Lecturer Appreciation and Diploma Certificate awarding ceremony organized by the Sri Lanka Library Association held on 24th June 2022 at the Western Provincial Aesthetic Resort, Prof. Stanley Wijesundera Mawatha, Colombo 7.

The ceremony was presided over by the Hon. President of the Sri Lanka Library Association, Dr. R. D. Ananda Tissa.,Dr. Pradeepa Wijetunga, Director, National Institute of Library and Information Sciences (NILIS), University of Colombo was the Chief Guest of the event.

Prof. Jayasiri Lankage, a former Librarian of the University of Kelaniya and a veteran lecturer in Library and Information Science was the special guest of honor at the event.

NACLIS '22 on 21st September

The National Conference on Library and Information Science (NACLIS-2022) of SLLA is scheduled to held on 21st September 2021.

NACLIS 2022 will be held as a fully virtual conference under the theme "Empowering Libraries for a Sustainable Future". Selected LIS research outcomes will be presented during the sessions.

Inner Pages

Tribute to Mrs. Rohini Pararajasingam (Life member and Chartered Librarian of SLLA, Membership No. 18)

We are profoundly saddened by the demise of Mrs. Rohini Pararajasingam (Retired Librarian of the University of Jaffna), one of the Founder members of the Sri Lanka Library Association (SLLA). She passed away at the age of 82 on 27.04.2022 in Point Pedro, Jaffna, Sri Lanka. (Please visit page 12 to read her short biography)

Mrs. Rohini Pararajasingam

BSc Hons (Zoology)(Madras), PG Dip. (Librarianship) (Peradeniya), MSc (LIS) (Madras), FLA (Sri Lanka)

Librarian, University of Jaffna

(March 1995 – September 2005)

She was born in Point Pedro, Sri Lanka and studied at the J/Methodist Girls High School. Then, started her distinguished career with a BSc Honours Degree in Zoology from the University of Madras (India) in 1961. Later she followed the Postgraduate Diploma in Librarianship at the University of Peradeniya (Sri Lanka) during the period of 1964 to 1965, and completed her Master of Library and Information Science at the University of Madras (India) in 1983, where she secured 'Outstanding' grade in the Master's degree examination for her abilities and commitment during her studentship.

She joined the University of Jaffna as an Assistant Librarian in 1978, climbed the ladders with colours and dedicated service, and promoted as Librarian of the University of Jaffna in March 1995, after serving in the capacity of Acting Librarian for 10 months. She served as Librarian (1995-2005) during the times of Jaffna Peninsula was witnessing several challenges due to the conflict. She was able to save valuable collections of the Library from possible damage and destruction in a very difficult civil situation ignoring considerable risk to her personal life. This proves her commitment to the Library. Due to her total commitment to the Library, she did not utilize her sabbatical leave at all.

As an able academic administrator, she managed the Library with the handful of staff during the most challenging period in the Northern Sri Lanka. The construction work of the Library building started in 1980 was completed in 2001 during her tenure, which was a great achievement at that time. Besides, Library automation project initiated in 2003 is one of the landmarks of her visionary service to the university. With regard to professional development, she was instrumental in commencing the Postgraduate Diploma in Library and Information Science course in 2005 at the Faculty of Graduate Studies, University of Jaffna. In order to develop professional competencies among the library professionals in the region, her involvement in the recommencement of Diploma in Library and Information Science course of the Sri Lanka Library Association in Jaffna in 2002 is remarkable. Considering her valuable contribution to the profession, Sri Lanka Library Association honoured her by awarding the 'Fellowship' and recognized her as a 'Chartered Librarian'.

She also published monographs on cataloguing, indexing and library management, and an annotated bibliography on library education. She served as a resource person at several seminars and conferences related to library science. She retired in 2005, after serving in the Library, University of Jaffna for 27 long years in several capacities. Even after retirement, she continued to contribute towards the development of the library profession by delivering lectures for library information science courses, especially DIPLIS course of the SLLA, until 2015.

Her remarkable contribution to the upliftment of the Library, University of Jaffna during the most challenging period in the region will be remembered forever. The SLLA expresses deep sadness and sorrow on her demise and conveys deep gratitude to the bereaved family and friends.

May the departed soul rest in peace.

