



Empowering Libraries for a Sustainable Future

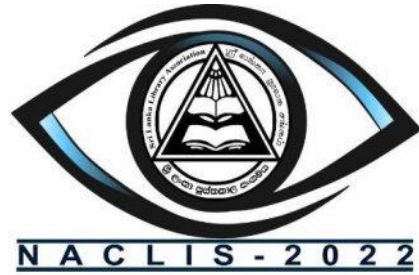
BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

**17th Annual National Conference on
Library and Information Science
(NACLIS) 2022**

21st September 2022

Virtual Conference

Sri Lanka Library Association



Empowering Libraries for a Sustainable Future

Book of Abstracts

**Annual National Conference on
Library & Information Science 2022
(NACLIS 2022)**

**21st September 2022
Virtual Conference**

**Organized by
Sri Lanka Library Association**



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Message from the President, SLLA

I am very happy to forward this message as the President of the Sri Lanka Library Association (SLLA) for the conference proceedings of the National Conference on Library & Information Science (NACLIS) 2022, organized annually by the SLLA.

Library & Information Science professionals need to play an important role in the education process by making people aware of innovations as well as emerging trends in the global scenario and motivating the use of information, skills, new knowledge and wisdom. Among the solutions available to capture and address these needs, research takes precedence. Accordingly, since the year 2003, the Sri Lanka Library Association has been encouraging the members of the association for conducting research and presenting them nationally and internationally.

Maintaining high-quality professional standards requires research and development in Library & Information Science (LIS). SLLA encourages researchers in LIS by educating the members in research methodology, assisting them in various aspects to conduct research and publish them, and awarding research grants and awards. Research is also essential for the development of libraries and to improve the professional qualifications of members. Special appreciation should be recorded for the tireless contributions of the Conference Chair, Dr. Tharanga Ranasinghe, and members of the NACLIS Committee in organizing the 17th Annual NACLIS in 2022. As SLLA strives to attain sustainable development in 2030 along with other national and international bodies such as the Sustainable Development Council of Sri Lanka (SDCSL) and IFLA, I am confident that the deliberations of this conference will definitely contribute to empowering Sri Lankan libraries and librarians for a sustainable future.

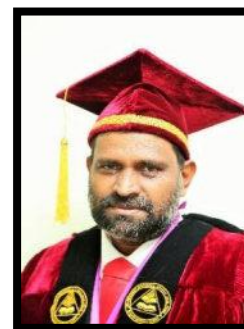
I take this opportunity to thank the Chief Guest, Guest of Honour, Keynote Speaker as well as all the paper presenters, session chairs, panel of reviewers and editors, and all the participants. I especially thank the NACLIS Committee of SLLA for successfully organizing this event. I also thank the Council and Executive Committee Members of SLLA as well as the staff of SLLA for all the support extended.

I wish the Annual National Conferences on Library & Information Science (NACLIS) 2022 a great success!

Dr. R. D. Ananda Tissa

President

Sri Lanka Library Association



Message from the Chief Guest

It is indeed a great pleasure for me to write this message on the occasion of the National Conference on Library and Information Science 2022 (NACLIS 2022) under the theme "Empowering Libraries for a Sustainable Future", organized by the Sri Lanka Library Association. The Annual Research Symposium organized by the Association has particular significance in the fields of Library and Information Science. It provides an opportunity for academics; researchers, policymakers, and other interested parties to share their views on mutually rewarding topics, and to obtain constructive feedback on their work from experts in the various disciplines.



High-quality research activities add value, status, and glamour to the professional/academic institution's role as a center of research and learning. High quality research contributes to nation-building, and has international impact.

Let me take this opportunity to thank the Council of the Sri Lanka Library Association 2021/22 and the conference committee for their praiseworthy effort in making this conference a reality. I am confident that this year's symposium will challenge and inspire you, and will enhance the opportunities for new knowledge, collaborations, and friendships.

Professor Senaka Rajapakse

Director

Postgraduate Institute of Medicine

University of Colombo

Message from the Conference Chair

I am honored to serve as the Conference Chair of the 17th National Conference on Library and Information Science (NACLIS) 2022 organized by the Sri Lanka Library Association (SLLA). Being one of the prominent academic events on library and information science (LIS) taking place in Sri Lanka, the annual NACLIS creates an opportunity for scholars and professionals in LIS to share their thoughts, knowledge, and opinions.



NACLIS 2022 provides a unique experience to both presenters and participants as it is held as a virtual conference amidst the post-pandemic economic crisis in Sri Lanka. This year's conference theme "Empowering Libraries for a Sustainable Future" aligns with United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals for 2030. There are twelve (12) abstracts accepted for presentation at this conference, representing diverse topics of LIS and they are divided into two (02) technical sessions. Contributors of the papers are from different parts of Sri Lanka and represent various fields of study. Most significantly, papers are presented in all three languages used in the country making this conference a truly national event.

Professor Senaka Rajapakse, Chair Professor of Medicine as well as the Director of the Postgraduate Institute of Medicine, University of Colombo, is an internationally recognized academician as well as a research scientist, will address the gathering at NACLIS 2022 as our Chief Guest today. We are fortunate to have Ms. Chamindry Saparamadu, Director General of the Sustainable Development Council of Sri Lanka (SDCSL) who provides leadership to the SDCSL in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Sri Lanka. The audience will have the opportunity to listen to the keynote address by Dr. Ravi Fernando, an internationally renowned entrepreneur as well as a specialist in sustainable development. Our heartfelt thanks go to the Chief Guest, Guest of Honour, and Keynote Speaker for accepting our invitation to grace the event.

My gratitude is extended to the SLLA President, General Secretary, and the other Council members for their support and guidance extended to make this event a possible and successful one. I must thank all the presenters and co-authors for contributing to the NACLIS 2022 with their research papers. I take this opportunity to thank the panel of reviewers, editors, and session chairs for their valuable contributions. Finally, I appreciate the teamwork of SLLA's LIS Research Group and NACLIS 2022 Organizing Committee to make this event a reality.

I wish all presenters and participants a fruitful session and a memorable experience.

Dr. W.M.T.D. Ranasinghe

Conference Chair

NACLIS 2022

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Social Networking Platforms for Visual and Performing Arts Education

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Abstract

Social networks are deeply rooted in every aspect of society and play a vital role in everything from basic individual interaction to politics at large. The role of social networking (SN) platforms in education is profoundly expounded in different studies. The present study aims to investigate the use of SN platforms for visual and performing arts education and their impact on student learning at Swami Vipulananda Institutes of Aesthetic Studies, Eastern University, Sri Lanka. A self-administrated questionnaire was used to collect the quantitative data from 245 undergraduates using stratified random sampling, and focus group discussions were conducted with sixteen immediate pass-out students to collect qualitative data. The findings revealed that more than 90% of students use the SN platforms. Correspondence analysis revealed that the use of SN platforms was significantly associated with the respondents' academic discipline. The discipline of visual technological art (VTA) is significantly associated with Instagram, Google slideshare, virtual galleries, and museum collections ($p < 0.05$). The discipline of dance is significantly associated with YouTube, Facebook, and Viber ($p < 0.05$) while the disciplines of music are significantly associated with YouTube ($p < 0.05$). The VTA students use social networking sites to share their creative artwork in a public forum and to get recognition in professional venues and similar interest groups (60.6%). They mostly use Instagram (53.2%), Google SlideShare (57.4%), and virtual galleries (60.1%) for this purpose. Other disciplines, such as dance, music, and drama and theater, mostly use YouTube to view and download the performances of legendary artists for their course work and to share their performances with the public. As such, the main purposes of using SN platforms were information dissemination (88.3%), peer tutoring (80.8%), independent learning (73.8%), and access to disciplinary materials (66.4%), followed by interaction with the professional community (60.7%). The respondents revealed that the loss of the traditional *Guru-Shishya* relationship, which is often revered in performance-based learning, loss of creativity, loss of direct learning experience from the teacher, and misuse or unauthorized information sharing were pointed-out as major consequences of using SN platforms. Finally, this study recommends educating all the students about the trends, use, and impact of SN platforms, making them aware of the rights of digital information sharing, and implementing ways to incorporate them into visual and performing arts curricula for effective learning.

