ICLIM - 2019

ICLIM 2019
International Conference on Library and Information Management

PROCEEDINGS

3rd International Conference on Library and Information Management

"Digital Transformation and Reinvention of Future Ready Libraries"

Department of Library and Information Science

3rd International Conference on Library and Information Management (ICLIM - 2019)

"Digital Transformation and Reinvention of Future Ready Libraries"

26th – 27th November 2019

PROCEEDINGS

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Senior Prof. M.K. Weerasinghe

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Department of Library and Information Science
Faculty of Social Sciences
University of Kelaniya
Sri Lanka

2019

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3rd International Conference on Library and Information Management
(ICLIM - 2019)

"Digital Transformation and Reinvention of Future Ready Libraries"

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International Conference on Library and Information Management Secretariat.

Department of Library and Information Science
Faculty of Social Sciences
University of Kelaniya
Kelaniya 110067
Sri Lanka

Tel/Fax: +9411 291 77 12

Email : info.iclim2019@gmail.com

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Contacts: +9471 634 3183

Email: vidyalankaraprint@gmail.com

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Advisors

Prof. D.M. Semasinghe, Vice Chancellor, University of Kelaniya.

Prof. Lakshman Senevirathne, Deputy Vice Chancellor, University of Kelaniya.

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Message from the Vice Chancellor

I am most grateful to issue a message for the opportunity in gathering at this memorable event, the 3rd International Conference on Library and Information Management (ICLIM 2019) with the theme: "Digital Transformation and Reinvention of Future Ready Libraries" shares an in-depth implication in respect to library automation and ICT development perspectives today than ever before. The theme further addresses how future libraries should be well equipped to cater the dire needs of user communities as well as to face challenges, contemporary issues that library and information sector heading today not only in the context of the developed but also specifically the developing counties.

It is with great pleasure that I extend a warm welcome to International and local experts, library and information professionals and the academic, paper presenters and all the participants who gathered here today and wish you all make use of this remarkable opportunity share views and ideas and develop skills and competencies and have a more amicable relationships for achieving the goals of this International Conference on Library and Information Management (ICLIM 2019) and the future prospects of everybody in this treasured forum.

While the University of Kelaniya at its best to develop research and educational potentials of the academic staff particularly the young staff by way of awarding Senate honors, and cash awards for those who published their research findings in high quality journals with high 'h' index rate cited in reputed citation indexing services, the proliferation of national and international conferences has been befallen in this period. These types of conferences are the stepping stones towards achieving the university vision in becoming top ranking university in Sri Lanka while achieving the goal of a world-class academic and research institution in order to produce human capital with high quality skills and competences.

For achieving the goals of Digital Transformation and Reinvention of Future Ready Libraries, the role and the contribution of the knowledge, change of attitude, and practice is acutely

indispensable and the ICLIM 2019 is a highly applauded academic attempt to fill a knowledge gap and be a very valuable opportunity to share the knowledge, experience, know-how and applications in Library and Information Management and to collaborate technology use and applications and to develop more relationships in teaching, research, human resource development, training and other spheres particularly within the SAAC region and rest of the world. I thank the Chief Guest Dr. R. Vikram Singh, Director, Swami Vivekananda Cultural Center, High Commission of India and the Keynote Speaker Mr. Sanjay K. Bihani, Chair - IFLA Division V (Regions - Asia and Oceania, Africa, Latin America and Carabians), Member of IFLA Governing Board and Committee, foreign delegates, the chairpersons, reviewers, the coordinators, the organizers, all committee members, and presenters of papers, participants and all who supported directly and indirectly to this venture a great success.

I wish the International Conference on Library and Information Management (ICLIM 2019) every success!

Prof. D.M. Semasinghe
Vice Chancellor
University of Kelaniya
Sri Lanka
2019

Message from the Deputy Vice Chancellor

I am so glad to hear that the Department of Library and Information Science (DLISC), attached to Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Kelaniya, is organizing its 3rd International Conference on Library and Information Management (ICLIM 2019) and it is my privilege to write a few words to mark this significant event. It is with great pleasure that I extend a delighted welcome to International and local experts in Library and Information, the academic paper presenters and all the participants who attended this conference today. The DLISC has striven very hard to invite distinguish foreign and local scholars in the field of Library and Information Science (LIS), including the academics, students and LIS graduates to this excellent forum. This type of academic effort will help to initiate resource-sharing activities in the form of joint programs like interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary research, advanced training workshops, seminars, digital technology initiatives, curriculum development programs and so on. With this atmosphere, the principal theme of the conference the "Digital Transformation and Reinvention of Future Ready Libraries" is time important, relevant and applicable in the sense that the knowledge, expertise, experience gain from this forum of course will be of current use and many experts would share their talents and experience very mutually. Further, it will also pave the way for achieving the objectives embedded in the vision and the mission of the DLISC which is one of the leading higher education establishments in Librarianship in Sri Lanka and I hope this opportunity would be an another turning point in its unique history and to have an experience and exposure for developing the future perspectives of the DLIS. Thanks are also due to all organizers of this ICLIM 2019, reviewers, chairpersons of sessions for dedicating their valuable time and energy for this academic venture a success. I wish you all a happy and stimulating conference.

Senior Prof. Lakshman Senevirathne
Deputy Vice Chancellor, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka, 2019

Message from the Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences

It is with great pleasure for me to issue a message at this memorable event that was organized by the Department of Library and Information Science as one of the prominent and proficient Departments which has a blend of academic and professional approach. I am so happy that this special Department in our Faculty has taken a third attempt for organizing this type of international forum which convenes foreign and local experts including the undergraduates in the field of library and information science. The all who gathered here today to grace this excellent occasion deserve an appreciation. The theme of the conference 'Digital Transformation and Reinvention of Future Ready Libraries' itself connotes a timely value that knowledge creation, the organization, the dissemination and the effective utilization of ICT are the roots of the knowledge society. There is a great parity between the Library automation and ICT for developing the future ready libraries. The human resources, particularly the LIS professionals have a vested role and a responsibility to change their attitudes, way of behaviour and work with new and advanced technologies. Most of the papers presented at this 3rd International Conference on Library and Information Management (ICLIM 2019) convey an in depth view, implications and perspectives to the theme "Digital Transformation and Reinvention of Future Ready Libraries".

I greatly appreciate the initiative taken by the Department of Library and Information Science for organizing this scholarly venture and it will undoubtedly will boost the professional, academic, and research collaboration and the amicable relationships among the distinguish personalities, the upcoming professionals including our young blood, the undergraduates who are gathered here today. I take this opportunity to thank the Keynote Speaker, the Chief Guest, Chairpersons, Co-chairs, Rapporteurs, organizers, committee members, editors, paper reviewers and the presenters and the all participants of this event. Let me specially thank, Rev L. Piyarathana, Dr. Namali Suraweera, Head of the Department, Senior Prof. M.K. Weerasinghe, Senior Prof. W.A. Weerasooriya, Mrs. P. Wanigasooriya, Ms. Nadeeka Rathnabahu, Mr. K.A.T. Chamara, Ms. Shalani Dilinika Jayamanne, Ms. Ishara Sewwandi,

Rev B. Somanada and Rev. D. Upali including non-teaching staff of the Department and all the other staff members who shouldered the workload and the responsibility for enabling a great success for the event.

I wish every success for the event.

Senior Prof. A.H.H.M. Abeyrathne

Dean,

Faculty of Social Sciences,

University of Kelaniya,

Sri Lanka, 2019

Message from the Chairman, Research Council, University of Kelaniya

It is with great honor to send this message on behalf of the 3rd International Conference on Library and Information Management (ICLIM 2019) conducted by the Department of Library and Information Science (DLISC). This is a landmark event in the history of both the DLISC and the Faculty of Social Sciences which demarcates the creativity, talent, innovation, dialogue and discourse particularly the addressing key issues pertinent to the principal theme of this ICLIM 2019 "Digital Transformation and Reinvention of Future Ready Libraries". It is the 3rd consecutive conference which build cordial relationships between and among the of teaching staff coupled with academic and research pursuits of students and the vivid support of the non-teaching staff of the Faculty of Social Sciences.The conference theme "Digital Transformation and Reinvention of Future Ready Libraries" momentously tributes to mission of the Department which encompasses its diverse academic and research activities. While commending the contribution made by senior academic and senior library professionals who are gathered here today, I am proud to announce that allocation of an undergraduate session in the conference lends a helping hand for our young research novices who gather in this forum to have a golden opportunity and to make use of their talent to serve the nation, by way of conducting more research as teams of researchers or individually. If these novices achieve language competencies like comprehension, creative and academic writing and use of grammar effectively, sound theoretical knowledge and empirical research and the application of research findings for policy issues and implications and so on, they will have an opportunity to turn out to be the internationally recognized researchers. Hope each and every one will enjoy and learn lot through this valued event and yield many benefits to make use of individual and collective interests. I wish a great success for the event.

Senior Prof. N.P. Sunil Chandra
Chairman, Research Council, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka, 2019

Message from the Chief Guest

It is an indeed honor and a privilege to be invited as the Chief Guest for 3rd International Conference on Library and Information Management organized by the Department of Library and Information Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Kelaniya. It is an established truth that a purified and wise intelligence is a must for a progressive human civilization. Our intelligence has to be expansive enough to accept diversity of opinions and derive the best out of it. This conference is one such opportunity to bring diverse thoughts and arguments on a wide variety of subjects in the field on a common platform. I believe a wiser world, a wiser nation, and a wiser individual, all are a product of a wiser literary tradition, and Library is at the core of this tradition. In South Asia, particularly in India and Sri Lanka, libraries have played significant role in shaping our thoughts and civilizations right since ancient period. All seats of learning, such as Nalanda, Taxila, Vikramshila, Pataliputra, Benaras, and Kanchi, had a robust library collection. In general, with exceptions, the tradition continued in medieval and modern periods.The times have changed and it is essential that our libraries must also change to meet the new requirements of the 21st century. In contemporary times, a library has to manage a diverse range of services and an ever expanding variety of stocks which include print resources as well as e-resources. Moreover, there is another responsibility of assisting the growth of our country in a knowledge-driven world. We have to emerge as knowledge creators of the world, and for this, it is imperative for countries, such as Sri Lanka and India, to convert the 'static knowledge' produced in our society, schools, colleges, and universities into 'dynamic intelligence' which can be applied anywhere in the world. The libraries and the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) can play a vital role in this regard.

Having worked with the ICT industry for about 10 years, both as instructional designer and project manager, I fully understand the relevance ICT in modern knowledge-based economy and the significance of such a conference in this context. It is heartening to know that about 10 foreign participants and 50 local participants are attending this conference. With the

diversity of topics being covered over two days, 26th and 27th November 2019, I am sure the Conference will not only give insights into emerging dimensions of library science but also stimulate engaging debates and discussions. My own presentation touches on the ICT-based knowledge solutions and I hope that it will provide you an insight into the future of library science and information management.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration.

Dr. Rewant Vikram Singh
Director
Swami Vivekananda Cultural Centre
(Formerly Indian Cultural Centre)
High Commission of India
Colombo, Sri Lanka

2019

Summary of Chief Guest Speech

By Dr. Rewant Vikram Singh, Director, Swami Vivekananda Cultural Centre (Formerly Indian Cultural Centre), High Commission of India, Colombo, 3rd International Conference on Library and Information Management 26th and 27th November 2019 (ICLIM)

In this presentation, the author attempts to explain the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in education, particularly in higher education and in areas, such as medical education, in developing countries like India and Sri Lanka. His research work explores the potential of ICT via a case study of Telemedicine Network of Sanjay Gandhi Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India.

In India, the rate of growth in the number of medical colleges is extremely slow when compared to the needs of the country. There are only about 330 medical colleges with an intake of 35,000 students for a country that is spread over 3 million square kilometers and has a population of more than a billion. India has just one doctor for 1,700 people. In comparison, the doctor-population ratio globally is 1.5:1,000. In an internal note prepared by the Medical Council of India's "Undergraduate Education Working Group", the new target being put in place for India is 1 doctor for 1000 population by 2031. Considering this target, the shortfall of doctors by 2031 is estimated to be near about a million.

To meet the shortfall of doctors, one would require a massive outreach program and a parallel development of the education infrastructure and support system, such as colleges, libraries and corresponding increase in number of trained teachers, experts, librarians and other professional staff. But this is obviously very ambitious. Even today, the country needs about 29,400 medical teachers, but there is a shortfall of 6,340 teachers. Soon, India would require an additional 35,740 teachers.

Other developing countries are also facing a similar crisis. For instance, according to the note, Somalia has one doctor for 10,000 population, Pakistan has one doctor for 1,923 population, Egypt has one doctor per 1,484 population and China's doctor-population ratio stands at 1:1063. This puts medical education and healthcare program of these countries (including India), under tremendous duress. It is here that Information and Communication Technology (ICT) comes into picture. It is now being generally believed that the traditional teaching approach must also be complemented and supplemented by the technological interventions through ICT so as to expand the reach of education and make available the educational

resources to all medical colleges, both current and upcoming, including those in remote and inaccessible areas. However, the regular teaching staff of the universities is not trained in handling sophisticated ICT used for dissemination of knowledge. It is here that the role of librarians and library professionals becomes more critical. Since ICT is now a part of their curriculum and they are trained to handle dissemination of knowledge, library professionals can become the key link between the trainer and the trainee. They can provide, implement and maintain the ICT services required for an ICT-based education system.

This paper examines the potential of ICT with respect to meeting the needs of medical education in India, and similar other countries. The methodology involves investigating a case study related to use of ICT in the arena of education and analyze the opportunities that they can offer to us. While the ostensible aim is to explore the potential and use of ICT in improving the reach of education, the paper also aims to divert focus from the "fear of unknown technology" and draw attention towards the benefits of ICT, such as its ability to improve quality of education, reduce administrative burden, offer 24 X 7 availability and access, reusability, and scalability with time. It is suggested that developing countries, such as India, should set up adequate ICT infrastructure and offer motivating incentives to users so that the technology achieves its full potential. The case study which is being investigated in the paper is on the Telemedicine network of Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences (SGPGIMS), Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India.

SGPGIMS was one of the first institutes of medical sciences which started using the telemedicine technology via high bandwidth communication such as Indian satellite and Integrated Services Digital Network to connect with the medical colleges and hospitals in rural and remote hilly areas, with the objective of to optimally utilizing the knowledge of limited medical experts for the benefit of medical students, doctors, and patients. A hub has been created at SGPGIMS and the medical colleges and hospitals network locally in wireless mode with Wi Max technology so as to optimally utilize the internet bandwidth. After installation and testing of the system, training workshops were conducted for the staff to make them confident about the utility of the network system.

With the help of the telemedicine network remote medical colleges of the state of Uttar Pradesh are now linked with the School of Telemedicine of SGPGIMS. The linking helps the colleges to connect to SGPGIMS remotely, share medical reports and cases of patients with experts of SGPGIMS and practice tele-consultation and tele-education. Clinical activities of SGPGIMS are also transmitted in real time interactive manner to all medical colleges so that

students can see these live sessions, interact with faculty, ask questions, have open discussions and learn in the process. Such an interactive method reduces the monotony of class-room based education and enhances understanding.

The key activities of the School of Telemedicine, SGPGIMS, are:

- Tele-education of students of medical colleges
- Tele-education of students and doctors of district hospitals
- Online discussion and sharing of knowledge among experts, doctors, and students of national and international institutions
- Tele-mentoring of doctors and students by experts.
- Tele-Continuing Medical Education (CME) programs to update experts, doctors, and students about recent developments in the field of medical science. An added benefit of Tele-CME is that the learners need not travel long distances to attend these CMEs.
- Tele-Medical Care sessions to provide medical care, particularly in the remote and inaccessible areas or during natural disasters, such as flood or earthquakes.

Concluding Remarks:

The medical and healthcare needs of India has increased exponentially over the last several decades and there is a humungous need for medical colleges to aim towards providing education at graduate and postgraduate level, including in the domains of super-specialties and sub-specialties. In addition, India has diverse landmass, where many areas are still remote and inaccessible. In such a scenario, through its ICT-based telemedicine network, SGPGIMS is playing an important role in providing medical care as well as in disseminating knowledge across students, doctors, and specialty experts at all levels: tertiary, secondary, and primary, national and international. In northern India particularly, SGPGIMS has become a hub of telemedicine activities and is bridging the knowledge gap between medical education and medical care.

Message from the Keynote Speaker

I am pleased to convey my sincere appreciation and good wishes for 3rd International Conference on Library and Information Management (ICLIM) 2019 on the theme "*Digital Transformation and Reinvention of Future Ready Libraries"* Organized by The Department of Library and Information Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka from 26th -27th November 2019.

We are very happy to collaborate for this conference and I would also like to convey warm greetings on behalf of IFLA on this occasion. The presidential theme of IFLA President Christine Mackenzie "*LET US WORK TOGETHER*" goes on the same lines and we hope to do more such collaborations in the future.

On behalf of IFLA Division V as well as on my personal behalf, I would like to extend my sincere thanks and gratitude to the Organizing Committee, Speakers, Delegates, Participants, Sponsors as well as each and every one associated with this conference. I wish for the grand success of this conference.

Let us work together!

Sanjay K. Bihani
IFLA Governing Board Member and Chair of IFLA Division V-Regions 2019-2021
IFLA Regional Standing Committee for Asia and Oceania Chair 2017-2019
2019

Message from the Head of the Department

It is my pleasure to send this message to the volume of abstracts of the Third International Conference on Library and Information Management (3rd ICLIM 2019) organized by our Department of Library and Information Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka. International conferences greatly provide a platform to encourage a research relationship among scholars all over the world. The Department of Library and Information Science of the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Kelaniya has successfully organized its 3rd International Conference with the aim of bringing together Library and Information Management Scholars on to a single platform to put forward and discuss their research findings under the conference theme “Digital Transformation and Reinvention of Future Ready Libraries". A glance at the contents of reviewed abstracts illustrates to what extent the conference has been successful in its subject material and the objectives that it aims at. It is a great pride to the University of Kelaniya to organize an International Conference on Library and Information Management, for the third time. I am therefore very happy to deliver this message to this conference that stimulates a new research culture in the country and promotes interaction between the social sciences and policy implementation. Many have contributed immensely to make the conference great success. I take this opportunity to thank Prof. D.M. Semasinghe, Vice Chancellor, Prof. A.H.M.H. Abhayarathne, Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, all Deans of Faculties, conference organizers, theme speakers, coordinators, chairpersons, rapporteurs, foreign delegates, all dept. members and all others who contributed immensely to make this event a success. I also congratulate the local and foreign researchers who submitted research articles to this conference. I wish this conference all success.

Dr. Namali Suraweera
Head/Senior Lecturer, Department of Library and Information Science
University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka, 2019

Message from the Coordinators

It is a great pleasure for us to issue a message on behalf of the Coordinating and the Organizing team of the 3rd International Conference on Library and Information Management (ICLIM 2019) organized by the Department of Library and Information Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Kelaniya. The principal purpose of the International Conference on Library and Information Management (ICLIM 2019) is to seek avenues, strategies and knowhow for achieving the fundamental goals of its principal theme the "Digital Transformation and Reinvention of Future Ready Libraries".

Issue at hand is how the information professionals face the challenge effectively and productively in using these challenge as an opportunity. This International Conference expects to gather intellectuals, researchers, information professionals, students and other stakeholders in the LIS profession into one forum to create constructive dialogue to support and address the changing needs and demands of information and knowledge societies. To contribute effectively for the achievements of the goals of "Digital Transformation and Reinvention of Future Ready Libraries" (DTRFRL) in the information science perspective, to share best practices and experiences gained by professionals, practitioners, educators and policy makers of LIS sector, to establish collaborative programmes and develop linkages with other educational institutions/universities, research organizations ,professional associations in the field of library, documentation and information science, to create collaborative scholarly platform for all, to create constructive dialogue in adopting and utilization of technologies and facing challenges forced in the digital environment are other finite objectives of ICLIM 2019. We wish to lend our deepest gratitude and thank to the Vice- Chancellor, Prof D.M. Semasinghe, Deputy Vice-chancellor, Senior Professor L. Senevirathna, the Dean Faculty of Socials Sciences, Senior Prof. A.H.M.H. Abayarathna, our Special Guest Dean, Faculty of Graduate Studies, Senior Prof. A. Jayamaha, Special Guest, Dean of the Faculty of Computing and Technology, Dr. Gamini Wijerathna and other Deans of the University, Senior Professor N.P Sunil Chandra, Chairman, Resrearch Council, Director, Swami Vivekananda Cultural

Centre, Dr. Rewant Vikram Singh,. We should express our gratitude and an enormous thank to Mr. Sanjay Bihani, Chair - IFLA Division V (Regions - Asia and Oceania, Africa, Latin America and Carabians), Member of IFLA Governing Board and Committee. Prof. Balasubramani and the delegate from India including Dr. Raja deserve a special thank.

It is our humble duty to thank the distinguish scholars and professionals who specially arrived here for the ICLIM 2019. The dedication provided by the Editors, Reviewers, Chairpersons, and the Presenters of the papers, voluntary team and others participating at this occasion is also valued.

We must thank the members of the Sub Committee, Members of Conference Secretariat. Conference Team (CT) who wholeheartedly and honestly did a support warrants a worthy appreciation. All Heads of Departments, teaching and non-teaching staff of the Faculty of Social Sciences deserve special thanks. The service given by the Head of Department of Library and Information Science, all teachers in our conference organizing team including and non-teaching staff of the Department are also appreciated. Mr. Shanmugam Muthu from 2CQR including his local partner and all the other sponsors are highly appreciated. Our professional colleague Dr. Mrs. Wathmanel Senewiratne, a Visiting lecturer and the former Librarian of Open University of Sri Lanka who initially did a lot for developing a tradition like this nature is ever remembered.

We lend everyone a happy and rewarding experience at the 3rd International Conference on Library and Information Management (ICLIM 2019), University of Kelaniya.

Senior Prof. M.K. Weerasinghe and Senior Prof. W.A Weerasooriya
Co-Chair and Coordinators of ICLIM 2019

Message from the Editors

Welcome to the 3rd International Conference on Library and Information Management (ICLIM 2019) with the theme "Digital Transformation and Reinvention of Future Ready Libraries" which could be considered as one of the excellent and rare opportunities we all procure at this moment, however, the risk and responsibility of compiling this type conference proceeding volume has been a cumbersome job that has to be performed with utmost care in reading, perusing and the evaluating each of paper submitted within a limited time slot. Our panel of reviewers were so cooperative, dynamic enough in supporting us whenever we dispatch the papers for reviewing purpose and they showed their higher talents in scrutinizing the papers containing with very implicit and more multifaceted micro thoughts and inferences.

We the editors sincerely expect your valuable ideas, comments or suggestions inferred upon the contents of those papers appearing in the volume which connote imbedded knowledge and ideas that convey the utilization of information, knowledge, practice and experience on developing future ready libraries.

We also very much appreciate all the contributors of the papers submitted and all papers cover the subthemes and rightly concentrate upon the very theme of the ICLIM 2019 then "Digital Transformation and Reinvention of Future Ready Libraries".

This time Conference Team was of the view of collecting abstracts as extended form which gave a naval experience and a difficult task for not only for those submitted papers as well as for us. Some of them have to get used for writing, re-writing and so forth. The editorial team decided to publish the extended abstracts as proceedings as they contained the attributes of quality and the format. The volume has two part. First part is allocated for proceedings while part two is allocated for presenting abstracts of undergraduates. All most all undergraduates abstracts are Intended or Proposed Abstracts which contained the rudimentary research plan of the final year undergraduate's research proposals related to their dissertations which yet to be worked out. Once they completed their research, steps have to be taken to present their actual research findings at a separate research forum. In addition to that, the undergraduates are encouraged to submit their research findings at any other national or international conference and asked them to keep up and develop their research potentials further. It is an obligation of the senior academic and library professionals to help these young researchers to continue their research process as well as career paths.

It is advisable for all the strictly follow procedures and principles stipulated in the conference

guidelines, prospectus and adhere with proper time management from prior to the very last of the conference.

We would like to pay our gratitude and gesture for all who did contribute in all aspects to produce this scholarly publication.

With best wishes,

Editorial Team
Dept. of Library and Information Science
University of Kelaniya, Kelaniya, Sri Lanka
Info.iclim2019@gmail.com
2019

List of Abbrevation

ADEPLIS	Advanced Distance Education Programme
ALA	American Library Association
BOAI	Budapest Open Access Initiative
CAL	Computer Assisted Learning
CAS	Current Awareness Service
CBL	Computer Based Learning
CC	Creative Commons
CMS	Content Management System
COLA	Course on Library Automation
CPD	Continuous Professional Development
CSCL	Computer Supported Collaborative Learning
DIPLIS	Diploma in Library and Information Science
DLIS	Department of Library and Information Science
DOAJ	Directory of Open Access Journals
DRTC	Documentation Research and Training Centre
FGS	Faculty of Graduate Studies
FLA	Fellowship of the Library Association
GPL	General Public License
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations
ILS	Integrated Library System
IR	Institutional Repository
KDU	General Sir John Kotelawela Defense University
LIS	Library & Information Science
LMS	Library Management Systems

MARC	Machine Readable Catalogue
NCL	Networked Collaborative Learning
NLDSB	National Library and Documentation Services Board
NSF	National Science Foundation
OPAC	Online Public Access Catalogue
ORBL	Online Resource Based Learning
RCI	Research Citation Indexes
RRMS	Researcher prefer Reference Management Software
SLLA	Sri Lanka Library Association
UGC	University Grants Commission
UPLSB	Uva Provincial Library Service Board
VLE	Virtual Learning Environment
WBT	Web-Based Training
WIF	Web Impact Factor
WWW	World Wide Web

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Factors Affecting Academic Integrity in Research: Analysis based on Turnitin Similarity Reports of Postgraduate Students of General Sir John Kotelawela Defence University (KDU)

Alagaratnam, V. and Ranawella, T.C.
alagasph@gmail.com, thanuja@kdu.ac.lk

Abstract

Involving in research activities and presenting in a dissertation form is considered as a pure acedemic activity. These researches are carried out based on the evidences of previous researches in the same subjects. This type of refering ideas must be properly quoted. Quoting or aknowledging for the previous researches is an activity of scholars for affirnming thier new ideas. But some scholars prentend to put others ideas or informations as thier own due to many reasons. Especially, it is very common after the electronic resources came into being. As this is an illegal and unethical activity, scholars are expected to follow scholarly ways to avoid plagiarism. There are many anti-plagiarism softwares introduced to avoid plagiarism. Kotelawala Defence University has subscribed for turnitin to promote rich research culture among academic staff and the students as well. Anyhow students continue to plagiarise for their research activites. Hence, this study intends to show the nature of plagiarism, find the reasons and propose possible ways to avoid it. A mixed research methodoloy was adopted to carry out the study. Sixty six (66) dissertations, submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies of Kotelawala Defence University were taken as samples for the study. The importatant plagiarised places in the disserations were revealed and reasons for the plgiarism were found.

Keywords: *Plagiarism, Academic integrity, Similarity level, Turnitin*

Introduction

Researches which are considered as original work of scholars are carried out in higher educational institutions, for fulfilment of degrees or academic durability of capacity existence. However, with the advancement of Information Communication Technology (ICT), the workload, lack of awareness about plagiarism, there is a tendency to plagiarize sometimes even without student's knowledge. Jean Liddell (2003) says that plagiarism makes guilty of students. He argues that "when students submit work purporting to be their own, but which in any way borrows ideas, organization, wording or anything else from another source without appropriate acknowledgement of the fact, the students are guilty of plagiarism". Hence, it is pure journey of researching subjects of area interested or given are of problems.

Earlier days, researchers found problems in finding information for researches and supervisors or knowledge experts were very versatile of sources of information on particular fields. After

electronic resources are introduced, the problem has taken a new path. The one is plagiarism which is a crucial problem in academic writing. As Cardoso. C. C (2004) said, if one author takes another author's idea and presents it as his/her own, it is called plagiarism and he affirms it is unethical in universities. Copyright infringement shouldn't be plagiarism as it is different. It has to be found the factors affecting plagiarism and finding ways to avoid are important in academic phenomenon. Therefore, this study attempted to see the affecting factors which influence the scholars to plagiarize others' works. Turnitin digital similarity reports of the post graduate students of KDU are used to carry out the task.

Objectives

The goal of the study is to find the real factors behind the scholars in plagiarising text and proposing ways to avoid plagiarism in maintaining integrity in academic research. Hence, this study covers three main objectives.

- Reveal the nature of plagiarism in postgraudate dissertations.
- Show the reasons for plagiarising in postgraduate dissertations
- Propose and suggest possible ways to avoid plagiarism

Methodology

As this research covers exploratory research contents, academic ethical attitude, qualitative research design was adopted. But the similarity levels are mathematically calculated for concrete decisions. Hence it was essential, quantitative elements to be also adopted. Therefore, this study was carried out comprising a mixed method. All students of Faculty of Graduate Studies of General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University (KDU) who have submitted their dissertation have been taken as samples. At first instance, altogether 66 theses were submitted for plagiarism checking using turnitin software. The similarity digital reports which were derived from turnitin software were taken for the studies. Each reports were analysed as individual cases.

Results and Discussion

A created Excel spreadsheet was used to enter the results of similarity level numerically. Even though General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University accepts the dissertations only if they have less than 20% similarity level of plagiarism, there were numerous dissertations which have more than the accepted level.

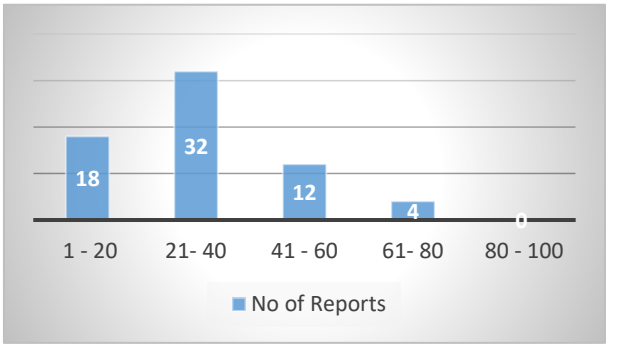

***Figure 01**. Similarity levels of Reports*

The figure 01 shows the nature of the reports and their levels of plagiarism. It was revealed that only 27% (18 reports of 66) of theses got less than 20% similarity level in their first submission. 49% (32 out of 66) of theses got similarity level in between 21% to 40% and no report was above 80 % similarity level. Hence this research was done for the analysis of theses which have more than 21% similarity levels.

Even though the influence of e-resources has a positive impact on academic researches, there is a negative impact in plagiarism. More than 76% of similarity came directly from Internet sources. Students used to copy and paste the information directly from internet for their theses. It is also identified that, the similarity level is different from chapter to chapter due to various reasons. Mainly literature reviews, theory, models and introduction part have more similarity levels than other chapters.

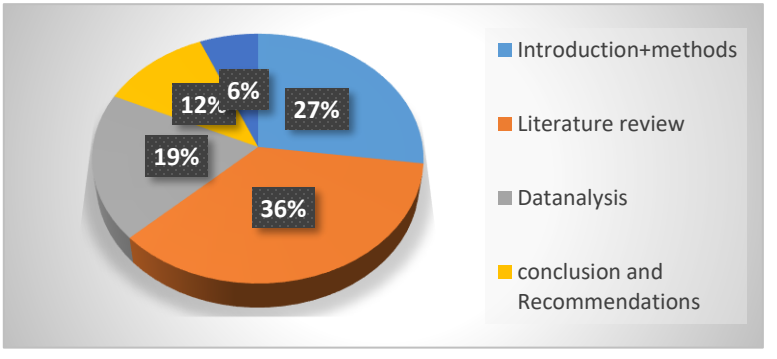

***Figure 02:** Average similarity level of chapters*

Figure 02 shows the nature clearly. When we see the figure 02, it is understood that theoretical parts, as said earlier, including introduction, literature review have more plagiarism. Laziness, and improper time allocation for reading and busy in work and family commitment could be the main causes for cut and paste 'culture'. Jean Liddell (2003) listed out six reasons, why the students do plagiarism as follows;

- They don't understand what plagiarism is.
- They think they won't get caught.
- They think that if they get caught there will be no punishment.
- They want to see how much they can get away with.
- They want to get through the course with as little effort as possible.
- They just don't care

Even his list is somewhat adequate and consist most of the reasons, there are more to be included.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Usually, the students at FGS do have work and family commitments as amidst their degree programme. They rarely find time to work hard. As Louw Q *et al* (2011) also said that the post graduate students claim that they are always busy with work and study so that they are unable to work properly and the way they like. Therefore, the researchers recommended below mentioned possible ways to be adopted during their course period.

1. Students have to be thoroughly instructed during the study period on plagiarism and its effects. They have to be taught not only the moral impact but the legal infringement as well.
2. Plagiarism detection related hands on training have to be given for the students.
3. To subscribe turnitin package with more student accounts and allow students to use it as a writing tool.
4. Supervisors have to check the similarity level of dissertations chapter wise before evaluating the whole dissertation. If the chapters have more similarity level than the accepting level of the university, the chapters have to be return without evaluation. So that student can understand the seriousness of the issue.
5. Hands on training and workshop must be given to educate the students in referencing, paraphrasing, academic writing etc. which can avoid cut and paste activities disregarding the fact that it is intentional or with ignorance. Hence, it can be concluded that academic integrity must thorough serious efforts in research rather keeping an eye on passing the degree course.

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Librarianship for Emerging Technologies

Amudha, G.
libraryvhnsnc@gmail.com

Abstract

The role of emerging technologies, the librarians should develop their technical skills and also to create an innovative and enabled service to meet the latest needs of the today and future young generation. The librarian is to serve as a leader in identification, implementation, and evaluation of new technologies and their use in the library setting. They then adapt the technologies so that they become innovative solutions within the library setting to evolve reference, instruction, and access services models. This paper discusses the technological skills which are essential for librarians. Topics under this sub-theme are: -Library automation, Database Development, Standards and Protocol, Search Engines, Electronic Document Delivery, Digital library. This paper also discusses the Emerging Technologies for Librarians, the skills needed for Librarians and Changing Role of Librarians in the New Digital Environment.

Keywords: *Librarians, Technologies, Digital environment. Digital library*

Introduction

Libraries are generally treated as sources of information. Everybody goes to library for seeking knowledge. The Library seeks an energetic, creative, outgoing, collaborative, and forward-thinking individual committed to education for this exciting opportunity to serve in College Library. Librarians are responsible for a broad range of front-line services including, reference, consultation, instruction, and outreach to faculty, staff, and students. This paper also discusses the technologies which are essential for librarians.

Objectives

- To discuss the Provision of Emerging Technologies for librarianship
- To explain the skill need for the library professionals in the latest environment
- List the library services and ICT based activities

Review of Related Literature

Tara Radniecki (2013) discussed the roles and responsibilities of the emerging technologies librarian to illuminate and maximize the possibilities of the position as libraries around the world provide new content in new mediums to an increasingly tech-savvy user group. Data

will be collected from deep analysis of job advertisements via the American Library Association's JobLIST database within the past six years as well as from surveys distributed to and completed by current emerging technologies librarians. A content analysis of job advertisements reveals what types of libraries are hiring emerging technologies librarians, what the hiring organizations anticipate the job responsibilities will include, and what skills employers are looking for. The findings will provide an accurate picture of current hiring trends and the opportunity through data analyzed and shared to tailor the hiring process to best meet the realities of this new position and their strengths for libraries.

Position Duties

All College librarians are responsible for reference service, information literacy instruction and outreach to faculty, staff, and students. In addition, librarians have coordinating or functional responsibility for specific areas. Specific duties include the following:

Reference Service

Provides in-depth reference services, both in-person and virtually – working in daytime as well as at nights and weekend hours as needed.

Information Literacy Instruction

Works with library colleagues to design, develop, deliver, and assess outreach and instructional services to faculty, undergraduates, staff, and others to support the discovery and effective, efficient, and ethical use of research resources and tools. Works closely with instructors to design, develop, and provide course-related/course-integrated instruction to undergraduates.

IT based Activities of Librarians

The Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) have brought revolutionary changes in handling, delivering and storage of information. The transition of traditional library collections to digital or virtual collections has presented the librarian with new opportunities and challenges. The internet, especially WWW has given the librarian a new dynamic role to play in the society and serve the new information based in better ways than ever before, Because of the powerful features of web i.e. distributed, heterogeneous, collaborative, multimedia, Standards and Protocols, architecture, world wide web has revolutionized the way people access information and has opened up new possibilities in areas

such as digital libraries, Virtual libraries, efficient information retrieval and dissemination.

Topics under this sub-theme are:-

- Library automation
- Database Development
- Standards and Protocol
- Search Engines
- Electronic Document Delivery
- Digital library

Provision of Emerging Technologies for Librarians

- Shares with College Library colleague's strategies, techniques, and best practices for using emerging technologies to support teaching and learning.
- Maintains a working knowledge of emerging technologies critical to the design and delivery of responsive library services to undergraduates.
- Imparts Working knowledge of standard computer office applications such as Microsoft Outlook, Word, Excel, Access, PowerPoint and other productivity software.
- Makes available excellent analytical, organizational, time, and project management skills.
- Imparts excellent oral and written communication skills and interpersonal skills.
- Equips us with the ability to work creatively, collaboratively, and effectively both as a team member and independently and to promote teamwork among colleagues.
- Instills in one's mind commitment to fostering a diverse educational environment and workplace and ability to work with a diverse student and faculty population.
- Equips one with the capacity to thrive in the exciting, ambiguous, future-oriented environment of a world-class research institution and to respond effectively to changing needs and priorities.

- Instills in one's mind commitment to professional issues, demonstrated through strong interest in local or national committee work, research and publication.

Skills needed by librarians

The competency of a librarian is represented by different sets of skills, attitudes and values that enable him/her to work as digital information professional. The following are the skills and competencies required for a librarian to work as a competent content manager**.**

Internet and WWW:

- Navigation, browsing, and filtering skills;
- Skills in retrieving, accessing required digital documents in time;
- Skills in searching network databases in a number of digital sources and websites;
- Skills in creating home pages, content conversion, downloading techniques;
- Skills in web publishing and electronic publishing;
- Skills in archiving digital documents, locating them;
- Skills in digital preservation and storage techniques;

Multimedia and digital media processing:

- Multimedia indexing, image processing
- Interactive digital communications and visualization
- Cataloguing and classification of digital documents, digital content
- Searching and retrieval of text, images and other multimedia objects
- Speech recognition, image visualization technologies
- Conferencing techniques including teleconferencing.

Digital and online information systems:

- Development of digital information sources;
- Digitization of print collections;
- Competency to manage CD-ROM network station;

- Development of machine readable catalogue records;
- Design and development of databases.

Internal networks: Should be able to develop

- Personal networks;
- Project teams and competence groups;
- Internal digital knowledge resource;
- Intranets.

External networks should be able to develop

- External knowledge resources;
- External personal networks;
- Extranets

Changing Role of Librarians in the New Digital Environment

The new environment has made a lot of changes in the role of library Professionals. The Librarians working in the electronic and digital environment will have to under go the following four activities.

Collaboration

Collaboration by distributing responsibilities for the subjects and management of Information services across participating institutions.

Identification

Strive to identify relevant and meaningful resources available in electronic and digital forms to interested users like educators, students, consumers and public.

Organization

Organization and provide convenient access to relevant electronic and digital resources in a logical manner.

Evaluation

Provide descriptive and evaluative annotations based upon the input of identified key subject expert Dr. Robert R. Downs has pointed out five C's in managing the digital information services. They are as follows.

- Communication
- Co-operation
- Co-ordination
- Collaboration
- Cross Training

Conclusion

The important point to be stressed is that the multimedia nature of the next generation of digital libraries requires the librarians to be essentially a type of specialist librarian who has to manage and organize the digital library, handle the specialized tasks of massive digitization, storage, access, digital knowledge mining, digital reference services, electronic information services, search co-ordination, and manage the archive and its access. The librarian acts as guardian of the information superhighway and acts as a symbiotic human-machine guru. It envisages a professional education and training programme for librarians in the management of digital information systems. It denotes the digital library's interface functions, roles, skills and competencies for the management of digital information systems in the important areas of imaging technologies, optical character recognition, markup languages, cataloguing, metadata, multimedia indexing and database technology, user interface design, programming, and Web technology.

To be successful, librarians need to be alert, creative and informed about what is happening in their environment. Therefore, the librarians should strive to improve their skills and match their skills with the tremendous developments of the current digital age.

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Professional Tacit Qualities which should be Pre-Occupied by the Dynamic Library Professionals: A Study based on Eight Librarians of Sri Lanka

Ananda Tissa, R. D.
rdatissa@gmail.com

Abstract

The field of training for librarianship began in 1887 with Dewey's School of Library Economy at Columbia University. Librarian like any other professional, a professional librarian should possess best qualities. It is clear and obvious that there was a good library service and learned librarianship from the origin of the civilization and the introduction of writing tradition concurrently. In this paper, special attention has been given to investigate the qualities as well as the manner of devaluation of librarian and the service, gradually. Meanwhile, there probed and explored requirement of regaining and restoring the floating state of library service in Sri Lanka. Defines these qualities as: aptitude; adaptation; retentive memory; scholarship; personality; efficient administration; ability to communicate; and current awareness. It stipulates a complete knowledge of the reference collection, integrity, fitness and a linguistic ability of the librarian. This study focusses descriptive characteristics as well as tacit advanced qualities of librarians selecting only eight past librarians in Sri Lanka. The information revealed by this research project would be useful for researchers, academics, students, University Community as well as administrators or Management Boards for future development plans.

Keywords: *Library profession, Professionalism, Qualities of librarians, Professional image, Biographies, Library history*

Introduction

World library services originated simultaneously with the commencement of the human civilization. In the beginning, though, it has not been designated as a 'library' in general there has been collected and accumulated imperial documents in Royal Archives. As the result of it there was a requirement for an educated person to keep these historical collection for the protection or preservation and to disseminate them where necessary. Invariably, it is evident that he or she was a scholar; an educated fellow; a Pundit. It is a must to such an erudite person, to be perfect with Academic intelligence, for organization, storing, finding out and searching out the comprised knowledge in it. That is why the old libraries were handled and maintained by erudite scholars. Eventually library education came in to seen. Proper library schools were established all over the world.

Later libraries established their professional associations made library standards, adapted professional Code of ethics to be observed by the members of the professional community.

Later the professional communities with a joint hand with their professional associations at national and international levels and recognized by administrative and legislative regulations made a great contribution to library education, library profession. Behind this picture there have been many library professionals who did a substantial contribution for the libraries and reader communities and the society. Following gives a summary of such leading library professionals and their life sketch.

Objectives

The objectives of this study is to explore biographical sketch with their tacit qualities. How they contribute to library profession is also studied.

Methodology

This is a historical method of study which focusses the content analysis. Users by going through these can contemplate how these professional develop their career path and how they contribute how they did for the society and what are personality qualities out of them. The tacit qualities of each librarian are given in the conclusion.

Results and Discussion

Here description of each librarians was narrated by depicting their career paths**.** All biographical sketches are given below.

Reginald Stephen Enright

R.S.Enright passed out from the Ceylon University College in 1924 obtaining a B.A. Classics Honors (London) degree. In 1925 he was recruited as the Librarian, Ceylon University College. Later Enright was sent to England for library education and training. At the end of the first round of library studies he became an Associate of the Library Association (A.L.A.). Later he was awarded the Fellowship of the Library Association (F.L.A.) considering his attainments and dedication to service in the university library sector.

When the Ceylon University College was replaced by the University of Ceylon in July 1942, Enright became the first Librarian of the new University of Ceylon. During his time the University Library grew both in quality and quantity. In the later period the limited space in “Villa Vanezia” became a problem for expanding the library facilities. The Ferguson and W.A. de Silva Collections purchased by Mr.D.R.Wijewardene and donated to the Ceylon

University during this time were therefore temporarily housed in the Government Archives Department at Nuwara Eliya. After shifting the library to Peradeniya in September 1952, Enright arrived to make arrangements at Peradeniya, but he passed away after a brief illness without working a single day at Peradeniya. At the time of his demise, he had completed 27 years continuous service as the Librarian of the Ceylon University College and the University of Ceylon.

Solomon Cecil Blok

S.C. Blok passed out from the Ceylon University College in 1925 obtaining a B.A. Classics (London) degree. He was appointed the first Librarian of the Colombo Public Library formed by amalgamating the Colombo Library and the Pettah Library in July 1925. When he started work in the Public Library the initial staff consisted of 6 members including 2 assistant Librarians, one clerk and 3 peons.

After the death of R.S.Enright, S.C.Blok, the only qualified librarian in the country at that time was appointed Librarian, University of Ceylon in 1952. His immediate task was arranging uninterrupted library services at Peradeniya for the three Faculties, Oriental Studies, Arts and Law utilizing the space in the Ground Floor of the Arts Block of the new University of Ceylon at Peradeniya.

Blok was unanimously appointed the first President of the newly formed Ceylon Library Association in August 1960. His assistance in forming the first professional body of librarians in Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) where all grades of Librarians in universities, public libraries and special libraries could participate in professional matters lead to the development of the library profession in Sri Lanka. Blok retired from the post of Librarian in 1964 after serving the University of Ceylon Peradeniya for 12 years. After retiring he served as the Editorial Adviser to the Ceylon National Bibliography in its formative years. Blok passed away on 11th July 1969.

K.D. Somadasa

K.D.Somadasa B.A. (London), a graduate in Sinhala was appointed the 2nd Assistant Librarian of the University of Ceylon Library in 1949.He obtained his Master Degree in Library Science in USA. (M.S. Columbia). He was appointed Librarian, University of Ceylon in 1964 to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of S.C. Blok. Somadasa attired in the national dress, was an orientalist at heart. Because of his initiative, the palm- leaf manuscripts collection in

the Peradeniya Library grew rapidly. Gunatilaka Collection of Palm of Manuscripts was purchased by the Peradeniya Library because of his initiative. University of Peradeniya Library now possess the second largest collection of palm-leaf manuscripts in Sri Lanka, the first collection being in the Colombo Museum The Department of Cultural Affairs employed a clerk qualified in Sinhala, Pali and Sanskrit to assist him to compile the Catalogue of Palm-leaf Manuscripts available in the Peradeniya Library.

H.A.I. Goonetileke

H.A.I.Goonetileke B.A. (Lond.), F.L.A., D. Lit. (Peradeniya) was the Librarian University of Peradeniya from 1971 to 1979. He graduated from the Ceylon University College in 1940s obtaining his B.A. (Lond.) degree. In 1952 he went to India and enrolled in the Post-Graduate School of Library Science, Madras. In 1953 H.A.I.Goonetileke joined the Library as an Assistant Librarian filling the vacancy created by the resignation of Assistant Librarian P.Kandiah. He went on study leave to the School of Librarianship & Archives, University College London where he secured a Postgraduate Diploma in Librarianship in 1958 winning the John Duncan Cowley Prize. Considering the professional quality of the thesis he submitted to the Library Association, the Fellowship of the Library Association (FLA) was awarded to him in 1966.

His distinguished masterpiece *A Bibliography of Ceylon - A Systematic Guide to the Literature on the land, people, history and culture published in Western languages from the 16th Century to the present day* was first published in 2 volumes. Additional volumes were published subsequently adding more information to this most reputed bibliography on Sri Lanka. The cards he prepared for the last Volume remains unpublished.

P. Kularatnam

A pioneer member of the SLLA, Mrs. P. Kularatnam entered the library profession as an assistant librarian, British council Colombo in 1952. Mrs.Kularatnam's academic achievements included a bachelors and a master's degree from the University of Ceylon and an honors doctorate from the University of Sorbonne. Among her professional achievements are a diploma in librarianship from the University of London and the associateship of the Library Association, U.K. Mrs. Kularatnam rendered valuable service to the SLLA, as vice-president from 1964-1966, and as treasurer from 1970-1972 and again in 1975 during which period she introduced accounting systems to the association. She also devoted much of her

time to the teaching of librarianship :as part –time lecturer in cataloguing for the first year through to the final year level courses of the SLLA, and by initiating and coordinating the diploma in librarianship course at the university of Colombo. Mrs. Kularatnam was pre-deceased by her husband Prof. K. Kularathnam, Professor Emeritus, Department of Geography, and University of Ceylon.

Neil Upali Yapa

Mr. Yapa has served continuously the SLLA Council since 1977 except for two years. He was the president in 1982 and again in 1992-94, vice president in 1980-81 and again in 1992-94. From 1982-1989 he was the Education Officer. He has served the Education Committee continuously for the last 28 years.

The Library Technicians Course was initiated by him. In 1984, 14 years ago, he introduced computers to library professionals. The course on 'Computers in Libraries' was offered annually from 1984-1988. In 1993 he designed the Course on Library Automation (COLA) which has become popular among the library professionals. On the request of the Moldavian Library Association in 1996 he designed the Distance Education Programme in Library and Information Science (DEPLIS).

1998-1999 he was co-ordinated the Advanced Distance Education Programme (ADEPLIS) in Library and Information Science for Moldavian library personnel. He initiated in 1984 the Fellowship Programme of the Association. He serves the SLLA Panel of Lecturers since 1977. He was a visiting lecturer of the University of Colombo and University of Kelaniya. He designed and developed several library networks: SLSTINET, ENLINET, RERINET and AGRINET, which offer a number of co-operating, and resource sharing programmes. His contributions to the library profession could be enumerated under four areas: co-operation, education, automation and publications.

Clodagh Nethsingha

Clodagh Nethsingha the doyenne of Library and Information field in the Country was called to her rest in May 2000 leaving an indelible imprint in the profession. She gave so much to. She had the unique distinction of being the first woman to hold the post of president of two professional bodies, the institute of Chemistry, and the Sri Lanka Library Association within a few years of each other. Nethsingha obtained a special degree in chemistry from the University of Ceylon, Colombo and then subsequently read for her Masters in Library and

Information Science at the University of London.

She was named the Librarian of the year in 1991, in recognition of her outstanding contributions to the field of Library and Information Science. She was a founder member of the Sri Lanka Library Association.

Ishvari Corea

Ishvari Corea (nee Wijesinghe Kannangara) bore, 4 June 1925 at Bandaragama, Raigam Korale. Educated at Visakha Vidyalaya, Colombo. Graduated from the University of Ceylon, BA (Hon.) in 1945. Married reputed Homoeopath Physician, Dr. C. V. S. Corea on 19 May 1960. Appointed to the Local Government Service as Deputy Librarian, Colombo Public Library in April 1950. Subsequently received postgraduate qualification from the School of Librarianship and Archives, University of London, and the Charter from the Library Association, U. K. (ALA London.). The first lady librarian in Sri Lanka.

The Library became an information and cultural center, well patronized by all sections of the community. New services were introduced with the opening of the new building on 17 December 1980 at the Vihara Maha Devi Park – i.e. Audio-Visual Service; Service for the Visually Handicapped eg. the Braille Book Collection; Mobile Library Service for the Less Privileged Children living in slum and shanty areas; Service for the Inmates of the Welikada Prisons; Extension Activities for Children – e.g. Stamp Club, Lectures, art, handicrafts, video shows. As a tribute for efficient management, she received the Woman of Achievement Award for 1986, from the Zonta Club. After retirement from the Local Government Service, she was appointed as Chairperson, National Library Services Board (1989 – 1994) during which period the National Library was inaugurated on 27 April 1990.

Conclusion

Enright qualities are the professional contribution as well as lover of Asian library tradition. The Blok peculiarity was that he was bold enough to take first university librarian after the Enright though within too rationalistic academic and scholars in the then University of Ceylon. Somadasa was the lover of indigenous knowledge contained in palm leaf manuscripts. Historical bibliography was one of his academic studies. H.A.I.Goonetileke‘s specialties are becoming the first Sri Lankan bibliographer which can claimed world bibliographer. His other qualities are honesty before unjust by resigning from the post of university librarian owing to the political unjust and political influences which present day librarians can have lessons. Mrs.

Kularthnam contribution to library tradition of University of Colombo and capacities and contribution made to SLLA are enormous. N.U. Yapa was at crossroad in Sri Lankan library history. He was a giant library professional both from traditional librarianship to modern librarianship in Sri Lanka. It can be accepted that he is the father of library automation in Sri Lanka. Nethsinghe's was one of the pioneer woman librarians in Sri Lanka. She was more popular among the scientific community and contemporary librarians can get experiences how librarians are working with different other academic and professionals in the country. Unlike other librarians, Mrs. Corea was a professionally, socially accepted library professional in Sri Lanka. Her specialty is the image she un-intentionally developed a norm and a concept among the average reader on the Colombo Public Library as the National library of Sri Lanka.

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Library E-Resources Impacts on Academic Performance of University Students of Tamil Nadu

Arockiavathy, S.A.
antonyarockivathy@gmail.com

Abstract

The major focus of the present research is to analyse the relationship between the availability of the e-resources in the library combined with the academic performance of the library users. For the present study, the libraries located in the state universities of the Tamil Nadu are selected. The sample size for the present research is 412 which is finalised using Cochran's formula. The method of selecting the respondents was random sampling technique from probability sampling method. Structural equation modelling (SEM) with mediation used in order to analyse the data.

Keywords*: E-resources, Motivation, Usage level. Academic Performance*

Introduction

The emergence of internet in the 21st century has revolutionised the way knowledge is transferred from one person to another. There is no field in the entire universe that internet hasn't revolutionised. The library is no exception. Though the importance is still given to the books that form an integral part of the library, the e-resources facilitated by the internet is increasingly becoming an essential part of the library. The revolution of the e-resources is that any source from around the world can be accessed by anybody around the world rapidly and simultaneously. That too all of them can be possible without spending a single penny from the part of the library user. This is the most important revolution facilitated by the emergence of Internet.

For the present research, the researcher has studied the relationship between two dependent variables of E-resources and library staff service and the independent variable of the academic performance of the users. Two mediators have been used, one is the motivation to access e-resources and the second mediator is the usage level. The present research will try to analyse whether the two mediator have any effect upon the dependent variable compared to the direct effect of the independent variable.

Research Problem

The present research will try to analyse the opinion of the users about the e-resources available in the library and many other questions such as, do they have enough awareness about the e-

resources? Are they using them properly? Are the e-resources in the libraries sufficient for them? What are the things that are lagging? What are the hindrances for them in using the e-resources? These are some of the major questions that will be analysed in the present research.

Objectives

- To analyse the influence of library e-resources towards the academic performance of the users
- To analyse the direct and indirect relations between library e-resources, motivation to access e-resources, usage level and the academic performance of the users

Review of Literature

Kulkarni, Dhanamjaya and Balaji (2017), in their research found the impact of literature festivals among the respondents. 46.1 percent respondents agreed that visit to literature festivals either enhance the reading habits or create an influence among them. 33 percent respondents had strongly agreed this fact.

Lakshmi and Kavitha (2016), in their research pointed alike, secured and trustworthy access to information is possible through libraries. Libraries are the vital sources to get these sort of reliable information. The work dealt with the profile of public libraries, hurdles that interrupts the frequent visit to public libraries, services provided by public libraries and the users' satisfaction towards it. Vehicle stand is the major problem for major respondents. 50 percent respondents are frustrated with vehicle stand facility. Frequency of newspaper and magazine reading relies on the age and marital status of respondents. Level of satisfaction of the users on library services even depends on the gender of respondents and time they spent in the library. Computerization and networking of resources might help in enhancing the status of public library to international standards.

Methodology

For the present study, the libraries located in the state universities of the Tamil Nadu are selected. There are in total 21 state universities in Tamil Nadu and therefore 21 libraries are selected for the present research. The sample size has be designated by using Cochran's formula and according to that formula the minimum required sample size is 386. In order to increase the accuracy of the results, the researcher has chosen 20 respondents from each library and therefore the total number of respondents to whom the questionnaires to be

distributed will be 420. The method of selecting the respondents was random sampling technique from probability sampling method. The appropriate tests such as structural equation modelling (SEM) with mediation and moderation are used in order to analyze the data.

Results and Discussion

H0 – E-resources has no impact on Academic performance, Motivation and Usage level.

H0 – Motivation has no impact on Academic performance.

H0– Usage level has no impact on Academic performance

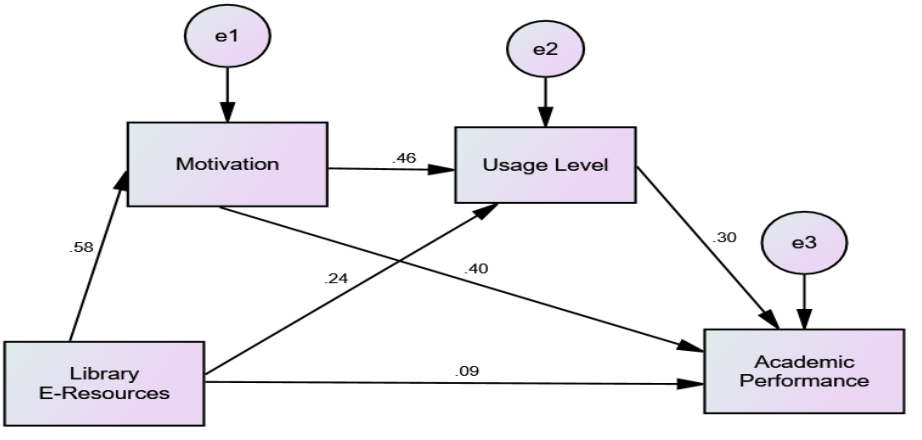

Figure 1: *Standardized Estimates of the path between Library e-resources and Academic performance of the students / Scholars*

Table 1: *Path Estimates*

Path No.	Independent Variables	Mediator - 1	Mediator - 2	Dependent Variables	Impact Estimates
Path -1	E-Library Resources	-	-	Academic Performance	$.09^{Ns}$
Path -2	E-Library Resources	Motivation	-	Academic Performance	.232*
Path -2	E-Library Resources	-	Usage Level	Academic Performance	.072*
Path -2	E-Library Resources	Motivation	Usage Level	Academic Performance	.080*

The above path analysis provides the details of the total, direct and indirect effect between the independent variables and the dependent variables. The path 1 that provides the direct effect

between library e-resources and academic performance, with the impact value of 0.09 is not very significant. In the path 2 the mediation of motivation increases the academic performance by 0.232 points. Similarly, when the mediation of usage level is taken into consideration, the academic performance increase by 0.072 points. Finally, when the mediation of both motivation and usage level is taken into consideration, the academic performance increases by 0.080 points. Thus it is very clear that the mediation has a significant impact on the academic performance of the respondents.

Conclusion

1. The department faculties and library staff need to motivate the students to access e-resources by highlighting the importance of the e-resources. One other way to increase the usage of e-resources in the library is by giving assignments that necessitates the usage of the e-resources. The teachers need to be very specific and mention the student to go to the library and make use of the e-resources to complete their assignments.
2. The universities can allot more funds to enhance the e-resource facility in the university library. When the e-resource facility is fully equipped the students and the staff will be motivated further to utilize the facility.
3. Another way to increase the usage of e-resources by the students and the faculties it by providing access to the e-resources anywhere and anytime. If the users can access the e-resources from the comfort of their home or any other place, it will also motivate the users to utilize the e-resources more.

The present research has analysed the way in which the usage of the e-resources can be increased among the students and the staff members. One of the major reasons for the lack of usage of e-resources is the lack of motivation and the lack of economic resources. When these lacks are taken care of, the students and the staff members will automatically start using the e-resources of the library.

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Institutional Library Websites Affiliated to National Universities in Sri Lanka: a Content Analysis

Attanayake, G.
geethani@kln.ac.lk

Abstract

The main objectives of this study are to evaluate the content of websites in institutional libraries affiliated to national universities in Sri Lanka and identify the shortcomings of library websites. A total of nine libraries were selected for the study but three institutions were rejected due to non-availability of separate library websites. Observation was the primary data collection method and a checklist was designed to collect data. The study mainly corresponds to four categories; Library Management, Library Services, Resources and Other information. Five items were included under the segment of library management. All of the selected libraries were provided the introduction to their libraries opening hours, staff information and contact information. Eight items were considered with regard to library services. Three institutes totally neglected to include their library services to their sites. Four items were located under the segment of library resources and PGIM have completed all four items in check-list. Results of the study showed that out of twenty items, none of the libraries hit all the items in the check-list. The findings of this study revealed that the institutional library websites affiliated to universities in Sri Lanka have not setup at satisfactory level.

Keywords: *Content analysis, Institutional libraries, Library websites, Sri Lanka, Academic libraries*

Introduction

New generation utilize internet extensively and attracting their attention to the virtual environment is easy. Adapting this particular behavior to library environment is foremost. The library website can be used by means of providing better impression to the library as well as a marketing tool. An effective library website facilitates not only to library patrons but also to library staff. There are number of local studies (Shi and Ranaweera (2016) and Wickrmanayake (2012) have been conducted to analyze the university library web sites with different perspectives. But none of the studies have conducted related to institute libraries affiliated to universities in Sri Lanka.

Objectives

- To determine the status of contents of institutional library websites
- To identify the shortcomings of institutional library websites

Methodology

Observation was the primary data collection method. A total of nine institutions library web sites were selected from affiliated institutes of University of Kelaniya, Colombo, and Peradeniya for evaluation. Gampaha Wickramarachchi Ayurveda Institute (GWAI), Postgraduate Institute of Archeology (PGIAR), and Postgraduate Institute of Pali & Buddhist Studies (PGIPBS), were selected from University of Kelaniya**.** Sri Palee Campus (SPC), Postgraduate Institute of Medicine (PGIM), Institute of Indigenous Medicine (IIM), Institute of Human Resource Advancement (IHRA), from university of Colombo and Postgraduate Institute of Agriculture (PGIA), Postgraduate Institute of Science (PGIS) from university of Peradeniya. A checklist was designed for data collection based on related studies. (Kuri, and Maranna 2018)

Results and Discussion

Availability of Library Web Page

It is observed that six institutes have separate library web pages while two institutions (PGIA and PGIS) use the faculty (Agriculture and Science) libraries of their mother university and they provide library services to their patrons with the collaboration of those faculty libraries. At the moment of the observation, only one institute (PGIAR) did not have a separate library web page. Accordingly PGIAR, PGIA and PGIS were avoided in this study. The collected data was analyzed to determine the status of contents of institutional library websites with special response to four categories; information with reference to library management, library services, resources and other information.

1. Information with Reference to Library Management

Five items were included under the segment of library management. Namely, introduction to library, opening hours, library rules and regulations, staff information, and contact information. All of the selected libraries were provided the introduction to their libraries opening hours, staff information and contact information. PGIM site provided the maximum number of items in the check-list.

2. Information with Reference to Library Services

The following eight services; OPAC facility, ILL facility, photocopying, internet facility, new arrivals, user education activities, printing /scanning, and plagiarism check were concerned in

this respect. Only two libraries provided OPAC facility. PGIM have successfully provided seven items in check-list while three institutes totally neglected to include their library services to web site. PGIPBS site is consisted six numbers of items out of eight in the check-list.

3. Information with Reference to Resources

Four items were located under the segment of library resources namely; e-resources, link to institutional or university repository, institute publications, and subscribed full-text databases. PGIM have completed four items in check-list while four institutes totally missed to include the available information resources in their libraries to site.

4. Other Information

Photographs of library, links to mother university library, and links to other libraries were concerned under this category. Two libraries failed to notice above details. Though the link to mother university library is an important access only two libraries have set a link to mother universities.

Conclusion

The findings of this study revealed that the most institutional library websites affiliated to universities in Sri Lanka have not setup at satisfactory level. Some were poorly laid out with very common information and basic contents. According to the Lee and Tech (2001) the main function of an academic library website is to provide access to research tools and full text databases for education and research purposes. It is timely needed matter to upload comprehensive information to institutional library websites which is beneficial to library patrons.

Recommendations

- Should be developed on adding more information which is useful to library patrons.
- Should include the useful guides for education and research purposes.
- In modern days, most of users visit the sites on their mobile devices. It is important to designing library web sites through access on all devices.
- It is important to update the library site regularly.

- Should give added value to library sites by including web site in multiple languages, site map, photo gallery (specially related to institute events) user guides for referencing styles, plagiarism, and copyright
- Should make use of links to mother library and other university libraries

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Fundamental Bibliometric Analysis on the Library Literature Related to Library Collaboration in Sri Lanka

Balasooriya, P. and Dilhani, I.
priyani@slida.lk , inoka.jayasena@gmail.com

Abstract

A library plays a significant role in promoting the progression of knowledge. However, in certain instances the library may fail to serve its primary purpose due to the impotence of providing access to resources of information and services to meet the demand of individuals. Therefore, information exchange and networking has become an essential factor in library services. The main objective of this study is to identify the current situation of library co-operation and resource sharing in Sri Lanka. In addition, it highlights the importance of library collaboration and examines the various means of collaboration between libraries and information centers implemented in Sri Lanka. A review was done based on the research publication like articles and dissertation published in the area of library cooperation in Sri Lanka. Therefore bibliographic analysis was done based on these publications which cater in the area of library collaboration in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Library cooperation, Library consortia, Bibliometric analysis, Resource sharing, Library collaboration*

Introduction

Library collaboration an area which is very significant in the context of maximum utilization of scare resources and services with a mutually agreed settlement of using such resources and services within group or type of libraries and information centers in a locality, region, nationally or internationally. When the library resources and services are valued in the cost-wise, the total capital and concurrent expenses are very higher that any type of library or information is impossible to bear and sustain continuously its day to day expenses hence such institution obviously should seek a help from other adjacent library or libraries. Therefore the library collaboration can be defined as "a process of libraries and information centers share their resources and services for providing a best service for the reader communities in a mutually agreed and coherent framework.

Objectives

Objectives of the study are to identify what is library collaboration what is its conceptual understanding, to explore bibliographic output of the literature in library collaboration domain in between 2008-2019, to examine this literary output based on basic elements of bibliometric analysis rather in depth analysis and to examine library collaborative network practices in Sri

Lanka.

Methodology

This study used a basic bibliometric analysis and focused a review based approach. Therefore an analysis was carried out based on the publication output in the area of library collaboration which have been produced as journal articles, papers and undergraduate dissertations appeared in 2008-2018. The study focused on the leading four peer review journals and three Research Symposium published in the field of Library and information Science in Sri Lanka.

Results and Discussion

In this study, it was identified total number of 804 articles appeared in diverse subject in the field of library and information science, however only 12 articles meant 1.5% have been published under the concept of Library Collaboration. It reveals that only 12 article published in last ten years being one article appearing in the subject per year. Among all undergraduate dissertations only two publications focused on the subject. However there were six library collaborative networks functioning in Sri Lanka.

Conclusion

Apart from the publications appeared in library collaboration, there are other library collaborative networks are functioning in Sri Lanka. With the expansion of the library collaborative network, inter-library accessibility has become more effective and efficient. At present, most libraries maintain online library catalogues. Inter-library loan service and document delivery services are very popular and they are the leading collaboration methods in Sri Lanka. However, library cooperation in Sri Lanka since 2008 up to date are at a low level, which implies that less attention, has been paid to this sector. Though the library collaboration is practiced at a lower level, actions and steps have to be taken for supporting for the study and research in library collaboration. In this context, library education institutions, National Library and Documentation Services Board have a vested role in helping to conduct research and studies related to library collaboration and further stresses libraries and library authorities and professionals to develop strategies for treasuring more library collaborative programs in Sri Lanka.

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Usage of Health Information Resources of Rural Women in Perambular District of Tamilnadu

Balasubramani, R.
lisbala@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper aims to examine the perception and use of health resources in Perambular District of Tamilnadu. The prime objective is to find out how rural People using health information and sources and how they perceive the advantages of health resources and problems for accessing them. Data were collected from 300 Rural Women in Perambulaur District of Tamilnadu. The questionnaire consists of 15 main questions with many of them having a number of subsidiary questions. Questionnaires and Oral Interviews were the main instruments used for data collection. The articles also explained information needs, sources, channels and information seeking behavior. The questions are designed for the Rural Women's to elicit their experience with the Printed Resources use for their study and research work.

Keywords: *Health information resources, Rural women, Information search, Information needs*

Introduction

Information Seeking Behaviour is one of the important areas in user studies. The motives of users give raise to information needs and requirements. To quench the force for information users accept numerous ways and means to right to use the different channels of communication of information(Navalur, Balasubramani, & Ashok Kumar, 2012). Information explosion has paved the way to seek information in a variety and multiplicity at different levels, frequency, volume and use(Goff, Patino, & Jackson, 2004). This circumstance appears to be ambiguous and heterogeneous in character so that information needs of a particular group of users, and information flow from a specific situation /organization are is difficult to determine.(Nattar, Duraisingam, & Alex, 2015)

Objectives

- To identify the purpose of information seeking by respondents.
- To identify the most preferred forma/informal source of the information sought by respondents.
- To identify the appropriate sources of information available in the library.
- To identify the major barriers in receiving information by respondents.

- To identify satisfaction of students from information sources and services.

Methodology

A community based descriptive study was done in a rural area of Perambular district in Tamil Nadu state of India. Using simple random sampling method, 260 questionnaires were distributed to the respondents but 235 questionnaires were received. In which only 219 questionnaires were correct fill up. A pre -tested structured questionnaire was used to collect the data. Information about socio-demographic characteristics, presence of acute or chronic illness, health care seeking behavior and reasons for non-utilization of particular health facilities etc. was obtained.