(Reported By: Dr.(Mrs.) K.Chandrasekar (Acting Librarian, UoJ)

31ˢᵗ day Remembrance of Retired Former Librarian Mrs. R. Pararajasingam, University of Jaffna

The Library, University of Jaffna organized the 31ˢᵗ day death remembrance event to remark the contributions of venerable Retired Former Librarian Mrs.Rohini Pararajasingam towards the development of library profession, and extend our heartfelt condolences, who has passed away at the age of 82 on 27ᵗʰ April, 2022 in Point Pedro, Jaffna, Sri Lanka.

The event was held at the Library auditorium, UoJ on 27ᵗʰ May, 2022 with the participation of library professionals attached to university, public, school libraries in the region, retired library staff of the UoJ and her family members. The event commenced at 3.00 p.m. by lightening the traditional oil lamp, followed by pushpanjali to the photograph of Late Mrs.R.Pararajasingam as a symbol of paying the last respect to departed soul.

Thereafter, tribute speeches were delivered by Prof.S. Srisatkunarajah (Vice Chancellor, UoJ), Emeritus Prof.P.Balasundarampillai, Dr.(Mrs.) K.Chandrasekar (Acting Librarian, UoJ), Mr.M.Sinnarajah (Retired AR/Library services), library staff, university lecturers and representative from the Jaffna Public Library. The event was concluded with the vote of thanks by Mr.S.Ketheeswaren (Senior Assistant Librarian, UoJ) around 4.30 p.m.

Digital Reading

Introduction

During the civilization of human beings, our ancestors used signs, signals, and sound to communicate. Then language was revolutionized to communicate among persons. While language was emerging people tried to document information by using clay tablets, papyrus leaves, olaleaves, bamboo, mulberry bark, linen, hemp, plant fibers, etc., to usethe information for learning and scholarly activities. Since then they started to read. Paper was invented by a Chinese scholar Ts'ai Luan of China (105 AD) and in 1056 first paper mill was built in Spain. Johannes Guttenberg invented the printing machine in 1450 and established Guttenberg Press in 1455. Since then literary works, have tremendously grown and people quench their thirst for learning by utilizing reading paper-based printed materials. Reading is considered one of the essential activities of human life.

Reading develops a good spirit, attitude, vocabulary and language power, creativity, knowledge, and skills. But, nowadays teachers and parents worry about the decline of reading habits among youngsters and school children. Furthermore, librarians worry about the diminishing nature of reading printed materials housed in libraries. Especially, public librarians say that older people still use to visit the library and read, but rarely the youngsters. Therefore, serious attention should be paid to the decreasing nature of reading habits among the younger generations. Librarians are in a position to find alternative approaches to motivate reading. Since 2000, electronic materials have come to the stage and slowly replacing print materials. Hence there is a need for acquiring such electronic materials and guiding patrons toward effective online reading.

Source:: https://blog.sift.com/10-things-need-know-digital-natives/

Librarians, teachers, and parents should understand the nature of the present generation. Who are our children? What are their habits? What are their preferences? Are we coping with their needs and wants? Is it alright for the generation gap between our children and us to influence their reading habits? No, never.

Our children are born in digital environments. According to Prensky (2001), they are known as 'digital natives. They are fond of technical devices, digital technology, and online reading materials. But, their parents, teachers, and librarians may not digital natives, they might havebeen born a generation before the digital natives. We use to give them reading materials from printed textbooks, magazines, and stories. They are reluctant to see dense text-based printed materials and conventional-style tables and chairs. Therefore it is vital to explore their preferences and to migrate as digital immigrants. Then only librarians can be committed to the needs and want of the digital natives. Even if we introduce them to electronic devices they use them for various other purposes.

Source:
https://sites.google.com/site/elps710/readings
---curriculum/digital-natives-digital-immigrants

Therefore, librarians must instruct the children that computers, tabs, smartphones, laptops, and Internet are not only made for entertainment but also learning. These devices are mainly made for learning, rather than playing games and watching films, communication, and other entertainment. Children should be properly guided to utilize these resources for learning purposes. Even they can use them for leisure reading. Parents and teachers should inculcate digital reading habits among the digital natives. Librarians can motivate their patrons todo the digital reading.The introduction of digital resources has brought about significant transformations in reading practice and behavior.

What is digital reading?

Digital reading is a kind of screen-based reading. Nordquist (2017) In Lim and Toh (2020) defines it as follows.

"Digital reading is 'the process of extracting information from a text that is on a digital device' – computers, tablets, mobile phones, and e-readers. The process may be mediated by reading applications (e.g. iBooks on the iPad)."

This definition simply says as extracting information from digital devices is digital reading whilst Buccellati (2008) In Lim and Toh (2020) says digital reading is not only reading digital text but also reading images, audio, video, and animation. He has indicated as "these multimodal digital texts can include e-books, social media communication, and articles on websites".

