

කොළඹ මහයන පුස්තකාලය නව ගොඩනැගිල්ල විවෘත කිරීම





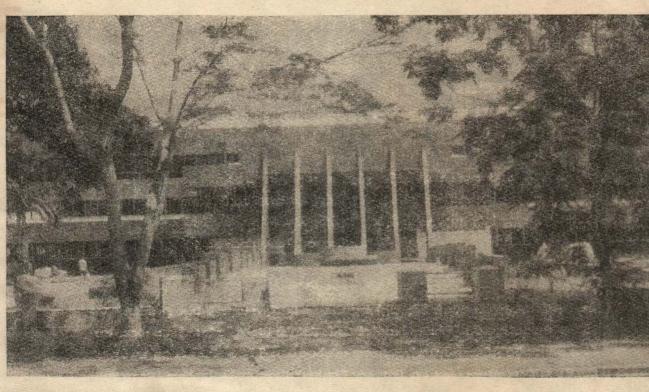
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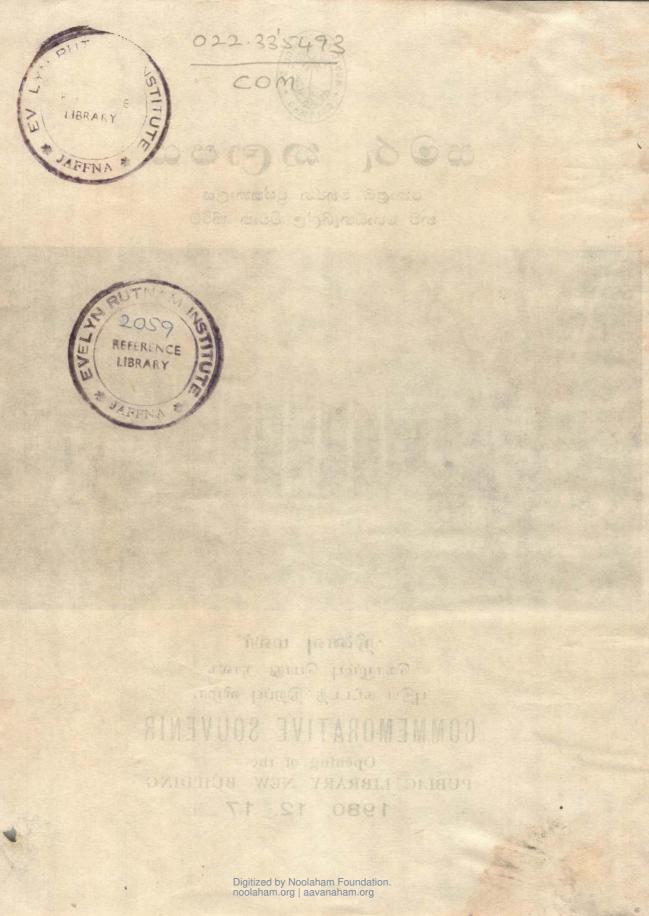
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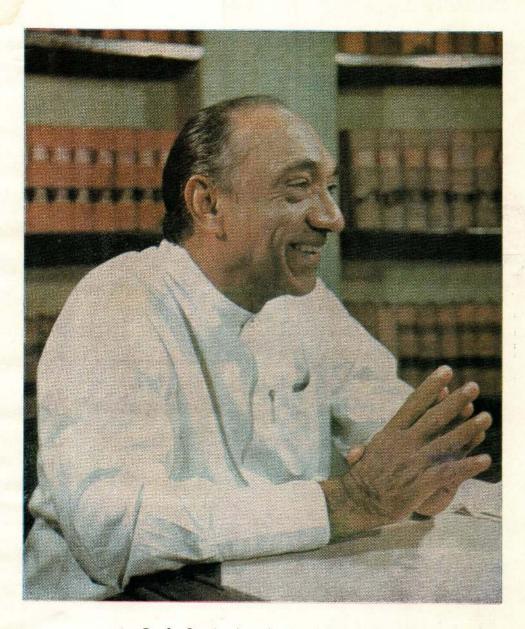
කොළඹ මහජන පුස්තකාලය නව ගොඩනැගිල්ල විවෘත කිරිම



நிணேவு மலர் கொழும்பு பொது நூலக புதிய கட்டடத் திறப்பு விழா. COMMEMORATIVE SOUVENIR

Opening of the PUBLIC LIBRARY NEW BUILDING 1980, 12, 17



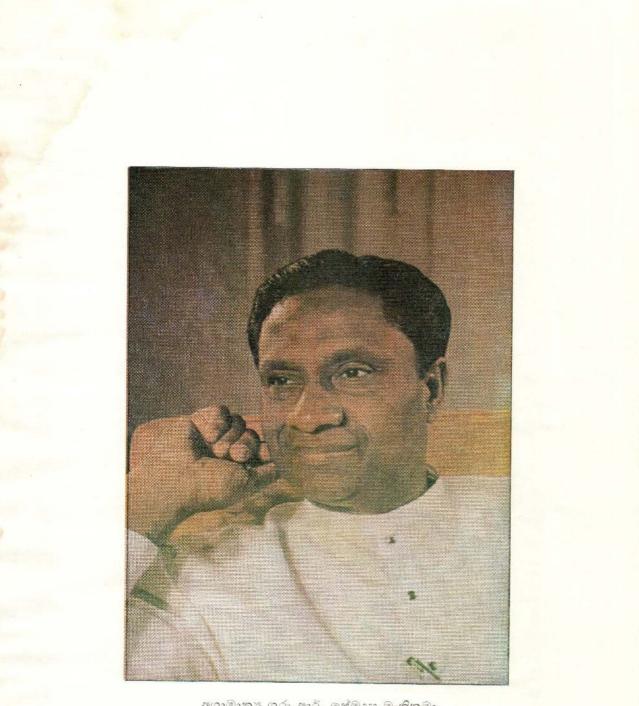


ජනාධිපති ශීමත් ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මැතිතුමා மாண்புமிகு ஜே. ஆர். ஜெயவர்த்தஞ ஜஞதிபதி His Excellency J. R. Jayewardene President

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අගුාමාතා ගරු ආර්. ජේමදස මැතිතුමා கௌரவ ஆர். பிரேமதாச பிரதம மந்திரி Hon. R. Premadasa Prime Minister



අගමැතිතුමාගෙන්

අග නගරයක තිබිය යුතු පුජා පහසුකම කවරේදැයි හැඳින එයින් බොහොමයක් වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමට කොළඹ මහ නගර සභාව ගත වූ වර්ෂ කිහිපය තුළ දඩි පරිශුමයක් දරීය. නුමවත්ව සැලසුම් කරන ලද නගරයක තිබිය යුතු මූලික අවශාකාවයන් වන නිවාස, මාවත් හා පදික වේදිකාද උදාංන, මළනාළිකා හා ජල සමපාදනය ද යන මේ සියල්ල කෙරෙහි නාගරික සහා බලධාරීන්ගේ අවධානය දනට යොමු වෙමින් පවතී. මෙවන් පුඑල් හා අනාවශා වැඩ කොටසක් ඉටු කෙරීගෙන යන අතර-තුර, මහජනතාවගේ විනෝදය හා බුද්ධි වර්ධනය තහවුරු කෙරෙන අංශයන්හි ද නව පුගතියක් ඇති-වීම නාගරිකයන්ගේ පුබෝධයටත් උන්නතියටත් හේතුවන්නකැයි සිතම.

LEAR WILLIGAU MENT

කොළඹ නාගරික නව පුස්තකාල ගොඩනැගිල්ල ඉදිකිරීමේ කාර්යය වර්ෂ ගණනාවක් තුළ අකිය තත්ත්වයක තිබී නිමාවට පත්කර ගත හැකි වූයේ මේ නොබෝදාය. එය දර්ශනීය ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් වනවා පමණක් නොව, කොළඹ පුරවැසියන් උදෙසා පුළුල් පුස්තකාල සේවාවක් ඇරඹීමට සියලු අංශෝපාංගයන්ගෙන්ද, සමන්විතය.

පුස්තකාල සේවාව සඳහා සතුටුදායක ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් ඉදිව් තිබෙන මේ අවස්ථාවේ එහි පොත් පත් සහරා යනාදියෙන් පරිපූර්ණව තිබීමත්, නිළධාරීන්ගෙන් ආචාරශීලී සහ කාර්යක්ෂම සේවාවක් සැළසීමත් අතාවශාය. මෙහි දියුණුව අපේක්ෂා කරන්නවුන් හා පරිතාාගශීලි හවතුන් විසින් මෙම ආයතනයට පොත්පත් පරිතාාග කරන්නේ නම් එය නව පුස්කකාලයේ වැඩි වර්ධනයට මහභ රැකුලක් වේ. දකුමකඵ ඉඩකඩ සහිත නගර සභාවේ නව මහජන පුස්කකාලය විවෘත වීමෙන් පසු නගර සභාව මෙම අනගි පුජා සේවය දඬ සුපරීක්ෂාකාරිත්වයකින් පවත්වාගෙන යනු ඇතැයි ද, ජංගම පුස්කකාල හෝ ශාඛා පුස්තකාල මගින් මෙම සේවාව කොළඹ නගරයේ දුරබැහැර පෙදෙස් වලටද වහාප්ත කරනවා ඇතැයිද මම විශ්වාස කරමි.

ආර්. පේමදස

பிரதம மந்திரியிடமிருந்து

நாலக வசதிகளேப் பொறுத்த அளவில், கொழும்பு நகரின் அளவிற்கும் சனத் தொகைக்கும் ஏற்ப, கொழும்பு பல ஆண்டுகளாக தன் சேவைகளே ஆற்ற இயலாமல் இருந்தது. நாதனசாலே நாலகம், பல்கலேக்கழக நாலகங்கள் மற்றும் பிறநாடுகளின் தூதராலயங்களுடன் இணேந்த நூலகங்களும் சில தேவைகளே நிறைவேற்றினுலும் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட தெரிந் தெடுக்கப் பட்ட மக்களுக்கே உரியதாக இருந்தது என்பது உண்மை. இடவசதியற்ற கட்டிடத்தில் மாநகர சபை நூலகம் குடிகொண்டு இருந்தாலும் தான்மேற்கொண்ட சேவையை திறன்பட செயலாற்றியது. எனினும் விரிவுபடுத்தப்படவில்லே.

ீண்மையாகவே இக்குறையை நினிர்த்தி செய்ய பல முயற்சிகள் மேற் கொள்ளப்பட்டது இவைகளிற் பலஒரு முடிவை நோக்கி வரமுன்னர், முழுமையாக உருவாக்கப்படாமையாலோ இடையூறுகளிஞலோ செயற்படவில்லே. தற்போதைய புதுக்கட்டத்தில் இருக்கின்ற பலவேலே பல வருடங்களாக நிறுத்தி வைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. தற்பொழுது தான் முழுமையாக நிறுவப் பட்டுள்ளது. இது வியத்தகு கட்டிடம், கொழும்பு நகர மக்களுக்கு விரிவான நூலகசேவையை அளிக்கும் வண்ணம் இது அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

கடந்த சில வருடங்களாக கொழும்பு மாநகர சபை ஒரு தலேநகரின் மக்களுக்கு கட்டாயமாக அளிக்கப்பட வேண்டிய சௌகரியங்களே அறிந்து, அபிவிருத்தி செய்யும் பணியை உறுதிசெய்தது. ஒரு திட்டமிடப்பட்ட நகரின் அடிப்படைத் தேவைகளான, வீடு அமைப்பு, வீதிகளும் நடைபாதைகளும், பூங்காக்கள் கழிநீர் கால்வாய்க்கள், நீர் விநியோகம், போன்றவை மாநகரின் அதிகாரிகளின் கவனத்தை ஈர்த்தது. இவ்வகையான பரந்த மிக அத்தியாவசியமான நடவடிக்கைகளுடன் மக்களின் தேவையான பொழுதுபோக்கு, அறிவு போன்றவைகளில் கவனம் செலுத்துவதும் ஊக்கம் அளிப்பதும் குறிப்பிடத்தக்கதாக வுள்ளது.

தற்பொழுது திருப்திதரக் கூடியதான கட்டிடம் ஒன்று நிறுவப்பட்டுள்ளது. நாங்கள் இக்கட்டிடம் முழுமையாக வசதிபடுத்துவதையும் அதன் அலுவலர்கள் தங்கள் கடமைகளே பணிவான மனப்பான்மையுடனும் திறமையுடனும் புரிவதையும் நாங்கள் காணக்கூடியதாக இருக்கவேண்டும். இந்நிறுவனத்தின் ஆதரவாளர்களாலும் மனித சமுதாய முன்னேற்றத்திலு ஆதரவாளர்களாலும் நன்கொடைகளும் வெகுமதிகளும் அளிக்கப்படுவது நல்லெண்ணத்தின் சான்முகும். கொழும்பு மாநகர சபை தனது திறமையான வேலேகளே மேலும் செயற்படுத்துவதுடன் தனது நூலக சேவைகளே 'நடமாடும் நூலகங்கள்' மூலமாகவோ அல்லது கிளே நூலகங்கள்மூலமாகவோ கொழும்பு நகரின் தூரப்பிரதேசங்களுக்கு பரப்பும் என நான் நம்பிக்கை கொள்கிறேன்.

Without the

ஆர். பிரேமதாச

relationalestents



නගරාධිපති බී. සිරිසේන කුරේ මැතිතුමා இரு பி. சிறிசேன கூரே மாநகர முதல்வர் B. Sirisena Cooray Esqr. Mayor



නගරාධිපතිතුමාගෙන්

නව ජුස්තකාල යෝජනා කුමයෙහි වැඩ කටයුතු නිමාවට පත්ව ඇති බවත්, ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන උතුමාණන් සහ ගරු ආර්. පුළුවදාස මැතිතුමාණන් විසින් 1980 දෙසැමබර් මස 17 වැනි දින එය විවෘත කිරීමට නියමිතව ඇති බවත් දක්නට ලැබීම ගැන ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මම බෙහෙවින් තෘප්තියට පත්වෙමි. වසර පනස්භයකට ඉහත දී කොළඹ මහ නගර සභාවේ නගරාධිපතිව සිටි ටී. රීඩ මැතිතුමා විසින් සහ එතුමානන්ගේ සහවර නාගරික මන්තුී වරයෙක්ව සිටි අප ජනාධිපති ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන උතුමාණන්ගේ පියාණන් වූ පරලෝ සැපත් රාජනීතිඥ ටී. ඩබලිව්. ජයවර්ධන මැතිතුමා වැනි ශුෂ්ය පුද්ගලයින් විසින් ඉටුකරණ ලද සේවාවන් කෘතුවේදීව සිහිපත් කිරීම ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මේ අවස්ථා වේදී යෝගා මෙන්ම උචිතද වේ. කොළඹ මහජන පුස්තකාලය ආරම්භ කිරීමට උපකාරී වූ දානපති අභාවපුාප්ත ජේමස් පුනාන්දු ශ්රී වන්දසෙකර මැතිතුමන්ගේ තහාගශීලී භාවය ද මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මා විසින් සිහිපත් කිරීම යෝගා වේ.

නව පුස්තකාල ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ නිර්මාතෘවරයා වශයෙන් හැඳින්විය හැකි ගරු අගුාමාතය ආර්. ජේමදාස මැතිතුමාණන් ගැන මෙම වැදගත් අවස්ථාවේදී විශේෂයෙන් සඳහන් කළ යුතුව ඇත. කොළඹ මහ නගර සභාවේ ශත සංවත්සරිකය වූ 1965 වර්ෂයේදී මෙම යෝජනා නුමය මූලාරම්භ කරන ලද්දේ එතුමන් විසිනි. එතුමන්ගේ ආරාධනය පිට එවකට නගරාධිපතිව සිටි, දකට ක්රීඩා හා පාර්ලිමේන්තු කටයුතු පිළිබද ගරු ඇමති, වින්සන්ට පෙරේරා මැතිතුමාණන් විසින් නව ගොඩ-නැගිල්ලට මුල්ගල තබන ලදි.

කොළඹ මහජන පුස්තකාලය මෙරට අධාාපනික, සංස්කෘතික හා සමාජයීය ක්ෂේනුයන් හී පුබල බලවේගයක් වේ. ඉතා කුඩාවට හා සුළු වශයෙන් ආරම්භ වූ මහජන පුස්තකාලය පුස්තකාල පුණාලියක් වශයෙන් පුළුල් වී ඇති අතර, දැන් එය අප රටට ශුෂ්ඨ සේවයක් ඉටු කරයි.

ඉතා උසස් සුදුසුකමලත් විශේෂඥවරියක් වන ඊශ්වරී කොරයා මහත්මිය අපේ පුධාන පුස්ත-කාලයාධිපතිනිය වශයෙන් ලැබීම අපේ භාගායයකි. පුහුණුවලත් හා සේවයට ඇපකැප වූ සිය කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයත් සමහ මහජන පුස්තකාලයේ අනුගාහකයිනට වඩා ගෙෂ්ඨ සේවයක් සැලසීමට එතුමිය උපකාරී වන බව මට සහතිකය.

සාර්ථක අන්දමින් නව පුස්තකාල ගොඩනැගිල්ල විවෘත කිරීමේ කටයුතු කිරීමටත්, සංස්කෘතික සංදර්ශනය, පොත් පුදර්ශනය යනාදීය පැවැත්වීමටත් කියාකාරීව සහභාගිවීමෙන්, සහයෝගය දක්-වීමෙන් හා ආධාර කිරීමෙන් අපට අතහිත දුන් සියලුම හිතවතුනට ද මා ස්තූති වන්ත විය යුතුය. කොළඹ මහ නගර සභාව වෙනුවෙන්ද කොළඹ මහජන පුස්තකාලය වෙනුවෙන්ද මා වෙනුවෙන්ද ඔවුනට මම නැවත වරක් ස්තූතිවන්ත වෙමි.

බී. සිරිසේන කුරේ

From the Mayor

I am indeed very happy that the work on the new library project is completed and the inauguration is to take place on December 17, 1980, by His Excellency Mr. J. R. Jayewardene and by the Honourable R. Premadasa. It is really fitting and appropriate to recall here with a sense of gratitude the services rendered by Mr. T. Reid who was the Mayor of the Colombo Municipal Conucil 56 years back, his fellow Councillors including personages like the late Mr. E. W. Jayewardene, K.C. the father of our President, His Excellency J. R. Jayewardene. It is also right that I recall the munificence of the philanthropist, the late Mr. James Fernando Sri Chandrasekera who helped to inaugurate the Colombo Public Library.

rendererestichere

On this important occasion special mention must be made of the Honourable Prime Minister Mr. R. Premadasa as he could be called the creator of the new building. It was he who in 1965 initiated this project during the centenary year of the Colombo Municipal Council. At his invitation the foundation stone was laid by Mr. Vincent Perera the Mayor at the time, and now the Hon. Minister of Sports and Parliamentary Affairs.

The Colombo Public Library is a potent force in the educational, cultural and social set-up of the country. The Public Library has expanded from very humble and simple beginnings to a library system and is now rendering a magnificent service to our country.

We are fortunate to have Mrs. Ishvari Corea, a highly qualified specialist as our Chief Librarian, who with her trained and devoted staff will I am sure help to give a greater service to the patrons of the Colombo Public Library.

I must also thank all those numerous well wishers who have by their active participation, co-operation and assistance helped us to successfully conduct the inauguration of the New Building, the Cultural Shows, Book Festival etc. I thank them once again on behalf of the Colombo Municipal Council, on behalf of the Colombo Public Library, and on my own behalf.

B. Sirisena Cooray

பாராளுமன்ற விவகார விள்யாட்டுத்துறை அமைச்சரிடமிருந்து

இற்றைக்கு முப்பது வருடங்கட்கு முன்னர் கொழும்பு மாநகரசபை அங்கத் தவராக, எனது அரசியல் வாழ்வு ஆரம்பமாகியது. எனவே அரசியல் ஞானம் போதித்த நிறுவனமாக கொழும்பு மாநகரசபையை யான் கருதுகின்றேன். ஆகவே இம்மாநகரசபை ஆரம்பிக்கும் புதிய நூலகம் தொடர்பாக வெளியிடும் மலருக்கு இச்செய்தியை சமர்ப்பிப் பதையிட்டு பெருமகிழ்வடைகின்றேன். 1950ம் ஆண்டு பெப்ரவரி மாதம் நியூ பஸார் வட்டாரத்தின் அங்கத்தவராக முதன்முறையாக தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டேன். இவ்வட்டா ரத்துக்கு இலங்கை அரசியலில் பெரும் பங்குண்டென்றுல் மிகையாகாது. எமது ஐஞதிபதி மாண்புமிகு ஜே.ஆர். ஐயவர்த்தனு அவர்களும் 1940ம் ஆண்டில் இவ்வட்டாரத்தின் அங்கத்தவராகவே அரசியலில் ஈடுபட்டார்.

கொழும்பு மாநகரசபை முதல்வராக இருதடவைகள் தெரிவுசெய்யப் பட்டதை யிட்டுயான் பெருமகிழ்ச்சியடைகின்றேன். நூற்ருண்டைக் கொண்ட 1965ம் ஆண்டு முதற்றடவையும், 1970ம் ஆண்டு மற்ற முறையுமாகும். தொடர்ந்தும் யான் 1977ம் ஆண்டு வரை மாநகரசபை அங்கத்தவராகவே இருந்து வந்தேன். இவ்வாண்டு பாராளு மன்ற அரசியல் விவகார விளேயாட்டுத்துறை அமைச்சராக நியமிக்கப்பட்டேன். இவ்வளவு தூர உன்னத அரசியல் முன்னேற்றத்தை யான் பெற்றது எனது அரசியல் வரை ஆரம்பமான மாநகரசபையாற்றுன் என்பதை இச்சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் பெருமையுடன் குறிப் பிடுவதில் மகிழ்ச்சியடைகின்றேன்.

1965ம் ஆண்டில் புதிய நூலகம் ஆரம்பிக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்ற அபிப்பிரா யத்தை ஏற்படுத்தியவர் தற்போதைய மாண்புமிகு பிரதம அமைச்சராவார். அவர் அக்காலத்தில் மாநகரசபை கவுன்சிலராகவும் பிரதி உள்ளூராட்சி அமைச்சராகவும் இருந் தார். யான் கொழும்பு நகரபிதாவாக இருந்தேன். இதற்கான அடிக்கல் நாட்டும் பெருமை யையும் பெற்றுக்கொண்டேன்.

கொழும்பு நகரவாழ் பொதுமக்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் அவ்வளவு வசதி படைத் தவர்கள் அல்லர். நாளாந்த தேவைகளேப் பூர்த்திசெய்வதற்கே வசதியற்றுமிருக்கிருர்கள். ஆனபடியால் தமது குழந்தைகட்கு, நவீன உலகத்திற்கு அமைவான பாடப்புத்தகங்களேயும் பிரசுரங்கள், பிற தேவைகளேயும் அளிப்பதற்கு இயலாதிருக்கின்றனர். எனவே சகல வசதிகள் கொண்ட நூலகம் ஒன்று அமைத்துக்கொடுப்பது பொதுமக்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கும் அளப்பரிய சேவையாகும். இதனுல் அவர்களுடைய ஆற்றலும் திறமையும் முன்னேற்ற மடையுமல்லாது அவர்கள் எத்துறையிலாவது இந்நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு அரிய சேவை செய்யும் வாய்ப்பைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்வார்கள்.

ஏறக்குறைய உலகத்திலுள்ள எல்லா நாடுகளும் தமது நாட்டு மக்களுக்குத் தேவையான அறிவைப் பெருக்குவதற்கு நூலகத்தின் அவசியத்தை உணர்ந்துள்ளன. நூலகத்தைப் பராமரிப்பதும் நடாத்துவதும் தற்போது ஓர் விசேட கைங்கரியமாக ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது. இது உலகத்திலுள்ள பல்வேறு பல்கலேக்கழகங்களாலும் ஓர் பாடமாகவும் அதற்காகப் பட்டங்களும் விசேட கௌரவங்களும் அளிக்கப்படுகின்றன. இது நவீன உலகம், நூலகங்கள் புத்தகங்களே மட்டும் கொண்டவையல்ல. அவை புகைப்படங்கள், நிழல்படங்கள், தொலேக்காட்சி சேவைகளும் கொண்டவை. நிழற் படங்கள், தொலேக்காட்சி சேவைகளிஞல், புத்தகங்களில் படித்தறியமுடியாத செய்திகளே இலகுவில் அளிக்கின்றன. தொலேக்காட்சி சேவைகள் விரைவிலும் பெருந்தொகையான மக்கள் ஒரே தடவையிலும் செய்திகளே பெற்றுக்கொள்ள வாய்ப்பளிக்கின்றன. இவை புத்தகங்களே வாசிப்பதிலிருந்து பெற்றுக்கொள்வது அரிது.

நாகரிகமடைய எத்தனிக்கும் ஒரு சமுதாயத்துக்கு நூல்நிலேய சேவைகளின் அவசியமும் அதிகரித்து வருகின்றன. கொழும்பு மாநகரசபை நூல்நிலேயம் மக்களுக்கு அளிக்கும் தமது சேவைகளின் ஆற்றலே இன்றும் வருங்காலத்திலும் அளப்பரிய சேவையாக ஆற்றும் என்பதில் எனக்கு ஐயமில்லே.

எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா,

From the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Sports

A LIBRARY SERVICE-MY POINT OF VIEW

It was 30 years ago that I started my political career as a Member of the Colombo Municipal Council which institution I consider as my training ground in politics. I am therefore happy to contribute this article to the Souvenir published in connection with the opening of the new Public Library of the Council. I had the privilege of being elected as the Member of the Colombo Municipal Council for the New Bazaar Ward for the first time in February, 1950. This ward was the ancestral seat of the Jayewardene family and His Excellency the President himself began his political career as a Member of this Ward in the year 1940.

I had the honour of being elected as the Mayor of the Colombo Municipal Council on two occasions. The first time was in 1965, the Centenary Year of the Council and the second time was in 1970. I continued to be a Member of the Colombo Municipal Council until 1977 in which year I was appointed as the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Sports. I would take this opportunity to place on record that these achievements were mainly due to the political training and maturity I gained as a Member of the Colombo Municipal Council.

The idea of establishing this new Library Building was first mooted by the Hon. Prime Minister when he was Municipal Councillor and Deputy Minister of Local Government in 1965 at which time I functioned as the Mayor of Colombo. I had the good fortune of laying the Foundation Stone for this new Library.

The majority of the people of the City of Colombo are not well off and find it difficult to meet their daily needs. Consequently they are not in a position to provide their children the reading material that is necessary to acquire the knowledge needed to meet the requirements of the modern age.

