමහර දත්තවල ඒකීයත්වයක් නොමැති වීම මත උපයෝජකයන්ට අවශ්‍ය තොරතුරු ලබා ගැනීමේ අපහසුතාව.
3. අන්තර්ජාල පහසුකම් ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවීම.
4. ඡායා පිටපත් හා විද්‍යුත් පරිලෝකන සේවා සැපයීමේ දී ඒ සඳහා අයකරන ගාස්තු ඉහළ මට්ටමක පැවතීම හා කාලය ගතවීම
5. නව තාක්ෂණික සේවාව /පහසුකම් භාවිතයට අවස්ථාව නොමැති වීම හා සාම්ප්‍රදායික අත්හුරු ක්‍රම (Manual) මත බොහෝ සේවාවන් ක්‍රියාත්මක වීම
6. සමස්තයක් ලෙස කාර්යමණ්ඩලය කාර්යක්ෂමතාවයෙන් යුක්ත වුවත් කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවීම ඇතැම් තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතා ඉටුකර ගැනීමේ දී බාධාවකි.

නිගමන

- ජාතික පුස්තකාලය භාවිත කරන පාඨක ප්‍රමාණයෙන් බහුතරය තරුණ වයස් කාණ්ඩයේ වන අතර බහුතරය ඉහළ අධ්‍යාපන මට්ටමක් සහිත පිරිසක් වේ. ජාතික පුස්තකාලය භාවිතයේ අරමුණු ලෙස වැඩි ප්‍රමාණය අධ්‍යාපනික හා පර්යේෂණ අරමුණු සඳහා ජාතික පුස්තකාලය භාවිත කරනු ලබන බව හඳුනාගත හැකි වේ.
- ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ විමර්ශන එකතුවේ ගුණාත්මක භාවය, විද්‍යුත් තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍ර වෙත ප්‍රවේශය, තොරතුරු ප්‍රති ඇසුරුම්කරණ සේවා, අන්තර් පුස්තකාල පිරුළු සේවා, පුස්තකාල කාර්යමණ්ඩලයේ කාර්යක්ෂමතාව, පුස්තකාල එකතුවේ විෂය ආවරණය යන සේවාවන් ගත්විට සමස්තයක් ලෙස උපයෝජක ප්‍රතිචාර සතුටුදායක මට්ටමක පවතී.

- ජාතික පුස්තකාලයෙන් සපයනු ලබන තොරතුරු සේවාවන් අතරින්, ක්ෂණික විමර්ශන සේවය, තොරතුරු යොමුගත සේවය, පුස්තකාල සූචිය වෙත මාර්ගගත ප්‍රවේශය සැළසීම, ඩිජිටල් තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍ර වෙත ප්‍රවේශය, අන්තර්ජාල භාවිතයෙන් තොරතුරු ගවේශනය, ඡායා පිටපත් හා විද්‍යුත් පරිලෝකන සේවා යන සේවාවන් ගත්විට ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් උපයෝජක ප්‍රතිචාර සමස්තයක් ලෙස අසතුටුදායක මට්ටමේ පවතී.

නිර්දේශ

- ජාතික පුස්තකාලයෙන් විමර්ශන සේවා සැපයීමේ දී විමර්ශන එකතුවේ ගුණාත්මකභාවය හා යාවත්කාලීනත්වය තවදුරටත් වර්ධනය විය යුතුය.
- විමර්ශන එකතුවේ විෂය ආවරණය පුළුල් කිරීමට කටයුතු කළ යුතුය.
- යාවත්කාලීන විමර්ශන මූලාශ්‍ර එකතුවක් පවත්වාගෙන යා යුතුය.
- සාම්ප්‍රදායික තොරතුරු සේවාවලින් බැහැරව නව තාක්ෂණය හා බැඳුනු තොරතුරු සේවා කෙරෙහි යොමුවීම අත්‍යාවශ්‍යය.
- ජාතික පුස්තකාලය තුළ අන්තර්ජාල සේවා සැපයීම සංවර්ධනය කළ යුතු අතර ඒ හා බැඳුනු තොරතුරු ගවේශන පහසුකම් ද වර්ධනය කළ යුතුය.
- ප්‍රමාණවත් කාර්යමණ්ඩලයක් බඳවා ගැනීමට කටයුතු කළ යුතුය.
- ඡායා පිටපත් හා විද්‍යුත් පරිලෝකන සේවාව කාර්යක්ෂම හා පාඨක හිතකාමී සේවාවක් බවට පත්කළ යුතුය.
- පුස්තකාල කාර්යමණ්ඩලයට තොරතුරු කුසලතා වර්ධනයට හා තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණ කුසලතා සංවර්ධනයට අවශ්‍ය වෘත්තීය පුහුණුව ලබා දිය යුතුය.
- තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණය හා ඒ ආශ්‍රිත යටිතල පහසුකම් සංවර්ධනය කළ යුතුය.
- තොරතුරු සේවා ලබා දීමේ දී උපයෝජක තෘප්තිය තවදුරටත් වර්ධනය වන ආකාරයෙන් එම සේවාවන් සැපයීම කෙරෙහි අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගත යුතුය.

ආශ්‍රිත ග්‍රන්ථ නාමාවලිය

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A Study on the Use of Piriven Libraries of Sri Lankan Piriven Students for Searching Academic Information: with Special Reference to Western Province Pririven Libraries

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ABSTRACT

Buddhist temples were the foundations of Sri Lankan old education system. The education of Sri Lanka which commenced at “Kalapprasada Pirivena” in Anuradhapura first, Developed as “Pirivena” subsequently. Piriven Library is the main information center for the Pirivena education process. The Piriven Libraries, which represent the academic libraries, are increasing the knowledge and skills of the students in various subjects and languages, and fulfill the teacher's academic information requirements. Accordingly, the problem of the research was, "Does the students use the Pirivena libraries effectively to explore the information need in order to make their learning process a success?”. The main objective of the study was to identify the use and usage patterns of pirivena library among students and other objectives were identifying the attitudes and problems in relation with the usage of libraries.

The study based on the survey method and population of the study were all pirivena in the western province. Stratified sample method was used to select the sample and consisted 15 piriven libraries. Primary data was collected by distribution of questionnaires under the stratified random sampling system among the respective students. Secondary data was collected through printed sources which were considered relevant to the research. MS excel software was used to analyse the primary data obtained through the questionnaires.

It was revealed that, although there was a large collection in the Pirivena libraries, while a period has been set aside for the use of libraries, most of the students from the sample do not use libraries during their learning process. The students won’t display the liking to the use libraries either and the teacher who is maintaining Pirivene library had Lack of proper understanding of the library and the information services it provides.

Suggestions were made to organize programs that positively influence the students about the importance of library use and by implementing the assessment based educational process by drawing closer the students to the library, these can provide sustainable solutions for these issues. The institutions responsible for the library sector, including the Ministry of Education, the National Library must come forward For that.

Keywords - : Piriven Libraries, Academic Library, Information needs, Academic Information

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ පාරිවේණික ශිෂ්‍යයන් සිය ඉගෙනුම් ක්‍රියාවලිය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය තොරතුරු ගවේෂණයේදී පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල භාවිතය පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක් - බස්නාහිර පළාතේ පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල ඇසුරෙන්

හැඳින්වීම

ක්‍රි.පූ. පස්වන සියවසේ භාරතයේ මධ්‍ය දේශයේ පහළ වූ බුදුදහම ක්‍රි.පූ. තෙවන සියවසේ දී මිහිඳු මා හිමියන් විසින් ලංකාවට හඳුන්වාදීම මෙරට ඉතිහාසයේ සිදු වු ඉතා සුවිශේෂීත ම සිදුවීම යි. බුදුසමයේ පහස ලැබීමත් සමග මෙරට ආරම්භ වූ බෞද්ධ අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රමය ශ්‍රී ලාංකිකයන් ශිෂ්ටවත් ජනවර්ගයක් බවට පත් කිරීමට හේතු වූ මූලික සාධකය විය. බුදු සමයේ සුවිශේෂී ඉගැන්වීම් පදනම් කොට ගෙන බිහිවූ මෙම සම්භාව්‍ය අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රමය "පිරිවෙන් අධ්‍යාපනය, ආරාමික අධ්‍යාපනය" යන නම්වලින් ව්‍යවහාරිත විය. ක්‍රි.පූ. තෙවන සියවසේ සිට ක්‍රි.පූ. පහළොස් වන සියවසේ අගභාගය දක්වා සියවස් ගණනාවක් පුරාවට මෙරට ප්‍රධාන අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රියාවලියෙහි ජීවනාලිය වූයේ බෞද්ධ අධ්‍යාපනය පදනම් කොටගත් පිරිවෙන් අධ්‍යාපනය යි. ඒ අනුව පැරණි ඓතිහාසික යුගයේ සිට මෙරට ජාතික අධ්‍යාපනයේ මූලස්ථානය වූයේ පිරිවෙන බැව් පැහැදිලි ය. නමුදු වර්තමානයේ එකී පිරිවෙන් ආයතන ජාතික අධ්‍යාපනයට සමාන්තරව සාම්ප්‍රදායික අධ්‍යාපන ආයතනයක් වශයෙන් පවත්වා ගෙන යනු දැකිය හැකි ය.

මේ අනුව භික්ෂුවගේ වාසස්ථානයක් වශයෙන් පමණක් නොව භික්ෂූන්ගේ අධ්‍යාපනික මධ්‍යස්ථානය වශයෙන් ද පිරිවෙන විහාරයේ ම කොටසක් බවට පත් විය. ඉගෙනීම සහ ඉගැන්වීම යන දෙකම බෞද්ධ භික්ෂු පිළිවෙතට ආවේණික වූ අංගයන් බැවින් පිරිවෙන් ප්‍රමාණය සංඛ්‍යාත්මකව සීඝ්‍ර ලෙස වර්ධනය විය. අධ්‍යාපනය දියුණු නොකර ආගම, කලාව ආදී කිසිවක් දියුණු කළ නොහැකි බැවින් ශ්‍රී ලංකීය ගිහි පැවිදි දෙපිරිසගේ ම අධ්‍යාපනික අවශ්‍යතා ඉටු කරලීම උදෙසා ඈත අතීතයේ සිට ම පිරිවෙන් මුල් වී ක්‍රියා කරන ලදී. මෙසේ විකාශනය වූ පිරිවෙන් නමැති සාම්ප්‍රදායික අධ්‍යාපන ආයතනය ආරම්භ වන්නේ අනුරාධපුර යුගයේ කාලප්‍රසාද පිරිවෙන් විහාරයෙනි.

පිරිවෙන් අධ්‍යාපනයේ මූලික පරමාර්ථ වශයෙන් දක්වා තිබෙන්නේ, පරියත්ති, පටිපත්ති, පටිවේධ යන ත්‍රිවිධ ශාසනයේ ආරක්ෂාව හා අභිවෘද්ධිය කෙරෙහි භික්ෂූන් වහන්සේලා අතර උනන්දුවක් ඇති කිරීම, සැරියුත් මුගලන් තෙර පරපුරෙන් පැවත එන සඟ පරපුර අවිච්ඡින්නව පවත්වා ගෙන යාම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය විනය, ත්‍රිපිටක ඥානය, ධර්ම ගරුක බව භික්ෂූන් වහන්සේලා අතර ඇති කිරීම, දේශීය, විදේශීය ධර්ම දූත මෙහෙයෙහි මෙන් ම භික්ෂූන් වහන්සේලාට යෝග්‍ය වෙනත් සේවාවන්හි නිරතවීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රායෝගික දැනුම සඳහා ශික්ෂණයක් ලබාදීම, බෞද්ධ දර්ශනය, බෞද්ධ සංස්කෘතිය, බෞද්ධ ඉතිහාසය, සිංහල, පාලි, සංස්කෘත ඇතුළු භාෂාන්තර හා විෂයාන්තර පිළිබඳ ගැඹුරු දැනුමක් ලබාගැනීම සඳහා භික්ෂූන් වහන්සේලාට පහසුකම් සලසාදීම යනාදිය යි.

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ක්‍රියාත්මක පුස්තකාල සේවාව අතර ඉපැරණිතම පුස්තකාල සේවාව පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල සේවාව යි. අනුරාධපුර පොළොන්නරු යුගවල භික්ෂු අධ්‍යාපනික ආයතන තුළ ක්‍රියාත්මක වූ පුස්තකාල"පොත්ගුල්" යන නමින් හඳුන්වනු ලැබීය. පොත්ගුල භික්ෂූන් වහන්සේලා අධ්‍යාපනය හා ආගමික අවශ්‍යතාවන් සඳහා අවශ්‍ය වන්නාවූ පොත්පත්

එක්රැස් කර කරමින් උපයෝජක සේවා පවත්වාගෙන් ගොස් තිබේ. පොත්ගුල් තුළ එක්රැස් කොට තිබූ පොත්පත් එකතු උපයෝගී කරගනිමින් භික්ෂූන් වහන්සේලා සහ පාරිවේණික ශිෂ්‍යයෝ සිය කියවීම, ලිවීම ආදිය ප්‍රගුණ කළහ.

පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාලයක මෙහෙවර වන්නේ, පිරිවෙන් අධ්‍යාපන ඉලක්කයන් සපුරාගැනීම පිණිස පාරිවේණික ශිෂ්‍ය ප්‍රජාවගේ හා පිරිවෙන් ආචාර්යවරුන්ගේ තොරතුරු හා තොරතුරු සම්පත් අවශ්‍යතා සපුරාලීමත්, ඉගෙනුම් ඉගැන්වීම් ක්‍රියාවලිය ප්‍රවර්ධනයට කටයුතු කිරීමත් ය. වර්තමානය වන විට අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යංශය යටතේ ක්‍රියාත්මක වන පිරිවෙන් ඒකකයෙහි ලියාපදිංචි පිරිවෙන් ප්‍රමාණය හත්සිය අනූ අට (798) කි. මෙකී සෑම පිරිවෙන් ආයතනයක් සඳහා ම පුස්තකාලයක් ගොඩනැංවීම අනිවාර්ය බව රජය විසින් ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කර තිබේ. ඒ අනුව 1980 අංක 01 දරන පිරිවෙන් අධ්‍යාපන නියෝග නම් වූ අති විශේෂ ගැසට් පත්‍රයෙන් සෑම පිරිවෙනකට ම පුස්තකාලයක් හා කියවීම් ශාලාවක් තිබිය යුතු බව දක්වා ඇත. මෙම ගැසට් පත්‍රයට ප්‍රකාරව සෑම පිරිවෙනකටම පුස්තකාලයක් පැවතීම අනිවාර්ය වන අතර පුස්තකාල එකතුව සංවර්ධනය කිරීමට හා පුස්තකාලය නඩත්තු කිරීමට ආධාර ලබාදීමට ද රජය මෙම පනතින් ම බැඳී ඇත.

සෑම පිරිවෙන් ආයතනයක් තුළ ම පුස්තකාලයක් පවතින්නා සේම සෑම පුස්තකාලයකම පාහේ සැලකිය යුතු මට්ටමේ ගුණාත්මක පුස්තකාල එකතුවක් ද පවතී. නමුත් වර්තමානයේ මතු වී ඇති ගැටලුව වන්නේ මෙකී පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල එකතුවත්, සතියකට වතාවක් ලැබී ඇති කාල පරිච්ඡේදයත් ශිෂ්‍යයන් ඵලදායීව භාවිත කරන්නේ ද යන්න යි. මෙවැනි පරිසරයක් තුළ සිදු කරන ලද මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ අරමුණු මෙසේ හඳුනාගත හැකිය.

ප්‍රධාන අරමුණ

- ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ පාරිවේණික ශිෂ්‍යයන් සිය ඉගෙනුම් ක්‍රියාවලිය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය තොරතුරු ගවේෂණයේදී පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල භාවිතය අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම.

උප අරමුණු

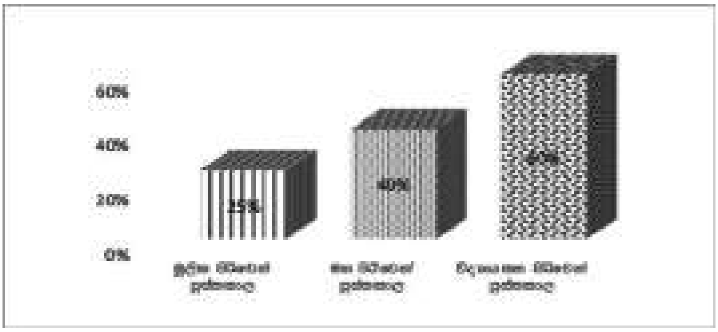
- පාරිවේණික ශිෂ්‍යයන්ගේ පුස්තකාල භාවිතයේ ස්වභාවය හඳුනා ගැනීම.
- පුස්තකාල භාවිතය පිළිබඳව පාරිවේණික ශිෂ්‍යයන්ගේ ආකල්ප හඳුනා ගැනීම.
- පුස්තකාල භාවිතයේදී හා තොරතුරු ගවේෂණයේදී ශිෂ්‍යයන් මුහුණපාන ගැටලු හා ප්‍රශ්න හඳුනා ගැනීම.

පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය

මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ පර්යේෂණ නියැදිය වශයෙන් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල අතරින් බස්නාහිර පළාතේ පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල ස්ථරගත අහඹු නියැදි ක්‍රමය යටතේ තෝරාගන්නා ලදි. ඒ අනුව බස්නාහිර පළාතේ ව්‍යාප්තව ඇති පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල අතරින් මහ පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල 15 ක් ද විද්‍යායතන පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල 10 ක්ද මූලික පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල05 ක් ද නියැදිය ලෙස තෝරා ගන්නා ලදී. නියැදිය තෝරා ගැනීමේදී මහ පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල හා විද්‍යායතන පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල වෙත විශේෂ අවධානයක් යොමු කරන ලදී. ඊට

හේතුව මහ පිරිවෙන් විෂය මාලාව ශාස්ත්‍රවේදී උපාධි පාඨමාලාවට සමාන වන නිසාත්, විද්‍යායතන පිරිවෙන් විෂය මාලාව විශ්වවිද්‍යාල ප්‍රවේශයට සමාන වන නිසාත් ය. ප්‍රශ්නාවලි ක්‍රමය භාවිත කරමින් ප්‍රාථමික දත්ත රැස්කර කරගත් අතර ද්වීතියික දත්ත, කෘතිවලින් හා පර්යේෂණ නිබන්ධන, පර්යේෂණ ලිපි, සඟරා ලිපි ආදී තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍රය ඇසුරෙන් ලබා ගන්නා ලදී. ප්‍රශ්නාවලි මාර්ගයෙන් ලබා ගන්නා ලද ප්‍රාථමික දත්තයන් විශ්ලේෂණය කිරීම සඳහා MS-Excel යන මෘදුකාංගය භාවිත කරනු ලැබීය.

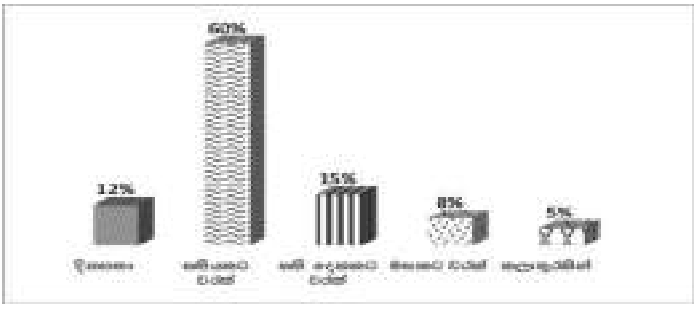
ප්‍රස්ථාර අංක 01: පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල භාවිතය



මූලාශ්‍රය : නියැදි සමීක්ෂණය, 2019

ඉහත දැක්වෙන ප්‍රස්ථාරය අනුව වැඩි වශයෙන් විද්‍යායතන පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල භාවිත කෙරෙන අතර මූලික පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල භාවිත වන්නේ ඉතා අවම මට්ටමකිනි. විද්‍යායතන පුස්තකාල සැලකිය යුතු මට්ටමකින් භාවිත කෙරෙන බවත් පැහැදිලි වේ. ඒ අනුව විද්‍යායතන පිරිවෙන්වල අධ්‍යාපනය ලබන ශිෂ්‍යයන් සිය ඉගෙනුම් කටයුතු සඳහා අනෙකුත් පිරිවෙන්වලට සාපේක්ෂව වැඩි වශයෙන් පුස්තකාල භාවිතය සිදු කෙරේ.

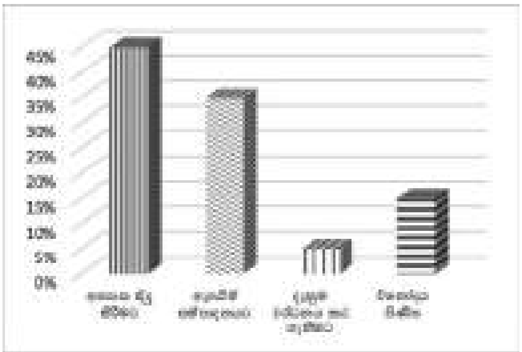
ප්‍රස්ථාර අංක 02: පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල භාවිතයේ ස්වභාවය



මූලාශ්‍රය : නියැදි සමීක්ෂණය, 2019

පිරිවෙන් වර්ග තුනම නියෝජනය කරනු ලබන ශිෂ්‍යයන්ගෙන් බොහෝ පිරිසක් සතියකට එක් වරක් පුස්තකාලය භාවිත කරනු ලබයි. මෙම ප්‍රතිචාරය ලැබීමට මූලික හේතුව වන්නේ, සෑම පිරිවෙනක ම පාහේ සතියකට එක් කාල පරිච්ඡේදයක් පුස්තකාල භාවිතය සඳහා වෙන් කර තිබීමයි. දිනපතා පුස්තකාලය පරිහරණය කරන ශිෂ්‍ය පිරිසක් මෙන් ම කලාතුරකින් පුස්තකාලය පරිශීලනය කරනු ලබන පිරිසක් ද මෙම ප්‍රස්ථාරය තුළින් හඳුනාගත හැකිය.

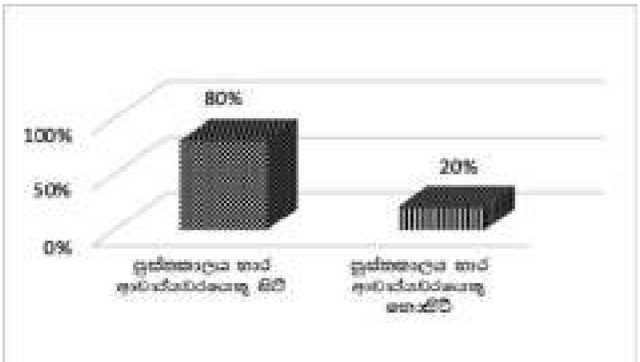
ප්‍රස්ථාර අංක 03: පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල භාවිතයට හේතු



මූලාශ්‍රය : නියැදි සමීක්ෂණය, 2019

මෙම ප්‍රස්ථාරයට අනුව පුස්තකාලය භාවිත කරනු ලබන පිරිස අතුරින් වැඩි දෙනෙක් ගුරුවරයා විසින් ලබා දෙන්නා වූ අභ්‍යාස සිදු කිරීමට හා ඇගයීම් සම්පාදනය කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය තොරතුරු සපයා ගැනීම සඳහා පුස්තකාලය භාවිත කරනු ලැබේ. එම කරුණු දෙකට අමතරව විනෝදය පිණිස ද කිසියම් ප්‍රමාණයක් පුස්තකාලය භාවිත කරයි. එහිදී විනෝදය පිණිස යන කරුණ හරහා කතන්දර පොත් කියවීම, නවකතා හෝ කෙටිකතා හෝ කියවීම ආදිය සැලකේ.

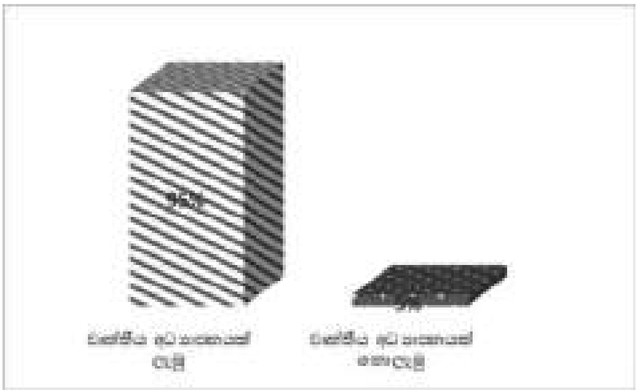
ප්‍රස්ථාර අංක 04: පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල භාවිතයේ ගැටලු



මූලාශ්‍රය : නියැදි සමීක්ෂණය, 2019

පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල භාවිතය පහළ අගයක් ගැනීමට මුල් ව ඇති හේතු සාධක අතර ප්‍රධාන හේතුවක් ව ඇත්තේ විධිමත් ව පුස්තකාලය පාඨක තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතා සන්තෘප්ත කරන අයුරින් හා පාඨක ආකර්ශනය ඇති කරවන අයුරින් සංවිධානය නොවීමයි. එයට ප්‍රමුඛ කාරණය වී ඇත්තේ පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරයෙකු පුස්තකාලවල නොමැති වීමයි. පිරිවෙන් වර්ග තුනෙහි ම පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරයෙකු නොමැති අතර ඒ වෙනුවට පුස්තකාලය භාර ආචාර්යවරයෙකු සිටී. ඒ අතරිනුත් 20% ක පුස්තකාල ප්‍රමාණයකට පුස්තකාලය භාර ආචාර්යවරයෙකු ද නොමැත.