This screen-based reading behavior is characterized by spending more time on browsing and scanning, keyword spotting, one-time reading, nonlinear reading, and reading more selectively. There is a common criticism of digital reading as this gives eye strains, short attention span, fragmented and less comprehension. Nevertheless, the advantages of digital reading overweighing paper-based reading, and the shallow ideas of such critics. Due to the powerful online culture that penetrates the digital natives, positive attention is essential towards digital reading by considering the advantages such as interactivity, nonlinearity, and immediacy of accessing information, storing, distributing, retrieving, annotating, highlighting, and navigating are possible.

Conclusion and Recommendation

There are ample reading materials freely available via Open Access, but as Sri Lanka faces a financial crisis, subscription to electronic materials may not be possible. Librarians can guide their patrons towards Open Access Books, Open Access Journals, virtual libraries, institutional repositories, and

subject gateways to find materials for digital reading. Digital reading competency is essential for e-learning. A few links are given below to access electronic resources.

1. National Digital Library and repository of Sri Lanka, developed by the National Library & Documentation Services Board (NLDSB): http://diglib.natlib.lk/
2. Knowledge Repository of National Science Foundation : http://www.nsf.ac.lk/index.php/science-for-all
3. To read materials in the Tamil language: https://noolaham.org/
4. To read materials in the Sinhala language : https://kathuwaraya.com
5. Asia Foundation Children Library:https://asiafoundation.org/what-we-do/books-for-asia/lets-read/https://www.letsreadasia.org/
6. Directory of Open Access Journals: https://doaj.org/
7. Directory of Open Access Books: https://www.doabooks.org/

This feature article recommends empowering readers by giving intuitive and natural reading experiences in an online environment. Digital reading should be developed as an everyday practice as the Net generation, Millenials, and post-Millenials have been "**born digitally**".

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Taxonomic trends in Public Libraries in Sri Lanka

Public libraries have a long history, dating back to ancient times. However, the concept of a free public library as we know it today began to take shape in the mid-19th century. One of the most famous early examples is the Public Libraries Act of 1850 in the United Kingdom, which allowed local government authorities to establish free public libraries funded by taxes. This model was quickly adopted by other countries around the world, and today public libraries can be found in almost every country.
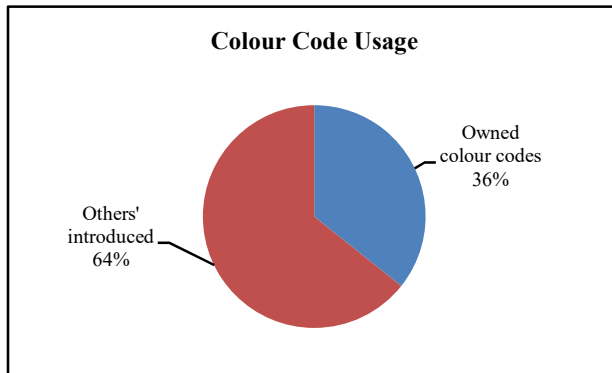
The first modern public library in Sri Lanka was established in Colombo in 1925, known as the Colombo Municipal Library. It was founded with the assistance of the British colonial government and primarily served the European population in Colombo at that time. After Sri Lanka gained independence in 1948, the public library system expanded and began to serve a wider range of readers in different parts of the country. Today, there are public libraries in almost every district of Sri Lanka, managed by the National Library and Documentation Services Board.

As per the National Library and Documentation Services Board of Sri Lanka, there are currently 441 public libraries in Sri Lanka, located in all districts of the country. The types of services offered by these public libraries can vary depending on the size and location of the library. However, some of the most outstanding services offered by them are:

1. **Free book lending services** - It is one of the most important services offered by most of the public libraries in Sri Lanka. Registered members can borrow books free of charge for a certain period.
2. **Reference and research services** - The public libraries provide access to reading materials that are essential for research work and other academic pursuits. In addition to books, some libraries also provide access to academic and research databases, e-journals, and other online resources.
3. **Children's services** - Public libraries in Sri Lanka provide services to children, such as story-telling sessions, book clubs, and games.
4. **Computer and internet services** - Many public libraries in Sri Lanka offer computer and internet access to users either for free or at a very nominal charge. This service makes it easy for students and researchers to access online resources and complete their coursework.
5. **Cultural and other community-focused activities** - Some public libraries in Sri Lanka host events and activities such as lectures, book launches, and cultural events to encourage engagement and community-building among users.