Keywords: Artistic performances, Information sharing, Social networking platforms, Visual and performing arts

Users' Perception of the User Education Programs of the Main Library, Wayamba University, Sri Lanka: A Case Study

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Abstract

Academic libraries are hubs of knowledge and, hence, are considered integral parts of academic life. The user perception of different user education programs offered by the library has identified the importance of acquiring the user perception. Most university students come from rural areas with different backgrounds, some of which possess better skills to utilize library materials, while others do not have enough skills for utilizing library materials such as computers, use of the internet, and library catalogue. The Wayamba University library conducts user education programs every semester, but still there are some students who face difficulties in accessing and using library materials. They take considerable time in searching for particular information resources and locating them. This situation led researchers to embark on studies with the hope of finding out why these students are not responding positively to the training given to them. Do they really understand the user education programs? Are the education programs relevant to the needs of library users? These are some of the questions this research is going to address. The answer to the research will hopefully be used to improve the skills of the users, so that the materials in the library can be put to maximum utilization. The objective of this case study was to access the users' perception and examine the impact of the user education programs conducted. "How to Use OPAC", "Library Resources, Services, and Facilities in WULN (Wayamba University Library Network)", and "Information Literacy for Academic Purposes" are the library user education programs considered in this study. The participants were the undergraduate and postgraduate students who participated in the library user education programs during 2021–2022. These programs were conducted in online mode. A user survey method was adopted in this study. Considering the size of the student group, using Krejcie and Morgan sample table, 217 of the total population (500) were randomly selected for the study, and a questionnaire was used to collect data. The response rate was 88%. The result shows that 98% of the users indicated that library education programs helped them to obtain an awareness of library resources and services. In addition, more than 95% of the users claimed that library user education programs supported their academic and research purposes. The major barriers reported by the users to the effective use of the education programs are the lack of computer/internet (68%), and lack of hands-on training. (60%). Furthermore, the library should incorporate creative activities into its user education programs.

Keywords: Library user education, University libraries, Information literacy, Library services, Information skills

Awareness and Perceptions of Librarians in Sri Lanka on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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Abstract

The United Nations 2030 Agenda with seventeen goals and one hundred sixty-nine targets is a universal declaration to nations of the world to end hunger, extreme poverty, protect the environment and reduce inequalities etc. Despite the fact that the SDGs are universal goals, each country will be responsible for developing and implementing national plans and strategies to achieve them. As knowledge institutions, libraries play an important role in achieving the SDGs. Therefore, the library community in each country stands ready to show how libraries serve as partners to help meet the SDGs and local development needs. Hence, the main objective of this study was to examine librarians' awareness and perceptions of the attainment of SDGs in Sri Lanka. The study population is comprised of library professionals and information personnel who work in all types of libraries in Sri Lanka, and it includes over 600 active members of the SLLA. In this study carried out by the Research Division of the National Library and Documentation Services Board, an online survey method was used, and data were collected via an online questionnaire (Google form). The entire population is considered the sample. Two hundred fifty library and information personnel representing the National Library, public libraries, academic libraries, and other institutional libraries responded. The collected data were analyzed using MS Excel. The findings revealed that awareness of each SDG is quite variable, although 65.6% of library and information personnel were aware of the SDGs as a whole. However, they were not familiar with the content (targets and indicators) and weren't aware of how the library could contribute to achieving SDGs. Among the respondents, 65% of the libraries have not followed or implemented any immediate or long-term plans or relevant programmes for the attainment of SDGs. This study recommends that the National Library of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Library Association, as the professional association, raise awareness about the SDGs and educate library professionals about how various programmes can be implemented to help achieve the SDGs. It is also suggested to give opportunities for library staff to attend conferences, workshops, and related programmes on SDGs; to establish a SDG corner in every library to collect and disseminate information on SDGs; and to allow the library community to engage in such programmes. Also, governments and non-governmental organizations should support libraries to make library services effective with the aim of achieving SDGs by 2030. The study concludes that librarians need to update themselves on SDGs and set indicators related to each relevant target in order to accomplish the task.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, Awareness, Perceptions, Librarians, National Library of Sri Lanka

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ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ පරිපාලන සේවා නිලධාරීන් පුහුණු කිරීමේ අභ්‍යාස ආයතනයක් ලෙස 1969 වර්ෂයේ දී ආරම්භ වූ ශ්‍රී ලංකා පරිපාලන අභ්‍යාස ආයතනය මගින් 1970 වර්ෂයේ සිට ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කරන Journal of Development Administration නම් ශාස්ත්‍රීය සඟරාවේ 1970 - 2015 අතර පළ වූ ලිපි පාදක කර ගනිමින් පරිපාලන සාහිත්‍ය අධ්‍යනය කිරීම මෙහි ප්‍රධාන අරමුණ වේ. පරිපාලන විෂයේ දිශානතිය, ශාස්ත්‍රීය ලිපි රචකයින්ගේ විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍රය, ලිපි රචනා කිරීමේදී පරිශීලනය කළ ආශ්‍රිත කෘති සහ විමර්ශන මූලාශ්‍ර සහ ලිපියක දිග හෙවත් පිටු ප්‍රමාණය යන කරුණු විමර්ශනය කිරීම මෙහි සෙසු අරමුණු වේ. මෙම අධ්‍යනය පොතපත පරිශීලනයෙන් සිදු කෙරෙන පර්යේෂණයක් වන අතර ග්‍රන්ථමිතික අධ්‍යයන ක්‍රමවේදය භාවිත කරන ලදී. 2003 වර්ෂයේ *Sri Lanka Journal of Development Administration : New series* නමින් සංශෝධනය වූ මෙම සඟරාව ප්‍රකාශයට පත් වූ යුග අනුව වකවානු තුනකි (03). එනම් 1970 - 1977, 1984 - 1996 සහ 2003 - 2015 වශයෙනි. සඟරාවේ නාමය ද ප්‍රකාශිත වෙළුම් සහ කලාප අංකනය ද එක් එක් යුගයේ දී නැවත ආරම්භ කර පවත්වාගෙන යන අයුරු දක්නට ඇත. ඒ අනුව 1970 - 1977 දක්වා යුගයේ දී වර්ෂයකට කලාප දෙක බැගින් වෙළුම් 07ක් ද, 1984-1996 වර්ෂයකට කලාප දෙක (02) බැගින් වෙළුම් නවයක් (09)ක් සහ 2003 වර්ෂයකට එක් කලාපය බැගින් වෙළුම් පහක් (05)ක් ප්‍රකාශයට පත්ව ඇත. එසේම වැඩිම ලිපි ප්‍රමාණයක් ප්‍රකාශිතව ඇත්තේ 1990 වර්ෂයේ වන අතර ලිපි ප්‍රමාණය නවයකි (09). වරින්වර සඟරා ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කිරීමේ කාලවකවානුව මෙන්ම ආකෘතියද වෙනස් වී ඇත. ඒ අනුව සඟරාවේ භෞතික ප්‍රමාණය සහ භාවිත අක්ෂර වල ප්‍රමාණය වෙනස් වී ඇති හෙයින් එක් එක් කලාපයන්හි පිටු ප්‍රමාණයෙහි ද විශාල වෙනස්කම් පවතී. මූලාශ්‍ර අධ්‍යනය සහ සාහිත්‍ය විමර්ශනය හෙවත් අදාළ ලිපිය සඳහා භාවිත ආශ්‍රේය තොරතුරු ද අධ්‍යනය කළ අතර ආශ්‍රේය මූලාශ්‍ර 25-35 අතර භාවිත ලිපි දක්නට ලැබිණි. එහෙත් විමර්ශන මූලාශ්‍ර භාවිතයේ දී ඒකමතියක් දක්නට නොවීය. රටේ අනාගත සංවර්ධනය උදෙසා වැදගත්වන මෙම ශාස්ත්‍රීය සඟරාව කාලානුරූපව අඛණ්ඩව ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කළයුතු බවත්, විමර්ශන මූලාශ්‍ර භාවිතයේදී ඒකමතියක් පවත්වාගත යුතු බව මෙන්ම කාලීනව වඩාත් වැදගත් තේමා යටතේ උචිත ලිපි වලින් සමන්විතව ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කළ හැකි නම් වඩාත් සුදුසු බව යෝජනා කරමි.