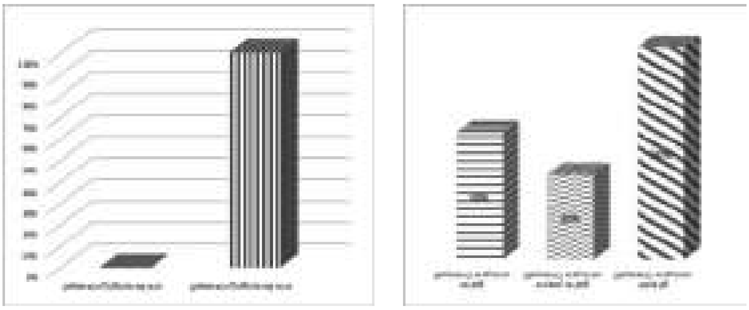
ප්‍රස්ථාර අංක 04.1: පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල භාවිතයේ ගැටලු



මූලාශ්‍රය : නියැදි සමීක්ෂණය, 2019

පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල සඳහා පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරයෙකු නොමැති බවත්, පුස්තකාලයේ කටයුතු භාරව ක්‍රියා කරන්නේ වෙනත් විෂයයක් භාර ආචාර්යවරයෙකු බවත් යන්න ඉහතින් හඳුනා ගන්නා ලදී. එසේම මෙම ප්‍රස්ථාරයෙන් පැහැදිලි වන්නේ පුස්තකාලය භාරව කටයුතු කරනු ලබන ආචාර්යවරුන්ගෙන් වැඩි ප්‍රතිශතයකට පුස්තකාල සංවිධානය හෝ පරිපාලනය පිළිබඳ වෘත්තිමය අධ්‍යාපනයක් නොමැති බවය.

ප්‍රස්ථාර අංක 05: පුස්තකාල භාවිතය පිළිබඳ ආකල්ප



මූලාශ්‍රය : නියැදි සමීක්ෂණය, 2019

පිරිවෙන් ශිෂ්‍ය ප්‍රජාව අතුරින් වැඩි පිරිසක් පුස්තකාල භාවිතය පිළිබඳ ව දක්වනු ලබන්නේ ඍණාත්මක ආකල්පයකි. සැලකිය යුතු පිරිසක් පුස්තකාල භාවිතයට වැඩි රුචිකත්වයක් දක්වනු ලබන බව ඉහත ප්‍රස්ථාරයෙන් පැහැදිලි වේ.

මේ අනුව පැහැදිලි වන්නේ පිරිවෙන් වර්ග තුනම නියෝජනය කරනු ලබන ශිෂ්‍යයන් අතුරින් වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් සිය ඉගෙනුම් කටයුතු සඳහා අවශ්‍ය තොරතුරු ගවේෂණය කිරීම සඳහා පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල භාවිත නොකරන බවත්, එසේම පිරිවෙන් වර්ග තුනෙහි ම පුස්තකාල භාවිත කරනු ලබන ශිෂ්‍යයන් අතුරින් වැඩි පිරිසක් සිය අභ්‍යාස සිදුකිරීම සඳහා සහ ඇගයීම් සම්පාදනය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය තොරතුරු ගවේෂණයේදී පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල භාවිත කරන බව අනාවරණය කර ගන්නා ලදී.

නිගමන

පාරිවේණික ශිෂ්‍යයන්ගේ ඉගෙනුම් ක්‍රියාවලිය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය තොරතුරු ගවේෂණයේදී පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල භාවිතය පිළිබඳව සිදු කරන ලද මෙම අධ්‍යයනය තුළින් පහත නිගමනවලට එළඹෙන ලදී.

- මූලික පිරිවෙන්, මහ පිරිවෙන් හා විද්‍යායතන පිරිවෙන් යන පිරිවෙන් වර්ග තුනෙහි ම පාරිවේණික ශිෂ්‍යයන් පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල භාවිත කරනු ලබන්නේ අවම මට්ටමකිනි.
- මෙම පිරිවෙන් වර්ග තුන අතුරින් මූලික පිරිවෙන් ශිෂ්‍යයන්ගෙන් 60% කට වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් පුස්තකාල භාවිත නොකරයි.
- මහ පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල භාවිතය ද සැලකිය යුතු මට්ටමේ පහළ අගයක් ගනු ලැබේ.
- පුස්තකාල එකකතුව සමබර නොවීම, එකතුව යාවත්කාලීන නොවීම, නව තොරතුරුවලින් සමන්විත තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍රය එකතුවට එක්වීමේ ප්‍රවණතාවය අවම වීම.
- කිසිදු පිරිවෙනක් සඳහා පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරයෙකු නොමැති වීම.
- පුස්තකාලය භාරව කටයුතු කරන පිරිවෙන් ආචාර්යවරයාට පුස්තකාලය පිළිබඳවත්, එමගින් සැපයෙන තොරතුරු සේවා හා පුස්තකාල සේවා පිළිබඳවත් ප්‍රමාණවත් අවබෝධයක් නොමැති වීම.
- පුස්තකාල පරිහරණය සඳහා කාල පරිච්ඡේදයක් වෙන් කර ඇති නමුත් එය ඵලදායීව භාවිත නොකිරීම.
- පුස්තකාල භාවිතය පිළිබඳ ව ශිෂ්‍ය ප්‍රජාව තුළ ධනාත්මක ආකල්පයක් නොමැති වීම.
- නව තාක්ෂණය භාවිත නොකිරීම, පුස්තකාල ද්‍රව්‍ය නිසි ලෙස සංරක්ෂණය නොකිරීම හා නිසි ග්‍රන්ථ සංවිධාන ක්‍රම සහ ප්‍රමිති භාවිත නොකිරීම.

යෝජනා

පිරිවෙන් අධ්‍යාපනය තුළ නිමග්න පාරිවේණික ශිෂ්‍ය ප්‍රජාවගේ ඉගෙනුම් ක්‍රියාවලිය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය තොරතුරු ගවේෂණය කිරීමට හා එම තොරතුරු සිය අවශ්‍යතාවන්ට ගැලපෙන පරිදි ලබා ගැනීමට ඇති ප්‍රධානතම තොරතුරු මධ්‍යස්ථානය වන්නේ පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාලය බව හඳුනාගන්නා ලදී. එය එසේ වුවත් මෙකී පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල පාරිවේණික ශිෂ්‍යයන් සිය ඉගෙනුම් ක්‍රියාවලිය ඵලදායී කර ගැනීම සඳහා වැඩි වශයෙන් භාවිත නොකරන බවත්, එවැනි තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වීමට විවිධ හේතු සාධක මුල් වී ඇති බවත් මෙම අධ්‍යයනය තුළින් අනාවරණය කරගන්නා ලදී. පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල පද්ධතිය තුළ ඉස්මතුව තිබෙන මෙකී ගැටලුකාරී තත්ත්වයන් මග හරවා පිරිවෙන් අධ්‍යාපනය ක්‍රියාවලියට සෘජු දායකත්වයක් සපයනු ලබන ප්‍රධාන තොරතුරු මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් බවට පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල පත් කිරීම අරමුණු කර ගෙන මෙම යෝජනා ඉදිරිපත් කෙරේ.

- පුස්තකාල හා තොරතුරු විද්‍යාව පිළිබඳ වෘත්තිය අධ්‍යාපනයක් ලද වෘත්තිකයන් පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාලයාධිපති සේවයෙහි පිහිටුවීම.
- සමබර තොරතුරු සහිත නව්‍ය තොරතුරු මූලශ්‍රයන්ගෙන් සමන්විත පුස්තකාල එකතුවක් ගොඩනැංවීම හා එම එකතුව යාවත්කාලීන කිරීම.
- පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල සඳහා යෝග්‍ය පහසුවෙන් භාවිත කළහැකි වර්ගීකරණ ක්‍රමයක් සකස් කොට එයට අනුව එකතුව සංවිධානය කිරීම.
- පාරිවේණික ශිෂ්‍යයන් පුස්තකාලය වෙත ආකර්ෂණය කරගැනීම සඳහා විවිධ වැඩ සටහන් සංවිධානය කිරීම.
- ශිෂ්‍ය ප්‍රජාවට කියවීමේ රුචිය ඇති කරලීම සඳහා කියවීම් ප්‍රවර්ධන වැඩසටහන් සංවිධානය කිරීම.
- ඇගයීම් පාදක අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රමයක් ඔස්සේ ශිෂ්‍ය ප්‍රජාව පුස්තකාල භාවිතයට හුරු කරවීම.
- පුස්තකාල පරිහරණය සඳහා වෙන් කර ඇති කාල පරිච්ඡේදය ඵලදායීව භාවිත කිරීමට විධිමත් ක්‍රියාපටිපාටියක් සකස්කිරීම.

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A Study on Role of Publication for Dissemination of Knowledge in Sri Lanka

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ABSTRACT

In yester era various types of material used for writing purposes and store the knowledge .The Knowledge based society is a very essential fact for national development. Sri Lanka has a long history of writing and literary activities with historical recodes and archival evidence. Buddhist texts were systematically documented on Ola leaf at Matale Aluvihare in Sri Lanka. Publication history in Sri Lanka was traced back to Portuguese era. Also the first printing press was established in Sri Lanka by Dutch in 1734. There are so many Information methods to communicate the knowledge. Among them published book is the main source of communication method. Books are filled with Knowledge, parable, insights to a happy life, helpful topics about life, love, fear, child rearing, prayer, worship and helpful advices and publication of books serves as a particularly important parameter of the knowledge field. This research was conducted to investigate the status of publication level of subject, publisher's contribution to publish books, publication pattern and language barriers for knowledge dissemination and to investigate lack of publication, and to identify which kinds of books were published during the period of last five years. Survey method was used for this study as the main research tool. Data were collected from National Bibliography in Sri Lanka from 2013 to 2017, and used Dewey decimal classification system for classifying the knowledge. Gathered data were tabulated according to subject, language, publisher and total amount of publication in each respective year (2013-2017). A finding of the study shows that authors have published more books in literature subject field. As the data indicated that most of the books were published in Sinhala and English Language but Tamil books were less. It was revealed that S .Godage Publisher was the highest contributor in publishing books in Sri Lanka. In addition study found that most of the Authors were willing to publish their publication as author publication. And suggest to increase the publish in books in other subject disciplines. The Government of Sri Lanka should give financial support to authors to publish their publication and resources for publishers that will support the future competitiveness of the book publishing industry. This research was limited only to printed books.

Keywords: Publication, Dissemination of knowledge, Information, Publisher

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දැනුම ව්‍යාප්තිය සඳහා ප්‍රකාශන පළකිරීමෙන් සිදු වී ඇති දායකත්වය පිළිබඳ විමසා බැලීමක්

හැඳින්වීම

භාෂණයෙන් පැවත එන දැනුම පරපුරෙන් පරපුරට රැක ගැනීම, රැස් කර තබා ගැනීම සඳහා භාෂාවේ අතුරු ඵලයක් ලෙස ලේඛන කලාව ආරම්භ වී ඇත. ලේඛනයේ ආරම්භය සනාථ කරලීම සඳහා අතීතයේ විවිධ සාධක දක්නට ලැබේ. එසේ බිහිවී ඇති ලේඛන අතරින් බැබිලෝනියාවේ, මිසරය, ස්පාඤ්ඤය වැනි රටවල ඉපැරණි බිතු සිතුවම් වල නිරූපිත චිත්‍රාක්ෂර ලේඛනයේ ආදිතම ස්වරූපය ප්‍රකට කරන බව පුරාවිද්‍යා මතය වේ. පසුව සංකේතාක්ෂර, ශබ්දාක්ෂර වැනි අක්ෂර ක්‍රමවේද භාවිත වූ බව සැලකේ. එමෙන්ම මොහෙන්දජාරොහරප්පා ශිෂ්ටාචාර යුගයේ චිත්‍රාක්ෂර විශ්වීය ලේඛනයේ ප්‍රාරම්භය බව ද දැක්වේ (සාසනධජ, 2013).

ඉතිහාසයේ මුලින්ම හමුවන ශිලා ලේඛනවල ඉතිහාසය ක්‍රි.පූ. 20 වන සියවස දක්වා ඈතට දිව යයි. ඒවායෙන් විවිධ සංකේත, රූප රටා, අක්ෂර, සටහන් ආදිය නිරූපණය වේ. ක්‍රි.ව. 1440 දී ජර්මන් ජාතික ජොහාන්ස් ගුටැන්බර්ග් මුද්‍රණ යන්ත්‍රයක් උපයෝගී කරගෙන ලේඛන කලාව ආරම්භ කිරීම ලේඛනකරණයේ වේගවත් දියුණුවක් ඇති වීමට බෙහෙවින් ඉවහල් විය (රූබසිංහ,2012).

ක්‍රි.පූ. 3 සියවසේ පමණ මෙරට ඇති වූ ලේඛන කලාව නිසා මුලින්ම ඇරඹී ලෙන් ලිපි වල යම් යම් තොරතුරු සටහන් කිරීම සිදුවිය. මේ සඳහා ඉන්දියාවෙන් රැගෙන ආ බ්‍රාහ්මීය අක්ෂර මාලාව යොදා ගැනිණි. ක්‍රි.පූ. 1 වන සියවසේ වළගම්බා රජු සමයේ මාතලේ අළුවිහාරයේ භික්ෂූන් වහන්සේලා කටපාඩමින් රැගෙන ආ අටුවා සහිත පෙල දහම ග්‍රන්ථාරූඪ කිරීම ලංකාවේ ලේඛනකරණයේ ප්‍රධාන සන්ධිස්ථානයකි. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට කඩදාසි භාවිතය හඳුන්වා දුන්නේ ක්‍රි.ව. දහසය වන සියවසේ මුහුද බඩ අල්ලා ගත් පෘතුගීසීන් විසිනි.

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ප්‍රකාශන කර්මාන්තයේ ආරම්භය

මුද්‍රණ ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රකාශනයේ ඉතිහාසය ලන්දේසි පාලන සමය දක්වා දිවයයි. 1640-1796 ප්‍රථම සිංහල ග්‍රන්ථය ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කිරීමේ ගෞරවය ලන්දේසි ජාතිකයන්ට හිමිවේ (පෙරේරා, වී.එන්.කේ.2011). පළමු සිංහල පොත 1737 දී වැන් ඉන්හෝෆ්ගේ (Van Imhoff) නම් ආණ්ඩුකාරවරයාගේ කාලයේදී සිංහල යාඥා පොත යනුවෙන් ප්‍රකාශයට පත් විය (කළුආරච්චි, සමන්, 2002).

ලංකාණ්ඩුවේ මුද්‍රණාලය වර්ෂ 1849 දී බ්‍රිතාන්‍යයන් විසින් රජයේ මුද්‍රණ කාර්යාලය නමින් වඩා සංවිධානාත්මක මුහුණුවරකින් ගොඩනගන ලදී. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මුල්ම සිංහල පුවත්පත ලෙස 1860 පළ වූ ලංකාලෝක පුවත්පත ගාල්ලේ පිහිටුවා තිබූ ලංකාලෝක නැමති මුද්‍රණාලයේ ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කර ඇත. එහෙත් රජයේ ලියා පදිංචි කරන ලද පැරණිතම සිංහල පුවත්පත වන්නේ 1862 වසරේ නිකුත් වූ ලක්මිණි පහන පුවත්පතය (පෙරේරා, වී. එන්.කේ,2011).

19 වන ශත වර්ෂය අගභාගයේ පමණ එනම්, ක්‍රි.ව.1885 දී අංක 1 දරණ මුද්‍රණ ශිල්පීන්ගේ හා ප්‍රකාශකයින්ගේ ආඥා පනත බිහි වීමෙන් පසුව ලංකාවේ ප්‍රකාශයට පත් වූ සියළුම ප්‍රකාශන ලියාපදිංචි සඳහා කටයුතු යොදන ලදී. මේ අනුව ක්‍රි.ව. 1885 සිට ලංකාවේ ප්‍රකාශයට පත්කරනු ලැබූ සෑම ප්‍රකාශනයකින්ම එක් පිටපතක් නීතිමය තැන්පතුවක් ලෙස ජාතික ලේඛනාරක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේතුවේ තැන්පත්ව ඇත. මීට අමතරව රජය විසින් නම් කරනු ලැබූ ජාතික කෞතුකාගාරය, එක්සත් රාජධානියේ බ්‍රිතාන්‍ය කෞතුකාගාරය පුස්තකාලය (1885-1989 මුල් භාගය දක්වා), පේරාදෙණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාල පුස්තකාලය (1957 සිට මේ දක්වා), ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලය (1976 සිට මේ දක්වා) යන ආයතන සඳහා නීතිමය තැන්පතු වශයෙන් එක් පිටපතක් යවනු ලැබේ (රත්නසේකර,ඩබ්.ඒ.ජේ.කේ,2006). මේ පරිද්දෙන් වර්තමානයේ ප්‍රකාශයට පත් වන සෑම ප්‍රකාශනයකින්ම පිටපත් 5ක් ජාතික ලේඛනාරක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේත්තුවේ ලියාපදිංචිය සඳහා ලබා දීමට මුද්‍රණකරුවන් නීතියෙන් බැඳී සිටිති.

ඒ අනුව එහි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වූයේ ලංකාව පුරාම මුද්‍රණාල රාශියක් ද බිහිවීම සිදුවිය. 20 වන සියවස මුල් භාගය වන විට සිංහල සමය මුද්‍රණාලය (1907), ලක් සිළුමිණ (1910), ශ්‍රී භාරති මුද්‍රණාලය (1915), නුවර එළියේ ජේ.ඩී.විමලසිරි සහ සමාගම (1916), මීගමුව සිතුමිණි මුද්‍රණකරුවෝ (1920), පානදුර ස්ටාර් මුද්‍රණාලය (1925), මාතර සෝමගුරු මුද්‍රණාලය යන මුද්‍රණාල (1928) එසේ බිහි වූ මුද්‍රණාල වේ. මුල් කාලයේ බිහි වූ මුද්‍රණාල අතර ශ්‍රී ලංකෝදය මුද්‍රණාලය, ලංකෝපකාරය මුද්‍රණාලය, මහාබෝධි සමාගමේ මුද්‍රණාලය, ලක්රිවි කිරණ යන්ත්‍රාලය, ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රකාශ යන්ත්‍රාලය ආදිය වේ.

20 වන සියවස ආරම්භයේ සිට මෙරට ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රකාශනය ප්‍රධාන ක්ෂේත්‍ර 2ක් ඔස්සේ ව්‍යාප්ත වී ඇත.

1. වානිජ ප්‍රකාශන
2. රජයේ හා රජයේ නොවන ප්‍රකාශන

අධ්‍යයනයේ අරමුණු

මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ අරමුණු වනුයේ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ පර්යේක්ෂකයන්ගේ පර්යේෂණ ක්ෂේත්‍ර හඳුනා ගැනීම, ප්‍රකාශන එළි දැක්වීමට ප්‍රකාශකයින් ලබා දී ඇති දායකත්වය විමසා බැලීම, දැනුම ව්‍යාප්තියට භාෂා දායකත්වය හා විෂය ව්‍යාප්තිය හඳුනා ගැනීම, ප්‍රකාශන පළ නොවන කේෂ්ත්‍ර හඳුනා ගැනීම හා පර්යේෂකයන්ගේ අවධානය ඒ සඳහා යොමු කර වීමයි.

පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය

2013 සිට 2017 දක්වා වර්ෂ 5 ක කාල පරාසය තුල ප්‍රකාශයට පත් වී ඇති ප්‍රකාශන විමසා බැලීමට ජාතික ග්‍රන්ථ නාමාවලිය විමර්ශන මූලාශ්‍රයක් ලෙස උපයෝගි කර දත්ත එක්රැස් කර ඇත. ඩිවි දශම වර්ගීකරණයේ දැනුම වර්ගීකරණය අනුව විෂය බෙදා ඇත. ගණනය කරන ලද දත්ත වගු ආශ්‍රයෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇත. මුද්‍රිත ග්‍රන්ථ පමණක් අධ්‍යයනය සඳහා තෝරා ගන්නා ලදි.

ප්‍රතිඵල හා සාකච්ඡාව

මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේදී එක් එක් වර්ෂයන්හි ප්‍රකාශයට පත් වී ඇති ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රමාණය පිළිබඳ විමසා බැලීමේ දී ඩිවි දශම වර්ගීකරණයේ විෂය වර්ගීකරණය අනුව සිදු කර ඇත.

000 - පරිගණක විද්‍යාව, තොරතුරු, සාමාන්‍ය කෘති
100 - දර්ශනය හා මනෝ විද්‍යාව
200 - ආගම
300 - සමාජ ශාස්ත්‍ර
400 - භාෂාව
500 - ස්වාභාවික විද්‍යා හා ගණිතය
600 - තාක්ෂණ විද්‍යාව
700 - කලා ශිල්පය
800 - සාහිත්‍ය සහ විචාරය
900 - ඉතිහාසය හා භූගෝල විද්‍යාව

ඩිවි දශම වර්ගීකරණයට අනුව 2013 වර්ෂයේ සිට 2017 වර්ෂය දක්වා වර්ෂ 5 ක කාලය තුළ ප්‍රකාශයට පත්වී ඇති සිංහල භාෂාවෙන් ප්‍රකාශිත ග්‍රන්ථ සංඛ්‍යාව පහත වගුවෙන් දක්වා ඇත.

වගු අංක 01. විෂය වර්ගීකරණය අනුව

වර්ෂය	000	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
2013	114	103	385	563	97	102	108	111	1224	154
2014	96	146	429	515	130	146	171	132	1463	164
2015	89	127	319	388	120	109	140	106	1181	136
2016	86	95	344	442	95	121	154	141	1371	201
2017	78	134	307	458	127	151	187	126	1452	355
එකතුව	463	605	1784	2366	569	629	760	616	6691	1010

වගු අංක 01 ට අනුව පැහැදිලි වන්නේ සාහිත්‍ය හා විචාරය විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍රය සම්බන්ධයෙන් සෑම වසරකම වැඩි පොත් ප්‍රමාණයක් ප්‍රකාශයට පත් වී ඇති බවයි. මෙහිදී නිරීක්ෂණය වූයේ 800 - සාහිත්‍ය සහ විචාරය විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍රයට අයත් සිංහල නවකතා රචනය සඳහා බොහෝ ලේඛකයන් ඉදිරිපත් වී ඇති බවයි. 2014 වර්ෂයේදී වැඩිම නවකතා ප්‍රමාණයක් ප්‍රකාශයට පත් වී ඇති අතර සෑම වර්ෂයකදීම දහස ඉක්මවා සාහිත්‍ය හා විචාරය විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රකාශයට පත් වී ඇත. 2017 වර්ෂයේ පොදු කෘති යටතේ අවම ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රමාණයක් 78 ප්‍රකාශයට පත් වී ඇත. එක් එක් වර්ෂයන්හි දී ප්‍රකාශයට පත්වී ඇති ග්‍රන්ථ අනුව පැහැදිලි වන්නේ ග්‍රන්ථ කතෘවරුන්ගේ හා පර්යේෂකයන්ගේ ගවේෂණ, පර්යේෂණ විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍ර විහිදී ඇති ආකාරයයි.

වගු අංක 02. භාෂාව අනුව

වර්ෂය	සිංහල	ඉංග්‍රීසි	දෙමළ
2013	2961	620	534
2014	3392	761	382
2015	2715	534	374

2016	3050	558	434
2017	3375	621	472
එකතුව	15493	3094	2192

සෑම විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍රයකටම අදාළ එක් එක් භාෂාවෙන් පළ වී ඇති ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රමාණය මෙම වගුවෙන් දක්වා ඇත. ප්‍රකාශන මාධ්‍යය ද ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රචාරයේදී ඉතා වැදගත් වේ. ජාතික ග්‍රන්ථ නාමාවලියෙහි ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රකාශන මාධ්‍යය සිංහල, ඉංග්‍රීසි, දෙමළ යන භාෂා ත්‍රිත්වයෙන්ම දක්වා ඇත. එක් එක් විෂය ප්‍රකාශනයේදී සිංහල භාෂාවෙන් පළ වී ඇති ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රමාණය ඉතා විශාලය. දෙමළ භාෂාවෙන් අවම ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රමාණයක් ප්‍රකාශයට පත් වී ඇත.

වගු අංක 03. ප්‍රකාශකයින් අනුව

වර්ෂය	ගොඩගේ	සමයවර්ධන	සරසවි	ගුණසේන	වෙනත්	කර්තෘ	ප්‍රකාශකයින් සඳහන් නොවන
2013	698	25	183	64	1585	398	8
2014	667	37	154	90	1827	604	13
2015	755	48	162	51	1362	315	22
2016	702	24	140	81	1630	385	88
2017	754	22	176	54	1866	446	37

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ඈත අතීතයේ සිටම ප්‍රකාශන කර්මාන්තය බිහි වී පැවති අතර සමාජය තුළ ගොඩගේ ප්‍රකාශන නාමය ඉතා ජනප්‍රිය නාමයක් බවට පත් වී ඇත. මෙම අධ්‍යයනය සඳහා සමාජය තුළ ප්‍රචලිත ගොඩගේ, සමයවර්ධන, සරසවි, ගුණසේන යන ප්‍රකාශන සමාගම් ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රකාශනය සඳහා ලබා දී ඇති දායකත්වය විමසා බැලන ලදී. වර්තමානය වන විට ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රකාශනය සඳහා කතුවරුන්ම සඳහා පෙළඹී ඇති බවට වසර 05 තුළ කර්තෘ ප්‍රකාශන 2148 ක් පළ වීමෙන් තහවුරු වේ. එමෙන්ම වර්තමානයේදී ප්‍රකාශන ආයතන ඉතා විශාල ප්‍රමාණයක් ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රකාශනය සඳහා පෙළඹී ඇති බවට වෙනත් තීරුව දෙස බැලීමෙන් පෙනේ. වෙනත් තීරුව යටතේ දක්වා ඇත්තේ ගොඩගේ, සමයවර්ධන, සරසවි, ගුණසේන යන ප්‍රකාශන ආයතන හතරට අයත් නොවන ප්‍රකාශන ආයතනයන්ය. වර්තමානය වන විට විවිධ නම් වලින් යුත් ප්‍රකාශන ආයතන ඉතා විශාල ප්‍රමාණයක් බිහි වී ඇත. කතුවරුන් තම ප්‍රකාශන එසේ අළුතින් බිහිවූ ප්‍රකාශන ආයතන හරහා සිදු කරගෙන ඇති බව ඉහත වගුවෙන් ප්‍රකට වේ. මෙහිදී සිංහල භාෂාවෙන් පමණක් ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කර ඇති ග්‍රන්ථ වල පමණක් ප්‍රකාශකයින් පිළිබඳ විමසා බලා ඇත.