The major classification schemes used by the public libraries in Sri Lanka are the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) system, the Colon Classification system, and the Universal Classification system. These systems are used to organize books and other materials in the library in a logical and systematic manner and make them easy to locate and retrieve by library users.

Among these classification systems, the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) system is the most widely used in Sri Lanka. It is a numerical system that divides knowledge into ten main categories or classes, each with 100 divisions. This system assigns a unique call number to each item in the library collection based on its subject matter.

Source: Survey data, 2021

Figure 1: Nature of the color code usage by Public Libraries Sri Lanka

The Colon Classification system and the Universal Classification system are also used but to a lesser extent. The Colon Classification system was developed by Indian librarian S. R. Ranganathan and focuses on the functional relationships between subjects, while the Universal Classification system seeks to create a systematic classification scheme for all subjects regardless of the language or cultural context.

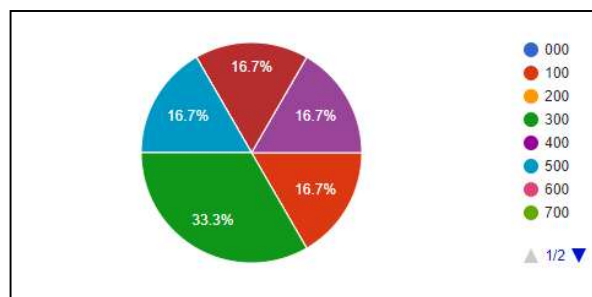The use of color coding in public libraries is a practice that has been gaining in popularity in recent years. Color coding can be an effective way of organizing collections, particularly for those who may have difficulty using traditional classification schemes or who need a simpler, more visual way of locating materials in the library.

One of the main benefits of color coding is that it can help library users to easily identify and locate items based on subject or genre. For example, a library may use different colored labels or stickers to indicate certain categories of books, such as fiction, non-fiction, children's books, biography, graphic novels, and so on. This makes it easier for library users to quickly locate the books they are interested in without having to browse through the entire collection.

Another advantage of using color coding is that

Source: Survey data, 2021

Figure 2: Colors used to code DDC main classes

it can be helpful for children and others who may have difficulty with reading or with more complex classification schemes. By associating colors with different categories or genres, children can learn to associate certain colors with certain subjects, making it easier for them to locate materials on their own.

However, it is important to note that color coding alone is not sufficient for organizing a library collection. While it can be helpful to use color coding to supplement more traditional classification schemes, such as the Dewey Decimal Classification or Library of Congress Classification, a system of classification is still necessary to provide a more comprehensive and accurate arrangement of library materials based on subject matter, author, title, and so on.

Uniformity in color coding across libraries can be a challenge, especially as there is no widely recognized or standardized color coding system for library materials. Different libraries may have different conventions or systems for color coding materials based on subject, genre, reading level, or other factors.

Inconsistency in the use of color coding across libraries can make it difficult for library users who are accustomed to a particular system to navigate an unfamiliar library. This is why libraries should be transparent with their color-coding scheme and ensure that the colors are being used consistently throughout the library.

One way to achieve some level of uniformity across libraries is to adopt widely recognized or established color coding practices. For instance, some libraries may use colored stickers or labels from major library suppliers that indicate a certain category of materials, whereas others may use colors found in traditional classification schemes, such as the Dewey Decimal Classification or Library of Congress Classification.

Another way to achieve uniformity is through the implementation of a regional or national color coding scheme that can be shared and adopted by multiple libraries. This requires a coordinated effort among libraries, library associations, and government authorities to agree on a standardized set of colors and categories that can be used uniformly across all libraries in a given region or country.

The long-term effects of using color codes for library materials without applying any systematic system can have some negative impacts on library services. Three major impacts of this approach are:

1. **Confusion and Inconsistency**: Lack of consistency in color coding library materials can lead to confusion and difficulties in the retrieval of materials, especially for users who are not familiar with the color coding system used in the library. Different users may interpret colors in different ways, resulting in inconsistency in the organization and classification of materials in the library.
2. **Limited Scope**: Using color codes without applying any systematic system can limit the scope of the classification of library materials. A systematic system, such as the Dewey

Decimal Classification or Library of Congress Classification, provides a comprehensive and detailed classification of library materials, helping to group related materials together and make them easier to locate. With color coding alone, there is a risk that some materials may be overlooked, resulting in an incomplete or less than optimal arrangement of materials in the library.