මූලික පද: පරිපාලන සාහිත්‍ය, රාජ්‍ය පරිපාලනය, පරිපාලන සේවය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා සංවර්ධන පරිපාලන ආයතනය, ග්‍රන්ථමිතික අධ්‍යයන

Statistical Analysis of Articles Published in the Sri Lanka Development Administration Journal from 1970 to 2015

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Abstract

The Administrative Service of Sri Lanka is one of the island-wide services in Sri Lanka and the decision-making officers and managers of all government agencies are members of this service. A training institute for the training of administrative service officers was started in the year 1969 as the Sri Lanka Administrative Training Institute. The institution started to publish the Journal of the Sri Lanka Development Administration in 1970. The main purpose of this study was to study the administrative literature based on the academic articles published in the Sri Lanka Development Administration Journal during the period 1970–2015. The other objectives were to investigate the direction of the administrative subject, the subject area of the academic supplied articles, the related works and reference sources used in writing the articles, and the length or page count of the articles. This was a desk research study with bibliometric analysis. The journal has been published as Sri Lanka Journal of Development Administration: New Series since 1984. According to the eras in which this journal was published, there are three periods. That is 1970-1977, 1984-1996, and 2003-2015. There were seven volumes from 1970 to 1977, with two issues per year. From 1984-1996, nine volumes were published, two issues per year, and from 2003 to 2015, five volumes were published, one issue per year. The highest number of articles was published in the year 1990, the number of articles was nine. From time to time, the period of publication of a journal has changed as well as the format. Accordingly, as the physical size of the journal and the font size used have changed, there were also large differences in the page size of each issue. Reference sources for articles were also studied. Between 25 and 35 average reference sources were cited in an article. For the future development of the journal, this academic journal should be published continuously in an update. It is recommended that unanimity should be maintained in the use of reference sources and that appropriate articles must be published at the most relevant time.

Keywords: Administrative literature, Public administration, Administrative service, Sri Lanka Development Administration Institute, Bibliometric studies

පුස්තකාල විමර්ශන සඟරාවේ වසර තුනක් තුළ (2019 -2021) පළ වූ ලිපි පිළිබඳව විශ්ලේෂණයක්

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සහකාර පුස්තකාලයාධිපති,
ගම්පහ වික්‍රමආරච්චි දේශීය වෛද්‍ය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය.
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ශ්‍රී ලංකා පුස්තකාල සංගමය විසින් ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කරනු ලබන ශාස්ත්‍රීය වටිනාකමකින් යුතු සඟරාවක් ලෙස මෙම සඟරාව හඳුන්වා දිය හැකිය. මෙහි පළමු ප්‍රකාශනය 1962 ජනවාරි මස "ලංකා පුස්තකාල සංගමයේ සඟරාව" (Journal of the Ceylon Library Association) නමින් ද, 1967 දී "ශ්‍රී ලංකා පුස්තකාල විමර්ශන" (Sri Lanka Library Review) නමින් ද, 1972-1985 කාලයේ "ශ්‍රී ලංකා පුස්තකාල විමර්ශන 'නව මාලාව' (Sri Lanka Library Review New Service) නමින්ද විවිධ සංශෝධනයන්ට ලක් වූ අතර 2003 වර්ෂයෙන් පසු "ශ්‍රී ලංකා පුස්තකාල විමර්ශන"(Sri Lanka Library Review) නමින් අද දක්වාම ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කරනු ලබයි. 2020 වර්ෂයේ සිට වසරකට කලාප දෙකක් ලෙස මෙය ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කරනු ලබයි. ආරම්භයේ සිටම සිංහල, දෙමළ සහ ඉංග්‍රීසි යන භාෂා ත්‍රිත්වයෙන්ම මෙහි ලිපි ප්‍රකාශයට පත් විණි. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ අරමුණ වන්නේ, මෙම වර්ෂ තුන තුළ මෙම සඟරාව මගින් ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කරන ලද ලිපි පිළිබඳව අධ්‍යයනය කිරීමයි. මෙහි ශාස්ත්‍රීය ලිපි සඳහා රචකයන් කොපමණ ප්‍රමාණයක් දායක වී තිබේද, යොදාගත් විමර්ශන මූලාශ්‍ර ප්‍රමාණය, ලිපි ප්‍රකාශයට පත් වූ භාෂා මාධ්‍ය, ලිපියක පිටු ප්‍රමාණය, ලිපි ප්‍රකාශයට පත් වී තිබෙන්නේ කුමන විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍රයක් පිළිබඳව ද, යන කරුණු විමර්ශනය කිරීම මෙහි අරමුණ වේ. මෙම අධ්‍යයනය සඳහා යොදාගනු ලැබූ ක්‍රමවේදය ග්‍රන්ථමිථික අධ්‍යයන ක්‍රමවේදයයි. ශ්‍රී ලංකා පුස්තකාල විමර්ශන සඟරාවේ පනස් හත් වසරක (1962-2018) ලිපි පිළිබඳව සංඛ්‍යාත විමර්ශනය යන මැයෙන් ආචාර්ය ආර්.ඩී. ආනන්ද තිස්ස විසින් පුස්තකාල හා තොරතුරු විද්‍යා පිළිබඳ ජාතික සමුළුව 2019 සඳහා පර්යේෂණ පත්‍රිකාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබූ බැවින් මෙම පර්යේෂණය සඳහා ඉන්පසු ඉදිරියට වසර තුනක් තුළ ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කළ කලාප පහ යොදා ගන්නා ලදී. සමස්තයක් ලෙස ගත් කළ මෙම වර්ෂ තුන තුළ සඟරා පහක් ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කර ඇති අතර ඒ සඳහා ලිපි රචකයන් හෝ පර්යේෂකයන් 35 දෙනෙකු ලිපි සපයා ඇත. ඒ අතරින් ලිපි රචකයන් හෝ පර්යේෂකයන් හතර දෙනෙකුගේ ලිපි දෙක බැගින් විවිධ කලාපවල පළ වී ඇත. සමස්ත ලිපි ප්‍රමාණය 32 වන අතර, ඉන් සිංහල භාෂා ලිපි 09, දෙමළ භාෂා ලිපි 07 සහ ඉංග්‍රීසි භාෂාවෙන් රචිත ලිපි 16ක් අඩංගු වේ. 2019 වර්ෂයේ දී වැඩිම ලිපි ප්‍රමාණයක් පළවී ඇති අතර එය ප්‍රමාණයෙන් 10කි. අඩුම ලිපි ප්‍රමාණය වන ලිපි 04 පළවී ඇත්තේ 2021, පළමුවන වෙළුමේය. 2020 පළමු කලාපයේ භාෂා ත්‍රිත්වයෙන්ම ලිපි සමබරව ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කර ඇත. 2021, දෙවන වෙළුමේ පිටු 33 කින් යුත් ලිපිය දීර්ඝතම ලිපිය වන අතර, පිටු 11- 20 අතර පරාසය තුළ වැඩිම ලිපි ප්‍රමාණයක් ප්‍රකාශයට පත් වී ඇත. 2019 වර්ෂයේ දී අඩුම පිටු ප්‍රමාණයෙන් යුත් ලිපිය ප්‍රකාශයට පත් වූ අතර එය පිටු 03 කි. මෙම ලිපි ප්‍රමාණය අතරින් වැඩිම ලිපි ප්‍රමාණයක් ප්‍රකාශයට පත් වී ඇත්තේ මහජන පුස්තකාල පිළිබඳවයි. වැඩිම විමර්ශන මූලාශ්‍ර සංඛ්‍යාව වන මූලාශ්‍ර 67 භාවිත කොට ඇත්තේ 2019 වර්ෂයේ ප්‍රකාශිත සඟරාවේ පිටු 24 කින් යුත් පද්මා බණ්ඩාරනායක විසින් රචිත ලිපිය සඳහා ය. කිසිදු විමර්ශන මූලාශ්‍රයක් භාවිත නොකළ ලිපිය වන්නේ 2019 වර්ෂයේ උපාලි අමරසිරි විසින් රචිත ඊශ්වරී කොරයා මහත්මිය පිළිබඳව වන ලිපියයි. විදේශ් ලේඛකයකු විසින් රචිත එකම ලිපිය වන්නේ මහාචාර්ය එම්.පී. සනීෂා මහතා විසින් රචිත "Preventing the Plague of Plagiarism " නමැති පිටු 16 කින් යුත් විමර්ශන මූලාශ්‍ර 36 කින් සමන්විත ලිපියයි. සඟරා කලාප සඳහා ලබාගන්නා ලිපි ප්‍රමාණයේ ඒකමතියක් තිබිය යුතු අතර, ලිපියක අඩංගු විය යුතු පිටු ප්‍රමාණයෙහි ද ඒකමතියක් තිබීම වැදගත් වේ. පළ කරනු ලබන කලාප සඳහා එක් එක් කලාපයට එක් එක් මාතෘකා යොදා ගනිමින් ඒ ඔස්සේ ලිපි පළ කිරීම පාඨකයින්ට ඉතාමත්ම ප්‍රයෝජනවත් වන අතර භාෂා තුනෙන්ම සමබරවන ලෙස සෑම කලාපයකම ලිපි පළ කිරීමට යෝජනා කරමි. එක් කලාපයකට එක් ලිපියක් ලෙස විදේශ් රටවල සිටින විෂය ප්‍රවීණයන්ගෙන් ලිපි ලබාගෙන පළකිරීම මගින් ද විදේශීය පර්යේෂකයන්ගේ දැනුම අප වෙත ලබා ගැනීමට අවස්ථාව උදාවනු ඇත.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද: ග්‍රන්ථ විශ්ලේෂණ පාලනය, ශාස්ත්‍රීය ලිපි, පුස්තකාල සාහිත්‍යය, පුස්තකාල විමර්ශන