වගු අංක 04: වාර්ෂිකව ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කර ඇති ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රමාණය

වර්ෂය	මුළු ප්‍රමාණය
2013	4115
2014	4535
2015	3623
2016	4042
2017	4468

සිංහල, ඉංග්‍රිසි සහ දෙමළ යන භාෂා ත්‍රිත්වයෙන්ම වාර්ෂිකව ප්‍රකාශ කර ඇති මුළු ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රමාණය මෙම වගුවෙන් දක්වා ඇත.

නිගමනය

විෂයානුබද්ධ ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රකාශනය සෑම වසරකම ඉතා පහල අගයක් ගෙන ඇත. දහස ඉක්ම වූ ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රමාණයක් ප්‍රකාශයට පත් වී ඇත්තේ ආගම, සමාජ ශාස්ත්‍ර, ඉතිහාසය සහ භූගෝල විද්‍යාව යන විෂයන් ගෙන් පමණි. සාහිත්‍ය විෂය ධාරාවෙන් සෑම වසරකම වැඩිම ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රමාණයක් ප්‍රකාශයට පත් වේ. ප්‍රකාශන ආයතන අතරින් එස්.ගොඩගේ ආයතනය වැඩි ප්‍රකාශන දායකත්වයක් ලබා දී ඇත. කර්තෘවරු තම ග්‍රන්ථ කර්තෘ ප්‍රකාශන ලෙස එළි දැක්වීමට පෙළඹී ඇත. සිංහල භාෂාවෙන් ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කරන ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රමාණය ඉහල අගයක ඇත. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ පර්යේෂකයන් තම පර්යේෂණ ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රකාශන හරහා එළිදැක්වීමට පෙළඹී නොමැති බව පැහැදිලි වේ.

යෝජනා

- රටේ සාක්ෂරතා මට්ටමට අතිවිශාල බලපෑමක් සිදු කරන පොත් ප්‍රකාශන ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ වර්තමානයේදී රටේ අවශ්‍යතාවයන්ට ගැළපෙන පොත් ප්‍රකාශනයට කර්තෘවරු පෙළඹවීමක් ඇති කිරීම. විෂයානුබද්ධව ලිය වී ඇති පොත් ප්‍රමාණය මේ වන විට ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවන බැවින් එසේ අඩු සංඛ්‍යාත්මක අගයන් වලින් ලිය වී ඇති විෂයානුබද්ධ සිංහල පොත් මොනවාද යන්න නිසියාකාර විමසීමකට ලක් කර එකී විෂයන් සම්බන්ධ කෘති නැවත ලියවා ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කිරීමට ඒ ක‍ෙෂ්ත්‍රයන්ගේ ප්‍රවීණ වූ ලේඛකයන් ඒ සඳහා යොමු කරවීමට කටයුතු සූදානම් කළ යුතුය. කතුවරුන්, පර්යේක්ෂකයන් සිංහල භාෂාවෙන් පමණක් නොව ඉංග්‍රිසි, දෙමළ යන භාෂාවලින්ද ග්‍රන්ථ ලියවීමට යම් පෙළඹවීමක් ඇති කළ යුතුය. එමෙන්ම කෘති පරිවර්තනයට ද පෙළඹවීමක් ඇති කල යුතුය.
- විශ්වවිද්‍යාල සිසුන් විසින් සම්පාදිත උසස් උපාධි නිබන්ධන කෘති බෙහෙවින්ම පර්යේෂණාත්මක ස්වරූපයක් දරයි. එකී කෘති පිළිබඳ විශේෂිත වූ සංස්කාර මණ්ඩලයක් පත් කර ඒ තුළින් රටේ සංවර්ධනයට බෙහෙවින් උපකාරී වන්නා වූ නිබන්ධන කෘතින් තෝරා ගෙන ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කර පාඨක ජනතාව වෙත ලබා දීමට කටයුතු කිරීම සඳහා ක්‍රමවත් වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් සකස් කළ යුතුය.
- පොත් ප්‍රකාශන ක්‍රියාවලිය සඳහා අත්‍යවශ්‍ය වන සියලුම ශිල්පීය මට්ටම් වල ශ්‍රමිකයින් සඳහා පුහුණු වීම් ලබා දීමට හැකිවන දේශීය සහ විදේශීය මට්ටමේ වූ තාක්ෂණ ක්‍රමවේදයන්ගෙන් සමන්විත විශේෂිත පුහුණු මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් රාජ්‍ය අංශ විසින් ස්ථාපිත කර විය යුතුය. තරඟකාරී වෙළඳපොළ ආයෝජනය සඳහා ප්‍රකාශන කර්මාන්තය නගා සිටුවීමට ආධාර කිරීම.
- ජාතික පුස්තකාල හා ප්‍රලේඛන සේවා මණ්ඩල විසින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කර විවිධ ප්‍රකාශන ආධාර ව්‍යාපෘති සඳහා දැනට වෙන් කරන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රතිපාදන වැඩි කළ යුතුය.

- ප්‍රකාශන ඇගයීම් උත්සව විධිමත් මෙන්ම විනිවිද භාවයකින් යුතුව පැවැත්වීමට කටයුතු කල යුතුය.
- ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රකාශනය සඳහා රජය විසින් ණය පහසුකම්,කඩදාසි සඳහා බදු නිදහස් කිරීම වැනි පහසුකම් වැඩි කළ යුතුය.

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Awareness and Use of Online Databases by Postgraduate Students: Attached to the Faculty of Graduate Studies, University of Colombo

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ABSTRACT

In the present era, use of Information and Communication Technology has brought tremendous changes in the way of information is generated and stored. Today electronic data bases have become a major element of the learning, teaching and research activities. As well as it has been changed the library in locally and globe. In the development of ICT filed, it has been radically taken our every sphere of activity in university libraries. Also, postgraduate students have more tendency to use online resources to fulfill their information needs. The main purpose of this study was to examine the use of online databases (through library website) by postgraduate student s of the University of Colombo. The major objectives are: (1) To determine postgraduate students' awareness of online data bases, (2) To find out the frequency of usage of online databases by students, (3) To identify the problems in the utilization of online databases by postgraduate students. The postgraduate students in the FGS of University of Colombo was the study population and the students registered during the year of 2017/2018 were used as the sample of the study. Structured questionnaires were used to collect data and data analysis was done by using SPSS.

The findings revealed that majority of postgraduate students aware about online databases available in the library by self-study, through library website, their colleagues and lecturers. But most of them were unaware, how to use various online databases for their academic activities. The study indicated that most of the students accessed to the online data bases for different educational purposes. Among them, purpose such as search for information for assignments, for research work and literature searching. However, Inability to access databases from home, lack of awareness of searching techniques, internet connectivity problems and lack of guidance were the barriers faced by respondents. It is recommended that organizing awareness programmes, workshops for build up the student's awareness of online data bases and university library should have to suit their own dedication bandwidth fast internet connectivity.

Keywords: Online Databases, Electronic data bases, University Library

INTRODUCTION

Globalization through modern information and communication technology (ICT) is revolutionizing the conduct of teaching and research in universities all over the world. Technological developments have transformed traditional library services and introduce numerous types of electronic resources which are attractive for the academic libraries. This technological revolution witnessed in the last few decades has broadened the walls of library operation and services. ICT equipped libraries can provide user friendly information retrieval services.

Among various types of information sources, electronic/online databases are playing significant role. Online databases are now very popular among librarians and library users because of several reasons like; speed, remote access, flexibility, wide range and the currency. Online databases or web-based databases are widely available to library patrons in the entire world, and many patrons can tap into these databases from their own computers or electronic devices anywhere in the world. The Internet, through electronic databases or digital libraries, has become an important source of academic information for tertiary students. (Akinola, 2018)

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of this study was to investigate awareness and use of online databases by postgraduate students in University of Colombo. The specific objectives of the study are stated as follows:

- To determine postgraduate students' awareness of online data bases
- To find out the frequency of usage of online databases by students
- To identify the problems in the utilization of online databases by postgraduate students.

METHODOLOGY

The study adapted a survey method and the postgraduate students in the FGS of University of Colombo was the study population and the students registered during the year of 2017/2018 were used as the sample of the study. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data and data analysis was done by using SPSS.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Type of the degree of the respondents

According to the Table 1, it can be observed that the majority of the respondents, 36% (33) were pursuing a course for master's Degrees. 21% (19) were pursuing a course for MPhil Degrees. While a number of 20% (18) of them were total pursuing PhD Degree. Some of them 23% (21) were pursuing a course leading to the PGD.

Table 1: Types of the degrees of the respondents

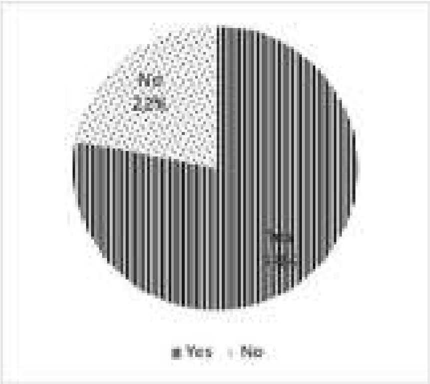
Degree	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Master	33	46
MPhil	10	14
PhD	8	11
PGD	21	29
Total	72	100

Source: Survey Data

Aware of the online databases provided by UOC Library website

Survey respondents were asked about the awareness of the online databases in UOC Library website. As indicated in Figure1, the majority of respondents (78%) are aware about online databases. 22% of respondents indicated that they are unaware of the online databases in the UOC library.

Figure 1: Awareness of the online databases in the UOC library



Source of awareness of the online databases

Table 2: Source of awareness of the online databases

Source of awareness of the online databases	**Percentage (%)**
Through library website	25
Through colleagues	23
Through library orientation	1
Through newsletters	0
Through lecturers	21
From Library staff	3
by self-study	27

Table 2 shows that sources of awareness of the online databases and revealed that most of the students (27%) got awareness by self-study. Also, substantial majority responded to the library website (25%), colleagues (23%), and lecturers (21%) as their source of awareness of the online databases.

Purpose of using online databases

Table 3: Purpose of using online databases

Purpose of using online databases	Percentage (%)
To search information for assignments	23
For research work	21
For literature searching	18
To download articles	17
To prepare the notes	15
To update knowledge	6

Source: Survey Data

According to the Table 3, it is indicated that management postgraduate students' purpose of using online databases. Most of the students responded that, they were searching information for assignment base works as their main purpose of using online databases. It was 23%. As well as they were responded to research work (21%), literature searching (18%), download articles (17%), prepare the notes (15%), update knowledge (6%).

Frequency of usage of databases

Table 4: Frequency of usage of databases

Databases	F	SF	R	N
JSTOR	64	19	15	2
Emerald	57	23	19	1
Taylor & Francis	54	25	17	4
Oxford Journals Database	28	53	4	15
Hein Online	52	23	12	13
legal information	41	25	13	21
IOP science Journals	48	19	17	16
H W Wilson Database	27	54	7	12
Oxford law journals data-bases	42	36	24	23

(F= Frequently, SF= Somewhat Frequently, R= Rarely, N= Never)

Source: Survey Data

The data in the Table 4 regarding the usage of databases presented that JSTOR was the most frequently used e-database by 64% of the postgraduate students, followed by Emerald (57%), Taylor & Francis (54%) and Hein Online (52%). Whereas IOP science Journals, Oxford law journals databases, legal information, Oxford Journals Database, H W Wilson Database were the frequently used e-databases and as percentages respectively 48%, 42%, 41%, 28%, 27% respectively.

The Common Challenges faced by users in using online databases

Table 5: The Common Challenges faced by users in using online databases

Main challenges	Percentage (%)
Slow internet connectivity	19
Inability to access databases from home	24
Lack of knowledge of search techniques	21
Lack of guidance	17
Irrelevant information	1
Download delay	11
No access to full text of citation/abstracts	7

Source: Survey Data

The respondents were asked to mention the problems they faced while seeking information from online databases. From the above data analysis it is clear that majority (24%) of postgraduate students faced the problem of inability to access databases from home. It is also clear that students faced many other problems like lack of awareness of searching techniques (21%), internet connectivity problems (19%) and lack of guidance (17%) ,etc.

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

In this study an attempt is made to investigate the Awareness and Use of Online Databases by Postgraduate Students: Attached to the Faculty of Graduate Studies, University of Colombo. The findings revealed that majority of postgraduate students aware about online databases available in the library by self-study, through library website, their colleagues, and lecturers. But most of them were unaware, how to use various online databases for their academic activities. The study indicated that most of the students accessed to the online data bases for different educational purposes. Among them, purposes such as search for information for assignments, for research work and literature searching. However, Inability to access databases from home, lack of awareness of searching techniques, internet connectivity problems and Lack of guidance were the barriers faced by respondents.

To reduce the difficulties faced by students, there are some suggestions and recommendations.

- The library and faculty of graduate studies should organize proper and more awareness programmes, seminars and workshops to educate the concerned in seeking of information to enhance the use of library online databases and its services.
- University library should have their own dedication bandwidth fast internet connectivity and enabling access from homes.
- Librarians have a responsibility for making these electronic databases known to postgraduate students by physically meeting with them and educating them on its uses and benefits and the need to develop their information retrieval skills.
- More training especially on IT base services should be provided to library staff.
- Library should also conduct feedback/user survey to identify user needs of necessary periods

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Current Status of the Security at the Public Libraries in North Central Province of Sri Lanka : A case study

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed at investigating the perception of library security by its stakeholders, existing levels of security at the public libraries and prevention mechanism of the threats at the same libraries which born by both physical and human impacts at the public libraries of Sri Lanka. Sample was selected throughout the North Central Province and the case study method was applied with a self-administered questionnaire (SAQ) that used as a tool for data collection. The results reveal that existing level of the security has critically in questionable level while some of other security precaution levels are high. Further results showed that awareness of library staff about prevention from the natural disasters were in low level and finally it was revealed that many general issues such as negligenc of staff, readers and parent authorities are also highly impacted for the total security of library materials in the libraries.

Keywords : Library Security, Enemies of the library, Library collections, Public Libraries, North Central Province, Sri Lanka

INTRODUCTION

Saur (2001) defines 'Public Library' as "an organization established, supported and funded by the community, either through local, regional or national government or through some other form of community organization". Reading a book or a newspaper at the public library would be the first library experience of most of the people who live in the villages because they provide access to "knowledge, information and works of the imagination through a range of resources and services and is equally available to all members of the community regardless of race, nationality, age, gender, religion, language, disability, economic and employment status and educational attainment" (ibid).

The principal responsibilities of the public library are to provide the various information resources and services in a multiplicity of means to encounter the needs of individuals and groups for education, information and personal development including reformation and relaxation. Most of the public libraries are basically follow the five rules of S.R. Ranganathan to provide a very satisfactory service to its users.

Generally, Public Libraries are administrated by the urban or municipal council authorities and immediately managed by the public libraraians. Whole funds for the library development are coming through the provincial or central government funds and librarians are totally responsible for the loss of available resources. Therefore, the librarians and staff of the public libraries have an important role in the development and maintenance of a democratic society by giving the individual access to a wide and varied range of knowledge, ideas, and opinions. As a result, public libraries have become the focal information collecting, storing and distributing centers of the world. International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) and The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) have collaboratively given the special recognition to the public libraries as the places where 'supporting both individual and self-conducted education as well as formal education at all levels' (Manifesto, 1994).

After a decade, the term 'Public Security' has become very popular today among the people of Sri Lanka and them demanding a huge assurance from the government on it. In this juncture, library administrative pay a considerable attention on it specially secrurity assuernese of libraryproperties and library users. When considering the public libraries, it would be seriously difficult to assure the safety of users because they could not be pre-defined easily by their demography. Generally, public libraries are used by various communities who come from child groups up to elder groups. Therefore, the library authorities have to pay huge attention not only for their properties or liabilities but also for their different kind of user groups to certify the security. Even though at the normal situation, providing the maximum

security for their library materials or liabilities has become a main responsibility of the librarians and staff through the library rules and regulations, otherwise, they might paying even for shortages of a single book. Therefore, pay more attention while assuring the high-level security at the libraries definitely will be a big role of the library authorities and showing their loops would be most significant.

Therefore, the main objective of the study was to explore the existing status of security levels of the collections, users and staff at the public libraries of NCP. The rest of objectives were to examine the physical condition of the library buildings, strengths & weaknesses of the existing security policies used by the libraries and the real role of the library authorities to safeguard both library collection & users.

METHODOLOGY

For this investigation mainly the case study method was applied. By adopting a survey method a survey was conducted among the librarians of the selected public libraries and a self-administered questionnaire (SAQ) was used as a tool for data collection. The entire population of the study of 56 public libraries in NCP were listed on a statistical handbook on libraries in Sri Lanka, 2018 and 22 libraries among the population including both Anuradhapura (17) &Polonnaruwa (5) districts were randomly selected as a sample of the study. The survey questionnaire was designed for taking inputs from physical facilities, library resource and available library services and staff motivation to save the library materials. Entire 22 libraries have sent duly filled questionnaires and response rate was 100%. To represent the distribution of data, few statistical methods; mean, median and average ware calculated and the tendency of the data was calculated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Location wise distribution of the libraries

Out of the 22 libraries, 17 (77.3%) were located in Anuradhapura District and rest of 5 libraries (22.7%) were located in Polonnaruwa District (Table1).

Table 1: Location of the libraries

District	Frequency	Percent
Anuradhapura	17	77.3
Pollonaruwa	5	22.7
Total	22	100.0

Source: Suervey data

Physical status of the library buildings

The study considered dedicated buildings with permanent walls, doors, and tiles or asbestos roofings as permanent building and part of the other building or temporary basis buildings as temporary buildings. The results showed that none of libraries were in temporary buildings (Table 2).

Table 2: Status of the Library Buildings

Type	Frequency	Percent
Permanent building	22	100.0
Temporary building	0	00.0
Total	22	100.0

Source: Suervey data

Spaces of the library buildings

The results showed that different types of spaces available in the libraries. As shown in table 3, more than 68%of libraries had space between 1000-1500 square feets. There were 2 libraries more than 2000 square feet spaces.

Table 3: Size of the library buildings

Size sq.ft	Frequency	Percent
1000<	8	36.4
1001-1500	7	31.8
1501-2000	5	22.7
>2001	2	9.1
Total	22	100.0

Source: Suervey data

Size of the Library Collection

The study calculated the size of the library collection and it was found that 12 libraries (54.5%) out of 22 libraries had library collections between 5001-10000 (Table 4).

Table 4: Size of the library Collection

Size of the Collection	Frequency	Percent
2000<	1	4.5
2001-5000	3	13.6
5001-10000	12	54.5

10001-15000	3	13.6
>15000	3	13.6
Total	22	100.0

Source: Suervey data

Size of the live users of the libraries

Table 5: Presents the distribution of the libraries according to the size of live users.

Size of the live users	Frequency	Percent
50<	1	4.5
51-100	2	9.1
101-150	3	13.6
151-200	4	18.2
>200	12	54.5
Total	22	100.0

Source: Suervey data

The results showed that 54.5% of the libraries (12) with more than 200 total live users and 13.6% around 101-200 live users. One library found with less than 50 with its total live users.

Size of the library staff

The size of the library staff of the selected 22 libraries including library professional and supportive staff were calculated considering as the library staff to check human participation to perform the security inside the libraries and it was found that 45.5 % of libraries with the single staff member and 50 % between 2-5 staff members.

Table 6: Distribution of the library staff

Size of the Staff	Frequency	Percent
1	10	45.5
2-5	11	50.0
> 6	1	4.5
Total	22	100.0

Source: Suervey data

Table 5 presents the distribution of the libraries according to the staff members. The results showed that 50% of the libraries (11) with 2-5 total no of staff and 10 were (45.5%) with only one staff member. There was one library with more than 6 staff capacity.

Safety arrangements during the library opening times

Blades in 1888 on his book titled ‘The Enemies of Books’ has identified fire, water, gas and heat, dust and neglect, ignorance and bigotry, the bookworm, bookbinders, book collectors, servants, and children” as the main enemies of the library books. Therefore the existing level of the safety arrangements are taken into account during the library opening & closing times and precautions are taken to prevent the books from the fire or natural disasters,as well from the insects or animals by the selected libraries which were examined and analyzed the level of threat accordingly. Below table shows the data relating to the safety arrangements had taken by the above libraries during their library opening hours.

Table 7: Safety arrangements during the library opening times

Security arrangement	Yes		No	
	N = 22	%	N = 22	%
Library has established in the provin-cial/municipal council premises	17	77.3	5	22.7
It has a security officer at the entrance to check the incoming library users and record the check-out library materials	2	9.1	20	90.9
It has the separate place to keep the library users’ bags, wallets and valuables	17	77.3	5	22.7
It has lockable cupboards or rooms to keep the rare books or rare library materials	21	95.5	1	4.5
It has more then one door(s) to enter the library except to the library main door	6	27.3	16	72.7
It has extra special safety precautions to safe the IT instruments and accessories	5	22.7	17	77.3
It has a proper plan to arrange the library com-modities which can be easily notified when re-cording the lost item(s)	19	86.4	3	13.6

Source: Suervey data

Although, they paid huge attention to some arrangements, it is apparent from table 7 that security arrangement during the library opening hours of the selected libraries was not enough.For example, while 77.3% libraries established within their parent organization premises, 90.9% had not engaged any of security officer at the entrance to check the inbound library users or outgoing library materials such as books. Further to that, it was found that 77.3% of libraries had not taken any special safety precautions to safe their IT instruments and accessories. The major drawback of the safety assurance was noted that 72.7% of libraries had several entrances to enter the

library except their main doors. However, it was noted that majority of the libraries (95.5%) out of the selected libraries had used the lockable cupboards or lockable rooms to store their rare or most valuable books or rare library materials safely.

Safety arrangements during the library closing times

The safety arrangements during the library closing times were investigated and analyzed accordingly,

Table 8: Safety arrangements during the library closing times

Security arrangement	**Yes**		**No**	
	N = 22	**%**	**N = 22**	**%**
It has installed night vision CCTV cameras	2	9.1	20	90.9
It has a proper door closer	20	90.9	2	9.1
It has a daily inspection system about loops or entering possibility into the library at the night times	20	90.9	2	9.1
It has a proper system to keep the main door key safely during the night times until opening the library on next day	16	72.7	6	27.3
It has one or several night visits or patrols by the security officers or the police	12	54.5	10	45.5
It has disconnected the electricity during the li-brary closing times	19	86.4	3	13.6

Source: Suervey data

As Table 8 shows, there is significant security issues at the selected libraries although they had used several traditional safety precautions. It was found that the majority of the libraries (90.9%) had not used any CCTV surveillance system to provide extra safety to their properties. However, it was found a few plus points on this regard that the majority of the libraries used a proper doors or door locking systems (90.9%), a daily inspection system about loops or entering possibility into the library at the night times (90.9%) and disconnection mechanism of the electricity during the library closing times (86.4%).

Precautions are taken for preventing the fire and natural disasters

Precautions are taken to prevent the fire and natural disasters were investigated and analyzed accordingly.

Table 9: Precautions taken to prevent from the fire and natural disasters

Security arrangement	Yes		No	
	N = 22	%	N = 22	%
It has the library electrical wiring system with-out any fault such as short or break	17	77.3	5	22.7
It has a good trip switch and breaker system	18	81.8	4	18.2
It has fire extinguishers which can be used for the fire caused by electrical shortage	4	18.2	18	81.8
It has updated fire extinguishers checking sys-tem	5	22.7	17	77.3
It has the proper knowledge for staff members about safe the collection from the flood	7	31.8	15	68.2
It has a proper roof without any water leak	17	77.3	5	22.7
It has a proper plumbing system inside the li-brary	16	72.7	6	27.3

Source: Suervey data

Fire and natural disasters such as floods, tsunami or cyclone quote as the huge security threats of the libraries. Therefore, the impact of them for the selected libraries was evaluated and it was found that level of awareness of the library staff regarding those disasters is unsatisfactory.As shown in table 9, the percentage relating to the 'Yes' was 31.8% and percentage relating to the 'No' was 68.2%. The study noted that many libraries (77.3%) had not used latest fire extinguishers checking system and it was revealed that 81.8% of the libraries had not used any fire extinguishers that can be used against the fire caused by electrical shortages.

Precautions are taken to prevent from the insects, pests and animals

Precautions are taken to prevent from the insects, pests and animals were investigated and analyzed accordingly.

Table 10: Precautions are taken to prevent from the insects and animals

Security arrangement	Yes		No	
	N = 22	%	N = 22	%
It has a cilin for the roof and can not enter inside the library by rats, squirrels and monkeys	19	86.4	3	13.6
It has done the pest control on the floor	12	54.5	10	45.5
It has used the continous treatments for book warms and cockroachs	15	68.2	7	31.8

Source: Suervey data

Table 10 shows that the majority of the libraries had taken the considerable precautions to protect their collections from the insects such as book warms and cockroaches, pests like termites, ants and animals such as squirrel, rats, and monkeys. It was revealed that 68.2% of the libraries from the selected libraries had been used the continuous treatments to prevent the damages from the book warms or cockroaches.

General issues for the security of the library collection

Uncountable, unobservable or general issues relating to the safety of the library collections are also showed the huge impact for the library security. Most probably these issues occur through the human behaviors of library staff members, library users, and stakeholders. Therefore, the study observed the impact of the library safety by those identified general issues and classified in the following table 11. To evaluate the impact on this it was used the 1-5 Likert scale which 1 represented as 'Absolutely not effected' and 5 represented for 'Absolutely affected'. Reliability of the variables which selected to disscuss the genereal issues of the library sefety (Table 11) was in a acceptable level (Cronbach's Alpha = 0.770).