3. **Limited Growth**: The use of color coding without a systematic system can limit the flexibility and expandability of a library's collection. As the collection grows, materials may need to be reclassified or moved within the library to account for changes in subject matter or user needs. Without a systematic system in place, adding new materials to the collection can become more difficult and time-consuming, limiting the library's ability to grow and expand its services.

610- වෛද්‍ය විද්‍යාව හා සෞඛ්‍ය

National Library and Documentation Services Board of Sri Lanka (https://www.natlib.lk/) has indeed introduced a new color coding system, it is certainly a noteworthy development.

In conclusion, color coding can be a useful and effective way of organizing public library collections, particularly for those who may have difficulty using traditional classification schemes. By using color-coded labels or stickers to denote different categories or genres, libraries can make it easier for their users to quickly locate items and navigate the collection. However, the use of color coding should be seen as a supplement to, rather than a replacement for, more traditional classification schemes.

ජාතික පුස්තකාල හා ප්‍රලේඛන සේවා මණ්ඩලය
தேசிய நூலக ஆவணவாக்கல் சேவைகள் சபை
National Library and Documentation Services Board

පුස්තකාලවල භාවිතය සඳහා සකස් කරන ලද වර්ණාවලිය
நூலகங்களில் பயன்படுத்துவதற்கான வர்ணக்குறியீடு
Colour code prepared for use in the libraries

000	පරිගණක විද්‍යාව, තොරතුරු, සාමාන්‍ය කෘති / கணனி விஞ்ஞானம், தகவல் மற்றும் பொது விடயங்கள் / Computer Science, Information & General Works	White
100	දර්ශනය හා මනෝ විද්‍යාව / தத்துவம் மற்றும் உளவியல் / Philosophy & Psychology	Ash
200	ආගම / சமயம் / Religion	Yellow
300	සමාජ විද්‍යා / சமூக விஞ்ஞானம் / Social Sciences	Red
400	භාෂාව / மொழி / Language	Purple
500	ස්වාභාවික විද්‍යා හා ගණිතය / தூய விஞ்ஞானமும் கணிதமும் / Natural Science & Mathematics	Green
600	තාක්ෂණ විද්‍යාව / தொழில்நுட்பம் / Technology	Orange
700	කලා ශිල්ප / கலைகள் / Arts	Pink
800	සාහිත්‍ය / இலக்கியம் / Literature	Blue
900	ඉතිහාසය හා භූගෝලීය විද්‍යාව / வரலாறு மற்றும் புவியியல் / History & Geography	Brown

While uniformity across libraries in the use of color coding may be a challenge, it is still possible to achieve consistency through the adoption of widely-recognized color coding practices or the implementation of standardized schemes that can be shared across libraries.

Color coding can be a helpful tool for organizing library materials, it should not be used as a standalone solution without a systematic classification system in place. A systematic classification system, such as the Dewey Decimal Classification or Library of Congress Classification, provides a comprehensive and detailed organization of library materials, which can help to promote consistency, scope, growth, and better user satisfaction.

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COMAISP UPDATES

Implementation of Strategic Plan of SLLA

The strategic plan of SLLA was formulated by Strategic Planning and Strategic Directions Committee (SPSDC) for the period of 2016-2022. Since many of strategic actions have been pending, the present office of SLLA extended the period by five years. Committee of Monitoring and Assisting in Implementation of the Strategic Plan (COMAISP) convened by Mr.S.Santharooban is instrumental in identifying new projects and revitalizing pending projects. The following projects are completed from the strategic plan for last two years. The documents of these projects could be accessed via in the SLLA webpage (https://www.slla.lk/index.php/activities/comaisp-projects).

Project	Convener
1. The Minimum standard for the libraries in orphanages and child protection centers.	Mr. Sunil Premaratne
2. SLLA Gateway of Online Resources	Mr.M.N.Ravikumar,
3. Revision of the SLLA Rules.	Mrs. Shivanthie Weerasinghe
4. Guidelines for Library building plans and interior designs for Academic Libraries in Sri Lanka	Dr. K R N Harshani

The following projects are in progress

Project	Convener
1. A Guide to resources and services of Institute Libraries in the University sector in Sri Lanka	Mrs. Sujeewa Rathnayake
2. Develop a model Prison Library at Welikada Prison	Mrs.Padma Bandaranaiyake
3. Standards for National Library of Sri Lanka	Mr. U. Amarasiri
4. Formulation of guidelines and a framework for the national digital library for Sri Lanka	Mrs. Nadeeka Rathnabahu
5. An introduction to library software useful for Sri Lankan libraries and information services	Mrs. Nadeeka Rathnabahu
6. A Compendium of library legislation in Sri Lanka	Mrs. Yanika Nandasena
7. Collection development policy for Provincial Central Libraries in Sri Lanka	Mr. Wijaya Premadarshana
8. Digitization of SLLA office documents (Phase II)	Mrs.Priyani Balasooriya

Mr. S. Santharooban has been re-appointed as the convener for COMAISP 2021/2022. According to the President, SLLA Dr. Ananda Tissa, the strategic plan of SLLA extended from 2023 to 2027. Presently, the COMAISP is monitoring the progress of eight projects and requested new projects from SLLA members.