An Analysis of the Articles Published in the Sri Lanka Library Review (2019-2021)

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Abstract

The Sri Lanka Library Review Journal is published by the Ceylon Library Association. The journal's first edition was published in 1962 as "Journal of the Ceylon Library Association," then changed to "Sri Lanka Library Review" in 1976, "Sri Lanka Library Review New Service" from 1972-1985, and finally, "Sri Lanka Library Review" from 2003 onwards. Two editions of the magazine have been published per year since 2020. From the beginning, articles in English, Tamil, and Sinhala were published in the magazine. The objective of this study was to examine the articles published in this magazine from 2019 to 2021. How many writers have written for the magazine? The quantity of references used, the medium of articles, the pages of an article, and the subject field of the articles were reviewed. The methodology used in the study was a bibliometric study. As Dr. R.D. Ananda Thissa presented a research paper to the National Summit on Library and Information Science 2019 on the topic of statistical review regarding the articles published in the Ceylon Library Review Magazine during 57 years (1962-2018); the five magazines published in these three years were considered in this study. Overall, five magazines have been issued during these three years, and a total of 35 writers have provided articles for the magazines. Among them, two articles by four authors have been published in each of the five magazines. The total number of articles is 32, and among them, 9 are in Sinhala, 7 in Tamil, and 16 in English. The highest number of articles was 10 published in the magazine in 2019. The minimum number of articles was 4, published in the first edition in 2021. In the first edition in 2020, the articles were published equally in all three languages. The article with 33 pages was the article with the highest number of pages published in the second volume in 2021, while the majority of the articles were written with 11–20 pages. The article with the shortest number of pages was 3 pages and was published in 2019. The majority of these articles were published regarding public libraries. The highest number of references was 67 references included in the article written by Padma Bandaranayake, published in 2019. The article written on Mrs. Ishvari Corea by Upali Amarasiri in 2019 is the only article that has not included any references. The only article from a foreign writer was provided by Professor M.P. Satija on the topic of, preventing the Plague of Plagiarism, which was comprised of 16 pages and 36 references. There should be one standard for all the articles and the number of pages per article in all the editions of the magazine. It is suggested to use different topics for each edition, and articles should be presented in accordance with the topic. Articles should be published equally in all three languages in every edition as it is helpful for the readers. By publishing articles from foreign writers from different subject fields, as such, one article for each edition will create the opportunity to receive knowledge from foreign researchers.

Keywords: Bibliographic control, Academic journals, LIS literature, Sri Lanka Library Review

කෝට්ටේ යුගයේ පොත්ගුල් සම්ප්‍රදාය බිඳ වැටීමට බලපෑ සාධක

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සහකාර පුස්තකාලයාධිපති, ජේරාදෙණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය.
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සංක්ෂේපය

කෝට්ටේ රාජධානි යුගය සිංහල සාහිත්‍ය වංශකතාවේ සුවිශේෂී යුගයක් මෙන්ම රජතු යටතේ අවසන් වරට එක්සේසත් වුණු පාලන සමයකි. කෝට්ටේ රාජධානි යුගය ක්‍රි.ව. 1415 සිට ක්‍රි.ව. 1797 දක්වා වූ කාලසමය තුළ උත්කර්ෂවත් මෙන්ම අනේකවිධ දුෂ්කරතා මධ්‍යයේ විරාජමාන විය. යාපනයේ ආර්ය වක්‍රවර්තීන්ගෙන් ගම්පොළ රාජධානිය දේශපාලනමය සහ ආර්ථික වශයෙන් සුරක්ෂිත කර ගැනීම සඳහා පස්වෙනි බුවනෙකබාහු රජ දවස නිශ්ශංක අලගක්කෝනාර විසින් දියවන්නා ඔයේ වගුරු බිම් කේන්ද්‍ර කොටගෙන ප්‍රථමයෙන්ම කෝට්ටේ බලකොටුව ඉදිකරවන ලදී. මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ ප්‍රධාන ගැටලුව වන්නේ කෝට්ටේ යුගයේ පොත්ගුල් සම්ප්‍රදාය බිඳ වැටීමට බලපෑ සාධක කවරේද යන්න පරීක්ෂා කිරීම ය. උක්ත පර්යේෂණයේ ප්‍රධාන පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය ලෙස පුස්තකාල ගවේෂණ ක්‍රමය යටතේ ප්‍රාථමික සහ ද්විතීයික දත්ත මනාව විශ්ලේෂණය කොට නිගමනය කරා එළැඹිණි. කෝට්ටේ රාජධානි සමයේ ලාංකේය පොත්ගුල් සම්ප්‍රදාය දියුණු කළ රජවරුන් අතර හයවන පරාක්‍රමබාහු, අටවන වීර පරාක්‍රමබාහු, නමවන ධර්ම පරාක්‍රමබාහු යන රජවරු කැපී පෙනේ. උක්ත රජවරුන්ගේ නොමඳ අනුග්‍රහයටත් පත් පොත්ගුල් විහාරස්ථාන වන්නේ තොටගමුවේ විජයබාහු පිරිවෙන, කුරගල පද්මාවතී පිරිවෙන, විදාගම සනානන්ද පිරිවෙන, පැපිලියානේ සුනේත්‍රා දේවි පිරිවෙන සහ දෙවිනුවර ඉරුගල් කුලනිලක පිරිවෙනයි. එහෙත් කෝට්ටේ යුගයේ පොත්ගුල් සම්ප්‍රදාය විජයබා කොල්ලය වැනි දේශපාලන අස්ථාවරත්වය, සීතාවක සහ පෘතුගීසීන්ගේ විනාශකාරී දේශපාලනික සහ ආගමික ප්‍රතිපත්ති නිසා පරිහානියට පත්ව බිඳ වැටුණු බවට සාධක ඇත. විශේෂයෙන්ම විජයබා කොල්ලයෙන් පසුව හත්වන බුවනෙකබාහු, රයිගම් බණ්ඩාර, මායාදුන්නේ වැනි රජවරු ස්වකීය ශ්‍රමය, ධනය, කැප කළේ ආගමික සහ පොත්ගුල් සංවර්ධනයට නොව තම තමන්ගේ රාජධානි ව්‍යාප්ත කිරීමටය. මීට අමතරව සීතාවක රාජසිංහ රජතුමා පිතෘ සාතක වෝදනාවෙන් මිදීම සඳහා හින්දු ආගම වැළඳගෙන කෝට්ටේ සහ සීතාවක රාජ්‍ය පුරා පිහිටි ඇතැම් පොත්ගුල් සහිත විහාර විනාශ කොට ඒවායේ ධනය සහ ඉඩකඩම් හින්දු පූජකවරුන්ට පූජා කළේ ය. එහෙත් කෝට්ටේ යුගයේ බෞද්ධ පොත්ගුල් විනාශ කිරීමෙහිලා විශාල කාර්යභාරයක් ඉටු කරන ලද්දේ පෘතුගීසීන් විසිනි. නිරතුරුවම ඔවුහු බෞද්ධාගමික සිද්ධාන්ත සහ පොත්ගුල් මිත්‍ය දෘෂ්ඨික දේවල් බව පවසමින් කොල්ලකා විනාශ කළහ. විශේෂයෙන්ම සීතාවක, මහනුවර රාජධානි සමඟ සටන් කරන ස්වදේශිකයන්ගේ යුද්ධ අරමුණ වෙනස් කිරීමට කොට්ටේ, සීතාවක සහ මහනුවර පැවති පොත්ගුල් විහාර කොල්ලකා විනාශ කළහ. ඇතැම්විට වටිනා පුස්තකාල පොත් සොරාගෙන සෙසු පුස්තකාල පොත් සහිත පොත්ගුල් විනාශ කළහ. අවසාන වශයෙන් කෝට්ටේ යුගයේ පොත්ගුල් සම්ප්‍රදායේ බිඳවැටීම කෙරෙහි ස්වදේශීය බල අරගල මෙන්ම සීතාවක පැවති විනාශකාරී යුද්ධ ප්‍රතිපත්ති හේතු වූ බව නිගමන කළ හැකි ය.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද : පොත්ගුල් සම්ප්‍රදාය, කෝට්ටේ රාජධානිය, විජයබා කොල්ලය, පෘතුගීසීන්, සීතාවක රාජ්‍යය