A setting up of an up-to-date Public Library will therefore be a great boon to the people. Not only will their knowledge and intelligence become better but they will also be able to be of greater service to the nation in whatever fields of human endeavour they are engaged in. Almost every country in the world has now realised the importance of Libraries in the task of imparting knowledge to its people. The maintenance and running of Libraries is now considered as a speciality. It is a subject taught in many Universities in the world for which Degrees and Diplomas are awarded.

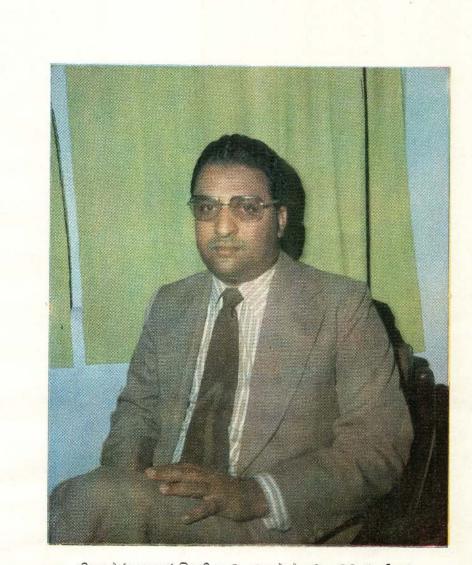
In this modern age, Libraries are not confined to books only. They are supplemented with audio-visual aids such as films, vedeo-tapes and television. Information and knowledge can be more easily imparted to a person through films and other audio-visual aids than by the reading of books. These audio-visual aids also enable knowledge to be imparted more quickly and also to a greater number of persons at any given time than books could provide.

As civilisation progresses the need and role of Libraries will also increase. Ihave no doubt that the Colombo Municipal Library will fulfil its role to the people of the Metropolis both now and in the years to come.

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M. Vinsent Perera

From the Munister of



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திரு. எம்.ஹூசைன் மொகமட் பிரதி மாநகர முதல்வர் M. Hussain Mohamed Esqr. Deputy Mayor

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ි ලංකාවේ ජනාධිපති උතුමාණන් විසින් කොළඹ මහ නගර සහාවේ නව පුස්තකාලය විවෘත කිරීමේ උත්සවය නිමිත්තෙන් මෙම පණිටුඩය, මම ඉතා සතුටින් නිකුත් කරමි.

මෙම සිද්ධිය සභාවේ ඉතිහායයෙහි වැදගත් යුගයක මුල පිරීමකි.

ජනාධීපති උතුමාණන්ගේ සත්කීර්තිමත් පියාණන් වූ අභාවපුාප්ත රාජ නීතිඥ ඊ. ඩබලිව. ජයවර්ධන මැතිතුමාගේ ගණයට අයත් සමහාවනීය පුරවැසියන්ගෙන් සමන්විත වූ සහාවේ මහජන පුස්තකාලය පිළිබඳ විශේෂ කමිටුව විසින් 1925 වැනි වර්ෂයෙහි කරන ලද තීරණයක් පුකාර, කොළඹ මහජන පුස්තකාලය උපත ලැබීය.

නගරයෙහි වඩා නවින වූද, කාර්යක්ෂම වූද පුස්තකාල සහ පුවෘත්ති සේවයක් සඳහා වැඩිගෙන එන පිපාසය සංසිඳවීමට අවශා සමපත් වලින් පරිපූර්ණ වූ නව නැම්මකට අද එය සුදානම්ව සිටියි•

මෙය විශිෂ්ඨ අන්දමින් මුදුන් පමුණුවා ගැනීම ගැන සභාව ආඩම්බර වන අතර ජනාධිපති උතුමාණන්ගේත්, සභාවේ මන්තිවරයකු වශයෙන් සහ සභාවේ මහජන පුස්තකාලය පිළිබඳ විශේෂ කම්ටුවෙහි සභාපති වශයෙන් මෙම අභිමානවත් අති විශාල යෝජනා කුමය දියත් කිරීමට 1964—65 වර්ෂයෙහි දී ඉමහත් විවක්ෂණ භාවයෙන් යුක්තව කියා කළ ගරු අහුාමාත්තුමාගේත්, පුබල මෙන්ම උදෙසාගීමත් මාර්ගෝපදේශකත්වය නිසාම මෙය ඉටුකර ගැනීමට හැකි වූ බව සහමුලින්ම දැන සිටියි.

සිය පරිපාලනමය සහ සංවර්ධන කටයුතු සඳහා නොයෙකුත් ක්ෂේතුයන්හි යෙදවීවෙ වුවමන පුහුණු මිනිස් බලය පිළිබඳ රටේ ඉල්ලුම සපුරාලීමෙහි ලා සභාවේ මහජන පුස්තකාලය විසින් අතීතයෙහි දී අතිමහත් පරිතාශයක් කර ඇති බව අපි දන සිටිමු.

> නූතන පුස්තකාල සහ පුවෘත්ති සේවාවනට හුරුපුරුදු නවීනතම පහසුකම් නව පුස්තකාලයා ඇතුලත සලසා ඇත. මෙතැන් පටත්, නගරයෙහි ඔතැම දුගී නිවසක ළමයකුට මේ දක්වා ඔහුට නොලැබුණු දකුම පිළිබඳ සුවිශාල ක්ෂේතුයට පිවිසීමට පුළුවන. කෙනෙක් තෝරාගත් චරියාව දියුණු කර ගැනීමේදී දනට පවතින ඉඩ පුස්ථා පිළිබඳ සියලු අසමානකම මෙයින් ඉවත්වනු ඇතැයි මේ විශ්වාස කරම.

> විශේෂයෙන් නගරයේත්, පොදු වශයෙන් රටේත් ඉමහත් යහපත සඳහා සෑම කෙනෙක්ම සිය බුද්ධිය සහ පෞද්ගලිකත්වය වර්ධනය කර ගැනීමෙහි ලා නව පුස්තකාලයෙහි සලසා ඇති සියලු පහසුකම් වලින් උපරිම පුයෝජන ගනු ඇතැයි මම උදක්ම බලාපොරොත්තු වෙමි.

> > ඇම්. හුසේන් මොහොමඩ

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From the Deputy Mayor

Sherry 25 Marsh 56

I am very happy to issue this message, on the occasion of the opening of C.M.C.'s New Public Library by His Excellency the President of Sri Lanka.

This event is epoch making in the history of the Council.

In the year 1925, persuant to a decision made by the Council's Special Committee on the Public Library, comprising of distinguished citizens of Colombo on the calibre of late Mr. E. W. Jayewardene, K.C., the illustrious father of His Excellency the President, the Colombo Public Library was born.

Today it stands on thresh-hold of new dimensions, fully equipped with necessary resources to quench the growing thirst for more up to date and an efficient library and information service in the City.

The Council is proud of this remarkable achievement and is fully conscious of the fact that this was made possible, solely due to the vigorous and enthusiastic directions and guidance given to us by His Excellency, the President and the Honourable the Prime Minister, who in his capacity as a member of Council and the Chairman of the Council's Special Committee on Public Library acted with great vision in the year 1964/65 to get this prestigious and gigantic project of the ground.

We are aware, that massive contributions have been made by the Council's Public Library, in the past, in providing the country's demand for skilled man-power in various disciplines, for its administrative and development purposes.

The New Public Library houses within its walls the latest amenities known to modern library and information services. From now on a child from any humble home in the City can have access to vast expanse of knowledge hitherto not available to him. This I am sure will remove all disparities of opportunity now prevailing in the course of advancement of one's chosen career.

I fervently, hope, every one will make full use of all facilities provided in the new Public Library, in developing their intellects and individualities for the greater benefit of the City in particular and the Country at large.

M. Hussain Mohamed

The New Library Building

A. H. Macan Markar

Man from the dim past, has been involved in the search of knowledge. He first began to learn the names of things. Chronicles of sacred scriptures speak of man "being taught of what he knew not". Passage of centuries increased his thirst for knowledge to unravel the mysteries of nature for the benefit of the world. Libraries began to be founded as storehouses of the treasures of knowledge and learning in many parts of the world. And civilization began to develop.

Now let us look at ourselves—how Colombo developed its own libraries. Though the Colombo Municipal Council, constituted in 1865, had in its early years a long line of eminent men mainly Britishers to guide its destiny, it was only in 1925 in pursuance of a resolution of the Council moved by Mr. E. W. Jayawardene that the Colombo Public Library came to be established in a building, originally ear-marked as a private residence in Edinburgh Crescent, gracefully gifted by the Sri Chandrasekera Trust.

Sir Cecil Clementi, the then Colonial Secretary played his part when successfully persuading the then management of the Colombo Library founded in 1813 previously named the "United Services Library" and that of the Colombo Pettah Library founded some years later by the Burghers who had migrated from the Fort to the Pettah to hand over their books to the new Municipal Public Library. Both these libraries were at the time located in what is now the Senate House.

In order to obtain a clear overall picture of the library service in Colombo at the time, reference is made to the library of greater consequence that preceded the Public Library, namely the Museum Library established in 1875 on the initiative of Governor Sir William Gregory to which the collection of manuscripts of the Government Oriental Library founded in 1870 was transferred. The Museum Library is reputed to have the most valuable collection of books in the Island with over 25,000 printed books and some 1,500 manuscripts. It is exclusively a reference library; novels and fiction are taboo. With greater dedication on the part of the authorities and generous contributions from the Consolidated Fund, the Museum Library could attain the statue of a National Library worthy of its name.

Then there is the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society established in 1845 with a unique library of its own. At one time this library was attached to the Museum but has in recent years led a nomadic existence but appears at last to have found a permanent abode of its own through the intervention of our erudite President, His Excellency J. R. Jayawardene.

It would be of interest to know that the public libraries established in Britain under the first Public Libraries Act passed in 1850 allowed the local authority to levy not more than half a penny in the pound only towards maintenance of libraries but not the purchase of books.

The public libraries had a measly existence and it was only after the Public Libraries Act of 1919 that the anomalies were removed and henceforth the expansion of the Municipal and County Libraries was rapid. By way of contrast the Colombo Public Library is solely dependant for its sustenance on the whims and fancies of the Council that controls the Municipal Fund. Generally the council has been politically motivated and the needs of the individual wards such as community centres, reception halls, dispensaries are given priority to placate members. It was later realised that the only way the public library could expand in this set-up was through the establishment of branch libraries wardwise.

Three significant events between the second and fifth decade of this century spread literacy to all sectors of the population.

With the introduction of representative government on the basis of universal franchise

by the Donoughmore Commission in 1931, the new legislature began to show solicitude for the welfare of the vast mass of the people most of whom were eking out a bars existence. In this context, a move initiated by the then Education Minister Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara to make education freely available to all students from the Kindergarten to graduation at the University-'a pearl of great price" as he proudly proclaimed-was accepted and implemented from the late thirties. Schools were established throughout the Island even in the remotest corners and students from the non-aufflent families seized the opportunity. Not only was illiteracy virtually wiped out but these students obtained admission in ever larger numbers to the universities and higher seats of learning.

Alongside with this phenomenon, the earlier publication of the daily newspapers in the national languages Sinhala and Tamil by that far-seeing patriot Mr. D. R. Wijewardena the founder of the "Daily News", "Dinamina" and "Thinakaran" along with others not only promoted literacy but gave the masses an awareness of the problems of their country to which they could give thought in search of solutions.

And finally in 1956 when Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike of revered memory made Sinhala the official language of the country with the reasonable use of Tamil, the whole machinery of administration was tilted in favour of the vast majority of the people numbering over 70 per cent of the population who knew Sinhala and no other language.

The three factors outlined above have had their impact on the Colombo Public Library. The majority of its readers which at one time was English has now become Sinhala. The issue of books from the Library in the three media for the years 1961 and 1974 corroborates this

10	Sinhala	Tamil	English
1961	26,217	4,165	84,847
1974	86,356	26,992	64,117

Unfortunately the output of new books in Sinhala is hardly sufficient to meet the voracious for reading of the Sinhala public. With the increasing costs of printing and publication the State would have to consider subsidising books whose material reaches a substantially high standard in content, presentation and language. With the gradual increase in the branch libraries established in different wards of the eity, the pressure on the central library has eased. Furthermore a large number of readers who had hitherto been deprived of library facilities due to inconvenience of travel have now become keen patrons of the branch libraries in their areas and the vast majority of these new recruits are from the Sinhala or Tamil media. This accounts for the greater demand for books in these two languages vis a vis English than would otherwise be the ease.

In view of the increasing difficulties of commutation with periodic escalation of fuel prices, more branch libraries with facilities for children should be established in the more populous centres, care being taken to avoid mistakes of the past in the choice of location as was proved in the case of the branch libraries in Elliot Road, Borella and Kalinga Place. The boon of learning should be further extended by the expansion of the "Mobile Books" service in vans to distant parts of the city.

Persistent warnings have been sounded by the Chief Librarians in their Annual Report for the past twenty five years that the existing building with its acute congestion impairs the efficiency of the library service causing considerable inconvenience to its patrons as well as to its staff and advocating the construction of a spacious new library building on modern lines with all amenities.

Years rolled by until Mayor V. A. Sugathadasa, a lover of sports broached in 1974 the subject of a change of site for the proposed library building from the land leased to the Lawn Tennis Club to an extent of land close to the Victory Column in Vihara Maha Devi Park abutting Sir Ananda Coomaraswamy Mawatha and obtained the consent of his colleagues in Council to his proposal. The Special Committee appointed on 30th March 1964 by the Municipal Council with Mr. R. Premadasa as Chairman recommended the construction of a well-designed new building for the library. The Council accepted the recommendation and decided that the foundation stone for the new building should be laid during the Centenary Celebration of the Colombo Municipal Council in 1965. .

As fate would decree, with the change of government in the General Election of 1965 Mr. R. Premadasa who chaired the Special Committee was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Local Government by Prime Minister Mr. Dudley Senanayake and it was Mr. Premadasa who on Saturday, October 30, 1965 laid the foundation stone for the new Public Library building as part of the Council's Centenary Celebration during the Mayoralty of Mr. Vincent Perera who succeeded Mr. Sugathadasa.

In 1966 under the Mayoralty of Mr. Jabir A. Cader, the building project for the new library received enthusiastic yet tangible support from the Anjuman-E-Saif, the Association of the Dawoody Bohra Community in Sri Lanka in the promise of a munificant donation of Rs. 500,000. This donation was made in the name of the spiritual leader of the community, His Holiness Seydna Taher Saifudeen. The following year, the Bohra community with the consent of the Council secured the services free of charge of an eminent architect from Bombay, Mr. Yahya Merchant, A.R.I.B.A. (Lond.), F.I.A.A. who came to Sri Lanka in May 1967 with preliminary plans and a model of the proposed library. These plans were accepted by Council on October 23, 1967. Subsequently, Mr. Merchant was commissioned to draw up the final plan. On the completion of the plan by Mr. Merchant, the Chief Librarian Mrs. Ishvari Corea visited Bombay in 1968 on instructions from Council and finalised the plan with necessary adjustments.

Mr. Dudley Senanayake, the Prime Minister inaugurated the Building Fund for the new library project at a meeting in the New Town Hall on 30th October 1969. Minister of Local Government, Mr. R. Premadasa donated Rs. 25,000/- by way of grant with the promise of a further Rs. 25,000/- towards the building of the Children's Section. Further Rs. 100,000/- being the first instalment of the Rs. 500,000/- promised by the Dawoody Borah Community was handed over to the Prime Minister while the set of plans was handed over by Mr. Askar Moosajee.

The construction work on the new library however had an inauspicious start. The work on the foundation upto D.P.C. level entrusted to a private contractor in 1973 was abandoned half done and the ever energetic Mayor A. H. M. Fowzie in 1975 took over the work-site and entrusted the work to the Engineering Division of the Sri Lanka Army with the approval of the Library Committee.

Thereafter, in view of the rising costs of building construction, steps were taken in consultation with the architect and engineers to modify the original plan to the proposed library to scale down cost and also provision made for the full revised estimated cost of Rs. 7 million in the 1977 Budget.

However due to delays in the award of the contract and the intervention of the General Election 1977 which gave a massive victory to the U.N.P. under the leadership of Mr. J.R. Jayawardena and his deputy Mr. R. Premadasa, it was again left to Mr. Premadasa as Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction to dissolve the Colombo Municipal Council on 25th July, 1977 and take over the reins. When Mr. Jayawardena was elevated to the high office of President under the new Constitution, Mr. Premadasa rightfully became Sri Lanka's Prime Minister. With his dynamic energy and the use of his magie wand. Mr. Premadasa has succeeded where others had failed by presenting to the citizens of Colombo a modern spacious library, a notable addition to the many new buildings and improvements that has transformed the face of this metropolis with a new look during his tenure of office. Though Mr. Premadasa failed to become the Mayor of Colombo in January 1968, he has more than compensated for this set-back by utilising the opportunity that came his way fifteen years later to make radical changes to the city in a measure no Mayor could have ever dreamt of doing. Mr. Premadasa is fortunate in having to assist him our present Mayor Mr. Sirisena Cooray, quiet, loyal, unassuming with the knock of getting work done without treading on other's toes.

The new library building though imposing looks austere with all straight lines and no curves. It has no architectural embellishments. This contrasts with the public library building in Jaffna which has a character and individuality of its own.

The main requisites in a library are flexibility for changing needs and space for expansion. Modular construction, partitioning and demountable steel shelving assists in the maximum utilization of space. Nevertheless the constant increase in the production of print. sends to outstrip the most foresighted provition and the use of microfilm and other miniaturisation is only a partial solution.

In the case of the new library building, it is unlikely that it could expand upwards unless its foundation has been strengthened to carry a future additional floor. The old building which was gifted for the use of the library by the Sri Chandrasekera Trust will continue to remain the property of the library and the land on which it is situated could be utilized for any future expansion. In the meantime the building with suitable modifications could and should provide facilities for studies to the increasing number of students who patronise the library for this purpose.

The Colombo Public Library is indeed fortunate in having as its Chief Librarian Mrs. Ishvari Corea who with the assistance of a loyal and efficient staff has served with dedication, devotion and loyalty since 1961 during which period a number of improvements and additions to library service were introduced in spite of the difficult conditions under which she and her colleagues worked in the old library building. A library is the repository of thought and learning and should not only provide all facilities to readers who call but to those who cannot call as well. In the day to day affairs of its running those who run it should inculcate into the minds, specially the youth, the necessity to promote and contribute to the decorum and dignity of the Library, as true patrons of learning.

The ideals of Vladimir Lenin—"What is important is to perceive the pride and glory of a public library not so much in its rarities or in its possession of certain 16th century publications and 10th century manuscripts, but in its ability to allow the widest circulation of books among the people, in how many new readers the libraries have had, in how quickly a demand for a given book may be satisfied, in how many books are distributed to a given house, in how many children are drawn to reading and using a library" should permeate our library in its new surroundings, to help build a nation developed in intellect and goodwill.



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නාගරික කොමසාරිස් ආර්. අබෙරත්න මැතිතුමා திரு ஆர். அபேரட்ன

R. Abeyratne Esqr. Municipal Commissioner

නාගරික කොමසාරිස් තුමාගෙන්

1925 වර්ෂයේදී කොළඹ මහ නගර සභාව විසින් ඉතා සුළු වශයෙන් ආරමභ කරන ලද කොළඹ හෙජන පුස්කකාලය කාර්යක්ෂම පුස්කකාල පුණාලියක් ලෙස වහාජන වී ඇත. 55 වසරක් මුළුල්ලේ පැවත එන එය කොළඹ නගරයේ සෑම වයස් සීමාවකටම අයත් පුරවැසියන්ගේ සංස්කෘතික, සමාජයීය, ආගමික හා අධ්‍යාපනික උන්නතියේ ඉතා වැදගත් සාධකයක් වී ඇත. එහි බලපෑම ශී ලංකාවෙහි අස්සක් මුල්ලක් පාසාම පැතිර ගොස් තිබේ. අප රටෙහි උගත් සහ බහුලැත ජනතාවක් බිහි කිරීමෙහිලා මෙම පුස්තකාලය උසස් සේවයක් ඉටු කරන බවට සැකයක් නැත.

ප්රීණත්වයෙන් යුත්, එමෙන්ම, පුස්තකාලයට වත්මන් තත්ත්වයට ඒමට මාර්ගෝපදේශය හා පරාර්ථකාමී සේවය සලසා දන්, පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරුන් අනු පිළිවෙලින් ලැබීම ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මහජන පුස්තකාලයේ භාගායකි. එහි පුළුම පුස්තකාලයාධිපති වූ එස්. සී. බලෝක් මහතාද (1925— 1949) ඩී. සී. ජී. අබේවිකුම මහතාද (1950—1960) 1961 වර්ෂයේ එම ධූරයට පත්වූ අප වත්නේ පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිනිය වන ඊශ්චරි කොරයා මහත්මීයද මෛලා යදහන් කරනු කැමැත්තෙමි. විශේෂයෙන්ම, ශාබා පුස්තකාල සේවය වාාජන කිරීමත්, ජංශම පුස්තකාල සේවය, ළමා පුස්තකාලය යහ ඉවර දෘෂා පුස්තකාලය ආරම්භ කිරීමත් යන මෙම පුස්තකාලයෙන් සැළසෙන සේවාවන් හෙන්සේ වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම පිළිබඳව, පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිනි තනතුරට පත් රටේ පුළුම කාන්තාව වශයෙන්, ඇය පුශ-සාවට ලක්විය යුතුය.

පුස්තකාල සේවාවන්ගේ වැඩි දියුණුව තවත් දිරිගැන්වීම සඳහාත්, පහසු කරලීම සඳහාත් නගර සභාව විසින් නව ගොඩනැගිලි සංකීර්ණයක් ඉදිකිරීම සැළසුම කරන ලදී. අවුරුදු ගණනක් නිස්සේ දකර්මණාව තිබ් අවසානයේදී මේ සැළසුම් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට, නගර සභාවට හැකි වූයේ ශ් ලංකාවේ ගරු අහුමාතා සහ පළාත් පාලන, නිවාස හා ඉදිකිරීම අමාතා ආර්. පුේදෙස මැතිතුමාගේ පෞද්ගලික උනන්දුව හා මෙහෙයවීම නිසා බව ගෞරවයෙන් සඳහන් කරනු කැමැත්තෙමි.

නුතත පහසුකම සහිත නව ගොඩනැගිල්ලට පුස්තකාලය ගෙන දා විට, පාඨක ජනතාවට වඩා කාර්යක්ෂම වූත්, පුබල වූත්, සේවයක් ඉටු කළ හැකි වන බව මට විශ්වාසය. සළසා ඇති පහසුකම පවත්වාගෙන යාම සඳහාත්, නූතන පුස්තකාලයක තිබිය යුතු උසස්තම සමපුදායයන් අනුව සේවාවත් නොකඩවා පවත්වාගෙන යාම සඳහාත් අනුගුාහකයින්ගේ සහයෝගය පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිනියට සහ ඇයගේ කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයට ලැබෙනු ඇතැයිද මම විශ්වාය කරමී.

ආර්. අබේරන්න

மாநகர ஆணயாளரிடமிருந்து கொணை கண்ண

1925 ல் கொழும்பு மாநகர சபையால் சாதாரணமானதாகவும், எளிமை நிறைந்ததாகவும் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்ட கொழும்பு பொது தூலகம் மிகவும் நிறமை மிக்க நூலக சேவையாக விரிவுபடுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது, கடந்த 55 வருட காலமாக கொழும்பு வாழ் சகல மக்களுக்கும் நூலகம் சுலாச்சார, சமூக, மத, கல்வி போன்றவற்றின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு முக்கிய காரணியாக விளங்கியது. இதன் செல்வாக்கு இலங்கை முற்றிலுயாக உணரப்பட்டுள்ளது, சிறந்த கல்வித்தகைமையுடைய மக்களே உருவாக்குவதற்கும், கிறந்த தகவல் களே நன்கறிந்து மக்களே உருவாக்குவதற்கும், கிறந்த தகவல் களே நன்கறிந்து மக்களே உருவாக்குவதற்கும் இன்றியமையாத சேவையை நூலகம் அளித்துள்ளதென்பதில் சத்தேகமில்லே.

நூலகம் இன்றைய நிலேயை அடைவதற்கு தொடர்ந்து பதவி வகித்த தருதி வாய்ந்த நூலகர்சுளின் வழிகாட்ட 2லயும், தன்னலமற்ற சேவையையும் நூலகம் பெற்றிருந்தது பெரும்பேறுகும். நான் இந்நேரத்தில், இதன் முதன் நூலகரான திரு எஸ். சி. புளொக் (1925–1949) திரு டி. சி.ஜி. அபேவிக்கிரம (1950–1960), 1961ல் பதவியேற்ற தற்போதைய நூலகர் திருமதி ஈஸ்வரீ கொறயா அவர்களேயும் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். குறிப்பாக கிளே நூலக சேவைகளின் விரிவாக்கம், நடமாடும் நூலக சேவை ஆரம்பம், சிறுவர் நூல கம், கட்புல செவிப்புல நூலகம் ஆகியவை போன்ற பரந்த முன்னேற்றங் கள் நூலகம் வழங்கிய சேவைகளில் ஏற்பட்ட விளேவுகளின் பெருமை நாட் டின் முதலாவது பெண் நூலகரான இவருக்கே சாரும்.

நூலகத்தின் முன்னேற்றத்தையும், விரிவாக்கத்தையும் மேலும் அபிவிருத்தி செய்ய உதவுவதற்காகவும் சபை புதிய நூலகக் கட்டத்தை திட்டமிட்டது. பல வருட கால தாமதத்திற்கும், அக்கறையீனத்திற்கும் பின்னர் கௌரவ ஆர். பிரேமதாச பிரதமர், உள்ளுராட்சி வீடமைப்பு நிர்மாண அமைச்சர் அவர்களால் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டு, அவரின் முழுமையான உதவியால் இத்திட் டம் இன்று உண்மையாக நிறைவேற்யுள்ளதை குறிப்பிட மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சிய டைகின்றேன்.

நூலகம் நவீன சௌகரியங்களுடன் கூடிய புதிய கட்டடத்திற்கு மாறியதும் மேலும் திறமை வாய்ந்த மகத்தான சேவையை பொதுமக்களுக்கு அளிக் கக் கூடியதாக இருக்குமென்பதை நம்புகின்றேன். அதே நேரத்தில் மிசுக் கூடியளவு புதிய நூலக பாரம்பரியத்துடன் அதன் சேவைகளேயும் நிர்வகிக்க நூலகருடனும், அவரது அலுவலர்களுடனும் பாவனேயாளர்கள் ஒத்துழைப்பு அளிப்பார்கள் என்பதை உறுதியாக நம்புகின்றேன்.