Table 11:Descriptive statistics of general issues for the security of the library collection

General issue	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Devia-tion
Tearing pages of the library books by its users	22	1	5	2.86	1.207
Carelessness of the library staff	22	1	5	3.18	1.053
Carelessness of the library users	22	1	5	3.14	1.125
Carelessness of the respective council	22	1	5	2.77	1.193
Valid N (listwise)	22	Cronbach's Alpha = 0.770			

Source: Suervey data

Table 11 provides the mean values for four general issues related to the above other security issues at the selected libraries. It was revealed that lack of care of the library staff was more highly impacted (Mean=3.18) for the damages of library books than the other issues. However,carelessness of the library users (Mean=3.14), tearing pages of the library books by its users (Mean=2.86) and carelessness of the members of the respective provincial or municipal council(Mean=2.77). were other general issues highlighted according to this research.

KEY FINDINGS

- Majorityof the public libraries of this sample are in the middle scale which does not exceed their space up to 1000-1500 sq.ft and their collection up to 5000-10000.
- Most of the libraries are run by the less staff with less live members.
- Most of the libraries have not properly addressed the issues which occur when they open the libraries and close the libraries.
- Majority of the libraries are well aware of the threats occurred by the insects, weeds or animals than the threats occurred by fire or natural disaster.
- It was found that there is no proper mechanism to check the people who comes to the library and which type of assets borrowed out from the libraries.
- Finally it was revealed that major general impact which occurs into the entire safe of the library collection born by the library staff side.

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

During this study, the researchers visited a few libraries in both districts and depended only on the data given by the head of the respective public libraries and conclude using the available data. The security level of the public libraries of Sri Lanka is questionable and need many improvements in the several aspects. Based on the conclusion following recommendations aremade.

- Establish the proper mechanism to check the people who comes to the library and what are the assets which outgoing from the libraries.
- Aware library staff about enhancing the general security and saving methods of library books from the natural disasters.
- Advise library administration to use the single entrance instead of the several entrances to their libraries.
- Provide fire extinguishers which can be used for electricity impacts and make a proper mechanism to update them timely.
- Enhance fund allocations to provide better security for books, library infrastructure as well as live factors: library staff.

Further, this study can be used to illustrate the current situation at the majority of the public libraries in North Central Province, Sri Lanka. Authorized agents could empower their policies and strengthen their budgetary allocations to maximize the

level of security at the public libraries by operating those recommendations. Not only could that administratives of libraries in other provinces observe their levels of security by comparing with.

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Educational Benefits for Undergraduates in Sri Lanka by Using Video-Based E-Learning with Special Reference to Sri Palee Campus & University of Kelaniya

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ABSTRACT

Video-based learning has a long history as far as World War II. During World War II, soldiers were trained in a collection of audio and film strips (Howland, 1949). By the late 1960s, educational television was used as an additional tool in the classroom. By the 2000s, classrooms were integrated into the Internet with interactive digital video as well as video conferencing. Since then, new technologies such as smartphones and tabs, social media such as YouTube, have contributed to improving social interactions and making video applications in education easier than ever (McCarthy, 2009). The main purpose of this research is to identifying the educational benefits of using video based e-learning methodology for undergraduates of Sri Lankan universities. For this research, a sample of 100 undergraduatestudents who are studying Mass Communication as the subject at the Sri Palee Campus and the University of Kelaniya. The research was conducted using mixed method. The research was carried out using quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. Questionnaire and Group discussions were used as primary data, while library data, books and articles on the Internet were used as secondary data. Data shows that video-based e-learning is an effectiveness method for many undergraduates. It was concluded that video-based e-learning can provide knowledge in an attractive and consistent way as a result of video-based learning. Furthermore, learners 'skills show statistically significant differences. Learners preferred to follow a step-by-step cognitive approach to learning video lectures. Some students says that there is no statistically significant benefit and that video-based learning in the classroom provides equal educational benefits. Overall, the results of the peer reviewed research showed that the use of video technology only does not make sense for the learning process.

Keywords : Educational benefits, eLearning, Undergraduates, Video based eLearning,

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ඉගෙනීම යනු පුද්ගලයා තුළ දැනුම, කුසලතා, ආකල්ප වර්ධනය කිරීමේ ක්‍රියාවලියකි. ඉගෙනීම යන්නෙන් අධ්‍යාපනය, ඉගැන්වීම, ඇගයීම, රස විඳීම, පුහුණුව ආදී පුළුල් ක්ෂේත්‍ර කියැවේ. ඉගෙනීම යනු පුද්ගලයෙකුගේ පමණක් නොව සමස්ත සමාජ සංවර්ධනයේ පදනම වන බව 21 වන සියවසේ අධ්‍යාපනය පිළිබඳ වූ ඩෙලර් වාර්තාව (1996) පෙන්වා දෙයි. නිදහස් අධ්‍යාපනය, යාවජීව අධ්‍යාපනය, සැමට අධ්‍යාපනය, දිවි පැවැත්ම සඳහා අධ්‍යාපනය, ප්‍රාග්ධනය ඉලක්ක කොටගත් අධ්‍යාපනය වැනි නොයෙකුත් තේමා පිළිබඳව අවධානය දෙමින් සැම රටක්ම සිය අධ්‍යාපන සැලසුම් ද සකස් කරනු ලබයි. තාක්ෂණයේ දියුණුවත් සමග "සන්නිවේදන මාධ්‍යය" ද ඉගෙනීම සඳහා භාවිත කරන්නට උත්සුක වෙයි. සිසුන්ට විවිධ මාධ්‍ය භාවිතයන් ඔස්සේ ඉගෙනීමට අවස්ථාව සැලසීම මගින් ඉගෙනීමේ ඉලක්කය වන සමානාත්මතාව තහවුරුවීම යන කරුණු ඔස්සේ සිසුන්ගේ ඉගෙනීමේ ප්‍රතිඵල ඉහළ නැංවීම සඳහා වැදගත් වන බව ඇල්කාන් (Alkan, 1999) අනාවරණය කොට තිබේ.

වර්තමානය තුළ අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රියාවලිය සඳහා අන්තර්ජාලය වැනි අතිරේක ඉගෙනුම් (Suplimentary Learning) භාවිත කිරීම වැදගත් ය (UNESCO, 1996). මෙවැනි තත්ත්වයක් තුළ, ලෝකයේ වීඩියෝ පාදක ඊ - ඉගෙනුම් ක්‍රමය වැනි දුරස්ථ අධ්‍යාපන මෙවලමක් භාවිත කරමින් ශාස්ත්‍රාලීය ආයතන තම සිසුන්ගේ අධ්‍යාපන ඵලදායිතාව වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමට උත්සාහ දරමින් සිටියි. Blended Learning තුළ සිසුන් සහ ගුරුවරයා අතර අන්තර් ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වයක් ඇති වන වීඩියෝ පට ලෙස පාඩම් කරුණුවලට අදාළ වෙනත් කරුණු ඉතා සියුම් ආකාරයෙන් ඇතුළත් කිරීම ද මෙහි තවත් එක් අඩියරකි. දුරස්ථ අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රියාවලිය 1728 දී ආරම්භ වී ක්‍රමයෙන් වර්තමානය දක්වා වර්ධනය විය.මෙවැනි තත්ත්වයක් තුළ ඊ - ඉගෙනුම් ක්‍රමය (eLearning) හඳුනා ගැනීම සඳහා ඇනෝහිමා (Anohima, 2005) විසින් සිදු කරන ලද ආකෘති විග්‍රහය වැදගත් ය.

රූප සටහන අංක 01 : ඊ-ඉගෙනුම් ක්‍රමය සඳහා වන ආකෘතියක්

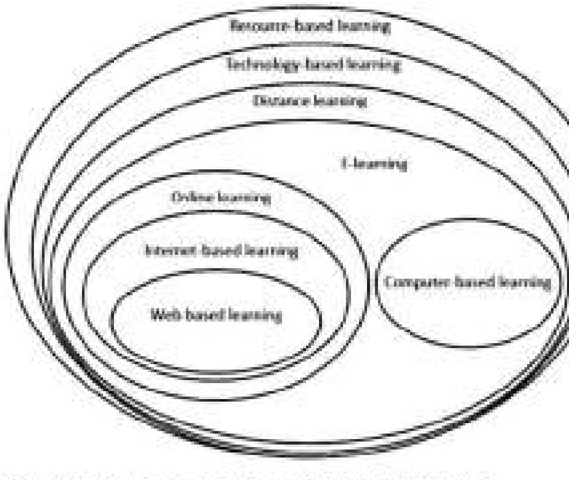

FIGURE 1 The subset relationships between the terms (Anohima 2005).

දුරස්ථ අධ්‍යාපනයේදී අන්තර්ජාලය පදනම් කරගත් ඉගෙනීමේ සංකල්පය වෙබ් පාදක ඉගෙනීමට වඩා පුළුල් ය. වෙබ් යනු ඒකාබද්ධ ලේඛන ආකෘතිය (HTML), බ්‍රව්සර්, හයිපර් ටෙක්ස්ට් සහ ඒකාබද්ධ සම්පත් ලොකේටරය (URL), භාවිත කරන අන්තර්ජාල සේවාවන්ගෙන් එකක් පමණක් වන අතර එය HTTP ප්‍රොටෝකෝලය මත පදනම් වේ. අන්තර් සම්බන්ධිත පරිගණක ජාල දහස් ගණනකින් (ජාතික, කලාපීය, වාණිජ සහ ආයතනික) සමන්විත ලොව විශාලතම ජාලය අන්තර්ජාලයයි. එය වෙබ් පමණක් නොව විද්‍යුත් තැපැල යනාදිය ද සපයයි. එබැවින් ඉගෙනීම වෙබ් පදනම මත පමණක් නොව, ඊමේල් හරහා ලිපි හුවමාරුවක් ලෙස ද භාවිත කළ හැකි ය. එබැවින් Internet Based Learning යනු Online Learning හි උප කුලකයක් පමණි. පරිගණකය මත පදනම් වූ ඉගෙනීම මගින් පරිගණකය ජාලයකට (Network) සම්බන්ධ වී නැති නමුත් ඉගෙනීම සිදු කළ හැකි බැවින් Internet Based Learning හි උප කොටසක් නොවේ. විද්‍යුත් ඉගෙනුම් ඕනෑම විද්‍යුත් මාධ්‍යයක් හරහා සිදු වේ. එනිසා Computer Based Learning in Online Learning යනු විද්‍යුත් ඉගෙනුම් උප කාණ්ඩ වේ. විද්‍යුත් ඉගෙනීමට වඩා දුරස්ථ ඉගෙනීම පුළුල් ය. එය විද්‍යුත් හා විද්‍යුත් නොවන ඉගෙනුම් යන කොටස් දෙකම ආවරණය කරන ඉගෙනුම් ක්‍රියාවලියකි (Anohina, 2005). කාලය හා ස්ථානය අදාළ නොකරගෙන පහසුවෙන් ඇතුල් වීමේ හැකියාව, පිරිවැය සහ කාලය ඉතිරි කිරීම, ඉගෙනුම් කේන්ද්‍රීය ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සක්‍රීය කිරීමෙන් ස්වයං ඉගෙනීම අසීමිත ප්‍රවේශයකින් ඉගෙනීම සඳහා භාවිත කළ හැකි යෙදවුමක් වීම, කාලානුරූපීව වෙනස්වන දැනුම ලබාගත හැකිවීම සහ වීඩියෝ මගින් සිසුන්ට සත්‍ය වස්තූන් හා යථාර්ථවාදී දර්ශන නැරඹීමට හැකි ලෙස ඊ - ඉගෙනුම් ක්‍රමය වාසි සහගත වේ. මේ අතර වීඩියෝ පාදක ඉගෙනුම් ක්‍රියාවලිය තුළින් ඉගෙනීමට අනුබලදීම, උපදෙස්දීම, කරුණු දැක්වීම හා පැහැදිලි කිරීම, සාරාංශ කිරීම, ඉගෙනුම් ශක්තිය වැඩිකිරීම, පෙළඹවීම හා දිරිගැන්වීම වෙනත් ඉගෙනුම් ද්‍රව්‍ය සඳහා සහායික මාධ්‍යයක් ලෙස භාවිතය හා ඉගෙනුම් වේගය වැඩි කිරීම, තොරතුරු භාවිතයන් ගෙනහැර දැක්වීම, සිසුන්ගේ චර්යයාව වෙනස් කිරීම, ළඟාවිය නොහැකි සිද්ධීන් හා තොරතුරු වඩාත් පැහැදිලිව ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම යන ප්‍රතිඵල රාශියක් ලබාගත හැකි බව හිසල් (Hisal, 1983, p.57) පෙන්වා දෙයි. මෙවැනි තත්ත්වයක් තුළ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ද බොහෝ ශාස්ත්‍රාලීය අධ්‍යාපන ආයතනවල සිසුන්ට අන්තර්ජාල වීඩියෝ හරහා ඉගෙනීමට අවස්ථාව උදාවී තිබීම විශ්වවිද්‍යාල අධ්‍යාපනයේදී කොතරම් වැදගත්කමක් ලබා දෙන්නේදැයි අධ්‍යයනයට ලක් විය යුත්තකිග

පර්යේෂණ අරමුණු

ශාස්ත්‍රාලීය අධ්‍යාපන ආයතනවල සිසුන්ට අන්තර්ජාල වීඩියෝ හරහා ඉගෙනීමට අවස්ථාව උදා වී තිබීම යන උපකල්පනය පාදක කරගනිමින් එසේ ඉගෙනීමේ ඵලදායිතාව නිරීක්ෂණය කිරීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ දී සිදු කෙරිණි. ගුරුවරයාගේ මගපෙන්වීම මත පංති කාමරය තුළ දී සහ ඉන් පිටතදී ස්වයං ඉගෙනුම් උපකරණයක් ලෙස සිසුන් අන්තර්ජාල වීඩියෝ භාවිත කිරීම නිසා එම තත්ත්වය ඔවුන්ගේ අධ්‍යාපන තත්ත්වය වැඩි දියුණු කරන මෙවලමක් වශයෙන් කොතරම් ඵලදායිතාවක් ලබා දී තිබේ ද යන්න මෙහිදී අධ්‍යයනයට ලක්විය.

ප්‍රතිපල හා සාකච්ඡා

කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයේ ජනසන්නිවේදන අධ්‍යයනාංශයේ සහ කොළඹ විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයීය ශ්‍රීපාලි මණ්ඩපයේ ජන මාධ්‍යය විෂය හදාරණ සිසුන් අතරින් සිසුන් 100 දෙනෙකු සසම්භාවී

නියැදි ක්‍රමය හරහා තෝරා ගන්නා ලදී. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයට ප්‍රාථමික දත්ත ලබාගැනීමේදී ප්‍රශ්නාවලි සහ සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා යන ක්‍රමවේද භාවිතකරන ලදී. ද්විතීයික දත්ත වශයෙන් පොත්පත්, සඟරා, ලිපි සහ අන්තර්ජාලය යන මූලාශ්‍රයන් ද භාවිතයට ගැනිණි.

වගු අංක 01: විශ්වවිද්‍යාලවල සිසුන්ට අන්තර්ජාල වීඩියෝ මගින් ඉගෙනීමට අවස්ථාව උදාවන විවිධ ආකාර පිළිබඳ දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණය

S.No.	**මිශ්‍ර ඉගෙනීමේ ක්‍රමයක් ලෙස** (Blended Learning) (n=75)	**දේශන සඳහා ඉගෙනුම් උප කාරකයක් ලෙස** (Suported Learningin the Lectures) (n=75)	**ස්වයං ඉගෙනුම් ක්‍රමයක් ලෙස** (Self learning) (n=75)
University of Kelaniya	45	60	60
Sri Palee Cam-pus	50	57	72

ප්‍රතිඵල හා සාකච්ඡා

කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයේ ජනසන්නිවේදනය හදාරණ සිසුන් අතරින් මිශ්‍ර ඉගෙනීමේ ක්‍රමයක් ලෙස (Blended Learning)වීඩියෝ පාදක අන්තර්ජාල ඉගෙනුම් ක්‍රියාවලිය සමග සම්බන්ධ වන සිසුන් සංඛ්‍යාව 45% ක් වන අතර ශ්‍රීපාලි මණ්ඩපයේ 50 % කි. සිසුන්ට ඔවුන්ගේ අන්තර්ජාල ඉගෙනුම් ක්‍රියාවලිය තුළ වීඩියෝ පාදක කරගත් ඉගෙනුම් මොනවාද යන්න නිදහසේ තෝරා ගැනීමට අවස්ථාව ලබා දුන් විට, ඔවුන්ගෙන් බොහෝ දෙනෙක් ස්වයං ඉගෙනීම සඳහා අන්තර්ජාල ඉගෙනුම් ක්‍රියාවලිය සමග සම්බන්ධවීම ඉතා වැඩිබව පෙනී ගියේ ය. ඒ ශ්‍රීපාලි මණ්ඩපයේ සිසුන් 96% ක් සහ කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයේ සිසුන් 80% ක් වශයෙනි. මේ අනුව සිසුන් පැහැදිලිවම යෝජනා කරනුයේ, පංති කාමරය තුළදී අන්තර්ජාල ඉගෙනුම් ක්‍රියාවලිය තුළ වීඩියෝ පාදක කරගත් ඉගැන්වීම සංවිධානය කිරීමේදී ද සිසුන් කැලණිය සහ ශ්‍රීපාලි මණ්ඩපය තුළ පිළිවෙලින් 80% සහ 76% වශයෙන් සිටින බවයි. මෙම අවස්ථාවන්ගෙන්, වීඩියෝ පාදක කරගත් ඉගෙනුම් අන්තර්ජාලය හරහා සිදු කරන විට ඔවුන්ගේ අවධාරණය, ධාරණය, දැනුම උත්පාදනය, පෙළඹවීම යන කරුණු පිළිබඳව සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා මාර්ගයෙන් තොරතුරු ලබා ගන්නා ලදී. එසේ වුවද, එක්තරා කාණ්ඩයකට අයත් වුවද, අවශ්‍ය විටෙක සිසුන් වෙනත් ආකාරවලින් අධ්‍යයනය අන්තර්ජාලය පදනම් කරගනිමින් වීඩියෝ මගින් තමන්ගේ ඉගෙනුම් කටයුතු කිරීමට සඳහා සහභාගී වූ බව සැලකිල්ලට ගත යුතුය. අන්තර්ජාලය පදනම් කරගනිමින් වීඩියෝ මගින් තමන්ගේ ඉගෙනුම් කටයුතු කිරීමට යාමේදී දේශනවලට වැඩි වශයෙන් සහභාගී වීම, සාමාන්‍යයට වඩා ඉහළ ලකුණු ලබා ගැනීම සහ පාඩම් මාලා වඩා හොඳින් සම්පූර්ණ කිරීම මෙම සිසුන්ගේ ස්වභාවය විය. චර්යා, ආකල්ප, ඇදහීම් හා වටිනාකම්, දැනුම හා ප්‍රජානන කුසලතා කෙරෙහි ශ්‍රව්‍ය දෘශ්‍ය මාධ්‍යයක් වන වීඩියෝ ප්‍රබල බලපෑමක් කරයි. නිරීක්ෂණය (Observation), අනුකරණය (Imitation) හා ආදර්ශනය (Model) ඉගෙනුම කෙරේ බලපාන අතර මෙයින් ආදර්ශනය සජීව ආකෘති (Live Model), වාචික ඉගැන්වීම් (Verbal Instructions) හා සංකේතමය

(Symbolic) ලෙස ශිෂ්‍ය ප්‍රබෝධනයට හේතුකාරක වෙයි. අන්තර්ජාලය මගින් ලබා ගන්නා ඉගෙනුම් කරුණු මගින් ඔවුන්ගේ ප්‍රජානන හා චර්යාත්මක සන්තතිය (Cognitive and Behavioral Process) බලපාන බැවින් අන්තර්ජාල වීඩියෝ පාඩම් මගින් ඉගෙනීමේදී සිසුන්ගේ අවධානය (Attention), ධාරණය (Retention), දැනුම උත්පාදනය (Reproduction) හා පෙළඹවීම (Motivation) සඳහා අවස්ථා පුළුල් කළහැකි බව පෙනී ගියේ ය.

නිගමන

- අන්තර්ජාලය හරහා ඉගෙනීම තුළින් අදියරෙන් අදියර පන්ති කාමරයේ ඉගෙනීමට ඵලදායී මැදිහත්වීමක් වූ බව පැහැදිලිව නිගමනය වෙයි.
- එසේම අන්තර්ජාලය හරහා වීඩියෝ පාදක කරගත් ඉගෙනීම ගුරු ඌනතාවට විසඳුම් දීම, අපැහැදිලි සහ කම්මැලි සහගත ඉගැන්වීම් ක්‍රම අවම කිරීමට ද හැකිවන බව නිගමනය විය.
- අදෘශ්‍ය හා කිසිදිනෙක අත්දැකිය නොහැකි සිද්ධීන් සජීවීකරණය (Animation) ලෙස ඉගෙනීමට හැකිවීම තුළින් සිසුන්ට කෙටි කාල පරාසයක් තුළ වැඩි දැනුම් ප්‍රමාණයක් සරලව ලබාගත හැකි යග
- ශාස්ත්‍රාලීය අධ්‍යාපන ආයල සිසුන්ට අන්තර්ජාල වීඩියෝ හරහා ඉගෙනීමට අවස්ථාව උදාවී තිබීම මගින් බුද්ධිමය වර්ධනයක් සපයමින් එය විද්‍යාත්මක තර්කනය, වියුක්ත චින්තනය සහ විධිමත් ක්‍රියාකාරිත්වයට මග පෙන්වන බවයි.

යෝජනා

- ඉගෙනීම සිදු වන්නේ අධ්‍යාපනය හදාරනු ලබන්නන් විසින් අභ්‍යන්තර නිරූපනයන් ගොඩනගන විට දැනුම ලබාගැනීමෙනි. එබැවින් ස්වයං ඉගෙනුම් ක්‍රම මගින් අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රියාවලිය වඩාත් වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම ද සිසුන් විසින් සිදුකිරීම යෝග්‍ය වේ.

ආශ්‍රිත ග්‍රන්ථ නාමාවලිය

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Information Needs and Information Seeking Behavior of Undergraduates of Faculty of Commerce and Management Studies: A study based on University of Kelaniya

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ABSTRACT

The most valuable commodity in this age is information. Information provides awareness, knowledge and power (Isazadeh, 2014). In 21st century, information has become a living thing. This study examines the information needs and information seeking behavior of faculty of commerce and management studies undergraduates in University of Kelaniya. The purposes of the study are, identifying the information seeking patterns of undergraduate students of faculty of commerce and management studies, detecting the problems that undergraduate facing when accessing to the required information. The study adapted a survey method and 2016/2017 academic year undergraduate students of faculty of commerce and management studies in University of Kelaniya were used as the simple. A self-administered questionnaire was distributed to collect data among the commerce and management studies undergraduates of the University of Kelaniya. According to the study most of undergraduates identified that assignment purpose, research work and note making were their basic information needs. Majority of the users are preferred to use resources available on both of electronic and printed materials. The findings revealed that user awareness is not enough regarding e-resources and requested advance training for undergraduates about using on OPAC. The study suggests that, all of library services and strategic should be designed and target to improving and identifying information needs and information seeking behavior among students and it is very useful for racing students'awareness and usage. Moreover,library should give best practice and knowledge about searching strategy by organizing workshops, printing leaflets etc.

Keywords: information seeking behavior, information skills, e-resources, information literacy

INTRODUCTION

The present age which we are living is the 'information era'. Information has become an essential component for the growth and development of a society. In any sector, peoples are searching information to achieve various purposes. At present, people even can't live without information. The reason is that, information has become inevitable need of people.

Information seeking is a human process that requires adoptive and reflective control over the afferent and efferent actions of the information seeking. Information seeking is a dynamic and changeable process despite its formal problem-solving attributes. It depends on the situations, but also large extent on the individual performing it. (Paliwal, 2016) Information-seeking behavior contains with the searching, locating, retrieving, and using of information.

Many librarians, library professionals and information managers have a tendency to study the information-seeking behavior of the users. They can recognize the information needs and seeking patterns the users maintain and then can design and implement information services to satisfy user's requirements. This study examines the information needs and information seeking behavior of faculty of commerce and management studies undergraduates in University of Kelaniya.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study were:

- To identify the information seeking patterns of undergraduate students of faculty of commerce and management studies
- To explore the problems that undergraduate facing when accessing to the required information
- To identify practicable techniques for effective information seeking behavior

METHODOLOGY

The study adapted a survey method and 2016/2017 academic year undergraduate students of faculty of commerce and management studies in University of Kelaniya were used as the sample. A self-administered questionnaire was distributed to collect data. Selected simple random sampling method was used as the data collecting technique and SPSS software was used for the data analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Purpose of Seeking Information

Survey respondents were asked about the Purpose of seeking information. As indicated in Table 1, the majority of respondents mentioned that, assignments related work (29%) , note making (24%) and research work (16 %) are the three main purposes of information seeking. Orderly, 14%, 11%, 6% get for reading books, reading journals and entertainment purposes of information seeking.

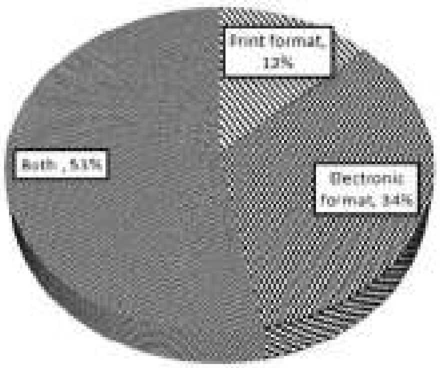
Table 1: Purpose of seeking information

Purpose of seeking information	Percentage
Read books	14%
Read journals	11%
Research work	16%
Note making	24%
Entertainment	6%
Assignments	29%

Source: Survey Data

Preference of formats by Users

According to the respondents' preference for using of necessary format for information seeking, figure 1 shows that substantial majority prefer to use both printed and electronic formats. Response rate was 53%. however, undergraduates prefer to electronic sources and they also expressed a need for training in the use of these resources.