An Examination of the Decline of the Pothgul Tradition during the Kotte Period

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Abstract

The Kotte period was one of the most prominent periods in Sinhalese literature in Sri Lanka (1415 A.D.–1797 A.D.). During the reign of King Buwanekabahu IV, a powerful minister, Nissanka Alagakonara, also known as Alakeshwara, built the Kotte Fortress. The Pothgul tradition was well established during the Kotte kingdom. The contributions to the Sinhalese literature from the following ancient temples were examples of that: Pepiliyana Sunetradevi Pirivena, Keragala Padmavathi Rajamaha Viharaya, Vedagama Sri Ganananda Pirivena, and Devinuwara Ergal Kulathilaka Pirivena. The main objective of this study was to find out the reasons for the decline of the Pothgul tradition, which was well established during the beginning of the Kotte period. The exploration of primary and secondary literature resources was used as the methodology of the study. The study concluded that the following reasons were responsible for the fading away of the Pothgul tradition in the Kotte period: struggles between local communities and the Portuguese's invaders; Vijayaba Kollaya; and anti-Buddhist propaganda followed by the King, Seethawaka Rajasinghe.

Keywords: Pothgul tradition, Kingdom of Kotte, Vijayaba kollaya, Portuguese, Kingdom of Seethawaka

Simultaneous Development of Research Skills and Environmental Awareness through Library Orientation: A Case Study

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Abstract

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are divided into three categories: economic, social, and environmental. Of the 17 SDGs that were introduced by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, goals from 13 to 15 can be considered as directly related to the environment. Environmental awareness is important for every individual to minimize the influence of man-made disruptions and ensure the long-term sustainability of the environment and society. For the above purpose, adequate knowledge sharing and sufficient access to relevant, up-to-date information would be essential. The libraries can be effective facilitators, provided innovative strategies which are deployed to engage with the users. Traditionally, libraries would be mostly responsible for developing an information collection and enabling users to access those resources. Accordingly, the library orientation sessions for undergraduates would primarily consist of showcasing and familiarizing them with the variety of resources available for reference, typically through several mutually exclusive examples. In contrast, this study, based on the student feedback survey results, has been conducted with several instances of a single realistic example that is familiar and has a sensible as well as significant storyline. In order to develop research skills and environmental awareness simultaneously, the library orientation session on "first steps in research" for the most recent intake of engineering undergraduates at the University of Moratuwa was adapted to raise environmental awareness of the Bolgoda wetland system. It is the largest freshwater wetland arrangement with a high ecological, social, and economic value, in addition to having the Bolgoda Lake adjacent to the university premises. A lecture on the importance of literature review in research was followed by an introductory situational awareness of Bolgoda Lake and the wetland system prior to allowing the students to perform a guided literature survey to retrieve information from a variety of sources. This included choosing a topic from among five specific areas on the Bolgoda wetland system, namely: illegal encroachment and landfilling in the Bolgoda area; flood risk management through the Bolgoda wetland system; waste dumping adjacent to Bolgoda lake; the impact of water pollution on the biodiversity of Bolgoda lake; and the economic benefits of developing recreational activities in Bolgoda lake. Out of 812 online participants, 792 submitted the assignment and feedback through a circulated Google form, where Likert scale was used to measure the level of awareness and perception of the session content. The results revealed that the awareness of the Bolgoda ecosystem had significantly improved from "Poor" 36.05 % to 0 %; "Fair" 14.01% to 5.44 %; "Satisfactory" 13.61 % to 24.49 %; "Very Good" 4.08 % to 45.58 % and "Excellent" 12.24 % to 24.49 %. Furthermore, the majority of the participants were active (90.35 %) throughout the session with a satisfaction of 94.55 % for learning outcomes, 92.47 % for session content, and 90.27 % for assignment activity. In comparison to the previous records of identical exercises annually conducted by the library for fresh undergraduates, these are the highest achieved in terms of activity and successful rates. In conclusion, this reveals that the library could effectively be involved with environmental awareness development across the domains of undergraduate education, which directly contributes to the future decision-makers while catering to the requirements of SDG's.

Keywords: Bolgoda lake, Wetlands, Freshwater, Library orientation, Information retrieval

The Study on the Research Support Services of Academic Libraries based on the Research Lifecycle

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Abstract

This study mainly focused on exploring research support services implemented by the academic libraries of the top world-ranked universities and determined whether the research support services provided by libraries cover all stages of the research lifecycle. For the representation of Asian and other regional universities, the top 30 universities in the Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) world rankings in 2021 were divided into three groups, and the first 5 universities in each group were selected as the sample (15 universities). To accumulate data, the library websites were investigated, and the data was categorised and analysed according to the research lifecycle. The analysis of the data concluded that all libraries provide research support services and that these services cover all phases of the research lifecycle. As under the four main stages of the life cycle, the services can be divided by the nature of the services as follows: conception: providing resources ask a librarian, consultations, research guides, workshops, funding help, and alert services; Support for research data management and geographic information systems (RDM/GIS), including tools, data analysis guides, workshops, writing assistance, digitalization, and lab/equipment facilities. Publication and sharing: publication support, citation management guide, providing tools, open researcher and contributor Identifier (ORCID) and digital object identifier (DOI), copyright, research impact, printing and scanning facilities; preservation and curation: repositories. Under the "conception", three services; providing resources, asking a librarian, and research guides were offered by all libraries (100%) and, except for one library, the other 14 libraries (93.33%) provided research consultations concerning the stage of data processing and analysis, the two services "providing tools and workshop/consultation" 13, (86.66%) can be identified as mainly offered services by the libraries. According to stages 4 and 5 of the research lifecycle, all libraries facilitate citation management tools and repository services (100%) respectively. Based on the conclusions obtained from this study, a service plan was proposed for academic libraries to effectively support each stage of the research lifecycle.

Keywords: Research support services, Research lifecycle, Academic libraries, Research, QS world rankings

Rating the Importance and Relevance of the Law Collection of the University of Peradeniya Main Library

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Abstract

The main library of the University of Peradeniya is the oldest and largest academic library for humanities and social science-related disciplines at present in Sri Lanka. The library became focused on putting together a collection of law-related material from 2009 onwards only after the inception of the Department of Law in the Faculty of Arts of the University. The law collection in the library is developed through purchasing and also through donations made by generous alumni and scholars. Books, periodicals, reference tools, law reports, acts, bills, government publications, electronic journal databases, etc. are some of the many types of information materials related to law. Printed information sources are found in the lending collection (2367 items) and the reference collection (442 items), including the Ceylon Room collection, (1052 excluding non-accessioned items), as well as in three special collections, namely, the Upali Jayathilake collection (870 items), the Justice C. G. Weeramantry collection (2670 items) and the R. K. W. and Savithri Goonesekere collection (955 items). The usefulness and importance of those collections to law students have not been studied previously. In this context, the objective of the study was to rate the importance of the law collection as perceived and utilized by final-year law undergraduates at the university. A Likert scale-type questionnaire was distributed via online means among the entire batch of final year law students (n = 50), which yielded a response rate of 72%. The respondents were asked to rank and evaluate the available law collections in the library (6 types) according to a scale rating from "not important," "somewhat important," "important," "very important," and "extremely important. Weighted mean values of the Lickert scale were used to identify the relative importance of each collection. Mean values (3.41–4.20) revealed that the CR Collection (CR), Lending collection (LC), Justice C. G. Weeramantry Collection (WC), and the Reference collection (RC) were rated as "very important" collections in decreasing order. The R. K. W. Goonesekere and Prof. Savitri Goonesekere collections (GC) and Upali Jayatilake Collection (UC) were rated as "important" (mean range 2.61-3.40). The responses revealed that 8.4% of the students were unaware of the GC and UC collections. Furthermore, 16.7% of respondents rated the CR, WC, GC, and UC collections as "not important". The WC collection received the highest response rate of 36% under the statement "extremely important," showing that it is the most popular collection. Overall, each of the 6 collections was rated as either important or very important (X= 3.48), indicating that they are useful to students. At the same time, some users were not aware of certain collections, and some collections were perceived as not important. To overcome the above issues, it is important to arrange appropriate remedial measures such as conducting awareness sessions and/or updating the collection.