Results and Discussions

Table 1: *Status of Respondents with Their Gender*

Class	Total (%)
Perambalur (UG)	59 (26.94)
Veppanthattai Region (PG)	102 (46.58)
M.Phil.	58 (26.48)
Total	**219 (100)**

Table 1. Shows that in this study, 144 (65.75 per cent) were male and 75 (34.25 per cent) Women respondents. In which, nearly half of 102 (46.58) Veppanthattai Region were respondents and 59 (26.94) Perambalur respondents. While 58 (26.48 per cent) were Kunnam Region (M.Phil. & Ph.D.).

Table 2: *Time Spent per Week in getting formation related to health*

Time	Perambalur (%)	Veppanthattai Region (%)	Kunnam Region (M.Phil. & Ph.D.) (%)
Less than 5 hours	10 (16.95)	9 (8.82)	2 (3.45)
6-10 hours	14 (23.73)	17 (16.67)	4 (6.90)
11-20 hours	18 (30.51)	34 (33.33)	15 (25.86)
21-40	12 (20.34)	31 (30.39)	23 (39.65)
More than 40 hours	5 (8.47)	11 (10.79)	14 (24.14)
Total	59 (100)	102 (100)	58 (100)

Table 2. Reveals that 18 (30.51 per cent) Perambalur students and 34 (33.33 per cent) Veppanthattai Region students were spend 11-20 hours in the public library. Whereas 23 (39.65 per cent) research scholar were spend 21-40 hours in the public library.

Table 3: *Purpose of information-seeking by respondents*

Purpose	Perambalurs Students (%)	Postgraduates Students (%)	Kunnam Region (M.Phil. & Ph.D.) (%)
Reading News papers	48 (81.36)	91 (89.22)	41 (70.69)
Reading Magazines	44 (74.58)	84 (82.35)	15 (25.86)
Reading Novels	36 (61.01)	79 (77.45)	48 (82.76)
To get information on Health Information system and allied areas	19 (32.20)	40 (39.22)	11 (18.97)
Miscellaneous Purpose	-	13 (12.75)	58 (100)
Not visiting	9 (15.25)	58 (56.86)	49 (84.48)

Table 3. Shows that most of respondents were seeking information to study, preparing notes (to exclusive of Kunnam Region) and updating knowledge. 19 (32.20) Perambalur students were seeking information for competition exams and 40 (39.22) Veppanthattai Region. While seeking information for research work all Kunnam Region. 58 (56.86 per cent) Veppanthattai Regions students and 49 (84.48 per cent) Kunnam Region were seeking information for discussion.

Table 4: *Preference of formal source of information by respondents*

Formal sources	Perambalurs Region (%)	Postgraduates Region (%)	Kunnam Region (%)
Books related to Health	59 (100)	83 (81.37)	36 (62.07)
Health Magazine	-	37 (36.27)	58 (100)
Traditional Information related to Health	24 (40.68)	75 (73.53)	53 (91.38)
Government Documents related Health and rural Development Programme	-	31 (30.39)	42 (72.41)
Audio Visual Sources	7 (11.86)	16 (15. 68)	15 (25.86)
Magazines	34 (57.63)	63 (61.76)	41 (70.69)
Newspapers	56 (94.92)	102 (100)	58 (100)

Table 4. Shows that large numbers of respondents were preferred books, health magazine, Traditional Information related to Health, Governemtn Documents related to Health for their information needs. While Governemtns related to Health Rural and Audio Visual Sources were preferred by Veppanthattai Regions and Kunnam Region.

Table 5: *Preference of informal source of information by respondents*

Informal sources	Perambalurs Students	Postgraduates Students	Kunnam Region (M.Phil. & Ph.D.)
Discussion with librarian or reference staff of library	39 (66.10)	76 (74.51)	54 (93.10)
Teacher and colleagues	45 (76.27)	84 (82.35)	47 (81.03)
Email	43 (72.88)	87 (85.29)	58 (100)

Table 5. Shows that most of respondents were preferred E-mail and discussion with librarian, library staff, teachers & colleagues for information seeking, they thinking these sources may be more use full.

Table 6: *Get assistance for seeking current information by respondents*

Assistance	Perambalurs Students	Postgraduates Students	Kunnam Region (M.Phil. & Ph.D.)
Library staff	51(86.44)	76 (74.51)	32 (55.17)
Friends/colleagues	32 (54.24)	43 (42.16)	21 (36.21)
Internet	39 (66.10)	85 (83.33)	58 (100)
Direct from current issues of Magazine	-	21 (20.59)	55 (94.83)

Table 6. Shows that most of respondents were seeking current information with the help of library staff and Internet. Almost all Kunnam Region seeking information from current issues of journals. While friends/colleagues were not major role play in seeking information for help of Veppanthattai Region students and Kunnam Region.

Table 7: *Time spent by respondents per week on information gathering*

Time	Perambalurs Students	Postgraduates Students	Kunnam Region (M.Phil. & Ph.D.)
0- 2 hours	29 (49.15)	36 (35.29)	3 (5.17)
3-5hours	17 (28.81)	44 (43.14)	11 (18.97)

6-8 hours	8 (13.56)	15 (14.71)	18 (31.03)
More than 8 hours	5 (8.47)	7 (6.86)	26 (44.83)

Table 7. Shows that half of Perambalur (49.15 per cent) and 36 (35.29 per cent) Veppanthattai Region students were spent 0-2 hours per week for gathering information. Whereas 44 (43.14 per cent) Veppanthattai Region students spent 3-5 hours for gathering information and 26 (44.83 per cent) Kunnam Region more than 8 hours.

Table 8: *Satisfaction of respondent with appropriate information sources available in library*

Type of print material	Perambalurs	Postgraduates	Kunnam Region
Text books	42 (71.19)	68 (66.67)	29 (50)
Reference books	24 (40.68)	65 (63.73)	49 (84.48)
Magazines subscription	31 (52.54)	58 (56.86)	40 (68.97)
Newspapers subscription	49 (83.05)	82 (80.39)	45 (77.59)
Audio and Video Resources	-	10 (9.80)	54 (93.10)
Storey Telling Programme	-	42 (41.18)	46 (79.31)
Government Documents	14 (23.72)	59 (57.84)	56 (96.55)

Table 8. Shows that most of respondents' satisfaction with text books, reference books, magazines & newspapers subscription and e-resources (to excluding of Perambalurs students) appropriate sources of information available in the library. While majority of Kunnam Region were satisfied with Audio and video Resources and Story Telling Programme appropriate information sources available in library; who fulfil their information needs.

Table 9: *Barriers faced by respondents in receiving information*

Barriers	Respondents	Percentage
Lack of latest information about library sources	127	57.99
Don't know how to use e-resources	44	20.09
Lack of awareness about exact location of information sources	78	35. 62
Lack of time	49	22.37
Library staff behaviour	29	13.24
Overload of information	159	72.60
Library working time	53	24.20

Table 9. Shows that out of 219, majority of 159 (72.60 per cent) respondents were problem faced that over loading of information and 127 (57.99 per cent) feels that they don't know about latest information about library sources. Whereas78 (35.62 per cent) respondents were don't know exact location of information sources in the library.53 (24.20 per cent) respondents were problem faced lack of library working time and 49 (22.37 per cent) lack of time.

Table 10: *Satisfaction from information sources and services by respondents*

Sr. No.	Satisfaction from information providing sources	Fully Agree (%)	Agree (%)	Not Agree (%)	Less Agree (%)	Least Agree (%)
1	Appropriate print Sources of Information available in Library	47 (21.46)	81 (36.99)	28 (12.79)	36 (16.44)	27 (12.33)
2	Appropriate E-resources of Information like subscription of E-journals and CD, DVD Audio etc… available in Library	37 (16.89)	76 (34.70)	35 (15.98)	42 (19.18)	29 (13.24)
3	Library staff support for information seeking	49 (22.37)	84 (38.36)	25 (11.42)	33 (15.07)	19 (8.68)
4	Good Computer facility available in library for information support	35 (15.98)	78 (35.62)	42 (19.18)	39 (17.81)	25 (11.42)
5	Good Photocopy facility available in library for Health information support	24 (10.96)	61 (27.85)	53 (24.20)	50 (22.83)	31 (14.16)
6	Impact of information communication technology on information seeking behaviour	72 (32.88)	114 (52.05)	17 (7.76)	9 (4.11)	7 (3.19)
7	Efforts to sort out the information barriers	55 (25.11)	76 (27.85)	39 (17.81)	27 (12.33)	22 (10.05)
8	Appropriate information from all print, non-print sources and library staff	58 (26.48)	93 (42.47)	24 (10.96)	25 (11.42)	19 (8.67)

Table 10. Shows that satisfaction of respondents from library's source and services. It is found that a good number of 81 (36.99 per cent) respondents agreed and 47 (21.46 per cent) fully

agree from the statement of appropriate print Sources of information available in Library. Whereas 113 (51.59 per cent) respondent were both fully agreed & agreed and 42 (19.18 per cent) less agreed that appropriate e-resources of Information like subscription of E-journals and CD, DVD Audio etc… available in Library.84 (38.36 per cent) respondents agreed and 49 (22.37 per cent) fully agreed to the statement of library staff support for information seeking.

Good Computer facility not high in library for information support only 78 (35.62 per cent) respondents agreed and 42 (19.18 per cent) disagreed. While photocopy facility available in library for information support were not considered to have a major role only 61 (27.85 per cent) respondents agreed and 53 (24.20 per cent) disagreed. Majority of 114 (52.05 per cent) respondents agreed and 72 (32.88 per cent) fully agreed that impact of information communication technology on information seeking behaviour. A good number of 76 (27.85 per cent) respondents agreed and 55 (25.11 per cent) fully agreed, who have efforts to sort out the information barriers. Large number of 93 (42.47 per cent) respondents agreed and 58 (26.48 per cent) fully agreed to the statement that they received appropriate information from all print, non-print sources and library staff.

Table 11: *Do you know about following programmes initiated by the government of Tamilnadu for the Benefit of the women?*

Factors	Yes	No	Total
CMCHIS TAMILNADU	186 (84.93)	44 (15.07)	219
Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme	140 (63.92)	79 (37.08)	219
Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance scheme	173 (78.99)	46 (21.01)	219
Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene	154 (70.31)	65 (29.69)	219
Mid-day Meal Programme	210 (95.90)	09 (05.10)	219
National Rural Health Mission	101 (46.11)	118 (53.89)	219

Above table and chart shows the awareness level of the respondents with reference to the schemes initiated by Tamilnadu Government for the benefit of women community. About ambitious scheme CMCHIS TAMILNADU out of 219 respondents 186(84.93%) respondents are aware and 44 respondents are not aware. With reference to Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy

Maternity Benefit Scheme 140 (63.92%) respondents are aware and 79(37.08%) respondents are not aware about the scheme. With reference to Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance scheme 173(78.99%) women are aware and 46(21.01%) respondents are not aware. With reference to Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene Scheme 154(70.31%) respondents are aware and 64(29.69%) respondents are not aware. With reference to Mid-day Meal Programme Scheme 210(95.90%) respondents are aware and 09(05.10%) respondents are not aware. With reference to very ambitious scheme of National Rural Health Mission 101(46.11%) respondents are aware and 118(53.89%) respondents are still not aware about the scheme which is implemented in every Region. The data shows that on an average nearly 40 percent of the woman's are still not educated and aware about various schemes implemented by state government for the benefit of the women, hence there is a need of educating woman's about the benefit of all these schemes and which will leads to increase the efficiency of the women health.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The study concluded that information seeking not same among the respondents. Mainly respondents were satisfied with seeking information thro (Balaji B. & Kumar, 2011) ugh formal sources of information and Kunnam Region focus on current issues of journals or e-resource. The impact of ICT has understandable appeared on students. (Khan & Bhatti, 2012) They were facing problem of the latest information about library sources and overload of information. Library staff should be understood of user information needs and provide them adequate computer, photocopy, Internet and other facilities. So that students fulfil their information needs. (Martin, 2008). Future research is needed to confirm our findings and identify possible cultural differences for rural women getting information from various sources and populations.

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Libraries Behind Bars and Information Society: Drawbacks and Potentials

Bandaranayake, P. and De Silva, P.
pbandaranayake@gmail.com

Abstract

This research into the use of Sri Lankan prison libraries in rehabilitative process is being undertaken as part of PhD study at Faculty of Graduate Studies, University of Colombo. Information poverty is one of biggest issues faced by incarcerated people. As they 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 they are deprived of freedom. As their information needs cannot be met easily and quickly they are always information poor. Illiteracy among prisoners make this issue more critical. Understanding these needs, their perspectives on prison libraries and role of the library in prison correctional programmes offer insight for librarians and libraries and library associations as well as prison authorities seeking to better serve incarcerated populations. The poorly managed libraries are not funded and are not staffed by library-trained personnel. Therefore, their information needs remain unmet as other prison staff focus only on custody, care and correctional programmes. In addition, no formal research has been undertaken 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. Not only prisoners, majority of prison staff have no understanding of how they experience their libraries, or of the role of these libraries play 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, both in Sri Lanka and overseas.

Keywords*: Prison libraries, Information needs, Recidivism, Rehabilitation, Information society*

Introduction

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 (57%) in spite of having various rehabilitative efforts which are not well designed to support ex-prisoners in their reintegration into society as law abiding citizens. The incarceration rate is 94 per 100,000 citizens of the country. Even though female prison population is low as 4% of total prison population, their numbers are mushrooming within this decade (Prison Statistics, 2018). Libraries play a significant role in creating informed, independent, information literate citizens. Communities such as prisoners who are mostly illiterate, disadvantaged and marginalized will be beneficial if a proper library system is established to serve them.

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 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 ICT facilities available to others.

Many research in other countries has shown that prisoner's information needs vary from legal information, financial information to day to day information needs. 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).

Research Problem

This current research seeks to answer the question 'How do Sri Lankan prisoners experience the use of a prison library in meeting their diverse information needs?'

Objectives

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

Methodology

In this qualitative phenomenological study semi structured interviews were held with both prison staff and male and female prisoners housed in four main 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 they 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. The prisoner perspective is very useful in identifying future implications.

Resul and Discussion

The findings from this research will inform correctional administrators of 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. And also this paper explores issues surrounding inmates in using prison libraries. 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 Sri Lankan prisoners on prison libraries is that they find the prison library as the only place where they use their time in meaningful manner that lead to their psychological well-being. Some see that their experience in library as inadequate and frustrating. Their needs for support for meeting their information needs, formal and informal education during imprisonment are not being met by prison libraries.

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Social Networks and Medias towards Searching Scholarly Information among Social Science Research Scholars in the State Universities of Tamilnadu

Baskaran, C.
cbklis@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of the study analyses about disseminating Scholarly information through Social Networks among the respondents in selected five Universities in Tamilnadu. The recorded that 87 (25.14%) of them were Annamalai University and the majority of the respondents 73 (21.10%) of them were Alagappa University. The majority 97 (28.03%) of the respondents belong to the department of Management/Commerce, 58 (16.76%) were from the department of Education /Physical Education and 38 (10.98%) were from the department History /Geography. The study witnessing that 291 (84.10%) of the respondents belong to aware and use of What Sapp and 55 (15.90%) of the respondents belong not using What Sapp. It finds that 163 (47.11%) of respondents were preferred Ref.Works and 183 (52.89%) of respondents not prefer. 163 (47.11%) of respondents preferred Reference Management Software Ref.Works and 183 (52.89%) of respondents not preferred.

Keywords: *Social networks, Social media, Mendaley, Google scholar, Research gate.*

Introduction

Social networks and the analysis of them is an inherently interdisciplinary academic field which emerged from social psychology, sociology, statistics, and graph theory. Georg Simmel authored early structural theories in sociology emphasizing the dynamics of triads and & quote; web of group affiliations ". Jacob Moreno is credited with developing the first sociograms in the 1930s to study interpersonal relationships. These approaches were mathematically formalized in the 1950s and theories and methods of social networks became pervasive in the social and behavioral sciences by the 1980s. Social network analysis is now one of the major paradigms in contemporary sociology, and is also employed in a number of other social and formal sciences. Together with other complex networks, it forms part of the nascent field of network science.

(Deshmukh al., 2014) Online mediums also connect people in a person-to-person manner which is more direct and interpersonal. The levels of verbal and affective intimacy can be known through observing the frequency of posts on popular SNSs.(Kross et al., 2013) The popularity of social networking sites is not just based on how many people it has but on how many hours or time a user spends on it daily. Some social aspects like family pattern, age, communication among the members play a vital role in the youth's web usage. Adequate

parenting plays the role of a catalyst in serving the social and emotional needs of the youth, devoid of such parenting they result in fulfilling those needs from online sites. Social media usage behaviour is developing and transforming at a rapid rate effect on the youth. (Lee, Lee, Kwon, 2011)The dark idea of social Medias that its excessive usage affects all the facets of a youth's life including psychological, emotional, physical well-being and social development.

Objectives

- To observe the University and Department-wise respondents of selected five State Universities in Tamilnadu.
- To find out the aware of various Social Networks among the respondents of selected five State Universities in Tamilnadu.
- To analyse the different modules and Reference management Software by the respondents.
- To analyse the respondents preference of Research Identification tools Citation Index.

Methodology

The study attempt to take survey through questionnaire pattern among the research Scholars were used Social Networks Sites and Medias in Madurai Kamaraj University, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Alagappa University, Annamalai University and Periyar University. A total number of 346 questionnaires were received from the respondents from five selected State Universities in Tamilnadu. The filed questionnaire of received from the respondents. The sampling techniques framed and there were used. Stratified random samplings apply to this study. Further the study implies the percentage analysis where applicable in the study.

Table 1: *University Wise Respondents*

S .No	University	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Madurai Kamaraj University	50	14.45
2	Manonmaniam Sundaranar University	66	19.08
3	Alagappa University	73	21.10
4	Annamalai University	87	25.14
5	Periyar University	70	20.23
	Total	346	100

University Wise Respondents

The majority of the respondents 87 (25.14%) of them were Annamalai University 73 (21.10%) of them from Alagappa University, Table 1 observed that 70 (20.23%) of the respondents from Periyar University and that more than half of the respondent 66 (19.08%) were Manonmaniam Sundaranar University and the Remaining respondents 50 (14.45%) were Madurai Kamaraj University.

Table 2: *Research Area Wise Respondents*

S .No	Research Area	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Economics	26	7.51
2	Education /Physical Education	58	16.76
3	Management/Commerce	97	28.03
4	Sociology / Social Work	19	5.49
5	Library & Information Science	34	9.83
6	History /Geography	38	10.98
7	Philosophy / Psychology	24	6.94
8	Public Administration	2	0.58
9	Anthropology / Criminology	3	0.87
10	Journalism & Mass Communication	18	5.20
11	Political Science	15	4.34
12	Others	12	3.47
Total		346	100

Research Area Wise Respondents

Table 2 analysed that majority 97 (28.03%) of the respondents belong to the department of Management/Commerce, 58 (16.76%) were from the department of Education /Physical Education,38 (10.98%) were from the department History /Geography,34 (9.83%) were from the department of Library & Information Science, 26 (7.51%) were from department of Economics, 24 (6.94%) were from the department Philosophy / Psychology, 19 (5.49%) were from the department of Sociology / Social Work,18 (5.20%) were from the department of Journalism & Mass Communication, 15 (4.34%) were from the department of Political Science, 12 (3.47%) were from the other departments, 3 (0.87%) were from the department of Anthropology / Criminology, and 2 (0.58%) were from the department of Public Administration.

Table 3: *Aware of social Networks and Medias*

S .No	SNS/ Medias	No. of Respondents		Total
		Yes	No	
1	Face book	226 (65.32)	120 (34.68)	346
2	Twitter	92(26.59)	254 (73.41)	346
3	You tube	247 (71.39)	99 (28.61)	346
4	Tumblr /Messenger	88 (25.43)	258 (74.57)	346
5	Whatsapp	291 (84.10)	55 (15.90)	346
6	Google +	198 (57.23)	148 (42.77)	346
7	Instagram	75 (21.68)	271 (78.32)	346
8	Others	49 (14.16)	297 (85.84)	346

Aware of social Networks and Medias

The majority of 291 (84.10%) of the respondents belong to aware and use of What Sapp and 55 (15.90%) of the respondents belong not using What Sapp. Table 3 found that majority of the 247 (71.39%) of the respondents belong to the using You tube were 99 (28.61%) of the respondents not using You tube, one half of the respondents 226 (65.32%) of the respondents using Facebook and 120 (34.68%) of the respondents not using face book, 198 (57.23%) of the respondents using Google + as well as 148 (42.77%) of the respondents not using Google +, 92 (26.59%) of the respondents using Twitter as well as 254 (73.41%) of the respondents not using Twitter, 75 (21.68%) of the respondents using Instagram as well as 271 (78.32%) of the respondents not using Instagram, and 49 (14.16%) of the respondents using other SNS/medias and 297 (85.84%) of the respondents were report none other SNS/Medias not using.

Table 4: *Researcher prefer Reference Management Software (RRMS)*

S .No	Prefer RRMS	No. of Respondents		Total
		Yes	No	
1	Ref.Works	163 (47.11)	183 (52.89)	346
2	Zotero	26 (7.51)	320 (92.49)	346
3	Mendeley	79 (22.83)	267 (77.17)	346
4	EndNote	81 (23.41)	265 (76.59)	346
5	CiteULike	30 (8.67)	316 (91.33)	346
6	Others	68 (19.65)	278 (80.35)	346

Researcher prefer Reference Management Software (RRMS)

Table 4 shows the majority 163 (47.11%) of respondents prefer Reference Management Software Ref.Works and 183 (52.89%) of respondents not prefer, one third 81 (23.41%) of respondents prefer EndNote and 265 (76.59%) of respondents not prefer RRMS, 79 (22.83%) of respondents preferred Mendeley and 267 (77.17%) of respondents not preferred Mendaley Reference software, 68 (19.65%) of respondents prefer for other Reference Management Software and 278 (80.35%) of respondents not preferred other reference software and Besides 26 (7.51%) of respondents prefer Zotero and 320 (92.49%) of respondents not preferred Zotero.

Table 5: *Researcher use of Research Identification Tools*

S .No	Research Identification Tools	No. of Respondents		Total
		Yes	No	
1	Researcher ID	253 (73.12)	93 (26.88)	346
2	ORCID ID	33 (9.54)	313 (90.46)	346
3	Any other IDs	76 (21.97)	270 (78.03)	346

Researcher use of Research Identification Tools

Table 5 found that majority 253 (73.12%) of respondents using Researcher ID and 93 (26.88%) of respondents were belong to not using, 33 (9.54%) of respondents were belong to the using ORCID ID and 313 (90.46%) of respondents were belong to not used for tools, 76 (21.97%) of respondents were belong to using in other Research Identification Tools.

Table 6*: What do you prefer Research Citation Indexes (RCI)*

S .No	Research Citation Indexes	No. of Respondents		Total
		Yes	No	
1	Google Scholar	293 (84.68)	53 (15.32)	346
2	Cite Seer	16 (4.62)	330 (95.38)	346
3	Get CITED	6 (1.73)	340 (98.27)	346
4	Math scinet	7 (2.02)	339 (97.98)	346
5	Scopus	95 (27.46)	251 (72.54)	346
6	Web of science	78 (22.54)	268 (77.46)	346
7	EBSCO	12 (3.47)	334 (96.53)	346
8	Pro Quest	28 (8.09)	318 (91.91)	346
9	Others	61 (17.63)	285 (82.37)	346

What do you prefer Research Citation Indexes (RCI)

The Majority 293 (84.68%) of respondents were belong to preferred Google Scholar and 53 (15.32%) of respondents were not preferred for Google Scholar. Table 6 analyzed that 95 (27.46%) of respondents were belong to preferred for Scopus and 251 (72.54%) of respondents not prefer for Scopus, 78 (22.54%) of respondents belong to preferred Web of science and 268 (77.46%) of respondents belong to not prefer. 61 (17.63%) of respondents were belong to preferred for other Research Citation Indexes and 285 (82.37%) of respondents were belong to preferred Not other Research Citation Indexes, 28 (8.09%) of respondents were belong to preferred Pro Quest and 318 (91.91%) of respondents were belong to not preferred for Pro Quest, 16 (4.62%) of respondents were belong to Preferred Cite Seer and 330 (95.38%) of respondents were belong to not preferred, 12 (3.47%) of respondents were belong to preferred EBSCO and 334 (96.53%) of respondents were not preferred, 7 (2.02%) of respondents were belong to preferred Math scinet and 339 (97.98%) of respondents were belong to not preferred.

Conclusion

The study analysed from above the quantity data on the Scholarly Information sharing through Social Networks among the research scholars in the selected five Universities in Tamilnadu. The researchers need to have smartphone and Researcher apps installation in terms create researchers group within the Universities and outside while taken up their research. The study could find that Whattsapp, YouTube and Facebook were used predominantly compare to other Social Networks in Selected five State Universities in Tamilnadu. Therefore researchers usually share their research information and are watching current information from YouTube also. The University has to be providing free Wi-Fi connectivity for use the SNS. The study find that majority of the respondents were using SNS in their home compare to other place, it find that the researcher may get more free time apart from working hours at the Institutions. The majority of the respondents more preferred Ref.works, End Note and Mendaley Reference management Software , in order to the reference management highly needful to manage the resources where include the Citations using various Citation style needful and reviews in their research. Presently, the researchers are more interest to count their Citations on their research work and h-Index on the purpose of Google Scholar is primary one it can be registered easily by every researchers. The study analysed that more respondents highly preferred Google scholar for analysed their h-Index and Citations.

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A User Friendly OPAC for the School Libraries through Google Services

Chamara, K.A.T. and Samankula, W.G.D.M.
chamara@kln.ac.lk, samankula@kln.ac.lk

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to present a web OPAC model for the school libraries in Sri Lanka through Google services. Due to the lack of funds, equipped facilities and little attention of educational authorities', the school libraries are still using the traditional methods to operate the library functions and services. This paper focusses the process of creating a web OPAC through Google services and the way of using the web OPAC in the school to acquire the maximum benefit to the library.

Keywords*: OPAC, Web OPAC, Google, Automation, School libraries, Information services*

Introduction

In the current era, modern libraries tend to automate the library functions and services to offer the maximum services to the community and to operate the library activities properly. Free and open source library automation software and commercial library automation software are used in this process. This automation software consists with set of modules such as Cataloguing, Patron, Circulation, On-line Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) etc. Among these modules, OPAC is an attractive service module, which is used to connect the user community with the library consistently.

OPAC is an electronic catalogue, which provides the collection of library resources and the library users can search their information interactively through computer terminals such as laptop, tablet, smart phone and personal computer. The library resources can be accessed faster and easier through the OPAC than through the manual catalogue. Web OPAC is also an OPAC, which is available on the web, and with the help of Internet, anybody can access it remotely. While the automated libraries provide the OPAC and Web OPAC services to the library users to fulfill their bibliographic needs easily using library automation software, the non-automated libraries are still using the manual catalog for searching the bibliographic information (Aghauche & Chima , 2016).

The library automation has been a novel tendency in the library system in Sri Lanka. All university libraries have been automated their libraries using free and open source software like Koha and Commercial software like Alice for windows and Libsys. (Capterra Inc., 2019), and they provide OPAC/Web OPAC facilities properly. In the public library sector, many libraries are automated with the support from the different organizations, but the school

libraries are still using the traditional methods to operate the house keeping activities of the library and offer the services to the user in rudimentary manner. The educational authorities should pay much attention to the school libraries since areas like the automation, proper funding, provision of library facilities, and the human resource development are at a state of negligible levels. When concern the automation, it is a dream for the school library in the Island.

Most of school libraries have not adopted the library automation but some of them maintain the cataloging data on the flat files such as spreadsheet etc. This study mainly focuses to familiarize a web OPAC model for the non-automated school libraries in Sri Lanka using Google services. Google is one of popular and large Internet service providers in the world. With the google user account, many services have been provided to the community freely and commercially. Today, Sri Lankan university libraries mostly use the google products to give their library services (Chamara, et al., 2019). Through the google services, libraries can perform attractive services to the users (Google.org, 2019).

Objectives

This paper explore to present a web OPAC model for the school libraries in Sri Lanka through Google services. It also foresees how a web OPAC is applied and used to examine how to familiarize it and further identify its importance in today's school library setting in Sri Lanka.

Methodology

In this study, Google services platform is the major requirement of the creation process of web OPAC. Six (06) internet services were used to create the web OPAC model and they are Gmail, Google form, Google spreadsheet, Awesome table, Google site and QR generator. A Google account is created by using Gmail service and it is used to access the other google services. Google form is created to collect the cataloguing data. Eight (8) fields were used to collect bibliographic data through the following fields: Accession No, Title, Author, ISBN, Publisher, Year and Place of publication including the Subject. In addition to that, another two (02) fields were used in the form to collect and demonstrate the location of the book (Location: Cupboard No/ Rack No/ Shelf No) and the availability of the book (Availability: Yes/No). Fifty (50) books details were inserted to the google form and it was generated the Google spreadsheet with the inserted data. The spreadsheet was linked through the Awesome table and shared embed code that was embedded to the Google site. The site was customized

and published. Then a QR code was generated using the published google site URL and Using QR Scanner, the users can search the OPAC.

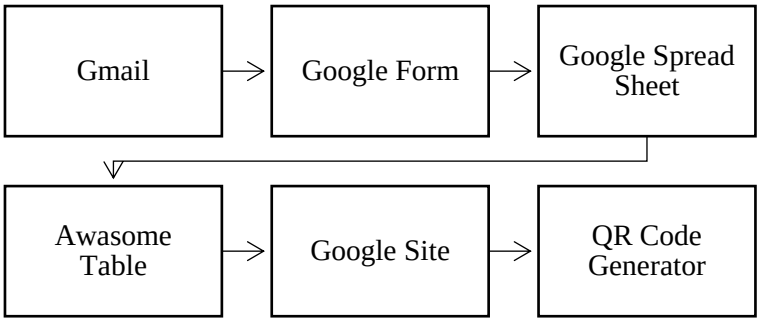

Figure 1: *Process of creating a Web OPAC through Google services*

Results and Discussion

This method is very useful for libraries to create a Web OPAC and publish it without any cost, hence school libraries can offer better user service freely without appealing government funds. Although, the libraries are not well equipped with the computers, librarians can use the smartphone to create the OPAC and can easily update the information to the OPAC. Through the OPAC filters, users can search the information under the search fields such as Author, Title, Subject, Publisher, ISBN and Location. It has a capability for index searching and multiple search fields filtering. School libraries readers are very much familiar with the rack-searching method. With the help of the location field and the availability field, readers can check the availability and directly go to the relevant rack. The readers can save their time and labor without waiting a longer time at library shelves under this process.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Not only for the OPAC, Google site can be used to create an attractive websites for the libraries and these websites can be used to promote the library functions and services. Free Hosting facility is a one of main advantages of this process. QR code is generated for easy access of the web. Printed copy of QR code can be displayed in the classrooms, staff room's notice boards or on the walls. Teachers can scan the QR code using the smart phone and search the OPAC concomitantly. The School librarian will be able to guide the students on how to access information very quickly and easily. In addition to that, the process of issuing and returning of books, placement and re-placement of books in library shelves would be an easy task and will be much helpful for stock taking and verification with the support of OPAC.

Therefore the concerned stakeholders like school authorities particularly the library professionals should pay their attention for using potential ICT strategies in order to offer better library and information service for reader communities in the school library sector in Sri Lanka.

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Study of Information Literacy Skills among Male Prison Inmates in Sri Lanka

Chandani, J.G. and Weerasooriya, W.A.
chandani@sjp.ac.lk, sooria29@yahoo.com

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explore and explain the information literacy skills and information resources use by Sri Lankan prisoners. The study employed the survey research design. It recommended that prison administrators should be in collaboration with prison library officers and various organization bodies to introduce library hour, provide information resources and provide conducive environment in the prison to motivate information use by prison inmates.

***Keywords**: Information literacy, Prisoners, Sri Lanka, Information resources, Literacy skills*

Introduction

Literacy and education are keys to opportunity in this society, and perhaps no one realizes this more clearly than prisoners. An inmate in a maximum security prison reflected on the importance of learning and literacy in this way. Prisoners have basic information needs for survival in prison and in preparation for successful life after release. However, it has been observed that information resources use among prison inmates is low. This has been attributed to low level information literacy skills and environmental factors. Literature showed that information needs, information seeking, information resources use and literacy skills of prisoners have not been studied and characterized. Hence, this study was undertaken to identify the prisoners' information literacy skills and their information resources usage.

Literature Review

Information literate individuals can recognize the need for information; can access information; evaluate the information; and creatively use that information in a socially responsible manner (Mokhtar, 2008). Information literate individuals have “learned how to learn” utilizing a higher-level set of theories and abilities (Probert, 2009). Information literacy skills are an obligatory part of new western culture and the ability to access and estimate information is critical to success in both our work and personal lives (Julien & Barker, 2009). Those who have the ability to access and manage large amounts of information will be significant providers to society (Nember, 2008).

A significant number of prisoners have been found to have low literacy and insufficient employability skills. According to the International Federation of Library Associations and

Institutions (IFLA) (Lehmann and Locke, 2005) and Campbell (2006), in most countries around the world, the majorities of individuals who make up the prison population have limited education, poor reading and life skills, and do not come from a background where reading was a frequent or popular pursuit.

According to Sussman (2014) of Carbondale Public Library, "Reading reduces recidivism, which means it increases an individual's chance that he will succeed at living outside of prison without resorting to crime". In a New Zealand case study involving Whanganui prison and Whanganui district library, it was mentioned that poor literacy skills correlated with low library use and other negative factors like poor health, low income, and low community involvement, all of which are characteristics that have a greater tendency of leading to criminal activity and imprisonment (Vaccarino & Comrie, 2010).

Objective

The main objective of this study is to explore and explain the information literacy skills and information resources use by Sri Lankan prisoners.

Methodology

The study was carried out in the Welikada prison (also known as the Magazine Prison) and it is the maximum security prison and is the largest prison in Sri Lanka. Simple research questioner was used to collect data from the selected 80 sampled male prisoners and Simple Random sampling technique was adopted. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Results and Discussions

The finding show that majority of the respondents (80%) were Sinhala, while 8.8%, 6.3% and 5% were Tamil, Muslim and Cristian respectively. The age distribution of respondents showed that the majority (41.3%) of convicted prisoners were aged between 40-50 years. The majority of educated prisoners were between the ages of 40-50, including 2 graduates, 16 of advance levels and 12 of ordinary levels. The findings indicated that most of the respondents 82.5% (66) were married while 17.5% (14) were single at the time of conviction.

Results shows that majority 40% of the respondents had Ordinary Level certificate, 33.75% Advance Level, 20% up to grade ten, 5% university degree and 1.25% masters. Many literacy training programmes were conducted by the rehabilitation section of the prison. Among those, Dhamma School (Sucharithodaya Daham Pasala) was the main literacy training school in the

prison and 207 total numbers of prisoners were studying at the Sucharithodaya Dhamma School. Among them 16 were getting ready to the final examination of the Dhamma School and 20 were getting ready to the Dharmacharya Examination

In addition English classes, Tamil classes, classes of writing and reading were conducted for who were unable to read or write. Among the sampled prisoners, 32.5% were not interested for those training programmes. Out of 80 prisoners 28.7% were attending only secondary literacy training programmes, 17.5% were attending only primary literacy training programmes and 15% were attending both primary and secondary literacy training programmes.

They were maintaining several magazines monthly. "Sucharitha Prathibha", "Katu Ithimatha Supipi Kusum" and "Madissale" were the magazines that they had maintained and poetry, short stories, articles, puzzles, and reviews were the content of those magazines.

As well as some of the other prisoners were also special skilled at writing books. "Poppy" (2014), a novel written about war, "Vijanathi Pajanathi" (2016), about the degenerate goodness of the slum life and the book 'Kucha' which tells how the world is changing and how to stand up for equality when it fails, the book "Asiyanusaye" on crime control were also some of excellent books that written by a prisoner named Kiribathgoda Vajira.

According the results, indicated usage of information resources on religious materials (63.8%) health (62.5%), financial (62.5%), legal (61.2%), news (52.5%), stories (40%) and general knowledge (37.5%). It shows, prisoners had very highly needs of information resources in these seven categories respectively.

Conclusions and Recommendations

A mechanism should be put in place for the provision of effective library information services for Sri Lankan prisoners. This should be based on a comprehensive information need analysis of prisoners required in the peculiar environment. The prison authorities should map out time for the prisoners to consult library and information resources and services as part of the prison's daily schedule of activities. Guidelines to prison library services in Sri Lanka should be developed by the Prison Service in collaboration with Library Association and stakeholders.

A readership promotion must be embarked upon to whip the interest of prisoners in reading. It should be made known to them the advantages of reading in the rehabilitation process. Many

prisoners were there having literacy skills in writing novels and general books of their common social experiences. Among one of them already published five books. Therefore, prison authority should help prisoner to develop their literacy skills. This may be great opportunity to success of prisoners' rehabilitation process.

Literacy is indispensable and central to efficient functioning of every individual and the inmates inclusive, it requires adequate reading ability to cope with the demands of everyday living. Functional literacy is highly needed for inmates so as to be empowered and to be successful in life after being released from prisons. The findings showed that there was high percentage of illiterates in Sri Lankan prisons. However, the inmates were interested to be literates. The findings of this study therefore challenge the Non-Governmental Organization (N.G.O) to assist the prisons in this area.

Suggested strategies for enhancing the provision of library and information resources include; connecting with public libraries, religious bodies, legal practitioners, professional bodies like library association and stakeholders, allowing more information flow from other sources like religious groups, purchasing of reading materials by the prison authorities, mapping out time for the prisoners to make use of the library and information resources and services, allowing more access to library and information materials (even use of the internet), developing new and using existing guidelines to prison library service.

Prison library service is a neglected area in Sri Lanka which needs more attention, resources and planned development. Though there are thousands of inmates in prisons in Sri Lanka from all strata of society, providing them with quality library and information services is still a distant dream.

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The Impact of Natural Disasters on Library Resources and Services: with Special Reference to Galle Richard Pathirana, Matara Kumarathunga Munidasa and Tangalle Public Libraries

Chandrawansa, M.P.S., De Silva, A.P.U. and Weerasooriya, W.A.
psandamali@gmail.com, udayangani@kln.ac.lk, waw@kln.ac.lk

Abstract

Basically, public libraries that are situated in Sri Lanka mostly have been faced with lots of disasters that occurred in natural ways as well as manmade actions. This research was conducted, based on the research questions on how public libraries face any disasters and how they conserve and preserve their collections and do they have proper disaster management plan for their libraries, Throughout the research findings, it is crystal clear that any library does not have such kind of disaster plan, and lack of knowledge and weakness in management mainly caused the extinguishment of the libraries. This research has presented a proper disaster management plan based on the research results.

Keywords: *Natural disaster, Library management, Disaster management plan, Public libraries, Library building*

Introduction

Various type of disasters take place in the world due to natural and manmade causes. The librarian and library staff should pay their attention to these. In Sri Lanka, natural disasters such as floods, landslides, hurricanes, tsunami, and earthquakes take place and public libraries in the coastal areas have experienced a devastating Tsunami in recent past. In addition to that, various other disasters for the libraries that result from human carelessness and negligence occur in Sri Lanka frequently. Disasters can be taken place in any places or for any library. Consequently disasters are considered as the leading enemy of libraries. There are several types of libraries such as academic, school, national and public libraries. Among them the public libraries are the most familiar institute with the public. Public libraries are government or semi-government with facilities which make available to the people, material that is printed or non-printed. Such a library is authorized by the government and functions under the rules and regulations like the urban and municipal councils pertaining to a particular district or zone. Public libraries contain a variety of collections and forms of reading material such as books, maps, collections, non-printed material. Public libraries always try to cater to the needs of the readers who belong to various age groups, various ethnic groups.

The second of the two main functions of libraries is directed at actively exploiting the collection to satisfy the information needs of library users (Encyclopedia of Britannica, 2017).

In order to provide their services to the people efficiently, public libraries make available to their readership various facilities. These include CAS, CDI, library exhibitions, mobile library services and workshops. The provision of these facilities can be affected by natural disasters. In the three public libraries, mainly this study focuses on, books, collections that are relevant to subject disciplines, and equipment that has been destroyed. In addition, the scheduled mobile library services, and exhibitions could not be held as the libraries were affected by the tsunami and their restoration has taken a long period of time. This has caused an inconvenience to the users of the library services. Therefore, public libraries should be protected to cater a better service for their users. Simultaneously there is a greater tendency in affecting public libraries from natural and other disaster due to the fact that a proper disaster management plan is not prepared. This study focuses on this aspect and proposes that proper disaster management projects should be introduced to protect library services and resources of the public libraries that are situated in Sri Lanka.

Objectives

This study mainly focuses on the disasters influenced to the libraries and library services and further directions related to the destructions from the disasters. This study was conducted mainly based on seven objectives. The objectives of the study are to identify the disasters that influence the public libraries, to recognize what types of disasters that libraries faced, to identify the damaged resources because of the disasters, to observe the awareness of the public librarians regarding disaster management plans, to study the pattern of acting in a situation of disasters, to identify the barriers when public libraries do not have any disaster management plan and finally to introduce a proper disaster management plan for public libraries.

Methodology

This is a qualitative and quantitative mix method research. The population of the study was 22 public libraries which are situated 100m away from the coastal area of the southern province. Three public libraries were selected as the sample of the study. The primary data for this study was collected through a structured questionnaire and 30 participants (10 from each library), were selected on an account of random sampling theory from the Richard Pathirana library in Galle, Kumaratunga Munidasa Public Library, Matara and the Public Library of Tangalle. Simultaneously, questionnaires were distributed among two workers from each library. In addition to that, the existing situation was closely observed by the researcher while interviews with librarians of the sample were conducted to collect primary

data for the study. Collected data were analyzed using IBM SPSS 22 data analyzing package to accomplish the research objectives of this study.

Results and Discussion

After analyzing collected data from the questionnaires, interviews and supervision of the library, the results revealed that all librarians and the staff of the library argue that the durability of the library would be the duration of 25-50 years and that it should be thought of, in the stage of library planning. It is clearly identified that all users have faced some barriers when they use the library, because of a weak point of the library such as high temperatures, insect infestations and destructiveness from the rain or bad weather conditions. On this research, it is attempted to identify the qualities that public libraries should have. The figure 1 shows the details of it.

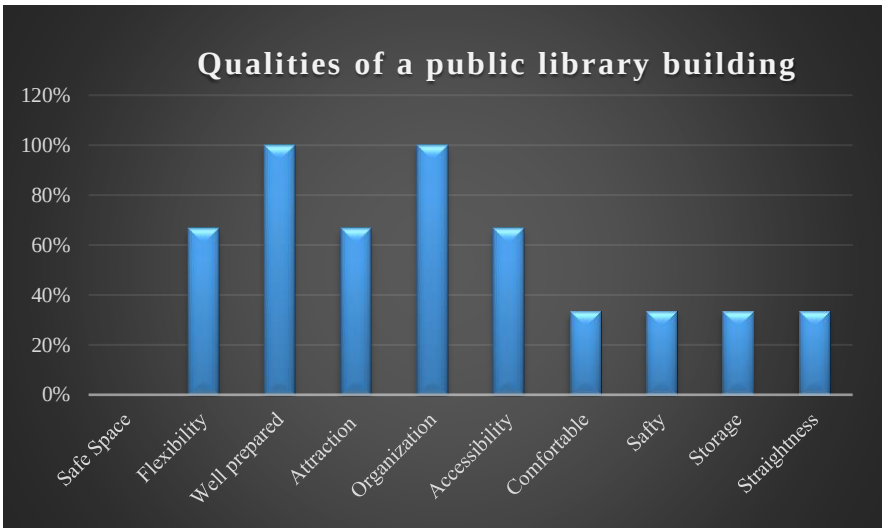

Figure 1: *Some qualities that the public library should have*

Most of librarians and staff commented that well preparedness and section organization were the most suitable feature that a library should have. Nobody thought about the security of the land and other building structures. Public library professionals do not have appropriate knowledge regarding the disaster management and prevention from disasters.

Concurrently, the libraries that were selected for the sample of the study were affected by the Tsunami, insect infestation and other environmental affection. Although all libraries experienced various types of disasters, they do not pay attention to preparing a disaster management plan for the library.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Researchers tried to bring findings of this study related to the public library activities and role of the library staff when they face natural disasters. As a librarian, it is compulsory to be aware about disasters and always be ready to face any kind of disaster, it would be a natural or non-natural one, as well as they should take some preventive actions against disasters and try to minimize the damages that made from these disasters. However public librarians are not ready to face any kind of disasters or they do not have proper building management and appropriate awareness programs for other staff members to overcome severe damages from the disasters. These traditional librarians pay their attention to delivering their normal daily work for their users.

It is clearly identified that, although the library has a new building, it is not considered about fundamental qualities that are corresponded with any disasters occurred in future. Simultaneously, the equipment that are used in case of fire and water dangers are not familiar with the staff at the library and sometimes the equipment has already been expired. Tsunami was the highest risk disaster that they have faced and insect infestation is a normal disaster that they face every day, but librarians do not take any action or any effort to eradicate these matters from the library. Lack of awareness related to the disasters, the behavior of the staff members and the librarian of the library would be major reasons for the destruction of books of the library.

Anyhow, all the staff and librarians of the sample of the study agreed that it is better to have an appropriate disaster management strategic plan for the public libraries. The reason behind that, these libraries never prepared such kind of paper for the safeguard of the library. Formulating a disaster management plan for public libraries was the major task of this research. Under below sub topics, the disaster management plan was organized with the suggestions of the research.

- Selecting suitable land for library construction.
- Constructing a disaster ready library building after choosing the land.
- The construction should be carried out according to engineering standards.
- The library should be equipped with the tools that are required to mitigate disasters.
- These resources need to be acquired for the use in public libraries.

- Recruiting a librarian and staff whom are capable of taking safety measures in disastrous situations.
- The library maintenance and employees should be frequently checked, and the library resources need to be surveyed frequently.
- Disaster mitigation procedures and responsibilities should be vested into higher authorities.
- Emergency formations, telephone numbers and safety measures must be tabulated and displayed in the library.
- Restoration instructions, restoration commodity stores and restoration cascade notes need to be made available.

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Impact of E-Learning on Library and Information Services: a Study

Dangi, R. K. and Saraf, S.
rkdangi05@rediffmail.com, gyanshrisanjiv@rediffmail.com

Abstract

ICT dominated all spheres of life. The ICT has very special impact on education. This impact of ICT is noticeable in formal and informal education, traditional and professional education as well as at all levels of education. The most recent influence of the ICT in the field of education is recognized as e-learning. During the last few years it has been seen, an almost exponential growth of the digitization and e-resources. The present paper covers concept of e-learning, need of e-learning, characteristics and advantages of e-learning, tools of e-learning, impact of e-learning on Library and information services. E-learning lessons are generally designed to guide students through information or to help students perform in specific tasks. Information based e-Learning content communicates information to the student.

Keywords: *E-learning, Information and communication technology, Library and information services, Information technology*

Introduction

E- Learning has become important in present time. ICT has influenced all aspect of universe of knowledge. The education is also impacted by information technology. Library is an integral part of Education. Over several years the education process has seen drastic changes in imparting knowledge. During the last few years it has been seen, an almost exponential development and growth of the digitization and the Internet, with little sign of a slowdown. No longer is Internet is Internet access restricted to a few selected education establishment it is now available to anyone in their place of work , local libraries, the internet cited and even in the information that the becomes the key to the success in different walks of life. The most recent influence of ICT in the field of education is e- learning. E- Learning has emerged as the most important method of education and brought new opportunities to education in all subjects including Library & Information Science (LIS). E-learning is becoming an influential force in higher education today; a force, which has some kind of presence on almost every campus and in an ever- increasing number of college and university courses. It is a growing as dynamic environment, one in which fluidity and change is the norm culturally, institutionally and technically, Within this environment, the academic library is still searching for a permanent, comfortable and serviceable position that is nimble enough to be flexible, accessible and continually up-to-date with the wider university structure.

E- Learning

The term E- learning is used in a variety of ways such as online learning, Computer Based Learning (CBL), Web-Based Training (WBT), Online Resource Based Learning (ORBL), Networked Collaborative Learning (NCL), Computer Supported Collaborative Learning (CSCL).

According to Derek Stockley, The delivery of an e-learning, training or education program by electronic means. E-learning involves the use of a computer or electronic device (e. a mobile phone) in some ways to provide training, educational or learning material.

E-learning "a wide set of application and processes, such as web-based learning, computer based learning, virtual classrooms and digital collaboration. It includes the delivery of content via internet, intranet/extranet (LAN/WAN), audio and videotape, satellite broadcast, interactive TV's and CD-ROM".

Basically E- Learning is the online delivery of information, communication, education and training. E- Learning can be in offline form like CD, DVD etc. E- Learning provides new set of tools that can add valve to the entire traditional learning modes classroom experiences, textbook study, CD- ROM and traditional computer based training. It is characterized by speed, technological transformation and mediated human interaction

Need of E- Learning

Reading material is an essential part of any library. There is a need of e-learning so that user of the library may be benefitted. The following points describe the need of e-learning.

- Learning is self paced and gives students a chance to speed up to slow down necessary
- Learning is self- directed, allowing students to choose content and appropriate to their differing interests, need and skills levels
- Accommodates multiple learning styles using as variety of delivery methods geared to different learners, more effective for entrain learners
- Designed around the learner
- Geographical barriers are eliminated, opening up broader education options

- Accessibility makes scheduling easy and allows a greater number of people to attend classes on demand access means learning can happen precisely when needed travel-time is reduced or eliminated
- Overall students costs are frequently less (tuition, residence, food)
- Potentially lower costs for companies needing training and for the providers
- Fasters greater students interaction and collaboration
- Faster greater student/ instructor contact
- Enhance computer and internet skills
- Draws upon hundreds of established pedagogical principles
- Has the attention of every major university in the work, most with their own online degrees, certificate and individual course.

E-Learning Tools

E-learning tools plays important role to cater the need of the users. Apart from the Internet, Intranet and other network tools and techniques, the e-learning community extensively uses the following tools:

1. Course Management Systems (CMS)
2. Blogs
3. Wikis
4. E-mails
5. Instant Messaging
6. E-learning 2.0
7. Social Bookmaking
8. RSS (Really Simple Syndication
9. Podcasting
10. Text Chat
11. Internet Forums

E- Learning and Library and Information Services (LIS)

Libraries play a vital role in education. The library is a hub of any institute or organization. In the present age of information highway, e- learning opens a new hope and aspiration in LIS

education, service and profession. E- Learning is the fusion of technology with education. E-Learning is a combination of content and instructional methods delivered via a computer and designed to build knowledge and skills.

Electronic era is pushing libraries towards the digital environment. The traditional LIS education provides a strong knowledge base to the potential professional. It develops in him the most basic library management skill cataloguing, classification indexing or in a broad sense we can say it as knowledge organization skills. In the present age, e-learning is the fusion of technology with education. ICT applications have helped libraries in terms of space, time and cost. It also applied in the library today to manage various housekeeping activities of the library and thus minimize the repetitive works.

Some of the reasons why LIS education should go for e- learning more are:

- Availability of adequate infrastructure
- Government incentives to promote e- learning are available
- Wide geographic dispersion of LIS employees due to globalization
- E- Learning ads value of learning system by delivering digital course material. It brings much flexibility to the learner.

There may be certain burning issues that are related with E-learning environment:

- Migrating to the electronic learning environment calls for a change in the attitude of learners. The learners need to be trained in handling of the new media.
- Learning provider need to upgrade their skills in developing and delivering the course content through networks. Training programmes for the learning provider in web page designing, multimedia courseware production, HTML document preparation etc. is essential.
- Web based learning does not refer to just putting the learning material on the network. The material should be relevant, interactive user friendly and able to facilitate the self learning process. Trained manpower is required with the knowledge and skills both in software development as well as LIS.
- It must be assured that learners have equal access to the material provided on the net, immaterial of where they live or placed. (Singh and Devi, 2009)

With the advancement of ICT, there is tremendous growth in every walk of life. The ICT has given a big challenge to LIS professionals to explore and identity the E- content, their utility and quality assurance. It has also affective the economy and society both. Now a wide range of E- resources are available on web. On the other hand there are many major challenges in front of institutions such as lack of funds, infrastructure facilities and trained professional etc. We need to solve these challenges. The second biggest challenges are of illiteracy. Third is way by which everyone can received huge amount of E-resources. Fourth is how we redefined the library services to competent in ICT environment. The only way to overcome from these challenges is by providing E-learning to the learner.

The E-learning environment provides a number of opportunities to both learning provider and learner. In this environment learner gets access to a wide range of information. They can develop new ways for learning i.e. to develop digital objects & converts the printed objects in e-format to deliver and disseminate resource to learners. The web also provides a vehicle for high-tech learning where learning provider works as a facilitator for the learners. E-learning also provides an opportunity to store, acquire and preserve-resources and e-learning objects in the portal technology. E-learning provides an opportunity to the LIS professionals to expand their vision and offer a wide range of services to their learner. LIS professionals can generate many online services by forwarding and linking with online courses.

Disadvantages of E- Learning

Although, e-learning has many advantages, but some disadvantages also faces by our user community, these are:

1. Lack of face to face conversation.
2. Very high cost for infrastructure facilities.
3. Maintenance also very costly.
4. Lack of technical trained staff.
5. Lack of technical support to learning providers & learners.
6. Very difficult for learner as well as learning provider to move traditional content online.
7. Equipment needs of learners/ learning providers.
8. E-working is power dependent.
9. Information on websites is not assured information as the sites are not updated in time.

Conclusion and Recommendations

E- Learning is not merely a new concept but also has grown as the World Wide Web (WWW) has developed in each and every country and spreading its roots for Indian environment as well. Education and community are effectively being reengineered. Though the IT is dominated our all fields of life, but it can't surpass the traditional system of education and learning. It can be a part of the existing educational system, particularly in the country like India. Some standards have to be developed in reading material, infrastructure facilities, suitable for the Indian conditions so that the growth of the e- learning can be made much faster. LIS is vitally important for development. This is the time to think intensely about the changing condition of LIS education.

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Abuse of Library Materials by the Undergraduate Students with Special Reference to Main Library, Wayamba University of Sri Lanka.

Dayananda, A.P.M.M.D.B., Jayawardana K.G.I. and Malkanthi, D.G.A.S.
dulanja@wyb.ac.lk , gayankgi@gmail.com, shyamalim@wyb.ac.lk

Abstract

The study sought to identify abuse of library materials in the Library, Wayamba University of Sri Lanka. 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 examine 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 (240) were selected for the study and out of it 204 were responded and the rate was 85%. 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, 62% of students mentioned that high demand of a particular book, 58% limited copies of the information materials, 48% poor photocopying machine and 30% 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 photocopying services of the library. Introduce and electronic system as RFID machines. Regularly reviewed set of library instruction should be drawn.

***Keywords**: Library abuse, University libraries, Preservation, Malpractices of readers, Library materials*

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 Wayamba University of Sri Lanka was started in 1999 as the 13th university of the country. The library of the university started in the same year as a university library. The

Library system of the Wayamba University of Sri Lanka consists of two Libraries. One is at Kuliyapitiya and the other one is at Makandura. The Library at Kuliyapitiya is serving for four faculties namely the Faculty of Applied Sciences, the Faculty of Business Studies and Finance, the Faculty of Technology and the Faculty of Medicine. The Makandura library serves the other two faculties of the university. Both libraries are also serve to Computer Unit, English Language Teaching Unit, Sports Unit, Carrier Guidance Unit, Staff Development Centre, Administrative and Non-academic Units of the University. Other than that the Kuliyapitiya library, serves to Makandura faculty library. The Main library of the Wayamba University of Sri Lanka is considered as a centre of knowledge in Wayamba (North Western) province which treats to entire academic community of the area according to their requests.

Objectives

The objectives of the survey were:

- To identify various form of abuse in library materials.
- To identify the information materials mostly abused by students in their library.
- 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.

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 was 240 students' dawn through systematic random sampling technique questionnaire was the tool for data collection.

Population

Students of the Wayamba University which are on the second year, third year and final year students were selected for the study as they use the library collection especially in preparation

of their notes and project activities, from second year 80 students were selected and 74 (93%) responded, from third year 80 were selected and 68 (85%) responded and also final year 80 students were selected and 62 (78%) responded. The total number of respondents was 204 students and total response rate was 85%.

Table 1: *Selected Students*

Year	Selected Students	Responded Rate	Percentage
Second Year	80	74	93%
Third Year	80	68	85%
Final Year	80	62	78%
Total	240	204	85%

Results and Discussions

Table 2: *Forms of Abusing Library Materials*

Forms of Abusing Library Materials	Agree No.	%	Disagree No.	%
Tearing away pages	86	42	118	58
Writing notes inside text books	74	36	130	64
Highlighting/ underlining the pages	74	36	130	64
Hiding of books	83	41	121	59
Stealing of books	69	34	135	66
Mutilation of books	62	30	142	70
Withholding	68	33	136	67
Rough handling	63	31	141	69

From the above table 02, over 40% respondents mentioned that the forms of abusing library materials mainly were tearing away pages and hiding of books, over 35% respondents mentioned the forms of abusing library materials were writing notes inside text books and highlighting/ underlining the pages. There is low rate of responses for 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 3: *Forms of information materials mostly abused by students in Library*

Forms of Information materials mostly abused by students in Library.	**Agree No.**	**%**	**Disagree No.**	**%**
Textbooks	86	42	118	58
Journals	67	33	137	67
Magazines	55	27	149	73
Reference Materials	59	29	145	71
Projects/Thesis/Dissertation	38	19	166	81
Government Publication	58	28	146	72
Pass papers	35	18	169	82
Newsletters	46	23	158	77
Newspapers	19	09	185	91
Reports	56	27	148	73
Compact Disc (CDs)	43	21	161	79
CD ROMs	16	08	188	92
Audio Visual Materials	36	18	168	82
Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC)	41	20	163	80
Computer	32	16	172	84

From the above table 03, shows the information materials mostly abused by students using library in Wayamba University of Sri Lanka. Textbooks recorded 42%, followed by journals recording 33% and reference materials 29%. The least of the information materials mostly abused is CD ROM with 08% and newspapers 09%. 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 4: *Physical Damages on Library Materials*

Physical Damages on Library Materials.	**Agree No.**	**%**	**Disagree No.**	**%**
Underlined words or scribbles	112	55	92	45
Marks in documents, stain in document	120	59	84	41

Books with torn or removed covers, figures	70	34	134	66
Creased books, use of correction fluid	59	29	145	71
Structural Damages	46	23	158	77

From the above table 04, under the question on the physical damages on the library materials 59% agreed that marks in document, stain in document, 55% agreed that underlined words or scribbles, 34% agreed that books with torn or removed covers, figures. 29% said that creased books use of correction fluid and 23% 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 5: *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	35	133	65
Strict library rules.	53	26	151	74
Lack of support from the library staff.	58	28	146	72
Lack of proper shelving and shelf reading of library materials.	41	20	163	80
Lack of adequate library orientation programmes for new library users.	63	31	141	69
Inadequate copies of popular library materials.	85	42	119	58
Inadequate copies of recommended text in the library.	78	38	126	62
Library staff is not competent enough sometimes.	61	30	143	70

From the above table 05, show the lack of appropriate information resources are to contribute to the abuse of library materials 42% agreed that inadequate copies of popular library materials, 38% agreed that inadequate copies of recommended text in the library. 35% agreed that lack of photocopy services in the library. 31% students mentioned that 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 6: *Reasons for abusing library materials*

Reasons for abusing library materials.	**Agree No.**	**%**	**Disagree No.**	**%**
Library opening hour is not enough.	56	28	148	72
Limited copies of information materials.	118	58	86	42
Anger towards poor library services.	49	24	155	76
Poor photocopy machine.	98	48	106	52
Some students are very lazy.	56	28	148	72
Pressure of having good grades	59	29	145	71
To sneak them into the examination hall	58	28	146	72
Fear of not locating the material when next students visit	40	20	164	80
High demands of a particular books	126	62	78	38
Selfishness	60	30	144	70
Loss of concentration by librarian/library staff during processing of materials	23	11	181	89
Uncared attitudes of library staff towards library users	14	07	190	93
Poor handling of information materials by library assistant during shelving	28	14	176	86

According to the table 06 there are various reasons for abuse of the library materials. 62% said that high demands of a particular books, 58% said that limited copies of information materials and 48% agreed that poor photocopy machine. Selfishness is also another main reason for abuse of the library materials.

Table 7: *Most common method/opportune time for stealing and mutilation.*

Most common method/opportune time for stealing and mutilation	Agree No.	%	Disagree No.	%
Hiding stolen/mutilated materials in folders	74	36	130	64
Hiding materials inside / under dresses	63	31	141	69
Connivance / collaboration with staff	29	14	175	86
Erasing library identification stamps and removing slip and back covers	87	43	117	57

From table 07 respondents mentioned erasing library identification stamps and removing slip and back covers, hiding stolen/ mutilated materials in folders and hiding materials inside/ under dresses as the most common method of stealing and mutilation. More than 30% of students have responded to above methods for stealing and mutilation.

Table 8: *Collection protection strategies*

Collection protection strategies	Agree No.	%	Disagree No.	%
User education or awareness seminars	130	64	74	36
Library must constantly display mutilated books with names of the readers	59	29	145	71
Encourage users to protect the collection	71	35	133	65
Develop the collection ownership attitudes	76	37	128	63
Installation of security cameras	66	32	138	68
Provide electronic resources	110	54	94	46
Fine system according to the damage	51	25	153	75

According to the table 08, 64% students indicated that user education or awareness seminars and 54% indicated that provide electronic resources. 37% students agreed to develop the collection ownership attitudes and also 35% students mention and agreed to encourage users to protect the collection.

Table 9: *Suggestions to protect the library materials*

Suggestions to protect the library materials	Agree No.	%	Disagree No.	%
Improve supervision	83	41	121	59
Conduct regular library programmes	74	36	130	64
Provide enough library materials	76	37	128	63
Digitalization on rare materials	71	35	133	65
Regular supervision of users	81	40	123	60
Improve competence in security officers	53	26	151	74
Books should be examined after return or used by the reader	58	28	146	72
Introduce huge fine system for abusers	63	31	141	69
Ban bringing blades, correction fluid, file covers, Etc.. for the library	42	21	162	79
Introduce electronic checking system	68	33	136	67
Provide cheaper and efficient photocopy services	116	57	88	43
Through search at exits	46	23	158	77

According to the table 09, 57% students agreed to provide cheaper and efficient photocopy service. 41% said that improve supervision, 40% agreed that regular supervision of users, 37% said that provide enough library materials and 36% agreed that conduct regular library programmers.

Conclusions and Recommendations

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 (lending) and those displayed in the open stack should be provided since it is discovered that textbooks are the most affected by theft and mutilation.
- 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.

The study was mainly concerned with examination of the abuse of library materials in the Wayamba University main library, Sri Lanka: perception of the second year, third 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 Wayamba University library network are considerably abused by the users. Tearing away pages, writing notes inside text books, highlighting/underlining the pages, hiding books are common. Abuse of library materials are higher or print materials 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 alternation 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 are 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 Education Process in Public Libraries in Sri Lanka: with Special Reference to Libraries attached to Pradeshiya Sabhas

Dharmathilaka, W.G.W.D.
wathsaladilrukshi31@gmail.com

Abstract

Libraries are a place to use literature, music, art, or reference sources, including books, manuscripts, reports or art, without the purpose of selling. (Merriam Webster Online Dictionary, 2011). The education on propagating and making the awareness on the use of library and information sources, provided by libraries or information centers is known as User Education. Different libraries and information centers use vivid user education systems and services at weaker and higher levels. The study aims to study User education practices in relation to Pradeshiya Sabha libraries, to study the organization as well as to explore the reasons for its lack and to make suggestions to improve the User education. For this study, five public libraries administered by the Pradeshiya Sabha of Kandy district were selected using a random sample. For this Study, 100 men and women, 20 from each library, were included in the research. Primary data was collected by giving questionnaires to the contributors. Approved statistical reports were used to obtain the Secondary information. Although many issues are being discussed in the field of Sri Lankan libraries, the activities of the local libraries are still in progress.

Keywords*: Pradeshiya sabha, Public libraries, User education, User services, Information literacy*

Introduction

Utilitarian education is to educate the utility of all the resources, including the various sources of information available in a library or information center, and the use of the services provided by them.(Ranasingha,1997,p.7) At present, information is being generated through various media, but it is impossible for a library to absorb all of those information. Problems such as inadequate provisions, inadequate library space, and speed of information generation make a great hinder when delivering information to the users. Therefore, libraries have only limited resources. The purpose of user education is to make the best use of these limited resources and services.

In addition, the library staff has to perform the information needs of all the members of the library accurately, easily, efficiently and efficiently, to direct readers, and to provide advice on library usage. Regardless of the type of library available, User education is an important area. Due to the diversity and availability of readers, public libraries are one of the most important agents of user education and user service.

The distribution of public libraries are based on multiple purposes. Public libraries are located in the local government areas of Sri Lanka. Public libraries have been expanded in terms of Pradeshiya Sabhas, which are the most localized areas in Sri Lanka. These libraries are often underutilized and under-privileged. In this study, five public libraries are functioning under the auspices of five Pradeshiya Sabhas in the Kandy District were used. They are public libraries in MacDougall, Udadumbara, Medamahanuwara, Theldeniya and Hasalaka. The study was mainly focused on the library's readership and whether the service was fulfilling their needs. The study was conducted to explore how reader education takes place in public libraries in remote areas of Sri Lanka. The results, conclusions and suggestions of this study provide a comprehensive and very clear picture of the user education in public libraries in Sri Lanka as a whole.

Methodology

The method of study was survey research. The research was carried out using five public libraries in Udadumbara, Theldeniya, Medamahanuwara, Hasalaka and Madugalla. These public libraries have varying degrees of readership. These five libraries were provided with questionnaires for 5 days and data were collected. Primary data were collected from questionnaires consisting of 10 men and 10 women in each library. When submitting the questionnaire, a two-page questionnaire with simple questions was presented. The questionnaire was given the opportunity to present the questions in the correct and italic ways and to express their ideas in word. The study can clearly identify the place for User education in libraries in remote areas.

Result and Discussion

The survey done in all the five libraries shows that the User education is very menial and some libraries do not conduct the user education and in some libraries the reader education is very low. The results of the questionnaires and discussions were summarized. According to them, the reasons for the lack of reader education in public libraries in Sri Lanka can be summarized. According to the findings of the study, there are several factors which reduce the User education in local public libraries. The values of all five public libraries can be expressed as percentages. The study also examined the use of 10 easy-to-read textbooks in local public libraries. Accordingly, all five of the libraries have access to textbook education as a result of lectures that do not take place in the library and indirectly link the library with other lectures. Conducting seminars is also not aimed at library readers, with 40% of respondent’s state they

support school seminars. These are the public libraries of Teldeniya and Hasalaka. 54% of the readership shows that 3 annual libraries are exhibiting around the literary month. However, there are no exhibitions in Madugalla and Medamahanuwara libraries. No readers had responded to the leaflet announcement. 74% responded that they were getting the information they wanted through billboards. Staff support for readers alone was 100% effective. According to the respondents, it was confirmed that the use of video and audio is not present in these libraries. Respondents had a 0% chance of using the library web page. According to the study results, the use of the Internet is not available in all of these libraries, and Facebook's use of information was about 12%.The use of Facebook also works in only two libraries. They are the two public libraries in Udadumbara and Teldeniya. Given these results, it can be stated that User education libraries in remote areas are running at a very low level.

However, in their interviews with library staff, the topic of user education was that they lacked a comprehensive understanding of the area, lack of annual funding, lack of training for staff in the subject and at least once a year the activities related to user education should be conducted.

Conclusion

Based on the above results and the data of the study, it can be concluded that the level of User education needs to be further enhanced to meet the information needs of the public libraries in Udadumbara, Medamahanuwara, Teldeniya, Hasalaka and Madugalla.This is mainly due to lack of staff awareness, lack of financial resources and lack of technical facilities. Proposals could be made to educate library staff and User on the need for financial support and technical support. Further, it is important to organize various extension programs to increase the user awareness activities among the librarians aiming at a proper user education.

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Information Needs and Information Seeking Behavior of LIS Diploma Students of Sri Lanka Library Association – Badulla Centre

Dharshini, E.
dharshanadharshi13@gmail.com

Abstract

In the existing day society, there is a high demand and urgent need for access and availability of information. Information is a most important component of human life. The development and growth of an individual or a society is estimates by their level of information capacity. According to that this study mainly aimed to achieve to explore information needs and information seeking behavior of the students, who are following Diploma in Library and Information Science at Sri Lanka Library Association, Badulla Centre which is coordinating by Uva Provincial Library Service Board (UPLSB), Badulla, To identify the satisfaction level of the distance between the students' needs and the services of UPLSB and also to discover the particular students' problem while they are using library. This study directed by a survey method to collect data. Selected simple random sampling technique was used through self-administered questionnaire and SPSS software was used for analysis. Fifty questionnaires were distributed and forty five of them responded. End of the survey this study discovered the student's information needs for making notes, gathering notes for assignments, to refer the recommended readings, the students' information seeking behavior based on printed materials especially related books, the study identified the students' satisfaction level between needs and available services is medium and also the study exposed 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 are students faced. Then study suggests that, to increase the students' satisfaction level by extend the services of UPLSB through understand their needs and wants and aware the students to develop their behavior to use other information sources, available library materials and services, library orientation programs, library should give the computer- internet facility for the users.