Source: Survey Data

OPAC Usage

This study explored the Management Faculty students' usage of OPAC. The noteworthy undergraduates do not know how to use the OPAC. It was 65%. They use shelf reading method and get introduction from the staff members to find books.

Undergraduate Students Satisfaction with Library Collection

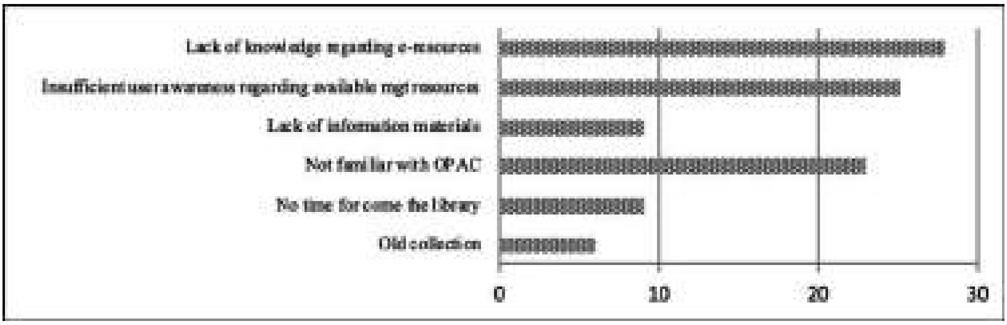
Survey respondents were asked about the satisfaction of undergraduates of faculty of commerce and management studies about library collection. Table 2 shows that majority of responders report their satisfaction on thesis collection as very good. Textbooks, Journals, Reference books, E-Resources were rated good by nearly half. Most of the undergraduate students' had good satisfaction about library collection.

Table 2: Undergraduate Students Satisfaction with Library Collection

Type of material	**Very good (%)**	**Good (%)**	**Fair (%**	**Poor (%)**
Textbooks	25	56	13	6
Reference books	24	35	31	10
Journals	21	39	28	12
Thesis	73	22	5	0
E-Resources	27	37	29	7

Difficulties Faced in Using the Library

Figure 2: Difficulties faced in using the library



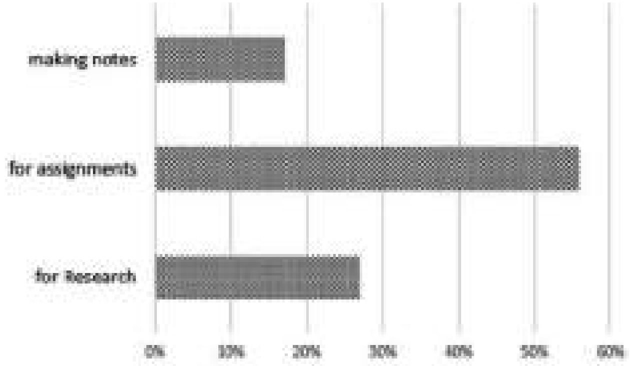
Source: Survey Data

igure 2 shows that as substantial majority responded lack of knowledge regarding e-resources (28%), insufficient user awareness regarding available management resources in the library (25%), not familiar with OPAC (23%) are the problems which faced by users.

Internet Usage for Information Gathering

Under the usage of internet, the study explored the use of internet and purpose of using internet for the academic activities. Most of the undergraduates use internet for their academic activities. Response rate was 98%. Figure 3 indicates that assignment purpose, research work was most responded purpose of using internet for academic activities.

Figure 3: purpose of using internet for academic activities



Source: Survey Data

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Findings of this study reveal about information seeking activities of undergraduates of Faculty of Commerce and Management Studies, University of Kelaniya. The findings revealed that most of undergraduates used the library for assignmense, research work and note making. They use information sources only for their studies. Majority of the users are preferred to use resources available on both of electronic and printed materials. Most of the undergraduates used internet for their academic activities. According to the study, knowledge of the users is insufficient regarding e-resources in the library and insufficient user awareness regarding available management resources in the library and need of advance training for undergraduates for using OPAC were also observed.

The study suggests that all of library services and strategies should be arranged with the aim for improving toward information needs and information seeking behavior, for racing students' awareness, skills and usage. Therefore user opinion, perception, information needs should be considered when providing library services. In addition, library should give best practice and knowledge about searching strategy by organizing workshops, printing leaflets, etc.

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National Library Review: A Bibliometric Analysis of Articles Published for Five Years (2014-2018)

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ABSTRACT

Library service in Sri Lanka began as a community contribution with a religious origin. Origin of library profession commenced in 19 century However, it was developed as a highly accepted profession in 20th century. Discusses the value to the profession of research conducted by librarians, who, however, have to weigh these benefits against the time and effort spent in writing for publication.

Librarianship is mostly recognized through the compilation of academic articles and research skills. This research was designed to study the growth of library and information science literature last five decade with particular reference to National Library Review (NLR).

The study was based on secondary sources and explanatory in nature. Over 29 articles published by various authors from 2014 to 2018 in this NLR were considered in this review. An extensive review of the articles was carried out from a wide range of perspectives including the categorization of the articles and the identification of the related branches etc.

The main objective of this study is to survey the growth of Library and Information Science (LIS) literature over 50 years in Sri Lanka. Other objectives are to investigate the direction of LIS field, list of the subject, identification of languages, length and citation of articles and domain of library services. The core of library science including subject field, quality, quantity, coverage, innovations and other disciplines.

The amalgamation of information on subject specialists of LIS appreciation and awarding of academic contribution of library professions, providing opportunities for promoting professional qualifications planning a convention for policies of salaries according to academic and research skills and should be given due prominence in publications are suggested.

Keywords : Library Literature, Library Profession, Librarianship

ජාතික පුස්තකාල විමර්ශන සඟරාවේ වසර පහක (2014-2018) ප්‍රකාශිත ලිපි පිළිබඳ සංඛ්‍යාන විශ්ලේෂණය

හැඳින්වීම

පුස්තකාල ප්‍රවෘත්ති සඟරාවේ වූ ප්‍රවෘත්තිමය තොරතුරු හේතුවෙන් ශාස්ත්‍රීය හා ගුණාත්මක තත්ත්වය ආරක්ෂා කර ගැනීම අරමුණු කර ගෙන 2014 වර්ෂයේ ජාතික පුස්තකාල විමර්ශන සඟරාව උසස් මට්ටමේ ප්‍රකාශනයක් වශයෙන් සංස්කරණය කරනු ලබයි. විද්වත් ප්‍රකාශනයක් වශයෙන් පවත්වා ගෙන යාමට සංස්කාරකවරු කටයුතු කරන අතර ප්‍රකාශිත ලිපි ද විවිධ විද්වතුන්ගේ විමර්ශනයන් හා නිරීක්ෂණයන් තෝරා ගනු ලැබේ.

අධ්‍යයනයේ අරමුණු

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ පුස්තකාල විද්‍යා ක්ෂේත්‍රයෙහි පසුගිය වසර 50 දී ප්‍රකාශයට පත්කරන ලද විද්වත් ප්‍රකාශන හා වෙනත් ශාස්ත්‍රීය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ සූචියක් නිර්මාණය කිරීම මූලික අරමුණකි. ඉතා වැදගත් ප්‍රකාශන පළකර තිබුණ ද ඇතැම් ඒවා පිළිබඳ විධිමත් ප්‍රචාරයක් නොමැති නිසා ද, සමහර ප්‍රකාශන නිසි පරිදි සංස්කරණය නොකිරීම නිසා ද ඒවායෙන් අපේක්ෂිත ප්‍රතිඵල නොලැබෙන තත්ත්වයක් පෙන්නුම් කෙරෙන හෙයින් ඒවා පිළිබඳව දැනුවත් කිරීම තවත් අරමුණක් විය.

පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය

ජාතික පුස්තකාල විමර්ශන ප්‍රකාශයට පත්කිරීමට අදාළ මූලික තොරතුරු පිළිබඳ පර්යේෂණාත්මක විශ්ලේෂණයක් මෙම අධ්‍යයනයට පාදක වී ඇත. අධ්‍යයනයේ අරමුණු අනුව ප්‍රකාශිත සඟරා ප්‍රමාණය, අර්ධ වාර්ෂික, වාර්ෂික හෝ දෙවාර්ෂික වශයෙන් ද, වෙළුම්, කලාප හෝ අංක වශයෙන් ප්‍රකාශනවල තත්ත්වය ද විස්තරාත්මකව සඳහන් කෙරේ. අදාළ කාල සීමාවේ වැඩිම ලිපි ප්‍රමාණයක් හා අඩුම ලිපි ප්‍රමාණයක් ප්‍රකාශිත වර්ෂ, එකී ලිපිවල විෂය අන්තර්ගතය, මූලාශ්‍ර භාවිතය ආදි කරුණු ශාස්ත්‍රීය පසුබිමක් යටතේ විශ්ලේෂණය කෙරේ.

දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණය

එමෙන් ම, ප්‍රකාශයට පත්කර ඇති ලිපිවල අන්තර්ගත විෂය පරාසය පුස්තකාල හා විඥාපන විද්‍යාවේ නිරාවරණය කෙරෙන විෂය අංශයන් ද මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ දී විවරණය කෙරේ. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයට පාදක වූ මූලික තොරතුරු අදාළ කාල සීමාව නියෝජනය වන පරිදි

එක් එක් සඟරාවල සඳහන් වූ අයුරින් මෙහි දී වගු අංක 1 යටතේ විශ්ලේෂණය කෙරේ.

වගු අංක 01 ඃ අදාළ කාල සීමාව නියෝජනය වන පරිදි එක් එක් සඟරාවල සඳහන් මූලික තොරතුරු

ප්‍රකාශිත වර්ෂ		වෙළුම, කලාප හෝ අංක	ලිපි ගණන	කාල පරාසය
1	2014	වෙළුම 1, අංක 1	7	ජනවාරි - ජූනි
2	2014	වෙළුම 1. අංක 2	8	ජූලි - දෙසැම්බර්
3	2015	වෙළුම 2, අංක 1 හා 2	7	ජනවාරි - ජූනි හා ජූලි - දෙසැම්බර්
4	2018	වෙළුම 3, අංක 1 හා 2	7	ජනවාරි - ජූනි හා ජූලි - දෙසැම්බර්
එකතුව			29	

මූලාශ්‍රය ඃ 2014 සිට 2018 දක්වා ප්‍රකාශිත ජාතික පුස්තකාල විමර්ශන සඟරා කලාප

භාෂා මාධ්‍යය අනුව ප්‍රකාශිත ලිපි සංඛ්‍යාව

වගු අංක 2හි සඳහන් වන අයුරෙන් 2014 - 2018 කාල සීමාවේ දී ප්‍රකාශිත ලිපි 29 භාෂා මාධ්‍ය වශයෙන් විශ්ලේෂණය කිරීමේ දී සිංහල ලිපි 12ක්, දෙමළ මාධ්‍ය ලිපි 4ක් හා ඉංග්‍රීසි මාධ්‍යයෙන් ප්‍රකාශිත ලිපි 13ක් වශයෙන් තොරතුරු අනාවරණය වේ. වසර 5ක් ඇතුළත දෙමළ මාධ්‍යයෙන් ශාස්ත්‍රීය ලිපි සම්පාදනයේ අඩු ප්‍රවණතාවක් දර්ශනය වේ. මාධ්‍ය අනුව කෙරෙන වර්ගීකරණයේ දී දක්නට ලැබෙන දත්ත පහත දැක්වේ.

වගු අංක 2 ඃ2014 - 2010 කාලසීමාවේ ප්‍රකාශිත ලිපිවල භාෂා මාධ්‍යය

ප්‍රකාශිත වර්ෂ		වෙළුම, කලාප හෝ අංක	මුළු ගණන	සිංහල	දෙමළ	ඉංග්‍රීසි	කාල පරාසය
1	2014	වෙළුම 1, අංක 1	7	4	1	2	ජනවාරි - ජූනි
2	2014	වෙළුම 1. අංක 2	8	4	1	3	ජූලි - දෙසැම්බර්
3	2015	වෙළුම 2, අංක 1 හා 2	7	3	1	3	ජන. - ජූනි හා ජූලි - දෙසැ.
4	2018	වෙළුම 3, අංක 1 හා 2	7	1	1	5	ජන. - ජූනි හා ජූලි - දෙසැ.
එකතුව			29	12	4	13	

මූලාශ්‍රය ඃ 2014 සිට 2018 දක්වා ප්‍රකාශිත ජාතික පුස්තකාල විමර්ශන සඟරා කලාප

ශාස්ත්‍රීය ලිපියක දිග හෙවත් පිටු ප්‍රමාණය අනුව විශ්ලේෂණය

ශාස්ත්‍රීය ලිපියක් කෙතරම් පිටු ගණනක් යටතේ විස්තරතාත්මකව සඳහන් වේ ද යන්න මෙහි සඳහන් වේ. සඟරා හතරක ප්‍රකාශිත ලිපි 29 ක තොරතුරු විශ්ලේෂණයේ දී පිටු 39 ක් දිග දීර්ඝම ලිපිය පිළිබඳ ග්‍රන්ථ විද්‍යාත්මක විස්තර පහත සඳහන් වේ.

Nicholson, Denise Rosemary

Nicholson, Denise Rosemary (2015), Seeking balance in copyright law for persons with sensory disabilities, National Library Review, Colombo : National Library and Documentation Services Board, Vol. 2, No. 1 & 2, January-June & July-December, p. 111 – 149

දෙවැනි හා තෙවැනි ලිපි පිළිවෙළින් පිටු 29ක ලිපිය වෙළුම 2, අංක 1 හා 2හි Commercial versus open access : use of e-resources among engineering academics in Sri Lanka (p. 74 – 102) වශයෙන් ද, තෙවැන්න වූ පිටු 27ක ලිපිය 2014 වෙළුම 1, කලාපය 1 විදෙස්ගත අපේ වෙද පුස්කොළ පොත් (පිටු 1-27) වශයෙන් සඳහන් වේ.

අවම පිටු ගණනක් සහිත ලිපිය පිටු 8ක ප්‍රකාශිත ලිපියකි. එය 2014 වෙළුම 1. අංක 2 පිටු අංක 111-118හි National social media regulations for information services providers සඳහන් වේ. පිළිවෙළින් දෙවැනියට හා තෙවැනියට අඩුම පිටු ගණනක් සඳහන් වන්නේ පිටු 9ක් හා 10ක් වශයෙන් සඳහන් වන ලිපි දෙකකි. අඩුම පිටු ගණනක් ඇති ලිපියට අදාළ විස්තර මෙහි සඳහන් කෙරේ.

ලිපියක් ප්‍රකාශයට පත්කර ඇති පිටු පරාසය පිළිබඳ විශ්ලේෂණාත්මක තොරතුරු වගු අංක 3හි දැක්වෙන පරිදි අදාළ දත්ත පරිමාණයන් 8ක් යටතේ විශ්ලේෂණය කෙරේ. මෙහි දක්නට ලැබෙන විශේෂත්වය වන්නේ සෑම ලිපියක්ම ශාස්ත්‍රීය පසුබිමක් යටතේ විද්‍යාත්මක ක්‍රමවේදයනට අනුකූලව සංස්කරණය කර ප්‍රකාශයට පත්කිරීමට කිසියම් සාධනීය ප්‍රයත්නයන් අනුගමනය කර ඇති බව නිරීක්ෂණය වීමයි.

වගු අංක 3 : ලිපියක් ප්‍රකාශයට පත්කර ඇති පිටු පරාසය

ප්‍රකාශිත වර්ෂ		වෙළුම, කලාප හෝ අංක	ලිපි ගණන	පිටු ගණන							
				1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40
1	2014	වෙ. 1, අංක 1	7	-	-	3	1	1	2	-	-
2	2014	වෙ. 1. අංක 2	8	-	2	1	1	4	-	-	-
3	2015	වෙ. 2, අංක 1 හා 2	7	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	1
4	2018	වෙ. 3, අංක 1 හා 2	7	-	1	1	4	1	-	-	-
එකතුව			29	-	3	6	10	7	2	-	1

මූලාශ්‍ර අධ්‍යයනය හා සාහිත්‍ය විමර්ශන අනුව විශ්ලේෂණය

ශාස්ත්‍රීය ලිපියක් ලිවීම සඳහා පාදක වන සාහිත්‍යමය මූලාශ්‍ර විමර්ශනය නිවැරැදි තොරතුරු අධ්‍යයනයේ දී ශාස්ත්‍රීය කාර්යභාරයක් ඉටුකරයි. ඒ සඳහා භාවිත වාරික ප්‍රකාශන, ශාස්ත්‍රීය කෘති, පර්යේෂණ පත්‍රිකා, වෙබ් පිටු, විමර්ශන කෘති, රාජ්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන, පුවත්පත් වාර්තා ආදී මූලාශ්‍ර පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු වගු අංක 4හි දැක්වෙන පරිදි අදාළ දත්ත ක්ෂේත්‍ර 8ක් යටතේ විශ්ලේෂණය කෙරේ.

වගු අංක 4 : ලබාගත් ලිපි සඳහා පාදක වන සාහිත්‍යමය මූලාශ්‍ර ප්‍රමාණයන්

ප්‍රකාශිත වර්ෂ		වෙළුම, කලාප හෝ අංක	ලිපි ගණන	මූලාශ්‍ර ගණන	විමර්ශන මූලාශ්‍ර ගණන							
					1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36 <
1	2014	වෙ. 1, අංක 1	7	53	4	2	-	1 (19)	-	-	-	-
2	2014	වෙ. 1. අංක 2	8	103	-	4	2	2 (20)	-	-	-	-
3	2015	වෙ. 2, අංක 1 හා 2	7	99	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	1 (54)
4	2018	වෙ. 3, අංක 1 හා 2	7	100	-	2	2	2	-	1 (3)	-	-
එකතුව			29	355	6	10	6	5	-	1	-	1

ඉහත වගුවෙහි දැක්වෙන පරිදි 54ක් වූ වැඩිම විමර්ශන මූලාශ්‍ර සංඛ්‍යාවක් භාවිත කර ඇත්තේ Seeking balance in copyright law for persons with sensory disabilities ලිපිය සඳහා ය. මෙම ලිපියට අදාළ තොරතුරු වැඩිම පිටු ගණනක ඇති ලිපිය යටතේ විස්තරාත්මකව සඳහන් කර ඇති හෙයින් නැවත මෙහි සඳහන් කර නොමැත. ලිපි 29ක ඇති මූලාශ්‍ර 355 ප්‍රතිශතයක් වශයෙන් වගු අංක 5 යටතේ මෙසේ විශ්ලේෂණය කෙරේ.

වගු අංක 5 : මූලාශ්‍ර විශ්ලේෂණය

ප්‍රකාශිත වර්ෂ		වෙළුම, කලාප හෝ අංක	ලිපි	මූලාශ්‍ර ගණන	ප්‍රතිශතය
1	2014	වෙළුම 1, අංක 1	7	53	14'9
2	2014	වෙළුම 1. අංක 2	8	103	29'0
3	2015	වෙළුම 2, අංක 1 හා 2	7	99	27'9
4	2018	වෙළුම 3, අංක 1 හා 2	7	100	28'1
එකතුව			29	355	100

විෂය අනුව ලිපි වර්ගීකරණය

ඩිවී දශම වර්ගීකරණයේ 23 වන සංස්කරණය අනුව වර්ගීකරණ සැලැස්ම සම්පාදනය කෙරිණි. 000 පරිගණක විද්‍යාව, තොරතුරු හා සාමාන්‍ය කෘති යටතේ පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රම සඳහා

අංකයක් වර්ගීකරණ සැලැස්ම ඇසුරෙන් නිර්මාණය කෙරිණි. අනෙකුත් සියලු විෂයයන් 020 සිට 029 දක්වා පුස්තකාල හා විඥාපන විද්‍යාව වෙනුවෙන් වෙන්කර ඇති වර්ග අංක සුදුසු පරිදි සංස්කරණය කර ප්‍රකාශිත ලිපි සියල්ල සඳහා සුදුසු පරිදි වර්ග අංක සපයා වගු අංක 6 යටතේ දක්වා ඇත.

වගු අංක 6 : විෂය අනුව ලිපි වර්ගීකරණය

අංකය	විෂය අනුව ලිපි වර්ගීකරණය	සිංහල	දෙමළ	ඉංග්‍රීසි
001.42	පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රම	-	-	1
020	පුස්තකාල විද්‍යාවේ මූලිකාංග, පුස්තකාල සම්පත්, සැලසුම් හා ප්‍රමිති	2	1	2
023	පුද්ගල කළමනාකරණය	1	-	-
025	පුස්තකාලය, ලේඛනාගාර, තොරතුරු මධ්‍යස්ථාන මෙහෙයුම්	2	1	7
026	නියත විෂයයන් සඳහා වෙන් වූ පුස්තකාල, ලේඛනාගාර මධ්‍යස්ථාන	1	-	-
027	සාමාන්‍ය පුස්තකාල, ලේඛනාගාර, තොරතුරු මධ්‍යස්ථාන	3	2	1
028	කියවීම සහ වෙනත් තොරතුරු මාධ්‍ය	1	-	1
029	වෙනත් විෂයන්	2	-	1
එකතුව	12	4	13	

නිගමන හා යෝජනා

- 2014-2018 කාල සීමාවේදී ලිපි 29ක් ප්‍රකාශ වී ඇත.
- පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය, තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණය, තොරතුරු කුසලතා හා පුස්තකාල ස්වයංක්‍රීයකරණය, පුද්ගල කළමනාකරණය, වර්ගීකරණය, සූචිකරණය, පුස්තකාල ද්‍රව්‍ය සංරක්ෂණය, කියැවීම ප්‍රවර්ධනය, පුස්තකාල වර්ග විෂය යටතේ පුස්තකාල විද්‍යා සාහිත්‍ය වර්ධනය සිදු වී ඇත. භාෂා මාධ්‍ය වශයෙන් සිංහල මාධ්‍ය ලිපි 12ක්, දෙමළ මාධ්‍ය ලිපි 4ක් හා ඉංග්‍රීසි මාධ්‍ය ලිපි 13ක් වශයෙන් ප්‍රකාශිත ය. වැඩිම ලිපි ප්‍රමාණයක් ප්‍රකාශයට පත්වී ඇත්තේ 2014 වර්ෂයේ වෙළුම 1. අංක 2 කලාපයේ ය. එය සංඛ්‍යාත්මකව 8කි. පිටු 39ක දිගම ශාස්ත්‍රීය ලිපිය 2015 වර්ෂයේ ප්‍රකාශිත වෙළුම 2 කලාපය 1 හා 2හි සඳහන් වේ. අඩුම පිටු ගණන 8ක් වශයෙන් ප්‍රකාශිත ලිපි ගණන 1කි. එකී ලිපිය 2014 වෙළුම 1 අංක 2හි සඳහන් වේ. අඩුම පිටු ගණනක් වශයෙන් සඳහන් වන අනෙකුත් ලිපි පිළිවෙළින් පිටු 9 හා 10ක් වශයෙන් එහි තත්ත්වය ද මෙහි දී විශ්ලේෂණය කෙරිණි.

ඉතා සරලව මේ කරුණු සම්පිණ්ඩනය කරන්නේ නම්, වෘත්තීයවේදීන් වශයෙන් ක්‍රියාකිරීම හා වෘත්තීය සංවර්ධනය පිණිස අනලස්ව කටයුතු කිරීම ද, එබඳු දියුණුවට පත් පුස්තකාල විද්‍යාවේදීන් ආදර්ශයට ගැනීම ද අත්‍යවශ්‍ය වේ.

ආශ්‍රිත ග්‍රන්ථ නාමාවලිය

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Agricultural Information Needs of the Rural Farmers in Kurunegala District in Sri Lanka

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ABSTRACT

Information is considered as a fundamental resource for the human and their education and other activities including agriculture. However, presently in Sri Lanka there is an ongoing problem with farmers' up-to-date knowledge on agriculture which affects badly on their agricultural products. Hence, his study aimed to investigate the information needs especially agricultural information needs of rural farmers in Sri Lanka.

This study employed qualitative research methodology and used survey method as a research method. Cluster sampling method has been used to select a study sample which included 100 farmers who lives in Walpothwewa, Dambukele, Weerapokuna, Puwakgahakadawala, Koonkadawala and Kiniyama in Bingiriya secretariat division in Kurunegala district. Primary date for this study were collected through structured questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. How farmers use different sources of information to fulfill their information needs are also observed by the researcher.

This study found that farmers require various types of agricultural information. They are information about varieties of new seeds, pesticide management, livestock management, diseases, and fertility of soil. This study further identified that the rural farmers used some of the common sources of agricultural information such as television, Radio, Newspaper, Leaflet, Agricultural exhibitions and mobile apps to fulfill their information needs. Based on the study findings, it is confirmed that there is a huge demand for updated agricultural information for the rural agricultural community in Sri Lanka. However, due to the lack of relationships between farmers and agricultural officers, farmers not satisfied with getting information via agricultural officers and other relevant authorities.

This study recommended that government should take necessary step to improve farmers' information seeking behavior by conducting workshop, lectures, and active

agricultural societies. This study further suggested that elect efficient and talent officials and thereby develop good relationship with farmers to provide relevant information when necessary. Moreover, electronic media can also play a vital role for fulfilling agricultural information needs of rural farmers in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: Information needs, Rural Famers, Agriculture, Information Sources

ග්‍රාමීය ගොවීන්ගේ කෘෂිකාර්මික තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක් : කුරුණෑගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කය ආශ්‍රිතව

හැඳින්වීම

සමාජීය පුද්ගලයන් ගත් කළ සමාජීය ජීවිතය තුළ විවිධ වූ අවශ්‍යතාවයන් ඇති වේ. යම් දෙයක් කෙරෙහි පවතින්නා වූ වුවමනා සහිත තත්ත්වය සරලව අවශ්‍යතාවය ලෙස අර්ථ දැක්විය හැකිය. පුද්ගලයකු හට ඇති විය හැකි විවිධ වූ අවශ්‍යතා අතුරින් තොරතුරු ලබා ගැනීම නැමති අවශ්‍යතාවයට හිමි වනුයේ සුවිශේෂී වූ ස්ථානයකි.