Keywords: Law information resources, Law undergraduates, User satisfaction, User Preferenc

சிரேஷ்ட இடைநிலை மாணவர்களின் சுயகற்றலில் பாடசாலை நூலகங்களின் முக்கியத்துவம்

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ஆய்வுச்சுருக்கம்

“ஒரு நூலகம் திறக்கப்படும் பொழுது நூறு சிறைச்சாலைகள் மூடப்படுகின்றன” என அறிஞர் விக்டர் ஹியூகோ கூறியுள்ளார். அதற்கு முதுகெலும்பாகத் திகழ்வது நூலகமே. இதன் காரணமாக நூலகங்கள் இன்றைய சமூகத்திற்கு தேவைப்படுகின்ற அவசியமான நிறுவனங்களாகிவிட்டன. இதனடிப்படையிலே ஏறாவூர் கோட்டத்திலுள்ள பாடசாலைகளில் காணப்படுகின்ற நூலகங்களின் முக்கியத்துவம் தொடர்பாகவும் அதனை பயன்படுத்துகின்ற சிரேஷ்ட இடைநிலை மாணவர்களின் சுயகற்றல் தொடர்பாகவும் இவ்வாய்வு ஆராய்கின்றது.

இதன்படி இவ்வாய்வினை மேற்கொள்வதற்காக மட்டக்களப்பு மத்தி வலயத்தின் ஏறாவூர் கல்விக் கோட்டத்தில் உள்ள 07 பாடசாலைகளும் நோக்க மாதிரியின் அடிப்படையில் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன. இவ் ஆய்விற்கான ஆய்வு மாதிரிகளாக அதிபர்கள், ஆசிரியர்கள், மாணவர்கள், நூலகப் பொறுப்பாளர்கள் ஆகியோர் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளனர். அதிபர்கள் அனைவரும் பாடசாலை தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டமைக்கமைவாகப் ஆய்வுக்குட்படுவதுடன், 50 ஆசிரியர்களும், 105 மாணவர்களும் எனிய எழுமாற்று மாதிரி அடிப்படையிலும், நூலகப் பொறுப்பாளர்கள் நோக்க மாதிரி அடிப்படையிலும் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளனர். ஆய்விற்கான தரவு சேகரித்தல் கருவிகளாக வினாக்கொத்து, நேர்காணல், அவதானம், ஆவணச்சான்றுகள் போன்றன பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன. இவற்றின் மூலமாகப் பெறப்பட்ட அளவுசார் மற்றும் பண்புசார் தரவுகள் பொருத்தமான மென்பொருள் முறைகளின் ஊடாக பகுப்பாய்வு, வியாக்கியானம், கலந்துரையாடல் போன்ற செயற்பாடுகளுக்குள் உள்வாங்கப்படுவதுடன் பகுப்பாய்வின் மூலம் பல்வேறு முடிவுகளும் கண்டறியப்பட்டுள்ளன.

இவ்வாய்வின் முடிவுகளின் பிரகாரம் ஆய்வுக்குட்படுத்திய பாடசாலைகளில் 82.84 சதவீதமான நூலகங்கள் பெயரளவில் செயற்படுகின்றன. (இவ்வாய்வின் நூலகங்கள் ஓரளவு தான் செயற்படுகின்றன எனவும் போதியளவு தளபாடங்கள் இல்லாதநிலை காணப்படுகின்றன எனவும், தொகுதிப்பாடம் நடைபெறும் இடமாக செயற்படுகின்றன எனவும் முடிவுகள் பெறப்பட்டுள்ளன). ஆய்வுக்குட்படுத்திய பாடசாலைகளில் 75.23 சதவீதமான முடிவுகளில் பாடசாலை நூலகங்கள் பொருத்தமான இடத்தில் அமையவில்லை என்ற முடிவுகள் பெறப்பட்டுள்ளன. (வீதிக்கு அருகில் நூலகங்கள் காணப்படுவதனால் வாகனங்களின் சத்தம் அதிகமாகவும், புறாக்களின் தொல்லை அதிகமானதாகவும், எச்சங்கள் நிரம்பியும் நூலகங்கள் காணப்படுகின்றன. மலசலகூடத்திற்கு மற்றும் வீதிக்கு அருகில் நூலகங்கள் காணப்படுவதனால் சிலவேளைகளில் துர்நாற்றம் வீசுவதாகவும் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டன.) மாதிரிக்காக தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்ட பாடசாலைகளில் நூலகங்கள் வகுப்பறைகளில்தான் கூடியளவு செயற்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன. நூலகத்தில் போதியளவு நூல்கள் காணப்படவில்லை. நூலகங்களில் பழைய புத்தகங்களும், கதைப் புத்தகங்கள், ஆங்கிலப் புத்தகங்களும் அதிகளவில் இருப்பதும், தமிழ் புத்தகங்கள் நூலகங்களில் போதியளவில் காணப்படவில்லை என்பதும் முடிவாகும்.

பாடசாலையில் நூலகங்கள் வினைத்திறனாக செயற்படுவதற்கு போதுமானளவு பௌதீக மற்றும் மனித வளம் இல்லாத நிலையும், இதனால் மாணவர்கள் தாமாக நூலகத்தை பயன்படுத்துவதில் காட்டும் அலட்சியப்போக்கு காரணமாக சுயகற்றல் செயற்பாடுகள் பாதிப்படைகின்றமை போன்ற பல பிரச்சினைகள் கண்டறியப்பட்டுள்ளன. இதனடிப்படையில் பாடசாலை நூலகத்தை

வினைத்திறனாக்குவதன் மூலம் மாணவர்களின் சுயகற்றல் செயற்பாடுகளை முன்னெடுக்கும் தேவைப்பாடு கருதி பொருத்தமான சம கால நூல்களிற்கான கொள்வனவில் கவனம் செலுத்துதல், தனவந்தர்கள், கல்விமான்கள், ஆசிரியர்கள் போன்றவர்களிடம் புதிய பொருத்தமான புத்தகங்களை அன்பளிப்பாக பெறும் வகையில் நேரடியாகவோ, தொலைபேசி மூலமாவோ முயற்சித்தல், உதவிகள் பெறக்கூடிய அரச சார்பற்ற நிறுவனங்களிடம் நூலகங்களை சிறப்பாக செயற்படுத்துவதற்கான கட்டிடங்கள், தளபாடங்கள், நூல்களிற்கான உதவிகளைக் கோரி முடிந்தளவில் பெற்றுக் கொள்ளல், நூலகத்திற்கான ஆசிரியர் நூலகத்தைத் தொடர்ச்சியாக செயற்படுத்தாத விடத்து ஏனைய ஆசிரியர்களையும் பயன்படுத்தி பாடசாலை நடைபெறும் நேரம் முழுவதும் நூலகம் திறந்திருக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தல், வலயக்கல்வி அலுவலகத்திடம் பாடசாலை நூலகத்தின் நிலைமையை எடுத்துக்கூறி அரசின் நிதி உதவியை நூலகத்திற்குப் பெற்று நூலகத்தை விஸ்தரிக்க முயற்சித்தல் போன்ற வகையில் விதப்புரைகள் முன்வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

திறவுச் சொற்கள்: பாடசாலை நூலகங்கள், சிரேஷ்ட இடைநிலை மாணவர்கள், சுயகற்றல்

The Importance of School Libraries in the Self-Study of Senior Intermediate Students

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Abstract

Educationist Victor Hugo said that when a library opens, a hundred prisons will be closed. Hence, libraries are the important institutions needed for the current society. This study focuses on the importance of libraries, which are in the schools of Eravur division, and the self-study of senior intermediate students using these libraries. Seven schools located in the Eravur educational division of Batticaloa central zone were selected for this study. The principals, teachers, students, and library bearers were selected as the study population. All principals in seven schools (7), teachers (50) and students (105) were selected as the sample using a random sampling method. A questionnaire, an interview, observation, and credentials were used as data collection methods. Quantity and quality data were analyzed and interpreted through the relevant software. As per the findings of the study, 82.84 % indicated that school libraries were activated nominally. Due to the lack of furniture for the library and conducting classes for basket subjects in the library premises, 75.23% indicated that school libraries were not located in a suitable place. Because libraries were close to the road, there was too much noise from vehicles, pigeons were a nuisance, and libraries were full of bird shits. In addition, recorded libraries were located near the school toilets. The majority of the libraries in the sample schools were housed in classrooms. There was an inadequacy of necessary books, and a lack of Tamil books were recorded. Several issues observed as self-studies were affected due to the negligence of students themselves because of the non-availability of adequate physical and human resources to operate the libraries effectively.