Keywords: *Information needs, Information seeking behavior, Sri Lanka library association, Uva provincial library service board, LIS diploma students.*

Introduction

Information is a most important component of human life. The development and growth of an individual or a society is estimates by their level of information capacity. Information is, arises from data or datum then we can define it's also a data, that has been processed in such a way a as to be meaningful to the person who receives it. Data is a plan fact and information means when data are managed, organized, arranged or presented in a given context so as to make them useful. Information needs are facts that of an individual or group desires, require

or expects through an information source to satisfy a need. In our society every information available in a collective method. So if a person desire to collect or gain a related information he/she has to search a particular way to collect it in certain period of time. That's is called information seeking.

It's mean the way of as an individual or group wish to acquire the needy information and the information seeking behavior also very closed to it. Every human being have this behavior. This behavior includes searching, locating, retrieving, and using of information at the same time it's include the information sources or the patterns of information sources. Commonly there are two types, one is printed another one non-printed. So, now the study focus on the information needs and information seeking behavior of the students, who are following Diploma in Library and Information Science at Sri Lanka Library Association, Badulla Centre which is coordinated by Uva Provincial Library Service Board (UPLSB), Badulla.

If a citizen wants to obtain study program or training in library and information science field he/she can obtain through Sri Lanka Library Association (SLLA) with the government recognition. Diploma in Library and Information Science (DIPLIS) is a one most popular programs which is conducted by SLLA. It has 03 levels and offering it in 3 languages English, Tamil and Sinhala also through island wide. Especially in Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, Batticaloa and Badulla. Uva Provincial Library Service Board (UPLSB) is acting as SLLA Badulla regional centre. In Badulla centre this course offering by Sinhala medium only but 02 students following the Sinhala medium lecture and do the exams in Tamil medium so their medium will be Tamil.

Objectives

This study mainly aimed,

- To explore information needs and information seeking behavior of the students, who are following Diploma in Library and Information Science at Sri Lanka Library Association, Badulla Centre which is coordinating by Uva Provincial Library Service Board (UPLSB), Badulla,
- To identify the satisfaction level of the distance between the students' needs and the services of UPLSB
- To discover the particular students' problem while they are using library.

Methodology

This study conducted by a survey method to collect data and a selected simple random sampling technique was used through self-administered questionnaire and for analysis part SPSS software was used. Among the target relevant diploma students, fifty questionnaires were distributed and forty five of them responded to this survey.

Table 1: *Shared and responded details of shared questionnaire among the target group*

Level	Sinhala medium students		Tamil medium students	
	Distributed	**Responded**	**Distributed**	**Responded**
01	20	20	02	02
02	15	13	00	00
03	13	10	00	00
Total	48	**43**	02	**02**

Source; Diploma in Library Science Register (SLLA) – UPLSB

The Table 1. Illustrate, forty eight Sinhala medium questionnaires and 02 Tamil medium questionnaires were distributed according to the following students' counts of the particular study program in Badulla centre in level wise and also the responded side 43 of Sinhala medium and 02 of Tamil mediums students were reacted.

Results

Purpose of library use

End of the survey, this study discovered the student's information needs or they use the library for to refer, making notes, recommended reading, gathering notes for assignments.

Table 2: *Purpose of library use*

Purposes	Responded questionnaires	Percentage of responded
Refer	13	26%
Taking notes	12	24%
Recommended reading	09	18%
Assignments	08	16%
Discussion	02	04%
Leisure	01	02%
Responded	**45**	**90%**

Table 2. Displays that, the purposes of using library or the information needs of the target students. Mainly 26% of them use it for refer, 24% of them using for taking notes, 18% of them for recommended reading, 16&% of them for gathering notes for assignment purposes and also they use the library for leisure time and discussions.

2. Using information sources

The students' information seeking behavior is based on printed materials especially subject related books.

Table 3: *Using information sources*

Information sources	Responded questionnaires	Percentage of responded
Subject related books	35	70%
Other books	05	10%
Magazines	02	04%
Newspapers	02	04%
Others	01	02%
Total	45	90%

Table 3. Indicates that, students using information sources to gain knowledge. Most of them answered to subject related books balance 30% of them use different sources in different minimum quantities.

Likewise this study identified the students' satisfaction level between needs and available services is medium because of the insufficient information sources, services and lack of knowledge of the students. This study exposed insufficient materials by medium wise also especially for Tamil medium and no computer- internet facility to the users were the problems which are students faced while they are using library.

Conclusion

End of the survey the aimed objectives of this study are achieved successfully. Particularly the main purpose is to estimate the information needs of the target students for that question this study give the answer as to refer, to taking notes, for recommended reading and also gathering notes to do the assignment those are given to them to fulfill the study program. Moreover this study revealed the satisfaction level of the students is average level between their information needs and services of UPLSB also the target students mostly use the subject related books only but minimum of them use other books, magazines, newspapers also.

According to this analyzed results, for the students' side if they have to achieve their goals in certain period of time they have to develop their behavior to use the all relevant information sources from available location principally the library. Likewise the UPLSB side, if they wants to positively coordinate this kind of study programs they have to satisfy the students' needs through their effective services and this study suggest some recommendations also.

Recommendations

Then study suggests,

- To increase the students' satisfaction level by extend the services of UPLSB through understand their needs and wants.
- Purchase modern information sources for the field of library and information science and also keep more copies of high demand sources according to the budget allocation and UPLSB can increase the information sources and services with a help Sri Lanka Library Association and other libraries which are located in Uva province for the relevant field.
- Library should consider the medium of information sources. Because according to the survey and after the analysis this study identified that medium wisely particularly Tamil medium sources are insufficient for the Tamil medium users.
- To aware the students to develop their behavior to use the library, library material – printed and non-printed, available library materials and services and display the new arrivals of updated information in common place of the library premises and discard the out date information sources within the library premises.
- Organizing programs for increase the productivity and the effectiveness of the library staff and get the feedback about the library services and use it while planning for library development and arrange library orientation programs, workshops, seminars for newly entered users about the services and facilities of UPLSB and library should give the computer- internet facility for the users.

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Usage Patterns of Medical Information E- Resources among Postgraduate Medical Doctors in Sri Lanka

Dilhani, M.P.P.
dilhani@pgim.cmb.ac.lk

Abstract

The main focus of the research was to examine the Usage pattern of electronic resources by the postgraduate medical doctors in Sri Lanka. . The study was carried out for researchers who are doing study to explore the information usage patterns of postgraduate trainees at the Postgraduate Institute of Medicine, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka. Questionnaire method was used to examine and collect data from the research scholars. The collected data has been analyzed with the help of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The results revealed that there is a significant difference among researchers in different age groups who are familiar with utilization of electronic resources. Course oriented web pages should be linked with library websites which in turn help the research scholars to use these resources easily and effectively.

Keywords: *Electronic resources, Medical postgraduate trainees, Research scholars, Print resources*

Introduction

Medical information (MI) carries very high importance to any nation as its status determine the level of wellbeing of the people in a country. It is pivotal role of any government to provide appropriate access systems and relevant and timely information to the medical practitioners and patients and other stake holders to maintain a healthy nation. MI thus plays a significant role in health infrastructure of a country. It is essential that Medical Officers (MOs) to be skillful in needs information for their clinical decisions, safe patient care and their own continuous professional development. Therefore, fulfillment of information needs of play a significant role for the MOs to perform their professional duties efficiently and effectively. It is essential that a MOs be skillful in diagnosing and curing patients' diseases. There is a dire need for a strong informational system for health care professionals in order to meet diverse information needs so that they can perform their professional duties effectively and efficiently. Information about information usage patterns and information-seeking processes is essential in this regard. This study is an attempt to explore the information usage patterns of postgraduate trainees at the Postgraduate Institute of Medicine, University of Colombo. The study identifies information usage patterns, types of information used by them, and problems faced by them in finding required information while using the library.

Objectives

The main objective of this study was to explore the information usage patterns of postgraduate trainees at the Postgraduate Institute of Medicine, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Literature Review

A study of relevance in the Sri Lankan context (participants were medical academics of the University of Peradeniya and doctors attached to Kandy and Peradeniya hospitals) is reported by Seneviratne, D. C. (2004). Findings of this study revealed that the prominent factor that motivated the information search was the need to be updated with new information and various channels of information where institutional library played a major role. Medical textbooks were the most widely used information resource while the participants were visibly depended on journal articles. It was further reported that medical scientists continued to rely on printed materials and apart from their institutional library, the most used library by all the respondents was the Medical Library of University of Peradeniya. Findings revealed that modern electronic resources were hardly used by majority of the respondents and the shift from the use of print to electronic formats was very slow. In literature, several studies on similar topics can be found. Perera,(2014) findings of the study revealed that it is the Internet; therefore, web based information is the strategy that is used most by the entire study population. A clear preference is shown for "Google search" by all groups may be due to its ability to search and yield results fast from multiple resources. Library is little used though HINARI database through library web page is used to a certain extent. Other online databases mentioned in the questionnaire are not used much; may be due to reasons such as cost incurred when not available free of charge, lack of awareness of the freely available resources, lack of skills to use it and time taken to yield results from a vast number of sources etc.. It appears that information-seeking behaviour of these academics varies between different groups in some issues such as purpose of seeking information and resources used. In conclusion, based on the findings of the study, improving access to Internet-based resources by providing 1) university-wide online access to reputed core journals and other essential resources, 2) computers with fast processors and better connectivity and 3) effective mechanisms to provide training in skills required by the academics to improve self-efficacy in information-seeking is recommended for future improvements.

Methodology

A questionnaire-based survey method was used to conduct this study. After conducting a comprehensive review of the literature, a questionnaire was designed. The targeted population of the study was postgraduate students at the Postgraduate Institute of Medicine, University of Colombo. Two hundred and twenty respondents were randomly selected. Researcher surveyed them personally since data collection tool was self-administered questionnaire response rate of was 100%. Collected data were analyzed using statistical software SPSS version.

Results and Discussion

Demographic Details

The data summarized in the Table 1 demonstrates the demographic characteristics of respondents. The data shows that 122(55.45%) of respondents are female and 98 (44.55%) of respondents are male postgraduate trainees, 202(91.82%) of respondents come under the age 25-40 years, 18(8.18%) of respondents come under the age group of 41-60 years. Majority 108(49.09%) of respondents are studying MSc courses, 98 (44.55%) of respondents doing Diploma Courses, followed by 14 (6.36%) of doing MD courses.

Table 1: *Demographic characteristics of the respondents*

Demographic details n=220		Number	Percentage
Gender	Male	98	44.55%
	Female	122	55.45%
Age	25-40	202	91.82%
	41-60	18	8.18%
Registered Course at PGIM	Diploma	98	44.55%
	MSc	108	49.09%
	MD	14	6.36%
Total		220	100

Utilization of e resources is analyzed in terms of the location to access, format preferences, sources for locating the e-information, are presented in following tables.

Table 2: *Classification by utilization of e-resources with location and preferred format*

No.	Variable	Response		
		Frequency	**Percentage**	**Total**
1.	**Location access E Resources**			
1.1	On Institute	101	45.9%	220(100)
1.2	Off Institute	86	39.1%	
1.3	Both	136	61.81%	
2.	**Preferred format**			
2.1	Print	57	25.9%	220(100)
2.2	Electronic	172	78.18%	
2.3	Both	185	84.09%	

101 (45.9%) respondents are using the e-resources at their institute, and 86 (39.1%) postgraduate trainees replied that they are using e-resources outside of the institute like hospitals, wards and home. Majority of the respondents 136 (61.81%) access e-resources both on institute and off institute location. 172 (78.18%) respondents prefer to use electronic formats when they access the print formats, 57 (25.9%) of them prefer to use electronic formats and 185 (84.09%) respondents browse both print as well as electronic formats.

Table 3: *Classification by utilization of e resources with type of e resources, method of access, purpose and locating the information*

No.	Variable	No. of Respondents		
		Yes%	**No%**	**Total %**
1.	**Type of E Resources**			
1.1	E Books	115	105	220(100)
1.2	E Journals	126	94	
1.3	E Theses/Dissertations	15	205	
1.4	E Guidelines	115	105	
1.5	E Drug Monographs	104	116	
1.6	E Past Papers	170	50	
1.7	E Catalogue	75	145	
1.8	E Databases	144	76	
2.	**Method of Access**			
2.1	Download and copy on CD or pen drive	142	78	220(100)

2.2	Take print out	89	131	
2.3	Only reading	142	78	
3.	**Purpose of using E Resources**			
3.1	For preparing academic course work	165	55	220(100)
3.2	To write literature reviews in research works	179	41	
4.	**Types of Sources used for locating information**			
4.1	Databases	186	34	220(100)
4.2	Indexes/ Bibliographies	82	138	
4.3	PGIM Library Website	157	63	

It is observed that 115 (52.27%) research scholars are using e-books for their research. Majority 126 (57.27%)of the respondents use e-journals for their research, 115 (52.27%) browse e-guidelines for their research, 104 (47.27%) research scholars are using e-drug monographs for their research, 170 (77.27%) research scholars are using e-past papers for their research,75 34.09%) browse e-catalogs for their research, 144 (65.45%) research scholars are using e-databases for their research.

Majority 142(64.54%) of respondents method of access was download and copy on CD or pen drive and only reading 89(40.45%) respondents take print out from e resources. 165(75%) respondents use e resources for preparing their academic course work, and 179(81.36%) respondents use e resources to write literature reviews in their research works 186(84.54%) respondents use databases for locating MI and 157(71.36%) respondents use PGIM Library website for locating MI. It appears from the above data the majority of the medical postgraduate trainees are in the age group between 25-40 ages 202 (91.82%) mostly used for e-resources.

Table 4: *Level of Satisfaction of e resources*

No.	Level of Satisfaction	No. of Respondents
1	Satisfied	148 (67.27%)
2	Partially Satisfied	63 (28.64%)
3	Not Satisfied	09 (4.09%)

In order to find out level of satisfaction with e resources, respondents were asked to indicate their satisfaction level. This table 4 shows that level of satisfaction, 67.27 % medical

postgraduate trainees are satisfied with e-resources available in their field of study. Only 28.64% are partially satisfied and 4.09% medical postgraduate trainees are not satisfied with e-resources available in their field.

Conclusion

It is clear from the study shows that research scholars prefer electronic resources as a greater part for their preparing academic course work and to write literature reviews in research works. So it is essential to develop specific web pages, blogs and wikis accommodating the topic in conjunction with navigation facilities to all subscribed online databases, e-journals, and open access e-information resources. These course oriented should be linked with library websites which in turn help the research scholars to use these resources easily and effectively. Library should take active participation in various e-journal consortiums for maximizing procurement of e-journals at minimal cost on sharing basis by which institutes can afford to balance e-subscriptions. The medical postgraduate trainees should be trained in using various search options available in search menu of electronic information resources for effective retrieval of relevant information.

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A Study on the Relationship between Citizens' Awareness and the Usage of E-Government Services in Sri Lanka

Dilinika, J.M.S.
sdilinika@kln.ac.lk

Abstract

Currently the internet access in within reach for majority of the people in the world. Due to this trend, many counties, organizations have used ICT as a communication medium which would allow the end users to be connected easily and to provide necessary services easily and efficiently. Therefore, with the help of the aforementioned technological advancements and improved infrastructures, the governments all over the world are trying to provide their services to the citizens through online. In order to provide e- government services, Sri Lankan government has introduced "E- Sri Lanka National Development" project in the year of 2005 and Sri Lanka government web portal was the central place of the same implementation. This study aims to identify the relationship between citizens' awareness and the usage of e-government services in Sri Lanka. Accordingly, it was able to identify key issues related to the usage of e-government applications and suggestions were made to improve citizens' awareness and the usage of e-government service.

Keywords: *E-government, ICT, Information service, E-services, E-Sri Lanka,*

Introduction

There are many definitions for the term "e-government" and it connotes different aspects. Hence, there is no a universally accepted accurate definition for e-government. The term "E-government" can be defined as the utilization of information and communication technology for the government sector and its services. The UNESCO definition is, "E-governance is the public sector's use of information and communication technologies with the aim of improving information and service delivery, encouraging citizen participation in the decision-making process and making government more accountable, transparent and effective." Brown and Brudeny (2001) defined different categories of e- government services as "Government- to-Government (G2G), Government-to-Citizen (G2C), and Government-to-Business (G2B)."

Sri Lanka initiated e government services under the project of "e- Sri Lanka national development" in the year of 2005 and Sri Lanka government web portal was the central place for its implementation. In the year 2010, Information Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka (ICTA) identified major objectives of e-government and launched information portal to provide access to all services through a centralized location. It provides A-Z government web sites and more than 100 services for citizens, also includes SMS and Mobile

services to provide more services that are effective to the citizens. Through e-government flagship, all the government services indexed according their organizations. This centralized concept focused to provide citizen's rapid, easy and high quality information at a click. This paper mainly focuses to identify the citizen's active participation with e government services.

Objectives

- To identify the citizens level of awareness about e government applications.
- To study the public usage of e-government applications.
- To examine the existing challenges for citizen centered e-government applications.

Research Questions

- What are the factors, which are affecting the usage of e-government applications among citizens in Sri Lanka?
- What extent of people are using e-government applications?
- What are the challenges for existing e-government applications in Sri Lanka?

Methodology

The population of the study includes all internet users who are experienced or non-experienced about e government applications of Sri Lanka and the sample of the study consisted 384 respondents. Mixed method was employed in this research to get the maximum focus on the research process and there was no pre-defined sample list to collect data and random sampling method was used to gather data. Respondents included in the research were various people such as students, government workers, non -government workers, non-employees etc. Semi-structured interviews were used to gather detailed information and it was flexible to collect data from different people in different locations. (Ex: Public places, Bus and etc.) In addition, online questionnaires were used to collect data from outreach citizens in the sample.

Results and Discussion

Awareness is a key factor to use any service with better understanding to get maximum results. Based on this factor, it was able to identify the awareness levels on e-government services which provided by the government. The respondents were asked whether they have heard

about e-government services before. The respondents who are aware of e-government services were the personnel belonged to 31-40 age category.

The study revealed that, the usage of e-government applications is not in satisfactory level among the citizens in Sri Lanka. From the selected sample, only 28.4% of respondents use e-government services and the majority of 71.6% are not using e-government services. Hence, the usage of e-government services is not at a satisfactory level.

Accordingly, there is a relationship between the usage level of e-government services and the average internet usage level. Most citizens use the internet more than five hours per day and among them, the majority did not use e-government applications.

The respondents were asked which type of e-government service they have accessed and for what purposes they use and they indicated that for the education, transportation, communication, banking and tourism etc. prefer to use. According to above-highlighted results, the areas like the education and training scored 77% as the most accessed e-service in the Sri Lanka government web portal. 48% percent of respondents indicated that they have used travel and tourism services, 36% banking and insurance, 35% employment information and 12% for bill payment services. According to that, the most frequently used e-government services were the education, banking, transportation and the communication.

Conclusion and Recommendations

E-Government services can be provided through online applications, which allow citizens to interact with different types of government services. Currently governments all over the world are practicing different types of e government applications. Clearly implemented and properly designed e government applications are able to uplift the efficiency of government information flow. The study was able to identify major challenges for citizen participation in e-government services such as lack of awareness, trust, insufficient infrastructure, information literacy skills, slow internet connections and the attitude based issues. In this context, it is important to conduct training sessions to practice electronic government services, improve computer literacy skills and to build positive attitudes on e-government services. The government also should take actions to develop infrastructure facilities, update websites with correct information and promote e-government services among citizens.

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Current Status & Future Challenges of the Public Libraries in Sri Lanka for the Pattern Change: a Case Study

Dilrukshi, T. and Illangarathne, S.K.
thanudilrukshi@yahoo.com, skillangarathne@gmail.com

Abstract

This study focuses on the current status future challengers of the public libraries where located in the Polonnaruwa district in the North Central Province (NCP) in Sri Lanka with the perspectives of its properties, services, users and the staffs and latter part of the discusses the future challenges with the pattern change of the library professionals' perspective. The questionnaire and interview were used as instruments in this study to collect data. The study revealed that the public libraries of Polonnaruwa District are not in the correct position by collection development. It also pointed out the most of the libraries are administered by the non-professional staffs. The major challenge~~r~~ was examined that library staffs are not in the good satisfaction level about their promotion mechanism. Finally it was reviled that the need of deep study about their problems strategically and address them quickly to uplift the service to the up to date level.

***Keywords**: Public libraries, Polonaruwa district, Public librarians, Collection development, ICT*

Introduction

Generally, public libraries are used by the various communities who come from the infants' age level up to the elders' age levels. Therefore, they play a vital role as the gateways to knowledge for any kind of age groups especially in the metropolitan and rural communities of the worldwide. When comparing to the international scenario, the public library service of Sri Lanka, is still in the conventional mode and even though, some of them are also running by the non-library professionals such as library servant or road labors due to the lukewarm of the local government authorities. Sri Lanka has more than 1500 public libraries in different categories and only few users of large scale libraries which located around Western province and Southern are utilized both conventional and modern facilities. However in several other governments of the Asian countries, pay a huge attention to improve the both traditional and modern services of their public libraries by introducing the various user services such as kindle reading, open reading, Internet café and etc., as they are daily utilized by the various communities who come from small age groups up to old age groups.

This paper analytically evaluates the current status of the public libraries where located in the Polonnaruwa district in the North Central Province (NCP) in Sri Lanka with the perspectives of its properties, services, users and the staffs and latter part of the paper it discussed the future

challenges with the pattern change of the library professionals' perspective.

Objectives

The main objective of the study was to explore the future challenges of public librarians in Polonnaruwa District and the rest of objectives were evaluating the status of the existing collections and developments of IT infrastructure.

Methodology

For this investigation, the case study method was applied and a self-administered questionnaire (SAQ) was used as a tool for data collection. The entire population of the study was 56 public libraries in NCP were listed on a statistical handbook on libraries in Sri Lanka, 2018 and 22 libraries among the population including Polonnaruwa districts were intentionally selected as a sample of the study. Further to that, few observations have done in the district and several interviews have conducted with the library officers.

Results and Discussions

Current Situation of the Libraries

First part of the study it was examined the current status of the libraries throughout the several aspects and some of them are tabled as follows;

Distribution according to the size of the collection

Table 1: *Size of the Collection*

Size of the Collection	No of Libraries
Books 5000 <	4
Books 5000-10000	9
Books 10000-15000	6
Books 15000>	3
Total	22

Table 1 indicates that majority of the libraries (9) are housed 5000 to 10000 reading materials while second highest libraries are housed more than that amount (10000-15000). It shows that few libraries (4) are with very less books (5000).

Availability of the Internet Facility

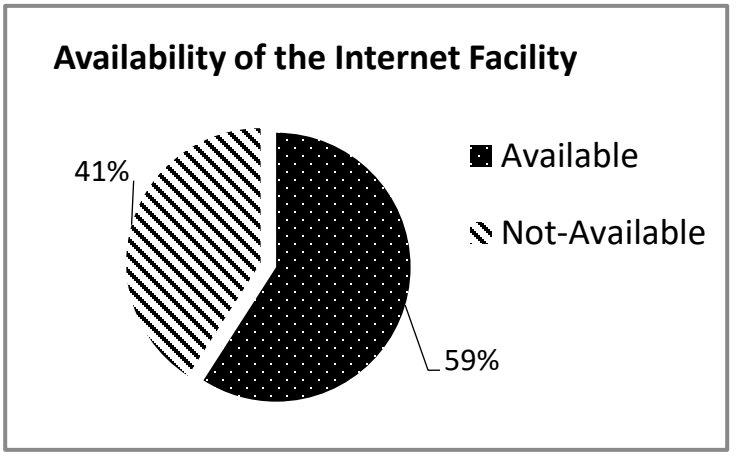

Figure 1: *Availability of the Internet Facility*

Figure 1 clearly shows that 59% of the libraries have able to give Internet access to their users and 41% of libraries have not able to provide such facility in their libraries due to various issues.

Future Requirements of the Library Staff

At the latter part of the study it was evaluated the future requirements of the librarians' under several needs are tabled as follows (Please refer table 2);

The table 2 clearly indicates that librarians' future requirements are very focus to their librarianship and it indicates that they have identified the future users' requirements by experience. Majority of the librarians (20) are requested to enhance the training facilities to increase their IT knowledge and second highest (18) has requested to enhance the training facilities to increase their future librarianship knowledge.

Table 2: *Future Requirements of the library staff*

Requirement	No (n=22)
Enhance training facility to increase the IT knowledge	20
Enhance training facility to increase the Collection Development knowledge	14
Enhance training facility to increase the Librarianship knowledge	18
Enhance training facility to increase the user satisfaction	13
Enhance training facility to increase the Cataloging & Classification knowledge	10

Conclusion and Suggestions

The study concluded that the status of the public libraries of Polonnaruwa district is not in the good position by collection development and the local authorities must pay more attention to develop them in many ways such as allocate more funds to enhance the collection and provide more infrastructure facilities to increase the internet access. Nevertheless it was concluded that most of the libraries are administrated by the non-professional staffs and it was highlighted the quick recruitment process should start. When discussing the future challenges it was found that library staffs of the sample are not in the good satisfaction about their job status and requested an attention about a proper promotion mechanism. Finally it was proved that library staffs of the sample are ready to change the pattern and face to the future challengers by enhancing their knowledge about various aspects if the local & central government body help them. Therefore, we supposed to held a deep study about their problems strategically and address them quickly to uplift the service to the up to date level.

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Information Use Pattern of Public Library Users: a study

Dominic, J. and RameshKumar G.
jdom16@gmail.com , grameshkumar1000@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper describes about the Information use pattern of public library Users: a study. It includes the objectives of the study, scope, methodology, analyses the educational qualification of the users, occupation of the respondents, purposes for visiting library, average time spent in library, ranking search options and prioritized search strategies. The study revealed that the most of the college students in that area are using the public library.

Keywords: *Information use, Information resources, Public library, Search strategies*

Introduction

Public libraries are the standing testimonies of democracies. They are the social transformers and cultural saviors. They are the storehouses of intellectual heredity of our forefathers which are the lighthouses fostering creative leisure activities. This study was conducted with the help of structured questionnaires to analyze the information seeking behavior of different types of the users and randomly selected 946 users of Public Libraries Coimbatore District in Tamilnadu. The data was entered and analyzed using simple average percentage methods and descriptive statistical tools. Information needs of individuals in an organization differ depending upon their respective functions and tasks, the level of their knowledge and experience (in the specific field of specialization and in the use of information systems and services), their particular interest and need to satisfy which they seek information.

The public library system in Punjab comprises of district library, libraries under municipalities, panchayats and certain rural areas. The present study has its scope of investigation limited to the branch libraries in Coimbatore District in Tamilnadu. The study will be helpful to public libraries not only in Coimbatore District; it may project the position of entire population of public libraries. The recommendations of the study may strengthen public libraries whereby the knowledge society may enrich with intellectual assets and user community may show their increased attention towards visiting public library frequently.

Review of Literature

Jayaraman, Srinivasaragavan and Duraisamy (2011), they observed that 83% of respondents use the library to read textbooks and the smallest percentage this is 21% to study thesis and 31% of respondents are every day travelling the library to be looking for facts. Younger and Seggern (2002) had carried out a focus group observe amongst college students and faculty participants at Idaho college to analyze their information searching for behavior and information use. Kingkaew Patitungkho and Neela J Despande (2005). The college contributors of Rajbhat University in Bangkok are giving first 3 alternatives to textbook, periodicals and newspapers. They observed that they looking for information for preparing lecture, retaining updated, expertise, and studies works. Chandra Prabha et al (2007) information seeking related motion starts with the popularity of the need to find facts to cope with a state of affairs or solving a problem and the action gets ended after gratifying the requirement of the person.

Objectives

The research study aims to go deeper into the realm of behavior and characteristics of users of public libraries. The present research study has the following objectives:

- To study the information use pattern of the users of public libraries in Coimbatore District in Tamilnadu.
- To examine how the libraries meet the information needs of their users and their preferred sources of information.
- To identify the type of the users in public libraries in Coimbatore District.

Methodology

The relevant data were collected from the selected Branch Libraries from the user community that is the users of the selected Branch Libraries by well-structured questionnaire. The respondents were encouraged to give free and frank information. About 975 questionnaires were given to them randomly but completed information was received only from 946 respondents they were considered as the sample of this study. The percentage of the respondents is 78.

Analysis of the Study

Table 1: *Educational Qualification of the Respondents*

Educational Qualification	No. of Respondents	Percentage
School Education / ITI	275	29
Graduate /Diploma	385	41
Post Graduation	198	21
Professional (MBBS/BE/CA/Others)	88	9
Total	946	100.00

It could be seen from Table 1 that 275 (29%) respondents are School Education/ ITI completed, 385 (41%) are belongs to Graduate /Diploma, 198 (21%) are post graduates and 88 (9%) of them are belong to professional level, and it is inferred that most of the respondents are Graduates and Diploma holders.

Table 2: *Occupation of the Respondents*

Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
School Student	242	26
College Student	253	27
Research Scholar	77	8
Homemaker	209	22
Private Employed	66	7
Government Employed	55	6
Business	44	4
Total	946	100.00

It could be noted from the Table 2 that the majority of the respondents College Students with 27% respondents followed by 26% of the respondents were school students, 22% of them were homemakers, 8% were research scholars, 7% of the respondents were private employed, 6% of them are government employed.

Table 3: *Primary Purposes for Visiting Library*

Primary purposes for visiting library	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Research	99	10.47
Competitive Exam	176	18.60
Current Affairs	275	29.07
General Reading	396	41.86
Total	946	100.00

It is inferred from the Table 3 that respondents who visit the library for meeting Research references are 10.47%, preparing for Competitive Exams stands 18.60%, updating Current Affairs 29.07% of respondents and for General Reading 41.86% respondents. It is concluded with the reference to analyzing the purpose of visiting library, majority of the respondents visit the library for general reading.

Table 4: *Average Time Spent In Library (Each Visit)*

Average time spent in library (each visit)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Below 1 hour	231	24.42
1-2 hours	352	37.21
2-3 hours	264	27.91
Above 3 hours	99	10.47
Total	946	100.00

The Table 4 reveals the average time spent in the Library in every visit. It is inferred that most of the respondents spend maximum 2 hours which contributes 37.21% and up to 3 hours were spent by 27.91% followed by below 1 hour spent by 24.42%. At least 10.47% respondents spent more than 3 hours in the library.

Table 5: *Ranking the Search Options*

Sl. No.	Attributes	Rank			Total Responses	Weighted Average	Rank
		1	2	3			
1	Categorized Information	374	418	154	946	352.00	1
2	Catalogues	253	407	286	946	309.83	3
3	OPAC	319	385	242	946	328.17	2

As the search options are determining the information seeking behavior, the search option elements in table 5 such as Categorized Information, Catalogues, and OPAC are taken into consideration to study the information seeking behavior of the library users of the selected branch libraries in Coimbatore District. In measuring the preference of the search options among the selected search components, Categorized Information, Catalogues, and OPAC are ranked 1, 3 and 2 with the weighted average scores of 352.00, 309.83 and 328.17 respectively. Though the users use all the three options, most of the respondents rely on categorized information during the information search process.

Table 6: *Prioritized Search Strategies*

Sl. No.	Attributes	Rank			Total Responses	Weighted Average	Rank
		1	2	3			
1	Subject-wise Search	429	341	176	946	357.50	1
2	Author Search	308	374	264	946	322.67	4
3	Publisher-wise Search	198	396	352	946	289.67	3
4	Title-wise Search	418	330	198	946	352.00	2

As the prioritized search strategies are important parts of information seeking process, the most common strategies for effective information searching table 6 such as Subject-wise Search, Author Search, Publisher-wise Search and Title-wise Search are taken into consideration to study the information seeking behavior of the library users of the selected branch libraries in Coimbatore District. In measuring the effectiveness and priorities in devising search strategies, respondents have given ranks to Subject-wise Search, Author Search, Publisher-wise Search and Title-wise Search as 1, 4, 3 and 2 with a weighted average scores 357.50, 322.67, 289.67 and 352.00 respectively.

Table 7: *Satisfactions of Users with the Available Information Resources*

HS-Highly Satisfied, S-Satisfied, N-Neutral, DS-Dissatisfied, HDS-Highly Dissatisfied

Sl. No	Attributes	Level of Satisfaction					Total Responses
		HS	S	N	DS	HDS	
1	Fiction books	352	264	154	99	77	946
2	Non-fiction books	132	407	275	77	55	946

3	Text books	99	308	374	99	66	946
4	Journals	198	286	264	110	88	946
5	Magazines and newspapers	66	121	319	209	231	946
6	Reference books	253	374	154	88	77	946
7	Pictures and reference materials	231	341	308	44	22	946
8	Records and tapes materials	319	297	154	99	77	946
9	Audio visual materials	99	88	341	198	220	946
10	CD-ROMs	143	297	363	88	55	946
Overall Level of Satisfaction		1892	2783	2706	1111	968	9460

The Table 7 portrays the level of satisfaction of library selected library users who visits the branch libraries. The categorized information sources considered for studying level of satisfaction are: Fiction books, Non-fiction books, Text books, Journals, Magazines and newspapers, Reference books, Pictures and reference materials, Records and tapes materials, Audio visual materials, and CD-ROMs. Most of the respondents satisfied with fiction books and the pictures and reference materials with an highest weighted average score 236.67.

Table 8: *Satisfactions of Users in Information Resources*

Sl. No	**Attributes**	**Level of Satisfaction**					**Total Responses**
		HS	**S**	**N**	**DS**	**HDS**	
1	Fiction books	352	264	154	99	77	946
2	Non-fiction books	132	407	275	77	55	946
3	Text books	99	308	374	99	66	946
4	Journals	198	286	264	110	88	946
5	Magazines and newspapers	66	121	319	209	231	946
6	Reference books	253	374	154	88	77	946
7	Pictures and reference materials	231	341	308	44	22	946

8	Records and tapes materials	319	297	154	99	77	946
9	Audio visual materials	99	88	341	198	220	946
10	CD-ROMs	143	297	363	88	55	946
Overall Level of Satisfaction		1892	2783	2706	1111	968	9460

HS-Highly Satisfied, S-Satisfied, N-Neutral, DS-Dissatisfied, HDS-Highly Dissatisfied

The Table 8 portrays the level of satisfaction of library selected library users who visits the branch libraries. The categorized information sources considered for studying level of satisfaction are: Fiction books, Non-fiction books, Text books, Journals, Magazines and newspapers, Reference books, Pictures and reference materials, Records and tapes materials, Audio visual materials, and CD-ROMs. Most of the respondents satisfied with fiction books and the pictures and reference materials with an highest weighted average score 236.67.

Conclusion

Information is being considered as a useful commodity for the routine life of every one. Information is available in various forms of resources in sources. The public libraries play an important role on providing the right information to the right person at the right time. Now, new information technology has involved in library and information center service has changed from traditional to electronic based services. This is an information era. The study revealed that the public library more college students and home workers are using, they search information on subject books and general books.

Recommendation

The library stocks may consist of more number of volumes on professional education may attract all kinds of reader so as a library would be instrumental in transforming readers into the leaders. Book Sources including life skills, family management and finance for households etc may attract more number of library users from all categories. Libraries should try to attract all types of readers with an equal distribution so as the sharing and transferring of knowledge and experience takes place by which the mission of functioning of libraries would be attained. Photocopying facilities are the most discouraging and necessary measures to be taken to increase the number of users and members of the library. Users may be given awareness on digital platform reading so that the reading may increase the effectiveness of time resources.

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Sustainable Academic Library Transformation Approach: Hybridizing University Publication Collection of Ruhuna University Library

Fernando I.D.K.L. and Senevirathna R.A.P.S.
kusala@lib.ruh.ac.lk , saku@lib.ruh.ac.lk

Abstract

Transformation of academic libraries and its services marked a prevailing necessity at the present days, where almost all the aspects of peoples' lifestyles are digitally disrupted. Library transformation is a time consuming, serious process that should be conduct with a proper plan. However, the sustainable way of library transformation will add more value to the patrons and the suitable future to the library. Hybridization of library collection is such proactive approach that can initiate at most of the academic library levels. Present study selected university owned copyrighted collection maintained since 1985 as the source of hybridizing. These artifacts were digitized though a cascading process until it reached up to 80,000 pages. Digitization were outsourced under the supervision of library staff. The collection was kept physically at the library shelf while the digitized materials were archived in an online institutional repository (IR). The IR was based on DSpace version 6.3 and customized according to the requirements of the university. Materials in the collection were classified and catalogued into the KOHA integrated library management system, while linking to the IR. Ultimately, a library collection that hidden as gray literature were opened to a vast community though hybridizing. As a result, the collection is now available physically and electronically, accessible from any cloud device, and visible through multiple search interfaces. İt can be recommend all the academic libraries should embark on collection transformation through hybridizing as an initiative to sustainable library transformation.

***Keywords**: University publication collection, Open archiving, Digitization, Academic library sustainability, Institutional Repository*

Introduction

Academic library is the prime information-service provider for research scholarship in the university ecosystem. Different types of libraries and their services were evolved through time to accommodate changing information needs of the society (Knight, 2017). Practically, personal, professional and pedagogical aspects of modern man are digitally disrupted at the present days (Allison, 2019). In the other hand, libraries are one of the major information organizations that contribute to the sustainable development of a country (Christine, 2019). Thus, libraries should transform with the changing needs of people (Christine, 2019; Knight, 2017; Wilson, 1998). However, this transformation expected in the future libraries should be shaped in a sustainable manner (Christine, 2019)

The term sustainability in this study denotes the attempt of providing demands of ever-changing information needs of present-day patrons and change the libraries gradually to become a popular information provider in future. Digitization of library collection is such change-oriented attempt (Michalak, 2012). Haji (2004) highlighting the importance of maintain internally or externally related resources in digital form as a key sustainable aspect. However, it is necessary to entail what the conventional libraries does and what conventional patrons need as well as the modern from of library operations while continuing with library change (Mwaniki, 2018). Hybridization of library operations is such sustainable approach to change. According to Rusbridge (1998) as cited in Gaohui (2018) hybrid libraries introducing a variety of technologies into the library, combines the advantages of both traditional and digital libraries; electronic and printed resources coexist, creating a complex environment to provide users with services (p. 814). Therefore, the hybrid mode of library operations (Gaohui, 2018) may result more sustainable outcome towards futuristic library management.

Library of the University of Ruhuna is one of the oldest academic libraries in Sri Lanka which consists with two major physical collections, namely the main library collection and the legal deposit collection. There are nearly 300,000 tangible artifacts, library materials available for the information needs of scholarly community. University of Ruhuna publication collection is one of the rare types of collection that maintained since 1985. Some of these publications were stored as the library copy of the publication and some of them were donated by the original authors themselves. There are few rare materials where the library requested from the original authors and very few rare materials photocopied from the original authors. The collection can articulate as, postgraduate thesis, dissertations, journals, conference proceedings, magazines, faculty level publications, convocation proceedings, felicitation volumes and past examination papers and rare collection of books. Most of the materials in this collection are under the copyright of the University of Ruhuna.

Objective

The prime objective of this study is to initiate transformation of the library collection of the University of Ruhuna into digital from in a sustainable manner, while enhancing the availability, accessibility and visibility of valuable gray literature to existing body of knowledge.

Methodology

Transformation of the library collection was limited to the library materials available in the "university publications collection" of University of Ruhuna. Five major steps of the transformation process is depicting in the figure 1.

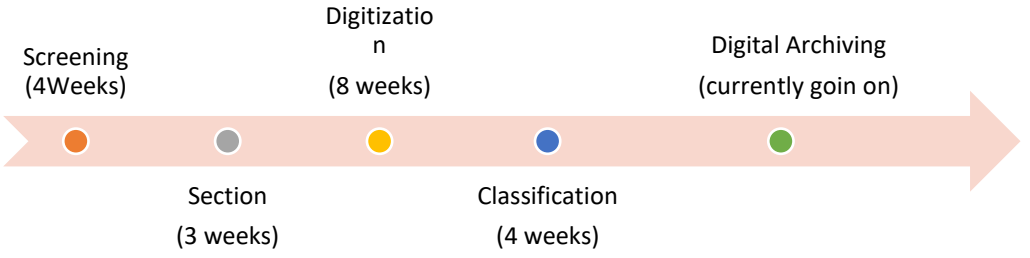

Figure 1: *Library collection digitization cascade*

Screening step initiated the transformation cascade with screening printed, published and unpublished library materials in the library that has the copyright to the university of Ruhuna. A senate approved Senior librarian (one of the authors), and senior academics were involved in the process for four weeks to complete the screening process.

Materials shortlisted from the screening were sorted and selected depending on their physical nature, deterioration, vulnerability, rare, gray, and scholarship condition. Missing volumes and rare artifacts were lent from faculty members and individual authors for a short while. Altogether, 80,000 pages were selected at the end of the selection process (3 weeks).

Digitization was outsourced under the supervision of senior librarians of the university for two months. While a Classification librarian (one of the authors) classified the collection a technical librarian (one of the authors) were and designed the hierarchy of information organization. Classification were made depending on the nature and origin of the desired information, e.g. journal article, conference proceedings, thesis, dissertations, past examination papers, faculty level publications felicitation volumes, etc. Then they were grouped by Faculties and the rest of the content were organized separately depending on the content of the publication.

DSpace® opensource digital library management platform version 6.3 was customized to formulate an institutional repository (IR). Archiving of the digitized materials is currently conducting with the support of trained personals under the direct supervision of a Senior Assistant Librarian (one of the authors).

At the same time, the physical collection of the university publications was classified according to the Dewey Decimal Classification and shelved in the Sri Lakan collection of the main library, University of Ruhuna. Metadata related to the university publications were indexed in the KOHA integrated library management system (ISURu). This enables to search the collection through the library OPAC. A link to the digitized resources in the IR is embedded into the cataloging record of the OPAC.

Results and Discussion

The physical collection of the university publications where the kept in the library shelf where walk-on customers can search through the library OPAC, or Google to gain access. In addition, a printed bibliographic index was formed kept it with the collection.

Digitized collection can be directly search and access through the IR interface and these records are automatically indexed in the IR. Patrons can also search and through the library OPAC and access to the publications since the URL is embedded into the OPAC cataloguing record.

Further, IR has configured to synchronize its information with the Google index. Thus, the artifacts in the IR can be located even by a Google search. Google Scholar automatically fetch this scholarly information to its h-index and i10-indises. It will also enhance the citation scores of desired authors as an extra benefit. Figure 2 depicting the overall outcome of the hybridizing endeavor.

Conclusion

University of Ruhuna publication collection was initially hidden as gray literature, under the walls of the library buildings for decades. Very few scholars aware about the collection and some of them are accidental visitors to the collection. However, the collection is enriched with valuable scholarly and historical facts that required by the university administration and academia in different ways. Digitization has made this collection to bring upfront by giving more visibility to the users.

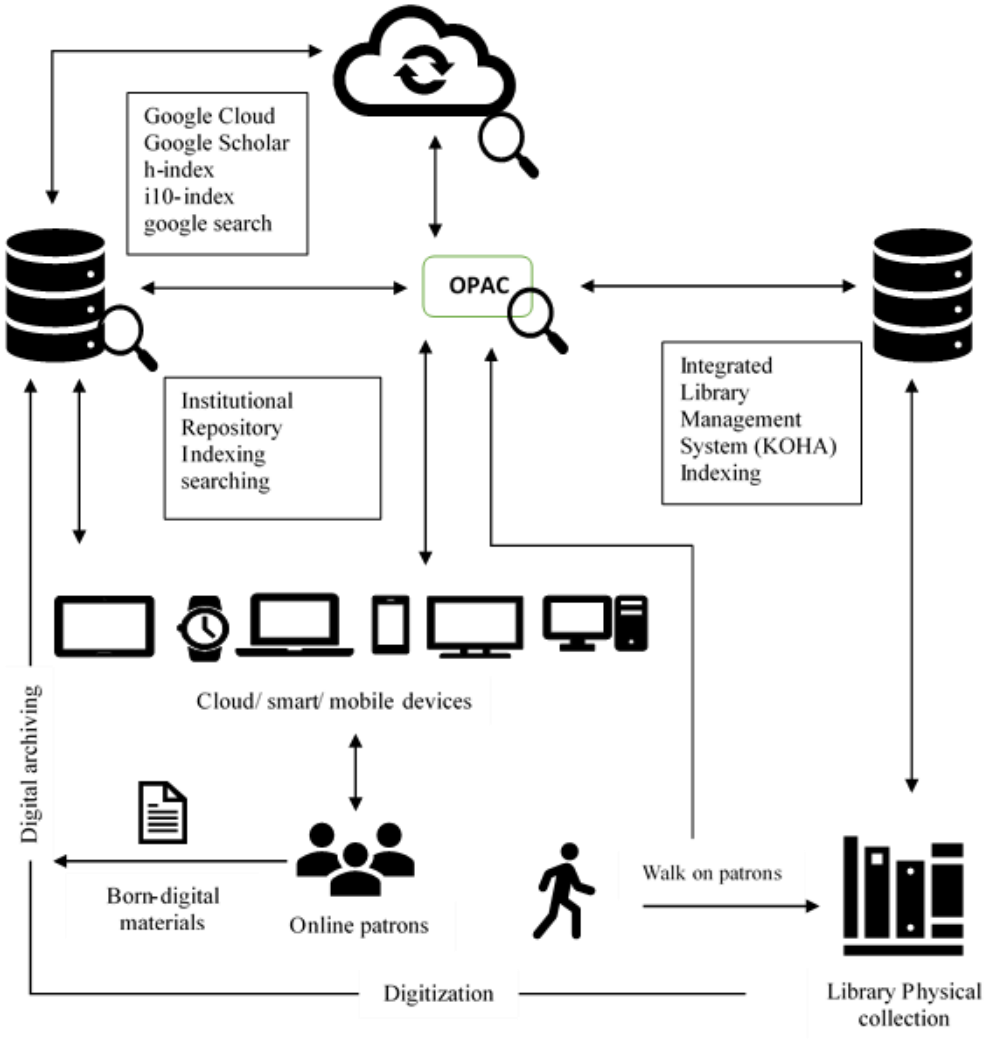

Figure 2: *University publication collection hybridizing model*

Ultimately it opens broader visibility to the resources through multiple search interfaces and by using different cloud devices it can be access by multiple mediums easily. Even though the physical collection cannot be access, the same resource will be available through the IR irrespecting areal and temporal boundaries. Academic library transformation should undertake very carefully in a sustainable manner (Christine, 2019). According to Juchnevič (2014) there are two major groups of people in the society, 1. digital world immigrants and 2. digital world natives. Thus, the digitization is not the only option for library change initiatives (Hvenegaard, 2019), even in the age of Google. There are patrons still willing to read printed materials, those who loves the smell of the old books. Thus, the sustainable approach of academic library transformation shall ensure the availability of both printed and digital types of materials (American Library Association, 2009).

Digitization process is better to be outsources with a through supervision of the library staff. Depending on the nature and size of the artifacts, the digitization equipment should be change. It also required trained labor, maintenance and dedication. Thus, best practice is to outsource the digitization process if the libraries doesn't have all the required facilities when the time of digitizing.

Recommendations

To face the challenge of becoming a prime information center in future, academic libraries should push the traditional boundaries of conventional library management in a sustainable manner. Hybridizing the library collection will be more effective than operating only "over the counter" or "online mode of operations". As a sustainable library transformation initiative, it can recommend to all the academic libraries to transform at least a portion of the collection that the university can claim the copyright. Formulate university level policies to obtain an official copy in digital format for all the publications composed under the copyright of the university. These practices can continue the digital culture in the university ecosystem in a sustainable mannar.

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Effectiveness of Using QR Codes for Ubiquitous Learning: a Case Study of University College, Ratmalana

Gamage, P. G. M. P.
madushi3001@gmail.com

Abstract

Ubiquitous learning rapidly becoming an essential part of learning culture within colleges and universities. The role that played by smart devices in this regard is quite remarkable. In Sri Lankan context using of smart technology in ubiquitous learning is still not popular. Therefore, the aim of this study was to recognize the effectiveness of using QR (Quick Response) codes through smart phones for ubiquitous learning among University College students. This research was carried out with the participation of students and lecturers of University College, Ratmalana. Selected Sample was provided with questionnaires and conducted interviews in order to collect necessary data. According to the response of the above mentioned sample group, using of QR codes in ubiquitous learning is advantageous and motivational in both learning and teaching.

Keywords: *Ubiquitous learning, QR codes, Information searching, Information services, U learning, Mobile learning*

Introduction

With the rapid development in technology, modern society tend to use advanced technological devices in their routines. One of the main technological devices is the smart phone. Mobile phone technology aids development in learning and teaching processes in multiple contexts. Learners can learn anytime and anywhere and learning can be personalized, situated and authentic (Traxler, 2009). This concept called as "Ubiquitous Learning" (U learning). Several studies were carried out by scholars around the world regarding the usage of mobile phones in the teaching and learning process, but there are only few research studies carried out of using QR scanners in smart phones in this aspect. "But QR codes have become widely popular because they provide a large amount of data comparatively quickly. QR codes can contain information such as text, URL links, or other data that can direct users to sources of further information about a particular place or subject" (Lee et al., 2011). Therefore, this research was carried out in studying the use of QR codes in smart phones for ubiquitous learning and to identify its effectiveness.

Objectives

This research study is testing the hypotheses, "QR codes in Smart phones can be effectively used in the process of ubiquitous learning" and below are the objectives that laid the basis for the study;

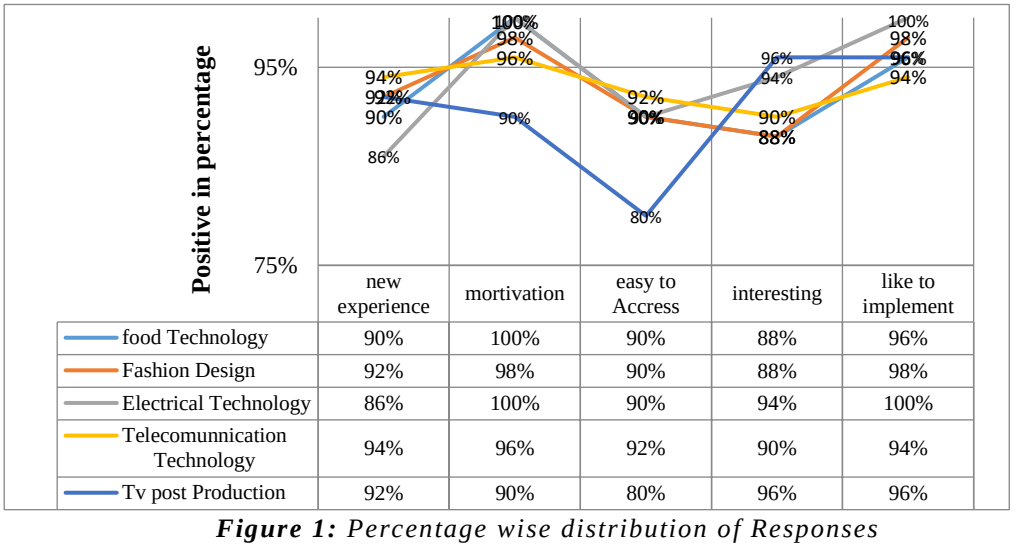
- To study how students of university colleges can use QR codes and smart phones in implementing U learning as a mechanism of learning.
- To identify how QR codes and smart phones in U learning can beneficial for learning process of students.
- To suggest different aspects of how QR code technology can be used in U learning.

Methodology

To carry out this study, 50 students representing five courses (10 students from each course) and 10 lecturers representing five courses, (2 lecturers from each course) were selected randomly. In order to collect data, questionnaires and interviews were used. First, researcher explained the sample with the objectives of the research, the term ubiquitous learning and on how QR scanning and smart phone technology can be used in learning. Then QR scanning applications were installed in the smart phones of the selected students. Then lecturers were provided with the knowledge on how to use online QR code generation applications. Lecturers provide students with sample assignments that need to be completed within a week. The assignments were printed in sheets that contained QR codes that direct students to multimedia and printed sources. This technique was out of the ordinary for students. After a week student handed over the completed assignments to the lecturers. Those assignments were then marked by the lecturers and the productivity of the answers provided to the new assignment compared with answers provided to the previous assignments. Then feedback of the lecturers was captured with use of interviews. Students were then provided with questionnaires to collect data on how QR codes and smart phones can be used in U learning. In providing the questionnaire, questions were based on five indicators that relate to the objectives of the study. They are; how novel the use of QR codes for students in learning process, how this technique has motivated the students, easiness to reach reliable and relevant sources, eagerness of the students to perform the sample assignment provided by the lecturers and the possibility of using this technique for future educational activities.

Results and Discussion

Cognate to the indicators that discussed in the methodology, data collected using questionnaires shows that, 66% of students strongly agreed on using QR codes in learning process as a novelty and 26% were agreed. Under the second indicator, 92% strongly agreed that this technique motivate them to carry out their studies and 6% agreed on the same. When it comes to the third indicator, the easiness to reach the relevant sources, 54% strongly agreed and 38% agreed. And a slight percentage 4 (cannot be considered) commented their answers as undecided and disagreed. When it comes to the fourth indicator, the eagerness of students to complete the given assignment, 60% of them strongly agreed and 36% agreed on the same. And the fifth indicator of the ability to use this technique in future endeavors yields responses of, 84% strongly agreeing and 16% agreeing on the same. Below figure constructed considering the percentage of answers that yielded from the questionnaire from the responses of the students;



	new experience	mortivation	easy to Accress	interesting	like to implement
food Technology	90%	100%	90%	88%	96%
Fashion Design	92%	98%	90%	88%	98%
Electrical Technology	86%	100%	90%	94%	100%
Telecomunnication Technology	94%	96%	92%	90%	94%
Tv post Production	92%	90%	80%	96%	96%

Figure 1: *Percentage wise distribution of Responses*

According to data gathered from the interviews conducted with lecturers, they have provided the researcher with positive feedback on the study and commented that students were very motivated and excited on performing the assignments provided using the QR code technique. This implies that using of QR codes and smart phones in U learning have yielded have become a novelty not only for students but also for lecturers as well. According to the lecturers, this technique seems to be motivating the learning and teaching process. When evaluating the assignments, lecturers have identified development in content and increase of productivity of the answers.

Conclusion and Recommendations

By the results of this study, using of QR codes and smart phones in U learning provides learning and teaching process a productive motivation. This provides students with a good understanding on how advantageous to use this technique in capturing information from reliable sources and how speedy this technique to reach that information. Therefore, this allows students to find information related to the assignments efficiently. It's advisable to use this technique to enhance students' information seeking behavior.

By using mobile phones and QR codes not only for printed information but also students can reach multimedia information as well. Specially, without taking printed note books everywhere, students can use QR codes to reach those sources of information at any place in any given time. It means that students need not to limit into classroom learning and they can learn anything at any time from any place using QR code technique. In pursuing this technique, it is important to provide students and lecturers with pre required training and knowledge. Lecturers may have to spend some more time in generating the QR codes, but this technique will enhance the productivity of learning and teaching process. According to the results of the study and as well as the positive feedback from the students to use QR codes in future learning activities and the productivity in doing so, it is advisable to use this technique in assignments and as well as other learning activities. And, students can be provided with knowledge regarding the opportunity to include QR codes in preparing scholarly articles and other articles to link them with additional resources. By labelling QR codes in instruments of laboratories, those can be included with multimedia that illustrate additional information on how that instrument can be used. And, when conducting this study, students were directed to additional books and materials in the library using this technique and it was successful. Therefore, it is important to study and identify how this technique can be used in different facets inside a library.

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A Demographic Profile of Public Library Leaders in Sri Lanka

Gamage, R., Kumara, B., Samaradiwakara, G.D.M.N., Ananda Tissa, R.D., Sunil, W. and Rathnayake, S.

ruwan@nilis.cmb.ac.lk, buddhin@uom.lk,mnsamara@sjp.ac.lk, rdatissa@gmail.com
dg@mail.natlib.lk , shriyananda@icta.lk

Abstract

This study reuses data extracted from a previous report to create a profile of public library leaders in Sri Lanka. Accordingly, it was recognized that the country has a group of library leaders mostly in their early 40s, moderately educated, and ready for further advancement with proper guidance and policy implementation.

Keywords: *Public libraries, Librarians, Sri Lanka, Human resources, Profile of library leaders*

Introduction and Objectives

Public libraries in Sri Lanka are operational under the auspices of the local governments of the country. There are 21 Municipal Councils, 41 Urban Councils and 276 Pradeshiya Sabhas functioning under the 09 Provinces. According to the National Library and Documentation Services Board (NLDSB), there are 1176 libraries being operated throughout the country.

Any public library has an administrator who reports to the mother organization. Hence, the term 'public library leader' is used to denote heads of public libraries in this paper. These heads could have been formerly appointed (Chief Librarians and Acting Librarians) or informally selected (including solo librarians/staff). It is essential to know demographics of these leaders for higher order decision making and policy formulation.

Ugwu and Ugwu (2017) conducted a study with a group of University librarians. He states that only age, education, job position and work experience are significant predictors of librarians' task-based and contextual performance. Roberts and Rowley (2008) suggests that gender may have some impact on the leadership tasks.

A few studies had expressed the danger of low profile of public library leaders in the country in terms of education and recruitment (Wanasinghe, 2018; Wijetunge, 2000).

Therefore, it is beneficial to recognize the current profile of library leaders based on the above factors to support policy making and planning for the public library sector.

Methodology

Data obtained through the Public Library Baseline Survey (Gamage, 2018) was reused for recognizing the characteristics of the average public library leader. The survey considered the total public library population as the research population Six hundred and ninety-three (693) responses had been received. Data was analyzed using descriptive techniques.

As the objective was to get the overall profile, provincial and district level variations were not taken into account. All data reported here had a significance of less than 0.05.

Results and Discussion

Gender, age, and length of experience

Majority of public library leaders are females (88.2%). Mean age and length of service of public library leaders are 44.3 and 15.7 years respectively.

General education

A fair percentage of heads of libraries (73.3%) have G.C.E. A/L as the highest general educational qualification. It is also notable that Over 17% of library leaders have only G.C.E. O/L as the highest general educational qualification.

Table 1: *General education of public library leaders in Sri Lanka (Chi-Square value=801.615, df=3, p=0.000)*

Educational level	Frequency	Percentage
O/L	106	17.1%
A/L	455	73.3%
Degree	50	8.1%
Postgraduate	10	1.6%
Total	621	100.0%

Over 31% of leaders did not have any professional education.

Table 2: *Professional qualifications of public library leaders in Sri Lanka (Chi-Square value=124.634, df=5, p=0.000)*

Professional qualification	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Certificate	31	6.5%	6.5%
Diploma/Higher Diploma Level I	89	18.7%	25.2%
Diploma/Higher Diploma Level II	84	17.6%	42.8%
Diploma/Higher Diploma Level III	90	18.9%	61.7%
Degree	25	5.2%	66.9%
Postgraduate	9	1.9%	68.8%
No professional Education	149	31.2%	100.0%
Total	477	100.0%	

Designations of heads of libraries

We recognized that one third of public libraries (32.8%) had only one person to administer the library. They were uncontestably considered the library leaders.

A majority of libraries were administered by leaders of posts of Library Assistant or below. A striking factor is that 13% of public library leaders are minor staff members (laborers, temporary, casual and other).

Table 3: *Designations of public library leaders in Sri Lanka (Chi-Square value= 472.656, df=5, p=0.000)*

Post	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Librarian (Supra)	2	0.3%	0.3%
Librarian Gr. I	30	4.8%	5.1%
Librarian Gr. II	58	9.2%	14.3%
Librarian Gr. III	217	34.6%	48.9%
Library Assistant	239	38.1%	86.9%
Minor staff	82	13.0%	100.0%
Total	628	100.0%	

Appointment of professional librarians

Nearly 15% of libraries were not managed by a properly appointed leader.

Table 4: *Librarian appointments obtained by public library leaders in Sri Lanka (Chi-Square value= 112.123, df=2, p=0.000)*

Managed by	Frequency	Percentage
Librarian	309	48.7%
Acting Librarian	232	36.5%
No responsible person	94	14.8%
Total	635	100.0%

Professional qualifications obtained

It was found that there are no professional public library leaders (Grade III and above) with postgraduate degree qualifications. However, more than 25% of them are graduates. Others have completed at least 01 level of their professional Diploma.

Table 6: *Professional qualifications obtained by public library leaders with Grade III or above appointments*

Professional Qualification	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Certificate	0	0%	0%
Diploma/Higher Diploma Level I	20	7.2%	7.2%
Diploma/Higher Diploma Level II	33	11.9%	19.1%
Diploma/Higher Diploma Level III	148	53.2%	72.3%
Degree	77	27.7%	100.0%
Postgraduate	0	0.0%	100.0%
No professional education	0	0.0%	100.0%
	278	100.0%	

On the other hand, nearly 44% of leaders administering libraries without a formal appointment had already obtained professional qualifications. However, a majority of them did not have a professional education whatso ever.

Table 7: *Professional qualifications obtained by public library leaders in Sri Lanka without a formal appointment (Chi-Square value= 40.739, df=4, p=0.000)*

Qualification	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Certificate	3	6.5%	6.5%
Diploma/Higher Diploma Level I	9	19.6%	26.1%
Diploma/Higher Diploma Level II	4	8.7%	34.8%
Diploma/Higher Diploma Level III	4	8.7%	43.5%
Degree	0	0.0%	43.5%
Postgraduate	0	0.0%	43.5%
No professional Education	26	56.5%	100.0%
Total	46	100.0%	

Conclusion

In par with the popular stereotype of librarians in the world (Simpson & Simpson, 1969), a majority of public library leaders in Sri Lanka are females. A majority is moderately educated (G.C.E A/L). However, a considerable percentage has only G.C.E. O/L education. Nearly one third of leaders did not have any professional education.

A majority of libraries were administered by leaders of posts Library Assistant or below. Immediate action should be taken to educate leaders and recruit suitable persons for the posts. Career advancement opportunities could be lacking or, the promotional schemes may not motivate leaders for professional advancement.

Low number of staff members could be because the public libraries are small in size and operation. However, it should be further studied whether the usage is proportional to the population of domain areas. Consequently, it should be noted that the educational profile of the contemporary public library leader is not satisfactory when compared with developed countries (American Library Association, 2007). However, the majority of leaders are early middle aged, and process lengthy experience in the sector. Therefore, we are able to aspire further advancement of the sector with proper planning and policy level intervention.

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Role of Library in a Practical Based Design Education: with Special Reference to Raffles Design Institute in Colombo, Sri Lanka

Gunarathne. D.G.R.L.
ruchiragunarathne@raffles.edu.lk

Abstract

The contribution of academic library for development of student's education and the learning outcomes should be much appreciated. Library is the heart of all the colleges, Institutes and Universities as well as in the Raffles Education Cooperation which is non-governmental entity. There are different kind of educational institutes in world which produce best students for the society. The Raffles Design Institute is playing competitive role in the design field with every aspects. The library is heart of the institute and it is well organized with new technology and has a best attractive place in the premises which offer facilities for the students for conducting their studies well. Objectives of the study are to identify the importance of the library in practical based design education, to examine student's response and requirements for the library and to explore satisfaction of students about the library.

Keywords: *Raffles design institute, User education, Library collection, Interior design, Fashion design, Information services*

Introduction

Raffles Education Cooperation Limited is a premier private education provider, owner and manager of education assets and facilities, an education-linked real estate investor and developer. Since establishing, its first college in Singapore in 1990, Raffles Education has grown to provide a full spectrum of education services through a vast global network of 30 colleges and universities in 29 cities across 13 countries. The RDI – Raffles Design Institute (pvt) Ltd. acts as the main resource center through which all library development activities are coordinated. RDI-Library is constantly updated to accommodate resource materials relating to new developments in subjects relating to the core teaching and learning areas. The library is being augmented continuously to cater to the increasing number of students and for the propagation of knowledge.

The RDI Library is constantly updating and introducing special services for students. It has currently collection of books on design and marketing subjects. The subjects are fashion design, Interior design and the business program. The library maintains an e-library collection mainly Gale, JSTOR, e Brary, etc... And magazines as well. The library primarily works through KOHA library system.

Raffles offers mainly design-based subjects. How it makes the library an attractive place for

users and how it can give the best user services for students are the mainstay of what We are stressed there.

Libraries play an essential role in achieving the objectives of an institution. It facilitates bringing about the teaching and learning outcomes at the academic level. The library of a design school plays the same role as other institutional libraries. The student must have access to the most up to date ideas to create the best designs. Theoretical knowledge is carrying students further right way.

Design schools are looking to create the best designers for the market with new and modern knowledge. Design is changing day by day in this fast-paced era. The students are studying in a practical environment. They have wide spaces to make their practical assignments such as building design for interior students and textiles design for fashion design students. The main purpose is looking at how valuable library resources are for practical based design schools. The librarian has the responsibility of talking to students and should be accessible and familiar so as to bring them in to the library with any requests or concerns. The librarian is the custodian of the library and they were the sample.

Objectives

- To identify the importance of the library in practical based design education.
- To examine student's response and requirements for the library
- To explore satisfaction of students about the library

Methodology

The Survey research method is used for the study. There were 52 structured questions to take data from the students. The population included all the students of the institute. There are 52 active students studying diploma, advanced diploma and degree programs.

Collection of Data

Total of 52 structured questionnaires distributed among students of which all the filled-up questionnaire was received back. There are 48 female and 4 male students included in this sample. Primary data was used for the study and secondary data used from the Raffles documents.

Results and Discussion

All the students are visiting library for whatever purpose (100%). The large number of students come in to the library for taking a book (95%). Home is the majority dominating place for reading by the students (78%). They used library material well at home. Reading materials, should be constant companions to all students. The survey found that only a small percentage of the students read for 5 or more hours a day. Most of the students read only one hour per day.

The larger number of students like to read fiction. Also, text books are read generally. But they do not prefer to read journals. Journals have the most updated information available, but they do not like to read them.

Recommendation

The student motivational program started as named “Best book borrower” in term wise. The library is very important part of the any of educational field. Reading is one of the most important processes of acquiring information, knowledge and learning. Not only that but learning led to an overall improvement in mental, professional and human development. It is also helping them to become more complete in every aspect. Therefore, the library is crucial for every human being because its benefits people not in one way but several ways, in numerous areas of their lives.

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Identifying Information Needs of School Teachers in Sri Lanka and Factors Affect for their Information Needs

Gunasekera, C. and Balasubramani, R.
chamanig@yahoo.com, lisbala@gmail.com

Abstract

The main objective of this study is to examine school teachers' information needs and the relationship between demographic and professional factors with their information needs. The population of the study consisted of graduate school teachers in government schools in Sri Lanka. The sample consisted with 440 teachers and cluster sampling method was applied for the sample selection. A self-administered questionnaire was used as the main data collection tool and the received data were analyzed SPSS (21.0). The study found that most of the teachers need information on particular subject that they taught, followed by classroom management and teaching resources and it was found that there is no significant relationship between the factors and teachers' information needs.

Keywords: *Information needs, School teachers, Influential factors, Government schools*

Introduction

Information needs can be defined as "a state that arises within an individual, recommending some genre of a gap that requires filling. When applied to the word information, as in information need, what is suggested is a gap that can be filled with some knowledge or information". (Dervin, 1983) Anyway information need is an important concept that employed by information professionals when studying information seeking pattern of any user group or individuals. Teachers require various types of information for teaching particularly for imparting knowledge with learners which is the main task of teaching and for self-development. (Adeoye and Popoola, 2011) Therefore the information needs of school teachers should be paid more attention as most important matter since the extent to which the teachers are informed determines to a large extent the knowledge to be imparted to the students.

On the other hand, if teachers may not receiving an effective information provision it may adversely affect for the learning outcomes of the students and impacts on education in a country as a whole. Therefore studying the information needs of school teachers and their level of satisfaction towards them are prime necessities and this study certainly will guide for establishing a formal systematic channel of information provision to meet school teachers' information needs.

Moreover, it was identified from the literature that no studies have yet been conducted in Sri

Lanka to study information needs of school teachers and this research will be the pioneer study in the country to fill that gap and to add to the knowledge in the area of information needs. Therefore the main focus of this study is professional information needs of school teachers in Sri Lanka as understanding of information needs is imperative for designing and implementation of an appropriate information service for them. In order to get the comprehensive understanding about information needs of teachers, it is an imperative to study the possible factors that trigger their information needs.