ஆர். அபேரட்ன,

From the Municipal Commissioner

Colombo Public Library inaugurated in 1925 by the Colombo Municipal Council has from very simple and humble beginnings expanded to an efficien^t library system. Throughout its 55 years of existence, the library has been a very vital factor in the cultural, social, religious and educational progress of the citizens of Colombo of all ages. Its influence has also been felt throughout Sri Lanka. There is no doubt that this library plays a dominant role in the process of creating an educated and well informed population in our country.

The Public Library has been indeed fortunate in having had a succession of competent librarians whose guidance and selfless services has enabled the library to reach its present standard. I wish to mention here Mr. S. C. Blok its first Librarian (1925-1949), Mr. D. C. G. Abeywickreme (1950-1960) and finally our present Librarian Mrs. Ishvari Corea who took over in 1961. Credit is due to her as the first woman Librarian of the country for the vast improvements that have been effected in the services provided by the Library, in particular the expansion of the branch library service, the inauguration of the mobile service, Children's Library and the Audio Visual Library.

To foster and accomadate the progressive expansion of the library, the Council planned the new buildings. After years of delay and neglect, I am happy to record here, the Council was able to translate the plans into reality solely due to the personal initiative and support of Hon. R. Premadasa the Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction.

Once the Library is moved into the new building with modern facilities I am sure it will be possible to render a more efficient and dynamic service to the reading public. I am equally confident that the patrons will co-operate with the Librarian and her staff to maintain the facilities and continue to maintain the services in the best possible traditions of a modern library.

R. Abeyratne

බහුගැන භාවය

තලල්ලේ ධම්මානඥ නායක ස්ථවිර

(මෙම විශේෂ ලිපිය නිකුත් කරන ලද්දේ කොළඹ මහජන පුස්තකාලය නව ගොඩනැගිල්ල විවෘත කිරීම නිමිත්තෙනි).

" බහුලැත" යන වටනයේ අර්ථය බොහෝ අසු පිටැ තැන් ඇති බව යනුයි. කණෙන් ඇස දෙය නෙසෙහි ලා දරා ගැන්ම ලෙස එය තව දුරටත් පැහැදිළි කළ හැකිය. මිනිස් නොස අදහස් වලින් සරු වූ කල්හි ඔහුට ඒ අනුව ක්‍රියා කිරීමේ හැකියාව ඇතිවෙයි. ක්‍රියා කිරීම සඳහා නිවැරදී වැටහීම ඇතිවිය යනුය. යමක් නිවැරදීව අභාවස වශයෙන් කිරීම ශිල්පයයි. දේශනයකින් පමණක් ඉගෙණීම ලබාගත හැකි ධර්ම නිති ආදිය ශාස්තුයයි. ශිල්ප ශාස්තු යනු ක්‍රියා ශිලි බවත් ඒ සඳහා අවශා පූර්ණ දනුවත අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ.

දිවින්ට ක්‍රීයා කිරීමේ ශක්තිය සහජයෙන්ම ලැබේ. ඒ සහජ ලැදියාවේ බෞද්ධ දර්ශනය අනුව සසරදී පුරුදු කරගෙන ආ ධර්මනාවයෙකි. මනෝ-විද්යාඥයින් මීට වසවහාර කරණු ලබන්නේ පරම-පරාවෙන් ලැබෙන පුවෙනි. උරුමයක් ලෙසයි. සහජයෙන් ලැබෙන වාලක හැසිරීමෙන් සියලුම පිටිහු ආහාර සෙවීම, හය හැහවීම, රාහ ප්‍රතිචාර දක්වීම, ස්වභාවික ලෙස ඉටුකර ගත් බව පෙනේ. විශේෂ බුද්ධියක් ඇති මිනිසා ඒ ස්වභාවික ප්‍රතිචාර යහුට පමණක් ආවේණික බුද්ධියෙන් දියුණු කර ගත්තේය. මුල් යුගවලදී මිනිසා ජීවත් වූයේ ආවරණ ජීවිත ක්‍රීයක් යම යම ගබද පැවැත්වීමයි. වසර දහස් ගණනක් ගත වී ගෙන යද්දී මූලික සංඥ ශබද සංකේත උපයෝගී කරගෙන ඔහු භාෂාව තතා ගත්තේය.

පඩ ඉන්දියයනට ගොවරව දියුණු කර ගන්නා දෙනයට අනුභූති දෙනය කියාද, ලවනයෙන් ලබා ගන්නා තර්කයෙන් හා විමංසනයෙන් පළල්කර ගත්හා සාමපුදායික දනුවට අනුලැති දෙනයයි ද කියනු ලැබේ.

ලැති ඥනය විකාශනය වනුයේ අනුයෝජක (Adaptive) වින්දන මාර්ගයෙනි. බොහෝ ජීවින්ට ආහාරය, හය, වේදනාව සංසිදවා ගැනීම හා සංසර්ගික රාග උද්දිපනය සඳහා යම යම ශවිද (නාද) පැවැත්වීමේ උපනුමයක් ආදීම යුගවල සිටම පැවැත්වීමේ උපනුමයක් ආදීම යුගවල සිටම පැවැත් එකම සත්වයා මනුෂායෝ පමණකි. කිසියම නිවේදනයක් සඳහා හඩලීම, හයක් වූ විට කෑ ගැසීම, ප්රීකක් ඇති වූ විට රාග නිශ්‍රිත ශවිද ගායනය, පක්ෂීන් වැනි සතුන් අතර පවතී. මිනිසා වාග්විද්යාවය උත්සත්ති හා කරණ සංයෝජනයෙන් හාෂාවක් ගොඩනගා ගත් බව පෙනේ. එම භාෂාව ශබද සංසු සංකේත ලෙසින් විධිමත් විය. ස්විට-සර්ලන්තයේ නොදියුණු යුගයේ ජීවත් වූ මිනිස්සු උස් හඩික් ''හූ'' කීමෙන් අනායන්ට අදහස් දූනගන්නට සැලැස්වුඩෝය. ඊට ''Yodell'' යන නාමයන් භාවිතා විය, මිනිසා එම මලේටජ පිටිතයෙන් එඩෙර යුගයට පිළිපන් අවයියේදී ''Alphom'' නට නළාවකින් අනායන්ට අදහස් හැහවු බව සදහන් වෙයි.

ෙබර හඩින් දුර සිටින අයට අදහස් හැහට්ම සඳහා යොදන ලද උපනුමය හෙරි නාදයේ විකාශනයයි. මිනිසා පටු සමාජයේ ජීවත් වූ කල්හි ඉතියෙන්, නාද පැවැත්වීමෙන් හා සලකුණු මගින් ඔවුනොවුන් අතර අදහස් හුවමාරු කර ගත් අතර පරිසර සාමුතව අවශානා වැඩි වෙත්ම විවිධ ශබද උපයෝගි කරගෙන අදහස් හුවමාරු කර ගත් බව පෙනේ. ''භුවමාරුව'' යන වචනයේ අර්ථයද මූලින් පහල වූ ''හුව—මාරුව'' යන්නෙන් ම දැති වූවක් යේ සිනිය හැකිය. මූලින් ම පහළ වූ වටන ගොඩ තශා ගැනීම පදනම කොට ගෙන හාතාව ගොඩ තැගුණු බව පෙනේ. එක් එක් අය සමාජයේ ජීවත් වූ අතර අදහස් හුවමාරුව හෙවන් සංකිවෙදන (Communication) මාර්ගය පහළ වි සංකිවෙදන මාධාරය සඳහා,

- 1. යංනිවේදකයා (පුද්ගලයා)
- 2. පනිවුඩය. (දියයුතු දෙහය)
- 3. මාධායෙ. (අභය පිළිගන්වත නුමය)
- 4. ගාහකයා. (අදහස ගුහනය කරන්නා)
- 5. පුතිශෝධකය. (එකහත්වය Feed back)

යන පස් ආකාර වල අවශානාවල ඒකාබද්ධ-නාවන් ගොඩනැගුණි. පොදු අරමුණු සදහා හාෂා වතාකරණය ගොඩ නැගුණේ ඉන් අනතුරුවයි. පටිසමහිදා හෙවන් සිවිපිළිසිඹියා පසක් කරුණු සදහා බාහුසවව හෙවත් බහුගැන හාවය ද එක ගේතුවක් බව විසුද්ධි වග්ග බන්ද නිද්දේසයෙහි සඳහන් වේ. අත්ර-ධම්ම-නිරුක්ති-පටිභාණ යනු වෙන් සදහන් වන්නේ චතු පටිසමහිදායි. හේතු පඤ්චකය පිළිබඳ දනුම ධම්මපටිසමහිදායි. එකී එල හා තේතු පුකාශක වටනාර්ථ නිර්වචන කුමයෙන් නිවැරැදිව දුනීම නිරුක්ති පටිසමහිදායි. අත්ත — ධිටිම — නිරුක්ති —පටිහාන තුනම පිළිබඳ පූර්ණ ඥනය පටිහාන පටිසමහිආවයි.

බහුගත භාවය මේ වතුපටිසමහිදාවටම හේතුවන අයුරු විමසා බැලිය යුතුය. බහුගැන භාවය යනුවෙන් පැහැදිලි වනුයේ බොහෝ ඇසු පිරු තැන් ඇති බවය. නමාටත් අනුන්ටත් හිත පිණිස පවතින ශිල්ප ශාස්තු දෙක්හි නිපුණතාවයි, ''එතදග්ග හික්බවේ මම සාවකානං හික්බුනං බහුස්සුතානං යදිද යයි අංශන්තර නිකායේ සඳහන් පරිදි ආනත්ද මහරහතන් වහන්සේ බහුගැන හොශාවකයන් වහන්සේලා අතර අගතනතුරු ලත් බව පෙනේ. බුදුරජාණන් වහන්සේ දෙසූ තාක් දහම ඇසීමෙන්, දරීමෙන් උන්වහන්සේ තුළ ඒ බහුගැන භාවය අන් හැම සව්වනටම වඩා උත්ත්රීතරව පැවැත්තේය.

පත පොත හා වර්තමාන සංගිවෙදන මාර්ග තොතිබුන අතිත භාරතයේ බහුගැන හාවය ලබාගන්නා ලද්දේ ගුරුවරයාට සවන් දීමෙන් අසා සිට ධාරණය කර ගැනීමෙනි. නිපිටක බුද්ධවවනය ද වලගමබා කාලයේ පුස්තකාරුඪ සංගීතිය තෙක්ම පැවැත්තේ හැකියෙන් ධාරණය කරගෙන ඒමෙනි. මේ කුමය වේද කාලය තෙක් දීර්ස වන්නකි.

මානව හැදියාව ගැන සලකා බලන විට නූතන මානව විද්යාඥයින් මිනිසා දඩයම එඬෙර යුග ගෙවා ගංගා නිමනවල පදිංචිය ආරමභ කළ යමයේදී ශිෂ්ඨාචාරය ආරම්භ වී යයි සලකකි. ශිෂ්ඨාචාරය ආරම්භවීමත් යමහම භාෂාවේ පුහවය දැකිවී යයිද යලකන අතර භාරතයේ ඊට වඩා පැරණි ශිෂ්ඨා-චාරයක් ඇතිවී කිබූ බවට සාධකද ඉනිහාසඥයෝ පෙන්වා දෙකි. කෙසේ වෙතත් පතපොත ආදි සංවිධාන ආදි නොතිබුන බැවින් ගැනි දෙනයෝම ඔවුන් සතු දනුම අනුකුමයෙන් පෙන්වය වූ සැටියක්ද කියනු ලැබේ. ඉතිහාසඥයන් පෙන්වා දෙන පරිද්දෙන් කී. පූ. 6000 දී පමණ සිට වෙද කාලය උදාවත්ම ශැති දෙනයෙන් ගෙන නෙ ලද භාපා ඥනය වියිමක් වූ බව පෙනේ.

වේද (විද්) ශබදයේ ලසුම අදහස "අනය" යනුයි. මේ සඳහා විවිධ නිර්වචන ඇති අතර පතාක්ෂයෙන් හෝ අනුමානයෙන් දත නොහැකි වූ සතා පදාර්ථය මේ කරණ කොට ගෙන දත හැකි-නුයි වේද නම් විය. වෙනත් අයුරින් නිර්වචන කරණ පඩුවෝ අර්ථ – ධර්ම – කාම – මොක්ෂ යන වතුර්විධ අර්තයක් පල කෙරෙණ හෙයින් ඊට වේද යයි කියති. ශත වර්ෂ ගණනක් මුලුල්ලේ හාරතීය සමාජයේ සිතුම පැතුම ආචාර විචාර ඇතුලත් වූ වේදය ශැති ඥනයේ ආභාෂයෙන් උසස් තත්ත්වය-කට පත් වූ බව කිව හැකිය.

වේද කාලය වන විට යමාජය කෘෂි කර්මය වෙතට නුමයෙන් නැඹුරු වී පශ පාලනය හා විවිධ වෘත්තීන් අතට යොමු චිය. ක්ෂනිය — බාහ්මණ— වෛඟා හා ශුදු වශයෙන් සමාජය බෙදුන අතර ක්ෂනීය වංශිකයන් රට පාලනයටත්, බාහ්මණයන් ශිල්ප ශාස්නු ඉගැන්වීමටත් වෛශායින් වෙළඳාමට හා ගොවිතැනටත්, ශුදුයින් කුලවලට මෙහෙවර කිරීවෙත් යොවු වූ බව පෙනේ. බාහ්ණොරයා ශාස්තීය කටයුතු අතට යොමු වූහ. දේව සතෝනු යාග වැනි ගාස් ශාස්තීය කටයුතු සඳහා යෙදුන නිසා ගුරු වරයා කී දෙය අකුරක් පිල්ලක් නොවරදවා ධාරණය කළ හැකි තරවට දීයුණු කරමින් බාහ්මණයෝ ස්වාර්ථය සදහා ශාස්තුය ගැඹුරු කරමින් මූෂ්ටිය තමන් අත රදවා ගන්නට වගබලා ගත්හ. ශත වර්ෂ ගණනාවක් ගැනිඥනයෙන්ම ආරක්ෂා කළ වේදය බුද්ධ කාලය වනවිට ගැනිඥනයෙන් ආර්ශනික මති මතාන්තර ඔස්සේ ලෝකික ඥනය පරදා ලෝකෝන්තර ඥනය සොයා යන තරමට සමාජය දියුණු විය.

වුදුරජාණන් වහන්සේටද රහතුන් වහන්සේලාට ද මැති ඥනය පහළ වූයේ අතිත හවයන් හි දහමට පුරුදු පුහුණු කරණ ලද ස්මරණ ශක්කිය පිහිට කොට ගෙනය. ''පුබබයෝග'' නමින් එය ධර්මයෙහි සඳහන් වේයි. අනඳ මහ රහතන් වහන්සේ මැති ඥනයෙන් අගුබව කලිනුදු සඳහන් කර ඇත. උන්වහන්සේ සෝවාන් භූමියෙහි සිට සිවිපිළි-සිඕයා වත් බව විශුද්ධි මාර්ගයෙහි සඳහන් වීමෙන් අතිත ආහාපය ඇති අයට පුකිවේධයෙහි පවා එසේ විශේෂතා ඇති වන සැටි පැහැදිළි වේ.

එකල දඹදිව ඇති වූ ඒ සා මහත් දියුණුවට ඉැති ඥනයෙන් ලද අනු බලය අසිමිතය. ථෛරවෘදී හික්ෂු පරපුර සංගායනා තුනකින්ම නිපිටකය මොනවට ආරක්ෂා කරගනු ලැබුයෙත් ශැතියෙන්ට බව වෙහිලා සිහිපත් කළ යුතුය. මහා සංසිකයන්-ගෙන් නිපිටකයේ විවිධ විකෘතීත් ඇතිවෙද්දී ථෛරවා-දීන්ගේ ශැති ඥනයෙන් නිපිටකය පව්තුව රැක ගත හැකි විය.

ධර්මාශෝක මහ රජතුමා තුන්වැනි සංගායතා-වෙන් පුතිශෝධින කරණ ලද නිර්මල බුදු දහම ගී ලංකාවට ගෙනා අතර හාරත දාහාෂයෙන් පෝෂණය ලද ලංකා වායීන්ටද ගැනි දෙනයෙන්ම දහම අමා රය විද ගැනීමේ භාගා ලබාගත හැකි විය.

වලගමබා කාලයෙහි ගුන්ථාරූඪ කරණ තෙක්ම ගුතියෙන් හා ස්මාතියෙන් (කටපාඩමෙන්) රැකගත නිපිටකය නිසා ලාංකික තික්ෂු පරපුර ඒ ආහාෂය නොඅඩුව ලැබූ බව මෙහිලා විශේෂයෙන් සැළකිය යුන්තකි.

ලංකා ජනතාව සංස්කෘතික වූද ධාර්මික වූද උදාර ජාතික අතිමානය රැකගනු ලැබුයේ ගැනි ඥනයම දියුණු කරමිනි. කටපාඩම බැහැර ලා කොම්පියුවරයට කටයුතු පැවරෙන මේ යුගය ගැනි ස්මෘති දෙකින් පරිබාහිර අනාගත මිනිස් පරපුරකට මූල පිරීමක් නොවේදැයි සිති ණුවනින් සළකා බලන්නේ මැනවි.

මේ යුගයෙහි ගණන් සැදීමට හෝ මතක තබා ගැනීමට ශැති ස්මෘති වලට වද දිය යුතු නැතැයි උදම් අනත විදහාඥයින් අනාගතයෙහි අපේ බාල-පරපුර ශැති ස්මෘති දෙකින් තොර බංකොලොත් මනසක් ඇති මිනිස් පරපුරක් බවට පත්ව ඇතැයි ගෝක කරණු ඇත.

Peace is Our Birthright

Ven. Piyadassi Vajirarama, Sri Lanka

Ninety years ago General Sherman said: 'I am tired and sick of war. Its glory is all moonshine..., war is hell.' More than a hundred years before that, Benjamin Franklin had said: 'There never was a good war or a bad peace.' A hundred years earlier John Milton declared: 'For what can war, but endless war still breed.'

Two thousand years before Milton, Thucydides in his 'History' saw: 'That war is an evil is something that we all know, and it would be pointless to go on cataloguing all the disadvantages involved in it.'

And two hundred years carlier still, the Buddha, almost twenty six centuries ago, delivered discourse after discourse to show the evil of fighting.

The Buddhist books mention an incident which once brought the Buddha to the battlefield. The Sakyans and the Koliyans were on the verge of war as to the right to draw water from the River Rohini. Knowing the disaster ahead, the Master approached them and asked them which was more precious, water or human blood. They admitted that human blood was precious. The Master spoke to them and the intended war was prevented.

Time was when nations believed in the prescription that if you want peace you must prepare for war, but a survey of the international events during the last few decades will disprove the efficacy of the prescription. A sure prescription would be in the light of what the Buddha proclaimed 2,500 and more years ago:

'Hate is not overcome by hate, By love alone 'tis quelled; This is a truth of ancient date, Today still unexcelled.'

War was once a method of obtaining trade by violence; now it is a profitable trade itself, manufacture of lethal weapons and poisons make huge profits, some of which are used to pay the supports of war for this, and for that with always a new excuse and a new bogey to frighten the timid objectors.

Real happiness and true peace are synonyms. There cannot be any happiness without peace. The *Dharma*, (compassion and wisdom) is the way to the attainment of peace. Let us make a sincere and genuine effort to spread peace, solidarity and brotherhood of man through *Dharma* and remove tension arising in the name of religion, caste, colour and other elements of disunity and disharmony

Twenty three centuries ago Emperor Asoka of India inscribed on stone: 'sama vayo eva sadu'....' Concord alone is commendable'. Asoka the Great follower in the footsteps of his Master, Siddhartha Gautama the Buddha, who said: 'samagga hotha ma vivadatha'.... 'Be united, wrangle not'. These are positive utterances we need today more than at any other time; for we live in an age of conflict and war, of hatred and violence all over the world. Never before has the need been greater for all of us to remember these immortal words of Sakyamuni Buddha and Asoka.

Today we speak of peace. Yes, peace is our birthright, and we must win it, peace based on truth, love, justice and freedom. If people are just and upright, stand to reason and face facts, the bonds of amity and understanding among the various nations and communities will greatly strengthen. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty non-aggression, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence and harmony in the world are things the value of which nobody will contest.

Life rests not on strife but on sympathy, not on enmity but on emity. Peace is not a negative phrase. It is something very positive. It consists of mutual understanding, co-operation and love. In such an atmosphere alone true peace can arise. Peace has to be acquired by a sincere and devoted struggle. It cannot be won by merely speaking about it. We should think peace, speak peace and act peace.

The chief idea behind all peace-loving organisations like the United Nations, is that all mankind are sisters and brothers. if that be so, how can people kill one another, hate others, grab others land and enslave another nation, how can they deprive another of his birthright? Today no one is independent, no country is really independent. We have to depend on other countries for our bare necessities, for our basic needs. Modern methods of communication and contact have produced atartling results. The printed word, radio, television, modern education etcetera have brought the world closer to each other. Space travel makes us feel the whole universe is onc. and that we are one world.

No human quality is a prerogative of a particular religion, nation, race or culture All those who have eyes to see and minds to understand will realize that all acts of friendship, pity and large-heartedness are common to humanity. But alas, when people are misguided and misled, they speak of and plan 'just wars', we even hear and read of 'holy wars'. War is war, 'just' or 'holy'. It is not peace, all war is barbarous.

A factor that contributes very much to the spread of peace in society is right speech. What a wonderful thing is speech; for just a word can change a whole man's outlook towards good and evil. Are we not really fortunate in this gift which is denied to animals? Yet how few of us care to use it

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for our own and others welfare. Much trouble and misunderstanding could be avoided if only people would be more thoughtful, gentle and kind in what they say, and more accurate and sincere in what they write. There is a saying: The spoken word, the sped arrow and the lost opportunity can never be recalled.

Speech is a gift of great value since through it we can express thoughts and ideas which can be shared with others. In all our speech and writing we only make use of the few letters in the alphabet, but what marvels and wonders we can do with these few letters. If the tongue, which is boneless and pliable, is allowed to become unruly, it can play havoc. We should, therefore, be fearless but cautious in giving tongue to our thoughts, for a word uttered thoughtlessly and without due consideration as to consequences, may lead to chaos. If we could but tame our tongue, would not the world be a far better place to live in.

People are too fond of idle talk, of maliciously disparaging others. The papers in their gossip columns are just as bad. Men and women with time on their hands, indulge in endless chatter, amusing themselves at the expenses of others. Gossip is always a personal confession either of malice or imbecility. It is a low, frivolous and too often a dirty business in which neighbours are made enemies for life.

Pleasant and courteous speech attracts and is an asset to society, yet how often is beauty marred by rude talk. The language of the heart, the language that comes from the heart and goes to the heart, is always simple, graceful and full of power.

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Library: A Human Need

Library if effectively used, is one of the most universal media of communication. For it contains a wide range of books by which men give adequate information to thousands and millions of people about Religion, Science, Art, Culture of peoples, history of nations, politics and governments of countries, in fact on every topic under the sun. Novels, fiction, drama, biographies of Saints and heroes may give ample relaxation to tired minds after a day's work. Many are the rich benefits man can derive from communication made by men through books, of their personal or social or cultural experience of different peoples in in . various countries. Readings of these books convey the wealth of human life among all peoples so that a library may be summed up as "LEARN AND LIVE". Learn from the life experience of other people, learn from their exemplary lives, resplendent with truth and virtue, love and service, learn from the study, reflection and experiments of great men of thinking, learn even from anxieties, worries, failures and painful problems of suffering people, learn from the failures and successes of men and women in various walks of life in the wide world. Library becomes an oasis of knowledge to students and professional men. It may be counted as most effective means of sharing the knowledge of mankind in every age,

Not only LEARN, but LIVE. Live a fuller human and religious life with sound morality and integrity of conduct. Live to build up your personality with the experience of other people, cut and adjusted to suit your own personal living structure, live to improve your family standard of life to fill in better understanding, joy and happiness; live to be a respected and energetic citizen to serve the people of your country with selfless giving; live to be a man who accentuate religious values as the basis of social and political life among your brethren; Live to be an educated man or woman to serve the needs of your countrymen with up-lifted hands crying for help and solution of their cruciating problems. Make the library come into the very structure of your life, in its total integrity, in all its relationships to others, to God and men. Library gives learning, and learning must not be permitted to die in selfishness and egocenThe Most Rev. Dr. Nicholas Marcus Fernando, Archbishop of Colombo

trism. Books themselves are a service to mankind. Those who gather knowledge from the gifts of books must make use of their learning to serve others, and to build up a truly human and virtuous community to the country. It is a service to the nation.

At the same time, the management of the Library may take a warning. There is good and evil in the world, but evil and good live in the hearts of men. From an evil heart flow evil thoughts that may sometimes find expression in the books. The weakness of human mind may at times turn and twist anything good to work as an instrument of evil. The power to put human talent to the best use for the good of the society and fellowmen may not be the possession of all authors. From them may issue forth literary works that my wield an evil influence specially on the impressive and formative age of youth. Strict supervision should be imposed on the intake of books to the library so as to prevent such unhealthy influence on growing up children. The setting apart of a section only for adults, beyond the reach of inexperienced children, must not be lightly overlooked or neglected, if the library is to stand as a centre of wholesome education of the people. Library must provide security of virtue to all men.

The demanding necessity of a library in every section of a society springs from the very paradoxical nature of the human intellect namely its inexhaustible, well nigh infinite capacity for knowledge and its helplessness to achieve it without the co-operation of others. His rich potential and actual poverty is the paradox of the mind. His spiritual capacity has no dimension, has no horizon; to the end of his earthly life it marches on without reaching the perfection he is capable of. At no time of his life he can say "I have nothing more to learn". Created to the image of God, he has an unlimited capacity to learn. By nature man is a creature of two worlds, spiritual world and material world, equally at home in both, but never fully at home in either. His spiritual world draws from the material world and both worlds seem to be without horizon. There is no end to the draw from the spiritual and material world into his own personal spiritual field. But his own actual poverty

make him call for help from all people near and far. At birth his mind is a white blank with nothing written on. As years pass by, to end of time, he gathers up to his lively sheet knowledge from whatever source he can. In him is a natural craving for knowldcge, a thirst unsatiable. Library is an effective means that provide him all possible material of knowledge through the life-experience of millions of men hving in their books through the ages and generations. A public library may stand to comparison with a university, the seat of learning where men are trained m every branch of science and art and technology in all professional walks of human life in the society. A public library is a clear fountain of learning where any man can draw waters to slake his thirst for knowledge practically universal. A library's riches are books. Library has his advantage over a university, that is not confined to a few years of a man's life for acquisition of knowledge, for it opens its campus to any person for all time even for the length of his me, until at least the duliness of old age creeps in. A library does even more than that, for it opens the whole arena of history and experience from the beginning of time to man's present day with even a vision for the future. For example within the purview of Christian Religion, the Bible, that should be found in any public ilbrary gives us a glimpse of creation, the beginning of existence of life, and the birth and history of a nation in relation to the surrounding nations thousands of years before Christ.