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Faiza Chatoor
MA (Education)
Stanford University, USA

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Colombo Public Library conducted spoken English classes for school children in 6-9 grades G.C.E. (O/L) and G.C.E. (A/L) classes, therewere four classes per week. The duration of the course was three months and around 40 participants followed the course. Ms. Faiza Chatoor, a postgraduate of Stanford University, USA and a researcher at Veritae Research (Pvt) Ltd was the resource person. The awards ceremony was held on 7th July 2022 inthe conference room of the Colombo Public Libraryand 36 successful participants received the certificates.The nextintake is will be in September.

LET US GROW . BE PREPARED

The CMC is taking the first step to help the residents of Colombo by implementing a comprehensive stratergy to address the food shortage.

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&
will be able to collect a good harvest in just a few months.

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URBAN HARVEST

URBAN HARVEST INFORMATION CENTRE

Urban Harvestis a project by Colombo Municipal Council (CMC) together with Team ONE and many more volunteer organizations that are working closely with the CMC to overcome the food insecurity in Colombo. CMC established the Urban Harvest Information Centre at the Colombo Public Library. The main objective of the information centre together with the social media is to educate, train andengage the public on food security. In addition, ~~staff of the~~ Colombo Public Library staff started cultivatingthe available land plots to showcase the potential of gardening.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS UPDATES

CALL FOR DIPLOMA IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE – 2022/2023

Sri Lanka Library Association invites application for **Diploma in Library and Information Science for 2022/2023.** Further details available at SLLA website - www.slla.org.lk

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Diploma in Library and Information Science (DLIS) – 2022/2023

An opportunity to be a Professional Librarian

The Diploma in Library and Information Science Education course, is your entry qualification for an inspiring career in the Library and Information Sector. Applications can be sent until **15th Aug, 2022** for the 2022/2023 academic year for Library and Information Science.

Required Qualification

1	I. G.C.E. (A/L) in three subjects in one sitting **AND** II. G.C.E. (O/L) in six subjects in not more than two sittings, with a Credit pass in first Language **and** Ordinary Passes in Mathematics/Arithmetic and English **OR**
2	Permanently employed in a recognized Library with not less than three years' service and fulfillment of 2 (II) above

Fellowship

Associate ⇨ Entry qualification to Postgraduate Diploma offered by National Institute of Library & Information Sciences, University of Colombo

Membership

HDIPLIS II ⇨ Degree of BA in LIS offered by Open University of Sri Lanka

HDIPLIS I

DLIS

Centre	Medium
Colombo	Sinhala, Tamil
Galle/Kandy/Badulla	Sinhala Only
Jaffna/Batticaloa	Tamil Only
Distance (Postal + Seminars)	Sinhala Only
Online Course	English Only

Mode of Delivery
(i) Class room lectures, online lectures. (Course Fee: Rs.19, 500/-)
(ii) Distance (Postal + Seminars) Sinhala Medium. **Rs. 23,500/-** (Distance).
(iii) Applicants must select only one medium and one study center. All classes are held on Sundays.

Application Details and how to apply

1. Application can be obtained from the SLLA Web site (www.slla.lk)
2. Application Fees Rs. 500/-
3. Application closing date : **15 Aug 2022**

Kindly make the application fee payment in any branch of Bank of Ceylon 0002323087 on or before 15th August 2022 and send the original copy of the payment receipt (Keep a copy of same for your reference please), dully application and copies of the relevant certificates to the Sri Lanka Library Association.

Education Officer, Sri Lanka Library Association, 275/75, OPA Centre, Prof. Stanley Wijesundara Mawatha, Colombo 07.

Telephone - **0112589103, 0715421421**
E- mail - education.slla@gmail.com
Web - www.slla.lk

Education Officer - 0714110054

REPEAT EXAMS HELD

Diploma in Library and Information Science Repeat exam was held on 09th and 10th ofApril at the Sri Lanka Library Association via online. There were 30 Sinhala medium students and 23 Tamil medium students participated to the examination.