Objectives

The general objective of this study is to investigate the information needs of school teachers in Sri Lanka. The specific objectives of this study are:

- To examine the type of professional information do teachers seek as information needs.
- To identify the relationship between their information needs and demographic factors such gender, age and work experience?

Methodology

The study population was in- service graduate school teachers in government schools in Sri Lanka and it was decided the cluster sampling as the appropriate technique to select the study sample as the graduate teachers who are scattered in various schools in different geographical areas of the country. It was determined the sample size to be 382, according to the Krejcie and Morgan's' Table. However, this study has oversampled an additional of 15% samples to the required sampling size and a total of 440 were sampled and the sample was drawn from the teachers who follow postgraduate courses at the Department of Education, Faculty of Arts University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka. A self-administered questionnaire specifically designed for the study was used as the main data collection tool for the study. Data collection was carried out during the early September 2017 and the collected data were analysed using SPSS software package (version 21.0).

Results and Discussions

In order to answer the research questions the researcher used some standard tools such as descriptive statistics and inferential statistics (chi-square test). The study used Pearson's chi-square test to examine whether there any relationships between demographical variables and

information needs. This approach was selected because variables under study were categorical, and the expected frequency count was at least 5 in each cell of the contingency table.

Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

The questionnaires were distributed among 440 teachers and 318 returned and used in the data analysis and this gives a response rate of 72.27%. As it can be gleaned from the table 1, the majority of the sample (89 %) was female and male comprised only 11%. It is important to note that the teaching profession is a female -dominated profession in Sri Lanka. With regard the age of the respondents 57.5% of respondents were 31-40 years of age, with the remainder being 20-30 (20%) or 41-50 (19.5%). Only 8 respondents (2.5%) were more than 50 years of age. It is further evident from Table 1, more than half of the respondents (52%) reported having been teaching profession for 1-5 years. Teachers who had been in the profession for 6-10 years made up 23.6% of the sample, followed by those who had been in the profession for more than ten years.(23.9%).

Table 1: *Demographic and professional characteristics of the respondents*

1	**Gender**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
	Male	39	12.3
	Female	279	87.7
	Total	318	100
2	**Age**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
	20-30 years	65	20.4
	31-40 years	183	57.5
	41-50 years	62	19.5
	More than 50	8	2.5
	Total	318	100
3	**Work experience**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
	Less than 1 year	2	0.6
	1-5 years	165	51.9
	6-10 years	75	23.6
	More than 10	76	23.9
	Total	318	100.0

Types of Information Needs of School Teachers

In order to address the first research question, the respondents were asked to indicate their use against the list of professional information given in the questionnaire. The diversity of the teachers' information needs is depicted in Table 2 below.

Table 2: *Descriptive Statistics of Teachers' Information Needs*

	Information need	Frequency	Percentage
1	Information related to a particular subject that teaching	307	96.5
2	Information related to the curriculum	307	96.5
3	Information related to classroom management	301	94.7
4	Information related to teaching resources	296	93.1
5	Information related to lesson planning	293	92.1
6	Information related to professional development	286	89.9
7	Information related to assessment or evaluation	280	88.1
8	Information related to pedagogy	276	86.8
9	Information related to student learning	274	86.2
10	Information on new trends in education	213	67.0
N= 318			

It is evident from the table 2 that the majority (96.5%) of the respondents (307 out of 318) needed information related to a particular subject that they taught and information related to the school curriculum. Nearly ninety five percent of the respondents (301 out of 318) showed that they needed information related to classroom management while 93% needed information related to teaching resources and 92% needed information on lesson planning.

The results further revealed that 90% of the respondents require information related to professional development (e.g., information on seminars and workshops) and 88% needed information related on students' assessment or evaluation. The next most frequent motive for

information seeking is obtained information on pedagogy or teaching methods and student learning with 86% respondents while 67% seek information being updated on new trends in education. These results give an insight that teachers' information needs are varying and majority of them seek information that related to their teaching purposes.

Relationship between Demographic Factors and Information Needs

In order to address the second research question , the analysis of chi-square tests were performed to determine if there were any differences between three factors (gender, age and work experience) in terms of whether or not they felt that each information types was an information need.

The Relationship between Gender and Types of Information Needs

The first set of analysis of chi-square tests between gender and the information needs are presented in the Second Column of the Table 3.

Table 3: *Results of Chi-square test between Factors and Information Needs*

	Information need	**Gender**	**Age**	**Experience**	**Location**
		Pearson Chi-square value	Pearson Chi-square value	Pearson Chi-square value	Pearson Chi-square value
		P value	P value	P value	P value
1	Information on a particular subject taught at school	X2(1) 5.18	X2(3) 2.99	X2(2) 3.68	X2(2) 1.34
		P=0.023 Significant	P=0.393 Not significant	P=0.159 Not significant	P=0.512 Not significant
2	Information on curriculum	X2(1)0.581	X2(3) 6.04	X2(2) 2.32	X2(2) 2.67
		P=0.446 Not significant	P=0.109 Not significant	P=0.509 Not significant	P=0.263 Not significant
3	Information on lesson planning	X2(1)2.87	X2(3) 36.27	X2(2)5.78	X2(2)7.09
		P=0.090 Not significant	P=0.099 Not significant	P=0.123 Not significant	P=0.029 Significant
4	Information on teaching resources	X2(1)1.32	X2(3)1.174	X2(2)3.12	X2(2)5.52
		P=0.251 Not significant	P=0.759 Not significant	P=0.373 Not significant	P=0.063 Not significant

5	Information on students assessment	X2(1)13.21	X2(3) 17.06	X2(2) 9.95	X2(2) 0.219
		P<0.001 Significant	P=0.001 Significant	P=0.007Significant	P=0.896 Not significant
6	Information on student learning	X2(1)3.99	X2(3) 11.03	X2(2) 14.01	X2(2) 10.87
		P=0.046 Not significant	P=0.012 Significant	P=0.001 Significant	P=0.004 Significant
7	Information on pedagogy	X2(1)11.31	X2(3) 8.06	X2(2) 8.52	X2(2) 2.07
		P=0.001 Significant	P=0.045 Significant	P=0.036 Significant	P=0.355 Not significant
8	Information on classroom management	X2(1)1.14	X2(3) 6.12	X2(2) 4.24	X2(2) 2.75
		P=0.285 Not significant	P=0.106 Not significant	P=0.237 Not significant	P=0.253 Not significant
9	Information on professional development	X2(1)2.28	X2(3) 28.74	X2(2) 17.92	X2(2) 10.42
		P=0.131 Not significant	P<0.001 Significant	P<0.001 Significant	P=0.005 Significant
10	Information on new trends in education	X2(1)20.02	X2(3) 55.94	X2(2) 47.05	X2(2) 15.17
		P<0.001 Significant	P<0.001 Significant	P<0.001 Significant	P=0.019 Significant

**significant at 0.05 level*

The results indicate that there were no significant association between gender and the information needs other than four information needs (See Second Column of Table 3)

The Relationship between Age and Information Needs

In the next set of analyses, differences in information needs between the age of respondents were examined and the test results displayed in the Third Column of the Table 3. The analysis of chi-square tests of independence were performed to determine if there were any differences between age category of the respondents in terms of whether or not they felt that each information types was an information need. The results indicate that there were no significant association between age and the information needs other than five information needs. (See 3rd Column of Table 3)

The Relationship between Work Experience and Information Needs

The next set of analysis of chi-square tests between work experience and the information needs conducted and results are presented in the Fourth Column of the Table 3. The analysis of chi-square tests were performed to determine if there were any differences between work experience of the respondents in terms of whether or not they felt that each information types was an information need. The results indicate that there were no significant association between work experience and the information needs other than five information needs. (See 4th Column of Table 3)

Conclusion

The results revealed that information related to particular subject that they taught in schools was found to be the most felt information need among the school teachers, followed by school curriculum, classroom management and teaching resources, respectively. The Chi Square results indicated that there is no significant relationship between the three factors and teachers' information needs.

Recommendations

School libraries should be enhanced to empower teachers with the benefit of using information resources in all formats and be proficient in library use. Since the teachers are the key players in successful education and their teaching and learning should be enhanced by conducting various professional development programmes. It should be recommended to make more accessible to teachers by providing computers with internet access in school libraries which enable them to fulfill their information needs.

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Initiating the "Research Commons" in University Libraries in Sri Lanka: Exploratory Review

Gunawardhana, D.N.T. and Weerasooriya, W. A.
gunawardana.nayani@gmail.com, sooria29@yahoo.com

Abstract

Enhancing opportunities for research works is a premier objective in universities due to researches contribute in many ways for knowledge creation. Serve and meet the needs of researchers are considered as a foremost aim of university libraries. Newly introduced non-traditional resources and services create many openings for researchers. University libraries have being focusing more strongly on learner-centered and researcher-centered services today. Information commons, research commons, human library projects, counseling and consultation services, digital resource collections are new services in libraries. Research Commons is a very important concept among them and it has become "one-stop shopping" model for researchers in foreign universities. There is no Research Commons experience yet in Sri Lanka and it need to be developed in all libraries. Research Commons is a "knowledge-creation space" than "learning space". Reviewed research articles, books, and web sites relevant to this concept were facilitated to conduct this study very much. Objective of this research work is to introduce the concept of "Research Commons" and discuss the approaches to initiate Research Commons in university libraries in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Reader services, Research commons, Research centered services, Information services, University libraries*

Introduction

Research Commons is a space that arranges a collaborative environment for researchers (students, lecturers, other parties). They can discuss research works, share their knowledge, present their output, and get support from other researchers. Research Commons is a very important place that supports to research works from proposal writing to publishing research output. Searching, writing, data collecting, data analyzing, connecting, presenting, publishing, funding and other services are available under one roof here. Workshops and Seminars, Research Cafe, Research Consultations, Citation Search Service, Help Desk for computing and reservation needs, Workstations with computers, Conference meeting rooms with collaborative workstations, Printing and scanning services, Information consultation by appointment are some of the services that could be provided through Research Commons. Academic libraries provide many services that enhance the research and publications of their organization (staff and students). These services are located in different divisions and places and not under one umbrella. Research units of the universities provide some services and they

are separate units from the library. It is better if researcher could access all relevant services in one place in order to save the time of researcher. Also, at the same time, there is lack of facilities for knowledge sharing and collaborative working environment. Therefore, now it is the time to establish Research Commons in the libraries of every university.

Methodology

Objective of this research work is to introduce the concept of "Research Commons" and discuss the approaches to initiate Research Commons in university libraries in Sri Lanka. A critical review carried out using the web pages of foreign university libraries. Reviewed research articles, books, and web sites relevant to this concept, too, helped to conduct this study very efficiently. Library literature were found on practical implementation of Research Commons in databases. Content analysis carried out to derive conclusions.

Research Commons

"High-level research needs and knowledge creation are the focus of the budding Research Commons" (Russell, 2006). Research Commons is a new trend in foreign libraries and it stared during the previous decade. "In September 2008, a new, access-controlled facility called the "Research Commons" opened in a carefully-designed space on an upper floor of the main library at South Africa's University of Cape Town." (Daniels, Darch & Jager,2010). Research Commons support to get expert help through collaborative environment and users can participate for workshops on topics such as citation management, statistical consultation, software support, grants and funding, research impact. Research Commons is a much more a scholar's place where new comers could enhance research skills. Library resources and staff provide specialized service to build a research culture in increasing publications. It is an inspirable environment for undergraduate and postgraduate students. "The Research Commons will bring high-level research collection access (in whatever format) to individual and groups of researchers, in the same building or widely scattered around the world, in such a way as to allow and facilitate genuine, substantive" (Russell, 2006). Research Commons division has focused more strongly on researcher-centered services. A specially trained Librarian works in Research Commons division. Research Commons Librarian and its staff endeavours towards growing research works and they have no other duties.

The practice of research commons in foreign university libraries

Although the Research Commons is a new concept in Sri Lanka, it is a popular service in foreign university libraries. Services of Research Commons division and images of its environment are included in library website. It is a more eye-catching place to use when browsing the images of Research Commons through their library website.

"The Research Commons of the The Ohio University Library provides a suite of services and a space through which researchers can explore collaborative, interdisciplinary, and emerging research methods and connect with experts for support at any stage of the research process" (The Ohio University Library, 2019). Focus areas of Research Commons of The Ohio University Library are; collecting data, managing data, visualizing data, digital humanities, GIS & mapping, research impact, project help, videos and tutorials. Research Commons of the University of Washington is a place to collaborate and connect with fellow students and faculty on research projects and a hub of support for graduate student research. They provide opportunities for workshop and presentation (University of Washington, 2019). Focus areas of Research Commons of University of Washington are; citation management help, design help desk, writing consultations for grad students, graduate finding information service, digital scholarship project help. Research Commons of the Simon Fraser University Library supports the research endeavors of the University community, with particular focus on graduate students during all stages of the research lifecycle - ideas, partners, proposal writing, research process, and publication - and provides easy access to both physical and virtual research resources (Simon Fraser University Library, 2019). Services of the Research Commons of the Simon Fraser University library are; writing and publishing works, networking and community works. Research Commons of the Library of University of Cape Town provides a peaceful atmosphere where researchers can access electronic resources; work on their articles or theses; relax in a comfortable lounge area; and informally interact with colleagues. Experienced library staff are on hand to assist with users' information needs and to arrange consultations with subject specialists as needed (Library of University of Cape Town, 2019).

Services of Research Commons of the University of Maryland library are; citation tools service, media lab facility, spatial data center, statistical consultations, workshops (University of Maryland library, 2019). Services of the Research Commons of the American University Library at Washington are; research assistance desk, geospatial research lab facility, academic support & access center, statistical software support, statistical consulting center, writing

center, GIS and spatial data center, research consultation, statistical counseling, data and text mining (American University Library At Washington, 2019). Services of the Research Commons of the University of British Columbia library are; digital scholarship lab for research, experimentation, and collaboration, consultations and workshops, expertise in digital scholarship, GIS, and data services; and a welcoming space for projects and presentations (University of British Columbia, 2019). Services of the Research Commons of the West Virginia University library are; consultations scholarly communications & publishing, spaces, technology support, workshops (West Virginia University, 2019).

New services have been introduced under the Research Commons division in academic libraries. Researcher can save his time because all relevant services are available under one roof. Researcher has open access to information and they can improve their research works through receiving help from subject experts. It is a better environment for researcher because of scholarly communication, space, collaborative works and other research supportive services.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Each Library could create a space for "Research Commons" to enhance the research works. Basic requirements are: readiness to enhance the research works, a space to carry out collaborative works, enough physical and digital resources, trained human resources etc.

"Library leaders need to be effective communicators, strategic thinkers, visionary, and able to examine the new ways of working" (Aslam, 2018). Administration party of academic library has a duty to invest time and resources to carry out a pilot survey to find out the possibilities to establish Research Commons division. The next step will be SWOT analysis, strategic plan, job analysis, job descriptions of Research Commons librarian, and organizational analysis. Trained staff members can offer superior service even at basic level.

Bringing all (research) services under an umbrella, providing support to existing researchers, motivating new/junior researchers, creating space for collaborative works, creating space for knowledge sharing, increasing the number of publications of staff members, conducting workshops (how to write a research proposal, how to review a research article, data analysis… etc.) getting support from research experts are some of the expected outcomes.

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Good Practice of Reshaping a School Library: with Special Reference to Vidyartha Navodya Maha Vidyalaya, Pahalamaragawewa in Anuradapura

Harshani, K.R.N. and Siriwardana, A.S.
wimukasi@yahoo.com, ssasoka@gmail.com

Abstract

This article seeks out to bring to light some of the huge achievements, best practices in reshaping school library through creative initiatives. The school library is fundamental to the learning and teaching development. A library is a significant source of knowledge to students in schools. In this research mainly focused on reshape present library in Vidyartha Navodya Maha Vidyalaya. Case study was adopted for this study. This paper details how one school transformed its school library, making it a central place for reading within the school. Data collected provided evidence of the kinds of strategies, programmes and design that works to encourage reading skills. In this research mainly focused on designing attractive spaces for reading environment. Researchers had a typical planning cycle to implement and set up this library efficiency, effective and creative manner namely assessing needs, planning improvement of library get their achievement, with that help of principle, librarian, prefect of schools (grade 6-12) with teachers of school library. Best practices included workshop with staff training, and activity basis ideas. Setting up a library is also a great challenge. It is necessary to recommend that work closely with many other people at in school. In this way the library will belongs to everyone at the school and can be made to benefit many generations of students. Library delivers a student with necessary additional material and extra reading. It progresses the important habit of reading between the students and school library shows a great part in the life of students by helping as the store house of knowledge. Today's school librarians must effort harder than ever to demonstrate their value to educators, students, administrators. Consequently, the role of encouragement in school librarianship is serious. This paper provides a brief idea the way of school library have transformed, identifies some of the challenges school librarians face, and suggestions one best practice that can support school librarians advocate for themselves and for efficient and effective school library arrangement. This research shows that the more successful outcomes happened in schools where the entire creative process between school children and member teachers of project team. Although this research motivated on school libraries, the conclusions are broadly applicable to monitor innovative user-centered education facility planning and resourcing.

Keywords: *School libraries, Best practices, Vidyartha Navodya Maha Vidyalaya, Reading habits, Librarianship*

Introduction

School libraries have a community responsibility in inspiring the intellectual, emotional, and spiritual growth of young people. They can also support them to recognize, be grateful for, and expand self-education and individualized learning habits from early days, so as to continue on-going learning process (Ocholla, 1992). A sound education is facilitated by a good quality library. Ranganathan, noted that libraries have the authority to create "material happiness, mental joy, and spiritual delight". They are community institutions charged with the responsibility of provided that the means for practical self-education of one and all. For any significant formal education there has to be a purposeful library. Purposeful in the sense that it has to be established, essential resources provided and be sufficiently used.

In this research mainly focused on reshape that library to support reading surroundings as well as recognizing space arrangement of the library. Chosen school key necessitate was set up their school in user friendly atmosphere. Despite the fact that they have space, building, resources for that library they were not organized proper way. As well as there was another task to be a best library in that divisions in a school review process. In that process library, sports, laboratories were reviewing independently. As a first initiate of the study researchers conducted session with practical ideas and finally incorporate not only librarian of school library but also teaching staff and prefects of each grade level. Through this session generated ideas in consultation with both teachers and students. Key feature of this study was the strategy for building a reading culture. Fundamentally that includes arrangement of library space in attractive way.

Objectives

Running and Setting up a school library is one of the important fulfilling jobs a school librarian is able to perform. Research objectives are divided in two categories. There are key and sub objectives of this study. The key objective of this study is to introduce vital elements to reshape school library. Sub objective is to get an idea of good practice with Library and information professionals.

Methodology

A physical observation of the school was finalized and photographs taken to record how the space was allocated and how the use of space evolved over time. The outline provided us with an idea of the space. The photographs were used to track the changes over time. The outline

of the library environment was used for examination. After conducting instruction session researchers divided to several group including prefect and school teachers to fulfill objectives within short periods of time. Activities like creating model format thinking present library resources and furniture will encourage teachers to help library beyond their capacity.

Results and Discussions

After one day session participants realized that way of arranging their school library using present resources. They got a chance draft model library space arrangement with their group members and finally all ideas were come with to one model draft. Then after identified main activity which were in most important start that work during that short period of time. Finally they were fortunate enough to create resourceful library environment getting reviewers positive feedback.

Recommendations

In this process, librarian can start library club and instruct students to facilitate with the day-to-day running of the library, for instance issuing books, cleanliness, and returning books to shelves. These students can also make new displays, create enthusiasm for competitions and help find 'lost books'. Becoming a library club member should be a opportunity in their school period. They should be really keen to help run the library. Originating such category of group can be planning an extra event for literature, reading month promote reading culture in their school. The students of these groups as part of work experience can be encouraged to support the library staff in dissimilar ways. Even if there is no provision of work experience, it would be a good idea, if a few senior students are trained to assist the librarian in performing a variety of jobs such as stamping of new books, pasting labels, dressing the shelves, doing minor repair of books, arranging exhibition of books, manning the property counter and so on. In fact it is a good idea to nominate a student librarian from each of the classes for a period of one month and rotate the process. The students are good workforce. Their potential must be exploited to the fullest possible extent. There are implications for the school librarians and libraries to suggest interesting, interactive and innovative library services to catch the attention of students. Previous studies found that impact of school libraries cannot be separated from its' place and it is librarians' responsibility to develop welcoming environment for children. School library administration should provide financial and technical support in this regard. It is well recommended that school librarians should work together with teachers to start having an important effect library hour and should offer innovative and motivating library services.

A further important suggestion of the present study is that the role of librarian should be more energetic in dynamic learning of students and in information literacy skills teaching than just running storytelling sessions, managing library and teaching other subjects. Reshaping and reorganizing a School Library is an energetic and useful direct to running a school library. It is perfect for equally teachers and others who are not trained librarians and places particular importance on set up a library with inadequate resources. As well as it is huge challenge and hard work. Therefore, it is suggested that librarian work closely with a lot of other community at their school. In this manner the library will be in the right place to everybody at the school and can be made to advantage many generations of students.

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Threat of Sea Level Rise to the Coastal Community in Sri Lanka: Use of Satellite Information in Disaster Management

Indika, K.W., Priyadasa, R.U.K. and Wijerathne, E.M.S.
iweligamage@yahoo.com, ranjana@geo.cmb.lk, wijerathn@sese.wa.edu.au

Abstract

Sea level rise is a profound indicator for circumstance of human activities relatively growing population and their requirements of the development during last three decades. The coastal area around the country consisted of most dense population, economically active land areas and interconnected infrastructures such as ports, fisheries harbours, industries, express roads and port cities. One of leading impacts of global warming is a progressive rise of mean sea level by the causing of thermal expansion of oceanic water and melting of glaciers. Sea level records were collected from Sri Lankan tide gauge network and 10 sampling stations from gridded satellite sea level observations during last 25 years around the country. The satellite data was provided by the Achieving Validating, Interpretation of Satellite Oceanography (AVISO). The high frequency tide gauge time series data were averaged to obtained monthly mean and was superimposed on the same axis of satellite time series mean sea level to compare the precision of expected sea level trend. The vulnerable coastal area was calculated under three ranking based on elevation factor from the mean sea level zero to 3m elevation in 1m contour using the Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission (SRTM) 90 m Digital Elevation Map (DEM) originally produced by the NASA with horizontal datum WGS84 and Vertical datum EGM96 using Arc Map 10.1. Satellite derived annual average mean sea level trend 2.585mm around the country while tide gauge estimated trend 2.904mm were showed with a difference of 0.319mm positive deviation from satellite observations. The sea level trend in northern coast little lower than southern coast around of the country. The tide gauge observations showed root mean square differences (RMSDs) approximately 80% of the variance of the MSL signal estimated from satellite altimetry data. Annual variation was 20 to 30 cm according to the average monthly mean sea level signals during the last 25 years. The enumerated vulnerable land area were classified as highly vulnerable, moderately vulnerable and low vulnerable with the elevation gradient of 0-10 cm, 10-20 cm, 20-30 cm. The maximum vulnerable land area was recorded in the Northern part of the country within 100 Sq.km of land area below 1m elevation exposing to the ocean based hazards induced by sea level rise.

***Keywords**: Sea Level, Climate Change, Satellite information, Disaster management, Coastal Communities*

Introduction

Mean Sea level is a unique quantity in earth science, because it is powerful as an indicator of both the trajectory and societal impact of Earth's climate. The historical record shows economic and social, consequences related sea level rise by the impact of the climate change.

According to the record of intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) the Global Mean Sea Level Rising (GMSLR) rate during 1901-1990 was 1.5 (1.3 to 1.7) mm yr^{-1} while during 1993-2010 was 3.2 (2.8-3.6) mm yr^{-1} with greater rate since the end of 19th century. The trend of the sea level caused by increasing of oceanic volume by the absorption of atmospheric temperature expensing the oceanic water volume and adding of excess water to the ocean by melting of glaciers and ice sheet with reduction of liquid water storage on land. Therefore recording and study of oceanic variations are important for utilisation of coastal and oceanic recourses for the sustainable development based on blue economic development concept. Further quantification of sea level trend is useful for the prevention and mitigation of the ocean based hazards induced by climate change.

Objectives

Main objective of this study is quantification of the long term sea level trend around Sri Lankan Coast. The specific objective is determination of seasonal variation.

Methodology

The gauge data were collected from permanent sea level monitoring stations in Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea and Sri Lanka. The satellite data were used from Achieving, Validation and Interpretation of Satellite Oceanography (AVISO) which altimetry measurements relative to the mean ocean surface of the Earth (Geoid).

Results and Discussion

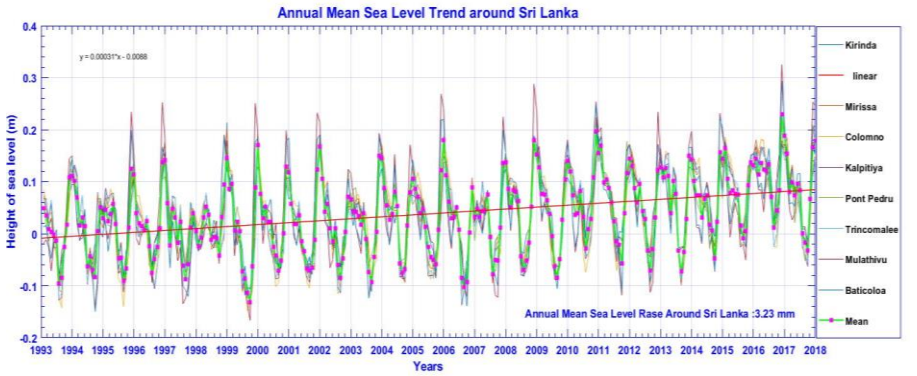

Figure 1: *Overlapping long term sea level observation of all the stations around the Country.*

The red lie is the liner fitted curve generated by plotting tool of math lab. Six station of data extracted super imposed in the same axis from 1992 to 2018.

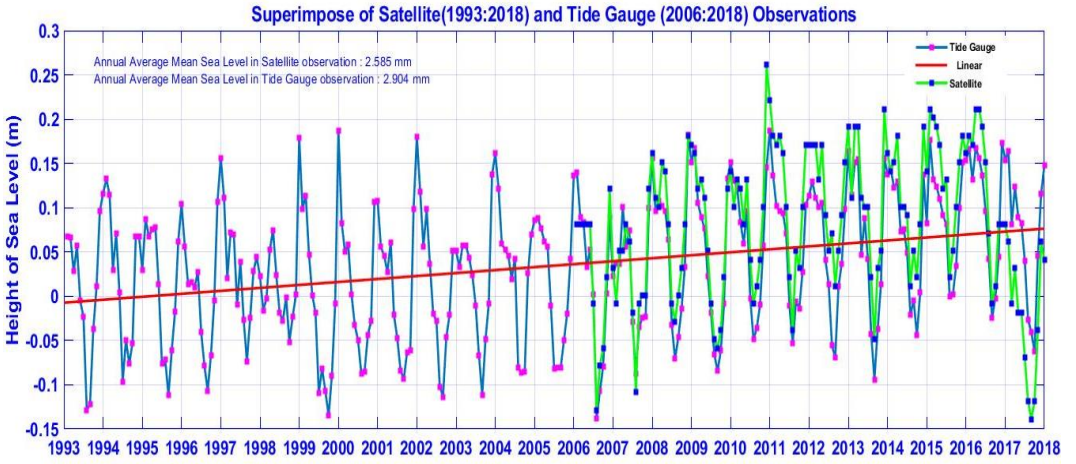

Figure 2: *Comparison of satellite derived sea level variation and tide gauge observation in Colombo.*

1. Blue line is the monthly average sea level variation during 25 years from the 1992-2018.
2. Red line is liner fitting curve of the positive trend.
3. Green line is the monthly averaged tide gauge observations from 2016 to 2018.

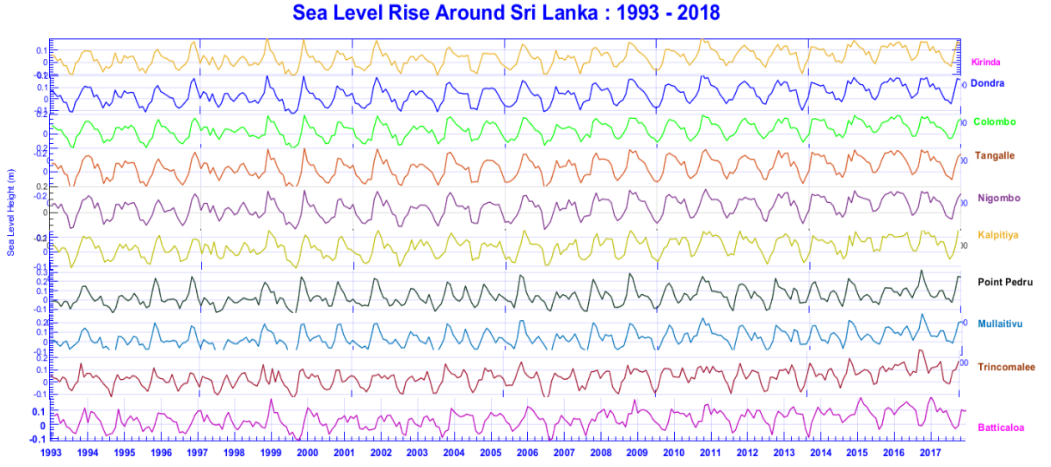

Figure 3: *Sea level trend using selected 10 locations in different region of Sri Lankan water.*

The satellite data shows trend difference (from 0.03153 mm to 0.09616 mm) 0.06465 for 25 years of period with a 2.585mm per annual trend. The tide gauge observed total sea level trend shows 0.04495 mm during 12 years of observations. The pattern of sea level variation in both data sources were equalled.

Table: The location of sea level observation collected from satellite and annual average sea level trend according to the 25 years of sea level data.

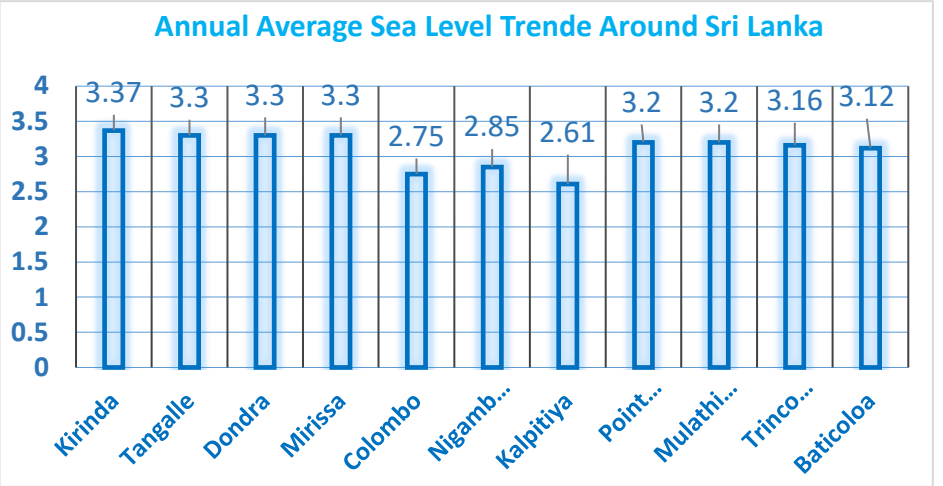

Figure 4: *Threatened area for the sea level rise and related coastal hazard.*

The map visualized the unequal sea level rise around Sri Lankan boundary by the effect of the situated location in the Northern Indian Ocean. The highest sea level trend observed along the southern cost of while lowest trend shows in the east cost of the Sri Lanka.

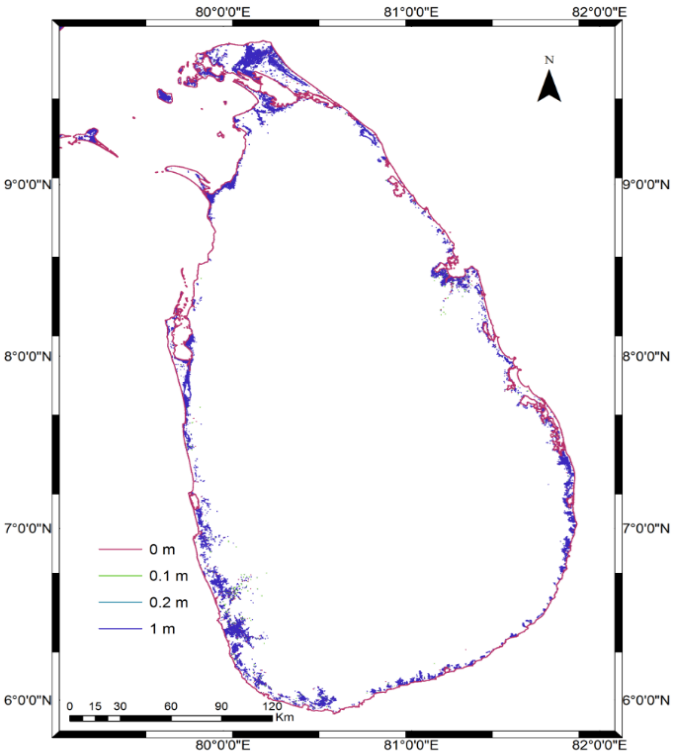

Figure 5: *Threatened area for the sea level rise and related coastal hazard.*

Dark blue line shows elevation of 1 m from mean sea level including 100.06 Sq.km of coastal land around the country. Further resulted land area shows in light blue line within 10 -20 cm

and green line below 0-10 cm of elevation with 11.20 Sq.km and 20.01 Sq.km respectively. The purple line of the map indicates the 0 m level of the elevation.

Conclusion

The seasonal sea level changing range is around 8-13 cm and maximum mean sea level change was recorded between December and January while the minimum level was recorded during August to September. The five year of seasonal variation is sufficient for the determination of sea level cycle according to the threshold criterion introduced by Tsimplis and wood worth (1994). Long term sea level variation signifies a positive trend of about 3.40 mm per annum which is influenced by the effects of global climate change. The low lying costal area less than 1m of elevation is 100 sq. km around the Island.

Recomendations

The resulted positive long term sea level trend manifest the irreversible climate change is happening, volume of the ocean is gradually increasing. The community of living along the costal belt need to prepare for the ocean based hazardous and prevention on it and the responsible organisation of the island state countries need to address sea level rise and ocean based disaster prevention and mitigation. The study of oceanic dynamics is importance for the utilisation of oceanic recourses in sustainable manner.

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LIS Curriculum in Indian Scenario: Trends and Challenges

Kennedy, I. R. K. and Raja, T.
i.r.k.kennedy1996@gmail.com , rajathangiah@gmail.com

Abstract

Library and Information Science (LIS) education is 100 years old traditional field and remarkable achievement in the administration of the library and tremendous services to the user community. Curriculum develops the students through various ways like teaching, learning methods, instructional design, and internship cum training during the studies, and extension activities. This paper will discuss the LIS Education in India, Committees for the development of LIS Curriculum, Challenges for implementation of new curriculum, Impact of ICT in LIS Education. This paper concludes that the government should initiate National Knowledge committee's recommendations and appoint the committee to review the curriculum the present trends.

***Keywords**: Curriculum development, Library education, Library professionals, ICT*

Introduction

Curriculum only defined after long debates from number of subject experts through curriculum development committee, board of studies and academic council. Library and Information Science (LIS) education is a part of cultivating Library and Information Science (LIS) professionals in the country to develop and maintain the systematic function of the academic libraries. All the LIS programmes like CLIS, BLIS, MLIS included the core papers like knowledge organization (classification, cataloguing, bibliography, indexing & abstracting, Metadata, Semantic & Syntactic analysis, controlled vocabularies, etc.), collection development (acquisition), information seeking behaviours of users, search strategies, library services (dissemination of the acquired library materials, reference), and management of the collection (preservation & conservation of documents). In the 21st century, the number of universities and colleges to start the LIS courses and implement the new curriculum to competent to make the efficient library professionals to serve in the country. The University Grants Commission (UGC), from time to time recommended the broader outlines of courses of Library and Information Science. So that this paper to analysing the need of changing the curriculum in the present trend in the country.

Objectives

In this way LIS curriculum changing various dimensions from 1911 to the present digital era. In this context, this paper analysing the LIS curriculum in the traditional trends and modern

trends in the country to the needs of the LIS professionals. The following objectives are discussed:

- To know the traditional LIS education system in India
- To know the curriculum development committee in 1993 and 2001 by UGC
- To know the traditional LIS curriculum in Indian Universities and Colleges
- To know the recommendations of National Knowledge commission on LIS Education
- To know the recent contents in the LIS curriculum
- To know the challenges in LIS curriculum in India

LIS Education System in India

Over 100 years old of LIS education started in India under the patronage of King Maharaj Sayajirao Gaekward in 1911. In 1911 first LIS training programme at Baroda state guided by W. A. Borden. In 1915 another student of Dewey Mr. A. Dickenson, librarian of university of Punjab started the 3 months apprenticeship programmes for working librarians. In 1920 systematic LIS programme started by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan in university of Madras with the help of Madras Library Association. Before independence only five universities (Madras University, Mumbai University, Calcutta University, Banaras Hindu University, and Andhra University) started the LIS programmes. After independence gradually started the LIS programmes like BLIS, MLIS, M. Phil in LIS and PhD in LIS at various universities and degree awarded colleges. At present more than 120 universities and more than 35 degree awarded colleges started the LIS programmes in Bachelor, Master, M.Phil and PhD levels. In India number of premier institutions National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR), Documentation Research and Training Centre (DRTC) started the post graduate LIS programmes in the difference nomenclature like MS in Library and Information Science and Associateship in Library and Information Science.

Dr. P. N. Kaula Committee on Curriculum Development in LIS (1990-1993)

University Grants Commission appointed the curriculum development committee on library and information science under the chairmanship of Dr. P. N. Kaula from the year 1990. He submitted the report on 1993 and suggest the following recommendations to develop the curriculum in LIS Education.

- New curriculum relevant to the requirements of the country
- Suggest textual material in to the new curriculum
- Follow uniformity in the LIS curriculum by all the LIS schools
- Maintain quality and work load of the professors
- New curriculum to meet the manpower in the libraries

After consideration of the report, some university departments have only modified the curriculum and most of the LIS schools not satisfactory about the committee recommendations.

Prof. C. R. Karisidappa Committee on Curriculum Development in LIS (2001)

University Grants Commission appointed another one curriculum development committee on 2001 in library and information science under the chairmanship of Professor C. R. Karisidappa. He submitted the report and suggests the following recommendations to develop the curriculum in LIS Education.

- Initiating two-year integrated MLIS Programme
- Change in the credit system, marks pattern
- Change in teaching hours and practice
- Introducing 6 modules and one elective
- Introducing the ICT contents in the curriculum
- Growing emphasis on interdisciplinary approaches in library and information science studies
- An illustrative list of elective option has proposed as under:
    1. Business Information Systems
    2. Environmental Information System
    3. Biotechnology Information System
    4. Health Science Information System
    5. Archival, Museum and Archaeological Information System
    6. Legal Information System
    7. Agricultural Information System

8. Social science Information System
9. Industrial Information System
10. Rural and Community Information System

- Specifies numbers of hours for teaching each paper with break-up of hours used for Teaching, practical, assignment and seminars. After this report, majority of the LIS schools modified their curriculum.

National Knowledge Commission Report (2005-2007)

Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India constituted the National Knowledge Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Sam Pitroda in the year 2005. He submitted the report in the year 2007 and have some recommendations on Library and Information Science Education.

- Redefinition the objectives of the LIS education
- Ensure the holistic information services to the users
- Necessary steps to change in LIS curriculum and include the ICT contents
- Raising the standards in LIS education and reorientation cum training of working LIS professionals
- The proposal is that the Mission/Commission on Libraries must assess soon the Manpower requirements of the country in the area of LIS management, and take necessary steps to meet the country's requirement through LIS education and training
- A minimum staffing pattern for the BLIS course and the MLIS has recommended. There should be 1:10 teacher-student ratio. Departments should have not more than 50 students in one class for the BLIS course, 20 students for the MLIS course, and PhD students according to the University norms and conditions.
- All departments of LIS should set up computer centres and well-equipped departmental libraries with appropriate teaching tools Appropriate physical facilities such as classrooms, must be made available to each LIS Department
- E-learning materials should be provided to upgrade the skills of the existing staff.
- Teachers in areas such as ICT applications in libraries and other modern methods should have a specialization in these areas.

Recent Contents Added In the LIS Curriculum in Different LIS Schools

In the current scenario, LIS education and curriculum in the country similar changes gradually to the needs of the LIS professionals and user community. Some of the prestigious institutions only modified the curriculum time to time.

MS in LIS @ Documentation Research and Training Centre (DRTC)

DRTC newly added the following contents the curriculum

- Digital Libraries
- Data Structures and Computer Programming
- Colloquium
- Information Storage, Retrieval and DBMS
- Content Management Systems
- Informetrics and Scientometrics
- Web Technology and Web-based Information Services
- Networking Technology and Library Networks
- Knowledge Management
- Semantic Web
- Data & Text Mining

MLIS @ Pondicherry University

- Library Internship (4 Weeks)
- Soft Skills
- Ontology
- Web Technology
- Marketing of Information Products and Services
- Electronic Resources Management
- Informetrics

- E-Publishing
- Intellectual Property Rights

MLIS @ Central University of Tamil Nadu

- Personality Development and Communication Skills
- Information Literacy
- Technical Communication Community Information System
- Digital Library and Content Management Systems (Theory)
- Digital Library and Content Management Systems (Practical)
- Knowledge Management
- Web Technologies
- Integrated Library Management System
- Informetrics and Scientometrics
- Health Information Systems
- Agriculture Information Systems
- Industrial Information Systems
- Information Sources in Science and Technology
- Web based Information Resources
- Intellectual Property Rights
- Electronic Publishing

Challenges in the LIS Curriculum

- Uniformity in the LIS curriculum
- Nomenclature of courses
- Uniformity in the duration of courses
- More practical components (50:50)

- Compulsory internship in the curriculum
- Include the new contents like Digital Preservation, Open Source Software's for Digitalization
- Include the new contents like Knowledge Management, Web 3.0 tools, User Study, and Records Management.
- Includes the necessary technical skills
- Includes the library administration skills
- Include the latest developments in ICT related to LIS education
- Necessary to give traditional and modern library services
- Regularly updating the LIS curriculum
- Re-engineering the examination patterns like Marking system, credit system, evaluation criteria.
- Maintain the standards in class hours, students strength, admission mode, and student-teacher ratio
- Incorporating the ideas of emerging new knowledge at National and International level

Conclusion

LIS Education is a professional education and it includes teaching experience, practical experience and also Internship in reputed libraries. In this context, most of the LIS schools moulded with UGC guidelines and follow the common curriculum for teaching LIS education and only some difference between the curriculums from one University to another. Mostly the newly outputted LIS professional satisfaction about the LIS curriculum for their professional and career development. But University Grants Commission (UGC) to set up new curriculum development committee for changing the LIS curriculum pattern in Education and also implement the recommendations by the national knowledge commission. The newly modified curriculum balanced the traditional and ICT components, manage the emerging situation, meet the professional competence, and manage the interpersonal skills for administrating the libraries and gave the better services to the user community.

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Public Library User's Reading Habits: a Study

Kulatunga, R.K.
kumari@uwu.ac.lk

Abstract

The study sought to consider reading habits among public library users. Reading is an art of interpreting the printed tools and written words. Reading is considered a stepping stone to success, not just in schools but also throughout the adult life of an individual. Also, it is regarded as a process, a mode of thinking, a kind of real experience and involves many complex skills: the ability to perceive printed words, to skim for information and then perhaps read intensively. With adult readers, it is also found that reading contributes significantly to job success, career development and ability to respond to change. A public library is a library for the general public. That is accessible for a child to adult and there are no age barriers. Public libraries exist in many countries across the world and are often considered an essential part of having an educated and literate population. This study aims to understand the nature of reading in general, focused on user attitudes towards reading habits. Also indicated that the purpose of reading, preference of language, preferred from of the library collection, assistance from the library staff in the use of resources and services is necessary to users meet their information requirements. Study was conducted in Uva province, Badulla District selecting the main public libraries at Badulla and users of those selected institutions. 120 Questionnaires were distributed among users of two main public libraries using the simple random sampling technique, respondents' rate was 98.3%. The collected data were analyzed using SPSS software, Figures and Tables were used to present the result of the findings. The findings showed that majority of the respondents acknowledged the importance of reading their subject textbooks, novels, Newspapers and Newspaper supplements. Further, the data suggest that although the availability of digital reading materials ware prominent, users like to read print books than electronic materials. Prefered language of reading was mothertongue. Also the data dipicts that the most feverable place of reading among users as their personal space. The majority of the respondents showcased that the public library and the staff ware more userfriendly and supportive in providing the needy reading materials. This research findings suggest that it is necessary to imrove the use of automated library services which are more easyer to reach in modern library systems, Also it provdes more learning spaces for future readers, this includes use of scientific, academic reading contents.

***Keywords**: Reading habits, Library users, Library resources, Public libraries, User studies*

Introduction

Reading is an important activity for people in a developing country such as Sri Lanka because people who have reading habit enable a country to compete in the globalization era. As such, reading habit should be promoted in Sri Lanka. Most Sri Lankans are still confined to the oral tradition. They do not have proper reading habit. They read if they have assignments from their study place (Schools or University). In their extra time, they prefer to watch television, play games and chat with friends, using social networks, go to the shopping mall, or have fun in some places. In addition, the education system does not develop the reading habit in the pupils. In the family, parents do not inculcate reading habit in their children. Today in the era of a knowledge-based society, libraries have been functioning as the nerves and veins of reading culture. A reading culture cannot survive without a well-developed library system. A public library can be defined as a library whose patrons are the general public in a community. It can also be defined as a public library is a library which is accessible by the public and is generally funded from public sources (such as tax monies) and may be operated by civil services. It should be open 'for free and equal use by all members of the community', irrespective of their age, sex, religion, language, status or level of education.

This study aims to effort to understand the reading habits of public library users of Badulla Public library and Uva Province Library Board library. Reading make fulfilled and it opens the doors for the universe of knowledge. Reading is one of the most significant components of our lifelong learning process. In order to face 21st-century education, everyone has to adopt new technological changes. Reading especially is a resource for continued education, for the gaining of new knowledge and skills through any reading materials Toit Said that the "Reading is a process of thinking, recalling and relating concepts under the functioning of written words."

The Public library users and their attitudes, habits and likes of usage of the library and library materials. The present study is limited to Badulla public libraries. Namely, Senarath Paranavithana Public library and Uva Province Library board library.

Research Problem

Statements of the problem from the past to the present day, there have been individual reasons for poor reading habit among people. The literature reviewed by the researchers revealed that readers have low enthusiasm for reading, especially Information Communication Technology (ICT).

Objectives

- To find how much time spend on reading by users of public libraries.
- To identify favourite time, place and language of reading by users of public libraries.
- To examine the problems faced by the students for reading
- To examine the user-friendliness of the staff of the public libraries.

Methodology

The present study is conducted on a sample of 118 users in Badulla Public Libraries (18 adolescents, 20 Students, 7 University Students, 18 Employees, 6 Housewives and 18 Old/Retired people). A total of 120 questionnaires were administered among the users and 118 completely filled in questionnaires were received back by the researcher. Thus, the response rate is 98.3%. The researcher visited both Public Libraries, Badulla in order to distribute the questionnaires among the users of the library. The filled in questionnaires were collected back for data analysis. The data collected through the questionnaires are organized and tabulated. The data were shown clearly through tables and percentages. The collected data ware organized and tabulated by using descriptive analysis, Using the Statistical package for social science research SPSS

Table 1: *Sample Size*

No	Category	No of Respondents
01	Adolescents	19
02	Students	28
03	University Students	7
04	Employees,	23
05	Housewives	11
06	Old/Retired people	30
Total		118

Discussion and Findings

Attitudes towards Reading

The first questions sat to users are regarding their attitude towards reading. The data reveals (Table 2) that 54.2% of the users enjoy reading a lot, 26.3% enjoy it a little, 16.1% enjoy it not much and 3.4% don't enjoy it at all.

Table 2: *Attitudes towards Reading*

Reading Enjoyment	Response rate	Percentage%
A Lot	64	54.2
A Little	31	26.3
Not Much	19	16.1
Not at All	4	3.4

Time Spent

The data reveals that in Table 3, the majority of the users (30.5%) spend 3-5 hours reading per day. Most of the users (20.3%) spend 1-2 hours reading per day, followed by 5-6 hours (18.6%). Rest data reveals that 13.6% of the users up to 1 hour, more than 6 hours 11% and 6% of them are sometimes only.

Table 3: *Time Spent*

Time Spent on Daily	Response rate	Percentage%
Up to 1 Hour	16	13.6
1-2 Hours	24	20.3
3-5 Hours	36	30.5
5-6 Hours	22	18.6
6> Hours	13	11
Sometimes	7	6

Preferred Time

Table 4 the data represents that the majority of the students prefer to read in the morning (46.6%), evening 35.6% and followed by late night (17.8%).

Table 4: *Preferred Time*

Preferred Time	Response rate	Percentage%
Late Night	21	17.8
Morning	55	46.6
Evening	42	35.6

Favorite Place

It is clear from the data (Table 5) that home is the most prominent place for reading a majority of users (51.7%). Followed by 33% of users prefer to read at the library and 10.2% read in their study centre.

Table 5: *Favorite Place*

Favourite Place	Response rate	Percentage%
Library	39	33
Home	61	51.7
Study Centre (University or School)	12	10.2
Other	6	5.1

Preferred Language

Table 6 is depicted from the data that the majority 65.3% of the public users prefer to read library resource on their mother tongue. Which 26.3% of users read in English.

Table 6: *Preferred Language*

Preferred Language	Response rate	Percentage%
English	31	26.3
Mother tongue	77	65.3
Not response	10	8.4

Problems faced in Print/Traditional environment

Public library users highlighted the bundle of problems in getting reading materials of their choice in the print environment (Table 7). The findings reveal that the biggest problem faced by them is the Price hike of reading materials (82). Followed Lack of time access the Library (58), Inadequate Library Collection (69), Inadequate Library Space (58), Restriction on Borrowing facilities (29) and the unhelpful attitude of Library Staff (11) etc.

Table 7: *Problems faced in Print/Traditional environment*

Problems	Response rate (N=118)
Price hike of reading materials	82
Lack of time access the Library	58
The unhelpful attitude of Library Staff	11
Poor Organization of the Library	4
Inadequate Library Collection	69
Restriction on Borrowing facilities	29
Inadequate Library space	58
No reply	4

Usage of Reading Materials in the Library

Below Figure 1 shows the majority of the respondents (89) read Novels, 85 relevant academic textbooks in the library. Followed 49 read Daily Newspapers and Newspapers supplementary and 21 of them read Magazines & Journals.

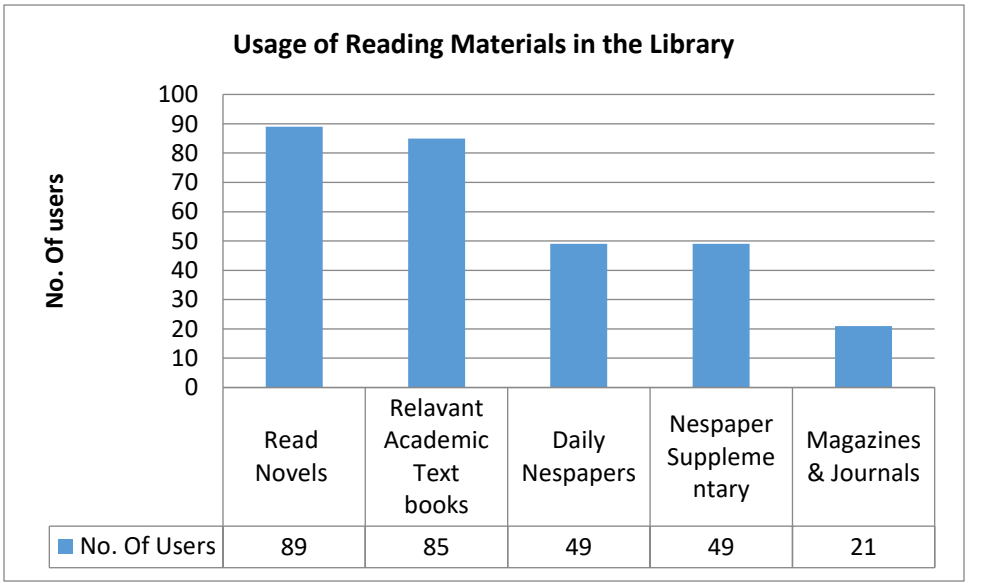

Figure1: *Usage of Reading Materials in the Library*

Results

- The data reveals (Table 2) that 56.2% of the public users enjoy reading a lot
- The data reveals that in (Table 3) 42.12% of the public users spend 3-5 hours on reading per day
- (Table 4) The data represents that the majority of the public users prefer to read in the morning (66.97%)
- It is clear from the data (Table 5) that home is the most prominent place for reading a majority of public users (41.21%).
- (Table 6) is depicted from the data that almost 54.24% of the public users prefer to read Sinhala
- The findings (Table 7) reveal that the biggest problem faced by public users is the Price hike of reading materials (82).
- The majority of the respondents read novels and relevant textbooks. (Figure 1)

Conclusion and Recommendations

Overall findings of the study suggest that users of public libraries have to shift their paradigm of reading from traditional methods to the modern techniques.

The individual who reads well has at his command a means for widening his mental horizons and for multiplying his opportunities of success. Reading is a vital factor affecting intellectual and emotional growth.

It is further revealed that the public users do not have a positive habit of reading in libraries. The provision of a reading room with all necessary infrastructure facilities can give attracts to public users towards library reading. The library should also give the best reader award to their users, who utilizes the library.

Moreover, the marketing of library collection through library catalogue, online public access catalogue (OPAC), list of new arrivals, displaying of books titles, etc. can be helpful to attract public users towards libraries to use their collection.

Study shows the public users like to read print materials than electronic materials. The popular online read items can be increased in terms of providing internet facilities in public library. Then their interests will enhance of reading on the internet.

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The Contribution of Library Tradition for Ancient Education System in Sri Lanka

Kumara, D.G.T.U. and Dilhara, W.A.L.P.
thusithaudayakumara89@gmail.com, leshapdilhara@gmail.com

Abstract

After arrival of Arahath mahinda in 3rd centuary BC, different sectors in the country were chaned in to new arena including the education. With inclresing number of Maha Sanga in that period, their educational needs were very complex and vivid. Pirivena education came into seen with the idea of changing the ducation system into proper education. The small room where one or few Bikkus were lived and learned was changed in to larger recidences which became Pirivenas or Buddhist educational centers. Eventually these centers of leaning were opened not only to Bhikkus but laypersons too. Pirivena became the mother for the evelvement of libraries in Sri Lanka. First Pirivena library was established at Mahavihara. According to historical sources there have been sevaral branches of pirivenas to Mahavihara and there were too libraries. Art of writing and writing tradition was started by the then Bhikkus based on Budhism. That was helful to develop library system and tradition in Sri Lanka. Objectives of this paper is to exlore the situation of early Pirivena libraryes, education tradition and ppirivena education.

Keywords: *Historical education, Buddhism, Pirivena libraries, library education, Library history, Temple libraries*

Introduction

The contribution made my Pundiths and anceinet kings were very supportive to develop Pirivena and Pirivena libraries and the education system of Sri Lanka. It is presumed that libraries were started for the storage, preservation and conservation of traditional and knowledge of Buddhism. The tradition initiated by Mahavihara was influenced for the establishment of Abhayagiriya and jethavanaramaya tradition. Different Pirivena tradition were established based on the Mahavihara, Abhayagiriya and Jethavanarama. They wanted to show their Pirivena education tradition and so that art of book writing was evolved. Writing of books manuscripts made a substantial contribution to education and it gave boost for developing good library system. Mahavihara library contained books related to Theravada while L librariesa attached to Abhyagri and Jethavanarama contained books on Mahayana with varied and mixed collections of books. Both Pirivena traditions collected books like Seehalaattakatha, Mahawamsa, Deepawansa,Uttara viharattakatha, Maha viharattakatha both historical sources and attakathas. The depiction given in Vansatthaappakasini which was used for writing Mahavansa and other tradition of wrting historical souces indicate that there have

been many genelogical and attakathas. Though there were conflicting interests among the main three tradions, it can be concluded that they must have studied works published by the other opposing Buddhist sectors during the period. The palm leaf manuscripts, their collections, and their supportive writing and preserving materials and aids like rags, equipment, tools book covers, book containers, book pockets, book reading stage all these indicate that there have been a good education system, library system and further endorsed this by observing books boxes maintained by the these libraries in ancient Anuradhapura period.

Objectives

The principal objective was to study the contribution of Pirivena libraries on the ancient education system of Sri Lanka. The other objectives were to examine how ancient libraries were evolved in Sri Lanka to identify ancient education system of Sri Lanka.

Methodology

Two methods were used for data collection. Field, and written records and sources exploration were those. Under written records and source study, primary and secondary sources were studied through libraries. The monuments and archaeological remains were investigated through participatory observation and field visits.

Results and Discussion

Under the examination of historical sources it was identified two educational tradition were there as Bhikku and Non-Bhikku or lay-person education. It was found Bhikku education was so developed at that time. Bhikku education was compulsory for all Bhikkus. There have been a properly developed syllabus and text book collections for those who follow education in the then Pirivena. It was compulsory learning Thripitaka and Atuwa. With the influence of Mahaayana Logic, grammar, literature, creative art, rhetoric art included to the syllabus at later stages. The Lay-person education was led by the then Bikkus and it was found that writing poems and poetry art ware too evolved. Poetic art, painting at Sigiriya shows that there have been a good education both based on religion as well as the art and creation. The prime place of lay-person education was taken over by the kings and their families. However other lay-persons like those who supported the rule of law, government and other areas were engaged in the education as king families. State laws, royal laws, ethics and weaponry art were the main areas of studies of Royalists. In addition to that the language, grammar and

logic were studied for developing concepts, theories, and logical reasoning and argumentation. Medicine, Architecture, foreign languages including fine arts were studied for the social progress and for social development. Both Bhikkus and Non-Bhikkus were engaged with primary secondary and tertiary education during that time. This gave great support to use books and manuscripts. Therefore libraries were established for the betterment of learning and education. The role and function of the then libraries in education were so enormous. The olden days, not only a local students and scholars but also foreign students and scholars gathered for the education. There have been a residential education system as Nalanda tradition in India. The support of libraries was indispensable. Rev Buddhagosha was asked to do several tests for the investigation of the knowledge and aptitude of him indicate that there was a good education and a library tradition of ancient Sri Lanka.

Conclusion

It is assumed and observed that libraries have been so important for the preservation, conservation of historical knowledge during that period. The contribution of the libraries for the advancement of education system of Sri Lanka was enormous and commendable. It was also supportive for publication of manuscripts and developing manuscript tradition of Sri Lanka.

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An Analytical Study on the Library Acquisition Policy of Public Libraries: Study based on the Public Libraries in Kegalle District

Kumara, H.U.C.S
kumara@sjp.ac.lk

Abstract

All Libraries should follow library policies for success services and activities. Public library proved user's present needs and future needs and also parent body needs. Therefore public library should follow acquisitions policy success their goals and objectives. This research main objective to study library acquisition policies followed by Public Libraries in Kegalle. The secondary objective was analysing the library acquisition policy if enacted. Survey methodology was used in the research in which both qualitative and quantitative data were gathered. The research sample consists of 5 Public Libraries in Kegalle District. They were situated at Kegalle, Mawanella, Rambukkana, and Ruwanwella Pradeshiya Sabhas. The study observed a 100% absence of a written library acquisition policy in researched libraries. The study observed a 100% absence of a policy in activities. Conclusions of study the libraries do not follow a library acquisitions policy. There is no written library acquisitions policy as well. A written library acquisitions policy has to be introduced to each library to be set as a guideline to standardize the activities done in the libraries.

Keywords: *Acquisitions policy, Library policy, Collection development, Public libraries*

Introduction

Information has become a basic needs of human being in society. The impact of information has become crucial in all aspects of life. The Public Library plays the role of a university in disseminating information on economy, society, politics, culture, sports and so on. Therefore, organizing a library according to the needs of the users and parent institution is of prime importance. A library policy is a formal procedure of collect information, developing information and conserving information. A library policy helps to build a better coordination between the library and the users, and library and the parent institution. It also gives a formal outlook to all technical and non-technical activities done in a library.

Objectives

This research main objective to study library acquisition policies followed by Public Libraries in Kegalle. The secondary objective was analysing the library acquisition policy if enacted. The research also focuses on the strategies included in library acquisition policy and what needed to be developed in a library acquisition policy

Methodology

Survey methodology was used in the research in which both qualitative and quantitative data were gathered. Two methods were used to gather data: structured questionnaires and interviews. The primary data were gathered through a structured questionnaire given to the Librarians and users. In addition, data were gathered through one-on-one interviews with the Librarians. The research sample consists of 5 Public Libraries in Kegalle District. They are situated at Kegalle, Mawanella, Rambukkana, and Ruwanwella Pradeshiya Sabhas. Moreover, the Librarians and 50 readers of the above mentioned libraries were selected as research participants.

Books, journals, theses, newspapers articles, conference papers, statistics data, research reports and computer data were used as secondary sources in this study in the analysis section, the data gathered through the questionnaires are analysed with a data analysis software. The analyzed information are demonstrated statistically and quantifiably through charts and tables.

Results and Discussions

The study observed a 100% absence of a written library acquisition policy in researched libraries. The study observed a 100% absence of a policy in activities like registering book publishers or book dealers, calling for tenders, purchasing books, payments, classifications, arrange books in relevant sections, weeding, verification, Binding, conservation, preservation, raising funds for books and financial management. Moreover, the absence of a Development Committee to monitor the above mentioned activities also recorded a 100%.

In terms of overall reading materials, the Kegalle Municpal Council Library showed the highest number of items of 47,222. The least number of items were recorded from Imbulgasdeniya library; it showed an amount of 9,374 items. In the most recent three years, funds have been issued from mother institution for the development of libraries. The Kegalle Library received an amount of Rs. 500, 000 per annum which was divided among three other libraries in Kegalle. The amount allocated for Imbulgasdeniya Library was Rs. 75,000. In furthering these analysis, it was observed that the mother institution cooperated well with libraries and the funds allocated for libraries are increasing each year.

In terms of registered readership, the highest number of registered users, 11,498, were recorded from the Kegalle Municipal Council Library, of which 66% were school students. The least number of registered users were recorded from the Imbulgasdeniya Library. The

Kegalle Municipal Council Library was established in 1840 whereas the Imbulgasdeniya Library was established in 1999. Therefore, there is a significant time gap between the founding years of these libraries.

The majority of the users, 32, which amounted to 64% explained time constraints as one of the prime limitations in their library usage.8 users 16% pointed out that lack of books was their prime concern.

The least number of participants who responded on selecting books were recorded from the Rambukkana Public Library. The number of participants was six, which amounted to 12%. The most number of participants 16 participants which amounted to 32 who selected books was recorded from the Kegalle Municipal Council Library.

Conclusion

The libraries do not follow a library acquisitions policy. There is no written library acquisitions policy as well. Therefore, activities such as registering book publishers or book dealers, calling for tenders, purchasing books, payments, classifications, storing books in relevant sections, weeding, Binding, conservation, preservation, verification, raising funds for books and financial management are not done in a formal procedure. The study concludes that the above mentioned activities have to be liaised with a library policy.

Even in the absence of a library acquisitions policy, the collection of library materials show a consistent increase each year. However, this occurs in a very informal context.

Lack of reading materials has been identified as a primary limitation which restricted the readers' use of libraries. It is noticed that the improvement in the collections must correlate the readers' requirements.

Recommendations

There is no library acquisitions policy or formal procedure to increase reading materials in the libraries. A written library acquisitions policy has to be introduced to each library to be set as a guideline to standardize the activities done in the libraries. A Development Committee has to be set to monitor book selection and acquisition processes. The staff at these libraries should be given training programmes. A network has to be created in this zone for the libraries to collaborate. Inter-library Loan Service has to be activated. The library readership has to be expanded.

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Role of Libraries in the Conservation and Management of Indigenous Knowledge: a study based on Palm Leaf Manuscript Study and Research library

Kumarasingha, A.P.
kumarasingha500@gmail.com

Abstract

Palm leaf manuscript is one of the oldest medium of writing in Sri Lanka it is also the major source for writing and painting in South and Southeast Asian countries including Nepal, Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, Indonesia and Cambodia Though palm leaf writing was practiced since the ancient times its precise origin is still unclear The diversified areas related to the indigenous knowledge called traditional knowledge are the Agriculture, Medicine and Health practices, Astrology, Architecture, Education, Language, Religion, Art and Culture and Literature. The set of people's knowledge of the attitudes, merit, creativity, ethics, customs, beliefs, technology, technique, art and literature pertaining to particular native culture and society is commonly referred to as the fundamental aspect of the indigenous knowledge.There are large collections of palm-leaf manuscripts available in libraries, museums and temples in Sri Lanka and it is a traditional practice to keep the enshrine books, manuscripts and other precious materials in temples, which are the centers of Buddhism in ancient Ceylon Comparison with the process of producing writing materials in other ancient civilizations, Sri Lankan palm leaf manuscript producing method can be highly appreciated as our ancestors have used an excellent method to produce them by using two types of palms: Palmyra and talipot. Mainly two techniques are used to write on leaves: writing with a pen or brush and incising with a pointed metal stylus. Most palm leaf manuscripts are incised not written. When comparing with present works of art, it is shown that the ancient authors have referred Buddha's life or Buddhism to narrate even their literary creations.

***Keywords**: Palm leaf manuscripts, Indigenous knowledge, Traditional knowledge, Record management, Digitization*

Introduction

Palm-leaf manuscripts are one of the earliest forms of written media that bears a prominent place among the historical sources on Sri Lankan national cultural heritage. Until the advent of the printed papers, Palm-leaf manuscripts served primary function on the Buddhist doctrine and canonical literature. The history of ancient Sri Lankan chirographic belongs to the arrival of Arahath Mahinda Thero. But Mahavansa proves that there was a writing method in Sri Lanka even before 300 BC with the incidents of king Vijaya's letter to his brother, 'Sumiththa' and King Abhaya's letter to prince Pandu Abha. Earlier palm leaf manuscripts used to write commentaries. During the era of king Walagamba (89-77 BC), canonical commentaries were

written down on palm leaves at Mathale Aloka Viharaya and the other instance is the arrival of Buddhagosha thero with an intention to convert Pali commentaries to Sinhala at Maha Viharaya. (Wimalakirthi, 1998) Old palm leaf manuscripts were mainly used in three main fields: religion, literature and practical science. Accordingly, under the patronage of kings and the guidance of Buddhist monks information that in form of Buddhist scriptures passed orally from generation to generation were documented, in the 1st century B.C. This decisive step of preservation of teachings of Buddha in palm leaf manuscripts would have been taken not only due to the difficulty in protecting the authenticity of the orally transmitted Buddhist knowledge. (Piyarathana thero, 2004)

Nearly 8,000-palm leaf manuscript have been presently preserved under digitization project. The main obstacle is the collection and exploration of palm leaf repository places for digitization purpose. The repository places are identified through mainly by personal contact however; there are no comprehensive list of personal repository collections other than principal repositories like University of Peradeniya, National Museum of Sri Lanka. However, the repository places are found it is too difficult to visit such places due to the scarcity of permanent cadre as well as well trained staff. Moreover, some infrastructure facilities like travelling and transport, accommodation and living when the PLMSRL team is engaged in surveying, collecting and digitizing the collections. The other important aspect found is the continuous arrival of researchers and users for using the PLMSRL collections. (Alahakoon, 2003)

Objectives

The principal objective of the study is to examine the current state of art prevailing in Palm Leaf Manuscript Study and Research Library attached to University of Kelaniya.

Methodology

Participatory observation and the exploratory survey was the principal study method. The preliminary method for storage and retrieval of palm leaf manuscripts available with the temples and private owners in Sri Lanka by the Palm Leaf Manuscripts Study & Research Library. The study will focus on the collection of about 8000 Palm-Leaf manuscripts that are treasured in the University of Kelaniya Palm Leaf Manuscripts Study and Research Library

Results and Discussion

After the classification and cataloging process is over, the data will be uploaded to and maintained by the open source software named 'D-Space' used by the Palm Leaf Manuscripts Study and Research Library. This procedure facilitatesto researchers to use the collection owned by the Palm Leaf Manuscripts Study and Research Library through internet online. A search through of palm leaf collections in Sri Lanka reveals that they took part significantly in carry forwarding a tradition that considerably influenced to preserve Sri Lankan indigenous traditional knowledge that has been passed orally from generation to generation. Sri Lanka is in the custody of massive repository of manuscript wealth preserved in cultural institutions.