"කිසියම් වූ පුද්ගලයකු විසින් තොරතුරු සෙවීමේ ක්‍රියාවක නිරතව යම් තොරතුරක් සොයයි ද, යම් තොරතුරු සෙවීමක් අරමුණු කරයි ද, එය තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතාවය නම් වේ." (Devi සහ Dlamini, 2014, 3)

වර්තමානයේ ''තොරතුරු'' යන්න ඉතා ප්‍රබල අවශ්‍යතාවයක් බවට පත්ව තිබේ. තොරතුරු සමාජයක් තුළ වෙසෙමින් තොරතුරු මත පදනම්ව සියලුම අර්ථ ක්‍රමයන්හි සංවර්ධනයක් අපේක්ෂා කරන අතර, කෘෂිකාර්මික ක්ෂේත්‍රය ද ඉන් අත්මිදී නොමැත. කෘෂිකාර්මික සංවර්ධනය සඳහා වූ දැනුම තොරතුරු හා පණිවිඩ හුවමාරුවේ දී කෘෂිකාර්මික ව්‍යාප්ති සේවය ඉටු කරනු ලබන්නේ ප්‍රධාන කාර්යභාරයකි. එනම්, ගොවීන්ගේ නිෂ්පාදන හා අලෙවිය වර්ධනය කර ගැනීම සඳහා උපදේශනයෙන් හා මඟ පෙන්වීමෙන් සහය වීම කෘෂිකාර්මික ව්‍යාප්ති සේවාවෙන් සිදු කෙරේ (Adams, 1982). මෙලෙස කෘෂිකාර්මික තොරතුරු පිළිබඳව දැඩි අවශ්‍යතාවයක් ග්‍රාමීය ජනතාවට පවතී. ඒ අනුව කෘෂිකර්මය හා තොරතුරු පදනම් කර ගනිමින් ග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රදේශවල ගොවි ජනතාවගේ එම කෘෂිකාර්මික තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතා සම්බන්ධව අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම මෙම පර්යේෂණය හරහා සිදුවේ.

පර්යේෂණ අරමුණු

- ග්‍රාමීය ජනතාවගේ කෘෂිකාර්මික තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතා හඳුනා ගැනීම
- ග්‍රාමීය ජනතාවට අවශ්‍යය කරන කෘෂිකාර්මික තොරතුරු වල ස්වාභාවය සහ තොරතුරු වර්ග හඳුනා ගැනීම
- ග්‍රාමීය ජනතාව කෘෂිකර්මාන්තයේ දී තම තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතාවය ඉටු කර ගැනීම සඳහා භාවිත කරන තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍ර හඳුනා ගැනීම.

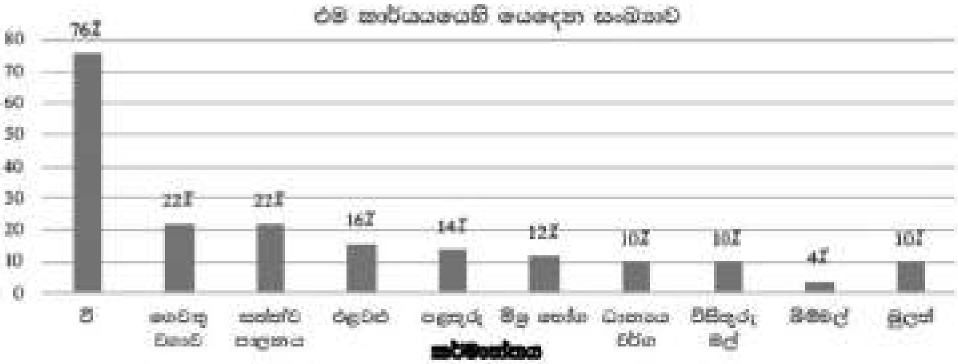
පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය

මෙම පර්යේෂණය සඳහා සමීක්ෂණ පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමය යොදා ගෙන ඇත. නියැඳිය වශයෙන් කුරුණෑගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ, බිංගිරිය ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසයට අයත් ගොවි ජනපද 10 ක් අතුරින් ගොවීන් 100 දෙනෙක් යොදා ගන්නා ලදී. දත්ත එකතු කිරීමේදී ප්‍රාථමික දත්ත රැස් කිරීම සඳහා ප්‍රශ්නාවලී සහ සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා යොදා අතර දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණය සඳහා MS Excel මෘදුකාංගය භාවිත කරන ලදී. එම දත්තයන් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම සඳහා ප්‍රස්තාර සහ වගු භාවිත කරන ලදී.

දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණය

යෙදෙන්නා වූ කෘෂිකාර්මික අංශය හෝ අංශ

ප්‍රස්ථාර අංකඃ 01 යෙදෙන්නා වූ කෘෂිකාර්මික අංශය හෝ අංශ



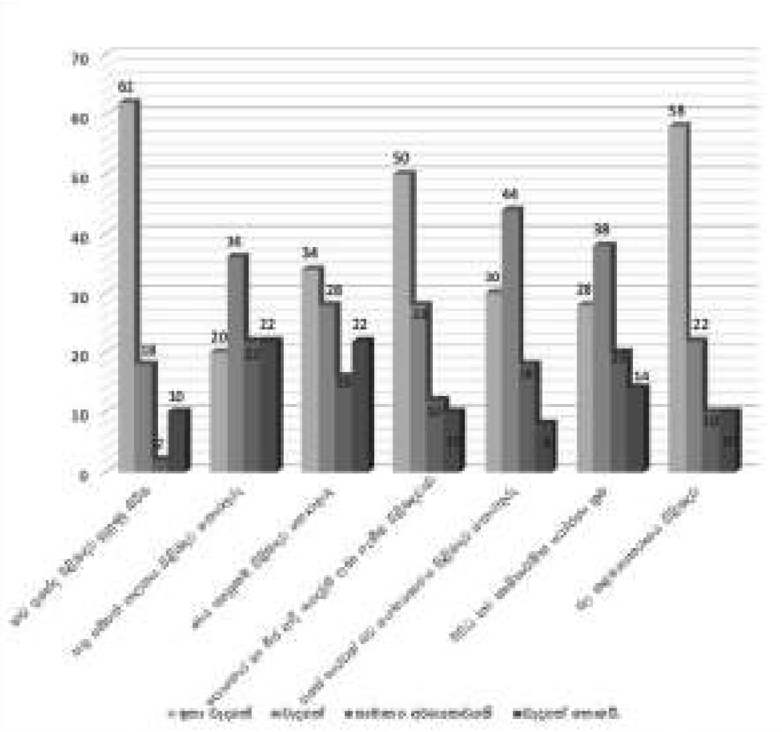
මූලාශ්‍රය : ක්ෂේත්‍ර සමීක්ෂණය 2018

ප්‍රශ්නාවලිය මඟින් අධ්‍යයනය කරන ලද තොරතුරු අනුව කෘෂිකර්මාන්තයේ යෙදෙන පිරිසෙයින් ඔවුන් කෘෂිකර්මාන්තයේ යෙදෙන්නනේ කුමන කර්මාන්තය ඔස්සේ ද යන්න මෙම ප්‍රස්ථාරයෙන් දැක්වේ. නියැඳියෙහි කර්මාන්ත 10 ක් දක්වා ඇත. ප්‍රස්ථාරයට අනුව වැඩිම ප්‍රමාණයක් යෙදෙන කෘෂිකාර්මික අංශය වන්නේ වී ගොවිතැන යි. එහි ප්‍රතිශතය 76% කි. බොහෝ විට ජනයා වී වගාව ප්‍රමුඛ කොට අනෙකුත් කර්මාන්ත සිදු කරන ලදී. සත්ත්ව පාලනය හා ගෙවතු වගාව සමාන ප්‍රතිශතයකට දක්වා ඇත.

කෘෂිකාර්මික කටයුතුවල යෙදීමට පෙර තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතා

කෘෂිකාර්මික කටයුතුවල යෙදීමට පෙර අවශ්‍ය වන දැනුම හා අවබෝධය ලබා ගැනීම සම්බන්ධව තොරතුරු ප්‍රස්තාර අංක 02න් ලබා ගත හැකිය. 62% ක ප්‍රතිශතයක් ඉතා වැදගත් බවටත්, 18% වැදගත් තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතාවයක් බවටත් දක්වා ඇත. දෙවනුව ප්‍රධාන ගැටලුවක්ව පවතින ජල කළමනාකරණය සඳහා තොරතුරු ලැබීම වැදගත් බව 58% ක ප්‍රතිශතයක් පෙන්වා දී ඇත. ජල කළමනාකරණයේ දී එය වැදගත් නොමැති බවට 10% දෙනෙකු ප්‍රතිචාර දක්වා ඇත. මේ ආකාරයට ගොවින්ගේ පෙර තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතාවය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විශ්ලේෂණාත්මක අවබෝධයක් ලබා ගත හැකි ය. නව ප්‍රභේද පිළිබඳව පුහුණු කිරීම සඳහා ගොවින්ගේ දැඩි උනන්දුවත් පවතින බව මෙයින් පැහැදිලි වේ.

ප්‍රස්ථාර අංක 02: කෘෂිකාර්මික කටයුතු වල යෙදීමට පෙර තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතා

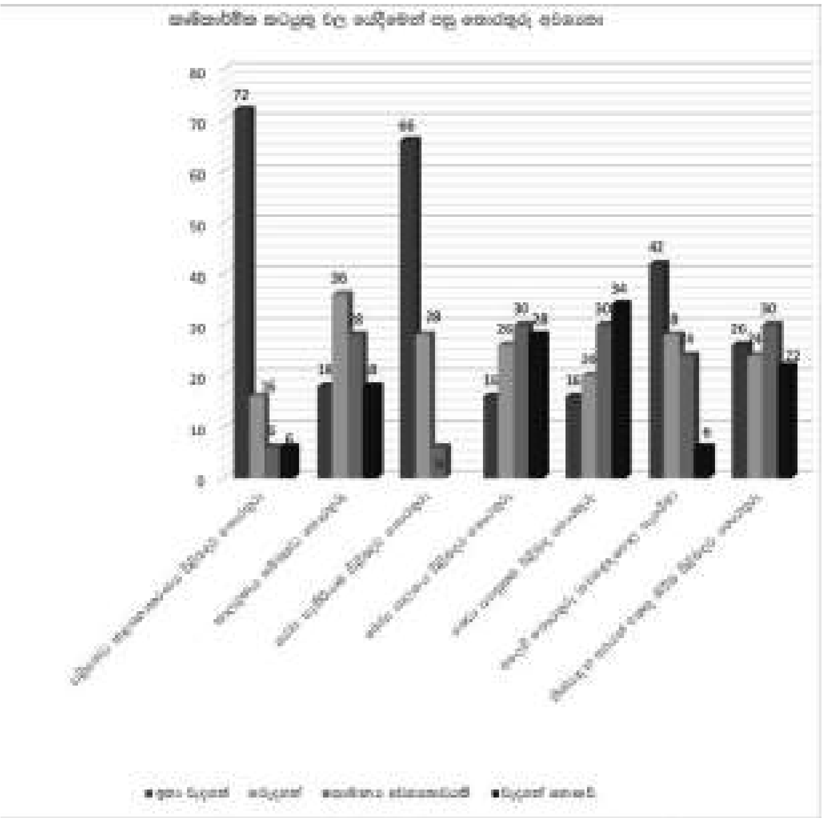


මූලාශ්‍රය : ක්ෂේත්‍ර සමීක්ෂණය 2018

කෘෂිකාර්මික කටයුතු වල යෙදීමෙන් පසු තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතා

කෘෂිකාර්මික කටයුතු වල යෙදීමෙන් පසු ග්‍රාමීය ජනයාට අවශ්‍යවන තොරතුරු පිළිබඳව අධ්‍යයනයේ දී අවධානය යොමු කරන ලදි. පළිබෝධ කළමනාකරණය පිළිබඳව තොරතුරු ඉතා වැදගත් අත්‍යවශ්‍ය බවට පත් වී ඇති බව ඔවුන්ගේ ප්‍රතිචාර මඟින් පැහැදිලි වේ. 72% ක් ඉතා වැදගත් තොරතුරක් බවට දක්වන ලද අතර වැදගත් තොරතුරක් ලෙස 16%ක් දක්වයි. කෘෂිකර්මාන්තයේදී රෝග පැතිරීයාම ප්‍රධාන ගැටලුවක් බවට පත් වී ඇති බැවින් එම තොරතුරු 66% දෙනෙකු අවශ්‍ය බව දක්වයි. වී වගාව සම්බන්ධයෙන් වර්තමානයේ රෝග විශාල ලෙස පැතිරී යාම නිසා එම තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතාවය ඔවුන්ට තදින්ම දැනී ඇත.

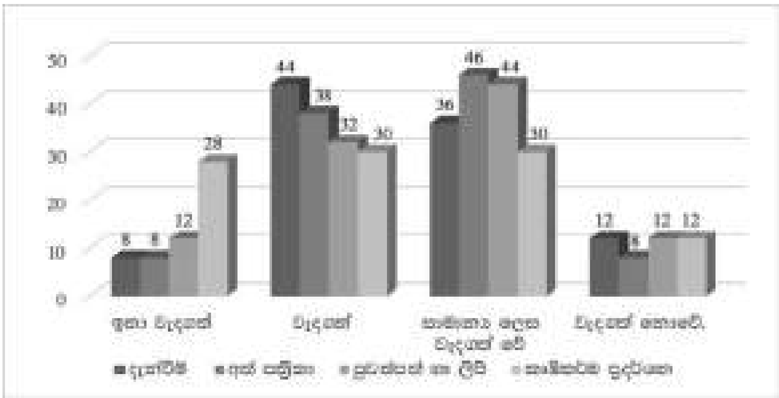
ප්‍රස්ථාර අංක 03 : කෘෂිකාර්මික කටයුතු වල යෙදීමෙන් පසු තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතා



මූලාශ්‍රය : ක්ෂේත්‍ර සමීක්ෂණය 2018

කෘෂිකාර්මික තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍රවල වැදගත්කමෙහි ස්වභාවය

ප්‍රස්ථාර අංක 04 : මුද්‍රිත මූලාශ්‍ර



මූලාශ්‍රය : ක්ෂේත්‍ර සමීක්ෂණය 2018

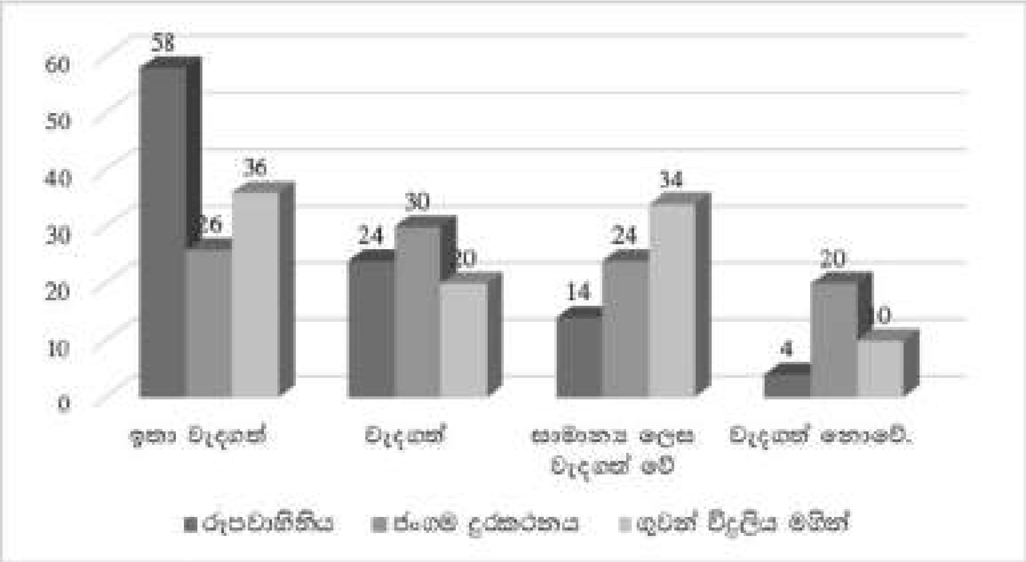
තොරතුරු ලබා ගැනීමේ මූලාශ්‍ර අතර විද්‍යුත් මූලාශ්‍රවලටත් වඩා මූලිකත්වය ලැබෙන්නේ මුද්‍රිත මූලාශ්‍ර වලටය. මෙහි කෘෂිකාර්මික ජනතාවගේ එම තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍ර වල පවතින වැදගත්කමෙහි ප්‍රමුඛතාවය දක්වා ඇත. දැන්වීම් විශේෂයෙන් වැදගත් බව ඔවුන් දක්වයි. දැන්වීම් 44% ක් වැදගත් බව දක්වන අතර 36% ක් සාමාන්‍ය වශයෙන් වැදගත් බව දක්වයි.

අත් පත්‍රිකා ඉතා වැදගත් ලෙස 8% ක් දැක්වූ අතර, සාමාන්‍ය වශයෙන් වැදගත් එකක් ලෙසට 46% ක් ප්‍රතිචාර දක්වා ඇත. අත් පත්‍රිකාවල විශේෂත්වය වන්නේ එහි වැදගත් නොවන ප්‍රතිශතය 8% ක් වැනි අඩු ප්‍රතිශතයක් ගැනීමයි.

සාමාන්‍යයෙන් කෘෂිකාර්මික තොරතුරු ලබා ගැනීමේදී පුවත් පත් ලිපි වැදගත් වේ. එහි වැදගත්කමෙහි ප්‍රමුඛතාවය 44% කි. 44% ක් සාමාන්‍ය වශයෙන් වැදගත් බවට ප්‍රතිචාර දක්වයි. සාමාන්‍ය පරිදි 12%ක ප්‍රමාණයකට ඔවුන්ගේ තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතා සඳහා පුවත්පත් හා ලිපි අවශ්‍ය නොවන බවට තහවුරු කර ඇත. ශ්‍රී ලංකාව වැනි රටක ඉතා ඉක්මනින් සහ අඩු වියදමකින් පුවත්පත් මගින් තොරතුරු ලබා ගත හැක.

ප්‍රස්ථාරයේ දැක්වෙන පරිදි ඉතා වැදගත් තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍රයක් ලෙස වැඩිම ප්‍රතිශතයක් ප්‍රතිචාර දක්වා ඇත්තේ කෘෂිකාර්මික ප්‍රදර්ශන සඳහා වේ. එහි ප්‍රතිශතය 28% ක් වේ. කෘෂිකාර්මික ප්‍රදර්ශන වැදගත් බව 60% ක් දක්වා ඇත. සමස්ථයක් ලෙස අදාල පිරිසෙන් 12% ක් කෘෂිකාර්මික තොරතුරු වැදගත් නොවන බවට ප්‍රතිචාර දක්වා තිබේ. ප්‍රශ්නාවලී සඳහා සියළුම දෙනා තොරතුරු ලබා දුන් අතර එයින් මුද්‍රිත මූලාශ්‍ර සම්බන්ධව ඔවුන්ට පවතින අවබෝධය සහ ඔවුන් ඒවා භාවිත කරන ප්‍රමාණය ප්‍රතිශතයක් ලෙස ලබා ගත හැකිය.

ප්‍රස්ථාර අංක 05: විද්‍යුත් මූලාශ්‍ර



මූලාශ්‍රය : ක්ෂේත්‍ර සමීක්ෂණය 2018

මුද්‍රිත මූලාශ්‍ර මෙන්ම වැදගත් තොරතුරු සපයන මූලාශ්‍රයක් ලෙස විද්‍යුත් මූලාශ්‍ර හැඳින්විය හැක. මෙහි දී කෘෂි ජනතාව නිතරම භාවිත කරන විද්‍යුත් මූලාශ්‍ර ත්‍රිත්වයක් ඉදිරිපත් කර

ඇත. ඒ රූපවාහිනිය, ජංගම දුරකථනය, ගුවන්විදුලිය යන මූලාශ්‍ර වේ. මෙම මාධ්‍ය භාවිත කිරීම සහ භාවිතයේ වැදගත්කම ප්‍රශ්නාවලියෙන් විමසන ලදී.

එහිදී 58%ක් රූපවාහිනිය මූලාශ්‍රයක් වශයෙන් වැදගත් බව සඳහන් කර ඇති අතර කෘෂිකාර්මික ජනතාව බොහෝ විට ජාතික රූපවාහිනිය නරඹන බව ද සඳහන් කර තිබේ.රූපවාහිනිය තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍රයක් ලෙස භාවිත කිරීම සුදුසු නොවන බව 4% ක් වැනි ඉතා අඩු ප්‍රතිශතයක් අදහස් දක්වන ලදී. එයින් පැහැදිලි වන්නේ රූපවාහිනිය වැදගත් තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍රයක් වන බවයි.

තොරතුරු ලබා ගැනීමේ දී ජංගම දුරකථන ඉතා වැදගත් බව 26% ක් සාමාන්‍ය ලෙස වැදගත් තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍රයක් ලෙස 24% ක් ප්‍රතිචාර දක්වා තිබේ. එයින් සමස්ථයක් ලෙස 80% ක් ජංගම දුරකථන තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍රයක් ලෙස වැදගත් වන බව සඳහන් කර ඇති අතර එයින් ජංගම දුරකථන 20% ක් වැදගත් නොවන මූලාශ්‍රයක් බව පෙන්වා දී තිබේ.

ගුවන් විදුලිය සෑම නිවසකම පවතින තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍රයක් ලෙස දැක්විය හැකිය. ගුවන් විදුලිය 36%ක් තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍රයක් ලෙස ඉතා වැදගත් බව දක්වා ඇත. තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍රයක් ලෙස භාවිත කිරීමේ දී හා ඔවුන් තොරතුරු ලබා ගැනීමේ දී එහි වැදගත්කම සාමාන්‍ය වශයෙන් ගත් විට 54% ක් වේ. මෙය සමස්ත ප්‍රමාණයෙන් අඩකට වඩා වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් වේ. එම නිසා තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍රයක් ලෙස කෘෂි ජනතාව තොරතුරු ලබා ගැනීමට ගුවන්විදුලිය වැදගත් බව දක්වයි. තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍රයක් ලෙස වැදගත් නොවන බව 10% ක ප්‍රතිශතයක් ප්‍රතිචාර දක්වා ඇත. මුද්‍රිත මූලාශ්‍ර සමග ගෙන බැලීමේ දී විද්‍යුත් මූලාශ්‍ර වැදගත් නොවන ප්‍රතිශතය මුද්‍රිත මූලාශ්‍ර වැදගත් නොවන ප්‍රතිශතයට වඩා අඩුය.

කෘෂිකාර්මික කටයුතු වල තොරතුරු ලැබීම

ප්‍රස්ථාර අංක 06: කෘෂිකාර්මික කටයුතු වල තොරතුරු ලැබීම

තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍ර මගින් මේ වන විටත් තොරතුරු ලැබෙනවාද නැද්ද යන්න සම්බන්ධව ප්‍රශ්නාවලී ආශ්‍රයෙන් ලබා ගන්නා ලද දත්ත හා සමීක්ෂණ අනුව තොරතුරු ලැබීම ගණනය කළ හැක. එහිදී තොරතුරු ලැබෙන බවට 44% ක් ප්‍රතිචාර දක්වන ලද අතර 56% ක් තොරතුරු

නොලැබෙන බවටද හෙතුන් සමග දක්වන ලදී. ඒ අනුව තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍ර මඟින් ඔවුන්ට තව දුරටත් කාර්යක්ෂම ලෙස තොරතුරු සැපයීම වැදගත් බව පෙනේ.

නිගමන

ග්‍රාමීය ජනතාවට අවශ්‍ය කෘෂිකාර්මික තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතා හඳුනාගැනීම මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ ප්‍රධාන අරමුණ වේ. එහිදී ඔවුන්ගේ එම තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතා ඉටු වනවා ද නැද්ද යන්න සොයා බැලූ අතර ඉන් ලැබූ නිගමනය වන්නේ ග්‍රාමීය ජනතාවගේ කෘෂිකාර්මික තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතා තවමත් ඉටු නොවන බවයි. කෘෂිකාර්මික ක්ෂේත්‍රය පිළිබඳව සලකා බැලීමේදී වැඩිම ප්‍රමාණයක් නිරත වන කෘෂිකාර්මික අංශය වන්නේ වී ගොවිතැනයි. එම නිසා ඒ අදාල නිලධාරීන් කෘෂිකර්මාන්තයේ දී වී ගොවිතැන සඳහා වැඩි අවධානයක් යොමු කර ඔවුන්ට සේවාවන් සැපයිය යුතුයි.