The library is a collection of a great number of books. The contents of the books record in an orderly pattern words and expressions that are the signs of a man's thought that tells men his experience with men and matters and sometimes his research into specific areas of knowledge through a life-time. The books carry the student or the reader through thousands of years of experience of men in the past and the findings of intellectual giants. Through this study and reading, he builds up religious, spiritual, moral social and scientific values, not only for himself, but for his fellow men, even he sets standards of life for others to build up a just community. It is precisely the man, with a healthy intellectual craving, who not only drinks deep the cup of joy in his own personal and integrate fulfilment of life, but hands over the cup to other men, to his fellowmen in the community, to have their fill in building up their own personality in relation to God and man. For just as God is communicative, He has made man with innate tendency to communicate whatever he gathers to other men for their own benefit and fulfilment. Learning he has collected and stored in his own intellectual capacity, he will communicate to others by spoken or written word or he himself becomes a living book wherein people read true values of life.

But library would be a dead material, unless it is made alive by living people. As in a university, there are no professors who take you by the hand along the avenues of knowledge. Library is a fountain of water where you have to go and draw to salke your thirst. If a survey is taken in Sri Lanka, particularly of the adults outside the student world, it would certainly reveal that our reading public is alarmingly poor. Even of this minority, many are limited to a daily paper and perhaps a rare novel. Hence those responsible of both religion and society must provide the incentive of reading and study to the public. The development of this natural craving for knowledge must be made part and parcel of school and adult education. The school children must be urged, not to confine themselves to the study of text books, but to a wider circle of supplementary reading for general knowledge. It is with pride and gratitude, that we recall a certain professor of our college, who made us all read a book per week and size with precision its summary to give it in public in class in a two minute relay. Just as they enjoy the pleasure of fulfilment of bodily instincts in the field of games, sports and athletics, so they must be trained to feel and enjoy the pleasure in fulfilment of their natural craving for knowledge in the field of study and reading. As adults then, they grow into the habit of reading and study, which they will integrate into the joy of their life. Man's power to believe in, and learn from, his fellowmen will drive him through life easily and comfortably. This natural drive in man to content with things, he does not know or knows only partially, should be made alive and active to make him feel happy in the constant acquisition of knowledge to enrich his mind and heart. From the beginning to the end of his life, one of man's fundamental pre-occupations should be to enhance his intellectual capacity, which may be counted as his specifically human function.

Hence those responsible and in authority both in Religion and Ministry of Education should make one of their primary concerns to provide the public with libraries, not only in the city, but in the rural areas as well.

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From the Ramakrishna Mission

I am very happy to learn that a new building to house the Public Library is to be opened on 17th December 1980. The importance of a fully equipped library need not be stressed too strong as it is a must for the further improvement of ones knowledge already acquired in schools and colleges. It is my wish that not only important towns but each and every village also has a library.

I wish the function all success.

Swami Prematmananda

From Sir Razik Fareed

As an educationist and legislator for many decades I have always felt the need for a Public Library—in fact many libraries all over the Island, so that millions can benefit by the knowledge they can gain and without much expense to themselves.

The Holy Prophet Muhammad has said "The Ink of the Scholar is Greater than the Sword of the Martyr". Passing the Gobi Desert to get to China is very arduous but to lay emphasis on Education our Holy Prophet has said "Go Even Unto China in Search of Knowledge". Other world religious leaders have also stressed on the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge. So it is our sacred duty to spread knowledge to the young and old far and wide.

I came to know of the activities of the Public Library when I was a member of the Colombo Municipal Council for several terms in the early part of my political career. I know of the wonderful and useful work it was doing even then affording the very vital reading matter to those who could not afford.

It has certainly come a long way since it was established in July 1925 by the amalgamation of the Colombo Library and the Pettah Library. The books in the library are classified according to the Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme, with separate catalogues maintained for Sinhala, Tamil, English and Reference Books. The Central Library has expanded into a Leading Library, Reference Library, Reading Room, Children's Library and the Study Hall. The Central Library has over 51,400 members, and its extension activities include film shows, story hours, handicraft hour and a stamp bank for children. Naturally, the Library deserves a bigger building for its activities—and I am glad the New Building is a substantial one which we in Colombo can proudly acclaim as the Colombo Library.

There are also eleven branch libraries with a mobile library.

When I was in the State Council, in the Senate and in Parliament, I was always an advocate for the advancement of education, not only for my own community but for the whole country as a whole—with the establishment of schools, training colleges and other institutions. A library attached to each such institution was a 'sine qua non'. I expect to see this modern and fully equipped library take its proud position among the like Institution in the world.

The Colombo Public Library was specially dear to me, for I know that thousands of children from modest and poor families benefitted greatly by using the library facilities, and many of them who are today holding high positions in public and scholastic life owe so much to what they gleaned from the Colombo Public Library.

I congratulate the Colombo Municipal Council and the evergreen Mayor Sirisena Cooray and the Chief Librarian, Mrs. Ishvari Corea, and her staff for the excellent work being done for the enlightenment and advancement of many—epsecially the young and adolescent.

Sir Razik Fareed

Libraries-Ancient and Modern

Library is derived from the Latin word 'liber', which means a book. Hence, library means a place where books are kept. If the collection of books belong to a private person it is usually referred to as a 'private collection', but if it is for the use of the public it is called a 'Public Library'. The existence of books and collections of books in the midst of a people is a measure of their civilization and conversely the complete absence of books or signs of wholesale destruction of books is a measure of their barbarism.

Rome at the height of its cultural attainments is said to have had 28 libraries and after the hordes of vandals descended on Rome and sacked it in the fifth century of the Christian era, none of those libraries had been left in tact. The books have been burnt or used for other purposes. Fortunately, a century earlier Constantine the Great had removed his capital from Rome to Constantinople, where he set up some fine libraries to which he had shifted copies of the manuscripts from Rome. A thousand years later when the Turks captured Constantinople many of the manuscripts were removed by panic-stricken monks and sold or otherwise scattered throughout Europe and learning spread to the masses through the Universities and other centres of learning, mainly the monasteries.

In ancient Assyria and Babylonia archaeological excavations have brought to light great collections of elay tablets with inscriptions on them. These inscriptions have been made on soft elay, cut into suitable size and dried in the sun or baked on embers. Experts have found these to be records of historical events of those times, astronomical records, laws governing the conducts of the people and their religious ceremonies. A great collection of these tablets were found forming a 'library' about the year 2,500 B.C.

When we turn to the East, excavations in Sind and Punjab have brought to light a civilization even older than that of Babylon– The Indus Valley civilization. At Mohenjo-

Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel

Daro, clay tablets were found with writings on them, but archaelogists have not yet succeeded in deciphering them. But the remains of buildings, domestic utensils, potteries, a system of water supply, drainage of waste water and other sanitary arrangements, public baths etc. reveal a high rate of civilization and cultural attainments even older than the Vedantic period of Indian History.

Early human records have also been found written on barks of trees, on specially prepared skins of animals or chiselled on stones, thin plates of bronze, iron and lead and also on ivory. They have also been collected together and preserved like some of our modern libraries.

In ancient Egypt, 3,000 years or so before the Christian era books were written on sheets of papyrus, made from the papyrus plant, from which the word 'paper' is derived. These plants grow in profusion on the banks of the river Nile. Now they are becoming scarce and can only be found in the upper regions of the river. These papyrus writing material was used not only in Egypt but large quantities were exported to Greece and Rome, where they were extensively used in their everyday transactions, for writing letters to their friends and relations living in distant parts of the empire, for official documents and for writing their great epic poems and literature.

Papyrus books were not bound like our books but were in the form of rolls or 'volumen', from which the word 'volume' is derived. The sheets were glued together to form rolls 6 to 12 inches wide and 15 to 40 feet long with writings on one side only and rolled around brightly painted or gilded rods fitted with knobs at both ends.

Early Egyptian writings were in the form of pictures (picture writing) or heiroglyphics which meant sacred carvings. For hundreds of years no one could read or understand those writings though Egyptologists nade guesses. The key to the mystery was found by a stroke of good luck. It was the discovery of the amous 'Rosetta Stone' at Memphis in 1899. It was the commemorative stone on which was carved two different Egyptian scripts followed by a Greek version of the writings. By comparing the Greek translation with the Egyptian texts an ingenious French scholar named Champalion was able to discover the meaning of the ancient scripts and to begin the reconstruction of the Egyptian language. Other scholars took up the work and the meaning of those strange inscriptions over which scholars had so long puzzled in vain was gradually unravelled.

It is evident from the writings and monuments of ancient Egypt that they were a very religious people. It is their religious faith that had made them build those enormous monuments (pyramids) for the dead, for they believed that the soul lives on after death and often returns to the body and enjoys the food as well as the company that had been incarcerated along with the mummified dead body. They also believed that they would be judged by their gods on their actions while they were on earth and rewarded or punished accordingly.

History relates that one of the greatest libraries in the old world was established at Alexandria by the Ptolamies who ruled Egypt after its conquest by Alexander the Great, the Macedonian. As early as 424 B.C. the Egyptians invented a yearly calender, with 12 months of thirty days each and added to it an extra five feast-days to make up the 365 days of the solar year. This is said to be the first event in history to which we could give an exact date. By this calendar they could predict the time that the waters of the Nile would rise and flood the low-lying lands and be prepared for the next cultivation. Inscriptions on ivory, ebony and gold plates, tell us of their well organised administration? and of their wars with the desert tribes and various other matters of interest to the people of that time. Among the many objects discovered in the tombs are the oldest surviving books consisting of rolls of papyrus packed in jars and neatly labelled. Some of these are story books. Others tell of ship wreeks and the wanderings of the crew in Asia and wonder dales of magicians. There are songs and ffoems in praise of the Pharoahs, a few works to science including the oldest medical books we know of a papyrus roll 66 feet long. All this knowledge has become available to us

because of the books and other inscriptions left by those ancients.

The Greeks have left us a most wonderful collection of literature; epic poems like Homer's Iliad and the Odyssey, dramas such as the tragedies of Aeschylus and Sophecles, astronomical works of Ptolemy, physics of Archimedes, biological science of Aristotle and medical treatises of Hippocrates and Glen.

The ancient history of our own country. Sri Lanka, has been derived from chronicles written on ola leaves and preserved in temples, The Mahavansa is the best source from which Sri Lanka's early history is derived. Ola is made out of palmyrah or similar palm leaves cut into strips. The writing is carried out by a 'style' or writing instrument, that makes a deep impression on the leaf. The leaves are bound together between wooden covers highly polished and decorated. The chronicles written about the fifth century A.D., are said to have been based on earlier chronicles which have been lost. Being written by bhikkhus it naturally pays greater attention to the religious aspect such as the building of Dagobas, the maintenance and feeding of large number of priests by the king and other meritorious deeds such as the building and maintenance of hospitals and their glorious performances in their wars than any descriptions of everyday life of the people-whatever that may be, the Sinhalese people would not know anything of their origin, or their religion or the glorious deeds of their ancestors and rulers had it not been for the discovery of the almost forgotten collection of writings so carefully preserved in their temples.

In Europe, with the spread of learning and the establishment of Universities and libraries the demand for writing material increased and there was an enormous shortage of papvrus paper. People began once more using skins of animals. At Pergamum in Asia Minor skins of goats and sheep were prepared specially by a refining process and called parchment. There was also a very fine parchment made out of calf-skin called vellum. These began to replace papyrus but they are very costly. Writing was still confined to the monasterics and perhaps to a few libraries attached to the Universities and those learned in the art of writing spent days, months and even years copying manuscripts, for there was no printing press those days and every book had to be hand written and copied one by one.

Many of these books have beautiful decorations and illustrations of bright colours an gold. Many of the Mediaeval books consist of bibles and other religious writings. Next come books of law, medicine, natural history, astrology, works of Greek and Roman authors and world-renowned travellers in foreign and far off lands. Some of the more valuable books were often chained to the desks in the libraries so that scholars and students can refer to them but not remove them from the libraries. But none of these ancient collections of books or libraries could be called 'Public Libraries', for they were not meant for the public who were mostly illeterate, even coming from ancient times down to the Middle Ages. The Arabs carried to Spain the art of paper making which they had learnt in China. The scribes readily took to paper for writing their books but continued to use parchment for their more valuable documents.

It was China too that first introduced printing. The oldest printed book was produced in China about the year 868 A.D. and it came to Europe in the middle of the fifteenth century. But it was block printing which meant a seperate block made for each page. It was a slow process but soon movable types were introduced where the same letter-type could be used over and over again and hundreds of printing presses were set up all over Europe. Hundreds and thousands of books were turned out and made available to the public in a large number of book shops scattcred over the country and learning became universal instead of being confined to a few clerics.

True it took few centuries before the primitive printing started by Gutenburg in Germany and Caxton in England developed into the present day reel-fed electrically driven rotary machines that can turn out thousands of copies per hour.

In Spain, in the University of Cordova there was said to have been a library of over 400,000 manuscripts. Learned Muslim scholars did much to spread the writings of Greek philosophers, medical and other scientific works. poetry and literature from centres of learning like Cordova and Baghdad where they translated Greek writing into Arabic. In Mathematics and Algebra Muslim scholars led the world. The so called 'Arabic' numerals which we use today were introduced by them. The word 'zero' '0' (Arabic sifr—empty) was introduced to Mathematics by them. The richness and grace of their architecture is evident in whichever part of the world they settled.

It is an irony of fate that invariably it is destructive wars that forced scholars to scatter and spread learning among the masses instead of being confined to the cloisters or other exclusive centres of learning. The sacking of Baghdad at the height of its glory by Hulagu and his Mongolian hordes, the eviction or wholesale massacre of the Muslims from Audelusia in Spain by Christian forces led by Ferdinand and Isabelle, the capture of Constantinople, the capital of the Holy Roman Empire by the Turks, have all helped in the spread of knowledge from the few to the many and the establishments of innumerable libraries for the use of the public.

We now come to modern times. The great Public Libraries today to which every one has access and from which anyone who registers himself and recommended by a responsible citizen in the area, can borrow books are of recent origin. Apart from reading and lending libraries there are also reference sections from which books cannot be removed. There are available in these libraries newspapers and magazines which the public can freely make use of. Some of the great libraries that had existed for centuries have only recently been opened to the public. Some of the wrold famous libraries are the British Museum Library containing millions of books and every publisher is expected to send a copy of any new publication to be placed in its shelves; the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris, the Bodlien Library of Oxford and the more recent Cambridge University Library opened in 1934 and said to contain already nearly two million volumes; the Vatican Library of Rome containing rich manuscripts and books of historic value; the State Library of Leningrad and the Library of Congress in Washington. In India too there are some famous libraries. The Imperial Library of Calcutta and the Sanskrit College Library are famous throughout India. There are also libraries in each of the great cities in India like Bombay, Madras, Delhi and libraries with books written in all the important languages of India like

Devanagari, Urdu, Nandinagari, Telegu, Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada, Granthi, Bangali, Punjabi, Kashmiri etc. A great number of manuscripts are on 'ola' or palm leaves. There are also libraries attached to the various branches of the Royal Asiatic Society.

In Sri Lanka, the Museum Library was started in 1877 with about 15,000 volumes and thereafter the Public Library mainatined by the Colombo Municipal Council, and now we are about to declare open the new library in the beautiful surroundings of the Vihara Maha Devi Park (formerly Victoria Park).

Libraries have many enemies both internal and external. They have to be protected from dampness, especially in the moist laden atmosphere of the tropics. They have to be protected from insects like white ants, silverfish, paper borers etc. that rapidly destroy them at the least neglect and from thieves who carry away the books or vandals who tear off pages or write filth inside books for some vicarious pleasure.

The work of the Librarian has increased and become more and more complicated as the size of the library increased and it started rendering greater service to the public. Lectures in these great libraries are a common feature. Librarians have therefore to be trained and many Universities have a degree course in Librarianship and also post-graduate courses to keep them up-to-date in their knowledge. The librarian should be able to put his finger on any book that is required by the public. The catalogues should be maintained with alphabetical index and kept upto-date. The card system of maintaining a card on every book is also useful specially in lending libraries. In some libraries books are printed with the names of authors in

alphabetical order and the titles of books written by each author so that even if the titles of the book is forgotten by referring to the author one could spot the book needed. This has to be constantly revised.

Just as schools are necessary for the education of children in a country so are libraries essential for adults to continue that education making use of their leisure hours.

'Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man and writing an exact man' says that great English philosopher Francis Bacon.

'Libraries are to enable you to profit in full measure from the writings of the immortals whom you have at your beck and call' says another writer. 'The great libraries should be accessible to all clean and orderly persons at all times of the day and evening and even on public holidays; strict law being enforced for this cleanliness and quietness'.

There are many famous men who during their student days were so poor that they could not afford a proper education, but by attending libraries and reading the right kind of books during their leisure hours have risen to the highest positions in the service of their country or in their respective vocations.

'To take a few minutes out of your busy day to commune with the great writers of all times is one of the finest habits possible. That fifteen minutes will carry you on wings of romance and adventure to other lands, to the scenes of other days and will break the monotony of your days, will change the course of your thinking, will give you the privilege of contact with the great minds whose writings have stimulated and inspired mankind over the centuries'.



පුස්තකාල කායර්යන්

ජනතාවගේ පුගතියට ඉවහල් වන පරිදි මුදිත හා ශුවා දෘශා භාණ්ඩ මගින් තොරතුරු එකතු කිරීම, සංවිධානය කිරීම හා බෙදා හැරීම කොළඹ මහජන පුස්තකාලීය කායායියන් වේ.

මේ මගින් පහත සඳහන් පරමාර්ථයන් පුස්තකාලය විසින් ඉටු කරනු ලබයි, එනම:---

— සියළු දෙනාගේ තොරතුරු පිළිබඳ අවශානා සපුරාලීම.

— විධිමත් අධාාපනය හදාරන්නන්ගේ විෂය පිළිබඳ දැණුම තව දුරටත් දියුණු කිරීමට ආධාර වීම.

අර්ථවත් ලෙස හා ප්‍රයෝජනවත් ලෙස විවේක කාලය ගත කිරීමට ධෛර්යදීම.

— සමූහ සහ ආයතන වල අධානපතික, පුජා හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු වලදී උපකාරී වීම.

— ස්ව-අධාාපනික පහසුකම්.

நூலகத்தின் தொழிற்பாடு

சமூகத்தின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக தகவல்களே பிரசுரங்கள் மூலமும், கட்புல செவிப்புல சாதனங்கள் மூலமும் சேகரித்து, ஒழுங்குமுறைப்படுத்தி பரப்புவதும் கொழும்பு பொது நூலகத்தின் தொழிற்பாடுகளாகும்.

பின்வரும் நோக்கங்களுடன், சாதனங்கள் நூலகத்தால் அளிக்கப்படுகின்றன:-

மக்களின் தகவல் சேவைகளே பூர்த்தி செய்ய,

நியாயமான கல்வியை மேற்கொள்ளும் தனிப்பட்டவர்களின் துறைகளே மேலும் ஊக்கப்படுத்துவதும், அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதும்.

முழுமையான பொழுதுபோக்கையும் ஒய்வு நேரத்தை தகுந்த முறையில் பயன்படுத்தவும்.

நிறுவனங்களினதும், குழுக்களினதும் கல்வி நகர கலாச்சார நடவடிக்கை களுக்கு ஆதாரமளித்தலும்.

தொடக்க சுய கல்விக்கான வசதிகளே அளித்தல்.

FUNCTIONS OF THE LIBRARY

The functions of the Colombo Public Library is to collect, organize and disseminate information by means of printed and audio-visual material, needed for the progress of the community.

The Library provides material with a view to:-

- Meeting the informational needs of all.

- Enriching and further developing the subjects on which individuals are undertaking formal education.

- Encouraging wholesome recreation and constructive use of leisure time.

- Supporting educational, civic and cultural activities of groups and organizations.

- Facilitating informal self-education.



පුධාන පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිනිය ඊශ්චරී කොරයා මහත්මිය திருமதி ஈஸ்வரீ கொறயா

> Mrs. Ishvari Corea Chief Librarian

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කොළඹ මහජන පුස්තකාල පුණාලිය

මධාාම පුස්තකාලය

ශීමත් මාකස් පුනාන්දු මාවත, කොළඹ 7.

විචෘතව තබන වේලාවන්

බැහැර දෙන පුස්තකාලය	— බදද හා පුසිද්ධ නිවාඩු දිනයන් හැර අනිකුත්	සියළු දිනයන්හි
Bok	පෙ. ව. 8.00 සිට ප. ව. 8.00 දක්වා.	

වමටශණ පුසනකාලය		00
විශේෂ පොත් එකතු අංශය		00
පුවත්පත් හා වාර සහරා අංශය		එම
වාර සහරා අංශය		රම
අධායන අංශය	14-10 Kith St.	එම
ළමා පුස්තකාලය		එම
ශුවා දුශය පුස්තකාලය	-	00

කාර්මික සේවා නිළධාරීන්ගේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සිංහල පොත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව

සෙනසුරාදා, ඉරිදා හා පුසිද්ධ නිවාඩු දිනයන් හැර අනිකුත් සියළු දිනයන්හි, පෙ. ව. 8.30 සිට ප.ව. 4.15

දෙමළ පොත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව	-	ළුම
ාංගීසි පොත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව	-	එම
පොත් බැඳීම හා ඉවත් කිරීමේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව	_	එම
හමානාය පරිපාලන අංශය	-	එම
රංගම පුස්තකාල සේවය		ජංගම පුස්කකාලය ඉරිදා සහ පුසිද්ධ ජ
	N- NI	

— ජංගම පුස්කකාලය ඉරිදා සහ පුසිද්ධ නිවාඩු දිනයන් හැර — අන් සැෑම දිනයකම වැඩ සටහන අනුව නගරයේ — සේවා ස්ථාන වල සේවයෙහි යෙදේ.

ශාබා පුස්තකාල

කිරුළපන ශාඛා පුස්තකාලය, හයිලෙවල් පාර, කිරුළපන, කොළඹ 6,

(අ) වැඩිහිටි අංශය (උඩුමහළ)

 (ආ) ළමා අශය (බීම මහල) කොටහේන ශාබා ප්‍රස්තකාලය,
 (වෙළඳ සංකීර්ණය අසළ),
 කොටහේන, කොළඹ 13.

මිතිදු මාවත ශාබා පුස්තකාලය, මිතිදු මාවත, කොළඹ 12.

එළියට් පෙදෙස ශාබා පුස්තකාලය, එළියට් පෙදෙස, කොළඹ 8. – බුහස්පතින්දා හා ප්‍රසිද්ධ නිවාඩු දිනයන් හැර සියළ දිනයන්හි පෙ. ව. 8.00 සිට ප. ව. 8.00 දක්වා.
 – එම

අභහරුවාදා හා ප්‍රසිද්ධ නිවාඩු දිනයන් හැර අනිකුත්
 සියඑ දිනයන්හි පෙ.ව. 8.00 සිට ප.ව. 8.00 දක්වා

බදද හා ප්‍රසිද්ධ නිවාඩු දිනයන් හැර අනිකුත් සියළු දිනයන්හි
 පෙ.ව. 8.00 සිට ප.ව. 8.00 දක්වා.

සිකුරාද හා ප්‍රසිද්ධ නිවාඩු දිනයන් හැර අනිකුත් සියළ
 දිනයන්හි ප.ව. 12.45 සිට ප.ව. 8.00 දක්වා.

පීටර්සන් පටුමහ ශාබා පුස්තකාලය, පීටර්සන් පටුමහ, කොළඹ 6.

ගුණසිංහ උදාහන ශාඛා පුස්තකාලය, ගුණසිංහ උදාහනය, කොළඹ 11.

බෙන්නාරාම ශාඛා පුස්තකාලය, ඛෙත්තාරාම මාවත, කොළඹ 14.

බෙල්මට් විදිය ශාඛා පුස්තකාලය, බෙල්මට් විදිය, කොළඹ 12.

බොනවිස්ටා ශාඛා පුස්තකාලය, බොනවිස්ටා උආානය, කොළඹ 15.

මට්ටක්කුලිය ශාබා පුස්තකාලය, මැද පාර, කොළඹ 15.

එළිහවුස් උදහාණ ශාඛා පුස්තකාලය, එළිහවුස් උදහාණය, කොළඹ 15. මාළිගාවත්ත ශාඛා පුස්තකාලය. සිකුරාද හා පුසිද්ධ නිවාඩු දිනයන් හැර අනිකුත් සියළ
 දිනයන්හි ප.ව. 12.45 සිට ප.ව. 8.00 දක්වා,

— සඳුදා හා පුසිද්ධ නිවාඩු දිනයන් හැර අනිකුත් සියළු
— දිනයන්හි ප.ව. 12.45 සිට ප.ව. 8.00 දක්වා.

සඳුදා හා ප්‍රසිද්ධ නිවාඩු දිනයන් හැර අනිකුත් සියළු
 දිනයන්හි ව.ව. 12.45 සිට ප.ව. 8.00 දක්වා.

සිකුරාද හා පුසිද්ධ නිවාඩු දිනයන් හැර අනිකුත් සියළ
 දිනයන්හි ප.ව. 12.45 සිට ප.ව. 8.00 දක්වා.

බදද හා පුසිද්ධ නිවාඩු දියන් හැර අනිකුත් සියඑ දිනයන්ති ප.ව. 12.45 සිට ප.ව. 8.00 දක්වා.

අහහරුවාද හා පුසිද්ධ නිවාඩු දිනයන් හැර අනිකුත් සියළු දිනයන්හි ප.ව. 12.45 සිට ප.ව. 8.00 දක්වා.

සඳුද හා පුසිද්ධ නිවාඩු දිනයන් හැර අනිකුත් සියළු
 දිනයන්හි පෙ.ව. 11.45 සිට ප.ව. 7.00 දක්වා.

— නොබෝ දිනකින් විවෘත වේ.

கொழும்பு பொது நூலக முறைமை

மத்திய **நூலக**ம் சேர் மாக்கஸ் பெர்ஞந்து மாவத்தை, கொழும்பு – 7.