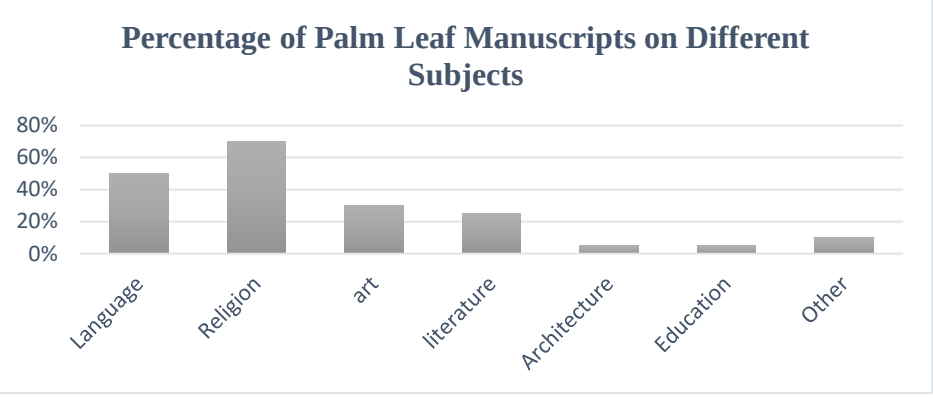

Figure 1: *Percentage of palm leaf manuscripts on different subjects*

In the process of Palm leaf manuscript preservation The process of applying admixture on the leaves to convert it as a visible and readable surface is identified as " kalu madeema ". The Ingredients are mentioned below.

- Gedumba (Trema orientalis) is a type of ULMACEAE family. Lampblack of this makes the letters on the leaf more visible due to its darkness and fineness.
- Rosin / Resin- Digesting of the trunks and roots of hal (Vateria copallifera) trees or hal mandore become resin as it exists under soil and coverts into resin with the effuxion of time. Resin should be boiled with other ingredients to prepare resin oil.
- Wood apple / bell fruit (Limonia acidissima) is a type of Rataceae species. Roots can be added with resin oil for flexibility, durability and strength of the leaves due to its gum and astringent.

- Kekuna (canarium zeylanicum) which belongs to Burseracae/ Euphorbiaceae has 3 varieties: Rata kekuna, Thel kekuna, Dik kekuna. The roots of Kekuna are rich in more gums and work as an antidote as well as insecticide. This conduces for the durability and flexibility.
- Dorana (Dipterocarpus glandulosus) – By melting the gum of the trunk converts into oil. The fragrance and chemical combination of oil are unfavorable for insects. This oil benefits as same as resin oil does. (Fernando, 1994)

While prepare the oil, camphor, citronella, castor, lemongrass, cedar wood, mustard, neem, eucalyptus, clove, sesame and aromatic oils are mixed with the above ingredients due to insect repellent qualities. After applying the mixture, the leaves should be rubbed and burnished with cotton wool, husks or bran powder. After rubbing, the process of producing palm leaf manuscripts is over. This work is also done by the Palm Leaf Manuscript Study and Research Library in manuscripts preservation This unique manuscript collection not only unfold the development of literary and linguistic trends but also record and store early written knowledge of local wisdom related to Buddhism, History and Traditions, Arts, Indigenous Medicine, Astrology, Magic and charms, Laws, Agriculture and Trade etc. The collection is being profoundly used by both foreign and local readers because it provides scholars with primary sources for research and is of great assistance in study of religious, cultural and social profiles of ancient and mediaeval Sri Lanka. The library has a significant amount of original manuscripts. Therefore, proper digitization policy should be introduced. Establishment of permanent cadre is another solution. A proper record and information management system should be introduced with the support of latest technologies. The PLMSRL should be considered as a mandatory center of learning and research in the university. The authorities could negotiate with the government of Sri Lanka.

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Community Awareness on the Right to Information Act (RTI) No 12 of 2016

Lakmali, H.A.N.
gamini.nadee76@gmail.com

Abstract

The communication is conveying information and ideas among the relevant persons. It is an essential component for all beings including humans. Information is the vital element for human for solving their problems. The human who is curious in nature suffers from thrust for the information, seeking and the use. Hence the information which have become a basic need of the man perform a major role in very many activities of the daily routine. In democracy, the right to information has been considered as a basic human need. As a result of this, the information access, transparency, responsibility have been major concentrations of any government and the delivery of genuine information and the participation of the community in obtaining and the use information are expected through this act. RTI Act no 12 of 2016 was established on 3rd of August 2016. The awareness and the usage of the act by authoritative institutions have been considered as a timely necessity. Therefore the main objective of this study was to examine the community awareness, operations of the Authorities, challenges faced by them. And finally to suggest the solutions to overcome the challenges. The primary data was collected through questionnaires, and interviews. The secondary data was collected through Internet, books, manuals, reports. As a whole, although the awareness on information act was in a satisfactory level, the usage was not satisfactory. Hence, the awareness programs should be conducted through schools, universities, libraries, press media and social media. Bothe human and physical resources should be enhanced to promote the dissemination of information within the given community.

Keywords: *Information act, Information access, Government information policies, Information right, Information policy.*

Introduction

Most of operations and activities in a society are framed work within a proper legal system. Each country has its own legal system and the community should obey and work accordingly. These legal systems may differ from one country to another depending on the requirements of the socio-economic and cultural factors. As the awareness of information act, and the access to information should be well evident, each country has introduced its own information act. Introducing information act in Sri Lanka is also a golden and democratic opportunity for the citizen. According to the act, each citizen has an inalienable right to access the information which belongs to the public authority. Since information is under the control of authorities, making the community aware in this regard is a responsibility of national institution in the country particularly the government. Information has economical value. Those information

are to be provided to users and the obligation of information establishment is to disseminate information at the very request or non-request. Making the community familiar with the laws derived from the constitution is a special task. Identification of the issues in this context, suggesting the solution to overcome those issues, Identification of objectives in information act and finally declaring the objectives which can be fulfilled and ultimately as a nation by making the community familiar with the information act are the areas of background of the study.

The information act has been established about 3 years ago.in such situation, It is must to examine the situation with regard to information act in Sri Lanka. through this act, the participation of the community for the good governance will increase. As a result of that, the objectives of the act would be achieved.in this study, the issues which affect the effective of the information act will be identified and the solutions will be presented.

Objective

The main objective of this study was to investigate the level of the community awareness related to RTI act no 12 of 2016.

Methodology

The activity of examination the actual situation of the information act by visiting few government institutions was performed. Observation technique was used. The public relations officers were special category. The success of the study depended on focusing the places to where public queries were present. The data which were collected through observations were helpful to from the questionnaire developed and administered. 100 people in Western Province were randomly selected and 95 of them were employees and 5 were non-employees. The data collected through survey method were Qualitative and quantitative. MS excel was used for analyzing the data and the table, charts, graphs were used to present them.

Results and Discussions

Table 1: *Awareness of contributors on the Right to Information act no12 0f 2016.*

Awareness of contributors	Quantity	Percentage
Very Aware	30	30%
Aware	12	12%
Somewhat aware	52	52%
Not aware	6	6%

The Table 01 represents the awareness of contributors.12% are very aware. It is doubled in size which represents the category of non-aware. The majority of were somewhat aware.

Conclusion

The final result of the study was that the situation regarding information act was in a satisfactory level. According to the statistics which represented the community participation to the information act, the community consider that the right to information is a basic right. 98% of them indicate that access to information is essential. Accordingly 98% consider that it is a basic need and 2% of them are not aware of that. The function of public authority through information act was in a satisfactory level. Each public authority needs a trained human resource to function this act effectively. It is doubtful to have the statistics of 11% for sufficient, and 48% for sufficient criteria. Information officers are appointed in public authority at present. The language used in the reports depends on the area from which it came.eg: documents from Jaffna in Tamil documents from Colombo in both Sinhala and English. There was an increase in the community participation due to the way that information were arranged and the immediate access to information.

Recommendations

The basic link to stabilize the information act in the society for four years from 2016 were government organizations. But the issues which were faced in this procedure were identified in the study and recommendations and suggestions are supposed to be presented. There should be a clear method to act legally to complain the Information Commission when the information officer does not receive the correct information on time. Using a proper activity to aware the community is more suitable. Government archives was prominent in this regard. Printed documents which describe the information act should be distributed in schools, universities, etc. The government should provide the resources required for record management in every authority. It should be functioned on district wise, provincial wise, city wise and a feasibility study should be done. Information Commission should assign a proper structure of the websites, for each authority. Then they can follow the structure given to display their information. The information officers should be encouraged to distribute information at a free hand. Assigning trained officers to follow and observe how information act functions in government bodies is an important task. Establishment of RTI unit in each authority to distribute information is also essential. The issues generated in functioning information act should be minimized in order to archive the goals of the government by taking

short term and long term plans.

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Digital Preservation Strategies at the University of Peradeniya Library

Maheswaran, R.
librarian@pdn.ac.lk

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to provide an account of digital archiving and preservation practices and processes successfully implemented at the University of Peradeniya Library. This Library Digital Preservation is the Process for maintenance of Digital Resources over the long-term with a view to ensure sustained accessibility. The scope of the Digital Preservation, which started with faculty research papers, has been enhanced to accommodate research papers, speeches/lectures, office orders/memorandums, videos, annual reports and the in-house database. This paper attempted to focus on the need and features of open source software in digital preservation with a successful adoption of open source software for University of Peradeniya Library. It also tried to explain all the aspects with a practical approach that are planned for digital preservation for its research publications and other collections.

***Keywords**: Digital preservation, Conservation, Digital libraries, University libraries, Peradeniya University*

Introduction

The University of Peradeniya (3 post graduate Institutes , 09 faculties, more than 800 faculty members and 70 administrative officers, a distance education Center and 10 other centers imparting graduate and post graduate education in different subjects) there is few mechanism to preserve intellectual output of the University for scholarly communication. The objectives of making Digital Preservation for the University of Peradeniya is to organize and preserve the publications of the faculty, Research Scholars and Students along with lecture notes, learning items, question papers, links to open knowledge bits and pieces, project reports etc. In some disciplines, Digital repositories play significant roles in disseminating both unpublished and published research results.

Objectives

The primary intention of the digital preservation program is to preserve the intellectual and cultural heritage essential to the University.

- University of Peradeniya Library maintains digital investments through a fully-implemented digital preservation program;

- To Identify, select, and disseminate digital assets that are to be preserved through open source software;
- To develop Digital materials that are originated in digital form (born digital) and those that were converted to digital form through digitization process;
- To develop digital archives to maximize scalability, flexibility, and reliability
- To develop digital preservation methods that are appropriate for the University of Peradeniya and promote inter-institutional collaboration

Need for Digital Preservation

The University of Peradeniya being a state University, serves huge volume of students and researchers throughout the country. Collection which has been developed by the central library is unique and rare in nature. After digitizing theses collections, it requires stable and strong preservation strategy to be implemented so that resources available with the library can be made accessible for longer period; this requires implementation of Open Source software like Koha, Dspace, and Moodle.

Project Planning and Outline

There are many things come under consideration while planning for digital preservation. Preservation strategy varies from library to library and it widely depends on organizational policy and objectives.

Introducing Institutional Repository Using Dspace

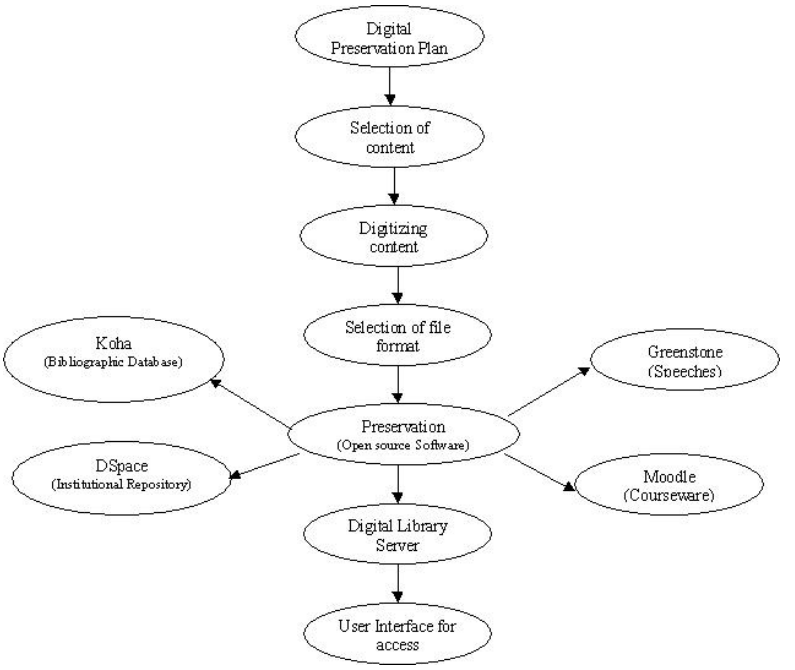

Figure 1: *Digital Preservation Plan Using Open Source software*

University of Peradeniya Institutional Repository (see Figure 1) was launched in June 2008 with its first batch of 220 Library Science publications. It has grown to 1,872 documents from 33 academic departments in June 2011, holding preprints, technical reports, working papers, conference papers, journal articles, presentations, book chapters and PhD theses. They are mainly PDF files with some PowerPoint and program files.

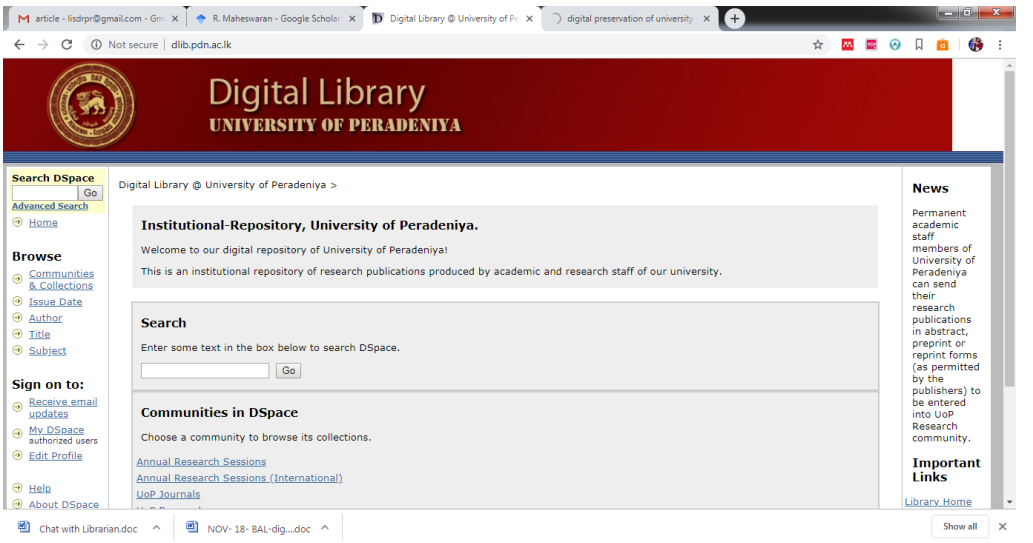

Figure 2: *Digital Library, University of Peradeniya*

User can make the search to any document by using the search facility available on each page. Search can be made by Author, Title, (Alphabetical order) and Date. They can jump alphabetical under any community or collection by using any keyword. Further they can use the advanced search option by using - and, or, not with the combination of Keyword, Author, Title, Subject etc. in whole Dspace or any Community / Sub Community.

The design of communities and sub communities in Dspace have been discussed thoroughly with in the library staff and advice have also been taken from all the HOD's of all the departments i.e. All departments, BDU Publications, and Sub Communities have been created.

Developing Courseware - MOODLE

The Researchers aimed to summarize our approach to developing courseware on the WWW in various disciplines taught at the University. We begin by highlighting the advantages of using the Moodle open source Software for courseware. Developing courseware is not merely a matter of preparing a series of lectures, linking them together and packaging them as a course. A comprehensive design strategy must also consider how to implement and manage a course, how to evaluate the materials that are used, and how to assess the learners. Therefore a systematic approach to the development of course materials is required. The systems approach should incorporate four basic strands:

- Identify course aims and objectives;
- Develop necessary learning experiences;
- Evaluate the effectiveness of learning experiences; and
- Improve the experiences in the light of evaluation.

The University of Peradeniya Courseware providing high-quality, high-end technical materials to students, academics and professionals within the campus to bring higher-quality deliveries to their patrons without incurring the cost of developing courses. By working with courseware designers and developers in Faculties in the University of Peradeniya, our initial offering on various disciplines. This courseware developed with the help of moodle and it's supporting for searching and browsing. Moodle is a Course Management System (CMS), also known as a Learning Management System (LMS) or a Virtual Learning Environment (VLE). It is a free web application that educators can use to create effective online learning sites.

KOHA- Bibliographic Database

Koha is the first open-source Integrated Library System (ILS). It is used worldwide and its development is steered by a growing community of libraries collaborating to achieve their technology goals. Koha's impressive feature set continues to evolve and expand to meet the needs of its user base. Koha is distributed under the open-source General Public License (GPL). Koha includes modules for circulation, cataloging, acquisitions, serials, reserves, patron management, branch relationships, and more [6].

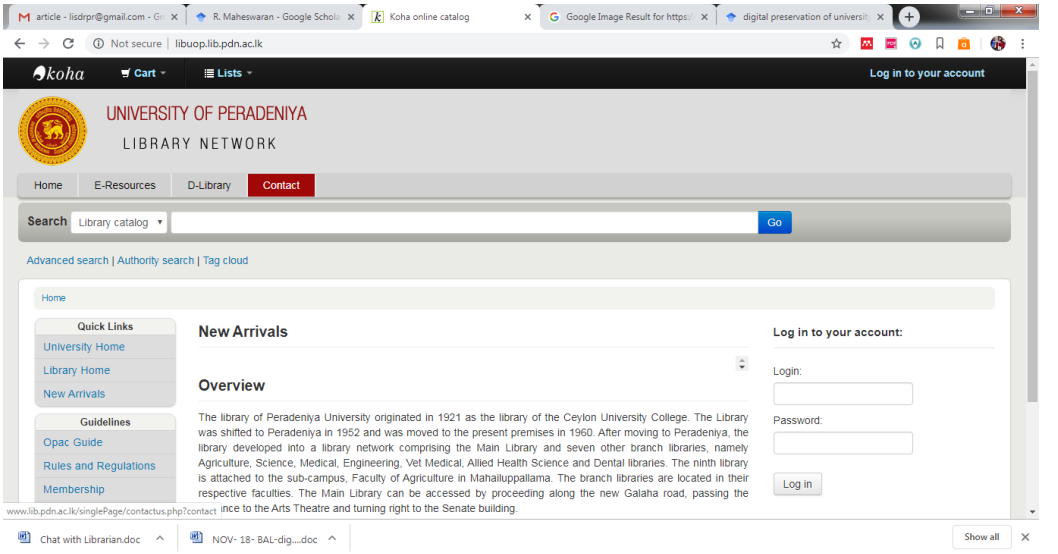

Figure 3: *Website of the University of Peradniya Library*

The role of Koha Open Source Software and their associated peripheral media are being increasingly used in the University of Peradeniya library and information services for acquisition, storage, Preserve the data, manipulating, processing and repackaging, dissemination, transmission, an improving the quality of products and services of library and information centers.

Challenges for Preserving Digital Contents

It is a great challenge for the University of Peradeniya library to cop up with the transforming technology involved in digital preservation using open source software. Following are some major challenges we can found before digital preservation.

- Dynamic Nature of Digital Contents
- Machine Dependency
- Fragility of the Media

- Technological Obsolescence
- Shorter Life Span of Digital Media
- Formats and Styles
- Copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Issues

Conclusion

We have Preserved library resources in such a way to advocate the maximum library services and tried our level best to satisfy the requirements of our users. But we are still expecting for the maximum utilization of the library services through the Open source Software. A few new advance features have been introduced and the users need to train how to utilize them to exploit the maximum result. Considering the advantages like round-the-clock availability of information, multiple accesses to information resources, faster information search and retrieval module, preservation and conservation of exact copy of the original document and cost, University of Peradeniya has set up an institutional repository using the open-source software "DSpace, Koha and MOODLE". The aim is to deliver the right information to the right reader at the right time as enunciated by Dr S.R. Ranganathan, the father of Library and Information Science.

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An Analysis into the Understanding of University Students in the Knowledgebase on the Palm Leaf Manuscripts

Neththasinghe, N., Nishanthi, M. and Premarathna, M.
nishanthi@sjp.ac.lk, rajapelapatha.prem@gmail.com

Abstract

With the advancement of technology in the world, discoveries have emerged. This has resulted in many changes in the local and foreign education sectors. When it came to local education, it was clear that the indigenous qualities we inherited from the ancestors of the past should be preserved in an era of decaying age. In this case, particular attention was paid to the nationally highly valued Palm Leaf Manuscripts which anyone is not paying attention nowadays. The Palm Leaf Manuscripts contain a wealth of local knowledge related to various subject areas. The research investigates whether Sri Lankan university students were aware of Palm Leaf Manuscripts. It examined the students' understanding of why Palm Leaf Manuscripts are a locally valued heritage that should be preserved. The contribution of students from the Department of History and Archeology of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura was obtained for this purpose. Students were provided with a questionnaire to collect the data needed for the research. Data analysis showed that they had a general understanding of Palm Leaf Manuscripts.

***Keywords**: Palm leaf manuscripts, Indigenous knowledge, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Department of history and archaeology, University students.*

Introduction

Mahindagamanaya can be described as a turning point in the history of Sri Lanka. As a result of this, the art of writing in Sri Lanka has become widespread. It is also stated that permanent positions were established for the writing of this period (Lagamuwa, 2006, p. 60). However, a special place in the art of writing is found in the Aluviharaya which Buddhist monks wrote and preserved the Tripitakas during the reign of King Walagamba (Mahavamsa, 33.102-103). It added a new dimension to the Sri Lankan art of writing. With this state patronage, Sinhala writing art was developed in and around temples (Vihara Arama). The Pothgula (library) in these temples was nourished by Palm Leaf Manuscripts.

Kotte era is known as the golden age of Palm Leaf Manuscripts writing. During this period a new set of Palm Leaf Manuscripts was written and a large number of Palm Leaf Manuscripts were copied. Among them were religious, language literature, medicine, veterinary medicine, astrology, yantra mantra, fictions, customs and ceremonies, law, border (Kadima) , story (Withthi), history, taxes and income, agriculture, state governance, Buddhist education, world

detail and a large number of Palm Leaf Manuscripts on various subjects such as music and art (Lagamuwa, 2006, p.84).

The University of Sri Jayewardenepura, which is the basis for this research, has a long and illustrious history. The Vidyodaya Maha Pirivena, which was honored by the world with a unique contribution to the Sinhala Buddhist culture and a wide variety of languages studies from 1873 to the end of 1958, it became the Vidyodaya University of Sri Lanka on 18 February 1959 under the Universities Act No. 45 of 1958 (University act no. 45,1958, section 2(1)). Since its inception, the University has been teaching and studying a wide range of scopes with the objective of systematically and systematically expanding universal knowledge. The subjects were Buddha Dhamma, Bharat philosophy, Logic theory, Sinhala, Pali, Sanskrit, Tamil, Hindi, English, Ceylon History and Linguistics.

The university has provided students with the opportunity to study archaeology from its inception. The Department of Archaeology which was started in the year 1960 under the Chief Prelates of Reverend Weliwitiye Sri Soratha Thero: is now making arrangements to educate students on various subject areas. Since its inception, the Department has been working to educate students under the art of writing on Palm Leaf Manuscripts and Inscriptions. The problem with this research is that the University students are aware of the need for preserving the Palm Leaf Manuscripts, a decaying national heritage for the University's undergraduates.

Objectives

- The purpose is to Examining the understanding of the university students regarding the Palm Leaf Manuscripts which is containing the Indigenous Knowledge.
- To examine the suitability of the Human Resources of University to update the society understands of Palm Leaf Manuscripts.

Methodology

For this research, 33% of the total population according to the sounder’s theory was selected from the students of the Department of History and Archaeology of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura, representing a total of four years student, and a random questionnaire was distributed for them. Also, primary, secondary and tertiary sources were used.

Results and Discussion

At the research, the primary questionnaire was asked about the general understanding of the

Palm Leaf Manuscripts from the sample data contributors. There were concerning the four academic years 96.22% of students with the said level of understanding and 3.77% had no ordinary understanding.

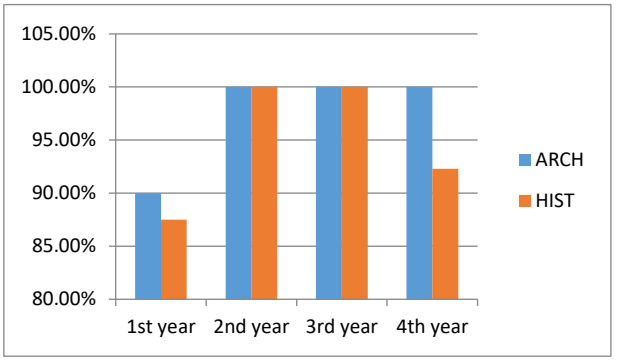

Figure 1: *Undergraduates who have general knowledge about palm leaf manuscripts*

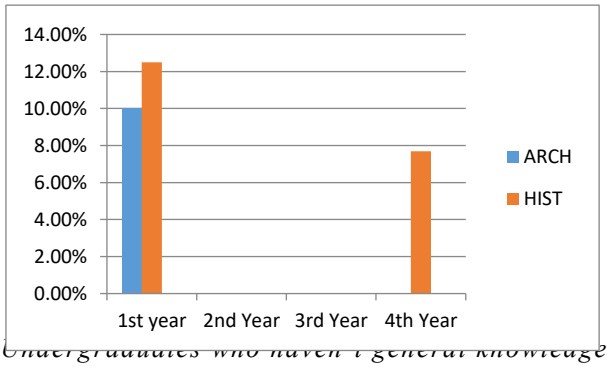

Figure 2: *Undergraduates who haven't general knowledge about palm leaf manuscripts*

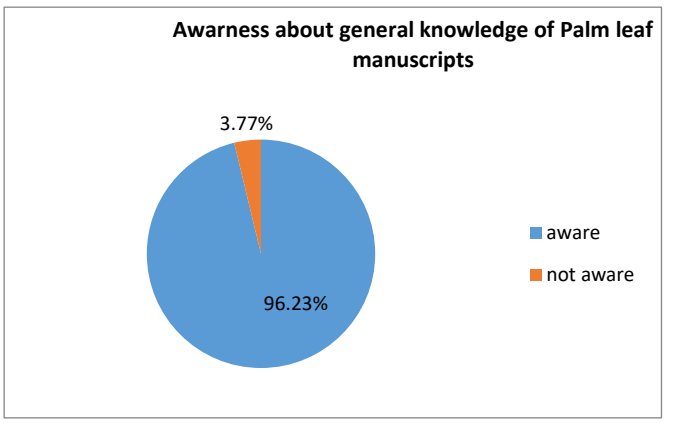

Figure 3: *Awareness about general knowledge of Palm leaf manuscripts*

Database understanding of Palm Leaf Manuscripts usage and its context, the overall understanding of raw materials, design technology, and usage of Palm Leaf Manuscripts

design is 25.51% positive and 68.43% negative.

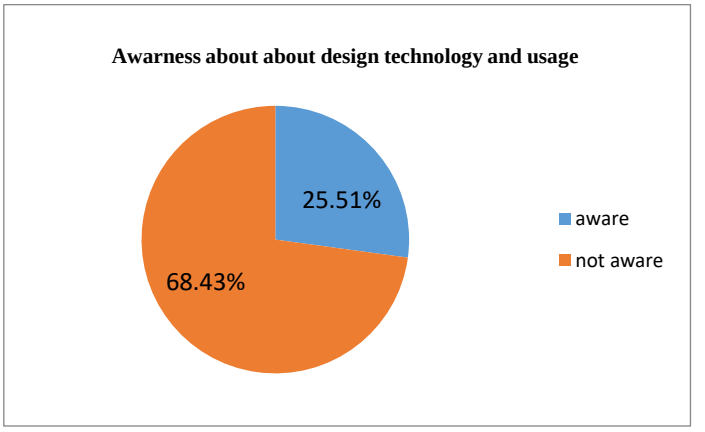

Figure 4: *Awareness about design technology and usage*

Considering the knowledge of Palm Leaf Manuscripts preservation and conservation theories, as well as the awareness and understanding of databases of Palm Leaf Manuscripts conservation institutions, 21.37% of students know about conservation of Palm Leaf Manuscripts. Also, 64.77% do not understand that Palm Leaf Manuscripts should be preserved.

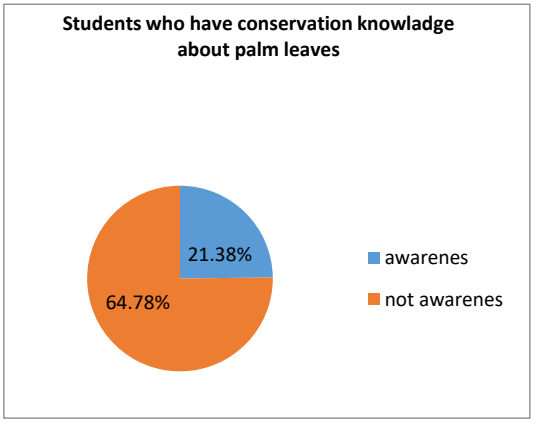

Figure 5: *The sudents who have conservation knowladge about palm leaves*

Conclusions

- The data also revealed that the majority of undergraduates in the Department of History and Archaeology have a general understanding of Palm Leaf Manuscripts writing.
- When looking at the percentage of total data contributors, it is evident that the second year, third-year and fourth-year undergraduates' general knowledge of Palm Leaf

Manuscripts is always higher than in the first year undergraduates and it also means that undergraduates who study archaeology have more understanding than history undergraduates.

- The most undergraduates do not know about Palm Leaf Manuscripts design technology and the materials used and their use.
- According to the data obtained, it was concluded that fourth-year archaeology undergraduates have a deeper understanding of Palm Leaf Manuscripts. The main reason for such a conclusion was their study of conservation and Palm Leaf Manuscripts as a subject in the Archaeo-chemistry unit.
- These Palm Leaf Manuscripts are a heritage to be conserved, and it is evident that there is considerable awareness among the fourth-year archaeology undergraduates of the Department on conservation theories.

Recommendations

- It is proposed to organize programs to educate students of the Department of History and
- Archaeology and the entire university on the national significance of the palm leaf manuscripts.
- Awareness programs for students on palm leaf manuscripts preservation and providing practical training.
- Create awareness campaigns for school children and utilize these human resources for the purpose.
- Launching National and International Research Seminar-Workshop on palm leaf manuscripts.
- Establishment of museums, research laboratories, and laboratories specializing in palm leaf manuscripts. Establishment of knowledge propagation centers and establishment of this heritage in a systematic preservation manner.
- Archaeology students, as well as history students, should be given a deep understanding of palm leaf manuscripts. Curriculum revisions and workshops should be launched for this purpose.

- Enrolling students in archaeological special degree for palm leaf manuscripts conservation institutes and further empowering them to become practically mature professionals.

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Study of Indigenous Knowledge which is Concerning the Shanthikarma Mentioned in Palm Leaf Manuscripts in Sri Lanka

Nishanthi, M.
nishanthi@sjp.ac.lk

Abstract

When looking at how a society or a group of people is aware of the knowledge of life, it becomes evident that the word 'indigenous' derives its most important meaning from the term indigenous knowledge. One of the most important elements of a sentence is the adjective, so the word 'indigenous' probably has a value equal to or even more than the main term. Knowledge is spoken not because of knowledge but because it is called indigenous knowledge. Across the world, special attention is focused not on knowledge but indigenous knowledge. It must be acknowledged, therefore, that the word and the idea of the indigenous are of great importance. Indigenous knowledge, rather than traditional knowledge, is a cultural heritage of every human society. Thus, indigenous knowledge is a system of knowledge that is specific to a particular geographical area. That is, the knowledge possessed by the people living within a certain geographical area or region is the traditional knowledge or indigenous knowledge. The intangible knowledge of the Sri Lankan community is undergoing some changes in the current social transformation paradigm. The ancient rhetoric of ancient society, which is relevant to the intuitive knowledge of the past, is nowadays used sparingly. The 'Shanthikarma' one of the ancient traditional rituals of ancient society, which is relevant to the intuitive knowledge of the past, are nowadays used slightly. It is therefore of great importance to study the Shanthikarma of the Sri Lankan community as they are lost in the present society.

***Keywords**: Palm leaf manuscripts, Shanthikarma, Indigenous knowledge, Museum library*

Introduction

This knowledge, which is not a living tradition but belongs to an ended tradition, can be described as a mirror that shows the intellect and thinking the ability of man from the prehistoric era. The adjective term of "Indigenous" means is originating or occurring naturally in a particular place or native. The word "dēsheeya" (Indigenous) comes from the addition of Derivative affix (thaddhitha prathyaya) "eeya" to "dēsha". The term indigenous refers to a country, territory or group to which it belongs naturally. It means that every group, region, and nation has its own unique set of knowledge (Edagama, 2008, p. 75). Indigenous knowledge is the knowledge inherited to a particular territorial (Ulluwishewa, 2006, p.24). It is also a function of passing on the knowledge of one generation to the next (Attanayake, 2005, p.39). According to Warren, indigenous knowledge is the oral tradition that is unique to a particular society or region. Apart, indigenous knowledge usually disseminates across

generation through content and by observing the various community practices. Indigenous knowledge is highly personalized and community-centric. Therefore, it appears that indigenous knowledge is community-specific and traditional by nature. Indigenous knowledge is the information system of a society, which facilitates communication and decision making. It is learned that the people of the area make decisions about their lifestyle and professions (Warren, 1989).

Indigenous knowledge is used by the people who created it and placed of originated it. This knowledge is not applicable in a place other than its origin and has no market value. Although not a market value, it is characterized by practical knowledge of indigenous knowledge, human nature, and the survival of the people, non-profit making, and no harm to society (Ranasinghe, 2004).

The characteristics of indigenous knowledge in the book of Best Practices on Indigenous Knowledge, a publication of UNESCO (2002:12-13) are as follows:

- Indigenous knowledge is location and culture-specific
- Indigenous knowledge the basis for decision making and survival strategies
- Indigenous knowledge is not systematically documented
- Indigenous knowledge concerns critical issues of human and animal life; primary production of human natural resource management
- Indigenous knowledge is dynamic and based on innovation, adaptation, and experimentation
- Indigenous knowledge oral and rural (http://www.unesco. Org/most/bpindi.htm)
- Traditional knowledge is collective and is often considered the property of the entire community, and not belonging to any single individual within the community (Hensen and Van Fleet, 2003, p. 3)

Indigenous knowledge can be analyzed as follows: “Indigenous knowledge system is a cumulative body of knowledge and belief, handed down through generation by cultural transmission, about the relationship of living beings (including humans) with one another and with their environment” (Kumaran, 2007, p. 2).

And Indigenous knowledge is taken a territorial nature. Whatever the system of cognition, at the beginning it is taken a local or territorial nature. People living in different geographical regions around the world are indigenous people in those areas. Indigenous knowledge is the knowledge produced by these communities in the early ages of civilization. Utilizing this basic knowledge, each community has developed its civilizations. The enlightened people of these societies developed and acquired the indigenous knowledge which they inherited, or made progressive knowledge (Wijesundara, 2008, p.6).

In Sri Lanka system, one can observe the following basic disciplines: Agriculture, Arts and crafts, Food and nutrition, Housing, Irrigation, Medicine, Folk beliefs, Forest Lore (Ranasinghe, 2008, p. 4). Growth and use of indigenous knowledge in Sri Lanka has been seriously hampered by certain false notions spread during the colonial times as well as post-colonial period. These are:

Indigenous knowledge is not scientific

It is mysterious, dubious

. It is old and has no value today

It belongs to the rural poor and illiterates

Elites do not practice it

It is weak and powerless

It does not fit into modern society

It is of inferior quality

It is not growing, but dying (Ranasinghe, 2008, p. 5).

When its attention to the indigenous knowledge of Sri Lanka, it is evident that indigenous knowledge ranges from agriculture, which is the lifeblood of ordinary life, to the very best of indigenous medicine and Shanthi Karma.

Objective

It is used to identify the rituals mentioned in the Palm leaf manuscripts and to identify the special features of the Palm leaf manuscripts as well as to reveal the so-called yantra, mantra, and gurukam.

Methodology

- Observing the Palm leaf manuscripts (Obsavation Method)
- Intangible knowledge, or indigenous knowledge, is used to obtain the data and information needed for this research and as well as the primary, the secondary and tertiary source used in the museum library collection of leaflets.

Results and Discussion

Studying it at a time when the knowledge of indigenous knowledge is distracting can give some insight into modern society on indigenous knowledge that is fading away. The study was based on a collection of Palm leaf manuscripts from the Museum Library. Out of this collection of elaborate Palm leaf manuscripts on the rituals were identified separately and used for this research. Fifteen (15) Palm leaf manuscripts on Shanthikarma rituals were studied.

In studying the Palm leaf manuscripts containing the shanthikarma, it is clear that man has used yantra, mantra, and gurukam to cure diseases. Diseases that can be identified here are that looking by various female devils (invisible forces such as spirits and demons) after the birth of a boy or girl, falling from seasonably the female devil's glance, various diseases of children who cannot speak with devil's glance, nine days after birth the “Sama siya” a female devil develops a variety of diseases, ten days after birth the “Dewun” a female devil creates diseases that trepidation of a child's hands and feet. Eleven days after being born the “Puwasamawaneem” female devil makes a lot of nonsense in Adawala. Female demons, as they are called by various names, deal with the harmful effects of children up to the age of eleven mentioned in the Palm leaf manuscripts.

Age-related remedies for each of these female demons-borne diseases were identified as chanting mantra, cutting attachment (Bandhana), giving baskets (gotu), cutting lime, chanting mantra with eggs (Biththara methireema), identifying whether or not someone has been hurt by chanting mantra to rice and Kambili Bhairava mantra which is spreading of Buddha's rays and chasing out devils, Mantras for the elimination fear from devils and universal protection etc. Similarly, Yamakala bandhanaya, Vishnu Rama Baliya, Dewakalana Baliya, Asura Maha Baliya, like those Bali were also identified. The study also identified the Rukha Bandhana, the Navagraha Guru's Maha Dasa-Pancha Yama Baliya, the Medawa Sanni Mangalya Baliya, and the Agama Mahasohn Mangala Bhaliya etc.

It is equipped with physical protection, self-care yantra (amulets), yantra to cure deceases of thun dos kipeema (Physical causes are called Thun Dos and aggravation of natural senses of humour are called kipeema), and mantra for physical ailments, Amulets (yantra) for diseases caused by ghosts such as Yaksa, Pretha, the mantras used to cut evil (vina kepeema), Sacrifices such as Bili (that the puja, involving animal sacrifice), Gotu, Thatu puja for Amu Sohon Devatha and Sohon Devatha (goddess of cemetery), Mantras for stop fighting (Angam) and identify thieves, Mantras to die (Ayu nessema), Touching Kallu Nila (neuro positions - Internal Organs of the Human Body), Eashwara Seraya, Pilli, Bounding thun dos, Mantras to dog etc. Also, these Palm leaf manuscripts include the Angam dishtiya (aspect), the Dishti Salana Mantra, for every protection, the fever, to pregnancy, the protection from the devils and phantons, binding the poets, the Yoga, the Nekath, the various Rakshasas, Dola Pideni, Bali Yaga, Seth Shanti, manner of getting permission with Worshiping God, Offerings to the Kadawara God, Submit to vows (Bhara Hara), manner of healing divine diseases and Bali Thovil, Offerings etc. It was clear that many of the mantras for a variety of diseases that were not yet known were also uncovered.

Recommendation

At present, Palm leaf manuscripts are of little importance. However, it is clear that Palm leaf manuscripts were rich in indigenous knowledge documented in the past. The museum library has a large number of untitled Palm leaf manuscripts. Indigenous medicine, yantra mantra, and rituals suggest that catalogues of Palm leaf manuscripts should be prepared and preserved. We need to create a database of all these Palm leaf manuscripts to fit the current society. All bibliographical information should be included in the Palm leaf manuscripts and a scanned copy of the Palm leaf manuscripts should be included. Providing a scanned copy to researchers who come for the Palm leaf manuscripts research can minimize the damage done to the original.

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Implementing a Web Content Management Framework for University of Kelaniya based on Webometric Assessment

Pannananda, Rev. D.
thero@kln.ac.lk

Abstract

With the increase of web technologies in the 21st century, a world trend was created to analyze the online performance of universities across the world. On the other hand, it was considered as one of criteria in university ranking system either. In most of the cases, the online performance of a university is calculated based on the number of Google searches available under the search term of a particular university name. However, it cannot be taken as a reliable criterion to check the online performances as universities are the knowledge hubs from which new research and publications should emerge for the betterment of the world community. Although most of Sri Lankan universities use CMS for web development, designing a more accurate and reliable frame work based on WIF to change the existing web policy in University of Kelaniya was the main purpose of the research. The analysis of collected data from 310 people in the university declare that the awareness on web metrics ranking system was not in a satisfactory level, the attention on the developing backlinks is not a great concern, the cited amount of research and publications in web metrics is low in the university. Hence, an effective linkage should immediately be created between the academics and web metrics team, to increase the WIF in order to uplift the position of the university rankings.

Keywords: *Content management system, Web impact factor, Webometrics, Web technology*

Introduction

One of major purposes of any university is enhancing the research and publications which is directly helpful to uplift its position in the worldwide or national university ranking list. With the rapid improvement of the internet and World Wide Web (WWW) technologies, the universities have recognized the importance of their online performance and started to build their websites to serve different purposes. Nowadays, many ranking systems rely on search engines such as Google. The universities have become more concerned with their online performance to push their ranking to higher positions in order to receive a better worldwide recognition. A very important ranking system is the Web metrics Ranking of World's Universities. Web metrics is the study of the quantitative aspects of the construction and use of information resources, structures and technologies on the Web drawing on bibliometric and informatics approaches (science wiki - 2008).

Majority of Sri Lankan universities use a Content Management System (CMS) for the web

development. A CMS enables to store, create, edit, manage and publish a variety of digital content types to an intended audience such as Joomla, WordPress, Drupal etc.

This research proposes the design of a framework for implementing web content management and to change the existing web policy in University of Kelaniya with the intention of enhancing research. The criteria which is supposed to be included in the above policy is more effective and efficient. Through the Web Impact Factor (WIF) developed by Peter Ingwersen in 1998, the number of received links to a particular website will be calculated.

Research Problem

In this web metrics analysis, the hyperlink analysis which is the first and the most important criteria in the ranking system is a great concern in this research to discover the patterns and trends. In that, hyperlinks should be analyzed to identify both inner links and backlinks. 50% of a ranking system is covered by the criteria dealing with those two categories. However, the provision of those two categories in the websites of all state universities in Sri Lanka is not satisfactory as most of universities do not pay their attention in this regard.

Objectives

The primary objective of the study is to critically examine the effectiveness and efficiency of the use of web impact factor and to find out the link patterns of the university of Kelaniya. The other interlinked objectives are as follows:

- To calculate the External link Web Impact Factor (WIF), Self-link Web Impact Factor and Revised Web Impact Factor websites of the university of Kelaniya.
- To evaluate the website according to Google Page Rank.
- To build academics' capacity required to deliver the planned strategies for research development in University of Kelaniya.
- In order to evaluate and monitor content management systems performance for webometrics ranking in University of Kelaniya.

Methodology

The survey method was utilized following the descriptive approach. The field study was conducted in the natural environment of the institution while minimizing the researcher influence to the natural flow. Being a correlational study, this establishes a relationship

between independent and dependent variables.

The target population was the academic staff, web masters and web development committee members in University of Kelaniya. Using both probability sampling and proportional stratified random sampling techniques, 267 of academic staff, 37 web masters and 6 web development committee members in University of Kelaniya were selected as the sample.

Steps	Description
Population	University academic staff, webmasters and web development committee members in Sri Lankan universities
Target Population	University academic staff, webmasters and web development committee members in University of Kelaniya (550 academic staff members, 77 webmasters and 12 web development committee members in the university)
Sample design	Probability Sampling Technique Proportional Stratified Random Sampling Technique
Appropriate sample size	310 - By Krejice and Morgan table (267 academic staff members, 37 webmasters and 6 web development committee members in the university)
Study instrument	Questionnaire and interviews

Figure 1: *Sample of the study*

Collection of data

The list of state universities was identified through the official website of University Grant Commission (UGC, 2018). In order to accumulate data, each and every web site of all universities was accessed and checked. The primary data collected through questionnaires and interviews were analyzed with Ms. Excel. The advanced search facility of Google was utilized for data accumulation: to identify the web pages, links, self-links and total links etc.

Results and Discussion

According to the data analysis, the following results could be identified.

- The awareness on webometrics ranking system among the academics in various research divisions in University of Kelaniya was not in a satisfactory level.
- The attention on the developing backlinks has not become a great concern in the university.
- The cited amount of research and publications of academics in webometrics is low.

Conclusion and Recommendations

On the circumstances of these research findings, it was clear that the conducting research and publications is the main task of the academics. But the webometrics team performs the technical activities such as facilitating and publishing them in the university, uploading in websites and making their research and publications readable as well as available in the publications of internationally recognized universities in order to be cited by the other academics in the rest of the world. As an effective linkage is not evident between the academics and webometrics team, they have failed to continuously increase the WIF of the university.

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Information Seeking Activities of Undergraduates in Faculty of Commerce and Management Studies: a Study based on University of Kelaniya

Peiris, P.A.I, Lakmali, S.A.G. and Gunasekara A. K. U. S.
anupamapeiris92@gmail.com, gayani.sal@gmail.com, udithagunasekara2@gmail.com

Abstract

In 21st century, information has become a living thing and essential factor for the growth and development of a society. In any sector, people are searching information for achieve various purposes. Information-seeking behavior contains with the searching, locating, retrieving, and using of information. 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, explore the problems that undergraduate facing when accessing to the required information and identify practicable techniques for effective information seeking behavior. 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. According to the study most of undergraduates used the library for assignment purpose, research work and note making. Majority of the users are preferred to use resources available on both of electronic and printed materials. The findings revealed that lack of knowledge regarding e-resources in the library, insufficient of user awareness regarding available management resources in the library and need of advance training for undergraduates for using OPAC. The study suggests, all of library services and strategic should be re-designed and aim for improving toward information needs and information seeking behavior, for racing student's awareness and usage. As well as library should give best practice and knowledge about searching strategy by organizing workshops, printing leaflets etc.

Keywords: *Information seeking behavior, Information skills, Information needs, Information literacy, University undergraduates*

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 for achieve various purposes. 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)

This study examines the information needs and information seeking behavior of faculty of commerce and management studies undergraduates in University of Kelaniya.

Objectives

- To identifying 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

Amount of respondents

Table 1: *Amount of responders*

Sample	Amount of Distributed questionnaire	Amount of responded	Amount of responders (percentage)
All undergraduates of the Faculty	242	205	85%

Table 1 shows number of responders to distributed questionnaire. According to below table, out of 242 total questionnaires and 205 duly completed questionnaires were returned by Undergraduates of Faculty of Commerce and Management Studies. The percentage of responded amount is 85%.

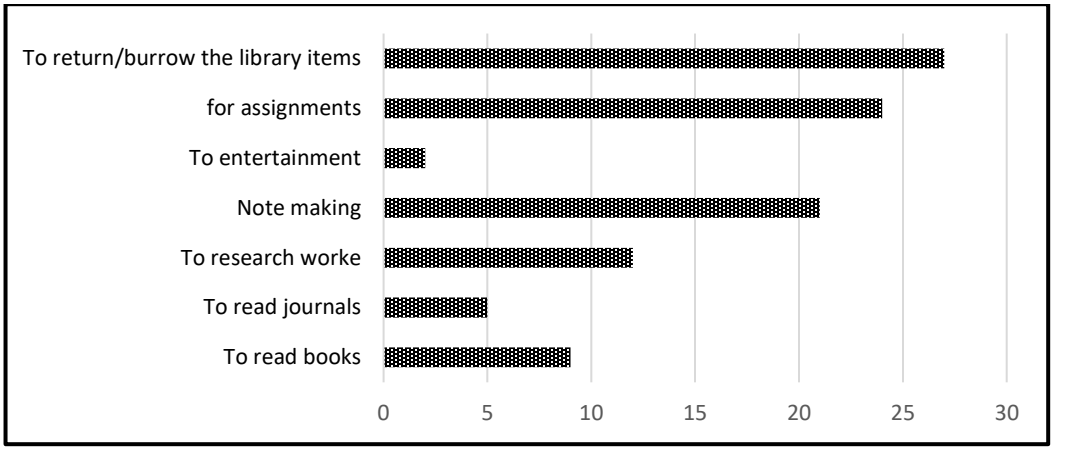

Figure 1: *Purpose of visit the library*

Survey respondents were asked about the purpose of visit the library. As indicated in Figure 1, the majority of respondents to return/burrow the library items (27%), assignments work (24%) , note making (21%) and research work (12 %) are the four main purposes of information seeking. Orderly, 9%, 5%, 2% get for reading books, reading journals and entertainment purposes.

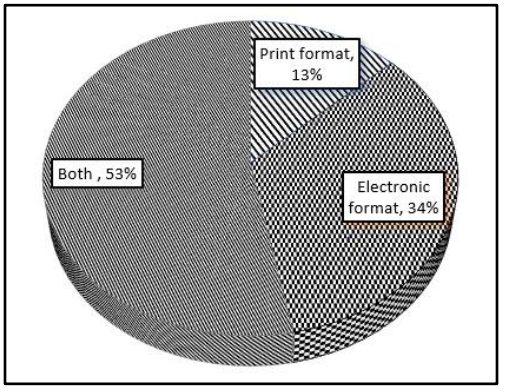

Figure 2: *Preference for formats by Users*

In response of preference for formats by users, Figure 2 shows that substantial majority prefer to use both of printed and electronic formats. Respond rate was 53%. However, undergraduates prefer to electronic sources, and they also expressed a need for training in the use of these resources.

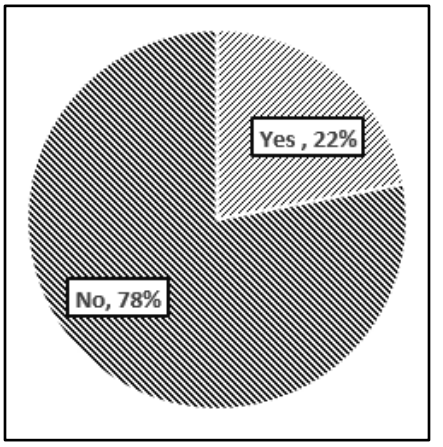

Figure 3: *OPAC Usage*

In this study explored the Management faculty students' usage of OPAC. Figure 3 shows that the noteworthy undergraduates do not know how to use the OPAC. It was 78%. They use shelf reading method and get introduction from the staff members to find books.

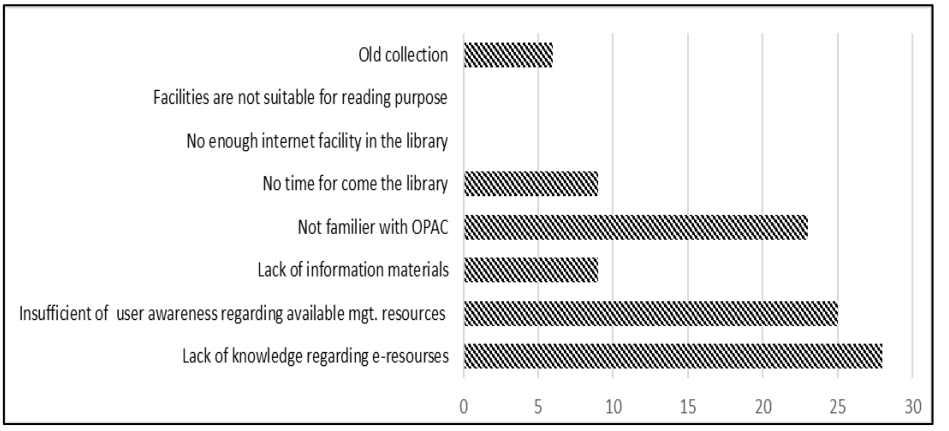

Figure 4: *Difficulties Faced in Library Using*

Figure 4 shows that, substantial majority responded to lack of knowledge management resources in the library (25%), not familiar with OPAC (23%) are the problems are facing by users.

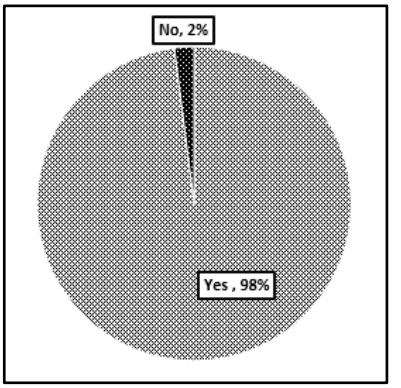

Figure 5: *Use of Internet*

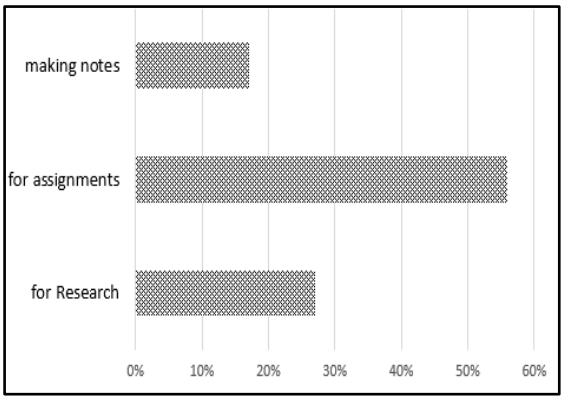

Figure 6: *purpose of using internet for academic activities*

Under the usage of internet, the study explored the use of internet and purpose of using internet for the academic activities. Figure 4 shows that most of the undergraduates use internet for their academic activities. Responded rate was 98%. Figure 5 indicate that assignment purpose, research work was most responded purpose of using internet for academic activities.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Findings of this study 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 assignment purpose, 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, insufficient of user awareness regarding available management resources in the library and need of advance training for undergraduates for using OPAC.

The study suggests, all of library services and strategic should be re-arranged and aim for improving toward information needs and information seeking behavior, for racing student's awareness and usage. Therefor user opinion, perception, information needs should be considered when providing library services. As well as library should give best practice and knowledge about searching strategy by organizing workshops, printing leaflets etc.

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User Perception of E-Resources Provided by the Kelaniya University Library: a Case Study

Perera, W.P.G.L. and Suraweera, N.
glasantha@lib.cmb.ac.lk., namali@kln.ac.lk.

Abstract

This paper aims to identify user perception of the e-resources provided by the University of Kelaniya library with the responses of two user categories. They are students and the academic staff of the university. The study was conducted as a web-based survey method for the academic staff and manual data collection method for the students. The sampling method used for this study is stratified random sampling method to select students and academic staff members from the population. This study has considered participant from five faculties. This is on user perception of e-resources provided by the library. E-resource acquisitions have increased with relating to the users' demand in academic libraries. That is important for an academic library to acquire and arrange e-resource. Compare to present and past learning styles, e-resources have a major role in the academic process. The university libraries are the main learning resource provider of the university. They have to have the capacity to identify relevant information sources both versions in physical and electronic. This has covered ten parts mainly under the topic of E-resources. They are Arrangements for existing learning resources to support e-learning, New acquisitions to support the e-learning, Available databases related to the various subjects taught at your university, Digital library to support learning and teaching by sharing experts' research experiences and publications, Searching and evaluation facilities through the library website, Electronic resource access and sharing (online), Evaluation of e-resource facilities through the faculty CAL, Access for the university subscribed e-journals, e-books, databases and other course materials, both within and outside the university premises, the self-learning supportive videos / PPT and guidelines provided by the library, the preservation of the electronic resource, and provision to access digitized archives at your library.

Keywords: *Academic libraries, E-resources, E-learning, User perception, University Libraries*

Introduction

As an academic library, it has to identify the most relevant and useful resources. In the current digital educational situation, users are more familiar with the e-version of the learning materials. As an academic library, the university library has to identify and subscribe more e-resources. The most important part is bringing them to users. User learning pattern transformation has increased rapidly. That has created a high demand for e-resources than other physical reading materials. Most of the newest information is coming through electronic media than other ways. The academic library user community is a specific group and they are

searching for the newest information. Libraries have to identify user information seeking patterns and behaviour for arranging resources for their use. That is the way the library can reach to users and provide better services for them. According to the (Appleton, 2005) Electronic information resources and virtual learning environments are separate things and that combine effectively.

Objective

The objective of this paper is to identify the User perception on e-resources provided by the academic library of the University of Kelaniya and to identify the frequency of e-resources use by academic staff of the university.

Methodology

This study was conducted as a case study of academic library support for users considering user perception of -resources provided by the library. The population of this study was the University of Kelaniya five faculties' students and academic staff. They are the Faculty of Humanities, Faculty of Social Sciences, Faculty of Commerce and management, Faculty of Science and the Faculty of Computing and Technology. Stratified random sample method used for selecting the sample. The sample was 4% (370) of students' population and the 35% (254) academic staff selected according to the Morgan's table (MORGAN' S TABLE FOR SAMPLE SIZE, 2006). For the Distribution of the survey questionnaire among the university academic staff members used web-based Google form. The printed questionnaire used for the students. After collecting all the questionnaires pre-coding and other cross-checking done by manually. The analysis and manipulating the collected data was done by using statistical analysis software (Version 24).

Results and Discussion

The Student survey has been targeted for 370 (4%) participants across all the studying years of University of Kelaniya. However, only 228 participants responded within the defined time frame. For the academic staff target sample was 254 and only 51 responses came and it has shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: *Respondents' Analysis*

Respondent	Sample	Respondent	Response rate
Students	370	228	67.6%
Academic staff	254	51	20%

Usage of E-resources statistical values have indicated in the table 2 given below.

Table 2: *E-resource Usage statistics*

E-resources	Students	Academic staff
Mean	3.3329	3.3375
Median	3.4000	3.5500
Std. Deviation	.65767	.43074
Minimum	1.50	2.40

According to table 2, the consideration of the students' rate regarding the e-resources provided by the library as supporting e-learning process of the university, it shows Mean is 3.3329 and Median 3.4000. Std. The deviation is .65767 which means, range of the 2.675 - 4. It is the average level of the library support from the e-resources. Likewise, academic staff rating also in 2.907– 3.7. It is a high level of the average value. The students' and academic staffs' perception of e-resources have indicated in figure 1 & 2 below. It has mentioned all the options comes under the e-resources.

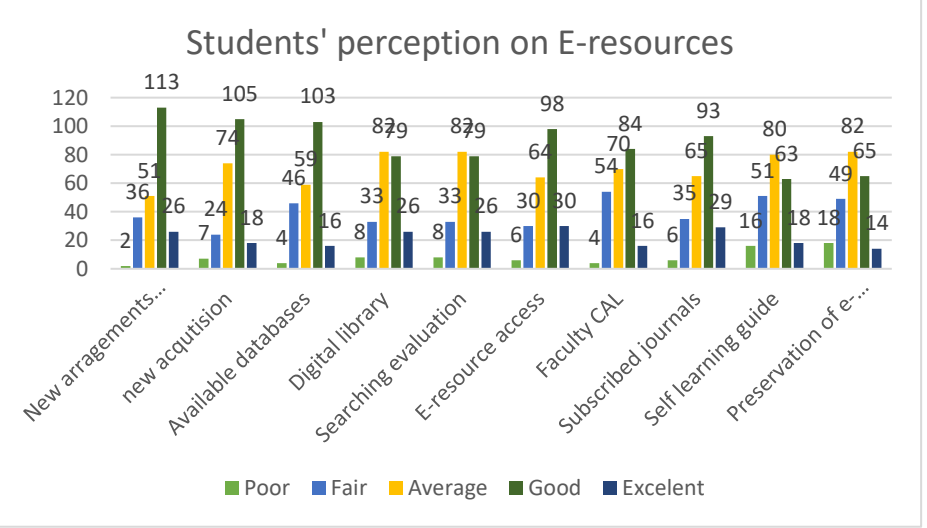

Figure 1: *Students' perception on E-resources*

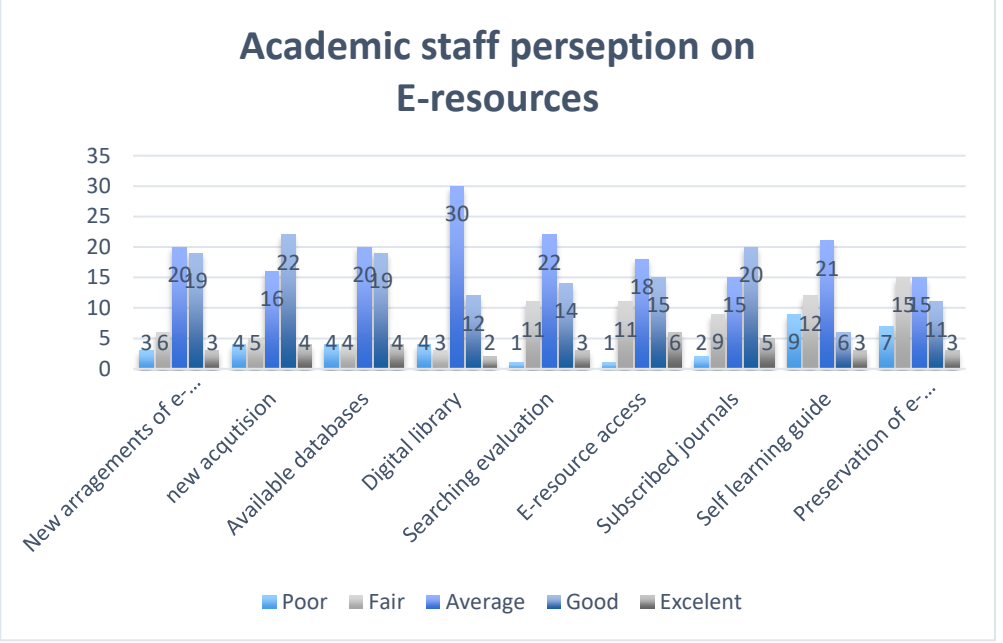

Figure 2: *Academic staffs' perception on E-resources.*

Conclusion

According to the findings of this study, most of the student's perception of e-resources are at a good level and academic staff perception on e-resources at an average level. That has indicated in Figure number 1 & 2. As a user category, students have indicates available databases, Faculty CAL support, self-learning guide and preservation of the e-resources are not at a satisfactory level. According to the academic staff responses, they have a low level of satisfaction of searching evaluation, e-resource access, self-learning guide and preservation of the e-resources. According to the (BASHORUN, M. Tunji, ISAH Abdulmumin, 2011) respondents have expressed their feelings that the library does not subscribe to the relevant full-text journals they wanted. If the user does not have a proper understanding of the available e-resources, they are thinking the library does not have it. Then libraries have to understand the user need and make arrangements to support them.

Limitations

As I identified by this study, covering all the students and staff of the faculties was very difficult. And also Most of the academic staff members are busy with their teaching works and they do not have time to respond to researchers.

Recommendations

Users are very concern about library e-resources and library need to arrange e-resource promotional programs and hands-on sessions for guiding users. Also, the future studies required to cover all the faculties and universities in Sir Lanka.

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A Critical Review on the Organization of Knowledge Contained in the Palm Leaf Manuscripts in Sri Lanka: a Study based on Librarian's Perspectives

Piyarathana, Rev. L.
piyarathana@kln.ac.lk

Abstract

Organization of knowledge has a long history. Bibliographers were the early organizers of knowledge. From ordinary books to modern day e books are also belong to various types of knowledge organization tools and techniques. These tools and techniques can be named as the knowledge containers too. While authors claim the very content of such knowledge organization tools and techniques, the librarians, documentarists are the expert who compile information guides like bibliographies, catalogs, indexes, and directories etc. which are categorized as secondary to tertiary sources. The objectives of the paper is to make a critical review the organization of knowledge contained in the Palm Leaf Manuscripts in Sri Lanka in the bibliographers or librarian's perspectives.

Keywords: *Organization of knowledge, Information organization, Bibliographic control, Indigenous knowledge, Palm leaf manuscripts*

Introduction

The organization of knowledge can be described by three different types like ordinary, creative and guiding knowledge organization. Early cave writing belongs to ordinary while creative belongs to modern artwork or books etc. and the guiding knowledge organization belongs bibliographies or indexes etc. The history of the book by which communicates the human knowledge, goes to the period of the beginning stage of chirography. The chirography was introduced about 5000 years ago in the very past. Books publishing was earlier started with the invention of printing. Before printed books the book contained hand writing items which were called manuscripts from early stages. At that time hand writings were the most powerful media or tool of sharing needed information and knowledge. According to the Dictionary of Sinhala, chirography is the Art of Writing. It means the chirography is an art of writing documents and books which is done according to a specified pattern or tradition.

Objectives

The objectives of the paper is to make a critical review the organization of knowledge contained in the Palm Leaf Manuscripts in Sri Lanka in the bibliographers or librarian's perspectives. The other objectives are to identify what is the meaning by organization of knowledge, to examine the role of librarians in organization of knowledge, to explore different

types of organization of knowledge with particular reference to Palm leaf manuscripts I Sri Lanka and to analysis bibliographic control of Palm leaf manuscripts in Sri Lanka.

Methodology

Method of research is a historical study. Data were collected critically analyzing the bibliographic tools produced by Sri Lanka Bibliographers and the organizers of knowledge. Author's experience, and observation including survey data among palm leaf repositories in Sri Lanka were also used.

Results and discussion

Many of Academic points out that the Clay is the oldest writing source in the world. Babylonian People have mostly used clay tablet for the writing. After Clay tablets, Papyrus, Parchment were used as the main writing source in the past. In addition to that Wood, Bamboo, Steel, parts of animal bones, parts of trees were used as writing materials for organization of knowledge. Palm leaves were the most famous writing material in the past at some of Asian Countries called Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos and Cambodia. There are evidences to prove that the palm leaves were used as writing material in Sri Lanka, before the Arrival of Arahath Maha Mahinda Thera. The tradition of Palm Leaf Manuscript Writings of Sri Lanka, originated in the very past time, continued for the first part of 20th century. However, The Tradition of Palm Leaf Manuscript writing began to decline its performance due to the invention of printing machine which was introduced to Sri Lanka by Dutch in 1737. It can be identified that the Palm Leaf Manuscripts was converted into printed version and published first time at the end of 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Sinhala Sahithya Wamsaya discovers most of books which were printed at that time. The linguists indicate that the diction of writing was originated based on the diction of human narratives. E.B. Taylor and L.M. Morgan express that chirography and urbanization were introduced together at the civilization period.

Early legends (Wansakatha) reveal the existence of a writing career from ancient times in Sri Lanka. The evidence of the use of documents in Sri Lanka can only be seen from the BC dating as far back as the 3rd century. That was BC With the introduction of Buddhism during the reign of Devanampiyatissa who ruled from 236-276. The short inscriptions on the caves where the monks used to make dwellings are considered to be the oldest inscriptions on offer. G.H. Basel expresses that the earliest manuscripts were written on earth or sand. Various

materials were used for later writing. It is said that rock is the oldest documentary material in the world. According to Ranasinghe (2011), the tradition of palm leaf writing has mainly of two parts. They are the Cula tradition and it is the small or opposed to the great tradition. The Cula tradition refers to works that are not vulgar, but are written by ordinary people. Collective bibliographical books written by Indigenous doctors, doctors, etc. which are lesser known books belongs to the Chula tradition.

The Palm leaf manuscripts which contained the great tradition are the classical Sinhala, Pali and Sanskrit texts, including the Tripitaka literature. These are belong to Maha or Great tradition. The dialect of these is so elaborate.In the recent past, it was in the last quarter of the 19th century that the state's attention to local manuscripts first came to the fore. Thus compiled by James De Alwis, on the mission of the then British colonial government, A Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Pali and Sinhalese Literary Work in Ceylon. A Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Pali and Sinhalese Literary Work in Ceylon,
The first volume was published in 1870. Quantitative bibliographical information on bibliographies compiled in books during critical periods is given in Ian Gunatilleke's first volume, pages 20-26 of the book named Bibliography of Ceylon. The Museum Library was established in 1877 by incorporating the then existing collection of the Oriental Library. Mahamudali Lewis De Zoysa, Librarian of the Oriental Library compiled a catalogue called "Catalogue of Pali Sinhalese and Sanskrit Manuscript in the Ceylon Government Oriental Library" containing the 26-pages published in 1882 by the Government Press. Therefore it is the first bibliography compiled for the Colombo Museum Library.

The second catalog of museum library collections can be found in TB Reis Davies' List of Pali, Sinhalese and Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Colombo Museum, published in journal of the Pali Text Society in 1882 on pages 46,58. This list is based on the 1876 catalog, compiled by Mahamudali Lewis de Zoysa. Subsequently, in 1992, the Colombo Museum published "Catalogue of the Colombo Museum Library Part I Pali Sinhalese and Sanskrit Manuscripts" which was compiled in 20-pages, and it is the second bibliography covering the manuscripts in the Museum which was published by the Colombo Museum. "Catalogue of the Colombo Museum Library: List of Pali, Sinhalese and Sanskrit Manuscripts" published by Simon F. Gunawardena in 1894, comprising a five-page book which was published in 1894, is the fourth Bibliography for the Museum.