- නව ප්‍රභේද පුහුණු කිරීම යන්න කෘෂිකාර්මික ග්‍රාමීය ජනතාවගේ තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතාවයක් වන බව තහවුරු විය. නමුත් එම තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතාවය නිසි ආකාරව ඉටු නොවේ.
- පොහොර බීජ ආදී යෙදවුම් ලබා දීම, ජල කළමනාකරණය පිළිබඳව තොරතුරු ලබා දීම, කෘෂිකාර්මික ජනතාවගේ තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතා අතර වැදගත් වන බව තහවුරු විය.
- කෘෂි කර්මාන්තයට අවශ්‍යවන නිවැරදි යාවත්කාලීන තොරතුරු ගොවීන් වෙත ලබා දීම කෘෂිකර්මයට සම්බන්ධ රාජ්‍ය නිලධාරීන්ගේ වගකීමක් වුව ද එම වගකීම නිසි පරිදි ඉටු නොවන බව තහවුරු විය.
- ගොවීන් මුහුණදෙන තවත් ගැටලුවක් නම් වගාවන්ට රෝග පැතිරීයාම එම නිසා කෘෂිකර්මාන්තයේ දී රෝග පැතිරීයාම සම්බන්ධව ඔවුන්ට තොරතුරු අවශ්‍ය වේ. ක්ෂේත්‍ර සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත වලට අනුව කෘෂිකර්මාන්තයේ දී වර්තමානයේ රෝග පැතිරීයාම විශාල ලෙස වැඩි වී ඇති බව තහවුරු වේ.
- කෘෂිකාර්මික තොරතුරු සපයන තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍රයක් ලෙස පුස්තකාලය මඟින් හෝ තොරතුරු මධ්‍යස්ථාන මඟින් ලැබෙන පිටුවහල ඉතා අවම මට්ටමක පවතින බව අධ්‍යයනය මඟින් හෙළි විය.
- තොරතුරු මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් හෝ පුසතකාලයක් යම් කිසි ස්ථානයකට පිහිටුවන්නේ එම ප්‍රදේශයට උපරිම සේවාව සැපයීම සඳහා වේ. නමුත් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ විවිධ ප්‍රදේශවල මහජන පුස්තකාල පිහිටුවා ඇති නමුත් ඒවායින් සතුටු දායක සේවාවක් ඉටු නොවේ. කෘෂිකාර්මික තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතා ඉටු කර ගැනීමේ දී ද පුස්තකාල හෝ වෙනත් තොරතුරු මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් මඟින් සිදු වන්නේ අල්ප සේවාවකි.
- ගොවි නියාමකවරුන් අකාර්යක්ෂම ලෙස කටයුතු කරන හෙයින් තොරතුරු නිසි ආකාරයෙන් ගමට නොයන බව නිගමනය කල හැකිය.

කෘෂිකර්මාන්තයේ දියුණුවට ගොවි ජනතාවට අත්‍යවශ්‍ය වුවත් ඒ වෙනුවෙන් ක්‍රියාත්මක වන වැඩ පිළිවෙළ සතුටුදායක මට්ටමක නැත.

යෝජනා

රටක දියුණුව සඳහා නිසි ආකාරයෙන් ක්‍රියාත්මක වන තොරතුරු සන්නිවේදන පද්ධතියත් තිබිය යුතුයි. විශේෂයෙන් කෘෂිකාර්මික ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ දී කාර්යක්ෂම තොරතුරු පද්ධතියක් ක්‍රියාත්මක වීම වැදගත් ය.

- රජය විසින් ක්‍රියාත්මක වන සියලුම කෘෂිකාර්මික ප්‍රතිපත්ති ග්‍රාමීය ජනයා වෙත සන්නිවේදනය සඳහා වැඩ සටහන් සකස් කිරීම. විශේෂයෙන්ම යම් ප්‍රදේශයකට යොදන කෘෂිකාර්මික නිලධාරීයා එම ප්‍රදේශයේම අයෙක් වීම වැදගත් වේ.
- ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ කටයුතු කරන කෘෂි නිලධාරීන් වෙනුවෙන් අඛණ්ඩව දැනුවත් කිරීමේ පුහුණු වැඩ සටහන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම.
- කෘමිනාශක හා පළිබෝධනාශක වලින් ඇතිවන අහිතකර තත්ත්වයන් සම්බන්ධව ගොවිහු දැනුවත් කිරීම
- රටේ සෑම කෘෂිකාර්මික ප්‍රදේශයකම ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාශ මඟින් වසරේ මුල් මාසයේ හෝ ජුනි මාසයේ දී කෘෂිකාර්මික ප්‍රදර්ශන, උපදේශ කඳවුරු පැවැත්වීම.
- මෙවැනි ප්‍රායෝගික වැඩ සටහන් මඟින් ගොවීන්ගේ තොරතුරු අවශ්‍යතා තෘප්තිමත් කළ හැකි ය.
- නව ජල යෝජනා ක්‍රම පිළිබඳ හඳුන්වා දීම.
- කෘමිනාශක හා පළිබෝධනාශක වලින් ඇතිවන අහිතකර තත්ත්වයන් සම්බන්ධව ගොවිහු දැනුවත් කිරීම
- ආරක්ෂාකාරී කෘමිනාශක භාවිතය සම්බන්ධව පුහුණුව හා ආරක්ෂක ඇඳුම් කට්ටල ලබා දීම.
- නව යෝජනා ක්‍රම ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමේ දී නව බෝග වර්ග හෝ වෙනත් කෘෂිකාර්මික ක්‍රම නොව අප රටෙහි සාම්ප්‍රදායික කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය ආරක්ෂා වන සහ වැඩි දියුණු වන නව යෝජනා ක්‍රම ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම.
- ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන්ම වියලි දේශගුණය සහිත ප්‍රදේශ සඳහා වී වගාව ප්‍රමුඛ කර ගත් එළවලු ආදී ගොඩ ගොවිතැන, ගස්ලබු, මිරිස්, වතු වගවක් ලෙස පොල් වගාව, කජු, බුලත්, බිම්මල් ආදිය සහ ගෙවතු වගාව සඳහා අවශ්‍ය උපදෙස් ලබා දීම.
- යල සහ මහ කන්නය සඳහා වී වගාව සඳහ අවශ්‍ය වන සුදුසු බීජ වර්ගය ඒ වගේම විවිධ කාල වකවානුවලිදී පැතිරෙන කෘමි උවදුර සහ තණකොළ සඳහා සුදුසු කෘමිනාශක යොදා ගැනීමට උපදෙස් ලබා දීම.

ආශ්‍රිත ග්‍රන්ථ නාමාවලිය

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Periodical Usage of the Library Users in University of the Visual and Performing Arts (UVPA)

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ABSTRACT

Periodicals have a prominent place as a source of information retrievals and as a reference tool of current sources of information. Nowadays, Periodicals are the bedrock of the research activities. At present, periodicals are available in printed and electronic forms. In the past, printed publications were popular among the readers. So as present era electronic publications are the most popular among the younger generation. Therefore, every library should focus to acquire the online e-periodicals more than printed. Compare to the other libraries such as Public, School and Special libraries, University libraries have become the top list, because periodicals are the powerful source of information which is providing up-to-date information to the University library readers. By now, there are large number of periodicals circulating among the users in Sri Lankan University sector. As an active partner, UVPA has contributing to more than 50 number of periodicals annually for the users to fulfill their current information needs. Beside, UVPA is the only University in Sri Lanka that operates on practical subjects such as Dance, Music and Visual Arts. So actually do students need the periodicals? That is the problem of this study. Accordingly, the main objectives of this study were to find out usage level of periodicals, study the nature and purposes of periodical usage, problems arising with usage and suggest the preferred solutions to overcome the problems. The population of this study was all the readers other than the non-academic staff of the UVPA. The sample consists of 300 undergraduates representing the four years of the Faculty of Dance, Music and Visual Arts and 60 academic staff members of the UVPA. Questionnaires, interviews and observations based Survey method was used as the research methodology of this study.

According to the results, the study was able to identify the following findings. Initially, the readers were asked about the usage of periodicals and it was found that 86.11% of the users were used the periodicals for various reasons such as updating subject knowledge, preparing assignments, fulfill to research needs and teaching purposes, etc. In that percentage (86.11%) consists 71.6% of students and 14.4% of academic staff members. The study revealed that the form of the used periodicals. It was stated that the majority (71.9%) of the readers were used printed periodicals and about 28% used the e-journals. As the barriers/issues of using periodicals, study

has been revealed that the deficiency of subject-related journals, lack of knowledge about periodicals, efficiency of English language and technical issues, etc. were the common problems among the readers. According to the results, it can be concluded that the overall usage of periodicals is positive. There was an increasing demand for the printed magazines among the readers but the use of e-periodicals should continue to grow. Problems can be minimized by conducting introductory sessions, awareness programs about e-journals, arranging information literacy programs, subscribing more subject related periodicals and enhancement of English language knowledge etc.

Key Words: Journals, Periodicals, University Libraries, Information Needs, Usage of Periodicals.

සෞන්දර්ය කලා විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයීය
පුස්තකාල පාඨකයින්ගේ වාර සඟරා භාවිතය

හැඳින්වීම

ප්‍රවර්තන තොරතුරු උද්ධරණ මාධ්‍යයක් ලෙසත් අධ්‍යයන හා පර්යේෂණ සඳහා ග්‍රන්ථ තුළින් ලබාගත නොහැකි අතිශයින් වැදගත් තොරතුරු අන්තර්ගත මූලාශ්‍රයක් ලෙසත් වාර සඟරාවලට හිමි වන්නේ ප්‍රමුඛස්ථානයකි. පුස්තකාලයක ග්‍රන්ථ හැරුණු කොට දෙවැනි ස්ථානය හිමිවන ප්‍රධාන මූලාශ්‍රයක් ලෙස වාර ප්‍රකාශන පෙන්වා දිය හැකි අතර මේවා විවිධ ස්වරූපයන්ගෙන් ලබාගත හැකි ය. ඒ අතර වාර සඟරා, පුවත්පත්, ප්‍රවෘත්ති නිවේදන ආදීය දක්නට තිබේ. වර්තමාන යුගය වන විට වාර සඟරා ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් මුද්‍රිත හා විද්‍යුත් ප්‍රකාශන වශයෙන් ලබාගත හැකි ය. එක් එක් පුස්තකාල වර්ගය හා පාඨක වර්ගය අනුව මේවාහි භාවිතය විවිධ මට්ටම්වල පවතී. ඉන් මුද්‍රිත ප්‍රකාශන වැඩිහිටි පාඨකයින් අතර ජනප්‍රිය බව දක්නට ඇතත් තරුණ පාඨකයින් අතර විද්‍යුත් ප්‍රකාශන බහුලව ජනප්‍රිය වී ඇති බවක් දක්නට ඇත. මෙම අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සපුරාලීම සඳහා සෑම පුස්තකාල වර්ගයක් තුළ ම වාර සඟරා මුද්‍රිත මෙන්ම විද්‍යුත් වශයෙන් ද ප්‍රතිග්‍රහණය කර තිබේ. අනෙකුත් පුස්තකාල වර්ගයන්ට වඩා විශ්වවිද්‍යාල පුස්තකාල තුළ අනිවාර්යය තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍රයක් ලෙසින් වාර සඟරා ඉහළ ස්ථානයක පවතී. වාර සඟරා යනු විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයීය පාඨකයින්ගේ කාලීන මෙන්ම නව තොරතුරු සපයනු ලබන ප්‍රබල මාධ්‍යයක් වීම මීට හේතුවයි.

අරමුණු

ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ දැනට ක්‍රියාත්මක වන විශ්වවිද්‍යාල පුස්තකාල අතර විවිධ විෂයය පරාසයන් යටතේ වාර ප්‍රකාශන බොහෝ ප්‍රමාණයක් පාඨකයින් අතර සංසරණය වෙයි. අනෙකුත් විශ්වවිද්‍යාල සමඟ සම මට්ටමක නොපැවතිය ද සෞන්දර්ය කලා විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය මේ වන විට වාර්ෂිකව වාර සඟරා 50 කට අධික සංඛ්‍යාවක් සඳහා දායකත්වය දක්වනු ලබයි. සෞන්දර්ය කලා විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය මූලිකවම නර්තනය, ගායනය, වාදනය, චිත්‍රණය හා මූර්තිකරණය වැනි ප්‍රායෝගික විෂයානුබද්ධව ක්‍රියාත්මක වන ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ එකම විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය ලෙස හඳුන්වාදිය හැකිය. මෙවැනි විෂය පරාසයක් ඇති විශ්වවිද්‍යාල පුස්තකාල පාඨකයින්ගේ වාර සඟරා භාවිතය සම්බන්ධයෙන් අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම වැදගත් වේ.

වාර සඟරා භාවිතයේ මට්ටම සොයා බැලීම

- භාවිත වාර ප්‍රකාශනයන්හි ස්වරූපය හා අවශ්‍යතාවය අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම
- භාවිතයේ දී ඇතිවන ගැටලු හා අපහසුතාවයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම
- ගැටලු අවම කොට පාඨකයන්ට වැඩි ප්‍රතිලාභ අත්වන පරිදි පරිපූර්ණ වාර සඟරා එකතුවක් පවත්වාගෙන යෑම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය පරිසරය සැකසීම

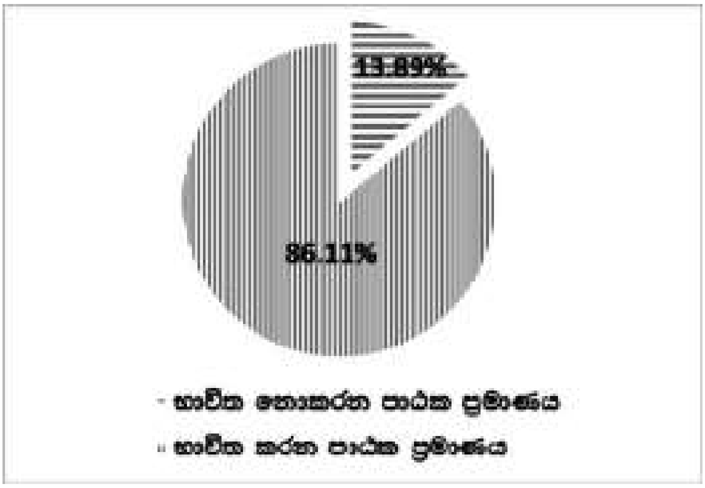
පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය

සෞන්දර්ය කලා විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයීය අනධ්‍යයන කාර්යය මණ්ඩලය හැර සෙසු පාඨකයින්ගෙන් 360 ක් මෙම අධ්‍යයනයෙහි නියැදිය ලෙස තෝරා ගන්නා ලදි. ඒ අනුව නර්තන, සංගීත හා දෘශ්‍ය කලා යන පීඨවල අධ්‍යයන වසර 04 නියෝජනය වන පරිදි විද්‍යාර්ථීන් 300ක් හා අධ්‍යයන කාර්යයමණ්ඩල පාඨකයින් 60ක් නියැදියට අයත් වේ. සමීක්ෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය පදනම්ව ප්‍රශ්නාවලී හා සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා හා නිරීක්ෂණ මෙම අධ්‍යයනයෙහි පර්යේෂණ විධික්‍රම ලෙස යොදා ගන්නා ලදී.

දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණය

මූලිකවම පාඨකයින්ගේ වාර සඟරා භාවිතයේ වත්මන් තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳව විමසා බලන ලදී. ලබාගත් දත්තයන්ට අනුව 86.1ඤක පාඨක ප්‍රතිශතයක් වාර සඟරා භාවිත කරන බව අනාවරණය විය. (රූපසටහන 1). මේ අතර සිසුන් 258 ක් (71.67%) ද කාර්යයමණ්ඩල සාමාජිකයින් 52 ක් (14.4%) ද වේ.

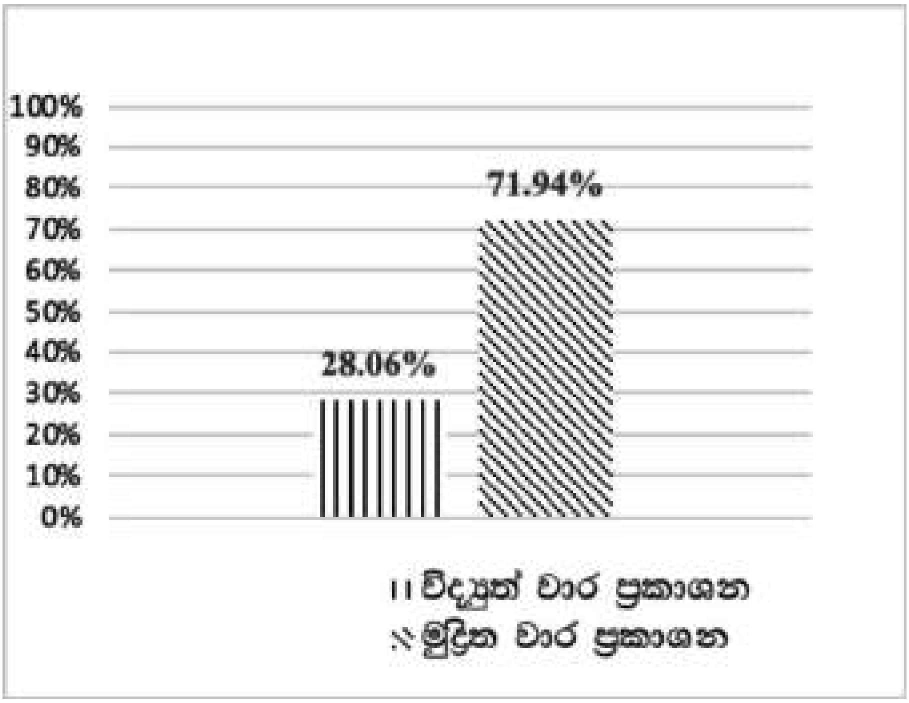
රූපසටහන 1: වාර සඟරා භාවිතයේ ප්‍රමාණය



මූලාශ්‍රයඃ සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත, 2019

භාවිත වන වාර සඟරාවන්හි ස්වරූපය පිළිබඳව අධ්‍යයනය කළ අතර මෙහිදී විශේෂයෙන් විමසා බලන ලද කරුණ වූයේ ''මුද්‍රිත හා විද්‍යුත්'' වාර ප්‍රකාශන භාවිතය කෙරෙහි ය. ඒ අනුව, වාර සඟරා භාවිත කරන පාඨකයින්ගෙන් වැඩි පිරිසක් (71.94%) මුද්‍රිත වාර ප්‍රකාශන භාවිත කරන අතර 28.06% ක් විද්‍යුත් වාර ප්‍රකාශන භාවිත කරන බව අනාවරණය විය.

රූපසටහන 2: වාර සඟරා භාවිතයේ ස්වරූපය



මූලාශ්‍රයඃ සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත, 2019

තවද, මෙහිදී මුද්‍රිත හා විද්‍යුත් වාර ප්‍රකාශන භාවිත කරන පිරිසගේ වයස් සීමාවන් පිළිබඳව අධ්‍යයන කරන ලද අතර එහිදී වයස අවුරුදු 20 සිට 32 දක්වා තරුණ පිරිස වශයෙනුත් 32 සිට 44 දක්වා මැදි වයසේ නියෝජනය වශයෙනුත් අවුරුදු 45 ට වැඩි පිරිස වැඩිහිටි පිරිස ලෙසත් උපකල්පනය කරන ලදි. එහි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වශයෙන් මුද්‍රිත වාර ප්‍රකාශන භාවිත කරන පිරිසෙන් වැඩි කොටසක් වැඩිහිටි (අවු. 45ට වැඩි) පාඨකයින් විය. මැදි වයස (අවු. 32-44) නියෝජනය කරන පිරිස විද්‍යුත් හා මුද්‍රිත යන දෙවර්ගය ම භාවිතයට පෙළඹී ඇති බව නිරීක්ෂණය වූ අතර විද්‍යුත් ප්‍රකාශන බහුලව පරිහරණය කරන පිරිස වූයේ තරුණ (අවු. 20-32) පාඨකයින් බව හඳුනා ගන්නා ලදි.

පාඨකයන් කුමන අරමුණු සඳහා වාර ප්‍රකාශන භාවිත කරන්නේද යන්නත් මෙම අධ්‍යයන තුළින් සොයා බලන ලදි. එහිදී අනාවරණය වූ තොරතුරු අනුව වැඩි පිරිසක් විෂය දැනුම ලබාගැනීමට හා විෂයානුබද්ධ දැනුම අලුත් කරගැනීම (Update) අරමුණු කොට තිබේ. මීට අමතරව නිබන්ධන ලිවීම, පර්යේෂණයන්ට අවශ්‍ය තොරතුරු ලබාගැනීම, ඉගෙනීම හා ඉගැන්වීමට අවශ්‍ය තොරතුරු ලබාගැනීම වැනි අවශ්‍යතා සපුරාගැනීම සඳහා වාර ප්‍රකාශන භාවිත කරන බව පැහැදිලි විය.

වගුව 1 - වාර ප්‍රකාශන භාවිතයේ අරමුණ

භාවිතයේ අරමුණ	භාවිත ප්‍රමාණය
ඉගෙනීම හා ඉගැන්වීමට අවශ්‍ය තොරතුරු ලබාගැනීම	100 %
විෂය දැනුම ලබාගැනීමට	89.16 %
නිබන්ධන සම්පාදනය	69.44 %
විෂයානුබද්ධ දැනුම අලුත්කරගැනීම	66.94 %
පර්යේෂණයන්ට අවශ්‍ය තොරතුරු ලබාගැනීම	22.78 %
වෙනත්	0 %

සමස්ත දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණයට අනුව වාර ප්‍රකාශන භාවිතය ආශ්‍රිතව පාඨකයින් මුහුණ දෙන ගැටලු සහ අභියෝග ලෙස විෂයානුබද්ධ සඟරාවන්හි ඌනතාවය, ඉංග්‍රීසි භාෂා දැනුමේ ඌනතා, භාවිතය හා ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ ප්‍රමාණාත්මක දැනුමක් හා අවබෝධයක් නොමැතිකම, විවිධ තාක්ෂණික ගැටලු ආදිය පවතින බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

සමාලෝචනය

දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණයට අනුව සමස්ත පාඨකයින්ගේ වාර සඟරා භාවිතය සාධනීය මට්ටමක පවතින බව නිගමනය කළහැකි ය. ඒ අතර සිසුන් හා කාර්යයමණ්ඩලය වෙත වෙන් වෙන් වශයෙන් අවධානය යොමු කිරීමේදී සිසුන්ට වඩා කාර්යයමණ්ඩලයේ වාර සඟරා භාවිතය ඉහළ මිට්ටමක පවතී. සඟරාවන්හි ස්වරූපය අනුව මුද්‍රිත සඟරා සඳහා වැඩි ඉල්ලුමක් පාඨකයින් අතර දැකිය හැකි අතර විද්‍යුත් සඟරා භාවිතය තවදුරටත් වර්ධනය විය යුතු බව පෙනේ. මුද්‍රිත වාර ප්‍රකාශන වැඩිහිටි පාඨකයින් අතර වඩාත් ප්‍රචලිතව පවතින අතර මැදි සහ තරුණ වයසේ පාඨකයින් අතර වැඩි ඉල්ලුමක් පවතිනුයේ විද්‍යුත් වාර ප්‍රකාශන කෙරෙහි ය. අධ්‍යයන ප්‍රතිඵලයන්ට අනුව පාඨකයින් විෂයානුබද්ධ දැනුම වර්ධනය, පර්යේෂණ හා ඉගෙනුම් ඉගැන්වීම් ක්‍රියාවලිය සඳහා වාර ප්‍රකාශන නිරන්තරයෙන් භාවිත කරනු ලබන බව පෙනේ. එසේ වුවද යම් යම් ගැටලු ද පවතින බව නිරීක්ෂණය වූ අතර ඵලදායී භාවිතයක් අපේක්ෂා කරනු සඳහා නිසි විසඳුම් ලබාදීම අවශ්‍ය බව අවධාරණය කළ යුතුය.

යෝජනා

පර්යේෂිත කරුණු හා අධ්‍යයන ප්‍රතිඵලයන්ට අනුව පහත යෝජනා යොමු කළ හැකි ය.

- වාර ප්‍රකාශන භාවිතය තවදුරටත් වර්ධනය කිරීම උදෙසා දැනුවත් කිරීමේ වැඩසටහන් පැවැත්වීම සුදුසු ය.
- විද්‍යුත් සඟරා භාවිත කරන ආකාරය පිළිබඳව වැඩි වශයෙන් පාඨකයින් දැනුවත් කළ යුතු ය.
- තාක්ෂණික ගැටලු නිරාකරණය පිළිබඳ දැනුවත්භාවය ඇති කිරීම තුළින් භාවිතයෙහි වර්ධනයක් අපේක්ෂා කළ හැකිවනු ඇත.
- විෂයානුබද්ධ සඟරා සඳහා දායකත්වය ලබාගැනීම හා සිංහල භාෂාව සඳහා ප්‍රමුඛතාවය දැක්වීම තුළින් ද පාඨක ගැටලු අවම කර ගත හැකි වනු ඇත.

- වාර සඟරා භාවිතයෙහි යහපත් ප්‍රගමනයක් අපේක්ෂා කිරීම උදෙසා පුස්තකාලයෙන් හා අධ්‍යයන අංශ තුළින් කාර්යය මණ්ඩලය හා සිසුන් උනන්දු කළ යුතු ය.
- මේ සඳහා පුස්තකාලය හා අධ්‍යයන අංශ මට්ටමින් පුස්තකාලය තුළ පවත්නා වාර සඟරා පිළිබඳව හා ඒවා භාවිතය පිළිබඳව දැනුවත්කිරීමේ ප්‍රායෝගික වැඩසටහන් පැවැත්වීම කළ යුතු ය.

ආශ්‍රිත ග්‍රන්ථ නාමාවලිය

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The Impact of Green Information Literacy of Library Staff to Establish Green Library Movements in the Library, Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration (SLIDA)

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ABSTRACT

With the existence of green library concept, the field of library science could change its scenario into a different angel. Being a multi -faceted approach, this concept deals also with the green information literacy. Green information literacy is not only gathering literature related to green concept but also enhancing a self – awareness on the concept among the staff and users. As a new trend in Sri Lankan perspective, green concept functions in few libraries. As the heart of the governing institution, SLIDA library is rich with green practices. As a result, SLIDA was rewarded with the green award in 2018. The information literacy and the awareness on green concept is needed for such an achievement. Therefore, the sole objective of this study was to identify the impact of green information literacy of library staff to establish green concept in the library. 5 main fields namely, library building, collection, information systems, practices and programs or services were investigated when interviewing the library staff to measure their green information literacy covering 23 green indicators. The data were collected through the answers given in the interview. Accordingly, green information literacy was evaluated with simple calculation. The collected data revealed that the library staff has a great concern on the concept and what they should do in the library to achieve the green goal of the institution. The library adheres to many green practices among which following a green policy has become the most prominent factor which enhance their green enthusiasm and literacy of them. Accordingly, the level of green information literacy among the staff was in a satisfactory level as they follow the green policy while practicing green theories in the library environment and the institutional premises. Hence, all these depict that the green information literacy directly affect the green movements in the library.