திறந்திருக்கும் நேரங்கள்

நூல்வழங்கும் பகுதி மு. ப 8.00 — பி. ப 8.00 புதன் கிழமைகளும் பொது விடுமுறை தினங்களும் தவிர்ந்த ஏனேய நாட்கள்.

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உசாத்துணே நூலகம் விசேட சேர்க்கை அறை புதினப்பத்திரிகைகள், பருவவெளி யீடுகள் அறை பருவவெளியீடுகள் அறை படிப்பகம் சிறுவர் நூலகம் கட்புல செவிப்புல நூலகம் தொழில்நுட்ப சேவைகள் பகுதிகள்

திங்கள நூல்கள் பகுதி மு. ப 8.30 — பி ப 4.15 சனி ஞாயிறு தினங்களும், பொதுவிடுமுறை தினங்களும் தவிர்ந்த ஏனேய நாட்கள்.

தமிழ் நூல்கள் பகுதி ,, ஆங்கில நூல்கள் பகுதி ,, மட்டை கட்டல், நூல்கள் நீக்கற்பகுதி ,, பொது நிர்வாகப் பகுதி ,, நடமாடும் நூலக சேவை நடமாடும் நூலகம் ஞாயிற்றுக் கிழமைகளும் பொதுவிடு மூறை தினங்களும் தவிர்ந்த ஏனேய நாட்களில், நிகழ்ச்சி நிரலின்படி நகரத்திலுள்ள சேவை நிலையங்களில் இயங்கும்.

கின் நூலகங்கள்

கிருல்லப்பணே கிளே நூலகம், ஹை லெவல் வீதி, கிருல்லப்பனே, கொழும்பு - 6.

(அ) வளர்ந்தவர்கள் நூலகம் (மேல் மாடி)

மு. ப 8.00 — பி. ப 8.00 வியாழக்கிழமைகளும், பொது விடுமுறை தினங்களும் தவிர்ந்த ஏனேய நாட்கள்.

(ஆ) சிறுவர் நூலகம் (அடித்தளம்)

கொட்டாஞ்சேண் கிள் நூலகம், மாக்கற் பிறெமிஸஸ், கொட்டாஞ்சேண், கொழும்பு - 13.

மிகிந்து மாவத்தை கிள் நூலகம், மிகிந்து மாவத்தை, கொழும்பு - 12.

எலியட் பிளேஸ் கிளே நூலகம், எலியட் பிளேஸ், கொழும்பு - 8.

பீற்றர்சன் லேன் கிளே நூலகம், பீற்றர்சன் லேன், கொழும்பு - 6.

குணசிங்க பூங்கா கிளே நூலகம் குணசிங்க பூங்கா, கொழும்பு - 11.

கெத்தாரும கிளே நூலகம், கெத்தாரும மாவத்தை, கொழும்பு - 14.

பெல்மொன்ட் வீதி கிளே நூலகம், பெல்மொன்ட் வீதி, கொழும்பு - 12.

போனவிஸ்தா கிளே நூலகம், போனவிஸ்தா பூங்கா கொழும்பு - 15.

மட்டக்குளிய கிளே நூலகம், மத்திய வீதி, கொழும்பு - 15.

எலி ஹவுஸ் பூங்கா கிளே நூலகம், எலி ஹவுஸ் பூங்கா, கொழும்பு - 15.

மாளிகாவத்தை கிளே நூலகம்

மு. ப 8.00 — பி. ப 8.00 செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை களும், பொதுவிடுமுறை தினங்களும் தவிர்ந்த ஏனேய நாட்கள்.

மு. ப 8.00 — பி. ப 8.00 புதன் கிழமைகளும் பொது விடுமுறை தினங்களும் தவிர்ந்த ஏ?னய நாட்கள்.

பி. ப 12.45 — பி. ப 8.00 வெள்ளிக் கிழமை களும், பொது விடுமுறை தினங்களும் தவிர்ந்த ஏனேய நாட்கள்.

பி. ப 12.45 — பி. ப 8.00 வெள்ளிக் கிழமை களும், பொது விடுமுறை தினங்களும் தவிர்ந்த ஏனேய நாட்களும்.

பி. ப 12.45 — பி. ப 8.00 திங்கட் கிழமை களும், பொது விடுமுறை தினங்களும் தவிர்ந்த ஏனேய நாட்கள்.

பி. ப 12.45 — பி. ப 8.00 திங்கட் கிழமை களும், பொது விடுமுறை தினங்களும் தவிர்ந்த ஏனேய நாட்கள்.

பி. ப 12.45 — பி. ப 8.00 வெள்ளிக்கிழமை களும், பொது விடுமுறை தினங்களும் தர்விந்த ஏனேய நாட்கள்.

பி. ப 12.45 — பி. ப 8.00 புதன் கிழமை களும், பொது விடுமுறை தினங்களும் தரிவிந்த ஏனேய நாட்கள்.

பி. ப 12.45 — பி. ப 8.00 செவ்வாய்க் கிழமை களும், பொது விடுமுறை தினங்களும் தவிர்ந்த ஏனேய நாட்கள்.

மு. ப 11.45 — பி. ப 7.00 திங்கட்கிழமை களும், பொது விடுமுறை தினங்களும் தவிர்ந்த ஒவேய நாட்கள்.

(விரைவில் திறக்கப்படவுள்ளது.)

THE COLOMBO PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM

Central Library

Sir Marcus Fernando Mawatha, Colombo 7.

Opening Hours

Lending Library

- do --

- do --

- do --

- do ---

- do --

- do --

Reference Library Special Collection Room Newspaper and Periodicals Room Periodicals Room Study Room Children's Library Audio Visual Library

Technical Services Departments: Sinhala Books Dept.

Tamil Books Dept. English Books Dept. Bindary and Withdrawals Dept. General Administration Section Mobile Library Service

Kirillapona Branch Library, High Level Road, Kirillapona, Colombo 6.

(a) Adult's Library (Upper floor)

(b) Children's Library (Ground floor)

Kotahena Branch Library, Market Premises, Kotahena, Colombo 13. -8.30 a.m.-4.15 p.m. all days except Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays.

> -- do ---- do ---- do --

The Mobile Library operates on all days except on Sundays and Public Holidays, according to a programme, at service points within the City.

Branch Libraries

-8.00 a.m.-8.00 p.m. all days except Thursdays and Public Holidays.

- do --

-8.00 a.m.-8.00 p.m. all days except Tuesdays and Public Holidays. Mihindu Mawatha, Branch Library, Mihindu Mawatha, Colombo 12.

Elliot Place, Branch Library, Elliot Place, Colombo 8.

Peterson Lane Branch Library, Peterson Lane, Colombo 6.

Goonesinghe Park Branch Library, Goonesinghe Park, Colombo 11.

Kettarama Branch Library, Kettarama Mawatha, Colombo 14.

Belmont Street Branch Library, Belmont Street, Colombo 12.

Buona Vista Branch Library, Buona Vista Park, Colombo 15.

Mattakkuliya Branch Library, Central Road, Colombo 15.

Elie House Park Branch Library, Elie House Park, Colombo 15.

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Maligawatte Branch Library

-8.00 a.m.-8.00 p.m. all days except Wednesdays and Public Holidays.

-12.45 p.m.-8.00 p.m. all days except Fridays and Public Holidays.

-12.45 p.m.-8.00 p.m. all days except Fridays and Public Holidays.

-12.45 p.m.-8.00 p.m. all days except Mondays and Public Holidays.

-12,45 p.m.-8,00 p.m. all days except Mondays and Public Holidays.

-12.45 p.m.-8.00 p.m. all days except Fridays and Public Holidays.

-12.45 p.m.-8.00 p.m. all days except Wednesdays and Public Holidays.

-12.45 p.m.-8.00 p.m. all days except Tuesdays and Public Holidays.

-11.45 a.m.-7.90 p.m. all days except Mondays and Public Holidays.

-(To be opened shortly).

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කොළඹ මහජන පුස්තකාල පුණාලිය

හැදින්වීම

ශී ලංකාවට පැරණි ඉතිහාසයක් මෙන්ම ඉපැරණි පුස්තකාල සමපුදයක්ද ඇත. කි. පූ. 3 වන සියවසේ ගෙළටුවා ලේබන ගත කිරීමෙන් ඇරඹුන ආගමික සාහිතාපයත් සමග පුස්තකාල ඉතිහාසය ඇරඹේ. කි. පු. 1 වන සියවසේ වට්ට ගාමිණි අහය රාජා සමයේදී (103-77) නිපිටකය ගන්ථාරුඪ කිරීමෙන් පසු එම පොත් වල පිටපත් ලක්දිව සැම පුධාන විහාරයකම තැන්පත් කරන ලදී. භානකවරු එතෙක් කල් නිපිටකය කට පාඩමින් රැක ගෙන එන ලදී. මේ කාලයේ සිට පිරිවෙන භික්ෂුන්ගේ ඉගෙනීමේ මධාස්ථානය බවට පත් වුනි. මහාවංශ සටහන් අනුව පුස්කොළ වල ලියන ලද අත් පිටපත් හා ආගමික ගුන්ථ මේ පිරිවෙන් වලට යාබදව තිබු පුස්තකාල වල සුරක්ෂිතව ආරක්ෂා වූනි. බෞද්ධි පඩ්වරු අද ද බොහෝ විහාර වල මෙසේ සුරක්ෂිතව තිබෙන පස්කොළ පොත් පිටපත් සිය අධායන කටයුතු සඳහා උපයෝගී කර ගනිති.

තෝරා ගත් පිරිසකට දායක මුදල් ගෙවා සේවය ලබාගත හැකි අනුග්රාහක ප්‍රස්තකාල බිතානා පාලන සමයේ මෙහි ඇති වුනි. මෙම ප්‍රස්තකාල රජයේ නිළධාරීන් හා හමුදා නිළධාරීන් පාවිච්චි කළ අතර දේශීය භාෂා උගත්තු විහාර ප්‍රස්තකාලයන් පරිහරණය කරන්නට පුරුදු වූහ.

1945 වර්යෙ අධාාපන ඉතිහාසයේ වැදගත් සත්ධිස්ථානයක් හැටියට සැළකේ. බාලාංශය සිට විශ්ව විදාහලය දක්වා සිංහල හා දෙමළෙන් නොමිළයේ අධාාපනය ලබාදීමට කටයුතු කිරීම මේ වසරේ සිට සිදුවිති. මේ නිසා භාෂා දෙකෙන් ලියවුන පොත් පිළිබඳව සැහෙන ඉල්ලුමක් ඇතිවිය. 1956 සිංහළය රාජාා භාෂාව බවට පත්වීමත් සමග සිංහළ පොත් වල ඉල්ලුමේ සැහෙන වැඩිවීමක් ඇතිවිය. පුස්තකාල පරිහරණය කරන අයගේද වෙනස් වීමක් සිදුවූ අතර සෑම තරාතිරමකම ජනයා පුස්තකාල භාවිතයට පුරුදු වූහ.

කොළඹ නගරය

මුලින් යෝනක වරුන්ගේ වෙළඳ මධාස්ථාන-යක්ව පැවැති කොළඹ නගරය වගුරු බිමක පිහිටා ඇත. නව වන සියවස වැනි ඈත අතීතයේද අරාබි වෙළඳුන් කොළඹ නගරය වෙළඳ කටයුතු වලට උපයෝගී කර ගත් බව කියැවේ.

1505 පෘතුගීසින්ගේ පැමිණීමෙ පුතිථලයක් වශයෙන් කොළඹ හමුදා මූලස්ථානයක් බවට පත්විය.රෝමානු කතෝලික ආගම පෘතුගීසීන් විසින් උරුමකරදුන් පුධානතම දායාදයක් හැටියට සැළකිය හැක. 1656 දී කොළඹ නගරය අල්වා ගත් ලන්දේසීහු එය අවුරුදු 140 ක පමණ කාලයක් සිය පාලනය යටතේ තබා ගත්හ. පෘතුගීසීන්ට වඩා ලංකාවට බලපාන අත්දමේ පාලනයක් ගෙන ගිය ලන්දේසී-න්ගේ බදු කුමය නුමානුකූල වූවත් බදුබර අධික එකක් විය. පාරවල් හා ඇලවල් තැනීමට ඔව්හු කටයුතු කළහ. වර්තමාන නීති පද්ධතියද ඔවුන්-ගෙන් අපට ලැබුන උරුමයකි.

1796 බිතානායන් කොළඹ නගරය අල්වා ගත් නමුදු එය අගනුවර බවට පත්වූයේ 1815 මහනුවර රාජධානීයේ බිඳ වැටීමෙන් පසුවය. බිතානායන්ගේ පැමිණීමෙන් පසු කිස්තියානි මිෂනාරීන් විසින් අපට විධිමත් අධාාපන කුමයක් හඳුන්වා දුන්හ. ඉංග්රීය රටේ අධාාපන මාධාය මෙන්ම රාජා භාෂාව බවටද පත්විය. බිතානා ආණ්ඩුව යටතේ නිළතල දැරීමට ඉංග්රීසි ඉගෙනීමට අවකාශ ලත් අය සමත් වූ අතර ඉංග්රීසියට අධාාපන කුමයේ පුධාන තැන නිතැතින්ම ලැබිණ.

කොළඹ මහජන පුස්තකාලයේ ඉතිහාසය

කොළඹ මහජන පුස්තකාලයට මුල්වූ කොළඹ හා පිටකොටුවේ පුස්තකාලත්, එක්සත් සේවා පුස්තකාලයේත් කථා පුවත 19 වැනි සියවසේ මුල් හාගය තෙක් දිවේ.

එක්සත් සේවා පුස්තකාලය

1813 දී ආරම්භ කළ පැරණිතම පුස්තකාලය වූ මෙය හමුදා නිළධාරීන්ගේ ප්රෝජනය සඳහා පැවතියකි. මෙම පුස්තකාලය පවත්වා ගෙන යාම දුෂ්කර වූ හෙයින් 1874 ප්රිද්ධ රැස්වීමකදී ගන්නා ලද තීරණයක් අනුව මෙම පුස්තකාලය ද කොළඹ පුස්තකාලයටම එක් කරන ලදී.

කොළඹ පුස්තකාලය

1824 කොළඹ මහ තැපැල් හලේ ඇරඹු මෙම පුස්තකාලය පසු කලක කරන ලද අලුත් වැඩියා-වන්ට ඉඩ දෙනු වස් ශාන්ත පීතර පල්ලිය වෙත ගෙන යන ලදී. කැපැල් කාර්යාලීය ගොඩනැගිල්ලට නැවත ගෙන යනතෙක් මෙම පුස්තකාලය 1895 දක්වාම එහි පවත්වා ගෙන යන ලදී. 1924 වන විට මෙහි 10,000 ක පොත් එකතුවක් විය.

පිටකොටුවේ පුස්තකාලය

1829 දායක මුදල් ගෙවන පුස්තකාලයක් ලෙස අැරඹු මෙය ඉංගුීසි උගත් නීතිඥයන්, සිව්ල් සේවක-යන් වැනි අයවලුන් විසින් අරඹන ලදී. ඉතා ජනපිය පුස්තකාලයක් වූ මෙහි සභාපතිත්වය ආණේඩුකාරතුමා විසින් දරණ ලද්දේය. ඉස්තකාලය මගින් සංචිධානය කරන ලද දේශණ ආදියේදී මුලසුන

නව ගොඩනැගිල්ල නිර්මානය වූ අන්දම

පුස්තකාලයට අළුත් ගොඩනැගිල්ලක ඇති අවශානාවය මුලින්ම අවබෝධ කර ගත්තේ එවකට කුරුදුවන්ත කොට්ඨාශයේ නාගරික මන්නීව සිටි, චත්මත් පළාත් පාලන නිවාස හා ඉදිකිරීම ඇමති යහ ගරු අගමැති ආර්. පේමදාය මැතිතුමාය. පේමදාස මැතිතුමාගේ දුර දක්නා අවබෝධය හා ඥනය නොමැත්තේ නම් අද අපට මෙවැනි නව ගොඩනැගිල්ලකට හිමිකම කිව නොහැක. 1964-1965 අතර කාලයේ තිබූ මහජන පුස්තකාලය විශේෂ කමිටුවේ සහාපති වශයෙන් කටයුතු කල ආර්. පේමදාස මැතිතුමා පුද්ගලිකව නව අංග වලින් යුතු ගොඩනැගිල්ලක ඇති අවගානාවය අවබෝධ කර ගත්තේය. මේ කමිටුවේ නියෝජනයන් නගර සභාව පිළිගත් අතර නගර සභාවේ සියවස පූර්ණයත් සමහ 1965 ඔක්තෝබර් මස 30 වෙනිදා විහාර මහා දේවී උදහානයේ පිහිටුවන නව ගොඩනැගිල්ලට මුල්ගල තැබීම එවකට නගරාධිපති ධූරය දුරු වත්මන් රජයේ කීඩා හා පාර්ලිමෙන්තු ඇමති ගරු චින්සන්ට පෙරේරා මැතිතුමා විසින් ආර්. පේමආස මැතිතුමන්ගේ ආරාධනය පරිදි සිදු කරන ලදී.

නව ගොඩනැගිල්ලට දාධාර එකතු කිරීම අවශා වූයෙන් නගර සහාව ඒ සඳහා ව්යාපාරයක් ඇරඹුවේය. එවකට නගරාධිපතිව සිටියේ වන්මන් මැද කොළඹ දෙවන මන්ති ජබ්ර් ඒ. කාදර් මැතිතුළාය. අගමැති ධූරය දුරු දීවංගත ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක මහතා විසින් 1969 ඔක්තෝමබර් මස 30 වෙනිය මෙම අරමුදල ආරම්භ කරන ලදී. මෙම අරමුදල රජය විසින් අනුමත කරන ලද්දක් විය. දීවංගත ධඩලි යේනානායක වත්මන් ජනාධිපති ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන හා ජබීර් ඒ. කාදර් යන මැතිතුමන් ඇතුළ පුද්ගලයන් බොහොමයක් මෙම අරමුදලට පුද්ගලිකව ආධාර කරන ලදී. පළාත් පාලන අමාතසාංශය වෙනුවෙන් රු. 25,000 ක වෙක් පතක් පිරිනැම ආර්. පෙමදාස මැතිතුමා එවැනිම විසි පන් දහසක් මුදලක් පසුව පිරිනමන බවට ද පුතිදෙ දුනි. ශී ලංකාවේ අන්ජුමන් අයි. සයිfම් ඩාවුඩ් බෝරා සංගමය නගර සභාවට මේ සඳහා රුපියල් ලක්ෂ 5 ක මුදලක් පිරි නැමීමට පොරොන්දු වූ අතර ඉන් කොටසක් නගර සභාවට දෙන ලදී. 1979 මැයි මසදි රුපියල් දශ ලක්ෂ හතරක මුදලක් ගොඩනැගිලි අරමුදල සඳහා රජයේ ආධාර වශයෙන් සපයන ලදී. ගොඩ-නැගිල්ලේ සැළැස්ම ඇදීම සඳහා බොමබායේ ගොඩනැගිලි නිර්මාණ ශිල්පී වයි. සි. මර්චාන්ට මහතාගේ සේවය ද මෙම සංගමය නොමිළයේ ලබා දුනි. චරින් චර මේ සඳහා තවත් මුදල් පොදු යහපත අපේක්ෂා කරන්නන් ගෙන් ලැබුනද ඒවා පුමාණවත් වූයේ නැත.

1965 නව ගොඩනැගිල්ලට මුල්ගල තැබීමෙන් පසු 1971 අපෙල් මාසයේදී ජුලියන් පුනාන්දු සමාගමට මෙහි අන්තිවාරමේ වැඩ කටයුතු හාර හාර දෙන ලදී. නියමිත කාල සීමාව තුළ එම කාර්යය සම්පූර්ණ කිරීමට නොහැකි වූ බැවින් එම කොන්තුන්තුව 1974 මැයි මසදී අවලංගු කිරීමට සිදුවිය. අනතුරුව, 1975 ජනවාරියේ වැඩ නිම කරන ලෙස දන්වමින් ශී ලංකා යුධ හමුදාවේ ''ඩ්'' සහ ''සී'' රෙජිමෙන්තුවට මෙය හාර දෙනු ලැබීය.

1976 දී මුල් සැළැස්ම අත්හල, අතර රාජා ඉංජිනේරු සංස්ථාව මගින් ඉදිරිපත් කළ නව සැලැස්මක් නගර සභාව මගින් පිළිගනු ලැබීණ. නගර සභාව 1977 මුල් භාගයේ මෙහි ඉදි කිරීම කටයුතු කොළඹ 3, මරිඩසන් සමාගමට භාර දෙන ලදී, නමුත්, අවාසනාවකට මෙන් මෙම වහාපෘතියේ කටයුතු ඔවුන් විසින් ආරම්භ කළේ නැත.

අහිනව රජය බලයට පත්වීමත් සමහ නව ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ කටයුතු නැවත ආරම්භ විය. මෙම වහපෘතියේ වැඩ කටයුතු නොපමාව ආරම්භ කරන ලෙස එවකට විශේෂ කොමසාරිස්ව සිටි අහාවපුාප්ත බී. ඒ. ජයසිංහ මහතාට නියෝග කරන ලද්දේ පළාත් පාලන, නිවාස හා ඉදිකිරීම ඇමති ක්රියාශීලී ආර්. පුම්දාස මැතිතුමා විසිනි . 1978 ජනවාරි මාසයේදී ඇමතිතුමාගේ අනුමැතිය ලද නව ගොඩ-නැගිල්ල තැනීමේ කොන්නාත්තුව ඇතුළත් ලිපිය යු. එන්. ගණයේකර මහතාට හාර දුන්නෙන්, එම වසරේ මැයි මාසයේදී ගොඩනැගිල්ල තැනීමේ කටයුතු ආරම්භ විය. මේ කාර්ය අදියර දෙකකින් සමන්විත වූ අතර ඒ සඳහා රුපියල් දොලොස් කෝටියක පමණ මුදලක් නගර සභාව විසින් වැය කරන ලදී.

ගරු අගුාමාතය ආර්. ජේමදාස මැතිතුමාගේ බලවත් උත්සාහය නොවන්නට, 15 වසරකට පසුව වත් මෙම විෂාපෘතිය නිම කිරීමට නොහැකි වනු ඇත. කුරුදුවත්ත කොට්ඨාශයේ නාගරික මන්තුි වශයෙන් සිටියදී ආර්. ජේමදාස මහතා මෙම ගොඩනැගිල්ල ඉදිකිරීමට යෝජනා කිරීමත් එතුමා ශී ලංකාවේ අගුාමාතය ධූරය දරණ අවස්ථාවේදී මෙම ගොඩනැගිල්ල නිමාවට පක්වීමත් ආශ්ৰෛවයයි-මත් සිදුවීමකි.

විශේෂයෙන්ම කොළඹ නගරයේ ජනතාවද පොදුවේ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජනතාවද මේ කටයුන්තේදී ගරු රණසිංහ ජුම්දාසයන්ට ණය ගැනිය. ඉහත සදහන්ව ඇති පරිදි, 1925 වර්ෂයේදී කොළඹ මහජන පුස්තකාලය පිහිටුවීමේ පුරෝගාම වූවන් අතරින් අතිගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමාගේ පියාණන් වූ අභාවපුාප්ත ඊ. ඩබලිව. ජයවර්ධන මහතාද එක් අයෙක් විය. එම නිසා එතුමාගේ පුනු අතිගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මැතිදුන් අතින් 1980 දෙසැමබර් මස 17 වෙනි දින නව පුස්තකාලය විවෘත වීම භාගායෙකි.

නව ගොඩනැගිල්ල

නව මහජන පුස්තකාලය කුරුදුවත්ත පුදේශයට එක්වන අති විශේෂ ගොඩනැගිල්ලකි. මෙය ආනන්ද කුමාරස්වාමී මාවතෙහි සංස්කෘතික සකීර්ණයට අංධාරකයක් වේ. දීර්ඝ කාලයක් තිස්සේ මෙම පුස්තකාලයට ලැබී ඇති කීර්තිය නව ගොඩනැගිල්ල නිසා තවදුරටත් ශී ලංකා වාසී ජනතාව තුළ රැදී පවතිනවාට කිසිදු සැකයක් නැත.

දරණ ලද්දේ ද මෙතුමාය. 1903 දී පුස්තකාල ගොඩනැගිලි අරමුදල සඳහා ''ලංකාවේ බිතානා පාලන යුගයේ මුල් අවධිය'' මාතෘකාව යටතේ ජෝන් පර්ගියසන් මහතා කළ දේශණය මීට හොද නිදසනකි. 1925 පෙබරවාරි වන විට මෙහි පොත් ගණන 6,000 ක් පමණ විය. කොළඹ හා පිටකොටුවේ පුස්තකාල බොහෝ දුරට නඩත්තු කරන ලද්දේ රජයේ ආධාර මුදල් චලිනි. පුළුම ලෝක සංගාමයෙන් පසු රජයෙන් දෙන ආධාර මුදල් අත්තිටුවීම නිසා මෙම පුස්තකාල දෙක පවත්වා ගෙන යාම අෂ්කර විය. 1924 වන විට මේ නන්ත්වය තවත් බැරූරුම වූයෙන් විදේශ භාර ලේකමතමාලේ යෝජනාවක් පරිදි ශී වන්දුසේකර අරමුදලේ හාර-කරුවන් මගින් මේ පුස්තකාල දෙක කොළඹ නගර යහාවට භාරදීමට මෙම පුස්තකාල භාරකරුවන්ට සිදුවිය. මෙම භාරගැනීම සිදුවන අවස්ථාව වන විට පස්තකාල දෙකේ 20,000 ක පමණ පොත් සංඛතාවක් විය.

1923 යිටම කොළඹ නගර සහාවද පුස්තකාලයක් හා කියවීම ශාලාවක් ඇති කිරීමට පුයත්න දරමින් සිටියාය. කොළඹ එවකට නගරායිපතිව සිටි ටී, ටීඩ මහතා හා අපේ අතිගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමාගේ පියාණත් වූ නිව බසාර් හි නාගරික මන්නී ඊ. ඩබලිව. ජයවර්ධන මහතා මුල්ව දරු මෙම පුයත්නය ගොඩ-නැගිල්ලක් නැතිකමින් හා මුදල් හිත කමින් අන්හැර දමන්නට සිදුවිය.