"Catalogue of Pali Sinhalese and Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Colombo Museum Library" is the fifth Bibliography compiled by Henry M. Gunasekara in 1938 for the Collection of Palm

Leaf Manuscripts of Colombo Museum. "Catalogue of Palm Leaf Manuscripts in the Library of the Colombo Museum, Vol. 1" is the most descriptive Bibliography compiled by W.A. Silva in 1938 at the office of Government Printer. This is the sixth Bibliography for Palm Leaf Manuscript Collection of the Sri Lankan Museum.Mr. Nilantha Hettige has also compiled a catalog of Colombo Museum manuscripts which can be categorized as seventh Catalog or bibliography that contains a citation in condensed form. (Hettige, 2011). K.D. Somadasa has also compiled a catalog of palm leaf and it is list of palm leafs. It has records of a large number of manuscripts owned by the individual persons.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Other aspect of organization of knowledge is the preservation and conservation of palm leaf manuscripts manually or in ICT environment. Sri Lankan scenario is very pathetic when compared to this subject. However the digitization will be a good move for this. There is no proper attention given by many of the palm leaf manuscripts owners in Sri Lanka. However, except several key institutions who are the custodians of the manuscripts, many are not paying due attention for the preservation and the conservation of these valuable information sources. Though some manuscript contents are published as books, there are huge number of manuscripts, which their content are not publicized yet for the social benefit. However, there is a discourse prevailing on preserving intangible cultural heritage and indigenous knowledge, still a proper attention is yet to receive from the concerned circles. University of Peradeniya, National Museum of Sri Lanka, National Library, University of Kelaniya and University of Sri Jayawardenapura have been the main depositors of this manuscript. Lack of funds, lack of attention, and lack of infrastructure facilities, problems of digitization, maintenance are some the problems, which need prompt and suitable action. A critical dialog on this subject among all stakeholders are also essential for the preservation and conservation of palm leaf manuscripts in Sri Lanka as the organization of knowledge.

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Empowering Multidimensional Skills with LIS Professionals in the Context of Library Supervision

Raja, T.
rajathangiah@gmail.com

Abstract

Library and information science professionals are acted as a key role in the academic institutions for sharing and disseminating the knowledge through various traditional and technological methods. LIS professional also require the soft skills for their career advancement, leadership qualities and innovative services to the users. The 21st century is experiencing rapid changes in science and technological developments in all fields. Library and information science professionals will ensure the attainment of soft skills such as analytical, creative, flexible, reflective, detective, adaptable, responsive to the needs, self-motivated, enthusiastic, interactive and engaging, tolerant, networking skills, multidisciplinary reader, information literacy, work ethics, and confidentiality. This paper will discuss the soft skills for LIS Professionals, ICT skills for LIS Professionals, supervision skills for LIS Professionals, work ethics and professionalism for LIS Professionals and the marketing skills for LIS Professionals. Added to this, LIS professionals are aware of the changing needs of their jobs and are ready learn in order to build their capacity and skill based competencies through this paper. Finally the study proved that, good leaders in LIS professionals will be produced and the dissemination of information to the customers in traditional and modern technology through various skills will be ensured thereby the LIS professionals are able to support the society.

Keywords: *Soft skills, Library Profession Academic libraries, ICT skills*

Introduction

Library and information professionals play a vital role in the academic institutions by providing information to the scholars, students and faculty members in various ways, besides through information and communication technology. Library and Information Science Professionals act as information handling managers using various technological tools and traditional methods. Today, the libraries are having printed resources, electronic resources and online resources being disseminated from various tools like internet, databases, and web applications. In this regard, library and information science professionals require additional skills like soft skills, research skills, work place ethics and social responsibility to manage the library in an effective manner for satisfying the customers by providing required information at the right time.

Literature review

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan "Service Trinity" highlights 1) Users (Customers) 2) The Staff (Service Providers) 3) The information resources and system in his approach. If the library and information science professionals come to know all the smart skills cum soft skills, then the implementation of the Ranganathan Trinity approach is highly possible.

Alex K (2011) "Soft skills are essentially people skills – the non-technical, intangible, personality-specific skills that determine one's strengths as a leader, listener, negotiator and conflict mediator". Soft skills is a term which refers to personality traits, Social graces, facility with language, personal habits, friendliness, and optimism that mark people varying degrees. Soft skills play a significant role in one's success in life particularly in one's profession. soft skills are increasingly sought out by employers in addition to standard qualifications. Soft skills cannot be taught. But it can be developed through proper training. Majority of the managers observe that they could find workers who have "hard skills" but many potential job seekers lack "soft skills" that a company needs.

Singh S R (2011) briefly pointed out that, Soft skills or people skills decide how fast and well one can climb the ladder of success. Here are some of the advantages that soft skills can help a person.

1. They help us grow in our career.
2. They give us an eye to identify and create opportunities.
3. They help to develop relationships with our colleagues and clients.
4. They develop good communication and leadership qualities.
5. They help us to think beyond money.

After reading the advantages, one could find the needs of a technical person to grow as a professional. The desirable soft skill includes Interpersonal skills, Decision Making, Problem Solving skills, Team work, Negotiation Skills, Communication Skills, Time Management and Stress Management.

Objectives

In this paper, fruitful discussions on the soft skills, with library and information science professionals are to be deliberated. It includes the main theme of the seminar like empowering LIS professionals with smart skills, skills of ethics at work place, social responsibility, research skills and web 2.0 skills among LIS professionals.

- To identify the soft skills for LIS Professionals
- To identify the ICT skills for LIS Professionals
- To identify the supervision skills for LIS Professionals
- To identify the work ethics and professionalism for LIS Professionals
- To identify the marketing skills for LIS Professionals

Soft Skills for LIS Professionals

Library and Information science professionals to meet their competencies through soft skills. They need the soft skills for their professional growth like multidimensional aptitude, technical knowledge, supervision work, and user oriented services. The library and information science professionals are required the following types of soft skills 1. Communication skills 2. Social/community skills 3. Transferable/generic skills 4. Management and leadership 5. Enterprising skills and 6.Attitudes and personal traits. The communication skills include create welcoming spaces, customer management, customer service, dealing with a range of users, interaction between technical & public service professionals, public relations and interpersonal skills, negotiating skills, oral and written communication, persuasiveness, presentation, teamwork. The social / community skills include collaboration, community building, establishing professional, collegial relationships with colleagues, mediator of culture, and networking. The transferable and generic skills include analytical skills, creativity and innovation, organization, problem solving, teaching and training skills, adopting new technologies, and awareness of technology. The Management and leadership skills include administration, change management, create new roles by assessing changes in the environment, decision making, developing presence in the community, environment scanning, fiscally responsibility, keeping the organization and services lean, project management, conversion of traditional to web based services, Collection building of printed and non-printed materials, evaluation of services, attracting the users, , user services, staff management, people management, strategic planning, strategic thinking, systems thinking, task analysis, needs assessment. The enterprising skills include fee-paying service, market research and analysis, marketing, research and consultancy. The attitudes and personal traits includes ability to accept pressure, adaptable, respond rapidly to changing situations, approachability, assertiveness, good attitude to work, emotional intelligence, enquiring mind, enthusiasm, independence, lifelong learning, acquiring new knowledge and

skills continuously, motivation, nurture a satisfying personal life, professional attitude, self-confidence, good self image, sense of humour, style of working, user orientation, customer focus, ability to work within different cultures.

ICT Skills for LIS Professionals

The library and information science professionals handled the ICT based resources in various ways. They are required to need some skills for handling this type of resources and also utilization of these resources to the users. They need the skills like online searching, creating web portals, digitalization, database management, information retrieval, plagiarism tools, online reference service, all the library routine services through library management software, adopting the ICT based security systems, Meta data harvesting, digital preservation, collection development of digital resources, handling the content management system, awareness on digital library tools, bibliographic database management system, instant messaging, RSS Feeds, photo sharing, social cataloguing, social book marking.

Supervision Skills LIS for Professionals

Library and Information science professionals having more knowledge about supervision skills for smooth running of libraries. Supervision skills include planning, time management, delegation of organizing resources, starting the organization, training and developing employees, controlling for results, disciplining the employees, appraisal of employee performance, labour relations, understanding employee behaviour , group dynamics, decision making, meeting, communication with employees, motivating the employees, future perspectives and career development.

Work Ethics and Professionalism for LIS Professionals

Every library and information science professionals having some ethics towards the management of libraries and providing better services to the users. Some basic ethics include Access to Information, Responsibilities towards Personal & Society, Privacy / Secrecy / Transparency, Open Access / Intellectual Property, Neutrality / Personal Integrity / Professional Skills, Employer / Colleague and Employee Relationship Cultural Enrichment and Economic Enrichment of the users. LIS professionals having some professional role and responsibility towards the administration of the libraries. Some professional skills include cataloguing, classification, reference service, cyber space skills, online reference service, , collection management, indexing and abstracting skills, research skills, perception of user

needs, Customer service, Search skills / Online searching, Marketing, Budgeting, Supervisory Experience, Social Media, Best reader awards / suggestion box / library committee / library usage statistics Effective organization of library collection, Provide effective services to the users, Optimum utilization of available resources, To fulfill the deserved needs of the library users, Reference Services, Inter Library Loan, Bibliographic Information, Circulation, Online browsing / searching knowledge, Current Awareness Service, summer learning opportunities

Marketing Skills for LIS Professionals

Library and Information Science professionals need some marketing skills to make use of the library resources by the users. Marketing skills include attracting new users, automation of the library, information about the library in the college handbook, preparation of students and teachers name list, introducing the newspaper clipping service at higher education and career development, high speed internet and Wi-Fi connectivity in the library, Complaint and Suggestion Box in the library, newly purchased books to be displayed in the library, events like book talk, book exhibition, library orientation programme, e-resources awareness programme for promoting the reading habits, hosting best library user award, regularly taking the library usage statistics and displaying them on the library notice board, display the current periodicals available in the library, updating and maintaining library website, preparation of useful handouts on library, promoting discussion forum for different subjects, light music system in the reading room, providing personal book reading room, providing air condition in the reading room, career / employment information services, user feedback through library blog.

Barriers to Implementation the Skills in the Libraries

Some of the barriers to implement the new services and purchasing the new resources to the library towards the following reasons allocation of sufficient funds in the library budget, lack of infrastructure, information literacy to the users, user engagement, lack of cooperation among the staff members, lack of training to the library staff, reducing the reading habits among users, poor support from the management, challenges the demands from the users, rising the printed and online resources costs, challenges in digitization of resources, challenges to install the advanced security systems, lack of support and maintenance of ICT infrastructure, lack of collection development policy, lack of community support, lack of business expertise among librarians, casual approach between the librarians and users, lack of

committed librarians.

Conclusion

In the olden Library and Information Science professionals were only keeping the books in the library and only issuing and got back the books from the users. In 21st century the libraries have tremendous changes and challenges in the library. Library and information science professionals are difficult to meet out the user needs of the library, because library having traditional resources like printed items and e-resources in the library. Library and information science professionals having multidimensional skills and responsibilities towards the administration of the library for utilization of all the resources available in the library.

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Developing an Academic Institutional Repository: a Case at the General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University

Rajapaksha, M. P.
primali83rajapaksha@gmail.com

Abstract

An institutional repository is defined as an online locus for collecting, preserving, and disseminating the intellectual output of an institution in digital form, particularly a research institution (New World Encyclopedia, 2018). Generally it includes materials such as journal articles, conference papers, peer reviews, electronic versions of theses and dissertations from an academic institution. The main purpose of this study is to share the experiences of setting up an institutional repository (IR) at General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University (KDU) and make suggestions to overcome the challenges for sustainability of the repository. Empirical method is used with the participatory approach in this study. Furthermore, the study focuses on some key issues to be considered when developing the repository. The institutional repository of KDU library network has developed by using D-Space software and running with a separate internal server. Formulating repository policy framework, authority control, copyright issues and persuading the academic staff to deposit their publications were considered as major challenges in this study. In order to encourage research scholars to deposit their publication, librarians should follow the marketing strategies to emphasize the impotence of the institutional repository.

Keywords: *Institutional repositories, University libraries, D-Space, Open access, Kotelawala Defence University, Copyright issues*

Introduction

In recent years, the way of scholarly communication has been changed due to technological advancement. Due to this, institutional repositories (IRs) has been emerged as an alternative channel for dissemination and communication research findings. Therefore institutional repositories are fast becoming significant players in the provision of scholarly communication and information resources as well (Tapfuma & Hoskins, 2019). As defined by Lynch (2013), a university-based institutional repository is "set of services that a university offers to the members of its community for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members". Especially it will include the intellectual works of the university including research and teaching materials, and also documentation of the activities of the institution itself (Lynch, 2003). In Sri Lanka, most of the government universities and research institutions have explored the benefit of developing their institutional repositories to archiving the intellectual output of their faculty members and their

institutional materials. By understanding the value of visibility to local research, in 2011 National Digitization Project was launched by the National Science Foundation (NSF) in Sri Lanka. It was coupled with the National Network of Institutional Repositories project which was operated across academic, research and related institutions. Through this project it was able to explore the scholarly literature of local scholars and to have convenient online access to the entire documents. According to the National Science Foundation of Sri Lanka, from 2012 to 2017 it was able to benefited 32 research institutions and universities under this project. In parallel with this innovation some institutions also taking steps to create their institutional repositories to showcase their academic and intellectual output to the wider community without hindrance. With this technological advancement, Kotelawala Defense University also realized the value of having its own repository. The task has been taken by the library of General Sir John Kotelawala Defense University and project proposal was prepared to develop the institutional repository (IR) in parallel with the KOHA library management system. The project was started to initiate in year 2015 onwards. In order to initiate the project, the project proposal was tabled at the Library Committee Meeting and got the approval to proceed with the project. Subsequently KDU library reserved the responsibility in establishing, collaborating, managing, maintaining and disseminating the intellectual and research output of KDU.

This study is an effort to share the summary of experiences of setting up an institutional repository at General Sir John Kotelawala Defense University (KDU IR), aiming some key issues to consider and make suggestions to overcome the challenges for sustainability of the repository. In this effort, the study depict the methodology and tools used for developing the KDU institutional repository. The paper is organized in different sections which summarizes the history of the KDU IR, a description of the process followed to design and implement the repository, types of the content hosted, repository policy framework, authority control, copyright issues, difficulties faced in managing KDU IR and future plans were discussed.

Objective

The prime objective of this study is to discuss the experiences of setting up an institutional repository at General Sir John Kotelawala Defense University and make suggestions to overcome the challenges. Further to discuss future plans for the sustainability of the repository.

Methodology

The study based on a case study of General Sir John Kotelawala Defense University institutional repository (KDU IR) conducted using participatory research approach. This study provides detailed discussion of the setting up the KDU IR focusing on some key issues and make suggestions to overcome the challenges for successful implementation of the repository.

The paper outline the various steps involved in developing KDU IR. These include selecting an appropriate software for IR, installation & customizing D-Space, framing the IR policy, collection development of the IR and some key issues in developing the KDU IR.

Results and Discussion

1. Starting Out

The Institutional Repository project of General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University was initiated in year 2015 in parallel with the KOHA Library Management System and it was officially started in year 2017. The project was funded by the university and the responsibility was headed by the library of KDU. In order to initiate the project, the project proposal was prepared and discussed at the Library Committee Meeting and was taken the approval to proceed with the KDU IR. Due to unavailability of in-house expertise in KDU, an expert in this field was invited for initial installation and customization in this project. KDU IR is created by using D-Space Software and after the installation of the repository, it is maintaining by the KDU Library and host all the content on dedicated temporary server in a PC. It was given two web address for the KDU IR depending upon the capacity of the internal server. For the main content of the repository the web address was crated as http://ir.kdu.ac.lk. The IR provides access to KDU publications such as academic journal articles, conference proceeding articles & seminar papers, magazines, newsletters etc., research publications authored by faculty members, abstract of theses & dissertations which was submitted by the postgraduate students at KDU. Apart from these contents, through internal address (10.10.20.202) access provided for past question papers, e-books, scholarly articles provided through document delivery service. The KDU IR was first established internally and open to the web after set up a separate domain for IR.

2. Software Selection & Customization

Since there are number of software solutions available for setting up an IR, selecting of an

appropriate software was a major challenge in this project. In Sri Lanka, most of the government universities and research institutions used D-Space software when setting up their institutional repositories since it is an open source solution for IR. D-Space open source repository software developed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Hewlett-Packard (http://dspace.org). After selecting D-Space, an expert in the field was invited to download and installed on the repository server at KDU in January 2016. D-Space version 6.2 was installed on dedicated temporary internal server in a PC and a Linux Debian is used as operating system.

After installation of D-Space, the front-end and configuration files were customized by the invited expert in order to match with the university requirement and different communities and collections were created for faculties, departments and university as a whole. Except past question papers, all other collections are made available to public without a restriction. The interface of the KDU IR was customized by using KDU logo and was able to brand the service clearly as KDU IR.

3. Staffing

There were no extra manpower or funding provided for the project. Therefore, after customization of the IR, the library depended on existing library staff to create and maintain the repository. In addition to the initial setup and customization done by the expert, three academic librarians including 7 data entry staff was established to handle the initial development of the IR. Subsequently, one professional faculty liaison librarian appointed as a coordinator for the overall observation of the IR and two information assistants were given the responsibility for the data input task.

4. Organizing the repository

In D-Space, a repository is made up with a hierarchy of communities, collections, items, metadata and bitstreams (Lam & Chan, 2007). A document is uploaded as an item, which contains metadata including all the details of the document and a bundle of bitstrams, such as PDF or any other files type that hold the original content of the document. Items are included in collections, which comes under different communities (Lam & Chan, 2007).

Documents in the KDU Institutional Repository are organized by document types (communities) including KDU publications, research publications, theses & dissertations, university events and past exam papers. Each communities again sub grouped according to

academic faculties, year of the publication and finally nature of the university events (sub communities). They are further grouped according to the document types, subject discipline (collections). As of June 2019, the repository holds 1633 documents in 4 major communities. Conference papers, past exam papers, theses and dissertations constitute the major document types held in the repository.

5. Repository policies

Organization support, its positive insight and approval is very much important for building up and maintaining the IR collection. It requires continuous support for its sustainability in a positive manner. As mentioned in the above, KDU IR consist of research publications, university publications, theses & dissertations, and past questions papers. As mentioned by Oak & Patii (2015), developing a well-documented collection policy itself is a challenge for the librarians.

The official approval was taken for the items included in the KDU IR at the 8th Library Committee Meeting which was held on June 2018 and four major communities proposed to crate in the IR viz; KDU publications, Research publications, Thesis & Dissertations, Past exam papers.

The purpose of the KDU IR project is to allow the users acquire the possibility of immediate access to the results of scientific and research works on the global level. Further this will help to climb up the university ranking systems, which include Webometric and QS university ranking.

6. Document submission and processing

In order to decide which documents and how these documents collected for the KDU IR, the library had to prepare a special library committee paper on KDU IR and harvest research output and other publications in KDU. According to the library committee paper on KDU IR, it was decided to accept all faculty publications including journals, magazines, newsletters etc., individual publications by faculty members including journal articles, articles on conference proceedings/symposia, books & book chapters etc. Further, responsibilities were given for university authorities when collecting different types of documents to the KDU IR.

Although, the responsibilities were given for the university authorities, the library had to take more proactive approach to collect the documents for the repository as mentioned in their research study by Lam & Chan (2007). For example, the library had to discuss the matter at

each faculty board meetings to encourage faculty members to submit their publications to the IR Team, contacted individual faculty members to request for their complete publication lists and the full-text documents, visited faculty members profile in the faculty webpage and harvest full-text research papers and publications.

After collecting all the documents, if the electronic version was unavailable, the IR team had to convert original document into digitized document as PDF file. This process was applied for past paper collection. As library decided to include only abstract of theses and dissertations submitted by post graduate students of KDU and if an individual faculty member interested to include their PhD theses in the IR, those documents would be included with the author permission and all of them would be openly accessible.

7. Copyright issues

It was concern about the copyright issues regarding journal articles and other scholarly work done by the faculty members under publisher copyright policies. In order to support and encourage the authors, having an institutional statement of copyright was highlighted and following suggestions were proposed at the 8th Library Committee Meeting.

- If an author publishes his/her article open access, the final published version can be archived in institutional repository without any copy right issue and it can be made publicly accessible immediately.
- A pre-print is the author's version of the article before peer-review has taken place ("pre-print"). Preprints can be deposited in the IR without any copyright issue.
- If an author has transferred the copyright to a publisher, he/she needs to get permission from the copyright owner to archive it in the IR. If not, library can find the embargo period of the journal and help author publish it in IR after completion of the embargo period. This can be done using SHERPA/RoMEO database (see http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php) or by contacting publishers directly with an official email. SHERPA service and the SHERPA partnership are both based at the Center for Research Communications at the University of Nottingham provides at compiling summaries of publisher self-archiving policies to find out embargo periods of journals.
- If copyright issue cannot be resolved, authors can publish their abstracts in the IR providing a link to the full-text article for easy reference.

The Challenges in Developing KDU IR

Building an institutional repository is a challenge regardless of its positive outcomes. The KDU library had encountered many difficulties and challenges while developing the IR. Finding the skillful manpower for the project was a major challenge. At the very beginning of the project, all library staff were trained by the invited expert in order to work with the IR task. Although it was given the formal training for data entry and handle the IR, real work experience of the library professionals is very much needed for the smooth functioning of the KDU IR. Therefore, with the existing workload, only one professional library staff is not enough to continue the sustainability of the IR.

Another burning issue was not having dedicated server with all specified requirements. At present, KDU IR is running in a temporary PC with limited space. This is a major drawback when uploading more documents in the IR. With this challenge it was decided to have two separate domain as external domain and the internal domain for two communities created on IR including past exam papers and KDU e-publications. This will be a major challenge for the sustainability of KDU IR.

Getting the faculty members involvement and enthusiasm in submitting documents to the IR was difficult task. It was observed that, there were some concerns regarding copyright issues and their attitudes towards archiving the research output. The library was taken some efforts to emphasis the impotency and the value of placing their research work on the repository. For example, paper submission to the KDU IR was discussed at every faculty board meetings to change their attitudes towards the paper submission to the repository. But, still they are reluctant to submit documents to the IR. Therefore, as emphasized by Oak & Patil (2015), it is needed to have some sessions on promoting the use of the institutional repository. This should be done by the library professionals as a promoter and collaborator in uplifting the institutional repository at global level.

Although it was proposed institutional copyright statement, it seems that there are misunderstanding among academics about copyright and rights they have re-use their publication after signing of the copyright transfer agreement with the publisher. Therefore, sometimes they are reluctant to submit their document to KDU IR. Further, it is very difficult to obtain correct version of the paper as submitted by the author for publication. Using authors' final version of the document raised the problems about the quality control and their final version of the document. Because, the final version of the document is very different

with the version that is finally published. Due this confusion, explaining these copyright policies is extreme difficult and frustrating of encouraging academics to deposit their documents. This was highlighted by Barwick (2007) as well.

As highlighted by Murugathas & Balasooriya (2014), standardization of bibliographic data is also remain as a challenge. This because of the diversity of personal name usage in different stages like after and before marriage, individuals may use their names in a different way. This may happen for the institutional names as well. For the same institution, different publications give various short forms for the same institution. This may occur data standardization issues. Indication of superscript and subscript characters are also very difficult in D-Space. Therefore, we had to give special attention to this issue in every documents when editing item meta-data.

Sustainability and Future direction

The continuous supervision and institutional support are crucial factors in ensuring the sustainability of the institutional repository. At the initial stage, the IR team had to work hard towards converting institutional publications such as conference proceedings of KDU to covert as PDF files before uploading in the IR. Still, we are struggling to get the sufficient documents from the academics to upload in the IR. Therefore, the positive attitudes towards self-archiving should be promoted with long-term strategic plan. It is very much important to have separate committee or group to monitor the developments of the KDU IR including legal issues, and any technical issues related to IR. The value and the impotency of IR should be emphasized at the staff induction programme or by organizing separate session on KDU IR in collaboration with the university Staff Development Center. Further to educate the dedicated staff for the IR project should be given continuous training on new developments of the system and also taking backup of the data at regular intervals is very much essential to adopt migration of data (Murugathas & Balasooriya, 2014). In future, KDU IR is having an aim by hosting digital collection on Defence related to Sri Lankan history further to harvest documents which have not sofa uploaded to the KDU IR with a proper strategic plan.

Conclusion

The paper presented some experiences in designing and developing the Institutional Repository at General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University. Selecting an appropriate software for IR, installation & customizing D-Space, framing the IR policy, collection development and major challenges in developing the KDU IR were focused in this study.

Sustainability of the repository depends upon the willingness of authors to deposit their scholarly publications. In order to persuade academics to submit their papers, it is essential to educate them about the importance of institutional repository. Therefore, the responsibility should be taken by the librarians by taking proactive steps. Further, they needs to campaign for institutional support for the success of the repository. Sharing experiences and collaboration among universities and other research institutions those who have their own repositories is very much important to standardize the digitization project in the region. There should be a national level discussion about the repository criteria policy framework for the sustainability of the repository.

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Utility of Public Relations in Promoting the Image of the National Library and Documentation Services Board, Sri Lanka

Rajapaksha, R. S., Pushpakanthi, K.S. and Nandasiri, A.U.
saman.rajapaksha@kln.ac.lk, kusalasajeewani@gmail.com, amali.nandasiri@kln.ac.lk

Abstract

Public relations is the process of building goodwill in a consumer about a product or service. Public relations is defined as the process of building a good image in the community of a product, service, the nature of a person's agency and their functioning. Public relations is a management process. This management process creates efficiency of an organization. One of the core objectives of an organization's services delivery efficiency is to create an effective service. It also helps the organization to have a good record of accomplishment in the service delivery and the community obtaining services. It also help to build a good image of the community as well as there are many implications in image building of the respective institution too. Therefore the public relations is a reciprocal function and activity. The purpose of the study is to identify what is public relations and to investigate the need for public relations processes in the building of image of the National Library as well as the sections of the institution.

Keywords: *National libraries, Image building, Public relations, Reader services, Information services*

Introduction

The field of public relations can be seen as an important and highly needed subject area for maintaining the affairs of modern society. Therefore, the public relations subjects are focused in various spheres such as economic, social and political. Edward L. Burney, has defined public relations as: Public relations is the profession that deals with the relationships of a unit or community or a large group of people. It must be emphasized that the profession or the community is based on the good will of the people. ” It is clear that public relations is a social relationship that is used by people of different professions with little or no regard for them. This article is a study of stressing the need for public relations in promoting the image of the National Library and Documentation Services Board Sri Lanka (NLDSB)

Objective

To identify and explore the concept of public relations as a necessity in the process of upgrading the National Library and to investigate the need for public relations processes in the building of image of the National Library as well as the sections of the institution.

Methodology

The method used is a case study based on the data and information related to the functions, activities and services of the NLDSB. For collecting data observation, exploration of the different services and information products, the vision and mission of NLDSB, the total workload of the institution and its divisions and sections were thoroughly used. In this context, proceedings and their presentations the national conference held by the NLDSB in 2019 were used for obtaining secondary data.

Results and Discussion

Public relations can be identified under two main approaches. They are internal public relations and external public relations. Internal public relations of an organization aims to build a good image of the organization among its members. Establishing a group of dedicated employees who are a part of their lives in the organization is a part of the internal public relations. Employees can work more efficiently to make the students and customers satisfied and productive. External public relations in any organization is succeeded through better internal public relations processes, tools and techniques. It also uses a variety of communication strategies to build external public relations. The ultimate goal of all these communication tasks is to create awareness of the organization's services to the consumer community. On the other hand, to create a clear understanding of the organization's vision, mission and its direction. The attitude of the customer to the services or the products of the organization is important for the existence of the same service, product and the very organization.

“Being the national knowledge center, providing access to library and information services for all” is the vision of the National Library of Sri Lanka and its mission is “creating a knowledge society through the preservation of intellectual heritage of the nation. Development of National library and information system. Encouraging the utilization of information and communication technology for an effective library service. Providing bibliographical services and assisting for book publication”. Having with those the National Library and Documentation Services Board provides its services under seventeen sections. The Board intends to work in collaboration with the country's library system as well as its allied institutions. In addition to the provision of information and the leadership including services to other librarians and library professionals in the library system, maintenance of public relations is a good move for building the image of national Library through performing

a variety of tasks under different sections.

The National Library and Documentation Service Board's Reader Services Division provides services such as Reference Service, Inquiry Service, Information Retrieval Service, Inter Library Service, Current Awareness Service and Newspaper Cutting Service to meet the information needs of the readers who visit the Library. When delivering these services, the prime task of the division is to offer prompt, accurate information, safeguarding the reader's time and labor by keeping a good public relations. Providing readers with timely information, various resources and services will help the reader to gain a full confidence in the library. It will also facilitate to package and delivery of information which develop public relations that lead for the image building of the National Library of Sri lanka.

In order to upgrade the quality of the libraries, all libraries in Sri Lanka are graded based on criteria introduced by the NLDSB by calling application, submission of report and through a proper evaluation process. In complying with this the concerned library aims to provide a quality service to its readers by focusing on all the functions, such as space, staff, number of books, essential reading resources that the library has to offer the readers. All human resources in the Extension Services Division are involved in this library upgrade process in performing different tasks and maintain a good public relations with other libraries by performing their functions in a timely manner. This section provides free book donations with the objective of promoting reading development companions and increasing the collection of libraries. It has also created a better public relations with the National Library and Documentation Services Board by providing a better understanding and service to other libraries. The principal aims of the bookstore at the institute and the National and Regional Book Fairs are to provide readers with affordable books at a lower price and improve their reading habits and reading skills that would directly and indirectly help for a quality and creative public relationship.

The officers in this division perform their duties with good public relations while fulfilling all the requirements such as goodwill, leadership, credibility, mutual understanding and management as required by the market system. Readings, literary creative activities, reading promotion programs organized by this division also make the National Library for its image building as well as among other libraries including the readers with keeping a good public relations. The library book recommendation project is carried out with the objective of recommending quality books for libraries. The authors and publishers work cooperatively in this process and it has paved the way for maintaining quality public relations saving their time and labor.

National Reading Month National Festival coincides with other programs aimed at improving the quality of libraries and improving the productivity of the programs and the skills of the staff. It also offers awards and certificates for the goodwill, leadership and personality displayed by the different officers of all libraries. This will build a quality public relations which lead to good image building of the National Library of Sri Lanka.

Through the Rural Library Development Project, several under-privileged libraries have been selected for donating furniture, equipment and computers. An arrangement have been made to overseer and evaluate the quality and standards of such goods and equipment and how they are properly used by the recipient libraries. Public relations will be essential in all such matters, such as supervision and inspection and the evaluation. This work is also done promptly and fairly by building a quality public relations. The Education and Training Division conducts the training of librarians in order to make the library work more efficiently using the new information technologies. Good public relations is also required to train internal and external training officers of various levels throughout the country. This work is now being successfully implemented.

The National Library and Documentation Service Board's official web page, face book, etc., provides accurate information. Arrangements have already been made to provide the reader with up-to-date SMS services. Through all these there will be a good public relationship between and among the National Library, the concerned readers, libraries and Liberians and authorities.

Conclusion and Recommendations

1. Maintaining a quality public relation is important for the success of the work done by various sectors. The National Library and Documentation Services Board are taking necessary steps.
2. The Institutional Name, "Sri Lanka National Library" should be used to promote the image and the image of the National Library and Documentation Services Board.
3. New media technology should be used in corporate image promotion. It is important to Internal and external activities carried out by the organization should be updated daily on the Institute's website.
4. The role played by various sectors in promoting corporate internal public relations should be evaluated. It is also important to evaluate employees who perform optimal services on an annually. It is important to further promote the internal quality public

relations of the organization. As well as it helps to promote the external public relations and 'corporate image' of the institution.

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Impact of Public Libraries in Fulfilling Information Needs of User Communities: a Study based on Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Colombo and Batticaloa districts

Rangani, B.G. G. and Kumara, A.G.R.P.
geethika94612@gmail.com, Kumaraagrpk123@gmail.com

Abstract

Due to various activities such as educational, research, economic, political and cultural activities, information flowing to human knowledge has become a major stream. With the fast of beginning this information, readers' information needs are rapidly growing, and information is so closely linked to human life. The responsibility of transmitting the information thus generated to the reader and inheriting it for future needs rests with the Library and Information Centers. Though there is internet, its access for general public particularly the marginalized communities has been a severe problem and made a severe information gap too. In this context public libraries extend information services for all communities. Public libraries can be introduced as an institution for all people with equal access to all members for knowledge, information and imaginative purposes through a wide range of resources and services. The main objective of this research is to study the usefulness of public libraries in the achievement of reader information needs. Identifying the information needs of the readers, identifying the nature of the information required for the readers, identifying the types and sources of information, how important are the public libraries to the information needs, what are the existing problems, and the personal development of the readers, information literacy. How important are public libraries to developing reading skills.The Population of the study comprised of public libraries established in Sri Lanka and the research sample was five public libraries in five districts in the three provinces. The research method was the survey design and used questionnaire and the interview technique. The data obtained were analyzed using descriptive statistical techniques, such as tables, charts and percentages.As a result of the research, it was found that public libraries are not in a proper status of satisfying the user's information needs. It was also revealed that users face several problems when they find information. This is mainly due to lack of up-to-date information sources in the library, lack of good information management, lack of reader advocacy programs, lack of familiarity with the staff and lack of support and guidance from staff in fulfilling information needs and services. This ensures that public libraries need to implement an effective, efficient and informative mechanism for accurately identifying user's information needs.

Keywords: *Information sources, Communication media, Information society, Public libraries*

Introduction

Food, clothing, as well as information, has become a major need of man. Information relates to human life to the extent that it cannot systain human life without information. With this

revolution in information, today's society has transformed into an information society. With the speed of information generation, the information needs of readers are growing rapidly. The responsibility of transmitting such information to the reader is with the present libraries and information centers. Of these, the Public Library has a unique place. The Public Library can be distinguished from other library types as an Institution that serves as a general public service for all who need library services.

This research studies the role of the Public Library in the fulfilment of reader information requirements. Accordingly, it is expected to provide guidance in establishing a public library service which will meet the needs of the readers by studying whether the usefulness of the public library is sufficient or sufficient to meet the needs of the readers.

Objectives

The main objectives of this study

- Identify reader information needs
- Identify information types and sources of information required for readers.
- How important is public libraries for reader information needs?

Research Methodology

The survey methodology was used as the research method to conduct this study. Information was collected through questionnaires and in-person meetings. Structured and unstructured questionnaires were used to conduct the survey. Questionnaires were collected for the public librarians and the public library readers.

In this study, the public libraries established in Sri Lanka as the census were used. As all public libraries in Sri Lanka cannot be reached during the study period, the study was carried out by selecting five public libraries from each district and one major public library in each district. Accordingly Dr. Richard Pathirana Public Library- Galle, Matara Kumaratunga Munidasa Public Library, Hambantota Public Library, Colombo Public Library and Batticaloa Public Library were selected as the sample. These public libraries were used by 100 children and young adult readers.Quantitative and qualitative data were used to achieve the purpose of this study. Primary Data was collected through Questionnaires and Interviews. Books, Statistical Reports, Periodicals, Newspaper articles, thesis, dissertation, research reports, seminar reports and statistics were used to collect secondary data.

Statistical techniques such as percentage, surveying standard deviation mode, mean graph analysis were performed using the data graphs using Excel and SPSS graphs.

Conclusion and Discussions

According to the data obtained from the observation, the main conclusion to be drawn from this research is that the public libraries are not adequate for readers' information needs.

In addition, several other conclusions could be drawn.

- Education information is the main information requirement among the reader information needs
- Although electronic media resources are available in the library, readers prefer using print media
- A large number of readers of Books, Newspapers, Magazines can be identified and many readers come to the Public Library to access Newspapers
- Although the Public Library operates a variety of services, it can be read in the library as the most accessible service for the readers
- Readers are given the lowest priority for book taking service. Accordingly, it is clear that readers are more interested in reading newspapers, reading magazines, reading fun things
- The reader is not satisfied with the public library services
- Lack of guidance from public libraries on service delivery
- Non-implementation of efficient information services that are relevant to the needs of readers through public libraries
- Failture to advertise the services in the libraries and lack of cooperation between libraries
- No exchange of information resources between libraries
- Identifying regional needs and not implementing collections, services and programs related to these needs
- Lack of proper information management in the library and information sources

Recommendations

- To educate and encourage readers to use electronic media and Directing staff to manage and maintain the print media as well as the electronic media
- Promotion of Library Services, Implement training programs for the staff and Provide space for collective activities in the library
- Implementing relevant information services and programs taking into consideration local information needs, Implementation of library cooperation programs
- Implementing a successful reference service in the library and educating the readers about the reference service and follow a systematic approach for readers looking for information that is not available in the library.
- Maintaining good communication between the library and readers while maintaining an active reader club
- Implementing programs to improve the communication skills of the staff and create a brochure with the Vision of the library, Mission, Objectives, service, program, telephone number, address and other information

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Higher Education Scenarios, New Media and Connecting With Modern Researchers: Issues and Challenges for Indian Academic Libraries

Rao, K.S. and Aravind, S.
shiva@cukerala.ac.in, aravind2601@gmail.com

Abstract

At present users are empowered with an unbelievable amount of information, allowing them to thoroughly research their requirements before contacting a library. Today libraries are experimenting on with how to market library services and information products through established and emerging online platforms. Emerging citizen journalism and new media information marketing encompasses different mediums, including display advertising, content marketing, mobile apps and social media promotions. The crucial objective of this new strategy is how best libraries can reach their users, service impact and attracting users to library brand. Even though libraries are pro-actively engulfing these new online platforms in several areas of library such as library communications, marketing of information, brand creation, impact analysis etc., there are several other untouched areas which need to be tested and tried to exploit full potential of new media.

Keywords*: Modern libraries, Academic libraries, Social media, Modern information services, Indian Higher education*

Introduction

Libraries are one of the most enduring features of the academic research, central to the values and the practice of scholarship. As academic institutes are expanding with new subjects and libraries are taking on new roles in digital scholarship, data management, and scholarly communications. An important element in the research process is the accessibility of information resources and services provided by libraries. Although the role of academic libraries remains constant, the kind of activities engaged are changing. The academic libraries expresses a purpose not just to collect, but also to organize, preserve, and make knowledge accessible. In every higher education institution the library occupies a central position and manages various facets of knowledge generation. However, academic libraries are also passing through a crucial phase, whether it is budget crunch, changing patron demands or keeping track with changing technical requirements. Nonetheless, information society is changing at an unimaginable speed and keeping pace with it is becoming a phenomenal task.

Objectives

The purpose of this paper is to assess the changes happening in the library platforms in sync with changes in higher education sector, impact of new media on research matrices and issues and challenges involved. And also to, recognize the collective contributions of Govt. of India in up-scaling higher education and the quality of education.

Methodology

The paper outlines changing patterns of academic libraries, comparison of traditional roles with the modern library environment. It also discusses the trigger points for change in library operations and timely issues related to academic libraries in providing services to researchers. The article was compiled based on observations, opinions and facts from primary sources of information and findings from select projects.

Indian Scene

India has well-built higher education system, that includes, Central Universities, State Universities, Open Universities, Deemed Universities, Institution of National Importance, Autonomous Colleges, Aided & Unaided Colleges, and Stand-alone Institutions. As per the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE 2017-18), there are 903 Universities, 39050 Colleges and 10011 Stand Alone Institutions in India. In the recent past, Indian universities have started paying greater attention to research activities. Higher education institutes are adhering UGC (University Grant Commission) guidelines, making funds and facilities available for research, and encouraging their staff and students to do research. In India many postgraduate programmes at universities and college level, students are required to carry out a research project as part of their syllabi and submit a report as a pre-requisite for completing their degree. Faculty members are also required to do research themselves, take on more postgraduate students, and are assessed based on the outputs of their research. In addition to that faculty members are also engaged in guiding PhD scholars and take up externally funded research projects. “Academic libraries within universities have long been known as gateways to information. In line with the changing role of universities, the vision and mission of academic libraries has to alter to meet these new requirements” (Rasul & Singh, 2011).

The outburst of publishing industries, driven by an increasingly competitive tenure and promotion environment and the growing specialization of science, has made a vast amount of

journal literature available to researchers. Researchers are reading more and more articles every year, yet spend less and less time reading each individual article (Tenopir et al, 2009). The culture of research and skills required to deal with research needs is slowly changing due to advances in technology and access models. Researchers now expect information to their bedside, bench to bedside is new mantra of modern research. "The institutional organization needed to manage multidisciplinary and team research and is promoting the development of new skill sets and support structures" (Boardman & Branco, 2012). India is one of the top-ranking countries in the field of basic research. Indian Science has come to be regarded as one of the most powerful instruments of growth and development, especially in the emerging scenario and competitive economy. E-Science and research data management are some of the new areas where academic libraries in India need to focus. Nonetheless, academic libraries have greater role in attracting students and top scholars within a nationally and internationally competitive landscape, obtain external research funding, and maintain or improve world university rankings.

Factors Inducing Research Promotion

India has one of the largest and diverse education systems in the world. Privatization, widespread expansion, increased autonomy and introduction of programmes in new and emerging areas have improved access to higher education. Indian higher education institutions have been striving to reach and score high in research performance due to expectations in higher funding chances from the union government. However, we have ranking bodies to do quality check comprising research outputs, infrastructure, teaching learning performance and student feedbacks. Increasingly, accreditation activity is gaining momentum in India as people and educational institutions have come to realize that quality enhancement is essential for the institutions and the country. In the process of institutional accreditation, libraries have a crucial role. The services of the libraries have been expanding as they contribute significantly to the learning process, particularly, the e-learning process. There are several initiatives in India which are directly or indirectly linked to higher education libraries which further add value addition in ranking of institutions. The following select examples are discussed below;

National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF): This framework outlines a methodology to rank institutions across the country. The methodology draws from the overall recommendations broad understanding arrived at by a Core Committee set up by MHRD [Ministry], to identify the broad parameters for ranking various universities and institutions.

The parameters broadly cover "Teaching, Learning and Resources," "Research and Professional Practices," "Graduation Outcomes," "Outreach and Inclusivity," and "Perception". The important parameter in this framework is Research and Professional Practice, mainly deals with combined metric for Publications (PU), combined metric for Quality of Publications (QP), IPR and Patents - Filed, Published, Granted and Licensed (IPR) and Footprint of Projects and Professional Practice and Executive Development Programs (FPPP). Hence, NIRF score as a reflection of where the institution is standing vis-a-vis other institutions in the similar category.

NAAC: the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) was established in 1994 as an autonomous institution of the University Grants Commission (UGC). It conducts assessment and accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions (HEI) such as colleges, universities or other recognised institutions to derive an understanding of the 'Quality Status' of the institution. NAAC evaluates the institutions for its conformance to the standards of quality in terms of its performance related to the educational processes and outcomes, curriculum coverage, teaching-learning processes, faculty, research, infrastructure, learning resources, organisation, governance, financial well-being and student services.

IMPRINT: Adopting engineering and technology as the vehicle to addressing the societal needs and achieving national prosperity, MHRD has drafted a new and catalytic scheme called IMPacting Research INnovation and Technology or IMPRINT. IMPRINT is a first-of-its-kind Pan-IIT and IISc joint initiative to develop a (a) New Education Policy, and (b) Roadmap for Research to solve major engineering and technology challenges in selected domains needed by the country.

RUSA: The Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is the central government's contribution to further the promise held by the rich expanse of India's state universities. The country's future lies in empowering these campuses with all that it takes to enhance learning, better research and promote innovation. A centrally sponsored scheme, RUSA understands that sometimes the most important lessons of life are learnt outside the classroom. So whether it is upgrading libraries or computer laboratories, promoting autonomous colleges or clubbing them to consolidate their strength and forming cluster universities, this programme realizes that every institution holds the power to enrich lives through top-class education.

ARIIA: Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements (ARIIA) is an initiative of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Govt. of India to systematically rank

all major higher educational institutions and universities in India on indicators related to "Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development" amongst students and faculties.

PMMMNMTT: Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT) is the culmination of the Government of India efforts in launching a comprehensive umbrella scheme aimed at improving the quality of education at all levels by infusing quality and excellence in our teachers and teaching.

Results

Based on the literature analysis and select projects we found that in this digital information world, facilitating research is an important subject for academic library professionals. However, there are several areas in the Govt. of India higher education initiatives where libraries need to be integrated and fully exploited for innovative use. Even though academic libraries have started embracing new environments and media but still faces new financial pressures and uncertainties at policy level.

Conclusion

Academic libraries will continue to proactively develop and scale their research services to support the growing need for awareness and training in scholarly communications. And, as researchers increasingly turn to their libraries for publication support, they can expect to not only benefit their institutions and careers, but also to improve the quality of research available to the world. Ultimately, the major value of academic libraries lies in providing better services and resources to their end users through new systems in support to their learning, teaching and research. Nonetheless, academic libraries are effective social spaces for interaction and knowledge exchange; provided librarians to understand what information resources, services and facilities researchers need to do their work effectively, there need to be good levels of communication.

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Student-Centered Teaching Approach: Experiences from the Department of Library and Information Science, University of Kelaniya

Rathnabahu, R.M N.
rathnabahu@kln.ac.lk

Abstract

This paper presents experiences on student-centred teaching approach in the department of Library and Information Science, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka. With the above objective case study method used for the study. Special students and diploma part 1 and 2 students purposively selected for the study. The study revealed that discussions, role plays, presentations, small group activities, library activities and blended learning tools are using student-centred teaching at the department.

Keywords: *Student-centred teaching, Lerner-centred teaching, Library and information science, Higher education*

Introduction

According to history, American educators used "-teacher-centred" and "student-centred" approaches to education in 1930 (Glossary of Education Reform, 2014). However, teacher-centred teaching style has been replaced by the learner-centred teaching style in higher education (McCombs, 1997 ; Weimer, 2002) during the last few decades.

Therefore, "teachers abandoned lecture notes and powerpoint presentations for a more active, engaging, collaborative style of teaching" in a student-centred classroom (Wohlfarth et.al, 2008, Cited by Ahmed,2013)". In comparison to the world education system, the Sri Lankan higher education system slowly moving to student-centred teaching. As observed by the researcher, this situation is still happening in the higher education system in Sri Lanka.

Department of Library and Information Science

Department of Library and Information Science (DLIS) established as a professional body by the University of Kelaniya in 1973. Since then, the department is serving as a focal point of the Library and Information Science education in Sri Lanka. At present, the Department is conducting undergraduate (for internal and external students), postgraduate as well as external diplomas for the national and international students. Further, Bachelor of Arts (General and Special), Master of Arts, Master of Social Sciences, Master of Philosophy and Doctor of Philosophy degrees are offered by the Department. Moreover, the Diploma in Library and

Information Science and Higher Diploma in Library and Information Science courses are also obtainable from the department.

DLIS has a diverse syllabus with theory as well as practical components. Library and Information Science course syllabus also indicated the Methods of Teaching and Learning by Lectures, Tutorials, and Presentations as well as Practical sessions and Creative activities. (Bachelor of Arts (Special) Degree Programme in Library and Information Science Curricula, 2012). Through that, the department is expecting to develop the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices (KAP) of the students.

Objective

The objective of this case study was to present experiences of student-cantered teaching at the Department of Library and Information Science, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka.

Methodology

The case study method used for the study. Students of the Library and Information Science selected as a population for the study. Department of Library and Information Science special students (years 1, 2 and 3) and Diploma part 1and 2 students were selected purposively as a sample of the study. Because students centred teaching used for the above students from 2017 December -to 2019 September by the researcher.

Results

Following strategies (activities) were used for the students from 2017 December to 2019 September for student-centred teaching. Discussions, role plays, presentations, small group activities, library activities, blended learning tools were among them.

Discussion

Discussion help for two way communication and student make active in the classroom. Specially afternoon lectures are very difficult to conduct with one-way communication. Therefore, a discussion was conducted before starting the lecture, the middle of the lecture and after conducted a lecture. This strategy was used for library and information science special students as well as diploma students by the researcher. Prior to starting a lecture, the topic was discussed with the students. Many questions were getting into discussion among the students. It was increased students' interest and engagement for the lecture. Again, in the

middle of the lecture, a discussion was continued with the students. Finally, the lesson was brainstormed by the students at the end of the lecturer. The lecture was summed up with the valuable key information by the lecturer. Students comments were very positive about this strategy. And they think that Discussion is very important them to share their experiences, ideas and attitudes.

Role Plays

Role plays used for the final year special students for their Communication and Presentation Skills for LIS Professionals paper. Since this was a practical paper, students divided into several groups and gave separate topics for them. They used excellent role plays to describ their topics. And this role play method was very exciting for the students and they act some characters as a professional actor/ actress. Additional, different meetings and interviews were conducted by the researcher. Further, students of Library Management paper of Diploma part 2 used role plays to discuss subject matters. As an example: they conducted role play to explain differences between the“Efficiency” and “Effectiveness” of the libraries. At the end of the role plays students were able to identify the management concept by their own role plays. A researcher was able to discuss subject matters with them furthermore. 100% of students from Special degree, as well as Diploma, appreciated the role play method for teaching with their real-life experiences.

Presentation

The presentation was used for special year students. For the National and International Information Systems and Networks (Special 2nd Year); Internet and Virtual Resources for Libraries(Special 2nd Years); Documentation, Services and Centers and Communication and Presentation Skills for LIS Professionals (Special 3rd Year) papers. As an example: for the paper of Documentation, Services, and Centers, the student learned about documentation centres by themselves by their own presentations. Each and every student of Communication and Presentation Skills for LIS Professionals paper had the opportunity to teach a single part of the paper topic in the lecture room after self-study on a given topic. They used PowerPoint presentations, video and audio programme, clipboard and whiteboards to express ideas. It was important for them to overcome their fear, develop academic and presentation skills further. Almost all the students appreciated the presentation method.

Small Group Activities

This activity was conducted by the Diploma part 1 students for their *Technical services* paper. Library technical services such as acquisition, cataloging, classification and processing topics allocated for the small groups. Flip chart papers, marker pens, color pens, magnets, highlighters and A4 papers provided for the students. Finally, they made an excellent small group activity and presented their outcome to other students. The best group was selected by students' evaluations. Therefore, students were able to identify the technical process very clearly. Further, Diploma students highly recommended small group activities for their lectures.

Library Activities

Since library and information science is a practical subject, students should able to use a library in a very efficient way. Therefore, special first-year students selected from the paper of "*Sources in Major Disciplines and Literature Survey Practical"* at the department for library activity. A brief introduction was given for students prior to the library activity. A prepared chart also is given to them and forms to be filled by themselves while visiting the library. Further, students need to visit each and every section of the library and should be noted down three sources, namely, primary, secondary and tertiary available at each section. Section head's signature also made compulsory to confirm the validity of the activity. Students actively practiced identifying information sources, their arrangement, and to move with the users as well as library staff. Exam marks also given based on this library activity. Students' recommendation was 100% for the library activities. Further, staff members of the University of Kelaniya library also were personally appreciated the library activity method.

Blended Learning Tools

Information Communication Technology is also very efficient for student-centered teaching nowadays. Consequently, Kahoot, Padlet, were used at the lectures. Kahoot used for the final year special student's classroom to teach some concepts. Again Kahoot was used to check their awareness about the subject matters. All Students really excited and gave highly appreciated comments about the lecture delivering method. Next, Padlet used for the paper of the *Internet and Virtual Resources for Libraries.* While conducting a lecture, students find their answers via the internet and noted it down in the padlet. A researcher was able to discuss their answers while giving comments.

Conclusion

Library and Information Science as a practical based subject is using discussions, role plays, presentations, small group activities, library activities, blended learning tools to delivered lectures for students. Further, assignments, practical projects, Computer Assisted Learning (CAL), library training, library development projects are conducting to develop students' knowledge, attitudes, and practice. It seems the department is moving towards student-centred teaching at present. Further, students also would like to engage with the activities while they are learning from the lecturer.

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Identifying the Issues Using the Machine Readable Cataloguing Standard for the Library Automation in University Libraries in Sri Lanka.

Rathnayaka, R.M.D.P.
dhammikapr@kln.ac.lk

Abstract

Most of the libraries in the world have used the Machine Readable Cataloguing (MARC) for the automation their libraries which is the adoption of Manual Catalogue into machine-based system. Some of the versions in MARC are MARC I, MARC II, Universal Machine Readable Cataloguing - UNIMARC and MARC 21. Fifteen University Libraries in Sri Lanka had used Open Source Library Management Systems (OSLMS) and Commercial Library Management Systems (CLMS) for automation. Five out of fifteen University Libraries were selected as the sample. Sixty library staff members had responded for the given a structured questionnaire. It could be pointed out that had no proper level or proper format of MARC in LMSs. The awareness level of staff on MARC and its use were very low. Making union catalogue will be a difficult task because not having unity with OPAC among the University Libraries that is the major problem of the research.

Keywords: *Machine readable cataloguing, MARC, University libraries, Library automation, Library management systems*

Introduction

Carrying out all library functions by using computers means Library Automation. Library automation systems have been developed for library in-house operations including acquisition, cataloguing, circulation, serials controls, user controls, budgeting and reporting such as selective dissemination of information. Library Management Systems (LMS) had been used to automate the most university libraries in Sri Lanka. In 1960, Computers had been used for cataloguing purposes. Cataloguing function is used basically to organize the LMS. Machine Readable Catalogue (MARC) is not a kind of catalogue and is a method of cataloguing based on computer or machine and it is a scientific format for creating and identifying bibliographical information in LMS. In 1965 – 1966, MARC I was published under the project named “Pilot Project”. MARC II was published on 1967 and MARC 21 was published in 1987. After the IFLA UNESCO conference in 1972, Publishing MARC 21 was started. UNIMARC, CANMARC, UKMARC, INDOMARC are some of the machine readable cataloguing standards were introduced in later.

Objective

Investigating the issues applying in MARC standards for automation in university libraries in Sri Lanka was the main objective in this research.

Methodology

The Survey design was the method of the study. Qualitative research method and Quantitative research method was used for this research and Purposive Sampling was used for Sample of the study. Five University Libraries was selected as the sample. University of Colombo, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, University of Kelaniya, University of Moratuwa and University of Visual and Performing Arts were the Sample of the Universities.

A structured questionnaire was delivered for five University Librarians, fifteen for Senior Assistant Librarians, ten for Assistant Librarians, five for those engaged in the catalogue using MARC and twenty-five Library Assistants for obtaining primary data. In addition, discussions, interviews, observation and searching Online Public Access Catalogues were applied for primary data collection. MS-Excel was used for analysing the Quantitative data collected by questionnaires.

Results and Discussion

Three out of five University libraries used KOHA. ALICE FOR WINDOWS and LIBSYS were used in other two libraries. Library using KOHA adopt MARC 21 on a rudimentary basis while other libraries apply their own inbuilt standard based on the library management system According to the study, they had not proper MARC standard followed as well as no proper levels applied seen.

Table 1: *Levels of using the Machine Readable Cataloguing Standard for the library automation in University Libraries in Sri Lanka – Koha OSLMS*

		University Libraries										
		University libraries - included in sample			**University libraries - NOT included in sample**							
Library Code		**UJ**	**UM**	**UV**	**UP**	**UR**	**EU**	**SE**	**RA**	**SA**	**NW**	**UU**
MARC FIELD	FIELD DEFiNITION											
000	LEADER											
003	CONTROL NUMBER IDENTIFIER											
005	DATE AND TIME OF LATEST TRANSACTION											
008	FIXED-LENGTH DATA ELEMENTS--GENERAL INFORMATION											
020	INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BOOK NUMBER											
041	LANGUAGE CODE											
080	UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION NUMBER											
082	DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION NUMBER											
100	MAIN ENTRY--PERSONAL NAME											
242	TRANSLATION OF TITLE BY CATALOGING AGENCY											
245	TITLE STATEMENT											
250	EDITION STATEMENT											
260	PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC. (IMPRINT)											
300	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION											
500	GENERAL NOTE											
650	SUBJECT ADDED ENTRY--TOPICAL TERM											
942	ADDED ENTRY ELEMENTS (KOHA)											
952$o	KOHA FULL CALL NUMBER											
952$p	BARCODE											

According to Table 1, Seven fields of MARC have been used commonly in KOHA OSLMS of university libraries. They are LEADER (000), MAIN ENTRY--PERSONAL NAME (100), TITLE STATEMENT (245), PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC. (IMPRINT) (260), KOHA FULL CALL NUMBER (952$o) and BARCODE (952$p). It could be pointed out that had no proper level or proper format of MARC in LMSs.

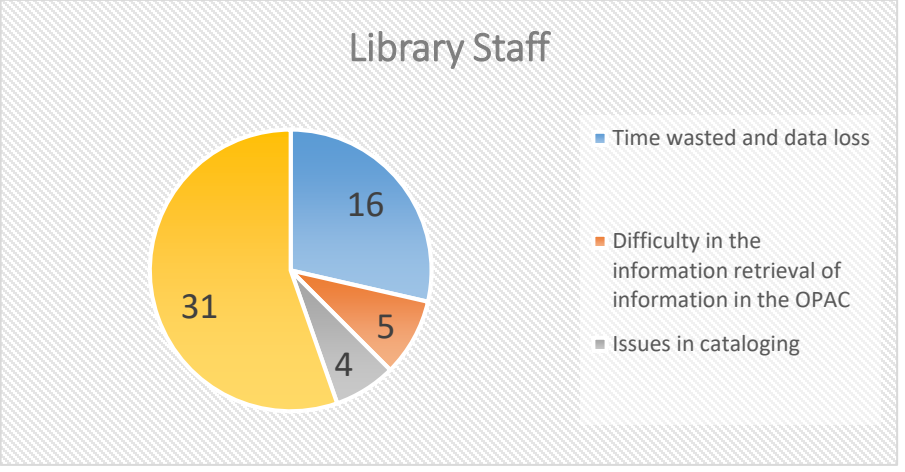
Table 2: *Levels of using the Machine Readable Cataloguing Standard for the library automation in University Libraries in Sri Lanka – CLMS*

	University libraries - included in sample		**University libraries - NOT included in sample**	
Library Code	UC	UK	JA	KO
Used LMS	**ALICE FOR WINDOWS**	**LIBSYS**	**LIBSYS**	**PURNA**
Bibliographic Fields	Title	Title	Title	Title
	Names	Author	Stmt.	Person(s)
	Publisher	Edition	Publication Place	Publisher
	Description	Publication Place	Publisher	Year of Publisher
	Subjects	Publisher	Publish date	Physical Description
	ISBN	Publish date	Collation	Keywords
		Pages	Notes	Call No.
		Subject	Call no.	Clssification No. & Scheme
		Abstract	Subject	Accession Number
		Accession Number	Accession Number	
		On self	FXD$Doc type	
		Reference		

According to Table 2, It could be pointed that had no proper level or proper standard of the bibliographical format in LMSs. All university libraries pointed in table 2 had been used various bibliographical fields in LMSs. As per table 1 and table 2, they could be pointed out that had no proper levels or proper formats for cataloguing in library automation in University Libraries in Sri Lanka which was the major problem as identified.

The awareness level of staff on MARC and its use were very low. The complexity of MARC and its diversified fields was the main obstacle they face and 55% of staff endorsed the fact.

Figure 1: *Issues that arise in the use of MARC*



Discussion and Conclusions

In addition, it has been identified as more issues by the research. Lack of a suitable method

for reading the machine readable information, difficult in usage, reading bibliographical information is difficult, difficulty in controlling quality are some of the issues identified. As solutions, training and awareness programs on MARC and its application should be conducted for the staff. They have to be motivated by giving interest and awareness for them. 80% of the staff endorsed that proper MARC standard system should be introduced for the use of university libraries. It is proposed a Uniform MARC standard system should be established under the National Library and Documentation Service Board, Sri Lanka.

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The Validity of the Collections of Buddhist and Pali University Library in Fulfilling the Information Needs of Users

Samarakoon, U.G.M.C.M.
manori454@yahoo.com

Abstract

Library and information service provide essential support for lifelong learning and independent decision making. The mission of a University library is mainly focused on assisting teaching, learning and research on national development. The library collection is the primary needs to fulfill the mission of the library. The Library collection facilitate in raising of the quality of the library. There are many strategies are available for evaluating the library collection. This research paper highlights how fare the BPUSL library fulfill information needs of their users and identify strength and weakness of the collection, to review of current selecting procedures, to take effective decision making. There are Client centered and collection centered approaches used to collect primary data. Result of this study was that most users were satisfied with existing collection of the library.

***Keywords**: Collection validity, Information needs, Library users, Academic library, Collection development*

Introduction

Every university library plays a key role to the user community to fulfill their teaching learning and research needs. It is important for every university library to achieve their vision and mission. The academic library maintains an extensive collection of academic resources. The Librarians aim is to build up balanced and suitable collection for users. It is not an easy task. Collection development is an important function of the libraries. It involves major aspects of budgeting, developing policies for that and developing strategies such as building, weeding and maintains. Every effective and efficiency library service based on a good library collection. Selecting resources according to the allocated funds are very competitive among different academic faculty requirements. Collection evaluation is an important element for user satisfaction and effective and efficient library service. The Buddhist and Pali University library collection mainly related to the Buddhist studies archaeology, comparative religion and Sanskrit, pali, Sinhala and modern languages etc.

Objectives

The objectives of this study were to identify the validity of the current library collection for fulfilling academic and research needs of the university community. It is also aimed to identify

users' information needs and finally the study was to identify challenges and obstacles of users when they are using the library collection. Now a day's information resources are very expensive. Therefore, is an essential to identifying gap between the existing collections for fulfill great supports to the university community.

Research Methodology

The research methodology used in this study is collection centered approach and user centered approach. Observation and interviews, Shelf scanning, circulation records, user surveys, were used as principle techniques. The research methods are used for obtaining qualitative and quantitative data for the analysis. Data were presented using charts tables graphs etc. In structured interviews were carried out with the participation of faculty members and students who come to the library 9.00. to 11.00 am of study time duration.

Results and Discussion

The researcher conducted a survey established information needs of users in making appropriate collection development decision. The survey provided valuable information on users use of the library and its collection. Most of the users wanted the use modern information communication technology to improve the efficiency of the reader service. For example, OPAC, modern circulation system. Users were generally satisfied with the collection. Many users were highly satisfied with library space, individual study area, lighting arrangement and seating facilities. Users opinion on physical condition of the collection is satisfied. According to circulation records, books on religions were highly used. Second by literature such as Sinhala, pali, Sanskrit, English etc. respondents' opinion on the availability of books on the selves were satisfied. But they mentioned(student users) that textbooks were not enough to fulfill their academic purposes. There are some degree progamme recently introduced by the different faculties. users not more satisfied with fulfilling their information needs. Therefore, related to that programme reference materials should be added to the collection. the collection development rate was at a lower level over the period, because material prices increases year by year. Some original books in Sanskrit were not available for purchase. The findings indicates that the student users were most like to search Sinhala medium information materials to fulfilling their information needs. Strength of the collection is more than fifty thousand materials housed in the library and it is mainly related to the Buddhism and related subjects.

The study revealed that the new acquisition service based on e-mail conducted by the library is very good. This process has served them to identify the new books added to the library.

Conclusion

Based on the results it can be concluded that the BPUSL Library is providing quality service, however some services have to be improved. Such as library staff should be trained timely needed for efficient library services. Selection procedures positively effect for the building better collection to satisfied user service. Faculty collaboration for the collection development is an important factor. The academic members play a major role for the selection of library materials for purchase and the library staff plays a key role for an effective acquisition process to display new materials when they come to the library. It can be concluded that the using ICT for library services is very important.

Recommendations

The present study suggest that a weeding policy should be implemented for the management effective collection. More library funds should be increase parallel to the pricing level. It is recommended that the create vision for the collection development such as “to build an excellent Buddhist information collection in sri lanka”. Study suggested that the granting encouraging incentives for staff members who plays major role for better library service. Collection of the library should be upgraded and improved timely, that’s mean when the syllabuses are revised. The Library should conduct awareness progamme for the library collection in parallel to library orientation programme.

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An Analysis of Indian Research Output in Open Access Journals (Doaj) From 2003 to 2019

Satish, S.
yessatish@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper attempts to discuss in the context of Indian research output contribution in open access journals indexed in directory of open access journals (DOAJ). Open access journals is a service that provides access to quality controlled open access journals and benefits researchers in increased visibility of their research work. This study analysis the open access initiatives in India, position of indexed journals in India with other countries. This study also analysis the findings in the context of contribution according to countrywise, yearwise, subjectwise, publication processing fee, journals licensing and publisher wise during 2003 to May 2019 with respect to Directory of open access journal. DOAJ was analyzed on 1st June 2019 and India ranked fourteenth with (n=277) open access journals worldwide according to countrywise contribution after Russia and Switzerland. The growth rate of research output increased from the year 2016 (n=33) onwards. This paper analysis the Indian contribution in Open Access journals in DOAJ

Keywords: *DOAJ, Open access journals, Indian research output, Indexed journals*

Introduction

Directory of open access journal is a service that provides access to quality controlled open access journals. Open access provides free online access to scientific and scholarly research that is "free availability on public internet, permitting users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search or link to the full text of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any lawful purpose, without financial, legal or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to internet itself" [1]. First global open access initiative was in the year 2002 at Budapest and during 2003 the Berlin declaration on open access to knowledge in the sciences and humanities was published. The shrinking of library budget has made the researchers to move towards the open access journals. Open access to knowledge is a key contributor in providing universal access to information and knowledge. Open access is the most recent undertaking to support institutional research activities by providing information cost and time effectively at the right time in the right format. The main aim of open access journals is to make the scholarly articles available free with copyright and licensing restrictions and increase the visibility and ease of use of open access scientific and scholarly journals thereby promoting their increased usage

and impact.

Benefits of open access

OA benefits the readers around the world with free access to the literature and latest research findings. OA is more efficient and effective for delivering access to the research activities and hence, it increases the research impact. Being permanent presentation, it supports the researcher to develop e-portfolios. OA research benefits the faculty members during teaching and research. Public money is invested in open access to increase the impact of research. In the present age, research findings are made available free of charge to anyone who is willing to read the article. Apart from researchers, OA benefits publishers, funding agencies, institutes and government around the globe.

Directory of Open Access Journals

The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) was launched in 2003 at Lund University, Sweden, with 300 open access journals and today contains more than 11,000 open access journals covering all areas of science, technology, medicine, social sciences and humanities. The DOAJ provides free access to peer-review open access journals. The main aim of the DOAJ is to increase the visibility and use of open access scientific and scholarly journals [2].

Literature Review

The concept of open access is the online accessibility to scientific literature at no charge and without technical barriers. With the declaration of Berlin on open access to knowledge in science and humanities was drafted in October 2003. The objective was to promote the Internet as a functional instrument for a global scientific knowledge base and to specify measures which research institutions, funding agencies, libraries and archives need to consider. (The Bethesda Declaration, 2003) defines: Open Access, where “The authors(s) and copyright holders(s) grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, perpetual right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute , transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship as sell as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use” [3]. Open access emerged in response to address the problem of escalating cost of scholarly and scientific journals, which had made their access restrictive. Three groups took initiatives towards open access: the Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI), Bethesda statement and Berlin Declaration. The Budapest Open Access Initiative

(BOAI) took place in 2001, where the term "open access" was coined and the two strategies of Green OA (self-archiving) and Gold OA (open access publishing) were devised [4]. Tupe, SK and Khaparde VS analyzed scientometric study on journal of informtion technology and libraries on DOAJ of 217 papers published in DOAJ. The study was focused on collection of data's from DOAJ on journal of Information Technology & Libraries 10 volumes, 40 issues of the during Period in 2005- 2014. The Distribution of contributions, The total 217 contributions majority of the contributions i.e. 24 (11.06%) contributions were contributed in 2005 & 2006 were as minimum contributions i.e. 18 (8.29%) contributions were contributed in 2014 and the mean relative growth rate for the last five years 2010 to 2014 reduced to (0.13) [5]. OA to literature as "it's the free availability on the public internet permitting users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full text of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself". It states that "the only constraint on reproducing and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited"[6]. Maity A and Teli S analyzed, Bibliometric Analysis on the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) in the Subject Domain of LIS From the Year 2004-2014. All the selected journal of Library and Information Science were searched from Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) data base only those journals which published in English language were selected. All the issue of all volume has been collected from the journals published from the year 2004 to 2014 and were analyzed. After studying DOAJ database, it was found that maximum productivity in the field of Library and Information Science is in the Information and Communication Technology subfield, followed by Library and society, Library association and then by Management [7]. A study on "Open Access Journals and Initiatives in India" which highlights the major initiatives undertaken in India especially by different institutions and publishers such as Indian Academy of Sciences, Medknow Publications, Kamala-Raj Enterprises etc[8]. Another study entitled Open Access and Scholarly Communication: The Role of Public Funded Research and Development Organizations in India" conducted by Singh and Negi which investigates the contribution of Indian premier R&D organizations such as CSIR, DRDO, ICAR, INSA, etc. in open access publishing[9]. Open access provides the means to maximize the visibility and use of research output.