PRACTICAL TRAINING PROGRAM FOR DLIS 2021/2022 STUDENTS

Practical Training programme was conducted in 22 libraries in islandwide for 307 DLIS students. Libraries offollowing institutes were nominated to carry out the training programme. University of Colombo, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, University of Peradeniya, Eastern University, University of Ruhuna, University of Jaffna, Jaffna Public Library, Colombo Public Library, National Library, Galle Public Library, Kandy Public Library, Badulla Public Library, Maharagama Public Library, Anuradhapura Public Library, Vavuniya Public Library, Mannar Public Library, Nuwara Eliya Public Library, Nawalapitiya Public Library, Bandarawela Public Library, National Institute of Co-operation Development, Swami Vipulananda Aesthetic Studies (SVIAS) and Ukuwela Public Library.

RECOMMENDED CODE FOR THE DLIS/ HDPLIS TRANSCRIPTS

DLIS - Diploma in Library and Information Science

DLIS 101	Librarianship
DLIS 102	Organization of Information: Cataloguing
DLIS 103	Organization of Information: Classification
DLIS 104	Library Resources and Services

HDIPLISI Higher Diploma in Library and Information Science - level I

HDIP 201	Library and Information Services
HDIP 202	Organization of Information: Cataloguing & Classification
HDIP 203	Office and Library Management
HDIP 204	Information & Communication Technology
HDIP 205	Compilation of a Bibliography / Index - project

HDIPLIS - II   Higher Diploma in Library and Information Science - level II

HDIP 301	Library and Information Services
HDIP 302	Organization of Information: Indexing & Retrieval – Indexing & Retrieval
HDIP 303	Management
HDIP 304	Library Automation
HDIP 305	Research methods - Project

NEW SLLA -APPOINMENTS

Eight lecturers were appointed for the lecturer pannel of - Sri Lanka Library Association.

1. Rev. Pathekada Revatha Thero
2. Dr. S.K. Illangarathne
3. Ms. A.P.U. De Silva
4. Ms. P. Dharmasiriwardhana
5. Ms. T.M. Chamodi Hansamali
6. Ms. I. N. Polgampala
7. Ms. S. Senevirathna
8. Ms. M. Indrani (Tamil Medium)

DIPLOMA IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE (DLIS) AWARD CEREMONY

Diploma in Library and Information Science (DLIS) Award ceremony and Lecturer appreciation programme was held on 24th of June, 2022 at the Western Province Aesthetic Resort, Colombo 07. Keynote address was delivered by the Chief Guest, Dr. (Mrs.) Pradeepa Wijetunge, Director, National Institute of Library and Information Sciences, University of Colombo.

Prof. Jayasiri Lankage, Former Librarian, University of Kelaniya was the Guest of Honour. There were 64 lecturers to be awarded and 30 awardee lecturers participated. There were 330 Diplomats to be awarded and 142 Diplomats were participated to the ceremony.

COLA UPDATES

COLA INAUGURAL CEREMONY HELD

Inaugural Ceremony of Course on Library Automation (COLA) 2022 was held on 31.04.2022 in the Auditorium of the Colombo Public Library from 9.30a.m.to 10.30a.m.The ceremony started with lighting up the traditional oil lamp. Thereafter, Ms R.M Nadeeka Rathnabahu, Course Coordinator of COLA welcome all invited guests and students. Council members of Sri Lanka Library Association, namely, Dr Ananda Thissa: President, Mr S.P.K.K.A. Liyanage: the President-Elect,Ms Waruni Gangabadaarachchi: General Secretary and Librarian of the Colombo public library,Mr K.G.S. Gunathilake: Treasurer, Ms K N Samanthi: Education Officer were among the guests.