1924 වසර කොළඹ මහජන පස්තකාල ඉතිහාසයේ වැදගත් සන්ධිස්ථානයක් විය. මෙකල සිටි සිංහළ දානපතියකු වූ ජේමස් පුනාන්දු චන්දු-සේකර මැතිතුමා සිය අන්තිම කැමැති පනුය රජයට භාරකොට මුදලින් උපදින ආදායම මහජන පුස්තකාල හා ජූණාභයතන වලට යෙදිය යුතු බව පුකාශ කළේය. මෙහි භාරකරුවන් වූයේ යටත් විජිත භාර මහ ලේකම සිසිල් ක්ලෙමන්ටි මැනිතුමා හා බටහිර පළාතේ දිසාපතිතුමාත්ය. පිටකොටුවේ හා කොළඹ පුස්තකාලයේ අර්බුදය දහ සිටි ක්ලෙමන්ටි මැතිතමා මෙමගින් මහජන පුස්තකාලයක් ඇති කිරීමට තව දුරටත් පියවර ගත්තේය, 1924 ජනවාරි 25 වෙනි දින කොළඹ සහ පිටකොටුවේ පුස්තකාල භාරකරුවන් හා පහන් කැඳවූ මෙතුමා ශුී චන්දුසේකර අරමුදලින් මහජන පුස්තකාලයක් ඇරඹීමට හැකි බව පෙන්වා දනි. 1924 ඔක්තෝබර් මස 1 වෙනිදා කොළඹ නාගරිකයේ පැවැති රැස්වීමේදී මේ යෝජනාව සම්මත විය. රුපියලක චාර්ෂික බදු මුදලක් ගෙවා එඩින්ස්-බරෝ වන්දුවංකයේ දත් මාකස් පුතාන්දු මාවතේ පිහිටි සිරි නිවස පූස්තකාල ගොඩනැගිල්ල වශයෙන් පවත්වාගෙන යාමට තෝරා ගන්නා ලදී. කෙසේ වුවද, ශී චන්දසේකර මැතිතුමාගේ බුදලයේ අරමුදලේ භාරකරුවන් කීප දෙනෙකුගෙන් මතුවු පුශ්න නිසා 1940 සැප්තැම්බර් මාසයේදී මේ ගොඩතැගිල්ල රුපියල් 90,000 ක් ගෙවා නගර සභාව මගින් මිළයට ගැනීමට සිදුවිය.

1924 නොවැම්බර් මස 5 වෙනි දින පැවැති නගර සභා⁹ රැස්වීමේදී මහජන පුස්තකාල විශේෂ කමිටුවක් තෝරා පත්කර ගන්නා ලද අතර එයට රාජනීනිඥ ඊ. ඩබලිව. ජයවරිර්ධන, රාජනීනිඥ ආර්. එල්. පෙරේරා, ඩබලිව. ඊ. වි. රෝයි යන මැතිතුමන්ලා හා දොස්තර ඊ. ඒ. කුරේ යන අය වලුන් ඇතුළත් වූහ. මෙම කොමිටියට ශ් වන්දු-යේකර අරමුදලේ භාරකරුවන්, ලේකම්වරුන් හා පිටකොටුවේ හා කොළඹ පුස්තකාල වලින් එක් නියෝජිතයෙකු බැගින් ද ශ්‍රීමත් එච්. එන්. පුනාන්දු, දොස්තර ඒ. පියර්සන්, මහාචාර්ය ආර්. මාර්ස්, මහාචාර්ය ලි ස්මිත් හා පී. ද එස්. කුලරත්න යන මහත්වරුන්ද කැඳවනු ලැබූහ. කොළඹ හා පීට-කොටුව පුස්තකාලයන් හි තිබූ පොත් එකතුව නියම කරනු ලැබූ කොන්දේසි මත හාරදීය යුතුයයි කමිටු රාස්වීමේදී තීරණය විය.

- ප්‍රය්තකාල කමිටුව නියෝජනය කිරීමේ අයිතිය.
- ප්‍රස්තකාල දෙකේ නිළධාරීන් නගර සභාව මගින් භාරගැනීම හා කලින් ගෙවනු ලැබූ පරිදීම වැටුප් ගෙවිය යුතු බව.
- සමහර පොත්පත් තමන් කැමැති ආයතනය-කට පරිතාභ කිරීමේ අයිතිය එම කමිටුවලට දිය යුතුය යනාදිය මින් සමහරක් වේ.

කොළඹ මහජන පුස්තකාලය

කොළඹ හා පිටකොටුවේ පුස්තකාල එක් කිරීමෙන් 1925 දී ඇරඹු මෙය මුලින් දෙපාර්තමේන්තු තුනකින් සමන්චිත විය. ඒවා නම කියවීම ශාලාව, බැහැර දෙන පුස්තකාලය හා විමර්ශණ පුස්තකාලයයි එස්. සී. බලොක් මහතා පුස්තකාලයායිපති වූ අතර කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය හත් දෙනෙකුගෙන් සමන්චිත විය.

පිළිවෙලින් වයස අවූරුදු 75 ක් හා 45 ක්වු සහකාර පුස්තකාලයාධිපතින් දෙනෙකුගෙන්ද ඉංගිිසි ගුන්ථ නාමයන් කියවීමට දත් එහෙත් ලිවිය නොහැකි වූ ලිපිකරුවෙකුගෙන් හා කාර්යාල කාර්ය සහායක-යින් තුන් දෙනෙකුගෙන් ද මෙම කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය සමන්විත විය. බැහැර දෙන පුස්තකාලයේ සහ විමර්ශණ පුස්තකාලයේ 16,000 පමණ ඉංගිසි පොත් තිබූ අතර සිංහළ හා දෙමළ පොත් නොතිබීණ. බැහැර දෙන පුස්තකාලයේ සාමාජිකයන් 94 ක් වු අතර පොත් 687 ක් පළමු වන අවුරුද්ද තුළදී නිකුත් කර තිබණි. විමර්ශණ අංශයෙන් පොත් 98 ක් පාඨක පුයෝජනය පිණිස ගෙන තිබුණි. කියවීම ශාලාවේ ඉංගිසි වාර සහරා 54 ක් පටන් ගැනීමේදී තිබ අතර වර්ෂය අවසානයේදී පාඨකයින්ගේ පැමිණීම 32 ක් විය. සිංහළ හා දෙමළ අංශ 1951 දී ඇරඹුවද ඊට පෙර සිටම එම පොත් සුළු වශයෙන් පුස්තකාල-යට ලබාගන්නා ලදී. පාය්කයන්ගේ වැඩිවීමත්, පොත් හා වෙනත් පහසුකම් සඳහා වූ ඉල්ලුම වැඩිවීමත් සමග වැඩිපූර ඉඩකඩ පුමාණයෙක අවශාතාවය බෙහෙවින් දුනෙන්නට විය.

ආයතනයේ සේවා සහ පිහිටීම

පුධාන දෙරටුවට ලභාවන්නට ඇත්තේ දර්ශණීය පොකුණක් මතින් ඉදිවුන අධිපාරකිනි. රථ වාහන සඳහා වූ මාර්ගය මාකස් පුනාන්දු මාවතෙන් චැටි ඇත. කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයට සහ බහු කාර්ය ශාලාවට පිවිසිය හැකි මාර්ගය වැටී ඇත්තේ ආනන්ද කුමාරස්වාමී මාවතේ ඇති දෙරටුවෙනි. තණපිටිවලින් හා මල් පාත්තිවලින් සැදී ඇති මැද මිදුලක්ද, නව ගොඩ-නැගිල්ලේ ඇත. ගොඩතැගිල්ල දෙපස ගෘභාභාන්තර මාර්ග දෙකකින් සමබන්ධවී ඇත. එහි ඇති පඩ් පේලි තුනෙන් හා විදුලි සෝපානයෙන් මාර්ග අවහිරය නැතිවී ඇත. ගොඩතැගිල්ල වර්ග අඩි 1,00,000 කි. මෙම ගොඩනැගිල්ල පුධාන කොටසකින්ද ශුවනාගාරයකින්ද හෝජන ශාලාවකින්ද සමන්විතව ඇති අතර මහජනයාට වෙන්වූ වැසිකිලිද, ගරාජද, සුළු සේවකයන් සඳහාවූ විවේකාගාරයකින් ද ශක්තය.

බීම් මහලේ සැලැස්ම

බිම මහල

- 1. තොරතුරු සේවා ඒකකය.
- 2. පාඨක බඩු බාහිරාදීය තබන කාමරය.
- 3. ආරක්ෂක මේසය.
- 4. පුදර්ශන ශාලාව.
- 5. පාලනය (පොත් බැහැරදීමේ කඩුන්රටය)
- 6. බැහැර දෙන පුස්තකාලය.
- 7. පුවත්පත් හා වාර සහරා කාමරය.
- 8. මො පුස්තකාලය.
- 9. කාර්මික නිළධාරීන් වැඩ කූරන අංශ,
 - (i) සිංහළ පොත් දෙපාර්තමෙන්තව
 - (ii) දෙමළ පොත් දෙපාර්තමෙන්තුව
 - (iii) ඉංගිසි පොත් දෙපාර්තමෙන්තුව
 - (iv) පොත් බැඳීමේ සහ ඉවත් කිරීමේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
- 10. ජංගම පුස්තකාලය සඳහා වූ කාමරය

තොරතුරු සේවා ඒකකය:—

සාමානා විමසීම්. මෙහි දුරකඑන හුවමාරු ස්ථානය ද ඇත.

බඩු බාහිරාදිය තබන කාමරය:—

අධ්‍යයන ශාලාවට හැර ප්‍රස්තකාලයේ ඇති අනෙක් සියඑම අංශයන්ට ඇතුල්වන පෘඨකයන් තමන්ගේ ගමන් මලු, පයිල් කවර, පාර්සල් යනාදීය මෙම ස්ථානයට හාරදීය යුතුවේ.

ආරක්ෂක මේසය:—

පුස්තකාලයෙන් බැහැර ගෙන යන සෑම පොතක්ම මෙහි ඇති ආරක්ෂක මේසයට පරීක්ෂාව සඳහා හාරදිය යුතුවෙ.

පුදර්ශන කොටස:—

නිතා පුදර්ශන, පොත්, කලා හා අත්කම පුදර්ශණ ආදිය පැවැත්වෙන ස්ථානයයි.

පාලනය:--

(පොත් බැහැර දෙන සේවා කවුන්වරය) පොත් ආපසු භාරදීම හා බැහැර ගෙනයාම ඇතුඑ ලියා පදිංචි කිරීම, කාඩ පත් අඑත් කිරීම හා පොත් වෙන් කිරීම මෙතැනින් සිදුවේ.

බැහැරදෙන යුස්තකාලය – (වැඩිහිටි අංශය)

සිංහලෙන්, දෙමළෙන් හා ඉංග්‍රීසියෙන් ලියවුන පුළුල් පොත් නොශයක් බැහැර ගෙනයාම සදහා ඇත. බැහැර දෙන අංශය පහත සදහන් එකතුන්ද පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලබයි. විශේෂ එකතුව, පාඨ ගත්ථ එකතුව, ලොකු අකුරු සහිත පොත් එකතුව (පෙනීම දුබල අය සදහා) සංගීත පුස්ථාර එකතුව වැඩි විස්තර සදහා වාවස්ථා හා රෙගුලාසි 20–28 බලන්න.

පුවත්පත් හා වාර සහරා කාමරය:—

සෑම තරාතිරමකම අය සඳහා විවෘතව ඇත. හාෂානුයටම අයත් දේශීය පුවත් පත් හා වෘර සහරා මෙන්ම එදිනෙදා තොරතුරු හා සිදුවීම රැගත් විදේශීය පුවත් පත් හා වෘර සහරා ද එහි තැන්පත් කර ඇත.

ළමා පුස්තකාලය:—

14 න් පහළ ළමුන්ගේ පුයෝජනය සදහා හාපා තුනින්ම ලියවුන පොත්, පුචත්පත් හා වාර සහරා විශාල පුමාණයක් වේ.. මේවා බැහැර ගෙන යාම හා චිමර්ෂණය සඳහාය. මෙම අංශය කුඩාම ළමුන් හා වැඩුන ළමුන් සදහා යන කොටස් දෙකකින් යක්තය. දිනපතා කෙරෙන ළමුන්ගේ කථා පැයට අමතරව විනු හා අත්කම හා දේශණ පැවැත්වෙන අතර කුඩා පුදර්ශන ශාලාවක්ද ඇත. මුද්දර එකතු කරන්නන් සඳහා මුද්දර බැංකුවක් හා මුද්දර සමාජ-යක්ද වේ. මෙවැනි වැඩ සටහන් පවන්වා ගන යනු ලබන්නේ ළමුන්ගේ විවේක අවස්ථාවන් පුයෝජනවත් අන්දමට යෙදවීමටත්, පුස්තකාලය පියමනාප ස්ථානයක් ලෙස ළමුන්ට හඳුන්වා දීමට හා ළමුන්ගේ දක්ෂනා ඉස්මතු කර පෙන්වීමේ අවස්ථා-වක් ලබාදීමටත්ය. දිනපතා කරන වැඩ සටහන් අතර චිතුපට දර්ශන හා සංගිතමය වැඩ සටහන්ද වේ. වැඩි විස්තර සදහා වාවස්ථා හා රෙගුලායි 51-52 කොටස් බලන්න.

කාර්මික නිලධාරීන් වැඩ කරන අංශ:—

(සිංහළ, දෙමළ හා ඉංග්‍රීසි දෙපාර්තමෙන්තු, පොත් බැඳීමේ හා ඉවත් කිරීමේ දෙපාර්තමෙන්තුව) පොත් මිළයට ගැනීම, සුචිකරණය, වර්ගීකරණය හා නිකුත් කිරීමට සුදානම් කිරීම් මෙම දෙපාර්ත මෙන්තුව මගින් සිදුකෙරේ. පොත් බැඳීම හා ඉවත් කිරීමේ කටයුතු බැඳීමේ අංශයෙන් කෙරේ.

ජංගම පුස්තකාලය සඳහා වූ කාමරය:----

ජංගම පුස්තකාල පොත් එකතුව මෙහිවේ.

පළමුවන මහලේ සැලැස්ම

පළමුවන මහළ:---

- 1. වාරසහරා අංශය.
- 2. පොත් අසුරා තබන අංශය.
- 3. අධාරයනාගාරය. දෙදු දෙදු දෙදු
- 1. සම්මන්තුණ ශාලාව.
- 5. සාමානා පරිපාලන අංශය.
- පාලන සහකාරතැනගේ කාමරය.
- 7. ඡායා පිටපත් අංශය.
- 8. පුධාන පුස්තකාලයාධිපති කාර්යාලය.
- 9. නියෝජා පුස්තකාලයාධිපති කාර්යාලය.
- 10. ගබඩා කාමරය.
- 11. නිළධාරීන්ගේ විවෙකාගාරය.

වාර සහරා අංශය:-

සාමාජිකයන්ට මෙන්ම නොවන්නන්ටද විවෘතව ඇත. මෙහි ඇත්තේ භාෂා තුනටම අයන් තෝරා ගත් නොයෙක් විෂයන් යටතේ ඇති සහරා භා පනිකාය.

පොත් අසුරා තබන අංගය:—

වාර සහරාවන්ගි පසුගිය කලාප හා බඳින ලද වාර සහරා මෙහි ගබඩා කර ඇත.

අධාපයනාගාරය:---

දායන 350 කින් යුත් මෙම ශාලාව ශිෂායන්ට තමන්ගේම පොත් හා බැහැර දෙන අංශයෙන් ලබාගත් පොත් කියවීම සඳහා යොදා ගත හැක. වාවස්ථා හා රෙශුලාසි වල 47—50 දක්වා කොටය් ද බලන්න.

සම්මන්තුණ ශාලාව:—

සාකචඡා පැවැත්වීම සඳහාය.

සාමානා පරිපාලන අංශය:---

වැඩ සටහන් සමහාදනය, ක්රියාන්මක කිරීම, නඩත්තු කිරීම හා මුදල් කටයුතු ආදීය කෙරෙන්නේ මෙම අංශයෙනි.

ඡායා පිටපත් අංශය:---

සාමානා පරිපාලන සේවා අංශයෙන් සිදු කෙරේ. සුලු ගෙවීමකින් ලේඛනයක ඡායා පිටපතක් මෙහිදී ලබාගත හැක.

දෙවන මහළේ සැළැස්ම

දෙවන මහළ:--

- 1. ආශුය පුස්තකාලය.
- 2. විශේෂ එකතු කාමරය.
- 3. ඉවා දෘෂා පුස්තකාලය.
 - (i) ගුවණාගාරය.
 - (ii) රූපවාහිණි හා විඩියෝ කාමරය.
 - (iii) ගබඩා කාමරය.
- 1. ගබඩා කාමරය.

ආගුය පුස්තකාලය:---

සෑම අයකුටම විවෘතව ඇත. සියළුම විෂයයන් යටතේ භාෂානුයෙන්ම ලියවුන පොත් මෙම අංශයේ ඇති අතර, ශබ්ද කෝෂ, විශ්ව කෝෂ, තොරතුරු සංගුහ, වාර්ෂික ගුන්ථ, අත්පොත්, සිතියම පොත් හා සිතියම වැනි නිතා විමර්ශණ ගුන්ථ එකතුවක් ද වේ. භාෂානුයෙන් ලියවුන අධාහපතික, ඓතිහාසික හා යංස්කෘතික වටිනාකමින් යුතු ලිපි අඩංගු පුවත්පත් එකතුවක්ද ඇත.

විශේෂ පොත් එකතුව:---

පහත දක්වෙන විශේෂ එකතු මෙහි වේ.

ශ් ලංකා එකතුව. (ලංකාව හා සම්බන්ධ පොත් හා අනිකුත් පුස්තකාල දුවායන්)

- `කොළඹ දිස්තික්කය හා නගරය.
- බුද්ධාගම.
- ලලිත කලා.
- දුර්ලහ ගුන්ථ.
- ලතින් හා ගුක් සමහාචනීය ගුන්ථ.
- රජයේ පුකාශණ.
 - දේශීය සහරා.
- එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ පුකාශන.

යතුරු දමා ඇති අල්මාරි වල තබා ඇති පොත් එම අංශය හාර නිළධාරිගෙන් ලබාගත හැක. වාවස්ථා හා රෙගුලාසි 43—46 දක්වා කොටස් ද බලන්න.

ශුවා දෘෂා පුස්තකාලය:--

මෙය ගුවණාගාරයකින්ද, රූපවාහිනී හා විඩියෝ කාමරයකින්ද, ගබඩා අංශයකින්ද යුක්තය. ගුවණා, ගාරයෙන් ලැබෙන පහසුකම් අතර සංගීත තැට්, පටි වාදනය, දේශණ, කව්, නාටා, ජන කථා හා කාලෝවිත මාතෘකා යටතේ පැවැත්වෙන වැඩ සටහන් ද වේ. තෝරා ගන්නා ලද වැඩ සටහන් ගුවණ කුටි තුළ සිට ඇසීමට ඉඩ පහසුකම් සලස්වා දී ඇත. එක් වැඩ සටහනක් කීප දෙනෙකුට ද සවන් දීය හැක, තිස්දෙනෙකුට පමණ අසුන් ගත හැකි විඩියෝ

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දර්ශණාගාරය සඳහා රූපවාහිනි යන්තයක් හා විඩියෝ කැසට් වාදන යන්නුයක් සව් කරනු ලැබේ. වැඩිදුර විස්තර සඳහා වාවස්ථා හා රෙගුලාසි අංක 55 බලන්න.

ດອີຊາ ສາຍປູສະ___

නිතර පාවිච්චි නොවන පොත් ගබඩා කිරීම සඳහාය.

ගුවනාභාරය හා භෝජන ශාලා ගොඩනැගිල්ල:--

විවිධ කාර්ය කිරීමට පහසකට ඇති ගාලාවකි. එහි තුන්සිය දෙනෙකුට අසුන් ගැනීමට ඉඩ පහසුකම් ඇත. ගින් රුමස්, පොජෙක්ටර් තා කාම්රයක් හා වේදිකාවක්ද ඇත. නාටය, සංදර්-ශන, විතුපට දර්ශන දේශණ සහ පුදර්ශණ යනාදිය සඳහා මෙම ශාලාව යොද ගත හැක.

හෝජන ශාලාව:--

අනුහාහකයන්ට තමන්ගේ ආහාර පාන මෙහිදි ගත හැක.

ගරාජ බයිසිකල් නවතන සථාන:---

අනුගාහකයන්ගේ හා නිලධාරීන්ගේ වාහන පහක් හා බයිසිකල් නැවැත්වීමේ පහසුකම් ඇත.

බාහිර කොටස:--

- 1. ඉවනාගාරය (බහු කාර්යය ගාලාව).
- දාපන ශාලාව.
- 3. සුළු සේවකයින් සඳහා විෂව්කාගාර පහසුකම්.
- 4. පොදු වැයිකිළි.
- ග්රාජ හා බයිසිකල් නවතන ස්ථාන.

විශේෂයෙන් කොළඹ ජනතාවත්, සාමානායෙන් ලක්වැසි ජනතාවත් ඔවුනව මෙවැනි අලංකාර ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් ලබාදී එමගින් එහි ඇති සමපත් පුයෝජනයට ගැනීමට අවස්ථාවක් සලසාදීම ගැන කොළඹ මහ නගර සභාවට කෘතඥ විය යුතුය.

නවතම පුස්තකාල සම්පත්සොයන පුස්තකාල අනුගාහකයන් ඔවුන්ගේ පුස්තකාලය ගැන ආඩම්බර විය යුතු අතර, එය අද තත්ත්වයට පත්ව ඇති අත්දම ගැන සෑහීමකට පත්විය යුතුය. ඔවුන් පොත්, වාර සහරා හා අනිකුත් දුවායන්ට හානි නොකිරීමට හැකි තරම වග බලා ගත යතුවේ.

පුස්තකාලය සත ඔබටයි.

පොතක් සොයා ගන්නේ කෙසේද?

රාක්ක වල පොත් අසුරා තිබෙන්නේ පොන් නාරට්යේ සදහන් කොට ඇති වර්ග අංක අනු පිළිවෙලටය. සැම අංකයක්ම පොතේ ඇතුලේ අන්තර්ගත විෂය නියෝජනය කරයි. එක් විෂයකට

අයත් පොත් එක් තැනක ඇති අතර, සමාන විෂයයන් ඊට සමීපව තබා ඇත. පොත් වර්ග කිරීම සදහා භාවිතා කරනුයේ ඩිවි දශම වර්ගිකරණයයි.

පුබන්ධ පොත් අසුරා තිබෙන්නේ කර්කෘන්ගේ වාසගම අනුව අකාරාදි පිළිවෙලකටය. විමර්ශණ අංශයේ ඇති විශේෂ පොත් එකතුව එම අංශයේ අවශ්‍යතාවයන් අනුව සැකසුන විශේෂ වර්ගිකරණ කමයකට අනුව වර්ග කර අසුරු ඇත.

දර්ලහ ශූන්ථ:--

මෙම ගුන්එයන්හි වර්ග අංකයට ඉදිරියෙක් ආර්. ඒ. යොදා ඇත.

බෞද්ධ ශුන්ථ:--

294.3 වෙනුවට ආර්. බී. හාවිතා වේ. කර්තෘ නාමයේ මුල් අකුරු තුන දක්වා ඇත.

ගි ලංකාව පිළිබඳ ගන්ථ:--

(සිලෝනියානා) ඩිවි දශම කුමය සුළු වශයෙන් සංශෝධනය කොට ඊට ඉදිරියෙන් ආර්. සී. යොදා භාවිතා වේ.

ශී ලංකාව පිළිබඳ ගුන්ථ වර්ගකරණය

- ආර්. සි. 0 සාමානාය කෘති 1 - දර්ශනය

 - 2 ආගම (බුද්ධාගම පිළිබද කෘති හැර)
 - 3 -- සමාජ විදාහාව 31 — සංඛාහ ලේඛන

 - 32 දේශපාලන විදහාව 33 – ආර්ථික විදහාව
 - 34-3360
 - 35 රාජා පාලනය
 - 36 සමාජ සූහ සාධනය
 - 37 අධානය

 - 38 වාණිජ විදහාව
 - 39 සමාජ සිරින් විරින්
 - 4 -- භාෂාව 5 — විදාහාව
 - 55 භූගර්භ විදාහව (ඛණිජවිදාහව ඇතුළව
 - 57 මානව විදාහාව
 - 58 -- වෘක්ෂ ලතාදිය
 - 59 සත්වයෝ
 - 6 කාර්මික විදාහව
 - 61 -- වෛදා විදාහව
 - 62 ඉංජිනේරු විදාහව
 - 63 කෘෂිකර්මය
 - 64 ගෘහ පාලනය
 - 65 පුවාහන වාහාපාර
 - 67 කර්මාන්ත
 - · 7 céa aco
 - 8 සාහිතාය
 - 9 සාමානා
 - 91 භූගෝල විදහාව, දේශවන
 - 92 ජීවන වරිත

93 – පැරණි ඉනිහාසය 94 – 1947 නෙක් ඉනිහාසය 95 – 1947 සිට අද දක්වා ඉනිහාසය

රජයේ පුකාශන;—

ආර්. ඩි. සමඟ කර්තෘගේ හෝ ගුන්ථ නාමයේ මුල් අකුරු තුන යොදා ඇත.

ලලිත කලා පිළිබඳ පොත්:--

අදාල වර්ග අංකයට මුලින් ආර්. එfප්. යොදා ඇත

බදින ලද වාර සහරා:--

ආර්. ජී. යොද ඇත.

අන් රටවල රජයේ පුකාශන:---

ආර්. එච්. යටතේ කර්තාගේ හෝ ගුන්ථ නාමයේ මුලකුරු තුන සමහ යොදා ඇත.

සුවිකරණය පුස්තකාලයේ සම්පත් ප්රෝජනයට ගැනීමේදී ප්‍රධාන කැනක් ගන්නා අතර, වර්ගීකරණය පාඨකයාට එය ලබාදීමට මාර්ගෝපදේශකත්වය දේ. මෛගින් පාඨකයාට තමන්ට අවශා ගුන්ථය කර්තෘගේ නමින්, ගුන්ථ නාමයෙන් හෝ විෂය නාමයෙන් සොයාගැනීමට උපකාරී වේ. කිසියම් කර්තෘ කෙනෙකුන්ගේ හෝ විෂයයක් යටතේ එම පුස්කකාලයේ ඇති පොත් සමහාරය මෛගින් පෙන්වා දේ.

සරළ සුවිකරණ කුමය භාවිතා කෙරේ.

වර්ගිකෘත සුවිය කොටස් තුනකින් යක්තය.

- (අ) කර්තෘ/ශන්ථ නාම ගොණුව.
- (ආ) වර්ගිකෘත ගොණුව.
- (ඇ) විෂය අනුකුමණිකාව.