The study recommendations make available contemporary books as per the students' requirements and make necessary arrangements to receive the new relevant books as gifts from donors. The library will try to get the assistance of non-governmental organizations to run the library and try to get government funding via the Zonal Education Office to develop the library.

Keywords: School libraries, Senior intermediate students, Self-study, Library resources

පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල භාවිතය සහ එහි නව්‍යකරණයේ වැදගත්කම පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක්

එන්. කුසිත රාජපක්ෂ

පරිච්ඡායාලය, වැලඬ ශ්‍රී විද්‍යානිලක මහ පිරිවෙන,
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සංක්ෂේපය

සම්භාව්‍ය අධ්‍යාපනයේ කේන්ද්‍රස්ථානය පිරිවෙනයි. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ පිහිටා ඇති පිරිවෙන් අටසිය පනහකට ආසන්න වේ. මෙම පිරිවෙන්හි විධිමත් පුස්තකාල ඇත්තේ සීමිත ප්‍රමාණයකි. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ අරමුණ වනුයේ නූතන පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාලවල උෟනතා පෙන්වා දීම, උෟනතා අවම කිරීම සඳහා සිදු කළ යුතු ක්‍රියාමාර්ග පෙන්වාදීම හා නව්‍යකරණය කිරීමේ වැදගත්කම පිළිබඳ අනාවරණය කිරීම යි. ගුණාත්මක පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය ඔස්සේ සිදු කෙරුණු මෙම පර්යේෂණය සඳහා වයඹ පළාතේ පිරිවෙන් දහයක් යොදා ගැනිණි. එම පිරිවෙන්වල පුස්තකාල පරිහරණයෙහි භාවිතය පිළිබඳ නිරීක්ෂණය කෙරිණි. මෙම පිරිවෙන් දහයෙහි පුස්තකාල භාරව සිටින ගුරුවරුන් සමග ප්‍රශ්නාවලියක් ආශ්‍රයෙන් සාකච්ඡා කොට මූලික දත්ත රැස් කෙරිණි. එහි දී එම පුස්තකාලවල පොත් බැහැර කිරීමේ සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන, සාමාජික ලේඛන හා පුස්තකාල පොත් ගබඩා කිරීම් ආදිය පිළිබඳව ද අධ්‍යයනය කොට දත්ත රැස් කෙරිණි. තව ද අදාළ පුස්තකාල භාවිත කරන සිසුන් හා භාවිත නොකරන සිසුන් මෙන් ම ගුරුවරුන් සමග සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා සිදු කෙරිණි. දත්ත තුලනාත්මකව විශ්ලේෂණය කිරීමෙන් අනාවරණය වූයේ දෛනික පොත් කියවීමේ අවම බවක් ගිහි පැවිදි සිසුන් තුළ පවතින බව යි. විශේෂයෙන් ම පැවිදි සිසුන් පොත් බැහැර කොට ඇත්තේ ඉතාම අවම මට්ටමකින් බව හෙළි විය. තව ද පුස්තකාල පොත් ගබඩා කිරීම් නිසි ප්‍රමිතියකට අනුව සිදුව නොමැති අයුරු දක්නට ලැබිණි. එබැවින් සිසුන්ට අදාළ පොත් පත් සොයා ගැනීමේ දී කාලවිච්ඡේදය පවා ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවන බව හෙළි විය. එය සිසුන්ගේ පුස්තකාල පරිහරණය අවම වීමට හේතු වී ඇත. තව ද පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාලවල පොත පත සම්භාව්‍ය ග්‍රන්ථවලට පමණක් සීමා වීම සිසුන් පුස්තකාල පරිහරණයෙන් දුරස්ථ වීමට හේතු වී ඇත. නූතනයට ගැලපෙන අයුරින් විවිධ ක්ෂේත්‍ර ඔස්සේ පොත් නොමැති වීම පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල ආකර්ෂණය නොවීමට හේතු වී ඇත. පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල සාම්ප්‍රදායික වීම තුළින් සිසුන් පුස්තකාල පරිහරණය අවම වීමට හේතු වී ඇත. පර්යේෂණය සඳහා යොදාගත් පුස්තකාල දහයෙහි කිසිදු පුස්තකාලයක පරිගණක භාවිත නොවීම දැකිය හැකි විය. එබැවින් පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල එකතුව පරිගණකගත වීම අවශ්‍ය බව පෙනිණි. පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාලවල බොහෝ උෟනතා ඇතිවීමට ප්‍රබල හේතුවක් ලෙස පෙනී යන්නේ පුහුණු පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරුන් නොමැති වීමයි. පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාලය භාරව කටයුතු කරනුයේ වෙනත් විෂය භාර ගුරු හවතකු වන අතර ඔහු පූර්ණ කාලීන පුස්තකාලය භාරව කටයුතු නොකරයි. වෙනත් විෂයක ඉගැන්වීම් කරන ගුරු හවතකුට පුස්තකාල පරිපාලනය පිළිබඳ ඇත්තේ අල්ප දැනුමකි. එසේ ම කාර්යබහුල වීම මත පුස්තකාලයෙහි සංවර්ධන ක්‍රියාවලියට දායකවීමට ලැබෙනුයේ අවම කාලයකි. මෙය සිසුන්ගේ පුස්තකාල පරිහරණය අවම වීමට බලපා ඇති ප්‍රබල හේතුවකි. මෙම සාධක මත වත්මන් පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල පද්ධතියෙහි උෟනතා පවතින බවත් ඒ සඳහා පුස්තකාල නව්‍යකරණය කිරීමේ ක්‍රියාවලියක් අත්‍යවශ්‍ය බවත් නිගමනය විය. වත්මන් පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල සඳහා පුහුණු පුස්තකාලාධිපතිවරුන් පත් කිරීම, දැනට පුස්තකාල සේවයේ නියතුවුවන්ට පුහුණු ලබා දීම, සාම්ප්‍රදායික රාමුවෙන් මිදී තාක්ෂණික මෙවලම් භාවිතය දියුණු කළ යුතු බව හා විධිමත් ක්‍රියාවලියකට අනුව ශිෂ්‍ය රුවකත්වය ද සලකා පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල සඳහා පොත් පත් ලබාගත යුතු බව මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ ඉදිරිපත් කෙරෙන යෝජනා වේ.

මූලාස පද: නව්‍යකරණය, පරිගණකකරණය, පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාල, පිරිවෙන් පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරු, වයඹ පළාත

A Study on the Functions of and the Importance of Innovation at Pirivena Libraries

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Abstract

Pirivena is the center of classical education; approximately 850 pirivenas have been established in Sri Lanka, but systematic libraries are limited in those pirivenas. The purposes of this study were to point out deficiencies and actions for minimizing them, and to expose the significance of an innovative procedure for pirivenas libraries. With reference to the qualitative research methodology, ten pirivenas in the North-west province were selected as a sample for this research and the conditions and their usage were scrutinized. The primary data was gathered through a questionnaire, discussion with teachers appointed as librarians, as well as a review of relevant documents, such as lending, membership, and book arrangement records in each pirivena. Furthermore, discussions were held with the students, those who had used the libraries and those who had not, and teachers. When analyzing the data revealed, the tendency for quotidian reading was lower among the ordained and lay students, and lending books to ordained students was considerably less. Also, it could be seen that book arrangements have not been made in a regular manner. As a result, it was revealed that the students could not have made a beneficial selection within their limited time periods. Hence, it could be caused by subsidizing the reading tendencies and pirivenas students were affected by being away from reading. The lack of modern and multi-knowledgeable books in libraries and their conventional existence turned students away from the use of libraries. Another finding was that computers were not seen in pirivenas libraries. In most of the pirivenas, teachers who teach different subjects have been appointed as librarians; they have held librarian positions temporarily. This less heedful and apathetic procedure would be a tremendous issue for students to be prevented from library usage. As a consideration of all the above-mentioned facts, it is apparent that there is a considerable deficiency in library usage and that those libraries need to be innovated with cutting-edge technology as an essential measure. It is strongly advised to provide sound training for those in charge of libraries, using modern technical methods that go beyond the conventional procedure.