IT GROUP UPDATES

Moodle Learning Management System (LMS)for the diploma programs has been updated with available contents.
SLLAhas subscribed to new Zoom account with 5 licenses.
IT group created an official LinkedIn account for the SLLA and you can access the page via https://www.linkedin.com/in/library-association-sri-lanka-

SLLA NEWSLETTER LAUNCHED

Issue 2 & 3 of SLLA Newsletter Vol. 38 was launched and can be accessed via https://www.slla.lk/

INITIATION OF NEW SERVICE "INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH CONSULTATION"

The Library of Eastern University, Sri Lanka had launched 'Research Support Service" in 2014 and continuously provided the service successfully at Health-Care Sciences Library. As an extension of the Research Support Service, the Health-Care Sciences Library started a new service called 'Individual Research Consultation.' The service was officially announced at the Faculty Board of Faculty of Health-Care Sciences of Eastern University, Sri Lanka. This service mainly targets the undergraduate researchers of the faculty. During their research project, the undergraduate can meet the library professionals as individuals or groups to get research-related advice. Since the faculty has group research projects, students prefer to meet the library professionals as a research group. Students get advice and assistance from librarians, especially for literature searching, literature reviewing, using reference/troubleshooting reference managers, questionnaire designing and data analysis. The students' feedback after every consultation is maintained in a separate record. The faculty undergraduates highly appreciated this service, according to the feedback. This service was initiated by Mr.S.Santharooban, Senior Assistant Librarian, Faculty of Health-Care Sciences, Eastern University, Sri Lanka.
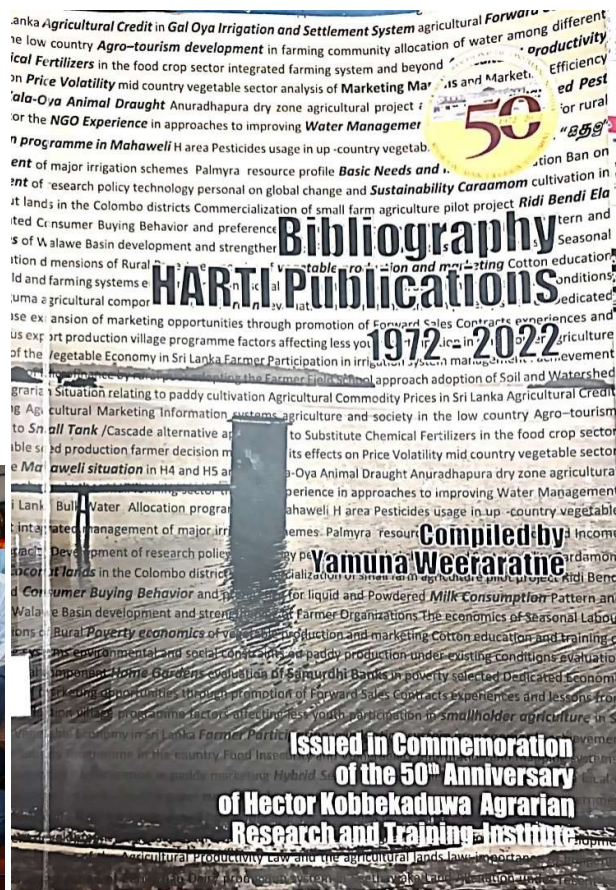

ONLINE SEMINARS SERIES

Online seminarseries organized by the Information and Public Relation Committee of the Sri Lanka Library Association washeld during weekends from April 2022 to May 2022. This series of seminars was organized to benefit the 200 candidatessittingfor the Open / Limited Competitive Examination for the Recruitment of Government Librarians in 2022.

Dr. R.D. Ananda Tissa, Dr. S. K. Illangaratne, Dr. Ruwan Gamage, Dr. G. R. Padmasiri, Mrs. Dilhani Munasinghe, Mr. Preethi Liyanage, Mr .Sugath Gunathilaka, Mrs. Hansamali ThennakoonandMs. K. N. Samanthi werededicated to conducting these series of seminars.

A WhatsApp group called "Librarian Exam" has been set up for candidates participating in this series of seminars, through which recordings of lectures shared. Further, a blog called "Government Libraries in Sri Lanka" was launched by the Information and Public Relation officer, Mrs. M. K. G. Yanika Nandasena. in parallel to this series of seminars, Candidates have the facility of obtaining timely information viahttps://governmentlibraysrilanka.blogspot.com/

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HARTI PUBLICATION LAUNCHED

Bibliography HARTI Publication: 1972 - 2022 compiled by Ms. Yamuna Weeraratne, Assistant Librarian, HARTI was launched on 21.02.2022 at the commemoration function of HARTI. The first copy of this bibliography was presented to former Director of the Institute, Mr. Ganini Seneviratne who had contributed a lot to the development of the library. This bibliography contains bibliographical information of 590 Sinhala and English books and research reports published by HARTI from 1972 to 2022. This bibliography can be accessed by the website: http://www.harti.gov.lk

7th SANKATHANA PUBLIC LECTURER SERIES HELD

Sri Lanka Library Association

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Sri Lanka Professional Centre
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- SLLA Newsletter –

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