කර්තෘ/ගන්ථ නාම ගොණුව:—

පුස්තකාලයේ ඇති පොත් සියල්ලම එම පොත් වල කර්තෘන්ගේ නම යටතේ පෙන්නුම් කෙරේ. මෙය ගොණුකර ඇත්තේ කර්තෘන්ගේ නමේ වාය ගමේ ආකාරාදි පිළිවෙලට යහ ඉදිරි නම් පසුවටත්ය. ගුන්ථ නාම සුවිය යකස් කර ඇත්තේ කර්තෘ කෙනෙකු නැති ගුන්ථ වලටත්, කර්තෘන් තුන් දෙනෙකුට වැඩි ගුන්ථ වලටත් කර්තෘ කෙනෙකුගේ නමක් සදහන් නැති පොත් වලට හා සමහාවනීය කෘතීන්ටත්ය.

වර්ගිකෘත ගොණුව:—

සියඑම සුවි පතු ගොණු කර ඇත්තේ වර්ග අංක පිළිවෙලටය. රාක්කවල පොත් ප්රධාන වශයෙන්ම අසුරා ඇත්තේ මේ අංක අනුවය. ප්රධාන වියෙ යටතේ ඇති සුවිපතු එකතැන ගොණු කරන අතර, අනු විෂයන් ඊට අනුබද්ධව ගොණු කෙරේ. පිළිවෙල හැඳින්වීමට යොදන ලකුණ වන්නේ 000-999 දක්වා ඇති අංකය.

විෂය අනුකුමණිකාව:—

වර්ග අංකය අනුව පොත තෝරා ගැනීමට නොහැකි පාඨකයකට විෂය අනුහුමණිකාව උපයෝගි කරගෙන එම කාර්යය කරගත හැක. විෂය අනුහුමණි-කාවේ ඇති අංකය මගින් පාඨකයාගේ විෂය තෝරා ගැනීම පහසු කෙරේ, විෂය අනුහුමණිකාවේ ඇති සුවි පතුයේ විෂයට අයත් වර්ග අංකය සෑම විෂයකට පසුව යොදා ඇත. උදාහරණ:---

කෘෂි විදාහාව	 630
අංක ගණිතය	 513
් බුද්ධාගම	 294.3
වේස් නිධාව	 794.3

විෂය අනුකුමණිකාවේ ඇති පනිකා ගොණුකර ඇත්තේ විෂය නාම යටතේ අකාරාදි පිළිවෙලටය.

වර්ග අංකය සොයා ගත් පාඨකයාට කෙලින්ම රාක්කයට ගොස් එම විෂයට අයත් පොත් තෝරා ගත හැක. ඔහුට එම පුස්තකාලයේ එම විෂයට අයත් සියඑම පොත් පිළිබඳව විස්තරයක් දනගැනීමට අවගා නම් වර්ගිකෘත සුවිය එම විෂයට අයත් සියඑම අංක පෙන්නුම කරයි. සෑම සුවි පතුයකම පොතක් පිළිබඳව මෙම මූලික නොරතුරු ලබාදේ.

- 1. කර්තෘ.
- 2. ගුන්ථ නාමය.
- 3. පුකාශක ස්ථානය.
- 4. පුකාශක.
- 5. පුකාශ කරන ලද දිනය.
- 6. පිටු ගණන, විනු පුමාණය හා පොතේ පුමාණය.
- 7. වර්ග අංකය (කෙළවර දකුණේ ලියා ඇත)..
- 8. පුවේග අංකය (කෙළවර වමේ ලියා ඇත).

ගාස්තිය ගුන්ථයක සුවිපනුයක්

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රැළපනාව, රංජින්

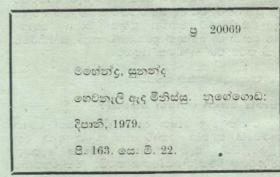
ආර්ථික විදාාව , රාජගිරිය : සමන් සහ

මදුර පුකාශකයෝ, 1979

8. 96. 00. 3. 21

පුබන්ධ ගුන්ථයක සුවි පනයක්

(කර්තා සංලේඛය)



கொழம்பு பொது நூலக முறைமை முகவுரை

முகவுரை.

பழைய சரித்திரத்தையும் பரம்பரை வழக்கங்கீளயும் இலங்கை கொண்டுள்ளது. கி.மு. 3ம் நூற்ருண்டில் சமய இலக்கியத் தின் வளர்ச்சியும் மக்கள் பேசும் மொழியில் விபரணங்கள் எழுதுவதையும் தொடர்ந்தே நூலகசரித்திரம் தொடங்கியதாகக் கருதப் படுகிறது. கி.மு. 1ம் நூற்ருண்டில் வட்ட காமினி அபயா (103-77 கி.மு) அரசனின் ஆட்சிக்காலத்தின் பௌத்த கொள்கை களின் பாடநூல்கள் எழுதப்பட்டு அதன் பிரதிகள் நாட்டிலுள்ள முன்னணிக் கோவில் களில் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதாகக் கருதப் படுகின்றது. அதுவரையும் திரிபிடகம் ''ஒதுபவர்களால்'' போதிக்கப்பட்டது. இந்தக் காலத்தில் இருந்தே பிரிவென (சந்தியாசிகளின் வசிப்பிடம்) சந்நியாசிகள் கல்வி கற்கும் நிலேயமாக மாறியது. இப் பிரிவெனக்களே பின் ஒலேச்சுவடிகளின் களஞ்சியங்களாக மாறியது. மகா வம்சத் தின் படியோ அல்லது இலங்கையின் மகா குறிப்புகளின் படியோ ''பரிசுத்த நால்கள் பாதுகாப்பிற்காக விகாரையுடன் சம்பந்தப் பட்ட நூலகங்களில் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது''. இன்று அநேக கோவில்களில் உள்ள நூலகங் களில் ஒலேச்சுவடிகள் உண்டு. இவை பௌத்த கல்வி மகான்களின் தேவை களேப் பூர்த்தி செய்கிறது.

பிரித்தானியரின் வருகையோடு முற் பணங்கட்டும் நூலகங்கள் தெரிந்தெடுக்கப் பட்ட வாசகர்களுக்காக ஸ்தாபிக்கப் பட்டன. அரசாங்க உத்தியோகத்தர்களும் சேவை அங்கத்தினர்களும் இந்த நூலகங் களேப் பயன்படுத்தினர். ஆனுல், சுதேச மொழிகளில் பயிற்சி பெற்ளேர் கோவில் களுக்குச் செல்ல வேண்டியதாயிற்று.

1945ம் ஆண்டு கல்வியின் சரித்திரத்திலே ஓர் முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்ததாகக் கருதப் படுகின்றது. பாலர் பிரிவுதொடக்கம் சர்வ கலாசாலே வரை இலவசக்கல்வி ஆரம்ப மாகியது. இரு மொழிகளிலும் வாசிப்பு சாதனங்களுக்கு மிகுந்த தேவை ஏற்பட் டது. 1956ல் சிங்களம் உத்தியோக மொழி யாகியது. ஆதலிஞல் சிங்கள வாசிப்புச் சாதனங்களுக்கு மேலும் தேவை ஏற்பட் டது. இது நூலகப் பாவணேயாளர் வகையில் ஒரு மாற்றத்தை ஏற்படுத்தியது. கூடவே, சகல தரப்பிலிருந்தும் வாசகர்கள் நூல கத்தை உபயோகிக்க வழியை உருவாக் கியது.

கொழும்பு மாநகர்

கொழும்பு தாழ்ந்த சதுப்பு நிலத்தில் கட்டப்பட்டதும், முஸ்லிம் வர்த்தக குடி யிருப்பென முதன் முதலாகக் கருதப்படு நிறது. கி.பி. 9ம் நூற்ருண்டில் அரேபிய வர்த்தகர்கள் கொழும்பைப் பயன்படுத்தி யுள்ளனர். கி.பி. 1505 போர்த்துக்கேயர் வருகையோடு கொழும்பு ஓர் கோட்டை யாகியது. போர்த்துக் கேயரின் சொத்தாக அவர்கள் விட்டுச் சென்றது ரோமன் கத் தோலிக்க மதமே.

ஒல்லாந்தர் கி.மு. 1656ல் நகரத்தைக் கைப் பற்றினர், 140 வருட காலமாக அவர் களின் ஆட்சி நீடித்தது. இவர்களின் வரி முறை ஒரு ஒழுங்கு முறையிலும் குடியதாக விருந்தாலும் போர்த்துக்கேயரிலும் பார்க்க மிகவும் திறமையாக நிர்வகித்தவர்கள். அவர்கள் இரண்டு முக்கிய சொத்துகளே விட்டுச் சென்றனர். இன்று வரை நீதித் துறையின் மதிப்புக்குரிய இடமளிக்கப்பட் டிருக்கும் ரோமன்-டச்சட்டமும் வீதிகளும் பாலங்களும் ஆகும்.

கி.பி. 1796ல் இலங்கை ஒல்லாந்தரால் பிரித்தானியருக்குக் கையளிக்கப்பட்டது. ஆஞல், கி.பி 1815 வரை கடைசி மிகப் பலம் வாய்ந்த சிங்கள அரசான கண்டி ராச்சியம் வீழ்ச்சியுறும் வரை கொழும்பு தலேநகராக மாறவில்லே. பிரித்தானிய கிறிஸ்தவ மிஷனரிமாரின் வருகையுடன், ஒரு ஒழுங்குமுறையான கல்விமுறை கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. ஆங்கிலம் போதனு மொழியானதுடன், நாட்டின் உத்தியோக மொழியாகியது.

மக்களுக்கு ஆங்கிலப் புலமையைப் பெற சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைத்ததுடன், அதன்மூலம் பிரித்தானிய அரசின் அலுவலகங்களில் நல்ல பதவிகளேயும் பெறக்கூடியதாகவிருந் தது. அத்துடன் கல்வித்துறையில் மிகப் பெருமையான இடத்தையும் பெற்றிருந் தது.

கொழும்பு பொது நூலகத்தின் வரலாறு

நூலசுத்தின் பரம்பரை வரலாற்றில், 19ம் தூற்ருண்டில் கொழும்பு புறக்கோட்டை நூலகங்களும், ஐக்கிய சேவைகள் நூல கமும் இணேந்துள்ளன. ஐக்கிய சேவைகள் நூலகம் கொடுப்படைய

மிகப் பழமை வாய்ந்த இந்நூலகம் 1813ல் இராணுவத்தினரின் பாவனேக்காக நிறுவப் பட்டது. 1874ல் நூலக நிர்வாகத்தினர் நூலகத்தைப் பராமரிப்பதில் இடைஞ்சல் களே எதிர் நோக்கியமையால், கொழும்பில் நடைபெற்ற கூட்டத்தில் நூலகத்தை கொழும்பு நூலகத்துடன் ஒன்று சேர்ப்ப தற்கான முடிவை எடுத்தனர்.

கொழும்பு நூலகம்

ஆரம்பத்தில் இந்நூலகம் பொது அஞ்சல் அலுவலகக் கட்டிடத்தில் 1824ல் இயங் கியது. பின்னர் கட்டிட புனர் நிர்மாண வேலேயால் 1891ல் நூலகம் பரி. பேதுரு வானவர் ஆலயத்திற்கு நகர்ந்தது. 1895 வரை இந்த இடத்தில் செயல்பட்டு வந்து பின்னர் திரும்பவும் பொது அஞ்சல் அலு வலகக் கட்டிடத்திற்கு மாறியது. 1924ல் 10,000 தொகுதிகள் இந்நூலகத்தில் சேர்க் கையாக இருந்தன.

புறக்கோட்டை நூலகம்

ஆங்கிலத்தில் பயின்ற திறமையான சட்ட நிபுணர்களேயும், அரசாங்க சேவையாளர் களேயும், பிறரையும் கொண்ட குழுவின ரால் 1829ல் நிறுவப்பட்ட மிகப் பிரசித்தி பெற்ற கட்டணம் அறைவிடப்பட்ட நால கம் இது. தேசாதிபதியே தலேவராக இருந் ததுடன், சுட்டங்களுக்கும், பொது விரி வரைகளுக்கும் தலேவராக செயல்பட்டார். அவற்றில் ஒன்று, கொழும்பு புறக்கோட் டை நூலகம் சார்பாக 1903ல் ஹோன் பெர்குஸன் அவர்களால் ''பிரித்தானிய ஆட்சியில் ஆரம்ப நாட்கள்'' என்ற விரி வுரையாகும். பெப்ரவரி 1925ல் இந் நூல கம் 6000 நூல்களேக் கொண்டிருந்தது. கொழும்பு நூலகமும், புறக்கோட்டை நூல கமும் அரசாங்கத்தால் மானியப்படுத்தப் பட்டது. முதலாம் உலகப் போரிற்குப் பின்னர் மானியம் நிறுத்தப்பட்டதால் செயல்படுவதில் கஷ்டத்தை எதிர்நோக்கின 1924ல் நிலேமைகள் மேலும் மோசமாகவே நிர்வாகத்தினர் காலணித்துவ காரியதரிசி யினுல் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட இரண்டு நூலகங் களின் சொத்துகளேயும் சிறி சந்திர சேகர நிதிக்கு அளித்து அதனூடாக கொழும்புமா நகர சபைக்கு அளிக்கும் பிரேரணேயை, கட்டாயமாக ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டிய வர்களாகவிருந்தனர்.

நூலகத்தை கையளிக்கும் பொழுது 20,000 நூல்களே இரு நூலகங்களும் கொண்டிருந் தன. 1923ல் அப்போதைய கொழும்பு மாநகர த&வரான திரு. டி. ரெய்ட் எங்கள் ஜனுதிபதியான மாண்புமிகு ஜே.ஆர். ஜெய வர்த்தனுவின் தந்தையாரான திரு. ஈ. டபிள்யு ஜெயவர்த்தனு, அப்போதைய புதிய பஜார் உறுப்பினர் அவர்களாலும் ஒரு தாலகத்தையும், இலவச வாசிகசாலே யையும் நிறுவும் முயற்சிகள் மேற்கொள்ளப் பட்டபோதும், இடவசதிபற்ருக்குறையும், நிதியின்மையும் செயற்படவியலாமலிருந் தது.

கொழும்பு பொது நூலக வரலாற்றில் 1924 ஆம் ஆண்டு மிகவும் மேன்மையான தொன் ருகும். இதே காலகட்டத்தில் சிங்கள கொடையாளியான திரு. ஜேம்ஸ் பெர்ஞண் டோ சிறி சந்திரசேகர அவர்கள், தனது முழுச் சொத்துக்களேக்கொண்டு தர்மஸ் தாபனங்களேயும், பொது நூலகங்களேயும் நிறுவி உதவும் வண்ணம் இலங்கை அரசாங் கத்தின் நிதிக்கு விட்டுச் சென்றுர். அதன் தர்மகர்த்தாக்களாக காலணித்துவ காரிய தரிசியும், மேல்மாகாண அரசாங்க அதிபரு மான திரு. கிளெமெண்ட் விளங்கிஞர்.

திரு. கிளெமெண்ட் இவ்விரு நாலகங்களி னதும் பிரச்சனேகளே அறிந்து பொது நூல கத்தை நிறுவும் பணியைத் தொடர்ந்தார். 1924 ஜனவரி 25ல் கொழும்பு, புறக்கோட் டை நூலக பிரதிநிதிகள், மற்றும் பிரசித்தி பெற்ற பொதுமக்கள், பிரதிநிதிகளின் கூட் டத்தில் சிறி சந்திர சேகர நிதியைப்பற்றி தகவல் கொடுத்ததுடன் ஒரு பொது நூல கத்தின் அவசியத்தைப் பற்றியும் எடுத் துரைத்தார். அவரது பிரேரணே அங்கீ கரிக்கப்பட்டது.

கொழும்பு மாநகரசபையால் 1924 அக்டோ பர் 1ந் திகதி அவரது பிரேரணே ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டதுடன் பொது நூலக வேலே கனத் தொடங்கவும் முடிவு எடுக்கப் பட்டது. சிறி சந்திரசேகர நிதிக்குச் சொந்த மான சிறி னிவாச எனும் எடின்பரோ கிர சண்டில், தற்போதைய சேர் மாக்கஸ் பெர் ஞண்டோ மாவத்தையில் அமைந்துள்ள இல்லம் நூலகத்திற்காக வருடாந்தம் ஒரு ரூபா வாடகையுடன் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட் டது. எனினும் காலம்சென்ற திரு. சிறி சந்திரசேகரவின் மரபுரிமையாளரால் தொடரப்பட்ட வழக்கொன்றின் பேரில் சபை 1940 செப்டம்பரில் ரூபா 90,000 க்கு இல்லத்தை விலேக்கு வாங்கியது.

1924 நவம்பர் 5ல் கூட்டப்பட்ட சபைக் கூட்டத்தில் நூலகத்திற்காக விசேட குழு வொன்று நியமிக்கப்பட்டது. இக்குழுவின் சபை உறுப்பினர்களாக திரு. சீ. டபிள்யு ஜயவர்த்தனு, கே. சி., திரு. ஆர்.எல். பெரேரா, கே.வி., திரு. டபின்யு. ஈ. வி. ரோய்., டாக்டர் ஈ.ஏ. குரே ஆகியோர் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டனர்.

சிறி சந்திரசேகர நிதியின் பொறுப்பாளர் களான கோட்டை (கொழும்பு) புறக்கோட் டை நூலக காரியதரிசிகளும், செகயற்குழு வின் ஒரு உறுப்பினர்களுடன் கௌரவ சேர். எச்.எம். பெர்ணுண்டோ, டாக்டர் ஹே. பியர் ஸன், பேராசிரியர் ஆர். மார்ஸ், பேராசிரியர் லீ சிமித், இரு. பி. டி. எல். குலரத்தின் போன்றவர்களும் இவ்விசேஷ குழுவில் அங்கம் வகிக்க அழைக்கப்பட்டனர் குழு கூட்டத்தில் கொழும்பு புறக்கோட்டை நூலகத்தின், சேர்க்கைகள் கையளிப்பு சம்பந்தமாக சில நிபந்தனேகள் முன் வைக் கப்பட்டன. அவற்றில் சில (1) பொது நூலகக் குழுவில் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் (2) தற் போது அளிக்கப்படும் ஊதியத்துடன், இரு நூலகங்களினதும் முழு அலுவலர்களேயும் கையேற்றல், (3) தாங்கள் தெரிந்தெடுக்கப் பட்ட நிறுவனங்களுக்கு கொடையாக கொடுக்கும் நூல்களே தெரிந்தெடுக்கும் உரிமையை குழுவிடம் விடல்.

கொழும்பு பொது நூலகம்

கொழும்பு, புறக்கோட்டை நூலகங்களே இணேத்தலின்மூலம் 1925ல் கொழும்பு பொது நூலகம் நிறுவப்பட்டது. இதன் ஆரம்பத்தில் வாசிப்பு அறை, வழங்கல் நூலகம், உசாத்துணேப்பகுதி என மூன்று பகுதிகளேக் கொண்டிருந்தது. காலஞ் சென்ற நூலகரான திரு. எஸ். சி. புளக் என்பவருடன் சேர்ந்து ஏழு பேர் அலுவலக உறுப்பினர்களாக விளங்கினர். அவற்றில் முறையே 75, 45 வயதினரான இரு துணே நூலகர்களும், ஆங்கிலத்தில் நூல்களின் தலேயங்கங்களே வாசிக்கக்கூடியவரும், ஆனுல் ஆங்கில எழுத்தாற்றல் இல்லாத ஒரு எழுது வினேஞரும் மூன்று சிற்றாழியர் களும் அடங்கினர்.

வழங்கல் நூலகமும், உசாத்துணே நூலகமும் கிட்டத்தட்ட 16,000 ஆங்கில நூல்களுடன் ஆரம்பமானது. தமிழிலும், சிங்களத்திலும் ஒரு நூல்களுமிருக்கவில்லே. முதல் வருடத் தில் வழங்கல் பகுதியில் 94 அங்கத்தினர் களும், 687 நூல்களும் விநியோகிக்கப்பட் டிருந்தன. 98 நூல்கள் உசாத்துணப்பகுதி யில் பாவிக்கப்பட்டன.

வாசிப்பறை 54 ஆங்கில சஞ்சிகைகளுடன் ஆரம்பமானது. வருடமுடிவில் சராசரி தினவரவு 32 வாசகர்களாக இருந்தது.

சிங்களத் •தமிழ்ப் பிரிவுகள் நாற்பதாமாண் டுப் பிற்பகுதியில் தொடங்கப்பட்ட போ தும், 1951ல் இருந்தே நிலேயான வளர்வை நோக்கின.

வாசகர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை கூடிக்கொண்டு போவதாலும், தூல்கள் மேலும் தேவைப் படுவதாலும், அத்துடன் மற்றைய வசதி களுக்காகவும் பொது நூலகத்தில் மேலும் இடவசதி தேவைப்படுகின்றது.

புதிய தூலகக் கட்டிட நிர்மாணம் எவ்வாறு உருவாகியது?

ஒரு புதிய நூலகத்தின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை யும், அத்தியாவசியத்தையும் உணர்ந்த பெருமை எமது தற்போதைய பிரதமரும், உள்ளூராட்சி வீடமைப்பு நிர்மாணத்துறை பெருந்தெருக்கள் அமைச்சரும், முன்னேய கறுவாத்தோட்ட வட்டார அங்கத்தவரு மான திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச அவர்களேயே சாரும். திரு. பிரேமதாசவின் அவ்வுயரிய நோக்கம் இல்ஃயேல் ஒரு புது நாலகம் உரு வாகியிருக்க மாட்டாது. 1964-65 பொது நூலக விசேடகுழு தலேவரானபடியால் ஒரு புதிய கட்டிடத்தின் அத்தியாவசியத்தை நேரடியாகத் தானே உணர்ந்து கொண்டார் ஒரு புதிய கட்டிடம் தேவை என்று குழுவி ஞல் செய்யப்பட்ட சிபார்க்களே சபை ஏற் றுக் கொண்டது. திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச வின் அழைப்பிற்கிணங்க முன்னுள் மேயரும் தற்போதைய விளேயாட்டுத்துறை, பாராளு மன்ற அலுவல்கள் அமைச்சருமான திரு. எம். வின்சன் பெரேராவிஞல் 1965 ம் ஆண்டு அக்டோபர் மாதம் 30ந் திகதி விகாரமகாதேவி பூங்காவில் அடிக்கல் நாட் டப்பட்டது.

நிதி தேவைப்பட்டமையால் புதிய பொது நூலகக் கட்டிடத்திற்கான நிதி சேகரிக்கும் வைபவம் சபையால் அப்போதைய முதல் வரும், தற்போதைய கொழும்பு மத்திய தேசியப்பேரவை 2ம் உறுப்பினருமான திரு. ஜாபீர் ஏ காதரால் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட் டது. 1969 அக்டோபர் 30 இந்த நிதி வைபவம் காலஞ்சென்ற நிரு டட்லி சேன நாயக்க பிரதமரால் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டு அரசாங்கத்தினுல் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு நிதியாகும். திரு. டட்லி சேனநாயக்க, திரு. ஜே.ஆர். ஜெயவர்த்தனு எங்கள் ஜனுதிபதி, திரு ஜாபீர் ஏ காதர் மற்றும் பல தனிப்பட்டவர்களால் நிதி உதவி கிடைத்தன. திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச அவர் கள் 25,000 ரூபாவுக்கான காசோலேயை உள்ளுராட்சி அமைச்சின் சார்பில் கொ டுத்து மேலும் 25,000 ரூபா பின்னர் தருவ தாக உறுதியளித்தார். இந்தப் புதிய கட்டி டத்திற்காக இச்சபை இலங்கை டாவுதி போரா வர்த்தக சங்கத்தின் சார்பில் திரு.

அன் ஜுமன் ஐ சேவ்வி அவர்களிடமும் சபை ரூபா 5 இலட்சத்தைப் பெற்றுக்கொண்டது இதன் ஒரு பகுதி ஏற்கனவே, சபையிடம் கையளிக்கப்பட்டது. கூடவே, பம்பாய் கட்டிட வரைபடவினேஞர் திரு. வை. சி. மேச்சன்ட் புதியகட்டிடத்தின் வரைபடத் திற்கான இலவச உதவி பெற்றுக் கொள்ளப் பட்டது. மேலும், நன்கொடைகள் காலத் துக்குக் காலம் மக்களிடமிருந்து பெறப் பட்டது. ஆனுல், இவை கட்டிடத்தின் தொடக்க வேலேகளுக்கே போதாமலிருந் தது.

1965ம் ஆண்டில் அத்திவாரக்கல் நாட்டிய பின்னர் நிர்மாணவேலேகள் ஜுலியஸ் பெர் ஞண்டோ நிறுவனத்திடம் 1971 ஏப்ரல் மாதத்தில் கையளிக்கப்பட்டது. ஆஞல் குறித்த தவணேயில் வேலேயைப் பூர்த்தி செய்ய முடியாதபடியால் 1974 மே மாதம் இவ்வொப்பந்தம் இரத்துச் செய்யப்பட்ட துடன், இலங்கை இராணுவப்படையின் 4 வது டி.சி. பிரிவிடம் 1965 ஜனவரி மாதத் தில் வேலேயை வேற்கொள்ளும்படி கேட்டுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

1976ம் ஆண்டில் ஆரம்பத்திட்டம் கை விடப்பட்டு இலங்கை பொறியியல் கூட்டுத் தாபனம் புதிய திட்டங்களே சமர்ப்பித்தது. இத்திட்டம் சபையிஞல், அங்கீகரிக்கப் பட்டு 1977 முற்பகுதியில் மஜீத் சன்ஸ் நிறுவனத்தினரிடம் கட்டிட நிர்மாண வேலேக்காக ஒப்படைக்கப்பட்டது. ஆணுல் ஒப்பந்தம் அவருக்குக் கையளிக்கப்பட்டா லும், துரதிர்மூடவசமாக அவர் தொடக்க வேலேகளே மேற்கொள்ளவில்லே.