Keywords: Innovation, Computerization, Pirivenas libraries, Librarians, North-Western Province

අ.පො.ස. සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ සිසුන්ගේ සන්නිවේදනය සහ මාධ්‍ය සාක්ෂරතාවය සංකල්පය සංවර්ධනයේ උපාය මාර්ගයක් ලෙස පාසල් පුස්තකාලය භාවිතය (අනුරාධපුර අධ්‍යාපන කලාපය ඇසුරෙන්)

යූ. අයි. දිසානායක

පශ්චාත් උපාධි අපේක්ෂක, අධ්‍යාපන පීඨය, කොළඹ විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය.

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සංක්ෂේපය

ප්‍රාථමික, ද්විතියික, උසස්, වැඩිහිටි සහ යාවජීව යන සෑම අධ්‍යාපන මට්ටමකදීම මාධ්‍ය පිළිබඳව හැදෑරීම සහ ඉගැන්වීම් මාධ්‍ය අධ්‍යාපනයට අයත් වේ. අධ්‍යාපනය ලබන්නකු අත්පත් කර ගත යුතු පළමු නිපුණතාව වනුයේ සන්නිවේදනය පිළිබඳ නිපුණතාවයි. ජාතික තිරසර සංවර්ධනය සඳහා අධ්‍යාපනයේ දී, දරුවකු පුහුණු කළ යුතු වනුයේ ඉගෙනුම්, සාක්ෂරතා සහ ජීවන කුසලතාවයන්ය. මෙහිදී සන්නිවේදනය පිළිබඳ හැකියාව ඉගෙනුම් කුසලතාවක් වන අතර, මාධ්‍ය භාවිත හැකියාව සාක්ෂරතා කුසලතාවක් වෙයි. 21 වැනි සියවස තුළ මානව ප්‍රාග්ධනය කේන්ද්‍රකරගත් අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රියාවලිය තුළ සන්නිවේදනය සහ මාධ්‍ය සාක්ෂරතාවය සංකල්පයට ප්‍රමුඛ ස්ථානයක් ලැබී ඇත. මේ සම්බන්ධව රටක අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රියාවලියටත්, පාසල් පුස්තකාලයටත් සුවිශේෂ වගකීමක් පැවරේ. පාසල් විෂය මාලාව තුළ සන්නිවේදනය හා මාධ්‍ය අධ්‍යයනය විෂයයක් වශයෙන් ක්‍රියාත්මක වුවත්, පාසල් ශිෂ්‍යයන්ගේ සන්නිවේදනය හා මාධ්‍ය සාක්ෂරතාව සංකල්පය පුළුල්ව වර්ධනය වී නොමැත. මාධ්‍ය අධ්‍යාපනය පිළිබඳ දැනුම ඇති ප්‍රමාණවත් ගුරුවරුන් නොමැති වීම, ගුරුවරුන් සඳහා මාර්ගෝපදේශකයන් නොමැති වීම සහ කියවීමේ ද්‍රව්‍ය හිඟකම එයට ප්‍රධාන බාධක වූ බව පර්යේෂණයන්ගෙන් අනාවරණය කර ඇත. ඒ සඳහා පාසල් පුස්තකාලය උපායමාර්ගිකව යොදා ගන්නේ කෙසේද? යන පර්යේෂණ ගැටලුව පාදක කරගෙන මෙම අධ්‍යයනය කරන ලදී. පර්යේෂණයේ නියැදිය වශයෙන් අනුරාධපුර අධ්‍යාපන කලාපයේ සමස්ත පාසල් සංගහනය 141 අතුරින් අහඹු නියැදි ක්‍රමය යටතේ 1 AB පාසල් 6ක් ද, 1 C පාසල් 14ක් ද, 2 වර්ගයේ පාසල් 25ක් ද තෝරා ගනු ලැබේ. නියැදියේ අවයවයන්ගේ ප්‍රතිචාර සංඛ්‍යාව පාසල් ළමුන් 450, ගුරුවරුන් 45 ක් සහ පාසල් පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරුන් 45ක් වේ. පර්යේෂණයේ ප්‍රධාන අරමුණ පාසල් අධ්‍යාපනය ලබන කාලය තුළ ශිෂ්‍යයන්ගේ සන්නිවේදනය හා මාධ්‍ය සාක්ෂරතාව වර්ධනය කරලීම උදෙසා පාසල් පුස්තකාලය තුළින් යම් පිටුබලයක් ලැබෙනවාද? සොයා බැලීමයි. උප අරමුණු ලෙස සන්නිවේදනය හා මාධ්‍ය සාක්ෂරතා සංකල්පය හඳුනාගැනීම, විෂය මාලාව තුළ සන්නිවේදනය හා මාධ්‍ය සාක්ෂරතා සංකල්පය ක්‍රියාත්මක වන ආකාරය විමර්ශනය කිරීම, පාසල් පුස්තකාලය ශිෂ්‍යයාගේ සන්නිවේදනය හා මාධ්‍ය සාක්ෂරතා සංවර්ධනයට උපායමාර්ගිකව යොදා ගැනීම සහ පාසල් පුස්තකාලය උපායමාර්ගයක් ලෙස යොදා ගැනීමේදී මතු වන අභියෝග හා ගැටලු හඳුනා ගැනීමයි. පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය ලෙස මිශ්‍ර පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය ද, ප්‍රශ්නාවලි, සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා, සහභාගිත්ව නිරීක්ෂණය මගින් ප්‍රාථමික දත්තයන්ද, පර්යේෂණ නිබන්ධයන්, ග්‍රන්ථයන්හි සඳහන් තොරතුරු මත ද්විතියික දත්තයන්ද රැස් කරන ලදී. මෙහිදී දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණය සඳහා අන්තර්ගත විශ්ලේෂණය සහ සංඛ්‍යාත්මක විශ්ලේෂණ යොදා ගන්නා ලදී. විශ්ලේෂණයේ සොයාගැනීම් ලෙස පුස්තකාල සහිත පාසල් ප්‍රමාණය 96% ද, ළමුන්ගේ පුස්තකාල භාවිතය 80% ද, සන්නිවේදනය හා මාධ්‍ය සාක්ෂරතාවය වර්ධනයට අදාළ පුස්තකාල පොත් ප්‍රමාණය 50% ද, සංනිවේදනය හා මාධ්‍ය සාක්ෂරතාව ලැබෙන්නේ විෂය මාලාව තුළින් ය 40% ද, සංනිවේදනය හා මාධ්‍ය සාක්ෂරතාවය ලැබෙන්නේ පුස්තකාලය තුළින්ය 60% ද බව අනාවරණය විය. මෙම සොයාගැනීම් පදනම් කරගෙන පාසල් පුස්තකාලය උපායමාර්ගිකව ශිෂ්‍යයන්ගේ සන්නිවේදනය හා මාධ්‍ය සාක්ෂරතා සංකල්පය සංවර්ධනයට යොදා ගත හැකි බව නිගමනය කළ හැකි ය.

මූලාස පද: සන්නිවේදනය , මාධ්‍ය සාක්ෂරතාව, පාසල් පුස්තකාලය, අනුරාධපුර අධ්‍යාපන කලාපය

A Strategy for Developing Communication and Media Literacy Skills of G.C.E. O/L Students through the Use of Libraries, with a focus on the Schools in the Anuradhapura Educational Zone

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Abstract

Primary, secondary, tertiary, high, and lifelong education have included the subject "media education" to gain proper knowledge of communication. As a learner, competence in communication is very important. Communication and media literacy concepts are very important in human capital-centered education. In this regard, the education system and the school library have a high responsibility. Most schools teach media education, but students have not developed their communication and media literacy skills well. Most researchers revealed many factors for this situation, such as a lack of trained teachers, suitable resource people for the subject and relevant reading materials. The main objective of this study was to determine the contribution of school libraries to developing students' communication and media literacy skills. Specific objectives were to identify communication and media literacy concepts, investigate communication and media literacy concepts in the school curriculum, and devise a strategy to solve this problem through the use of the school library. The population of research was 141 schools in the Anuradhapura Educational Zone. There are six 1 AB, fourteen 1C, and twenty-five type 2 schools selected as a random sample. 450 students, 45 teachers, and 45 school librarians were involved in this study. The primary data was collected by means of a questionnaire, interviews, participatory methods, and observation. The secondary data was collected by the literature surveying method. According to the analysis, 96% of schools have libraries; 80% of students use the school library; 50% of relevant media books were available in the libraries; 40% of students gained communication and media literacy skills from the curriculum; 60% of students gained those skills from the school library. The study recommended that a school library be used as a major agent of a school to develop students' communication and media literacy skills.

Keywords: Communication, Media literacy, School library, Anuradhapura Educational Zone

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