Keywords: Green information literacy, Green concept, Green award

INTRODUCTION

Environmental problems and its impact on the earth and the day to day life of the human has become a key discussion at present in the world (Shash, Kumar, & Shah, 2015). Therefore, a timely necessity of finding solutions to overcome the environmental issues has come across with the emergence of environmental changes and challenges (Kurbanoğlu & Boustany, 2014). The concepts dealing with environmental issues and challenges has become a major discussion since early 1990 (Kurbanoğlu & Boustany, 2014). But it gained more popular after the United Nations introduced their Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015 (Bank, 2016). With the acceptance of SDGs to be achieved in Sri Lanka, the environmental issues were taken as a key discussion.

Although green library concept has not become a popular topic in Sri Lankan context, some of libraries have facilitated their library services with green features (warnasooriya, 2019). Going green is neither convenient nor inconvenient (Barnes, 2012). The basic necessity for going green is to build up a clear green vision and mission in the governing organization. Even though some organizations have a pre-determined green vision and mission, practicing green concept is rather difficult if the staff of the organization do not have the green information literacy.

With the existence of green library concept, the field of library science could change its scenario into a different angel (Fourie, 2012). Being a multi -faceted approach, this concept deals also with the green information literacy (Malode, 2014). Green information literacy is not only gathering literature related to green concept but also enhancing a self – awareness on the concept among the staff and users (Jones & Wong, 2016).

As a new trend in Sri Lankan perspective, green concept functions in few libraries. As the heart of the governing institution, SLIDA library is rich with green practices. As a result, SLIDA was rewarded with the green award in 2018. The information literacy and the awareness on green concept is needed for such an achievement.

RESEARCH PROBLEM

According to a previous research conducted in 13 selected libraries (Warnasooriya, 2018), only 14 green indicators out of 23 were functioning. Percentagewise it is 60.8% and most of the practices were not effectively functioning. But SLIDA library was highlighted among those libraries in which green movements were effectively and efficiently implemented and managed. Hence one of the reasons responsible for such achievement was that the mother institution has given a priority for practicing green concept in the institutional premises including the library. The most important factor affected the effective green implementation was the green information literacy among the entire staff of the institution.

On circumstances of those, the evaluation of the green information literacy among the library staff and measuring its impact to move towards green in the library were concerned in this study to emphasis the importance of green information literacy among library professionals.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

According to the research problem discussed above, the objective of this study was to identify the impact of green information literacy of library staff to establish green concept in this library.

METHODOLOGY

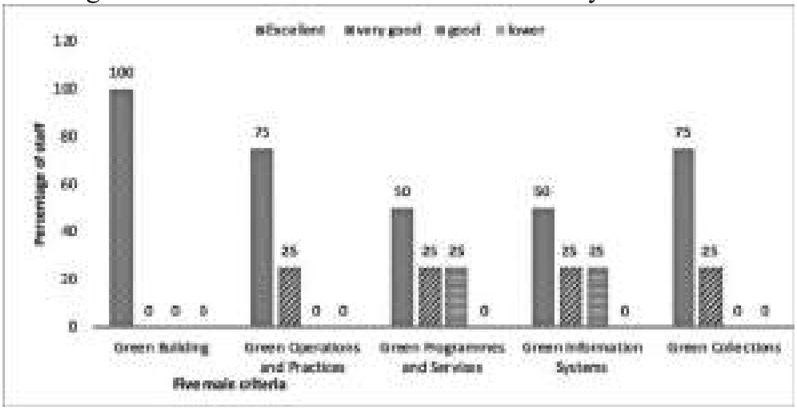
SLIDA library was purposively selected to conduct the research. Therefore, all of the library staff (i.e 4 members including 2 library trainees) were considered as the sample of the study.

The entire library and the institutional premises were examined to collect data. Five main fields namely, library building, library collection, library information systems, library practices or operations and also library programs or services were investigated when interviewing the library staff to measure their green information literacy covering 23 green indicators. Accordingly, green information literacy was evaluated based on simple calculation.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The collected data revealed that the library staff has a great concern on green concept and how they should contribute to achieve the green goal of the institution. As the institutional interfere to promote the contribution of staff to go green was high, green information literacy has been enhanced.

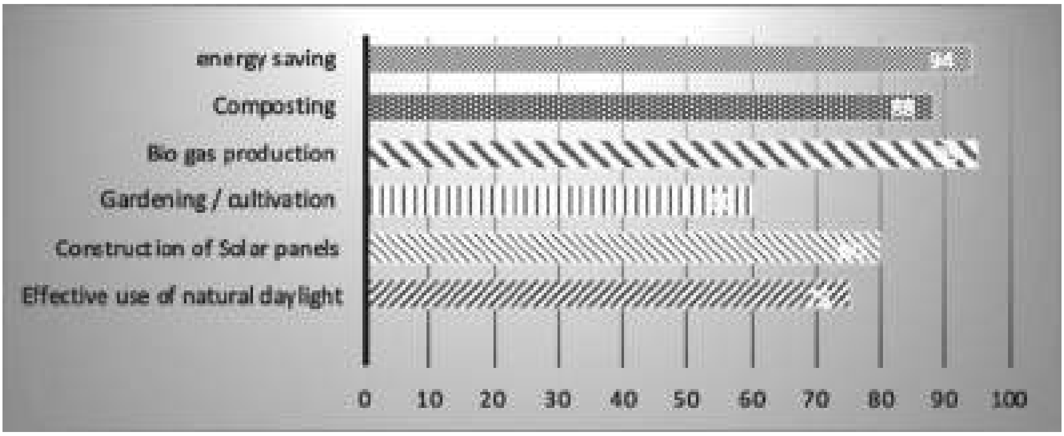
Figure 1 : Overall Green Information Literacy of the staff



Source: Survey Data, 2018

According to the figure 01, none of them was notified in the category of 'lower in overall green information literacy' in any surveyed field. It is a clear sign which depicts their proficiency in green concept. 75% of them have reached to the excellent level in three research areas.

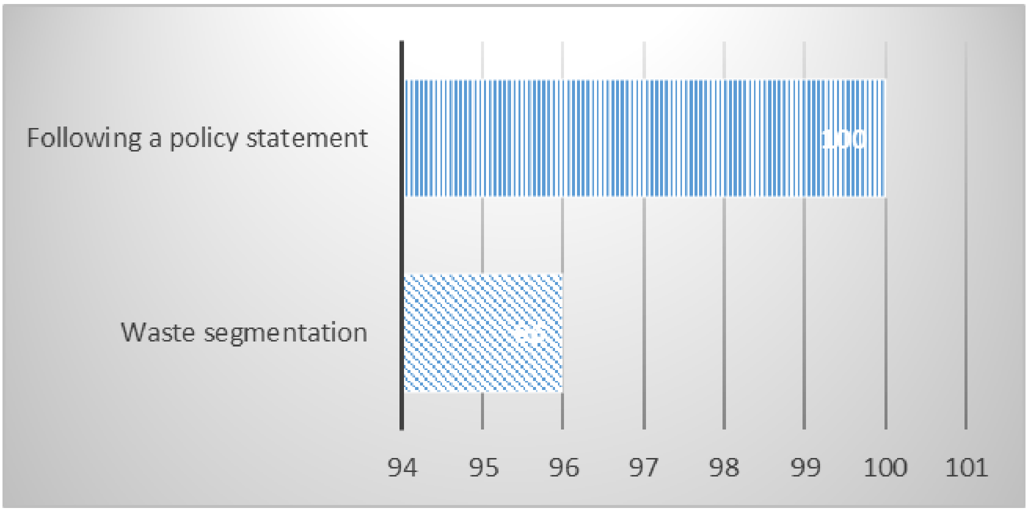
Figure 2 : Rate of marks received for the questions related to green building



Source: Survey Data, 2018

The following figures show the level of green information literacy separately in research framework consisted of 5 areas.

Figure 03 : Rate of marks received for the questions related to green building



Source: Survey Data, 2018

This was the prominent areas in which the green information literacy rate of the

staff was highest. The staff revealed that the renovation of the library building is expected in a recent time to get the maximum benefit of daylight and ventilation. All the factors examined in the above chart were practiced by the library. In addition to the green practices, the composting has become an extra income for the institution.

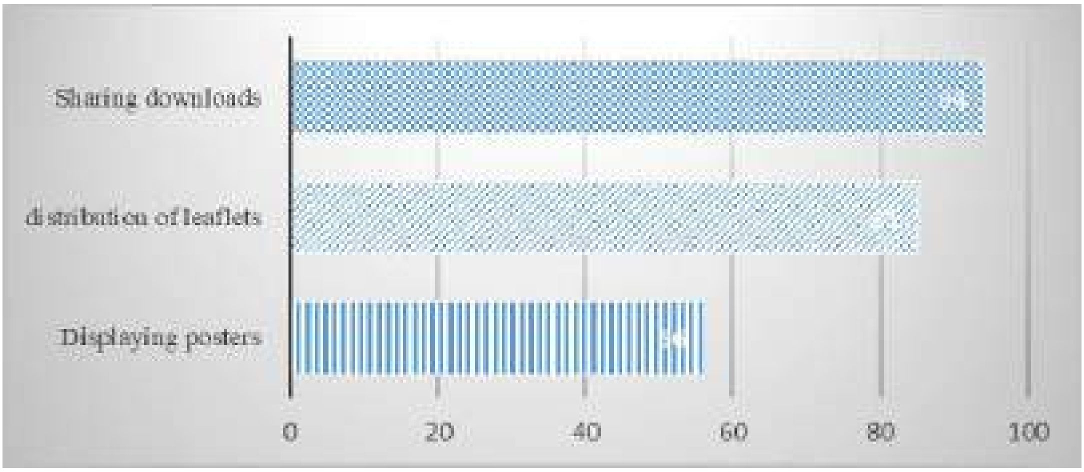
The library adheres to many green practices among which following a green policy has become the most prominent factor which enhances their green enthusiasm and literacy. The policy statement was a guideline statement available in the library collection for the easy reference of any user or staff.

Having a separate resource center for collecting waste and recycling is a conspicuous trend in the institution and it depicts the strength of their green plan.

Although waste segmentation is a common green practice in urban areas, they have been successful in earning extra income by reselling disposable plastic items. According to the statistics revealed in the interview, the monthly income of reselling disposable plastic items in the month of November, 2018 was more than 500 rupees.

E-waste segmentation was regularly done by the library. All broken computer hardware was supposed to be collected in a separate room and finally sent to the e-waste collecting resource center.

Figure 4 : Rate of marks received for the questions related to green collection



Source: Survey Data, 2018

The factors in figure 4 shows the broad point of view of the staff on applying green vision to the users' mind by minimizing the number of same downloads by different users. Making applications, pass papers and other relevant documents available in the computer of the library is a way to share the downloads by minimizing the $CO2$ generated when downloading or google searching.

95% and 90% were the literacy rate of the staff regarding green programmes / services and green information systems respectively. Locating server machines has become another concern in the library.

Impact of green information literacy for green movements

As it was discussed above, the green information literacy of library staff was in a satisfactory level. As a result of that the library has move towards green. In addition to those green implementations, the institution has awarded with green award in 2018 and this is the only private university library which follows a green policy and apply the green features practically.

Accordingly, the following green implementations could be identified as the impact of green information literacy.

- Effective use of natural daylight
- Construction of Solar panels and use for energy gaining purposes
- Gardening / cultivation the plants such as sweet potato, chili, capsicum etc. in the institutional premises.
- Bio gas production and use for cafeteria purposes
- Energy saving by switching off lights during day time, keeping every other Air Condition (AC) machines switched off and using stairs instead of elevator
- Continuous and regular composting by collecting leaves fallen down around the institutional premises daily.
- Waste segmentation in a resource center
- Following a policy statement practically
- Displaying posters and distribution of leaflets
- Sharing downloads to minimize CO_2 generation
- Workshops for the enhancement of staff
- Server location in a faraway place in the way that the generated CO_2 does not meet the humans and other living beings

CONCLUSION

Accordingly, the level of green information literacy among the staff was in a satisfactory level as they follow the green policy while practicing green theories inside the library and also in the institutional premises. As a result, they were able to be awarded with a green award in 2018. It is a clear sign of the green awareness

among the staff members in the library. As a UGC recognized higher educational institution, it sets a good example for the entire university system. Awareness should be considered as the most important factor for enhancing the green information literacy among the readers and the rest of the community. Hence, the examined green movements in the library and their awareness on the above green factors have directly been fruitful to enhance the green information literacy in this library.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For further enhancement of the green implementations in library, the library can form a green strategic plan and action plan. The library can play the main role in green events and programmes while promoting the library among many more communities. Application of the green module (Warnasooriya, 2018) in the library will be a unique feature in green movements. If the library could continue their green implementations further, SLIDA library can be nominated as a LEED certified library in near future.

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Undergraduate Adaptability to E-Books: A Study Based on University of Colombo

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ABSTRACT

The world is heading towards digital environments in all sectors including education, marketing, banking, health, governance, entertainment and social connectivity. As people nowadays lives a busy life and always seeking easy ways to accomplish their goals, they find it easy to do most of the daily chores using online facilities. Similarly, the concept of e-books (electronic books) is escalating among young generations as they were born in a digitally equipped world. The undergraduates are the youth representatives of the countries' future. The main objective of this paper is to discover the acceptability and adaptability of undergraduates to the e-book concept. This was measured by the student's willingness to use e-books over printed books and their skills in finding relevant e-books. A research based on survey method was carried out with 300 undergraduates (from 1st, 2nd and 3rd years) in the Faculty of Arts, University of Colombo. The data gathered through a structured questionnaire and analysis of this data resulted 23%, 46% and 72% of the sample in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd years respectively were adapted with the e-book concept. The study also unveiled several aspects that restrict students from using e-books. According to the results, limitations of free e-books (most e-book sites are subscription-based), inadequate availability of Sinhala language e-books, quality of the e-books, lack of student awareness, incompetency in using online resources and lack of skills to search for specific information on a search engine are identified as constraints of using e-books. The study recommends the academic authors and university libraries (departmental level and university level) to produce more e-books in all 3 languages (Sinhala, English and Tamil) and use proper e-book tools when preparing e-books. Also, it suggests increasing awareness of students and help them to acquire skills on web searching methods while providing more support and encouragement in using the e-resource centres of the library. Although, the main library of the University of Colombo has already provided subscriptions to several e-journals it is recommended to provide e-book lending facilities where the members can borrow the e-book by logging in to the e-library.

Keywords: e-books, e-book lending, e-library, online resources

INTRODUCTION

As an effect of the growth of digital era, more and more sectors seek the advantage of paperless environments. Similarly, the modern-day library sector and book publishing sector also evolving and seeking to be paperless. An e-book (electronic book) is an electronic version of a printed book or a publication which is specifically designed or converted to digital format (Atanasovski, 2018). In today's world e-books and e-libraries are becoming popular as those are advantageous compared to traditional books and libraries (Millar & Schrier, 2015). Firstly, the production cost of a book has been reduced as there are no cost for the papers and printing (Maxima & Maxim, 2012). Secondly, it saves space, human resources, book buying time and maintaining costs and time needed to maintain a traditional library ("5 main benefits of Digital Libraries at School | Acer for Education", 2017). Thirdly, book readers also need not to physically visit the library and carry heavy books around. With the escalation of e-libraries the library user's behavior is also changing. According to Blummer & Kenton (2018) most library users nowadays obtain information, read and find books through the internet as it is an easy and convenient way of accessing information. Unlike some of the information sources available in the internet, e-books are reliable sources of information. Nonetheless, in Sri Lankan context, e-book usage is lagging due to certain obstacles such as unavailability of adequate e-book repositories in certain subject areas in the libraries, the high costs of e-books and language barriers (Ranaweera, 2016). Currently most of the readers in the higher education sector tend to refer e-books as they need to gather and research information fast and easily even with their mobile devices (Fojtik, 2015).

The University of Colombo is one of the prominent universities which has high adaptability to technology. Faculty of Arts has the highest number of youth undergraduates among all the faculties in the University of Colombo. The faculty facilitates the students with 3 main computer laboratories, 4 departmental computer laboratories and Wi-Fi access around the faculty. Also, the university library has subscribed to some of the e-journal and e-book services and provides facilities to e-resources through the library's e-resources center. Hence it is important to investigate the students' acceptability of e-books for their academic purposes.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the study are:

- To identify the e-book readers among the undergraduates.
- To investigate the acceptability and willingness to refer e-books over printed books.

- To identify the relationship between the ICT based knowledge and referring e-books.
- To explore the barriers for referring e-books.

METHODOLOGY

The sample was selected based on the University of Colombo, Faculty of Arts. Purposive method was used in selecting the sample as the Faculty of Arts can represent a large number of student community and the students who use the computer labs were selected as they have considerable level of compatibility in using technology. 300 undergraduates (100 students form each year 1st, 2nd and 3rd) who are using the computer labs were participated in this survey. 4th year students were excluded from this study as they have more work load in their 4th year. All the participants have responded.

In order to obtain the responses of the students a structured questionnaire was developed using Google Forms and distributed among the students online. The questionnaire first identifies the year that student is studying. Then it checks whether the student is an e-book reader or not. If the student is not an e-book reader, they have to provide reasons for not using e-books and leave the survey. The e-book readers can proceed further.

From the e-book readers, questions were asked regarding the devices used to read e-books, the software used to read e-books, e-book type (whether educational, novels, etc.), whether they have subscribed to e-libraries, awareness of the e-resources facilities provided by the university library, how they know about e-books and where to find (taught through ICT course, from the ICT skill enhancement course at the orientation, from other courses, from the library, other) whether they refer purchased e-books or free e-books and reasons for not purchasing e-books. Next the questionnaire identifies their attitude towards e-books over traditional printed books.

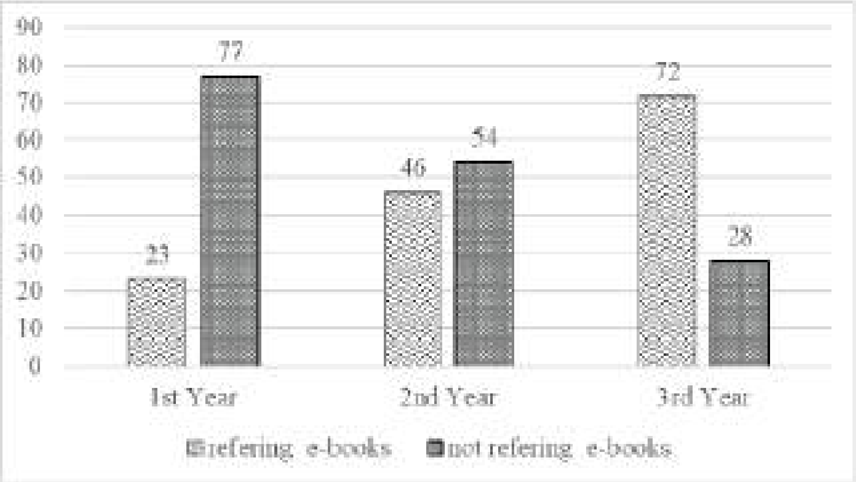
RESULTS & DISCUSSION

All the responses were gathered from the undergraduates of the Faculty of Arts, University of Colombo, who are studying in 1st, 2nd and 3rd years and who are using the computer labs. 141 students out of 300 students have claimed that they refer e-books.

Figure 1 shows changes in the number of students of those who refer e-book and those who do not refer e-books in 1st, 2nd and 3rd years. According to the pattern, the number of students referring e-books has increased whereas the number of student's not referring e-books has declined over the three years of undergraduate

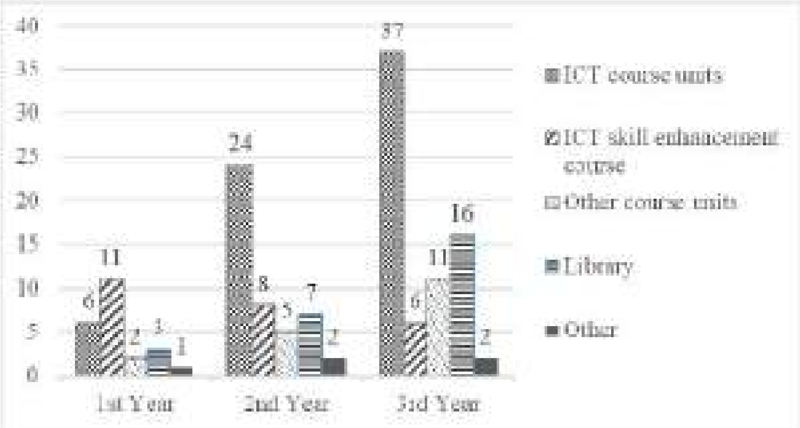
studies. The reasons behind this escalation has been identified in Figure 2. Those who obtained ICT courses as a part of their undergraduate studies are more likely to refer e-books.

Figure 01: Statistics of e-book readers



Source: Survey on e-book reading, 2019 (by author)

Figure 02: Effect of ICT courses

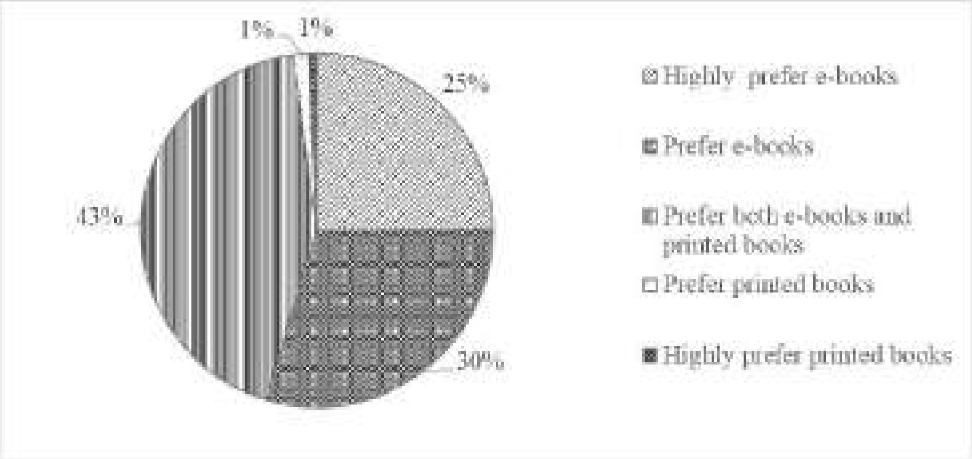


Source: Survey on e-book reading, 2019 (by author)

Among 141 of e-book readers 73 students claimed that they mostly use their smartphones to refer e-books and the remaining 68 use their laptops or lab computers. 14 students have responded to the question about the software they used to read e-books and only 2 students stated that they use EBook reader and Pocketbook reader apps on their smartphones and they read novels in EPUB (Electronic Publication) file format but not educational e-books. The remaining 12 students

have claimed that they use PDF (Portable Document Format). None of the students have subscribed for the e-libraries on their own and 3 students have stated that there is a subscription fee for most e-libraries and free e-libraries do not have updated e-books. 22 students from the 3rd year and 4 students from the 2nd year claimed that the university library has provided awareness of the e-resources facilities provided by the library. 38% of the e-book readers have stated that they refer free e-books and most are uploaded as reading materials on the LMS (Learning Management System) of the faculty. They claimed the unaffordability of the purchasing cost of e-books is the reason for not purchasing eBooks.

Figure 03: Preference of e-books



Source: Survey on e-book reading, 2019 (by author)

The analysis results (Figure 03) on attitudes towards e-books, 25% of the respondents highly prefer e-books over printed books while 2% of the students among e-book readers prefer printed books though they use e-books. However, 98% of the e-book readers responded positively regarding the usage of e-books.

The non-e-book readers consist of 159 students of the total population of the study. 73% of the sample population stated both the language barriers (as most of the e-books are in English and it is difficult for them to understand) and the cost of e-books are the reasons which prevents them in using e-books. 44% of the non-e-book readers claimed that they are lacking awareness and skills in referring e-books. Majority of the students under this category are 1st year students.

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

The sample of the study consists of 300 undergraduates who are studying in the Faculty of Arts, University of Colombo. According to the findings of the study, the number of non-e-book readers are higher than the number of e-book readers. The number referring e-books have increased as they reach higher level of their undergraduate studies and among those who follow ICT course units in their undergraduate studies. Therefore, the level of students' enthusiasm in referring e-books can be increased through awareness programmes, encouraging students to read e-books as recommended reading materials for the course units and workshops on effective web surfing methods so that students can easily find the relevant e-books.

As the students have complained that the language barrier prevents them from using e-books, it is recommended that the academic authors and university libraries (departmental level and university level) to produce more e-books in all 3 languages (Sinhala, English and Tamil). E-books help the academics to engage digitally and deliver the academic findings to a larger community ("Top 10 Best Free eBook Creator Software for Windows", 2017). Using e-book software for preparing e-books helps to make the e-book more appealing. Hence, it is recommended for the academic authors to use proper e-book tools when preparing e-books which will increase the readability and the students can use e-book reader software and customize visual effects on screen.

The main library of the University of Colombo has provided subscription to the journals such as HeinOnline, Emerald, Jstore, Taylor & Francis, IOPscience and HW Wilson. The library also provided some links to free e-book sites and students can obtain a considerable amount of e-books free. For the students who have issues with the cost of the e-books can search the books in these libraries. Also, the main library has an e-resource centre which facilitates students. It is suggested that the faculty and the library get together and conduct workshops in timely manner and students should be encouraged to use those resources for their course work by the lecturers. Although the library has published some of the PDF versions of educational books, only one Sinhala medium book found and students can download these freely available books permanently. Therefore, the library could purchase e-books related to the undergraduate studies and provide an e-lending (e-book lending) facility so that the e-book is available for the borrower on a time basis.

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