Objectives

The aim of the study is to explore and analysis quantitatively the growth and development of publication of DOAJ in the context of contribution by India.

- To study the countrywise research productivity in open access journals
- To analysis the yearwise publication
- To study the subject wise distribution of journals in open access (DOAJ)
- To study the publication processing fee by the Indian Open Access Jorunals
- To know Journals licensing in open access journals (DOAJ)
- To measure the publisher wise publications

Methodology

The present study was to analyze and identify the research output of India growth of publications in open access journals from 2003 to May 2019 with respect to Directory of open access journal (DOAJ). Data's were retrieved and exported to Microsoft Excel 2007 on 1st June 2019 from the open access directory (DOAJ) and interpreted and examined. The analyzed data from DOAJ were represented in the form of tables and graphs. The study was explored based on the contribution by India research output according to country wise, year wise, subject wise, language, licensing and publisher wise in open access journals.

Results and Discussions

Country wise research output in open access journals (DOAJ)

During the period 2003 to May 2019, there were 13324 countrywise publications (Table 1) in open access journal (DOAJ). United kingdom contributed with the highest of 1543, Indonesia contributed with 1492, Brazil with 1382, Spain with 719 and United states with 703. India contributed 277 research output in open access journals and in the fourteenth position. The country wise research output in open access journals indicates that these countries are showing much of interest for usage of their journals. Out of 123 countries, 6 countries with three journals, 8 countries with two journals and 16 countries with single journals with DOAJ.

Table 1: *Country wise research output in open access journals*

Sl.No	Country	Journals	Sl.No	Country	Journals	Sl.No	Country	Journals
1	United Kingdom	1543	42	Austria	50	83	Tunisia	5
2	Indonesia	1492	43	Sweden	41	84	Kenya	5
3	Brazil	1382	44	Belgium	39	85	Jordan	5
4	Spain	719	45	Egypt	38	86	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	5
5	United States	703	46	Iraq	37	87	Albania	5
6	Poland	581	47	Taiwan, Province of China	34	88	Qatar	4
7	Iran, Islamic Republic of	494	48	Hungary	34	89	Puerto Rico	4
8	Turkey	369	49	Greece	34	90	Mongolia	4
9	Italy	364	50	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	31	91	Kazakhstan	4
10	Colombia	346	51	Japan	31	92	Ethiopia	4
11	Romania	335	52	Moldova, Republic of	30	93	Cyprus	4
12	Russian Federation	332	53	Denmark	30	94	Luxembourg	3
13	Switzerland	300	54	Thailand	27	95	Libya	3
14	India	277	55	Finland	27	96	Kyrgyzstan	3
15	Germany	268	56	Uruguay	23	97	Guatemala	3

16	Argentina	229	57	Estonia	22	98	Georgia	3
17	Ukraine	223	58	Algeria	22	99	El Salvador	3
18	Netherlands	222	59	Bosnia and Herzegovina	21	100	Mauritius	2
19	France	215	60	Bangladesh	20	101	Malta	2
20	Serbia	169	61	Saudi Arabia	18	102	Israel	2
21	Canada	153	62	Hong Kong	18	103	Dominican Republic	2
22	Mexico	129	63	United Arab Emirates	17	104	Armenia	2
23	Chile	118	64	Singapore	17	105	Angola	2
24	Croatia	113	65	Nepal	16	106	Zimbabwe	2
25	Czech Republic	105	66	Ireland	16	107	Viet Nam	2
26	Korea	100	67	Sri Lanka	14	108	Uganda	1
27	China	100	68	New Zealand	14	109	Turkmenistan	1
28	Norway	99	69	Morocco	14	110	Taiwan	1
29	Australia	99	70	Paraguay	12	111	South Sudan	1
30	Portugal	97	71	Latvia	11	112	Palestine, State of	1
31	South Africa	92	72	Philippines	9	113	Mali	1
32	Cuba	85	73	Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	9	114	Malawi	1
33	Lithuania	72	74	Belarus	9	115	Lebanon	1
34	Malaysia	69	75	Nigeria	8	116	Kuwait	1
35	Costa Rica	60	76	Montenegro	8	117	Jamaica	1
36	Ecuador	58	77	Azerbaijan	8	118	Iran	1
37	Peru	57	78	Oman	7	119	Guam	1

38	Slovakia	56	79	Yemen	6	120	Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	1
39	Bulgaria	56	80	Nicaragua	6	121	Cameroon	1
40	Pakistan	54	81	Iceland	6	122	Barbados	1
41	Slovenia	50	82	Ghana	6	123	Bahamas	1

Indian journals added yearwise in open access journals in DOAJ

Table 2 represents the total Indian journals added yearwise in open access journals from 2003 to May 2019. The data regarding Indian journals added from India which were (n=55, 19.85%) in 2017 and (n=52, 18.77) in 2018. It is evident from the table that there were increase in journals when compared with previous years and during 2015 it was (n=14), 2016 (n=33), 2017 (n=55).

Table 2: *Indian journals added yearwise in open access journals in DOAJ*

Sl.No	Year	No.of Journals	Percentage	Cumulative Journals	Cumulative Percentage
1	2003	3	1.08	3	1.08
2	2004	8	2.88	11	3.97
3	2005	8	2.88	19	6.85
4	2006	6	2.16	25	9.02
5	2007	4	1.44	29	10.46
6	2008	9	3.24	38	13.71
7	2009	12	4.33	50	18.05
8	2010	15	5.41	65	23.46
9	2011	6	2.16	71	25.63
10	2012	7	2.52	78	28.15
11	2013	10	3.61	88	31.76
12	2014	8	2.88	96	34.65
13	2015	14	5.05	110	39.71
14	2016	33	11.91	143	51.62
15	2017	55	19.85	198	71.48
16	2018	52	18.77	250	90.25
17	2019	27	9.74	277	100

Subject wise distribution of Indian open access journals in DOAJ

Table 3 presents the subject wise distribution of Indian open access journals. Among the subjects, journals from Medicine (n=51), dentistry (n=25) and surgery (n=15) are having maximum number from India. Psychiatry, Pediatrics, Medical physics, medical radiology, Anesthesiology are equal with (n=8) and public aspects of medicine, ophthalmology, dermatology with (n=7). Out of 277, Journals are from Medicine (n=51, 18.41%) and Dentistry (n=25, 9.02%) are the highest among subjectwise distribution of Indian open access journals in DOAJ from 2003 to May 2019.

Table 3: *Subject wise Indian open access journals in DOAJ*

Sl.No	Subject	No. of Journals	Percentage
1	Medicine	51	18.41
2	Dentistry	25	9.02
3	Medicine (General)	20	7.22
4	Surgery	15	5.41
5	Diseases of the circulatory (Cardiovascular) system	13	4.69
6	Neoplasms. Tumors. Oncology. Including cancer and carcinogens	9	3.24
7	Psychiatry	8	2.88
8	Pediatrics	8	2.88
9	Medical physics. Medical radiology. Nuclear medicine	8	2.88
10	Anesthesiology	8	2.88
11	Public aspects of medicine	7	2.52
12	Ophthalmology	7	2.52
13	Dermatology	7	2.52
14	Therapeutics. Pharmacology	6	2.16
15	Others	85	30.68
Total		277	100.00

Table 4 presents the publication fee by the Indian open access journals in DOAJ. It is analyzed that out of (n=277, 72.56%) don't collect the processing fee for publication whereas (n=76, 27.43%) collect the processing fee for publications.

Table 4: *Publication processing fee by the Indian open access journals in DOAJ*

Sl.No	Processing Fee	No.of Journals	Percentage
1	No	201	72.56
2	Yes	76	27.43
Total		**277**	**100.00**

Table 5 presents the Indian journal licensing in open access journals DOAJ. The Creative Commons (CC) copyright licenses and balance the traditional "all rights reserved" setting that copyright law creates. The license helps creators, licensors to use the tools, retain copyright while allowing others to copy, distribute, and make some uses of their work at least non-commerically [10]. DOAJ has a strong preference for the use of Creative commons Licenses, especially the least restrictive one, the Creative Common CC-BY License (Attribution) [11]. DOAJ was the ninth in a worldwide list of platforms that support the use of Creative Commons licenses. DOAJ considers the use of CC licenses, in particular the use of more open licenses, as one of the best practices and promotes them as one of the criteria for the DOAJ Seal. When the DOAJ developed its expanded application form in 2013, it was clear that the DOAJ had to accept the variations of the CCBY licenses, with their different degrees of openness to ensure that as many magazines as possible could request entry into the DOAJ [12].

From table 5 licenses are categorized into seven categories of creative commons (CC) attributes, out of 277, India got license of CC BY NC-SA(n=215,77.61%) followed by CC BY (n=18, 6.49%), CC by Non-Commercial-No Derivative attribution (n=15, 5.41%), CC BY NC (n=14, 5.05%) and publisher own license (n=8, 2.88%). From the table 5 it is observed that India had got the highest use of journal licensing type CC BY NC-SA (n=215).

Table 5: *Indian Journal licensing wise distribution in open access journals (DOAJ)*

Sl.No	Journal Licence	No.of Journals	Percentage
1	CC BY-NC-SA	215	77.61
2	CC BY	18	6.49
3	CC BY-NC-ND	15	5.41
4	CC BY-NC	14	5.05
5	Publisher's own license	8	2.88
6	CC BY-SA	5	1.80

7	CC BY-ND	2	0.72
Total		277	100.00

Table 6 shows the top 10 publishers wise distribution of Indian journals in Open Access DOAJ. Wolters Kluwer Medknow publications (n=199, 71.84%) stand first and Isfahan university of medical sciences (n=6, 2.16%) second in publisher wise Indian open access journals in DOAJ.

Table 6: *Publisher wise Indian open access journals in DOAJ*

Sl.No	Name of the Publisher	No. of Journals	Percentage
1	Wolters Kluwer Medknow Publications	199	71.84
2	Isfahan University of Medical Sciences	6	2.16
3	Elsevier	5	1.80
4	ICT Academy of Tamil Nadu	4	1.44
5	NISCAIR	3	1.08
6	JCDR Research and Publications Pvt. Ltd.	3	1.08
7	Primary Co-Development Institute of Medical Research	2	0.72
8	Premchand Shantidevi Research foundation	4	0.72
9	Organization of Pharmaceutical Unity with BioAllied Sciences (OPUBS)	2	0.72
10	Neural Regeneration Research; STM Publishing Group Pty Ltd	2	0.72
11	Indian Association of Dermatologists, Venereologists and Leprologists	2	0.72
12	Dr DY Patil Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University)	2	0.72
13	Hainan Medical University	2	0.72
14	Others	41	14.80
Total		277	100.00

Results

The analysis was done during the period 2003 to May 2019 of India open access journals in DOAJ**.** The data were collected based on the contribution by India from the directory of open access journals and analyzed according to countrywise, yearwise, subjectwise, publication processing fee, journals licensing and publisher wise research output in open access journals. The study revealed from the countrywise that most of the research output were from the country United kingdom contributed with the highest of (n=1543) and stand top in open access journals, Indonesia contributed with (n=1492) and takes the second place and India contributed 277 research output in open access journals and in the fourteenth position. Indian journals added yearwise in open access journals from 2003 to May 2019. The data regarding Indian journals added from India which were (n=55, 19.85%) in 2017 and (n=52, 18.77) in 2018. Among the subjects, journals from Medicine (n=51), dentistry (n=25) and surgery (n=15) are having maximum number from India. The publication fee by the Indian open access journals in DOAJ was analyzed and out of (n=277, 72.56%) don't collect the processing fee for publication whereas (n=76, 27.43%) collect the processing fee for publications. Publishers wise distribution of Indian journals in Open Access DOAJ. Wolters Kluwer Medknow publications (n=199, 71.84%) stand first and Isfahan university of medical sciences (n=6, 2.16%) second in publisher wise Indian open access journals in DOAJ. From the study it is analyzed that the growth rate of research output was gradually increasing from the year 2015.

Conclusion

The present study was to analyze and identify the research output of India growth of research output in open access journals from 2003 to May 2019 with respect to Directory of open access journal (DOAJ). In the last few years, the Open Access phenomena has strongly embarked upon using ICT for sharing of rich and valuable content through different modes like; computer networks, intranet, internet and interoperable web sites [13]. The open access is increased tremendously in all the fields of knowledge. It is evident from the study that there were increase in journals from the year 2015 when compared with previous years. The basic concept of open access is the online accessibility to scientific literature for readers at no charge and without technical barriers. Open access provides the means to maximize the visibility and thus the uptake and use of research output. DOAJ is a wide spread access to research outputs and it is useful for scientific community. The current study shows an increased growth rate of

research output over years. It has considerably contributed to researchers to enhance their visibility.

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Human Libraries in India

Sharda, P. and Rao, P.V
sharda.preeti@gmail.com, pvrao@punjab.gov.in

Abstract

Library is a place where readers go to study and borrow books which they want to read. They read the way the book is written. A new concept of Human Library emerged in the year 2000 in Roskilde Festival by Copenhagen, Denmark by Ronni Abergel. It is in an attempt to enforce social change and encourage conversation around marginalised communities. The first permanent Human Library was established in Lismore, Australia in 2006 . Human Library is a place where real people are on loan to readers. A place where difficult questions are expected, appreciated and answered. The concept is similar to that of a traditional library. If a book is read and discussed or shared among like-minded readers, the Human Library has people engaging in conversations. Like books, participants of the Human Library can be picked from a list to engage in conversations and share stories on a one on one basis. A couple of readers opting for the same living book or even with a group. The Human Library movement has expanded to around 80 countries. In India, it was introduced in Hyderabad, then made its way to Mumbai, before coming to New Delhi. This paper discusses the concept of Human Library in detail. The paper also highlights the major human libraries of India. Human libraries are spreading their arms all over the country, this paper is an attempt to trace the development of Human libraries in cities of India. It also provides an insight that how these library work, how living books are registered, how the events are organized and how funds are raised for the events.

Keywords: *Human library, Living books, Human books, Librarianship*

Introduction

Library is the store of knowledge. It has a collection of books and other reading material from where people gain lot of knowledge and experience. It is a place where readers go to study and borrow books which they want to read but they are a one-way interaction. The concept of Human library is similar to that of a traditional library. According to Pardasani and Rivera [1] “the Human Library (HL) method is used globally as an anti-oppressive tool to bring together representatives of different minorities in society, who volunteers to share their life stories and experiences in order to help others overcome prejudice using active dialogue based on respect”.

If the real book is read and discussed or shared among like-minded readers, the Human Library has people engaging in conversations. In Human Library real human beings are loaned as books by the participants instead of real books. Human 'Books' are people who have faced lots of social discrimination, or people with special hobbies or interesting experiences. Not everyone can be a human book. People who have experienced prejudice due to issues such as race, sex, age, disability, sexual preference, gender identity, class, religion/belief, lifestyle choices or other aspects of who they can be a Book. Human books after undergoing selective screening interact with the readers for the main event. Participants of the Human Library have a freedom to choose a human book from the list of registered people to communicate on a one on one basis. Participants can interact with these books and can ask any question they like. Conversations are offered to the duration of thirty minutes and this is not a storytelling session, but rather an experience sharing with built-in Q&A. It is a place where difficult questions are expected, appreciated and answered [2].

The thought for the Human Library (or 'Menneske Biblioteket') really began in Copenhagen, Denmark [3]. An adolescent association called "Stop The Violence" was initiated by five youth after one of their companion was thrashed. The companion was saved and all the five friends were so motivated that they thought to start an awareness campaign with regard to the violence among youth of the country. In 2000, the group was called to do some activities to spread awareness about the non-violence in Roskilde Festival. This is how the concept of Human Library emerged. It was an attempt to enforce social change and encourage conversation around marginalised communities. The first permanent Human Library was established in Lismore, Australia in 2006 [4].

Human libraries aim to establish a safe conversational space; they are gaining importance today as people generate new knowledge through personal interaction by sharing experiences with one another. Living books share their experiences with readers and readers are allowed to ask as many as questions. This is a kind of interaction where no restrictions are there. People volunteer to become living books to challenge prejudice through respectful conversation with members of the public; they are registered by the library. The lists are displayed of available human books. Participants also register for the events. Once the dates and venue of the event is decided they are informed. Participants can make choice from the list. The appointment is fixed. The real conversation happens between the participant and the

living book, participants may choose to leave it and join any other 'book' anytime. The outcome of the session and direction of the talk is dependent on what the reader/s asks about. And it is the privilege of both parties that they can end the conversation at any point they may wish.

Main motive to have these kind of libraries is to overcome differences within a community and bring people together. Most the people who volunteer for 'living books' want to help others by experiential or emotional guidance and want to make new connection. Library organizers encourage people to have open and honest conversations that can lead to greater acceptance, tolerance and social cohesion in the community. Living books also get the opportunity to express themselves and get a chance to speak on their favourite topic.

Objective

Objective of the study in hand was to explore the historical background of Human libraries. The study also focuses on the development of Human Libraries in India.

Methodology

For background information, review of related literature was thoroughly studied. For the survey about the available Human libraries in India, authors explored the Internet sources, social networking sites and also collected data form the respective human libraries.

Results and Discussion

The Human Library movement has expanded to around 80 countries [4]. In India, it was introduced by the Social Sensitivity Cell, IIM Indore on 6 November 2016 in collaboration with 'The Human Library, Indore Chapter'. Many of the socially deprived people acted as living books including The Disabled people, Cancer Survivors, Child Abuse Survivors, and Homosexuals etc. The living books shared their experiences about their survival and students learned a lot form these experiences. In Hyderabad first event on Human library was organized in March 2017 and till date many such events have been done. Than human library made its way to Mumbai, before coming to New Delhi. In New Delhi first such event was organised at Connaught Place in 18 June 2017 in which 'books' from 11 categories, ranging from a recovering drug abuser, Buddhism practitioner and tea-seller turned author to female solo traveller, cancer survivors, bullying victim and a history chronicler, among others. In

Kolkata, first session of Human library was held on January 6, 2019.

As depicted in Table 1 Human libraries are also opened at Patiala, Surat, Gurugram, Bangaluru, Chennia, Mumbai and Pune with the help of Human Library Organization which is a global movement that is spreading its wings across the world from Toronto to Perth. There is no permanent address of Human Library as it is essentially an event whose venues are changed in accordance to the demand.

Table 1: *Human Libraries in India*

Name	Date of establishment	Events	Last event
Human Library IIM Indore	6 November 2016	8	20 January 2019
Human Library Hyderabad	25 March 2017	24 +1 (upcoming)	28 April 2019
Human Library Mumbai	28 May 2017	16	9 June 2019
Human Library New Delhi	18 June 2017	13	23 June 2019
Human Library Pune	18 June 2017	8	15 June 2019
Human Library Surat	1 July 2017	9	1 July 2019
Human Library Chennai	1 July 2017	7	30 June 2019
Human Library Bangaluru	27 August 2017	11	30 June 2019
Human Library Gurugram	8 October 2017	2	25 March 2018
Human Library Patiala	25 February 2018	2	29 April 2018
Human Library Visakhapatnam	29 July 2018	8	9 June 2019
Human Library Kolkata	6 January 2019	1	6 January 2019

Conclusion

Human libraries are gaining importance in India also. Many such libraries are initiated and they are organizing many events also, three important aspects that needs to be taken care of are Books, participants and funds.

Books many be available for the libraries and they may have best stories to share but the important point of discussion is they must be best story tellers. It is an important task for the

organizers to see that books should be as engaging and captivating as possible and at the same time the conversation should be non-aggressive also. Therefore, a proper training should be provided to the Books before they are finally added to the list.

Participants are the backbone of the Human Library. Books can be available as many of them are out of the difficult situations but it may be sometimes difficult to bring participants for the event. Efforts should be made to spread awareness that how these libraries can provide benefits to the participants can bring them to such events Funding is also very important. A huge amount is involved from planning to the execution of the event.

Recommendations

Human libraries are very important for today's society as a bunch of few people in from of books with lots of experience can bring out many people stuck in the similar situations. They not only help the participants to come out of the situations, but at the same time, are the platform to enhance many of the professional competencies. More human libraries should be initiated and Government should also come forward to extend help. It is also recommended that number of events should be increased. NGOs and government should provide regular grants for the establishment for permanent Human Libraries.

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The Impact of Using Electronic Resources: a Study based on Kelaniya University Library Users

Somananda, Rev. B. and Weerasinghe, M.K.
somanandabopeththe@gmail.com, mervinku@hotmail.lk

Abstract

Electronic information has gradually become a major resource in every university library". The emergence of e-resources transformed information handling and management in the academic environment and in University libraries. Through the use of e-resources, academics and students now have access to global electronic information resources for their scholarly communication. This paper presents and analyses the status of electronic resources facilities and services provided by the Kelaniya University Library (KUL). It also discusses the purpose of using e-resources, benefits, subject coverage status, overall user satisfactions, problems that are faced by KUL users while accessing e-resources and perceived impact of e-resources on users.

Keywords: *Kelaniya University Library, Electronic resources, Electronic services, Management of E-resources, Electronic information retreival*

Introduction

Academic library is a part of any educational institution, which is the hub of the teaching, and learning activities where students, teacher and researchers get their required information according to their need. Academic libraries have been in existence for over 500 years and are still very useful today to all educational institutions. In the traditional libraries users have to spend much more time for searching information and for that they have to depend mainly on the library professionals or library staff. But in the age of information communication technology, computers are being used for day-to-day housekeeping activity of the library, which saves the time of the end users, and library professionals also and at the same time avoid duplication of work and make the library service smooth and effective (Sinha, 1990).

In modern times, the content of libraries is not restricted to physical formats such as books, magazines or journals. Libraries are now shifting from traditional printed resources to the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and other electronic-driven services (Nnadozie and Nwosu, 2016; Okazie, 2016). According to Shuling (2007: 72) "electronic information has gradually become a major resource in every university library". The emergence of e-resources transformed information handling and management in the academic environment and in University libraries. Through the use of e-resources,

academics and students now have access to global electronic information resources for their scholarly communication. With the rapid development of information communication technologies (ICT), e-resources have increasingly become readily available and easily accessible, giving access to the variety of e-resources as well as providing information about available library services. E-resources usually consist of databases, electronic books (e books), e-journals, electronic newspapers and electronic magazines, archives, theses, conference papers, government papers, research reports, scripts and monographs in an electronic form (Deng, 2010: 88).

This study investigated the use of the library's electronic resources (e-resources) by academics graduate students in University of Kelaniya. Electronic resources are revolutioning in Kelaniya University Library to provide better and faster user services in a convenient way. The KUL provides a wide range of scholarly e-resources (05 Full text Databases, more than 2000 online journals and E- books) KUL provide direct access for academic staff and students. In this paper, an attempt has been made to show the existing situation of electronic resources in KUL, to determine whether academics and graduates used e-resources, how

They used e-resources in the process of teaching, learning and research. Problems that are faced by KUL users while accessing electronic resources and the perceived impacts of electronic resources on their academic efficiency. As well as their view of the usefulness of e-resources. Moreover, this paper also provides suggestions and recommendations to improve the electronic resources and services for the benefit of users.

Objectives

The objectives were in this study,

- Identify the present status of e-resources facilities and services provided by the Library of University of kelaniya.
- Study the purpose of using the electronic resources available in the library;
- Identify the impediments faced by the users while accessing and using the e-resources in the library;
- Study the impact of electronic resources and services on the academic work of the users.

Methodology

A methodology used for collecting data was questionnaire based. All the questions were specifically prepared and closely related with the use of electronic resources and its impact. These questionnaires were randomly distributed to the KUL users and were successfully retrieved from users.

A total of 120 questionnaires were distributed randomly to the KUL users, of which 100 were returned and used for analysis. Out of the 100 users, 24.0 percent are academics, 76.0 percent are students. Figure1shows user distributions of the respondents:

N=100

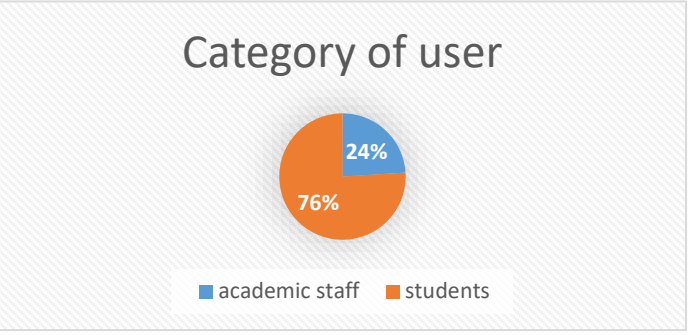

Figure 1: *Category of user*

Results and Discussion

Electronic Resources Access and Use in KUL

The online journals, e –books and full text databases are linked to the KUL web site (https://library.kln.ac.lk/) and it provides very easy interface to its users. KUL provides its electronic resource services within Kelaniya University area. These services are open for all students, Academic staff, researchers of Kelaniya University.

Access to Electronic Resources

From the returned questionnaires, it was found that most of the 44 percent users access to electronic resources every day, 27 percent accessed electronic resources a few times every week, 17 percent accessed at least once a week, 3 percent accessed rarely and 9 percent users accessed electronic resources at least once a month. Here we also see that, most of the KUL users used e-resources every day, which is good sign for KUL.

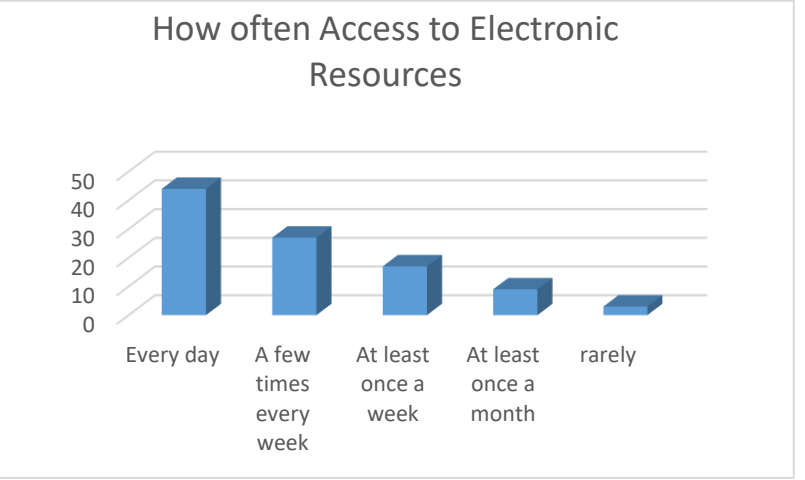

Figure 2: *How often access to electronic resources*

Purpose of Using Electronic Resources

The KUL users use electronic resources for many purposes. According to the respondents, 25 percent users mostly used electronic resources for learning, 5 percent used e-resources for current information, 54 percent used electronic resources for research purpose and 16 percent used electronic resources for teaching purpose. See Figure 3. Here, it is found that, more than half of respondents used e-resources for learning purposes.

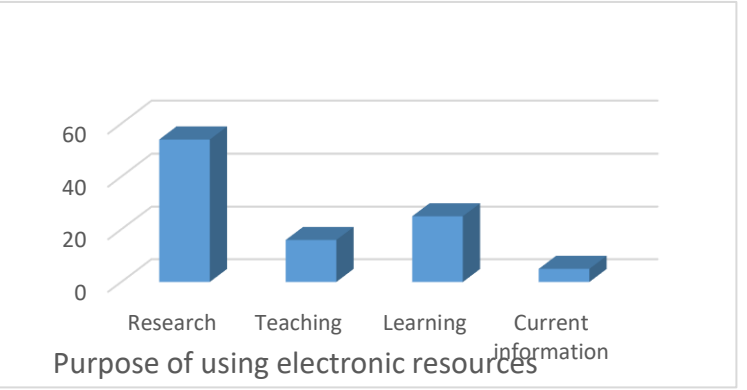

Figure 3: *Purpose of using electronic resources*

Types of Electronic Resources Use

Analyzing the respondents replied, it has been found that, the majority of users 20 percent prefer to use electronic journals, second highest number of users 15 percent used electronic books, 25 percent users used library catalogue and the lowest 40 percent users used Full text databases. Here it is found that, most of the users use e-journals rather than library catalogue,

Full text databases and e-books. The above data are represented by the following figure 4.

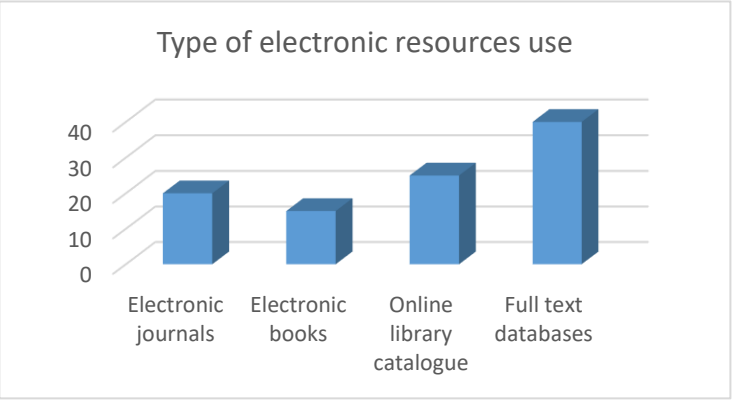

Figure 4: *Type of electronic resources use*

Features of Electronic Resources

The KUL users were also asked for what features of electronic resources they considered to be the most important for the efficiency of their research/study. Analyzing the respondents reply, it was found that most of the users prefer to use electronic resources for up-to-date information than other features of electronic resources. According to the respondents, 48 percent users used e- resources for up-to-date information, the second most 22 percent users considered to the most important features of electronic resources are for free availability, 12 percent used for quick retrievability, 13 percent used for full-text searching and 5 percent for link to other resources.

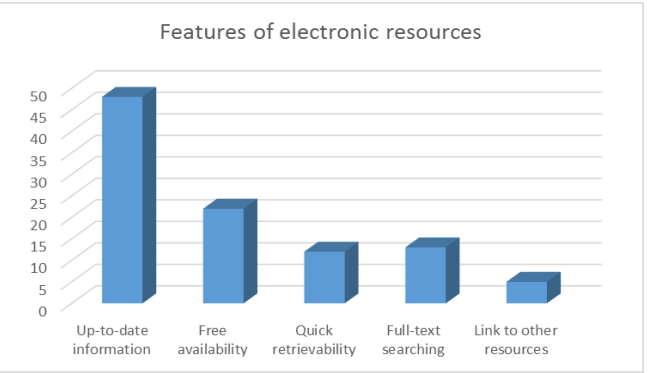

Figure 5: *Features of electronic resources*

Problems of Using Electronic Resources

According to the filled in the questionnaires, here found some problems that are faced by the users when they are using e-resources. It means, 25 percent users acknowledge only a limited number of titles available, 10 percent indicated limited access to back issues, 18 percent faced difficulty in finding relevant information, 17 percent indicated e-resources of KUL cannot be accessed from out of university, 21 percent users given their opinion on limited access to computers and 19 percent indicated slow download speed.

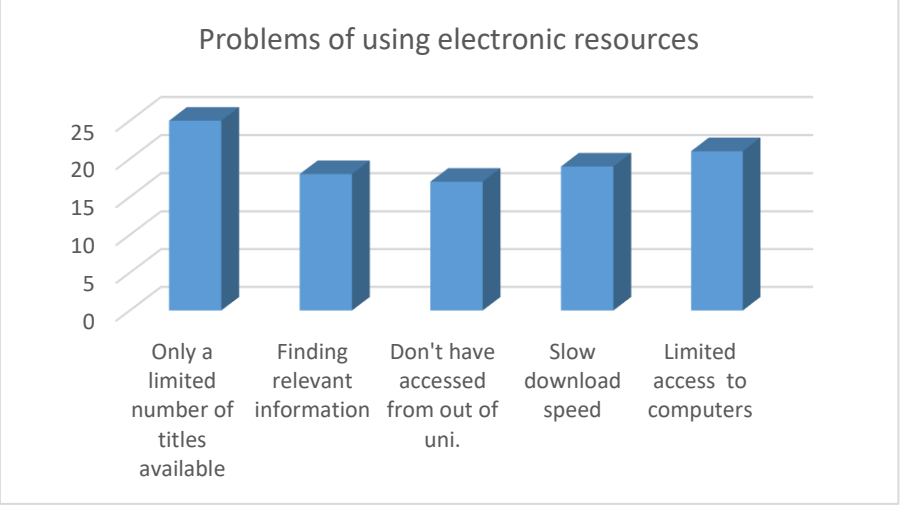

Figure 6: *Problems of using electronic resources*

Conclusion and Recommendations

This paper confirms that a large number of e-resources are made available in KUL. This study reveals that, a majority of the users of KUL use e-resources for their learning purpose. It was found that, e-resources materials in KUL are available and users are generally satisfied with these materials. Although KUL lacks of infrastructure facilities, the existing e-resources can fulfill user needs. Moreover, KUL should arranges more training programmes for users, appoint trained professionals with ICT skills and accommodated users opinions on subscribing new e-journals and full text databases. With the growing popularity of e-resources, the following recommendations are made for improvement in the use of e-resources in KUL:

- Development of infrastructure facilities for accessing electronic resources by the users and to cover all the subjects content of Kelaniya University, the library should subscribe more e-journals and full text databases;
- KUL should increase the budget for subscribing more electronic resources. Without adequate budget library cannot cover all subjects' content. The E-journal cost is increasing day by day and among those the current issues are more costly than back issues.
- Before and after the electronic resources subscription, survey on users should be done at regular interval. Library should also receive information and suggestions from the faculty members and the students, which need to subscribe or not;
- KUL should organize training program for the academic members and the students so that they can know about different search interface, latest changes of the journals site and develop sophisticated searching and retrieval skills or techniques;

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Library Collection and the Knowledge Organization of Pirivena Libraries: a Study based on Colombo and Anuradhapura Districts

Sumana, Rev. B.
bsumana@busl.ac.lk

Abstract

This research is conducted to identify the library collection and knowledge organization of pirivena libraries on behalf of the current bhikshu education of Sri Lanka. There, Thirty (30) pirivena libraries were randomly selected as the sample of this study from two districts, Colombo and Anuradhapura. Data were obtained from librarians of those pirivena libraries producing them a questionnaire. It was able to identify problems and issues of pirivena libraries by analyzing the data which was gathered from the questionnaires. The research proposal of this study represents basic principles and other relevant information on this research. Literature review of this study examines the development of monastic bhikshu education from Anuradhapura era to Mahanuwara era (Kandian) with details of the syllabus taught, books written and authors of different eras, State supports and analyzes the evolution of pirivena education from the colonial period up to the present. Especially it is studied the history of libraries in Sri Lanka, types of libraries, prevalence of missionary education in Sri Lanka, deterioration of monastic education and the reestablishment of monastic education with the establishment of Rathmalana Parama Dhamma Chethiya Pirivena, history of Vidyodaya and Vidyalankara pirivenas, Buddhist monks who dedicated and committed to develop monastic education, laws, rules, regulations and statutory provisions related to pirivena education were studied in this research.

Keywords*: Pirivena libraries, Bhikshu education, Library collection, Knowledge organization, Library resources*

Introduction

The most ancient library system of Sri Lanka is with the monastic system. The origin of the monastic library system (Piriven Libraries) has been closely related with Mahavihara, Jethavana, and Abayagiriya. Later it has developed through Astamulayathana, eight main educational centers. Especially, the most significant example for this is the arrival of foreign Buddhist monks like Buddhagosa, Buddhadatta, and Dhammapala for the study of texts at Mahavihara. They composed Pali Commentaries having studied Sinhalese Commentaries and helped immensely the development of the library system of Sri Lanka. Furthermore, there was great respect for the Buddhist monks regarding the composing of books. The many kings contributed greatly to this task. Therefore, until the British Empire established its power in the island, the responsibility was with the Piriven (monastic) library system. After, there was deterioration of monastic education and piriven library system. It developed to a great extent

with the standing of Paramadhamma Chechnya Mahapirivena, Vidyodaya and Vidyalankara pirivena. But, due to the lack of state patronage and the negligence of the competent authorities, the development of Pirivena education and Pirivena libraries has not been properly implemented compared to other education institutes and its libraries. Piriven libraries, in particular, have not seen such improvements, though other library systems are rich in library standards laws and modern information resources and services. According to the Ministry of Education, there are 753 Pirivenas Island wide and Piriven libraries have been established in closed to them. Thirty Piriven libraries were randomly selected from the Anuradhapura and Colombo Districts for the purpose of the research library collection and knowledge organization were investigated in the Piriven libraries.

Objectives

The main objective of this research is to evaluate the collection of resources of Piriven Libraries: referring to Colombo and Anuradhapura districts. There are two specific objectives, which are as follows;

- To examine the knowledge organization
- To investigate the contribution of Piriven Libraries for current bhiksu (monks) education

Methodology

This study was conducted using primary and secondary data from a sample group and related books and journals. Semi - structured interview methods were used to gather data from the sample group. The Piriven Libraries in Colombo and Anuradhapura are selected as sample group for this research. Furthermore, data which were obtained from questionnaires relating to physical information of libraries, collection of books and knowledge organization are also analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively.

Results and Discussion

The questionnaires were distributed among all priven librarian which randomly selected in Colombo and Anuradhapura districts and received making 100% response rate. The results are discussed obtained from those questions.

Library Collection

According to the below data, it is obvious that the utilization of both books and journals in the selected libraries is 100%. Using audio and video facilities are low. It was evident that only three (03) pirvenas in Colombo and two (02) pirivenas in Anuradhapura utilize audio and video as resources. It can be further manifested that only one pirivena in the Anuradhapura district uses electronic resources. Thus, it is crystal clear that the usage of electronic resources in both districts is very low.

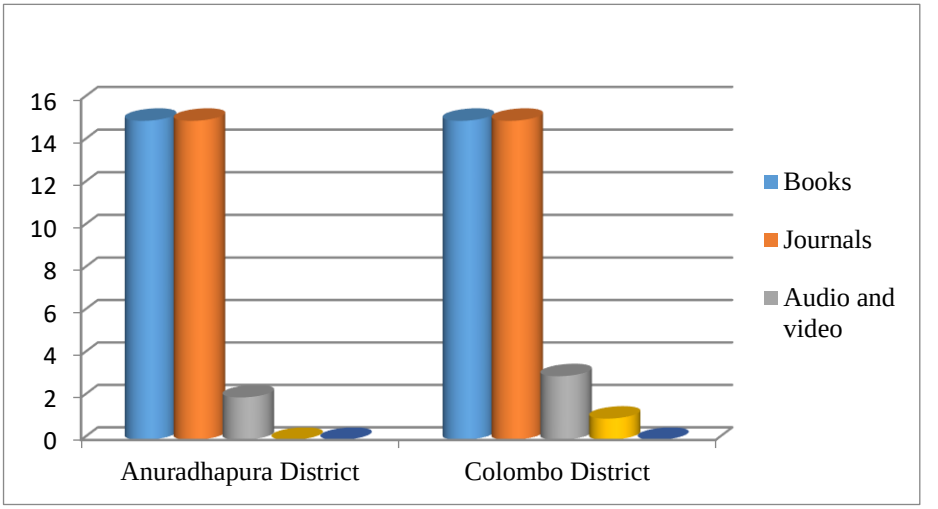

Figure 1: *Description of the collections maintained by the libraries*

Figure 2 represents the number of books and journals maintained by the respective piriven libraries.

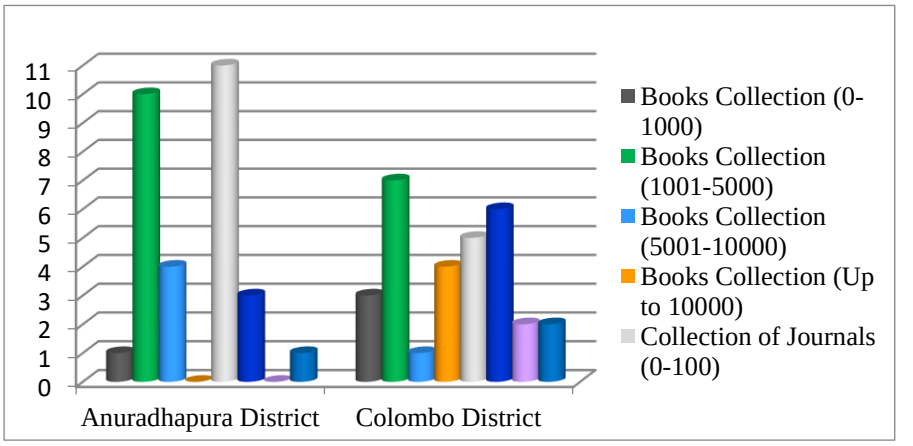

Figure 2: *The quantity of the books and journals by the libraries*

Further, under the questions from 5.10 to 5.16, the librarians were asked about the collections of their respective libraries. They highlighted the desideratum to increase the number of books in the library through the financial assistance of the government, implement a formal

Collection Development Policy and introduction of International Library Standards for Piriven Libraries. Below is a report containing information on the annual expenditure for purchasing library resources.

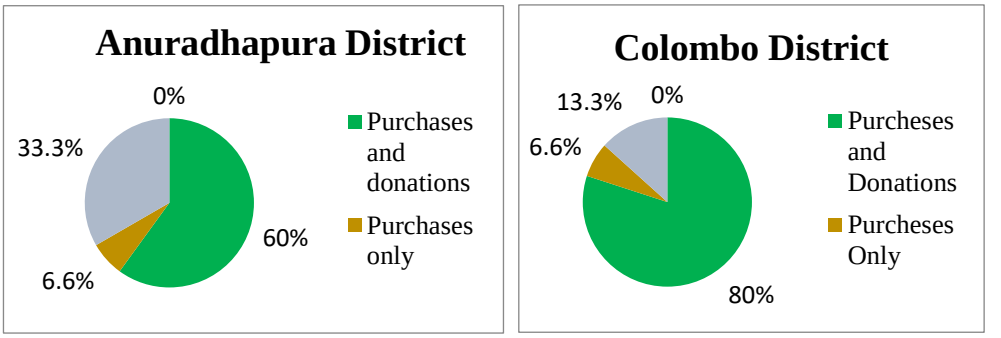

Figure 3: *Methods of Acquiring Library Resources*

The following are the details of allocations for the purchase of books of Pirivenas selected in both districts. The number of pirivenas of buying new books annually to their library is ten. The other five pirivenas enrich their collection of books through donations. Among the pirivenas of buying books, two pirivenas between Rs. 1000 – 5000, three pirivenas between Rs. 5000-10000, three pirivenas between Rs. 10000-15000 and two pirivenas more than Rs. 15000 have allocated for buying books annually. As well as two pirivenas in Colombo district improve their collection of books only through donations. From the rest of the pirivenas, one spends between Rs.1000-5000, five pirivenas between Rs. 5000-10000, three pirivenas Rs. 10000-15000 and four pirivenas more than Rs. 15000 have allocated to improve their book collection. As a whole, it can be observed that many pirivenas allocate less amount of money to improve their book collection.

Knowledge Organization

Classification and cataloging are two key components of the knowledge organization of libraries. There, from among the Pirivenas selected for this research in Anuradhapura district only six piriven libraries use an accepted classification system and its percentage is 40%. Thirteen piriven libraries in the Colombo district use a classification system and its percentage is 86.6%. In this research, it was evident that all these Pirivenas use the divine decimal classification.This has been presented in the following bar chart.

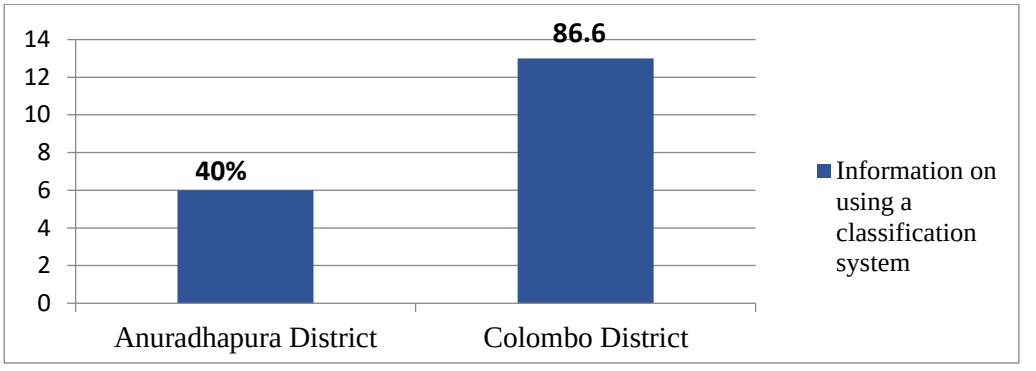

Figure 4: *Description of using a classification system*

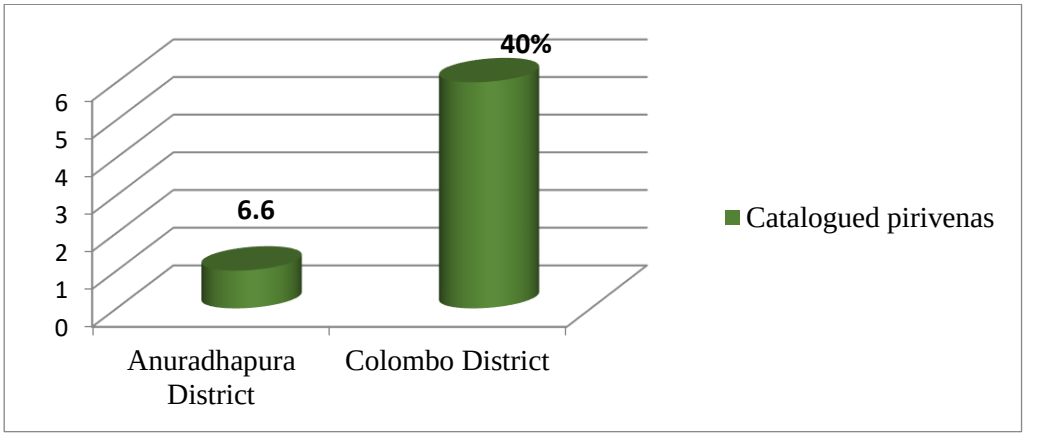

Figure 5: *Description of using cataloging*

In addition, the above bar chat provides information on maintaining a catalog of Pirivenas selected from the two districts for research. But it was revealed that it would not work for the entire collection.

Conclusion and Recommendations

According to this research, It was found that there is a lack of attention on the development of book collection and not using standards for knowledge organization in the piriven libraries. It is evident that the Pirivena Librarian is not a permanent occupation and a suitable place for the Pirivena Library. In addition, it was found that piriven libraries in Colombo district have successfully achieved compared to piriven libraries in Anuradhapura District. Therefore, the following suggestions are recommended for the development of the collection of Piriven Libraries and knowledge organization. As follows;

- Establishment of the post of Pirivena Librarian
- Reservation of a suitable place for Piriven Library

- Introducing audio, video and electronic sources to Piriven libraries
- Increasing the financial allocation to develop the library collection
- Implementing a Collective Development Policy for each Pirivena Library
- Providing training to Pirivena Librarians on classification and cataloging

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මහාවංසය (1996), අනු. ශ්‍රී සුමංගල හිමි හා බටුවන්තුඩාවේ දේවරක්ඛිත හිමි, ගොඩගේ, කොළඹ.

Making Use of Unconventional Teaching Techniques and National Attitudes to address Classroom Issues

Suwadarathna, D.
dharmapriyasw@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper discusses a few unconventional strategies used in class to improve the English proficiency level of Library science students. The main technique adopted makes use of a national characteristic to address the research problem.

Keywords: *Library science, Technical English, Gestures, Ambiguous pictures, Teaching practice*

Introduction

English language though not a discipline directly related to Library Science, is an important academic excellence Library Science students are expected to acquire to fulfill examination requirements, and also to face career related interviews on completion of the university education. It is a compulsory component of the final exam and to secure a pass in English language paper candidates need to gain competence in a large number of linguistic functions among which the outstanding ones are drafting reports, notices and letters, interpreting non-verbal data, paraphrasing, translating and also producing creative discourses. This wide syllabus entails the need of a fairly comprehensive syntactic base which a large number of the students, except a few who have had education in reputed schools, lack. As such, equipping students in these domains is a must for examination success. Essential pre-requisites needed to be had in the teaching programmes to achieve the above academic goals are pattern practice, language drilling and similar practice based activities according to conventional pedagogies. This approach is neither possible nor suitable. On the one hand extensive language drilling is not possible due to time constraints. Given the dismal results the conventional strategies produce that too is not a ploy worth trying.

Objective

The main objective of this study is disseminating the knowledge gathered from classroom experience.

Solution designed for the problem

To circumvent this issue the investigator innovated a number of unconventional strategies. The prominent one out of those was the use of gestures and signs to present grammar. Basing

teaching sessions on specially designed illustrations, grids and diagrams was also a technique adopted. This paper primarily describes the steps taken in the class to implement the gestures and their impact.

Although it was possible to replace the conventional teaching, methodology with its unconventional counterpart the essential pre requisites needed for the acquisition of language ability could not be ignored or replaced. For instance power of retention or the ability to remember language data is equally important to both L1 and L2 Learners. In the case of the former, the learner does not need a special ability to acquire the mother tongue as he internalizes language over a long length of time. Yet L^2 Learner has to grasp the syntax and the lexicon within a short space of time which necessitates repetition of the language data. The danger of constant repetition is boredom. Hutchinson's words: "we need to repeat things in order to learn ….. yet frequent repetition creates boredom prove the negative side of repetition (Hutchinson, Tom 1987 : 76). In addition to this fact, "non meaningful activity" according to Rivers "does not use up… processing capacity" Referring to mechanical drilling Rivers further says that it. "never reaches the long term store (Rivers, M. Wilga 1983.97).

Stevick proposes a meaningful, as well as a workable strategy for language acquisition. He advocates to expose the learner to language data at irregular intervals "interrupted by exposure to other items" (Stevick, Earl. W. 1982 : 30). The Strategy the investigator tried out in the class was that.

Methodology

The area that needed emphasis being grammar, to begin with 12 active voice syntactic patterns were transformed into 12 signs. The rudiments needed for this purpose were copied from Patricia Wilcox in "Changing times changing tenses" (International communication agency. U.S.A. 1980) Investigator modified the visuals in Wilcox publication and also added a few more to represent all the 12 grammar patterns. Subsequently the visuals were transformed into self-explanatory gestures.

The gestures were useful in a number of ways. Misunderstanding arising out of certain acoustically similar sounds which represent diverse meaning values could be avoided through the use of gestures as many of those are self-explanatory. (e.g. He has <u>been</u> working, He has <u>been</u> promoted, He is <u>being</u> interviewed) are grammar patterns that cause problems to learners. As gestures can highlight the crucial characteristics of these patterns grasping them is easy.

The other advantage of the self-explanatory character of the gestures is the opportunity it affords to the learner to acquire the language meaningfully. While discussing the L1 Learners' acquisition process Dick Allwright attributes formers. success to the advantage he gets to grasp both data and rules rather than simply memorizing individual sentences. Allwright, Dick 1991:87, Dick Allwright and cathline, M. Baily Cambridge 1991. Responding to gestures is not a mechanical process, in that every time learner is exposed a gesture he remembers the grammatical characteristics inherent to it. Though the input imparted in conventional classes is primarily mechanical when gestures are used in class, whatever is taught in class despite its repetitive character is meaningful. Positive result of gestures is spontaneity. According to Littlewoods "structures learned consciously pass into acquired store as a result of practice and would be available for spontaneous language activity." Littlewood 1984:71 in West(ed) TESP 5A.

Hutchinson who appears to see a similarity between road construction and language leaning points out the advantage of knowing the area well for a road constructor and hence says that "if a learner sees" the language "as a haphazard set of arbitrary and capricious obstacles, the learning will be difficult (Hutchinson 1987:51) Gestures which are developed on the basis of a grid containing self-explanatory signs depict the nature of the action, and time of occurrence enabling the learner to form an unambiguous picture of the grammar pattern enacted. Gestures enable students to form an overall picture of the grammatical patterns as well. This technique was used to teach relative pronouns, discourse markers participle adjectives and concrete vocabulary items which could be explained visually Feedback received was encouraging. Example are annexed to this prove it.

Results and Discussion

Gestures, tables, anecdotes were helpful to improve student's language proficiency considerably. Yet this improvement alone was not sufficient to make them give up their fear of errors to speak English. However a comment Holliday makes in west (ed) in which he defines class room as a "microcosmic representation of the society" helped the investigator to plan a strategy to encourage speech. Student's reluctance to speak English, in view of their fear of English errors being a reflection of a national characteristic, absurd though it is, proving its irrationality was not an easy task, given the deep-rooted nature of their fear.

Sri Lankans avoid English Speech in order not to exhibit their weakness in English. The motive behind this is to pretend that they are proficient in English because of the positive

attributes inherent to it in Sri Lankan society. As Fernando explains (Fernando, S. 1986:46) "the ability to be at ease in English is a symbol of status: power, intelligence and breadth of vision". As Fernando points out intelligence and breadth of vision are two of the positive attributes one can claim by being accurate in English. These 2 characteristics however, are not virtues one can get only by being able to handle English correctly. For instance, ones' thinking power also helps one gain the above respectability in Sri Lankan society as intelligence is a sought after quality in the country.

Investigator mapped out a strategy to enable the students to exhibit their thinking power. Ploy used was illustrations. Dominant feature of the illustration was ambiguity which created an opinion gap. The methodology that underpinned the approach was C.L.T. (Communicative language, teaching) (Cowen, R. 2008:34) Its phases were: gap choice, feed back. The strategy encouraged students to express diverse views because of the ambiguity of the picture. They had to disagree, agree, dispute, debate etc. not for the purpose of language learning. On the country, their aim was unraveling the meaning of the picture. The focus in the class during the lesson, therefore was meaning.

Naturally, the language accuracy became a subservient issue in the class during the lesson what was more important being the accuracy of the interpretation given to the picture. Here, the language was used for a real purpose. When language is used for real communication Sri Lankans are prepared to ignore language accuracy. For instance, when a conductor gives road directions to a foreign traveler, not conversant in Sinhala and Tamil using errorneos English, the former uses it for an authentic communication. In such circumstances Sri Lankan society tolerates errors. It was this behavior that was evident in the class when ambiguous pictures were being discussed. That atmosphere helped generate speech.

The following data provide statistics pertaining to a study, the investigator conducted at IHRA in Colombo University, where he tried out the above teaching strategy

Total population of the course of study: 592

No. of groups in the programme of study: 20

No of groups that took part in the study : 5

No. of groups that faced the oral test : 3

Duration of the programme : 6 months

Areas tested : 6

No of evaluators: 16

Following graph shows that the experimental group which adopted this teaching pedagogy excelled in 5 of the area tested. Area in which its performances were low, was vocabulary learning which suggests the methods' weakness in that realm.

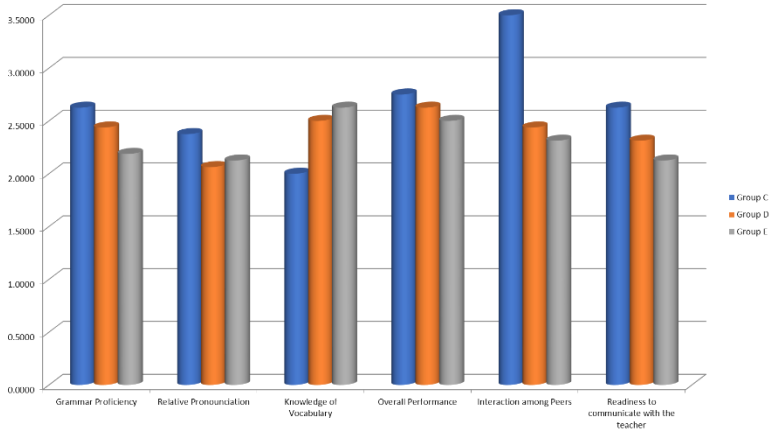

Figure1. Oral evaluation

No. of items tested: 06

Experiment group excelled in 5 of those except in vocabulary for which it obtained the lowest score.

Evaluation was done by 16 qualified teachers

Conclusion

This strategy, apart from creating a conducive atmosphere to learn the language, afforded an opportunity to the teacher to provide language instructions effectively. When students made errors during the process of resolving the ambiguity of the pictures, the teacher was able to provide the correct forms quite convincingly Peny Ur's following words : "**a student often knows he may be saying something wrong, or not know how to say it, and will learn more from being given the appropriate form at a moment when he needs it** prove that fact" (Ur Penny 1981:21) Investigator is not able to prove the efficacy of the above approach method with empirical data gathered from Library science students due to non availability of a controlled group to compare test evaluations.

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A Content Analysis of Poth Liyamane Anisaṃsa

Upali, Rev. D.
udemunnewa@gmail.com

Abstract

Palm leaves manuscripts were the very famous printed material in the past of Ceylon and other many South Asian Countries. In Sri Lanka, a many of People used to write the knowledge which should be preserved for the future generations, on palm leaves manuscripts. So they have printed their knowledge which they had upon Buddha's Dhamma, literature and grammar of the languages called Sinhala, Pali and Sanskrit etc., Astrology, Ayurvedic Medicine, Esotericism and all valuable knowledge. Today, though we cannot available the full amount of palm leaf manuscripts which was produced by the past people we can use the preserved books among them. Many of books are stored in the libraries of several ancient Buddhist Temples in Sri Lanka. And Some are available at the British Library, London because that books were carried to the British in British Period of Sri Lanka. So, in this study a content analysis is done on a palm leaf manuscript called Poth Liyamane Anisaṃsa which is available at the library of the School of Oriental & African Studies (University of London). The study reveals the benefits of the writing Buddha's Dhamma Book while based on the content of Poth Liyamane Anisaṃsa.

***Keywords**: Palm leaf manuscripts, Chirography, Poth Liyamane Anisansa, Book writing*

Introduction

With the arrival of Arahath Maha Mahinda Thera, Sri Lankans initiated the characteristics of a cavalier civilization of Sinhalese. They could enrich their knowledge by chirography. Sinhalese has preserved Lord Buddha's original preaching by writing that in Palm leaves, in a few languages called Pali, Sinhala and Sanskrit. Because of that, everyone can study that Dhamma by reading the above-mentioned books. All those books refer to the Pali Cannon. They have Printed Dhamma in Palm leaves to enrich the knowledge of all, in Buddha's Dhamma. Professor A.V. Suraweera has mentioned that, many of old palm leaves manuscripts are written about the life of the Buddha and Buddha's Dhamma. We can identify that there are two categories of doers of those old palm leaves manuscripts, by reading those books. One is the author and other is a person who has sponsored the palm leaf manuscript writers to print or write Dhamma in that Books. As a result of that task, both authors and sponsors, were able to print The Dhamma in palm leaves and have aspired to achieve enlightenment. At the end of those books, some authors have mentioned that they may able to collect merit because of their writings. As a result of the observation of the ending sentences of old manuscripts, it is clear to understand that old authors have written books to collect merit, since Gampola period.

A.V Suraweera has revealed a book, which discusses the most noble result which can be gained by writing palm leaves manuscripts. That revealed book is Called Poth Liyamane Anisansa, acquired on the number of 44076 SOAS LIBRARY, SINHALESE TRACTS by the library of the School of Oriental & African Studies (University of London). This research is based on the content of Poth Liyamane Anisamsa to identify what are the most noble results of writing palm leaves manuscripts.

Objectives

The prime object is this study is to discover, to study and to analyze of the content of above called book. Further to explore the benefits of writing dhamma books which were written by Sri Lankan Writers in the past.

Methodology

The qualitative research method is applied for this study. Especially a content analysis of the book named Poth Liyamane Anisamsa is done.

Results and Discussion

The result of this study reveals the advantages of writing Dhamma Books. It is mentioned that if someone writes at least one word of buddha's dhamma in a book or if someone do the sponsorship for the writing of at least one word of Buddha's Dhamma, he or she will able to be born in heaven for nine thousand crore times. In addition, they will able to become the king of kings for a vast number of times. It is mentioned in both Pali and Sinhala language in Poth Liyamane Anisamsa as mentioned below.

"Likhāpayati me dhammaṃ navakoti sahassakaṃ kappaṃ akkhara gaṇanaṃ chakkhawatti bhawissati… yana me gāthāwehi bheeshaprāmāna surāsuramaramakuta maṇikirana tharuna prabhāvi bhāsura padārawindāchanda æti tiloguru budurajānan wahanse wisin wadarana lada heyin sutrābhidharma winaya da asoosaradahasak dharmaskhandayan athuren ektara daham padayak liyawuuwoda liwwoda yam sardhāsaṃpanna stree purusha kenek ætnaṃ e prshādeehu nohot sutra pitakaya winaya pitakaya abhidharma pitakaya thun pitakattayehi sathalos dahas pansættæwak sutrayen hā nawa anudahasak wasthukathāwen ha pansiya panas jāthakayakin hā ætuluwa asusāradahasak dharmaskkhandayan athuren anistipamatatiyen ek gātāwakudu liyewwo wee nam nawa koti sahassakam eka aksharayakata nawadahas koti kap diwyalokayehida maha sæpa windinneya. Esema nawa dahas koti kap sathis laksha dasa dahas

thunsiyapanas yodun sakwala æthulata chakrawarthi rajya karanneya…"

Hence, this study illustrates that there are many advantages of writing Dhamma books. All those advantages are revealed according to the primary source or Poth Liyamane Anisaṃsa

Conclusion

As the conclusion, it could be said that the Poth Liyamane Anisaṃsa is one of most valuable books which says about the noble results of writing Dhamma books. The Sinhalese are the first group in the world who printed the Lord Buddha's Dhamma in well created Palm Leaf Manuscripts. They have written many religious books using palm leaves. Not only religious book but also many literature books belongs to Sinhala, Pali Sanskrit languages. But many of books are about Buddha's Dhamma. So, Poth Liyamane Anisamsa says that those who write or wrote Buddha's Dhamma in a book they will able to obtain noble fruits in the transmigration.

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Development, Implementation and Use of Mobile Apps in Indian Libraries

Vysakh. C. and Rajendra Babu, H.
chingathvysakh@gmail.com, hrajendra.babu@gmail.com

Abstract

The focal point for this paper is to explore Indian Library Professionals'use of smartphones apps' for supporting library operations. A surveyconducted using a questionnaire method with a response of 229 library professionals to examine the integration of mobile apps in the library and for its services.Survey results showed thatwhile the library professionals used already available apps in the store for supporting library operations,self- built apps for the libraries found meagre (11.80%). Through these apps, they offer services like membership, book renewal, SMS alert, e-resources and reference query services. The study also found the novel use of social media for supporting library operations like live streaming, reference advisory and information sharing. The results of the study suggest opportunities for the libraries to develop their own library app for satisfying the user's information needs at the right time.This is certainly first of its kind at the national level to explore the library professionals' use and adaption of mobile apps in libraries.

Keywords: *Smart phone, Mobile technology, Mobile learning, Social Media, Library profession*

Introduction

The penetration of smartphones over land phones has facilitated the people not only to get communicated anywhere at any time but also to access information that they need at the right time(Mansour, 2016). The higher bandwidth, less user cost, mobility and increasing popularity of smartphones among young generation especially students triggered the educational institutions and universities to adopt and use the smart mobile phone technology for the purpose of teaching and learning(Fasae & Adegbilero-Iwari, 2015).Libraries at the other hand started to mobilize library services through starting a mobile library website(separate sites or mobile sites as applications) or library mobile app with owing to the positive attitude of students towards mobile learning(m-learning)(ChanLin & Hung, 2016). The Turkish libraries offer library catalogues, short messaging services, chat rooms, consultations using instant messaging tools, lending the portable devices, andQRcodeapplications using smart phones Kubat (2017)powered by the augumented reality.It was found that, compared to mobile websites, mobileapps are found very effective(Wong, 2012). The present study explores the use of mobile phone and mobile apps for rendering the library and information services in India.

Objectives

The objectives of the study are conceived as under;

- To find the knowledge and useof mobile apps among LIS professionals of India.
- To identify the ownership of apps by Indian libraries.
- To understand the major facilities offered in library by the use of mobile apps.
- To know the use of social media apps for library operations.

Methodology

The study conducted to know how library professionals make use of mobile apps for carrying out operationsand rendering the services in libraries in India. An online survey questionnaire by using Google Form were used for collecting the data for this research. There were spcific questions like the use of apps, integration of apps in libraries and the use of social media apps were posed. The link of the questionnaire has been sent to the email and WhatsApp numbers of LIS professionals across the country individually. In order to circulate the questionnaire to the larger LIS community across the country, we posted it on Facebook, social media tools, as well as in other library discussion forums like LIS Links,LIS-Forum andCorporatelibrns. A total of 229 respondents, 140 male and 89 female respondents completed the survey during the period from 12th May 2018 to 7th April 2019. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics including frequency and percentage presented in tables and graphs.

Results and Discussion

Figure 1 show that from the 229 LIS professionals surveyed, 61.13 percentage of the respondents are male and 38.87 percentage are female LIS professionals. This revealed that among the respondents, male professionals constituted a larger portion compared to their male counterparts.It is quiet agony to see the slight number of female professionals which signals the less aspiration among females to be LIS professional.The study conducted by Pandita & Domnic (2018, p. 124) in Kashmir,India shows that majority of the female LIS professionals are not satisfied in salary,working hours, working environment and interpersonal relationship. Sultana & Begum (2012, p. 43) from Bangladesh also reported the same.It is also noted that the number of female LIS professionals working in public libraries is very less. why because post-graduated library professionals are prefered to work either in colleges or in universities which are also ostensible from the table.

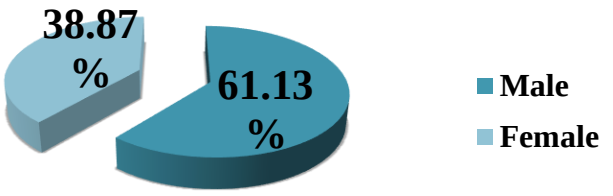

Figure1: *Gender Wise Break up of the Sample*

Table I and II show the use of mobile phone and apps among the professionals. Of the 229 respondents surveyed, cent per cent was using mobile phones and apps. Majority of the LIS professionals were liked to own smartphone along with a basic phone(87.77%).This correlates with the study conducted by Fasae & Adegbilero-Iwari (2015, p. 754) among students of selected Nigerian universities where majority(83.8%) were smartphone users. It crystallizes the market dominance of android phones in India. But the choice of the 'OS' selection depends upon the personality of the users(Gotz, Stieger, & Reips, 2017). The study finding of Mansour (2016, p. 384) and Rung, Warnke, & Mattheos (2014)also stressed the dominance of Android phones among students.

Table 1: *Use of Mobile Phones*

Use of Mobile Phone	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Yes	140(100.00)	89(100.00)	229(100.00)
No	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Type of Mobile			
Smartphone	22(15.70)	6(6.70)	28(12.22)
Both	118(84.30)	83(93.30)	201(87.77)
Operating System			
Android	136(97.10)	84(94.40)	220(96.06)
Apple	-	1(1.10)	1(0.43)
Blackberry	-	1(1.10)	1(0.43)
Ios	3(2.10)	2(2.20)	5(2.18)
Windows	1(.70)	1(1.10)	2(0.87)
Total	140(100.00)	89(100.00)	229(100.00)

Table 2: *Use of Mobile Apps*

Response	Male	Female	Total
Yes	140(100.00)	89(100.00)	229(100.00)
No	0(0.00)	0(100.00)	0(0.00)

Figure 2 depicts the number of libraries in the country who have developed their own mobile apps for supporting library operations. Only 27(11.80%) libraries have and made services available to the patrons through their dedicated library mobile app. The major services offered in these apps are discussed in the upcoming section. ***The National Digital Library of India*** mobile app being developed as a joint mission of MHRD and IIT- Kharagpur (IIT-KGP) is remarkable at this point which offers access to 3 croredigital services and can be downloaded from the Google Playstore available at :

https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.mhrd.ndl&hl=en_IN.

Figure 3 indicates the major services offered through the self-built library mobile app. E-Resources and reference query are the major services offered in almost all the libraries. Of the 27 libraries, 20 libraries offer book reservation facilities. While 21 libraries offer SMS alert service. It is also clear that only 8 libraries offer reference services.

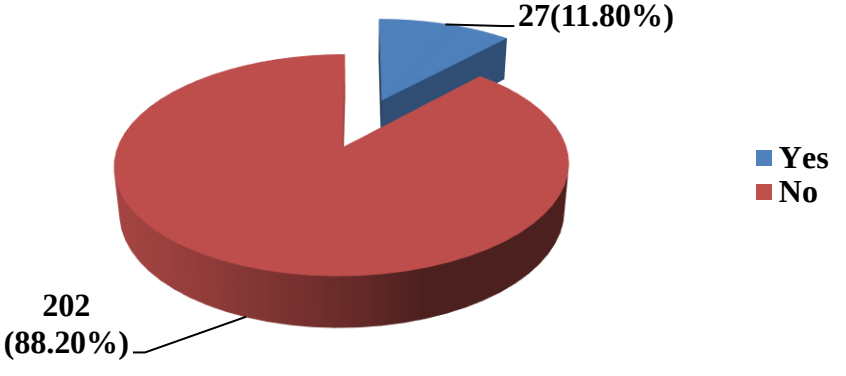

Figure 2: *Indian Libraries with Own Built Apps*

Social media is beginning to play an important role to market the library products across the globe and to get branded as well. The main advantage of integrating social media into the library is, they can reach out to their clientele at large in the shortest time and in the most efficient manner (Fernandez, 2009).

We asked how/for what purposes they are using social media in libraries and the result is depicted in graph 4-. Majority of the libraries (74.67%) use social media for sharing information about library services with their patrons followed by for sharing information about upcoming events and highlighting library collection.. Live streaming is a very interesting and useful social media activity which is found less adopted in Indian libraries. Only 60 libraries have started to stream their events and activities. The study would like to suggest libraries in India to concentrate more on *live streaming services* which can be implemented according to the live stream tips and execution steps asgiven by American Library Association (American Library Association, 2019).

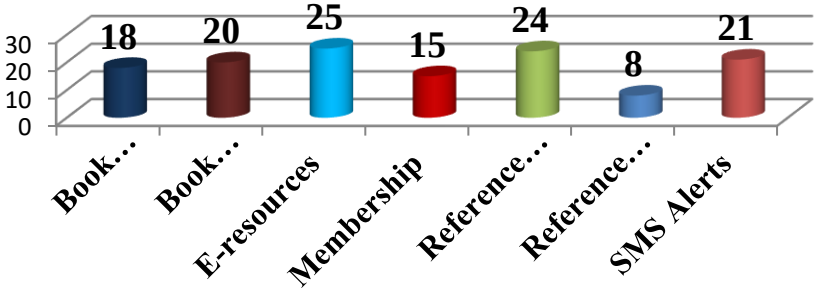

Figure 3: *Facilities Offered In Apps*

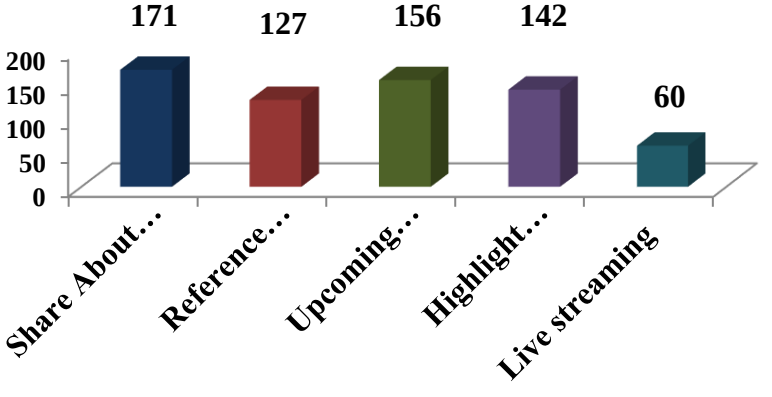

Figure 4: *Use of Social Media for Library Operations*

Conclusion and Recommendations

The study demonstrates that LIS professionals in the country widely use smartphones and related apps with various intentions including personal and non-personal.But the adoption in libraries for carrying out library functions found very less.Many of the libraries are still in embryonic stage in developing a dedicated mobile library app of their own. The study suggests

proper training programmes to the LIS professionals on technology in order to cope up with the developments.when it comes to the use of social media apps in libraries, Streaming videos related to libraries is a very catchy and useful service but not yet implemented cent percent in Indian libraries. ALA has brought tips and instructions on how to stream library videos effectively that can be followed in Indian libraries for better output. Apart from all these, the study would suggest, while building and customising library mobile app, a proper user-centric study should be conducted to know the information needs and wants of patrons of different genre.

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Job Satisfaction among Public Library Professionals: a Gender base Comparison

Wanasinghe, W.M.P.G.K.T.
thusharafmas@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of the study is to examine gender base job satisfaction among Public library professionals in Anuradhapura District .Survey method was carried to achieve the goal. Questionnaire was used as the data collection tool. The study shows both positive and negative signs of satisfaction among the professionals. This paper may benefit Government Authority by encouraging librarians to contribute more to their jobs and may help them in their personal growth and development.

Keywords: *Job satisfaction, Public libraries, Library professionals, Gender base job satisfaction*

Introduction

The job satisfactions directly connect to productivity of the job. If they are not satisfied with their job, it directly affects the organization because no organization can successfully achieve its goal and mission unless satisfied with human beings. Job satisfaction is very important attribute in the field of public library because librarians provide their service to the community. So many researches have been done regarding job satisfaction in different occupation .But most of them did not analysis gender base satisfaction. This paper tries to analyze job satisfaction comparison of men and women public Librarians in Anuradhapura District. There were numerous definitions for perception of job satisfaction Abraham Maslow who proposed a theory of human needs. Maslow contended that human needs display themselves in hierarchies of prepotency. As one need is satisfactorily fulfilled, it is replaced by another. Man continually seeks to satisfy some need. Maslow characterized these needs as:

Self-actualization and autonomy: the opportunity for self-fulfillment and accomplishment through personal growth and development; *Esteem:* the prestige received from both within and outside the organization; *ocial:* the requirement for affectionate relations with others; *Security:* the feeling of freedom from anxiety; and *Physiological:* the requirement for food, clothes, shelter, sex, etc.Maslow regards these five sets of needs as being in a definite hierarchy but not in an all-or-none relationship to one another. He contends that decreasing percentages of satisfaction are encountered as a lower-level need is replaced in predominance by a higher-level need. Specifically, Maslow's theory Proposes that there are basic or primary needs, such as food, water, and sleep, which the individual satisfies first (physiological and

security needs). The approach which considers job satisfaction in relation to the individual's need system may make it possible to resolve the contradictory findings of the prior results of the men-women differential.

Job Satisfaction

The General view of the job satisfaction is increases the motivation of employees and productivity of the organization. Hulin and Judge (2003) noted that job satisfaction includes multidimensional psychological responses to one's job, and that such responses have cognitive (evaluative), affective (emotional), and behavioral components. Somvir and Kaushik (2012) defined the job satisfaction as an emotional response to a job situation which cannot be seen, it is only be inferred and simply how the people feel about their job and different aspects of it and it refers to the way one feels about events, rewards, people, relation and amount of mental gladness on the job.

Objectives

- To identify the level of job satisfaction among Public librarians in Anuradhapura District
- To Evaluate the effect of gender differences on the level of job satisfaction among the professional staff of the Public librarians in Anuradhapura District

Methodology

For achieving the goals of above mentioned objectives survey method was carried out and for data collection questionnaire was used as a tool This study aims at identifying the compression of gender for the level of job satisfaction of the Public library professionals including all job title (i.e. Librarian, Librarian, Acting librarian, Library Assistant, Library Attendant, Library owner and Labour).There are many factors influenced for the job satisfaction. In this study, only few key parameters have been selected: pay, Promotion, Nature of work, professional Development, Job Security, and Job Involvement and supervision are the main key parameters that affect for the job satisfaction. Distributed questionnaire for whole population, two libraries were closed during the data collection period and the investigator personally visited and collected the filled questionnaire. Thirty two questionnaires received in time, the responses rate was 100% .The received data was tabulated and analyzed for the present study as follows.

Discussion and Conclusion

The analysis of data revealed that out of 32 (100.0%) respondents there are 19(59%) male. Marital status is concerned there are majority 21(66%) of Library Professionals married. It is also evident that the educational qualification of Public Library professionals are satisfactory because 44% are Advanced level qualification and 31% had Diploma qualification Furthermore, the analysis of data highlights that there are maximum Public Library professionals are Library Assistant Grade which is 50% and Majority of them (65%) have less than 10 years experience.

Table 01: *Demographic Information of Public Library professionals*

	Gender		**Marital**			**experience**					
Age Group	**M**	**F**	**M**	**UM**	**Total**	**Period (yr)**	**Frequency**	**Ed:Qualifications**	**Frequency**	**Desig.**	**Frequency**
18-29	3	2	2	3	**5**	0-5	11	Degree	1 (3%)	Librarian	6 (19%)
30-39	8	6	10	4	**14**	6-10.	10	Diploma	10 (31%)	Library Assistant	16 (50%)
40-49	6	2	5	3	**8**	11-15.	4	Advanced Level	14 (44%)	Library Attendant	2 (6%)
50-60	2	3	4	1	**5**	16-20.	3	Ordinary Level	4 (13%)	Labor	7 (22%)
	19	**13**	**21**	**11**	**32**	21 Above	4	Grade 8 Pass	3 (9%)	Library Brakaru	1 (3%)
	59 %	41 %	66 %	34 %			**32**		**32**		**32**

Table 2: *Respondent's opinion regarding Various Statements of Job Satisfaction*

		Highly satisfy	**Satisfied**	**Average**	**Dissatisfied**	**Highly Dissatisfied**
		M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
01	My Pay is enough for provide necessary things in my life	3 2 9% 6%	5 7 16% 22%	6 7 19% 22%	0 2 0 6%	0 0 0 0
02	Satisfaction with getting Promotion based on my qualifications and Experience	1 3 3% 9%	3 3 9% 9%	6 5 19% 16%	7 2 22% 6%	2 0 6% 0
03	Satisfaction level of opportunity to attend Professional Development activities Like Seminar, Training, Workshop and Study leave with salaries	1 3 3% 9%	5 8 16% 25%	4 6 13% 19%	2 2 6% 6%	1 0 3% 0
04	My Job is reasonably secure	2 3 6% 9%	4 3 13% 9%	6 4 19% 13%	2 3 6% 9%	3 2 9% 6%
05	I have full confidence in the management and decision making power in the Library	2 1 6% 3%	8 2 25% 6%	8 6 25% 19%	2 2 6% 6%	1 3%
06	On the whole I am satisfied with the duties perform by me at the Library	3 4 9% 13%	4 5 13% 16%	7 6 22% 19%	1 2 3% 6%	0 0
07	Favoritism does not have any role to pay in my library to selection Training Opportunities	3 3 9% 9%	4 3 13% 9%	6 7 19% 22%	1 2 3% 6%	2 1 6% 3%
08	Working Environment in my Library is satisfactory	2 1 6% 3%	3 5 9% 16%	8 6 25% 19%	2 4 6% 13%	0 1 0 3%

The analysis of above statement show positive result of their pay, female professionals are satisfied than male professionals but only two female professionals are dissatisfied with their pay. Satisfaction levels of their promotions are average 22% of male professionals are dissatisfied with their method of promotion and 6% of male professionals are highly dissatisfaction. But 9% of female library professionals are highly satisfied and satisfied and 16% are average level of satisfied with their promotion. Satisfaction levels of Professional development of female Library professionals are higher than male professionals .Satisfaction

level of Job security is average level of both male and female professionals 27% of professionals dissatisfaction .Male professionals job autonomy power is higher than female professionals, 25% male professionals are in satisfied and average level. Both male and female professionals are satisfied with their job environment and infrastructure facilities. Majority of Male professionals have been received the training opportunities than Female .Its shows that male's satisfaction level are 9% highly satisfied 13% satisfied and 19% are in average level. The results of the study showed that wages, promotions and career growth were higher than women's and satisfaction with job self-governance; Training opportunities for men.Job environment and job security have no impact on male and female job satisfaction

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A Gap Analysis of User Perception on Information Content of the University Libraries in Sri Lanka

Wanigasooriya, P.
priyanwada@kln.ac.lk

Abstract

This paper evaluated user perception on content of information or collection of university libraries in Sri Lanka. Study employed LibQUAL tool to collect data from university community and research revealed that library collections are not in a satisfactory level among users in university libraries.

***Keywords**: Information content, LibQUAL, Sri Lanka, University Libraries*

Introduction

The important factor of any library is the collection or content of information. Traditionally, libraries are established as a store of human knowledge. Ancient kings showed their power by the knowledge/books they collected at the libraries. But gradually storehouses became service organizations and having a rich collection was the best library parameter. The Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) in their survey carried out in 2010 confirmed this idea and they concluded that users' perception mainly develops depending on the resources available. Nowadays, libraries are hybrid since the collection in the libraries consists of printed and electronic materials (Oppenheim & Smithson, 1999). As such, users can access to this collection of resources both online and offline. The physical and electronic collection in the library plays a vital range of roles in fulfilling users' desires. A majority of young users (between 18-24 years old) access the library through its website than personal visits (OCLC, 2010). Thus compared to the global situation, university libraries in Sri Lanka have attempted to provide overall best information sources for their users. But, some questions such as what are the users' right information desires, how are these desires being fulfilled, what are the actual information obtaining procedure and what are the obstacles faced by users during information acquiring. For an understanding of these matters, continues user studies are vital.

Objectives

This study aimed to evaluate the user perception on information content at the university libraries in Sri Lanka. It made suggestions to overcome identified difficulties encountered during use of information sources.

Methodology

The study employed gap analysis method and used LibQUAL survey tool to collect data from the user sample. Two different types of questionnaires were used for the study: users' questionnaires and librarians' questionnaires. The user questionnaires were moderated based on a modified version of LibQUAL. As the first LibQUAL survey conducted in Sri Lanka, this survey helped to assess current users perception on information content (perceived level), users' minimum and maximum (desired level) expectations of information content and gaps between perceived and desired levels (adequacy and superiority) of their customers.

Results and Discussion

Data revealed that the 80.4% of students and 19.6% faculty members participated for the study. Out of student sample, 82.64% were undergraduates while 17.36% were graduates. . Responses revealed that 67.6% of were female while 37. 3% were male and 0.10% of them were not responded to the question. Comparatively, the majority of respondents were from the faculty of Arts (38.50%) which comprises the largest student population in the country while other faculties such as the faculty of Science and the faculty of Management respondents were 27.4% and 17.9% respectively. The lowest amount of respondents were reported from faculty of Information Technology (5.50%), faculty of Medicine (2%) and 0.60% of respondents were from the other faculties such as Islamic studies. Data revealed that 48.6% of respondents used the resources in library premises. 27.90% of respondents use library weekly. Only 17.8% users went to the library daily. Data revealed that although daily basis library visits were not seen in the universities vast majority of users were visit library even once a week.

The information content or collection was slightly less satisfactory sector among the university library users. In contrast, the amount of their expectations on resources (printed/electronic), library website and information searching tools are reported the least satisfactory level. Large amount of users have negatively marked their perception on different aspect of printed collections. Finding revealed that unavailability of sufficient books for their own field of study especially in Sinhala language. Outdated and broken books and lack of copies of the frequently use books are the some areas of dissatisfied. Generally, library web pages and electronic resources services were not significantly popular among Sri Lankan university library users. Majority of them stated that they are unaware of the web based services available. This factor greatly influenced the lack of usage of the e-resources provided

by the libraries.

Some of the users in the sample were commented at the comment box of the questionnaire about the complicated interface of library home page. They mentioned that search strategy is not as convenience as Google. Specially, they stated limited web access, hard navigation and complicated searching mechanism are as main obstacles related to the information content of the library.

Specially, users have complained issues related with the locating materials and the frequent up-to-datedness of the Online Public Access Catalogues (OPACs).In addition to that data revealed that OPAC has very complicated search strategies that users' were not very familiar like other information searching gateways.

Considering research findings majority of users negatively commented about the internet related matters. They indicated their dissatisfaction with the low connectivity and often drop outing of connection is main obstacle of the library they faced most of the time. On the other hand they have shown their dissatisfaction on lack of plug-in points available at the libraries for charge their laptops as well.

Conclusion

The study concluded immediate actions should have to be taken to fulfill the users' needs as follows; proper user education programs, library E-service promotion programs, advancement of information access tools, balanced collection development mechanism, proper maintenance of printed collection and technical advancement are in the top priority among them.

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A Study on the Awareness of Green Library Concept: with Special Reference to Selected Library Professionals in Sri Lanka

Warnasooriya, W.W.S.T.
warnasooriyathrishala@gmail.com

Abstract

A global interest on green library concept has come into existence in libraries across the world as a current necessity. But a rapid green trend in the countries such as Sri Lanka is primitive. The level of the awareness on green concept has become a reason responsible for the current green environment in the university libraries in Sri Lanka. Therefore, the main objective of this study was to examine the awareness on green library concept among selected university library professionals in Sri Lanka. The study was conducted based on the research framework which consists of five criteria namely, library building, operations and practices, programmes and services, information systems and library collection. The Survey method was used to gather data from randomly selected 13 academics in university libraries in western Province. Conducting interviews were the main tool used for primary data collection and self-observation was supportive to verify the collected data. According to the data analysis, 100% of librarians have heard about green library concept. Only 36% of librarians were actually aware of green concept. The main source of awareness was web sites. 71% of librarians believes that the non – awareness affects green movements in their libraries. Therefore, it was evident that the awareness on green library concept and its applications is not in a satisfactory level among the academics in university libraries. Hence, the most suitable and the very first action to be taken by the side of libraries or mother institution should be conducting awareness programmes.

Keywords*: Green concept, Green libraries, University libraries, Library buildings*

Introduction

As a solution for the global environmental issues, the world community is going green. The field of library and Information Science is also a group responsible for this task. Although the green library concept has become a great concern in developed countries, Sri Lanka just began the green journey in their libraries. There should be a clear understanding, a good effort and also a positive attitude to achieve a concept like 'green'. The slow green movements of university libraries in Sri Lanka is a clear sign of either non-awareness or negligence among the library professionals and other authoritative parties in universities (Warnasooriya, 2018). Hence, the awareness on green library concept is an essential requirement in Sri Lankan perspective to be fulfilled as soon as possible to minimize the environmental impact generated by the libraries.

Research Problem

According to the findings of a research conducted in 2018 (Warnasooriya, 2018), only 14 out of 23 green indicators could be evident in both state and private universities. Accordingly, green implementation has not become a great concern in university libraries. Therefore, awareness on green concept will be an added qualification to enhance the libraries the field of library science scenario.

Objective

The key objective of the study was to measure the awareness on green library concept among library professionals in selected university libraries in Western Province, Sri Lanka.

Methodology

The population of the study was all the librarians in university libraries in Western Province. Both state and private universities in Sri Lanka was recognized through the official web site of University Grant Commission (UGC).

13 librarians were selected as the entire sample. As such the sample includes 3 librarians from state universities and 10 librarians from private universities covering the universities in Western Province. The primary data were collected through interviews and self-observations based on survey method and analyzed using 'MS excel'. Secondary data were collected through printed and electronic sources.

Results and Discussion

The results of the study have been presented based on the research questions of the study as follows.

The awareness of green library concept

The 100% of librarians have heard green library concept before. Although it was a fairly high amount, according to the questions raised by the researcher and the way they answered depicted that the genuine awareness should be lower than the above percentage Therefore, the awareness is the most required factor to change the view of people and also for the application of green library concept in university libraries.

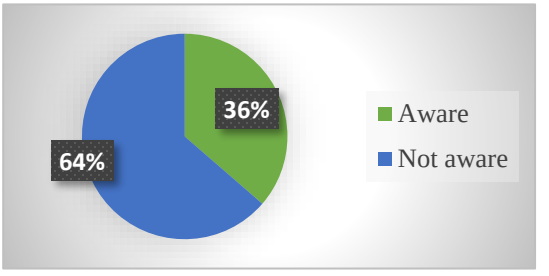

Figure 1: *Awareness of green library concept*

However, non - availability of awareness programmes in institutional level or national level has affected either non - awareness or low level of awareness on green concept.

Table 1: *Source of materials supported for the awareness*

Type of sources / materials	sources / materials from	No of librarians (%)	Total (%)
Books	Local	15	20
	Foreign	05	
Newspapers / Magazines	Local	14	24
	Foreign	10	
Web sites	Local	15	25
	Foreign	10	
Databases	Local	10	22
	Foreign	12	
Radio / TV	Local	12	19
	Foreign	6	
Conferences / Seminar	Local	12	16
	Foreign	4	
Lectures	Local	8	14
	Foreign	6	
Library visits	Local	12	12
	Foreign	0	
Library staff	Local	13	13
	Foreign	0	

Officers in government sector	Local	4	4
	Foreign	0	
Officers in private sector	Local	2	4
	Foreign	2	
Friends	Local	15	15
	Foreign	0	
Government Institutes	Local	4	4
	Foreign	0	
Private Institutes	Local	2	4
	Foreign	2	
Organizations	Local	8	12
	Foreign	4	
Other	Local	6	10
	Foreign	4	

Majority of them have been aware through websites. It depicts the abundance of technology usage among librarians. In that view, the decision makers can use web technologies to increase the awareness.

Under the section entitled 'other', social media and self - studies were some other sources for them to be aware of green library concept. Some of them have been informed by the departments of mother institutes for instance, quality department of CINEC.

The least support has been given by the followings. They were,

- Officers in the private sector / government sector
- Private / Government institutions

The support derived by above sources was 4% per each. But they are the set from which a country or an institution expects the greatest contribution. Hence, the data given above emphasizes the necessity of the cooperation of human resource in each institute / library. Their involvements should be taken into account and the responsibilities should be delegated by decision makers. A university library can arouse an interest on reading further as the percentage related to newspaper and books were lesser than 50%. As university librarians attached to a library in which number of reading and reference materials are available, this amount should be in a higher range.

Influence of non-awareness to implement green concept in libraries

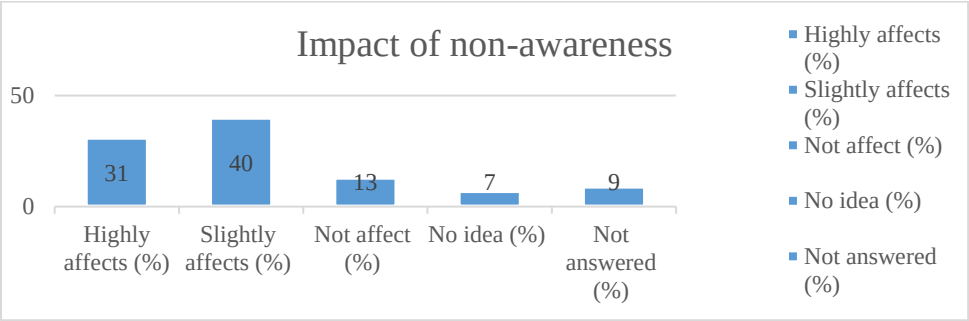

Figure 2: *Impact of non - awareness*

The above chart shows that a 31% of librarians thoroughly agree to accept that the non - awareness has become an obstacle for green movements in their libraries. Therefore, it was evident that the awareness on green library concept and its applications was not in a satisfactory level among the librarians.

Conclusion

Going green has become a primitive trend in the field of library science. In that sense, university libraries are also responsible to extend their highest contribution in this regard. Sri Lankan university libraries are slowly moving towards it. But with the rapid increase of the environmental impact, taking more environmentally friendly decisions as soon as possible (i. e. going green) is a timely necessity in Sri Lanka.

As the awareness of university librarians were not in a satisfactory level, green movements are not a fairly implemented in Sri Lanka. In view of that, awareness should be enhanced before functioning green implementations.

Recommendations

As the genuine level of the awareness of the librarians in the surveyed libraries were not in a satisfactory level, well-organized awareness programmes and hands on training workshops can be conducted. A dedicated group can implement a sustainability plan including set of environmental practices, to reach the university goal of becoming carbon neutral by any specific year. The 5 parameters of green building, green operations / practices, green programmes / services, green information systems and green collection can be included (Kurbanoglu & Boustany, 2014) as the criteria to create an institutional green vision and mission.

In general sense, going green has become a trend. But this awareness should be improved from the top level of the library staff as an in -born soft skill. So that, going green will not be limited to a policy statement or a theory. Having a green identity in a library where you find a professionally qualified human who is aware on green concept will do better to this nation as a librarian.

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Acceptance and Usage of Moodle Learning Management System among Academics in the University of Kelaniya

Wickramasinghe, D. and Suraweera, N.
dilani.wickramasinghe84@gmail.com, namali@kln.ac.lk

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to analyze acceptance and usage of Moodle Learning Management System (LMS) amongst academics in a selected public university. 71 academics were responded from four faculties i.e. Social Sciences, Humanities, Commerce & Management Studies, and Computing and Technology in the University of Kelaniya. The printed questionnaires as well as online questionnaires were distributed among the lectures. The findings reveal that a gap between high acceptance and low actual usage. Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) was the framework used for this study. Finding of this research revealed the hypotheses such as academics' attitude towards using LMS is influenced by the perceived usefulness. Academics' behavioral intention to use LMS is influenced by their attitude towards using LMS. Academics' acceptance of learning management system is high in University of Kelaniya. The data revealed that the academics use the LMS more for 'assignment'. Some activities such as Mootyper, SCORM package, Workshop, Wiki, Survey, Choice and Glossary should be more utilized. The URL was the most used Moodle resource and the least resource was IMS content package. So IMS content package, label should be more utilized and need to conduct proper trainings to get a successful engagement in Moodle LMS.

Keywords: *Learning management system; State universities; Moodle, Online education, E- learning*

Introduction

Most of higher education institutes such as Universities have implemented a learning management system (LMS) to manage their teaching and learning activities as a supportive tool in their education curriculum. According to Weaver, Spratt & Nair (2008), there was an enormous growth in use of LMS in past decades has shown in the higher education institutions (Weaver, Spratt, & Nair, 2008). According to the UGC manual, faculty/institute has policy to established ICT platform to facilitate teaching and learning activities in the university. Therefore, LMS works as a platform for sharing the acquired knowledge among academics and students. Today, delivery of learning programs has gradually shifted to online-based with the fast internet popularity (Li, Li, Cui, & Zhang, 2012). With the development of information and communication technology today, e-learning has become a popular innovative approach of delivery method in higher education (Al-Samarraie, Teng, Alzahrani, & Alalwan, 2018). Integration of LMS is one of central action of e-learning program as a teaching and learning

practices in higher education (Cabral, Pedro, & Gonçalves, 2012). As open source software, Moodle LMS is providing programmers to make new contributions, with new applications to make the most widely used in courses (Bell, 2005). Moodle LMS features provide a good control to manage students learning at anywhere and anytime. Several universities have conducted surveys to find out students' satisfaction obtained by using it. As they found, Students' attitudes towards the use of LMS were very positive and favorable (Rashida, Nawaz, Aboobucker, Sameem, & Lanka, 2018).

A future investigation should be on academics' and students' attitude towards using Moodle LMS among Sri Lankan universities. This paper attempts to observe the progress of selected faculties in using the Moodle LMS for their teaching activities to engage with students. The LMS used by the University is commonly known and referred to by the lecturers as 'CAL'. CAL is a Moodle based learning management system which is used by University of Kelaniya. Therefore, this paper evaluates the usage of Moodle Learning Management System amongst academics in University of Kelaniya.

Objectives

The objectives of this paper are;

- To evaluate the LMS acceptance among academics in selected faculties.
- To evaluate the LMS usage among academics in selected faculties.

Methodology

The purpose of this study is to determine the acceptance and usage of LMS among lecturers and it is used Technology Acceptance Model that identifies LMS usage by applying perceived usefulness (PU), perceived easy of use (PEU), attitude towards use (ATU), behavioral intention to use (BIU) were tested for predicting user acceptance and actual use of LMS in the university of Kelaniya.A lot of studies have adapted TAM model and it investigates perceived usefulness, perceived easy of use, attitude toward use, behavioral intention to useto find the actual usage.

The study was conducted in University of Kelaniya and selected faculties were Computing & Technology, Commerce & Management Studies, Humanities and Social Sciences. According toTAM framework, items measured using 5 point-Likert-scales ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree.A questionnaire was developed for the academics and it was a

quantitative research approach and the sample was 280 academics from university of Kelaniya and only 71 academics responded for this survey.

Questionnaires were distributed electronically and printed copies were distributed among lectures in University of Kelaniya. Data was randomly collected from 71 academics in University of Kelaniya. Lecturers included support level to senior professor level for this study and the response level was very poor in some faculties. SPSS software was used for data compilation and statistical calculations. The reliability and validity were computed to check the robustness of questionnaire instrument.

Results and Discussion

The collected data from the academics was analyzed based on the research framework. Using 'Microsoft Excel' and SPSS, analyzed the data for find out the usage of LMS. Reliability of measures is acceptable when Cronbach's alpha value is > 0.7 (U Sekaran & R Bougie, 2013). So the findings demonstrate the high reliability of the survey instruments. The Cronbach's alpha value is within the range of 0.743 and 0.941.

Table 1: *Cronbach's alpha for the study variables*

Constructs	Chronbach's Alpha	No of items
Perceived Ease of Use (PEOU)	0.887	15
Perceived Usefulness (PU)	0.941	13
Attitude toward Usage (ATU)	0.907	14
Behavioural Intention to Use (BIU)	0.743	7
Actual Use (AU)	0.901	8

From the participants, 38% were male and 62% were female, 56% of academics were 24-29 age group and 20% of academics were 36-41 age group. 42 or more than 42 to 65 years were 15%.

Figure 1: shows the number of respondents in all three faculties, which is 71.

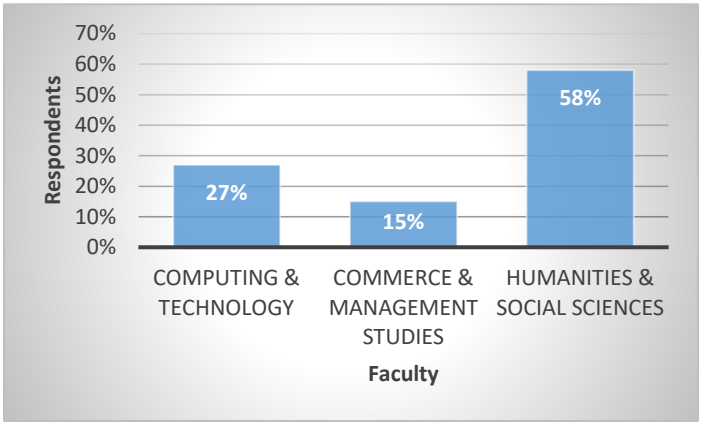

Figure 1: *LMS respondents' sample by faculties*

From the data collected, 31% of senior lecturers, 28% assistant lecturers, 23% probationary lecturers, 8% demonstrators, 4% professors, 3% senior professors, 1% lecturers and 1% tutors were responded to this. With regards to lecturer experience in LMS, 76% given they have prior experience in use of LMS 24% said they didn't have. 68% lecturers have mentioned that they got sufficient and adequate training on LMS and 32% said that they didn't get training.

Regarding the technical support from the university, 77% confirmed that they have received the required technical support from university and 23% have not. Further, 94% lecturers said that they have departmental computer facilities and 6% said that no computer facilities at the department. Own computer or laptop is using for teaching 92% was and 8% wasn't using. 89% said that they have speed internet at the department and 11% said they did not. Though the university has implemented LMS, 89% respondents were using and 17% were not using LMS. Regarding a current LMS they used 92% Moodle, 8% was others. Further about Moodle LMS usage was 45% of less than 1 year experience, 15% of 1-2 year experience, 13% of 2-3 year experience and 27% of were more than 3 year experience. Further to regarding self-efficacy of computer ability have 94% and 6% said no.

To evaluate the LMS acceptance among academics in selected faculties, Pearson correlations tests were used.

Table 2: *Correlation matrix for study variables*

Correlations	PEOU	PU	ATU	BIU	AU
PEOU	1				
PU	.763**	1			
ATU	.720**	.856**	1		
BIU	.673**	.724**	.829**	1	
AU	.689**	.750**	.771**	.689**	1

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Attitude towards using LMS is strongly associated and perceived usefulness(r=.856**, p<0.01) and behaviour intention to use (r=.829**, p<0.01). Further, perceived ease of use has a positive correlation between perceived usefulness (r=.763**, p<0.01) and attitude towards using (r=.720**, p<0.01). But there is a moderate correlation with behavior intention to use (r=.673**, p<0.01) and actual use (r=.689**, p<0.01). Perceived usefulness has a positive correlation between behavior intention to use (r=.724**, p<0.01) and actual use (r=.750**, p<0.01). Attitude towards using has a positive correlation with actual use (r=.771**, p<0.01). Behaviour intention to use and actual use has a moderate correlation (r=.689**, p<0.01).

To evaluate the LMS usage among academics in selected faculties, found the usage of activities and resources.

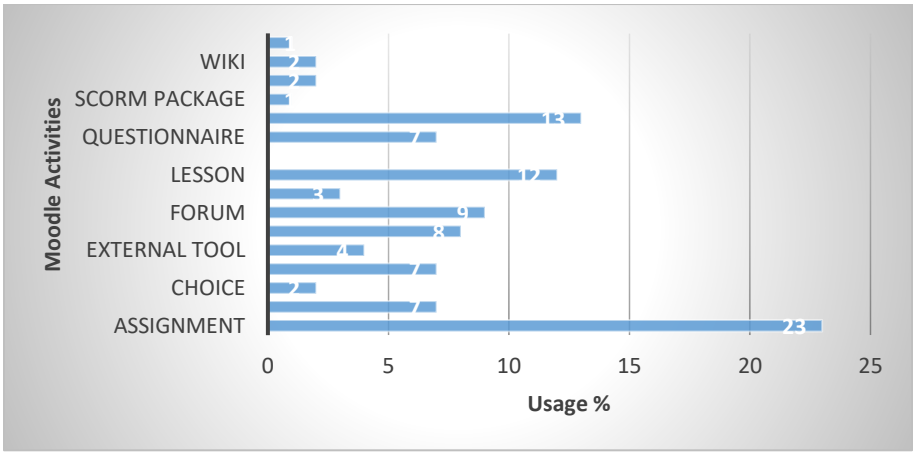

Figure 2: *Moodle Activity usage among lecturers*

From Moodle activities, 23% academics mostly do assignment, 13% do quiz, 12% do lesson and the least and last activity they do 0%wasMootyper. According to, their responses on most use 3 Moodle activities are Assignment, Quiz and Lesson. According to their response the least activities which low used are Scrom package and Mootyper.

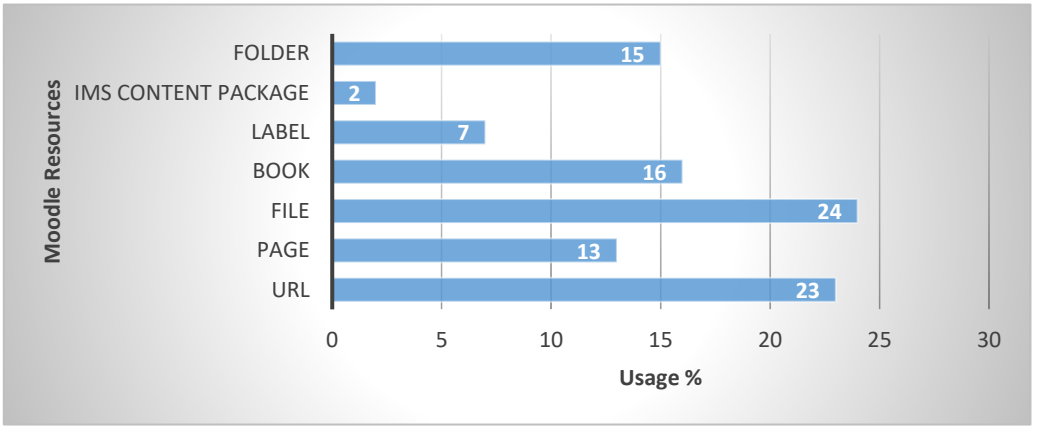

Figure 3: *Moodle Resources usage among lecturers*

From Moodle resources, 24% academics mostly use file, 23% use URL, 16% use book, 15% use folder, 13% use page, 7% use label and the 2% use IMS content package. According to, their response the most used 3 Moodle resources are URL, File and Book. According to their response the least activities which used very low are IMS content page and label. 87% confirmed that Moodle LMS is a good communication platform 13% said no and 92% said it makes life easier and 8% not agreed with that. 79% agreed LMS collaboration with teaching is perfect and 21% didn't agree with that.

Conclusion

Moodle is an effective Learning Management System that can be used to enhance teaching and learning in universities today. There are different activities and resources in Moodle which are not utilized much by academics in order to increase engagement and contribution to each subject. Moodle activities provides great number of learning activities for students and Moodle resources are also very supportive for interactive exercises for students. Those are very useful for user engagement in students–centered and collaborative teaching and learning. As University doesn't give LMS access to all users including temporary lecturers that will badly effects on their teaching activities. According to academic's responses about the challenges of using Moodle were limited IT lab facilities, lack of internet facility and lack of knowledge of effective functions of Moodle. Further as Moodle barriers, lecturers suggested that most of them like traditional face to face teaching system, not having enough technological support and infrastructure facilities, access to LMS only for permanent academic staff and they have suggested that the training should be provided to them at

departmental level and not in a faculty level.Some departments they don't use LMS facilities, so need to monitor the departmental usage properly and need to take actions to improve their usage. Then their negative attitudes using LMS facilities in the university system will be changed. Due to inadequate training and limitation the LMS usage was low among academics. Therefore, most of academics have requested to do continues training programmes on Moodle LMS to engage with students perfectly. A lecturer commented about the strategies of unsuccessful to engage with students with Moodle LMS because it's not popular as other social media.

Recommendations

The finding of this study reveals that university should provide more continuous training programs to lecturers and each Moodle activities and resources should be monitored. Further, it should be monitored within the department. And also, Moodle e-learning software should be developed as a smart phone application such as viber, whatsup apps and it should be more personal solution and involve the possibilities of social media. There is a scope for a future research to explore and evaluate the usage and acceptance of LMS among every department in each faculty and also student perception on LMS according to that.

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Problems Related to Subject Headings Authority Control Mechanism in the National Library of Sri Lanka

Wimalasiri, B.G.S.P.
sulekaw@kln.ac.lk

Abstract

A very enormous role has been vested to libraries, information centers due to information growth and explosion. Given this opportunity, it is much important in controlling, organizing and dissemination of information and this has lead for establishing speedy bibliographic control strategies and methods. With the rapid use and development of computer cataloguing than the traditional cataloguing together with its application of modern ICT has diverted to online catalogue both in-house and web based forms. Even though, the author, title and subject are used as access points, different areas pertaining to the subject available in document cannot be accessed through that mean and therefore different areas in subject domain will have be accessed through different subject headings. This can be done with the provision of subject headings to the relevant catalogue. When providing subject headings proper authority control have to be followed. There is a dire need for the authority control of subject headings. To investigate whether authority control mechanism is used by the national library is the problem of this study.

Keywords: *Authority control, Subject headings, Access Points, Cataloguing standards, OPAC*

Introduction

Although Sri Lanka National Library has used the list of Library of Congress Subject Headings, it is not practically used to cover the entire subject. It has become an obstacle for the uniformity of subject headings in the Sri Lankan library system. As the National library is the leading institute of a country, with using a standard List of Subject Headings, it is possible to access the authorized subject heading. It can be used by libraries in the country. Accordingly, it is clear that authority control of subject headings is an important concept to provide an efficient library service in Sri Lanka.

Objectives

To identify whether subject heading authority control mechanism is used by the national library. If so what are the salient features of the authority control of subject headings used by the National Library of Sri Lanka. Then to investigate what problems are faced by readers in terms of subject headings related authority control. For this purpose, the Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) of Sri Lanka National Library was used.

Methodology

The case study method was applied since the research is deeply focused the Sri Lanka National Library OPAC and its usage. The sample of the study was the users & library staff who use OPAC. Random sampling technique was used to minimize bias without any distinction, without specify in individually for select the staff. Six members of library staff, Head of the Bibliographic Control Division, former Head of Cataloguing Section and former Deputy Director were selected for the interviews. One staff member from section of Cataloguing, four from Reader services were also interviewed. Further the researcher observed documents and implementation of the authority control of subject headings.

End of the three years were considered and the users who used the OPAC in the library within a month at the end of 2016 were the target population. 15% of the target population. i.e. 64 were given questionnaires to collect primary data.

Results and Discussions

This study found that there is a nominal level of applying Subject Heading Authority Control in the national library OPAC. National library has been used Subject Authority file that List of Library of Congress Subject Headings. There are many problems in it practical using. National library does not have the local list of subject headings. Therefore, there are not uniformity or standardized subject headings for Sinhala and Tamil languages. In that OPAC was not used the standard subject headings. For an example for the book of *Nuthana Sinhala Bauddha katha*, given subject headings of *Buddhism and Social theology*. According to, they can use Buddhism, Buddhism-Prayers and devotions, Spiritual life-Buddhism, Buddhism-Social aspects etc., correctly from the List of Library of Congress Subject Headings. 31.25% of users declared that they use OPAC because, the information can be retrieved through any access point. The users face many inconveniencies when they access through subject headings in OPAC. The following chart shows the issues faced by the users. 35% of users have faced transliteration issues while 20% of them have faced issues related to identification of subject areas.

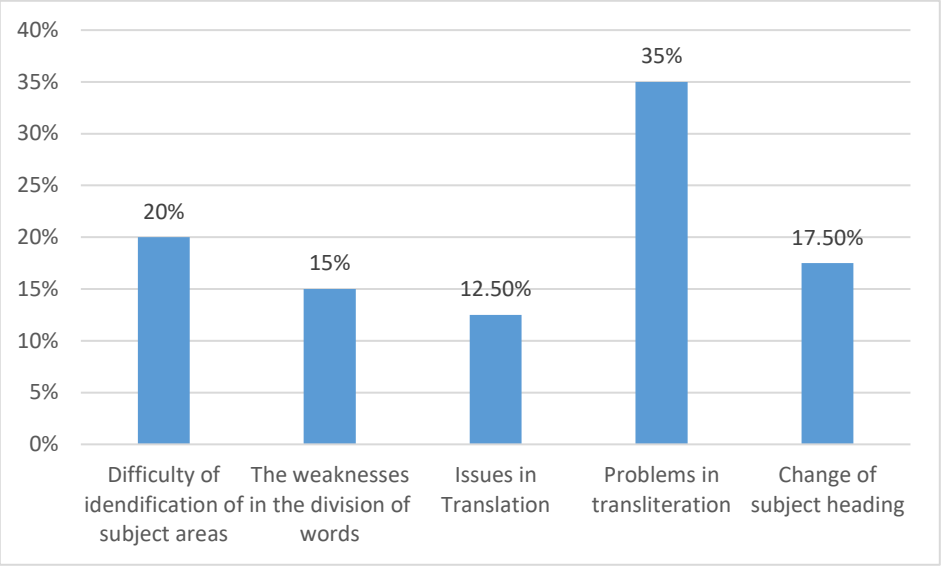

Figure 1: *Issues related to subject searching*

As the example of the book of Sinhala "ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය හා සම්බන්ධ කෙම් විධි" title display in National library OPAC in two ways.

- *Sri Lankave krushikarmanthaya ha sambandha kem vidi*
- *Sri Lankave krushikarmanthaya ha samvandha kem vidi*

The title mentioned above consists the transliteration problem. The users will have difficulty determining what subject they want, even if the reader has stated the topic he wants. The weaknesses in the division of words is also a problem to be explored in terms of subject headings. Another problem is the change of names in certain subject. Due to errors in data entry, a narrow subject or other subject heading was used instead of the subject headings. When exploring a main subject or sub subject, the subject heading is changed as the subject is not covered. As the example of book of *Sri Lankave sancharaka viyaparaya : apeksha saha abhiyoga.* It was given the subject heading of t*ourist industry Sri Lanka.* It is also inaccurate and can be found only when the subject is explored in the title. A reader may want to find the book in the subject but will not be able to find it. Because of the change in subject heading.

And also, national library OPAC had been facing many problems related to subject headings. But most of users are not really aware of the issues related to subject headings and its authority control. The availability of the few computers to search OPAC was identified as one obstacle faced by them. Another problem was the lack of books in OPAC on the subject. And also

problem is the inadequacy of subject headings assigned to a book.

Conclusion

At resent subject headings authority control is a very essential factor in computerized catalogues, because most of the user access through various access points to the library materials. However, they finally access to the subject using any access point. In that subject heading will be a major point. And also subject headings authority control is necessary and efficient for the library service. But users are not aware of keywords and subject headings. According to users, subject authority control is in a satisfactory level. But actually it is a controversial with the actual situation in the national library. The solution which the national library should take to minimize those issues is introducing regular transliteration form & an effective method of subject searching. In addition to that, conducting awareness programmes & workshops for both users & library staff will be a fruitful way to overcome those issues.

Following a standard policy related to authority control by the national library being the pioneer of the rest of libraries in Sri Lanka is a timely requirement. Further maintain a set of guidelines related to Subject Heading Authority Control to enhance the standards will be another option to overcome the issues faced in this regard.

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Undergraduate Research Forum

A Preface to Undergraduate Research Forum

The undergraduates who engaged in higher studies are the imminent personalities and the young blood of a University or in a higher educational institute. A major focus has to be given for their studies especially in education and research. Whereas the education aspect of the undergraduates should be given first priority, the research and publication aspects of them also should be given top priority. While the undergraduates are encouraged to do research, steps have to be taken for boosting their morale for producing very quality research. If the undergraduates are trained well in the research methodology part at the outset of their university education at varying levels consecutively in different semesters, they would grab research skills and competencies which yield for their rational and innovative thinking along with communication and presentation capabilities. The Faculty of Social Sciences has a proud history for organizing undergraduate conferences like National Social Sciences Undergraduates (NSSU) conference, workshops, seminars, training session under the leadership of the Research Center for Social Sciences (RCSS) and the respective teaching Departments attached to the Faculty. The allocating a separate session in this International Conference on Library and Information Management (ICLIM 2019) is a great opportunity for the LIS final year undergraduates. The abstracts appearing in the latter part of this conference volume are the summaries of the dissertation proposals prepared by final year students offering BA Honors degree in Library and Information Science at this Department of Study. These abstracts do not contain the results or research findings and they only carry the information related to the research proposals.

We wish to bring your attention that all the undergraduates should make use this valuable opportunity as a turning point of your research voyage and get ready for conducting further research and presenting the research findings at national and international conferences and publish articles in high quality local and foreign journals. Dear undergraduates, please make use of your research potentials when you all appointed as the library professionals or any other positions in near future.

Editorial Team
ICLIM 2019
Dept. of Library and Information Science, University of Kelaniya, Kelaniya, Sri Lanka
2019

Disaster Management in Libraries: a Study based on the Museum Library of Sri Lanka

Amarasooriya, Y.W.N.D.
Department of Library and Information Science, University of Kelaniya
nimasha.dilrangi@gmail.com

Abstract

As far as human history is concerned, disasters have been occurred simultaneously and the libraries evolved in the society faced the same disaster issues that have been damaged to intellectual resources owing to the fact. Although disaster management plans have been prepared in collaboration with disaster management experts in many countries around the world to prevent and respond to such incidents, libraries in Sri Lanka are still not satisfied with disaster management's interest, contribution and the workload. The main objective of this study is to identify the physical resources and human resources which are vulnerable for disasters of the Museum Library of Sri Lanka and disaster management activities and to present a suitable disaster management plan. Other objectives of this study are to investigate why the management of the institute was not interested in developing a disaster management plan and to educate the library professionals on disaster management. The Museum Library of Sri Lanka is used as the sample. Techniques like the observation and interviews are used to gather primary data for the research. Data analysis is carried out using the Excel software. A disaster management plan can be proposed for the libraries to face any challenge and to prevent disasters. In that plan, preventing the disasters, main preparedness, responding, and reconciling are the components of such a plan. These factors are taken into account in the Disaster Management Planning Proposal for the Sri Lanka Museum Library.

Keywords*: Museum library, Disaster management, Preservation, Conservation, Library management*

Collaborative Practices of Using ICT in Special Libraries in Sri Lanka

Dharmathilaka, W.D.
Department of Library and Information Science, University of Kelaniya
wathsaladilrukshi31@gmail.com

Abstract

With the rapid growth of information, it has had an impact on the library industry as well. Collaboration is important to every type of libraries. Often the information in all fields is important to the research community. Due to the rapid growth of information, research output, the collaboration is specific to specialized libraries. Other support services for special libraries, different factors affecting to the area in which the library is located, library resources, communication facilities etc. are some of the grounding factors where a collaboration is very much required when thought of special libraries. The problem in the study is why the collaborative practices required for the special libraries is in Sri Lanka, what is it present status, how it is used and so on. The main objective of the research is to study whether ICT is being used to implement special library collaboration activities in Sri Lanka. Other objectives include identifying information technology used in implementing collaboration strategies, identifying barriers when implementation of collaborative practices in practice, and suggesting strategies to mitigate barriers to collaboration. The study used the special libraries in the Colombo, Sri Lanka. 50 special libraries were selected as a sample in the Colombo district. It composed of 78% of special library category. This study applies quantitative technique. It is expected to use primary and secondary sources to collect data for study. For collecting secondary data books, periodicals, databases and internet sources are expected to use. It is expected to circulate questionnaire among 50 librarians in the selected for the sample. The presentation of data in the study is aimed at submitting logical information with tables and graphs with proper use of analytical techniques.The study is expected to be completed in the second quarter of the third year of the BA Honors Degree in the Department of Library and Information Science at the University of Kelaniya.

Keywords: *Library collaboration, Information communication technology, Special libraries, Library services, Resources sharing*

A Survey on the Sri Lankan Black Magical Cultural Heritage: a Study based on Deniyaya and Pallegma Villages in the Southern Province

Heshini, K.G.J.
Department of Library and Information Science, University of Kelaniya
kgjheshi@gmail.com

Abstract

The similar term for the traditional knowledge is the indigenous knowledge which can be described as an art that reflects the vernacular or the hereditary or the indigenous knowhow, ideas and practices, belief systems of each other over time in a particular community living in a particular region or location. Therefore this study belongs to knowledge management. When it comes to local knowledge, it can be classified in to two parts. Namely tangible heritage and intangible heritage. The intangible heritage is threatened with the decadence of such a knowledge system owing to the people's ignorance of the value of such a knowledge system. Man's complex lifestyles, attitudes and the influence of modern knowledge systems have made it impossible to keep up this valuable indigenous knowledge system or intangible cultural heritage. Therefore, the root of human society is getting closer to the extremes and miss-practices of the human society. In Sri Lanka, this intuitive knowledge is mentioned with the knowledge of the invisible knowledge of agriculture, local medicine, folklore and folk literature, religious practices, or chemistry, and rite and rituals including belief system related the gods. The objectives of this study are to identify indigenous knowledge practices in the area of black magical heritage prevailing in Sri Lanka with a special reference to two selected villages in the Southern Province to identify the attitudes of people towards such practices and to study factors affecting the popularity towards the practices. The research method to be used is an ethnographic study or culture based study and the sample includes two villages in Southern province called Deniyaya and Pallegam. Research approach is a qualitative study covering qualitative data. For primary data collection, a survey is carried out covering two villages in the sample with communities using black magical knowledge practices and belief systems through a participatory observation and conducting interviews. The analyzed data will be presented through tabulation and interpretation of qualitative data

Keywords: *Black magic, Indigenous knowledge, Intangible cultural heritage, Preservation, Tacit knowledge, Knowledge management*

Usage of Library Classification in University Libraries in Sri Lanka: a Study based on Kelaniya and Peradeniya Universities

Indrachapa, W.R.N.
Department of Library and Information science, University of Kelaniya nayanachapa15@gmail.com

Abstract

The basic function of the classification is to combine, demarcate and categorize those items or entities or materials which are focused as according to their similar characteristics found in such materials and to distinguish those which have unequal characteristics. At present, this classification concept has been introduced into the field of libraries. Library classification is a strategy designed to make the best use of the intellectual content of books and other forms in the library. The main objective of this research is to study how classification is used in university libraries. Among other objectives are to identify the classification systems used in university libraries to identify which edition of the classification is used, to identify the major classification functions used, to explore how staff understand the value and the usage of classifications to explore how to make things easier by using classification and to identify problems that arise in the use of library classification of university libraries. The research strategy used here is the survey study design. The research is being carried out under a qualitative methodology. The staff of the 15 university libraries and their libraries were selected as the population of the study. The University of Kelaniya and Peradeniya were selected among the 15 university libraries as the sample and the sample comprised of the staff members using library classification in respective libraries. Primary data is collected using questionnaire, interview, observation and the secondary data will be collected using articles of research journals and the dissertation in the subject area.

Keywords*: University libraries, Classification, Library classification, Knowledge organization. User studies*

User Satisfaction of Information Resources, Services and Facilities in Libraries in Sri Lanka: based on Selected Public Libraries in Kurunegala District.

Kalpani, M.P.S.
Department of Library and Information Science, University of Kelaniya
Skalpani979@gmail.com

Abstract

The main purpose of a library is to fulfill the information needs of the society. With the advent of new ICTs, information is increasingly being emerging in various media. Therefore, as did earlier, the library services should act as a social service provider to serve the needs of the reader community at present. The main objective of this paper is to study the readers' satisfaction with the information resources, library services and facilities provided by the public libraries in Sri Lanka. Other objectives include identifying the library resources available in public libraries, studying what text services are provided by the public libraries, identifying the reader's understanding of the services and facilities provided by the public library's information sources, and studying the relationship between library staff and readers and the identification of the problems that affect, how readers are satisfied and the problem and issues facing public libraries in Sri lanka. The survey method is expected to be used as the research method. Public Libraries in the country as per the Census of Libraries published by the Sri Lanka National Library and Documentation Service Board (NLDSB) will be the study population and the sample will be selected from 20 libraries using ten readers who registered in each types of library under the Municipal, Urban and Pradeshiya Sabha authorities totaling 200 readers as the study sample. It is expected to be collect data using the age group 16 to 55 of the reader category. It is expected to obtain primary data through a structured questionnaire and interviews with librarians. The aim is to obtain secondary data from the annual reports and directories published by NLDSB and respective libraries, dissertations, research journals, As a result of this research, steps can be taken to further development of the services of the public libraries in Sri Lanka. Actions can be identified for the improvement of reader services in such libraries.

Keywords: *Public libraries, User satisfaction, Information sources, Library services, Information dissemination*

Use of Academic Social Networking Sites in Research and Research Management Purposes: a Study based on the Academic Staff of the University of Kelaniya

Kumari, V.U.M.D.
Department of Library and Information Science, University of Kelaniya
manuuok199466@gmail.com

Abstract

Due to the rapid growth of knowledge the information tends to grow exponentially in the world. There has been a tremendous expansion of knowledge in all fields such as political, economic, cultural, education and research and so on. As a result the increasing amount of the information new areas of subject domain are also multiplying at a larger scales. Information is so important in almost every field of human performance. Researchers and scholars from various disciplines carry out various research in different fields. Research has even been done in the past as well as continued in the future too. Researches are done by different kinds of people which include the academic staff of universities. It is very important to use research management tools, techniques and methodologies by the research communities especially by the academic staff of universities. There are educational, research and social networks sites in the web which can be applied for research management purposes. Some examples are Google scholar, Research Gate, Academia including LinkedIn. The list further includes Zotero, RefWorks, EndNote, Mendeley, Readcube, and Qiqqa and so on. Academic staff can use these networks and sites to manage their research. During their research process, the academic staff can include their research information in these networks and sites. Objective of the study is to study the use of those networks and sites by the academic staff for their research management purposes. The sample would be selected from the academic staff of faculties of Social Sciences, Humanities, Science, Commerce and Management including Computing and IT being 100 staff members of university of Kelaniya. Primary data collection will be done using the interviews, questionnaires, observations will be conducted. For collecting secondary data, dissertations, articles, internet data bases, web pages used. . It will be able to explore the present situation of staff using such networks and sites, the user behavior, staff attitudes and the issues and problems they face.

Keywords: *Research management, Academic staff, Academic social networks, Information management, Information services, Scholarly publication*

Usage of Bibliographic Information in the Online Public Access Catalogue: University of Kelaniya and Sri Jayawardenapura University Library

Madhumali, P.B.I.
Department of Library and Information Science, University of Kelaniya
madhumaliiresha80@gmail.com

Abstract

A catalogue is a list of all the library materials that are contained in a library or group of libraries for the use of getting information related to the same materials. It is a rapidly developing and changing concept and also a tool with the knowledge and real-time technology of human society. As a result of computing development, the Online Public Access Catalogue was created. OPAC is an online repository of bibliographic data and information which any person can access in online. It is important that the catalogue is prepared in such a way that the reader can check from any location, while the library's catalog can be explored online. This research focusses the use of bibliographic information in the online public access catalogue. The objectives of this research are to identify the current status of OPAC bibliographic information, to study the optical bibliographic standards, to examine the OPAC's bibliographic information, to identify the problems that exist in OPAC and to explore solutions for answering such problems and issues. This research is carried out through quantitative research approach. The OPACs of both University of Kelaniya and the Sri Jayewardenepura University Library have been selected as a sample based on a purposive sample among 15 universities in Sri Lanka. Interviews, questionnaires and observation techniques are used to collect primary data. The secondary data will be collected using academic journals, dissertations, databases and selected web pages. It is expected to analyze data obtained from the University of Kelaniya and Sri Jayewardenepura University Libraries.

Keywords*: University libraries, Catalogue, Bibliographic data, Bibliographic standards, OPAC, Library software*

Methods Used by Estate Communities in Procuring Information: a Study based on Haliela Divisional Secretariat Division in Sri Lanka

Madushika, G.D.N.
Department of Library and Information Science, University of Kelaniya
madushikagdn@gmail.com

Abstract

Sri Lanka is still a developing country and as a whole there are places where information services and its dissemination is very poorly taken place. One such area is the estate sector in the up country region. Not only information services, the other economic, social, political and cultural benefits and incentives are lacking to those who are living in the up country estate premises. During the British period, Indian workers were brought for the tea the plantation purposes. Estate labor force accounts for 6% of Sri Lanka's population. Although the estate sectors development rate in Sri Lanka is low, the contribution of estate people to the gross domestic product of Sri Lanka is significant. The success of using the right methods for obtaining information in day-to-day life was not significantly as expected due to the deficiency of social, economic, cultural, political, and educational and information availability for the estate people in Sri Lanka. The problem of the study focuses on identifying the methods used for the acquisition of information of estate people with the types of information they needed. The other objectives of the research is to assure what methods using for getting their information, to examine these methods are used correctly. The study applies survey research. Both the primary and secondary data are used for the above research and the primary data is collected through interviews and questionnaires. The cluster sampling method is used collecting the data. 100 families in the up country estate sector will be used as the study sample. Hundreds of families belonging to three Grama Seva Divisions of the Haliela Divisional Secretariat Division in Badulla District will be selected for study in the ratio of 1: 2: 7. This research is very important because the quality of the media and methods used in the acquisition of information will undoubtedly help for the betterment of this marginalized communities in the estate sector. The results will be beneficial for this socially excluded people to divert for the social inclusion.

Keywords*: Information services, Information literacy, Information access, Estate communities, Community information*

Attitudes of International Students on the Use of University Libraries: a Case Study based on University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka

Judith, N.
Department of Library and Information Science, University of Kelaniya
namaraninsiimaj@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper aims at investigating international undergraduate students' library use and their attitudes and perceptions towards the library at the University of Kelaniya. These students' library use as well as their perception are explored since the number of foreign students in the university is increasing therefore librarians ought to improve their commitment to enhance library services for this special community of users. Besides, this paper explore the number of students who do and do not use the university library both physical and online access and services. Study population is total international students at University of Kelaniya and a sample will be selected using an appropriate sampling formula. Study applies survey research design. Primary data will be collected using structured questionnaire, observation and using interview technique. It determines how to increase the number of the users, identifies how the library has benefited those students that use it since academic libraries have a great impact on students education in the university. This paper examines the situation of the current library settings which is to be improved by the librarians in a proper manner and it is viable to improve a cordial dialog and relationship between the library staff and the international students. Customer care, library marketing and public relations are some of the key areas which should be developed among the library staff.

Keywords*: International students, E-libraries, Library services, University libraries, User education, Public relations*

Role and the Contribution of Advisory Committee of Public Libraries in Sri Lanka: a Study based on Selected Public Libraries in Matara District

Sandamali, W.M.A.
Department of Library and Information Science, University of Kelaniya
sandaa465@gmail.com

Abstract

Public libraries make a significant contribution for producing intelligent citizens who are enriched by knowledge. The public library is the only institution which provides free services to all sections of the society irrespective of age, religion and religion. In order to preserve its democratic quality, a public library needs to be properly organized. The various committees of a library have different roles and responsibilities to play. Advisory committee or Library Committee which have a strong impact on the subject and some library committees have a good reputation and make substantial contribution to the society. The Library Advisory committee has a tremendous contribution to help libraries and to achieve people's aspiration with a clear direction for achieving their goals. The purpose of this consultative committee is to study the impact of library development on public library work.

The research method used for this study is the survey method. Among all public libraries in Matara district, six public libraries which comprised of library advisor committees use as the sample. The primary data will be collected using questionnaires and interviews. Analysed data will be presented using tables, charts and diagrams with due interpretations.

Keywords: *Public libraries, Library advisory committee, Library management, Library services, Library administration*

An Analysis on the Distribution of Legal Deposit Copy under the Legal Deposit Law in Sri Lanka

Sanjeewani, M.D.S.M.
Department of Library and Information Science, University of Kelaniya
subashinimadumalika95@gmail.com

Abstract

In each and every country there is a legal deposit law and there is a national collection based on national information and national bibliographic control policies and guidelines. When considering the legal deposit of laws and tradition of Sri Lanka, the National Printers and Publishers Ordinance of 1885 No 1 specifies that all publishers should be registered under law in the National Archives Office in Sri Lanka. According to this law a publisher or the printer should submit five copies of each published book or Newspaper to the Department of National Archives (DNA) and the DNA will distribute these books or items among preservation or legal deposit libraries in Sri Lanka.

The principal objective of the study is to explore what is legal deposit law of Sri Lanka and the process of distribution of deposit copies received under legal deposit law in Sri Lanka among respective libraries, to examine the norms and principles of selecting libraries which maintain and deposit the legal deposits, to investigate the importance of collecting the legal deposit and the need of collecting legal deposit, and to examine issues and problems of legal deposits, to investigate the weaknesses of Sri Lankan legal deposit law and to identify new trends in legal deposits and the law.

For this study survey method is used. As the sample 25 persons among the population of experts of library and information science, librarians, educationalist and researchers are selected. For the primary data collection the above mentioned a structured questionnaire will be administered among the above sample. It is essential to conduct an interview among the experts. After that categorizing and refinement of data types, the summarizing, gaining percentages and data analysing are done. The results will be presented using tables, graphs and diagram.

Keywords: *Legal deposit law, Legal deposit collection, Bibliographic control, National collection, Deposit libraries, Preservation*

Issues Faced by the Undergraduates when Using University Libraries in Sri Lanka: a Study based on Kelaniya, Jayewardenepura, and Colombo Universities

Senani, R. A.
Department of Library and Information Science, University of Kelaniya ranathungage94@gmail.com

Abstract

Information in today's society occupies an important place. Information has become one of the basic needs of everybody in the society. In such a society, information takes the lead in every spheres. A large amount of information flow and outdate anywhere in the world in a matter of seconds. Libraries and information centres are the places where collection, organization and the dissemination of such information. The University is in the forefront of various studies, education, research, innovation and generation of new methods and tools. Accordingly, the Sri Lankan University system occupies a special place. The library occupies an important place in the university education system. Library is the heart of university education. It has become a modern accepted theory that the university library is the heart of any university. Education, Research, Knowledge, Preservation and Publication are the primary functions of a university.

The principal objective of this study is to identify the problems and issues faced by the undergraduate readers when using university libraries. The survey method is used as the study method. The study population is the undergraduates studying in universities in Sri Lanka 150 undergraduates in three universities are selected as the sample among all universities. Three university libraries are University of Kelaniya, Jayewardenepura and Colombo. It is expected that the sample will be selected to represent the undergraduates in Art Faculties. About 50 undergraduates are selected from one university. A systematic questionnaire will be prepared in relation to the objectives of the study and primary data will be collected. The secondary data will be collected through written sources, such as research reports, journals, statistical records an online sources. It is intended to analyse primary data using quantitative and qualitative techniques. Various statistical methods are intended to use for better visualization of the results and the findings.

Keywords: *University libraries, Information services, Reader services, Library management, User education*

Continuous Professional Development Programs Conducted by the Public Libraries in Sri Lanka: a Study based on Selected Public libraries in Western and Uva Provinces

Senarathna, K.I.D.
Department of Library and Information Science, University of Kelaniya
imchapa514@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper is an attempt to study the Continuous Professional Development (CPD) Programs in public libraries in Sri Lanka. Continuous Professional Development the means by which members of respective profession develop, maintain, improve, and broaden their knowledge and skills and develop the personal qualities required to uplift their professional development. The principal purpose of the study is to examine the status of participation of public librarians for the Continuous Professional Development Programs in Sri Lanka. The other objectives are to explore what is the level of participation of public librarians in CPD, to identify the institutions offering CPD programs, to identify what are the most productive and effective CPD programs which are very fitting to public libraries and librarians and to explore the basic benefits of CPD and to investigate its performances. Method of the study is the survey research. The research studied under selected Municipal councils, Urban Councils including Pradeshiya Sabha, in Western and Uva provinces and the libraries selected in the grades 1st, 2nd, and 3rd as based on the criteria laid down by the National Library and Documentation Services Board, Sri Lanka. Primary data will be collected through site visit, discussion followed by the observation both participatory and non-participatory. Further data would be collected using two separate questionnaires focusing the librarians and resource persons and the concerned institutions. For collecting the secondary data, web site and data and statistical reports of the Ministry of Local Government and provincial council are used. The research information will be presented on what is the CPD, why is it needed, how public librarians would participate for the CPD Programs. The attentions will be given who will support for the public librarians in the process, what are new CPD programs to be introduced, what are new tendencies, problems, and challenges of these CPD programs. Accordingly, based on the survey data findings and conclusions will be drawn for the future betterment of the relevant filed and the CPD.

Keywords: *Public libraries, Librarianship, Library education, Library profession, Continuous professional development, Continuous professional education*

Use of Information Communication Technologies for the Conservation and the Propagation of Sri Lankan Indigenous Medicine

Ransara, P.W.A.S.D.
Department of Library and Information Science, University of Kelaniya Shanakaransara@gmail.com

Abstract

Sri Lankan Indigenous Medicine (IM) is a science of from its existence. It is not a transmission of theoretical knowledge, but a practical set of rules, norms and a proper knowledge system that help to preserve and maintain the well-being of the body and the soul of people. Dissemination of Indigenous Medical knowledge through modern ICT while preserving it with latest technological know-how is time important. Accordingly, the research will be an exploratory study of the uses of ICT for the preservation and the propagation of indigenous medicine in Sri Lanka. The main purpose of this paper is to study the role of ICT in the preservation and dissemination of indigenous medical knowledge in Sri Lanka. In addition to that, the study focusses on identifying the attitude of IM doctors towards the use of information technology for the conservation and propagation of Sri Lankan indigenous medical knowledge, identifying information technology issues facing in conservation and propagation of IM, exploring traditional medical generations and genealogies in Sri Lanka, studying the measures to be taken by the government for the conservation and propagation of Sri Lankan indigenous medical knowledge and examining its current strategies for conservation and propagation. In this study, the selected key IM generations using the latest information technology initiatives will be surveyed and focus will be given for the latest trends in propagation for indigenous medical knowledge and methods for conservation of indigenous medicine. This method used a survey method based on the qualitative research which is a peer reviewed study on the use of ICT strategies for the conservation and propagation of indigenous medicine. Generations of doctors in Sri Lanka in the subject will be used as the sample. Data will be collected using snowball sampling, comprised of 10 each. Data collection is done through interviews and observation. Data are collected through interviews under the chief medical practioners.

Keywords: *Information communication technologies, Indigenous medicine, Conservation, Preservation, Information dissemination*

Collaboration Process between the Department of Library and Information Science and the Main Library: a Case Study based on University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka

Weerasooriya, W.W.R.W.M.C.S.K.
Department of Library and Information science, University of Kelaniya
chathuweerasooriya38@gmail.com

Abstract

Collaboration is the process which any organization in society can engage based on mutually agreed policies and practices with any other organization or group of organizations. Without a proper collaboration with other allied bodies and the profession of Library and Information Science (LIS), the Department of Library and Information Science (DLIS), University of Kelaniya is unlikely to keep up with these developments and deliver a good education and service in line with the international standards of teaching, research and information management. As a very good example, the establishment of DLISs in the main libraries in certain Indian university can be demonstrated. Professor Ranganathan was the creator of this concept. In that situation, building a good collaboration is very valuable for both the DLIS and with other related institutions specially the Main Library, University of Kelaniya. According to these situations the principle purpose of this paper is to study the collaboration process between the DLIS and the Main Library University of Kelaniya. The other objective are to explore what are the collaborative activities conducted by both institutes, to identify additional collaborative activities they can start, to examine what are the barriers for collaboration and to explore how such collaborative activities would impact for student academic and moral success. Method adopted is a case study followed by mixed research approach hence primary qualitative and quantitative data will be collected conducting interviews with both academic staff at the DLIS and the Main Library, of University of Kelaniya library. Focus group discussion method will also be used for further collecting data and information related to study. Secondary sources like DLIS and the Main Library records and reports will be given much impact for the study when secondary data collection. Results, findings and conclusions will be used for effective functioning of the collaboration between DLIS and Main Library.

Keywords: *Collaboration, Resource sharing, Library education, Academic libraries, Library schools*

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Department Website: ss.kln.ac.lk/depts/lisc
Email : info.iclim2019@gmail.com
Voice: +94112917712 +94112903900 +94112903901
Fax: +94112917712

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