தற்போதைய அரசாங்கம் வந்ததும், புதிய கட்டிட வேலேகளில் திருப்பம் ஆரம்ப மானது. இவ்வேலேகளே உடனடியாக ஆரம் பிக்குமாறு அப்போதைய விசேஷ ஆணே யாளராகிய காலஞ்சென்ற திரு. பீ.ஏ. ஜய சிங்க அவர்கள் வல்லமை வாய்ந்த திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச உள்ளூராட்சி கட்டிட நீர்மாணத்துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்களால் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டார். அமைச்சரின் ஒப்பந்தமூலம் 1978 அங்கீகாரத்துடன், ஜனவரியில் யு.என். குணசேகரா நிறுவனத் திற்குக் கையளிக்கப்பட்டதுடன், கட்டிட வேலேகள் அதே வருடம் மே மாதம் ஆரம்ப மானது. இவ்வேலேயை 2 கட்டங்களில் கிட்டத்தட்ட 12 மில்லியன் ரூபா செலவில் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

இத்திட்டம் கடந்த 15 வருடங்களுக்குப் பின்னும் பூர்த்தியடையாத நிலேயில் இருந் திருக்கும்; ஆனுல், பிரதமர் கௌரவ ஆர். பிரேமதாச அவர்களின் விடாமுயற்சியினுல் இன்று பூர்த்தியானது. இக் கட்டிடத்திற் கான பிரேரணே திரு. பிரேமதாச கறுவாத் தோட்ட உறுப்பினரால் கொண்டுவரப் பட்டு, இப்போது அவர் பிரதம மந்திரியாக இருக்கும்போது அவரின் கனவு நனவானது மிகவும் அபூர்வமும், மிகவும் பொருத்த மானதுமாகும்.

பொதுவாக இலங்கை வாழ்மக்களும் குறிப் பாக கொழும்பு நகர வாசிகளும் கௌரவ ரணசிங்க பிரேமதாசவிற்கு மிகவும் ஆழ்ந்த நன்றிக்கடன் உள்ளவர்களாக உள்ளனர். முன் கூறிய மாதிரி 1925ல் கொழும்பு பொது நூலகத்தை ஸ்தாபிப்பதற்கு முன்ன ணியில் நின்றவர்களில், மாண்புமிகு ஐஞ்தி பதியின் தந்தையாரான காலஞ்சென்ற திரு. ஈ. டபிள்யு ஜயவர்த்தனுவும் ஒருவராவர். ஆகவே, 1980ம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் மாதம் 17ந் திகதி அன்னுரின் மகன் மாண்புமிகு திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்த்தனு அவர்களால் இப்புது நூலகம் திறந்து வைக்கப்படுவது மிகவும் பொருத்தமானதொன்ருகும்.

புதிய கட்டடம்

புதிய பொது தூலகக் கட்டடம் கறுவாத் தோட்ட இயற்கை வனப்பிற்கு மேம் இணேயற்ற கம்பீரத்தை அளிப்பது மட்டு மன்றி, இதனுல் நிலேநிறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள புகழ் ஆனந்த குமாரசாமி மாவத்தையின் கலாச்ார மனேபாவத்திற்கும் கீர்த்தியை அளிக்கின்றது. அத்துடன் இலங்கை வாழ் மக்களிடையே தன் செல்வாக்கை நிலே நாட்டும் என்பதில் எவ்வித ஐயமுமில்லே.

பிரதான வாயில் நெருங்கும் பகுதி தள வரிசை செய்யப்பட்ட பாதையாகும். அத் துடன் ஒரு தடாகமும் அழகாக அமைக்கப் பட்டுள்ளது. வாகனங்கள் செல்வதற்காக வாகனப் பாதையொன்று சேர் மாக்கஸ் பெர்ணைடோ மாவத்தையில் இருந்து அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அலுவலர்களுக் கான நுழைவாயிலும், பல வித நோக்க மண்டப் நுழைவாயிலும் ஆனந்த குமார சுவாமி மாவத்தையில் இருந்து ஒரு வழி யாக அமைந்துள்ளது. அங்கு ஒரு பிரதான முற்றமும் அமைந்துள்ளது. நூலகத்தின் இரு பிரதான பகுதிகளேயும் நடைபாதை கள் இணேக்கின்றன. மேலும் நான்கு தொகுதிப் படிகளும் ஒரு இயங்கேணியும் உண்டு.

இக்கட்டடம் 160,000 சதுர அடிகொண் டது. இது பிரதான பகுதி, கலந்துரை யாடல் கூடம், சிற்றுண்டிச் சாலேத் தொகுதி ஆகியவற்றுடன் பொதுமலசலகூடிம், வாக னங்கள் நிறுத்துமிடம், சிற்றூழியர்களுக் கான ஒய்வு அறை வசதிகள் போன்றவற் றையும் தன்னசுத்தே கொண்டுள்ளது.

நிறுவன சேவைகளும் நிலேமையும்

அடித்தளத்தின் திட்டம்

அடித்தளம் :

- 1. தகவல் பிரிவு
- 2. பொதியறை
- 3. பாதுகாப்பு பீடம்
- 4. கண்காட்சி கூடம்
- கட்டுப்பாடு (நூல்வழங்கும் நூலகப் பீடம்)
- 6. நூல்வழங்கும் பகுதி
- புதினப் பத்திரிகை பருவவெளியீடுகள் அறை
- 8. சிறுவர் நூலகம்
- தொழில் நுட்ப உத்தியோ கத்தர் களின் வேலேத் தளம்
 - (i) சிங்கள நூல்கள் பகுதி
 - (ii) தமிழ் நால்கள் பகுதி
 - (iii) ஆங்கில நூல்கள் பகுதி
 - (iv) மட்டை கட்டல், நீக்கற் பகுதி

10. நடமாடும் நூலக அறை.

தகவல் பிரிவு :-

வழிமுறை பற்றிய விசாரணேக்காக தொலே பேசி இணேப்பகமும் இங்கே அமைக்கப்பட் டுள்ளது.

பொதியறை :-

வாசகர்கள் படிப்பகத்தைத் தவிர நூலகத் தின் எந்தப் பகுதிக்கும் பிரவேசிக்க முன்னர் பைகள், கோவைகள், பொதிகள் ஆகிய வற்றை பொதியறையில் ஒப்படைக்க வேண் டும்.

பாதுகாப்பு பீடம் :-

ஒவ்வொரு இரவல் வாங்குபவரும் நூலகத் திலிருந்து எடுக்கும் நூல்களே புறவழியில் உள்ளபாதுகாப்பாளரிடம் பரிசோதனேக்காக காட்ட வேண்டும்.

கண்காட்சியறை :-

நிரந்தர கண்காட்சிகள், நூற் கண்காட்சி கள், சித்திரக் கண்காட்சிகள், கைப்பணி வேலே முதலியவை இங்கே இடம் பெறும். கட்டுப்பாடு (நூல் வழங்கும் பகுதி)

நூல் வழங்குதலும் திரும்பப் பெறுதலும், அங்கத்தவரைச் சேர்த்தல், புதுப்பித்தல், நூல் ஒதுக்கீடு செய்தல்.

நால் வழங்கும் பகுதி (பெரியோர் பகுதி):-

அங்கத்தவர்களுக்கு வீட்டு வாசிப்பிற்காக சிங்களம், தமிழ், ஆங்கிலத் தில் பரந்தளவு நூற் சேர்க்கைகள் உண்டு. நூல் வழங்கும் பகுதி பின்வருவனவற்றை யும் செயற்படுத்துகின்றது; விசேட சேர்க் கை, பாடநூற் சேர்க்கை, பெரிய அச்சு நூல்கள் (தெளிவான பார்வையற்றோர்க்கு) இசைத்தாள் சேர்க்கை ஆகியன.

மேலும் விபரங்களுக்கு: பார்க்க விதிகளும் நிபந்தனேகளும் பகுதிகள் 20 - 38.

புதினப் பத்திரிகை பருவவெளியீடுகள் அறை :-

இப் பகுதி சகலரின் பாவிப்பிற்கும் திறந்து வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. பொழுது போக்கு வாசிப்பிற்காகவும், தொடர்ச்சியான தக வல்களேப் பெறுவதற்காகவும் பலதரப் பட்ட பிரசித்தி பெற்ற சஞ்சிகைகள் மும் மொழிகளிலும்பாவணேக்காக சேர்க்கப் பட்டுள்ளன. உள்நாட்டு, வெளிநாட்டு புதினப் பத்திரிகைகளும், வர்த்தமானிகள் போன்றவைகளும் கிடைக்கக்கூடியதாக வுள்ளன.

சிறுவர் நூலகம் :-

14 வயதிற்குட்பட்டவர்களின் பாவனக் காக மும்மொழிகளிலும் மிகச்சிறந்த நால் கள், புதினப்பத்திரிகைகள், சஞ்சிகைகள் சேர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. உசாத்துணேக்காக வும், இரவல் கொடுப்பதற்காகவும் நால் களேப் பெறலாம். இளஞ்சிரூர்களுக்கும், சிறுவர்களுக்கும் வெவ்வேறு பிரிவுகள் சிறு வர் நூலகத்தில் அமைந்துள்ளன். கதை சொல்லல், வரைதல், கைப்பணி நேரங்கள், விரிவுரைகள், போன்ற தொடர் சிறுவர் நிகழ்ச்சிகளுக்கு புறம்பான இடவசதியும், அத்துடன் கண்காட்சி அறையும் ஒதுக்கப் பட்டுள்ளன. தபால்தலே சேகரிப்பவர் சுளின் நலன் கருதி முத்திரை வட்டமும் முத்திரை வங்கியும் நிறுவப்பட்டுள்ளன. சிறுவர்களின் உருவாக்கும் திறணேயும் அவர் களின் பொழுது போக்கு நேரத்தையும் அவர்களின் விருப்பத்திற்கேற்ற மாதிரி பாவிக்கவும் நூலகத்தை மேலும் சிறந்த முறையில் பாவிப்பதற்காக ஊக்குவிக்கவும் மேற்காட்டப்பட்ட நிகழ்ச்சிகள் சேர்க்கப்

பட்டுள்ளன. திரைப்பட நிகழ்ச்சிகளும், இசை நிகழ்ச்சிகளும் இத்தொடர் நிகழ்ச்சி களுடன் சேர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

மேலும் விபரங்களுக்கு தயவுசெய்து விதி களேயும், நிபந்தனேயும் பார்க்க பகுதிகள் 51 — 52.

தொழில் நுட்ப உத்தியோகத்தர்களின் வேலேத்தளம் :- (சிங்கள, தமிழ், ஆங்கில நூற் பகுதிகள், மட்டை கட்டல் நீக்கற் பகுதி)

தமிழ் சிங்கள ஆங்கில நூல்களின் சேர்க்கை பட்டியலாக்கம், பகுப்பாக்கம், செய்முறை போன்றவை அதனதன் பகுதிகளிலேயே நடைபெறும்.

மட்டை கட்டுதலும், நீக்குதலும் மட்டை கட்டுதல் பகுதியிலேயே நடைபெறும்.

நடமாடும் நூலக அறை:-

நடமாடும் நூலகத்தின் சேர்க்கைகள் இங்கே களஞ்சியப் படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன.

முதல் தளத்தின் தட்டம்

முதல் தளம்

- 1. பருவவெளியீடுகள் அறை
- 2. ஒதுக்கீட்டுப் பகுதி
- 3. படிப்பகம்
- 4. ஆலோசனே அறை
- 5. பொது நிர்வாகப் பகுதி
- 6. உதவி நிர்வாகத்தர் அலுவலகம்
- 7. நிழற்படப்பிரதியாக்க அறை
- 8. பிரதம நூலகரின் காரியாலயம்
- 9. உப நூலகரின் காரியாலயம்
- 10. களஞ்சிய அறை

11. அலுவலர்கள் இளேப்பாறும் அறை.

பருவ வெளியீடுகள் அறை :-

நூலக அங்கத்தவர்களுக்கும், அங்கத்தவர் களல்லாதவர்களின் பாவனேக்காகவும் திறக் கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மிக விசேட தன்மைகள் கொண்ட பருவவெளியீடுகளும், துண்டுப் பிரசுரங்களும் மும்மொழிகளிலும் பாவனேக் குள்ளன. பலதரப்பட்ட பாடங்களேயும் உள்ளடக்கியதாகவுள்ளன.

தைக்கீட்டுப் பகுதி :-

நாட்கடந்த பருவவெளியீடுகளின் இதழ் களும் தொகுக்கப்பட்ட பருவ இதழ்களும் இங்கே களஞ்சியப்படுத்தப் பட்டுள்ளன. படிப்பகம் :-

மாணவர்கள் தங்களுடைய சொந்த நூல் களேயோ அல்லது வழங்கல் பகுதியிலிருந்து இரவல் பெற்ற நூல்களேயோ கொண்டு படிக்கும் வண்ணம் 350 இருக்கைகளேக் கொண்ட தனிப் பகுதியாகும்.

மேலும் விபரங்களுக்கு :-

பகுதி 47 — 50 விதிகளேயும் நிபந்தனே களேயும் பார்க்கவும்.

ஆலோசனக் கூடம் :-

கலந்துரையாடல்களுக்காகப் பாவிக்கப் படும்.

பொது நிர்வாகப் பகுதி :-

நிகழ்ச்சிகள் நிரல் படுத்தல், ஸ்தாபி<mark>த்தல்,</mark> பராமரிப்பு, நிதி போன்றவை இ<mark>ந்தப்</mark> பகுதியில் செயல்படுத்தப்படும்.

நிழற்பட பிரதியாக்கற் சேவை அறை :-

நிழற்பட பிரதியாக்கற் சேவை பொது நிர்வாகப் பகுதியில் ஒரு சிறு கட்டணத் துடன் செயல்படுத்தப்படும்.

இரண்டாவது தளத் திட்டம்

இரண்டாவது தளம் :-

- 1. உசாத்துணே நூலகம்
- 2. விசேட சேர்க்கை அறை
- 3. கட்புல செவிப்புல நூலகம்
 - (i) தனிநபர் கேட்போர் அறை
 - (ii) தொலேக்காட்சி பார்க்கும் அறை
 - (iii) ஒதுக்கீட்டு அறை

4. தைக்கீட்டுப் பகுதி

உசாத்துணே நூலகம் :-

பொதுசன பாவனேக்காக திறக்கப்பட்டுள் ளது. சிங்கள, தமிழ், ஆங்கில மொழிகளில் பல தரப்பட்ட துறைகளிலுமுள்ள நூல்கள் சேர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. உடனுதவும் தகவல் கீனப் பெறும் பொருட்டு அகராதிகள், கலேக்களஞ்சியங்கள், பலகுறிப்பகராதிகள், வருடாந்த நூல்கள், கை நூல்கள், தேசப் பட நூல்கள், தேசப்படம் போன்றவை சேர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. கல்வி, வரலாறு, கலாச்சாரங்களேப் பற்றிய புதினப் பத்திரி கை துணுக்குகள் மும்மொழிகளிலும் பாவனேக்குள்ளன்.

விசேட சேர்க்கை அறை :-

பின்வரும் விசேட சேர்க்கைகள் இங்கே பராமரிக்கப்படுகின்றன.

- * இலங்கை (சிலோனியாகு) சேர்க்கை கள் இலங்கை பற்றிய நூல்களும், பிற சாதனங்களேயும் கொண்டன.
- * கொழும்பு மாவட்டமும், நகரமும்.
- * பௌத்தம்
- * கவின் கலேகள் -
- * அரிதான நூல்கள்
- * கிரேக்க, லத்தின் இலக்கியங்கள்
- * அரசாங்க வெளியீடுகள்
- * உள்நாட்டு பருவவெளியீடுகள்
- * ஐக்கிய நாடுகள் வெளியீடுகள்

தூல்களும் பிற சாதனங்களும் பூட்டப் பட்ட அலுமாரிகள் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. நூலகரிடம் விண்ணப்பத்தை சமர்ப்பித் தலின்மூலம் இவற்றைப் பெறலாம். மேலும் விபரங்களுக்கு பிரிவு 43 — 46 விதிகளேயும் நிபந்த2னகளேயும் பார்க்க.

கட்புல செவிப்புல நூலகம் :-

கட்புல செவிப்புல தூலகம் தனிநபர் கேட் கேட்கும் அறை, தொலேக்காட்சி பார்க் கும் அறை, ஒதுக்கிட்டறை, போன்றவை களே அடக்கியுள்ளது.

இசை, சொற்பொழிவுகள், கவிதை கள், நாடகங்கள், கதைகள், நாடோடி கதைகள், போன்ற படுவுகளே கொண்ட இசைத்தட்டுகளேயும் நாடாக்களேயும் கேட் கும் வசதிகளே தனிநபர் கேட்கும் அறை அளிக்கின்றது. தனிநபர் விருப்பத்திற் கேற்றவாறு நிகழ்ச்சிகளேக் கேட்சு தனிப் பிரிவுகள் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. ஒரு தெரிந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட நிகழ்ச்சியினேப் பல ரும் கேட்கவும் முடியும்.

தொலேக்காட்சி பார்க்கும் அறை முப்பது பேரை உள்ளடக்கக் கூடியதும், தொலேக்காட்சி வாங்கியும், ஒவிப்பட நாடாவை இயக்கும் சாதனமும் கொண் டுள்ளது.

மேலதிக விபரங்களுக்கு பகுதி 55 விதிகளே யும் நிபந்தனேகளேயும் பார்க்க. ஒதுக்கிட்டுப் பகுதி :-

தொடராகப் பாவிக்கப்படாத நூல்கள் இங்கே களஞ்சியப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன.

கலந்துடையாடல் மண்டபமும் சிற்றுண்டிச் சாலேத் தொகுதியும் :-

- கலந்துரையாடல் மண்டபம் (பலவித பாவனேக்காக)
- 2. சிற்றுண்டிச்சாலே
- 3. சிற்றரழியர்களுக்கான ஓய்வு அறை
- 4. பொது மலசலகூடம்
- வாகனங்கள் நிற்பாட்டுமிடமும், துவிச் சக்கரவண்டி கூடமும்.

கலந்துரையாடல் மண்டபம் :-

பலவித நோக்கங்களுக்காக அமைக்கப் பட்ட இம் மண்டபம் 300 இருக்கைகளுடன் அலங்கார அறை படக்காட்சி இயந்திரம் நவீன உபகரணங்களுடன் கூடிய மேடை ஆகியவற்றையும் கொண்டுள்ளது. இம் மண்டபம் நாடகங்கள், கச்சேரிகள், திரைப் பட நிகழ்ச்சிகள், விரிவுரைகள், கண்காட்சி கள் போன்ற பல்வேறு நோக்கங்களுக்காக பாவிக்கப்படக் கூடியதாகவுள்ளது.

சிற்றுண்டிச்சாலே :-

பாவனேயாளர்கள் தங்கள் உணவுகளே இங்கு அருந்தக்கூடியதாகவுள்ளது.

வாகனங்கள், துவிச்சக்கரவண்டி நிறுத்து மிடம் :-

ஐந்து வாகனங்கள் நிறுத்தக்கூடியதும் தூலகப் பாவனேயாளர்களும் அலுவலர் களும் துவிச்சக்கரவண்டிகளே நிறுத்தும் வண்ணம் போதிய இடவசதி கொண்ட தாகவும் அமைந்துள்ளது.

ஓவிய வேலேகள்: i சுவர் ஓவியங்கள் இலங் கையின் எழுத்துக்கலேயின் தோற்றத்தை பிரதிபலிக்கும். இரு சுவர் ஒவியங்கள் பிரதான உள்வாயிலின் இரு புறத்திலும் தீட்டப்பட்டுள்ளது.

ii தடாகத்தினுள் அமைந் துள்ள சிற்பம் - கட்டடத்தை அணுகும் பிரதான வழியில் தடாகம் காணப்படுகின் றது. இத் தடாகத்தில் கோட்டே கால (1412 - 1580 கி. பி) சந்தேச (தாது) கவிதையை பிரதிபவிக்கும் அன்னப் ட (பறப்பது போன்ற வடிவமைப்பு உண்டு.

iii பொது மண்டபத்தினுள் அமைந்துள்ள சிற்பம் - நூல்கள், வாசிப்பு அமைதியை பிரதிபலிக்கின்றது. மூன்று விவேகக் குரங்குகளின் கருத்தைக் கருத்திற் கொண்டு.

இந்த மாபெரும் கட்டடத்தையும் பல வளங்கணேயும் தங்கள் பாவனேக்குத் தந்த மைக்காக இலங்கை மக்கள் குறிப்பாக கொழும்பு நகர் வாழ் மக்கள் கொழும்பு மாநகர சபைக்கு மிகவும் நன்றியறிதல் உடையவர்களாக இருக்க வேண்டும்.

நூலகப் பாவனேயாளர்கள் இந்நூலகத் தின் பல வளங்களேயும் பாவிப்பதுடன் தங் கள் நூலகத்தைப் பற்றி பெருமைப்படு வதுடனுமல்லாது, நூலகம் சரிவர பரா மரிக்கப்படவும் ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டுகின் ரோம்.

மிகவும் கூடியளவு நூல்களுக்கோ, பருவ வெளியீடுகளுக்கோ, பிற சாதனங்களுக்கோ சேதம் ஏற்படாத வண்ணம் நடக்கக் கட மைப் பட்டுள்ளனர்.

இந் நூலகம் உங்களுடையதே.

நாலேக் கண்டு பிடிப்பது எப்படி ?

நூல்களின் முதுகுபுறத்தில் எழுதப்பட் டிருக்கும் பகுப்பு எண்களின் வரிசைப்படியே நூல்கள் முக்கைகளில் அடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. ஒவ்வொரு எண்ணும் நூலின் பாடத்தையே குறிக்கும். ஒரே வித பாடமுள்ள நூல்கள் சகலதும் ஒன்முக அடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். ஒன்றிற்கொன்று நெருங்கிய தொடர்புள்ள பாட நூல்கள் ஒன்மூகக் காணப்படும். தூயி தசாம்ச பகுப்பு முறையின் படியே நூல்கள் பகுத்தல் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

கதை தூல்கள் யாவும் ஆசிரியரின் முதற் பெயரின்படி அகர வரிசைப்படி ஒழுங்கு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

உசாத்துணேப் பகுதியில் உள்ள விசேட சேர்க்கைகள், நூலகத்திஞல் வகுக்கப்பட்ட விசேட பகுத்தல்மூலம் வகுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது அவையாவன :-

அரிய நூல்கள் –

ஆர் ஏ இந் நூல்களில் உள்ள தூயி தசாம்ச எண்களுக்கு முன் போடப் பட்டிருக்கும்.

பௌத்த நூல்கள் — 294.3 க்கு பதிலாக ஆர் பி போடப் பட்டிருக்கும். ஆசிரியரின் முதற் பெய ரின் முதல் மூன்று எழுத்துக்களும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும், இலங்கைச் சேர்க்கைகள் (சிலோனியானு)-குறியீட்டுக்கு முன் ''ஆர் சி'' என்று போடப்பட்டிருக்கும். இது தூயி தசாம்ச முறையில் ஒரு திருத்தமாகும்.

QC	ிற்கு (இலங்கை) பகப்பக்
சாலானாயான	விற்கு (இலங்கை) பகுப்புத் திட்டம்
ஆர் இ 0 —	பொதுத்துறை நூலகம்
- अगं <i>मि</i> 1 —	தத்துவம்
आतं मि 2 —	சமயம் (ஆர் பி பிரிவில்சேர்
egnon -	கப்பட்டுள்ள பௌத்த நால்
	களே நீக்கி)
ஆர் 🗟 —	சமூகவியல்
ஆர் 🕫 31 —	புள்ளியியல்
ஆர் जि 32 —	<i>அ</i> ரசியல்
ஆர் म 33 —	பொருளியல்
ஆர்சி 34 —	FLLD
ஆர்சி 35 —	பொது நிர்வாகம்
ஆர்சி 36 —	சமூகநலன்
ஆர்சி 37 —	கல்வி
ஆர்சி 38 —	வர்த்தகம்
ஆர் சி 39 —	மரபுகள், நாடோடி இலக்
	கியம்
ஆர் जि 4 —	மொழியியல்
ஆர்சி 5 —	விஞ்ஞானம்
ஆர்சி 55	மண்ணியல் (கனியியல்உட்
	LL
ஆர் कि 57 —	உயிரியல்
ஆர் தி 58 —	தாவரவியல்
ஆர்சி 59 —	விலங்கியல்
ஆர் 🖯 6 —	உபயோகமுள்ள கலேகள்
- आतं की 61 —	மருத்துவம்
ஆர் कि 62 —	பொறியியல்
ஆர் 🕀 63 —	விவசாயம்
ஆர் 🖯 64 —	மனேப் பொருளியல்
ஆர் 🖻 65 —	தொடர்புகள், வணிகம்
ஆர் 🖯 67 —	உற்பத்தித் தொழில்கள்
ஆர் சு 7 —	கலேகள்
ஆர் मि 8 —	இலக்கியம்
ஆர் म 9 —	பொது
ஆர் 🛱 91 —	புவியியல், வரலாறு,வர்ணணே
ஆர்சி 92 —	வாழ்க்கை வரலாறு பண்டைக்கால வரலாறு
ஆர்சு 93 —	வரலாறு 1947 வரை
ஆர் म 94 —	வரலாறு 1947 வரை 1947 தொடங்கி இன்றுவரை
ஆர் 🖻 95 —	
— இலங்கை	அரசாங்க வெளியீடுகள்- ஆச

- இலங்கை அரசாங்க வெளியீடுகள்- ஆசி ரியர் அல்லது தலேயங்கத்தின் முதன் மூன்று எழுத்துக்களுடன் ஆர் டி யைச் சேர்த்தல்
- நுண்கலே நூல்கள் தூயி தசாம்ச பகுப்பு முறையில் உள்ள சாதாரண வகுப்பு எண்களின் முன்னுல் ஆர் எவ் போடப்பட்டிருக்கும்.
 - ் தொகுக்கப்பட்ட பருவவெளியீடுகள் -ஆர் ஜி.

மற்றைய நாடுகளின் அரசாங்க வெளி யீடுகள் - ஆசிரியர் அல்லது தலேயங் கத்தின் முதன் மூன்று எழுத்துக் களுடன் ''ஆர் எச்'' சைச் சேர்த்தல்.

நாலக உள்ளடக்கத்திற்கு பட்டியலே திறவு கோலாகும். அத்துடன் இதன்மூலம் பகுத்தல் முறையை வாசகருக்கு விளக்க முடியும். எனவே, வாசகர் ஆசிரியர், தலே யங்கம் அல்லது பாடத்தைக் கொண்டு நூல் களேக் கண்டுபிடிக்கமுடியுமாகவுள்ளது. ஏதாவதொரு பாடத்தைப் பற்றியோ அல் லது ஆசிரியரினதோ என்னென்ன நூல்கள் இருக்கிறதென்பதையும் அறியக் கூடியதாக வுள்ளது. (ஒரு இலகுவான பட்டியல் முறை யே உபயோகிக்கப் படுகின்றது)

பகுப்பு பட்டியலில் மூன்று பகுதிகள் 2. 55 (5) :-

பகுப்பு பட்டியலில் மூன்று பகுதிகள் உண்டு:

(அ) ஆசிரியர் தலேயங்க கோவை

(ஆ) பகுப்புக் கோவை

(இ) பாட அட்டவணே.

(அ) ஆசிரியர் கோவை :

(அ) ஆசிரியர் கோவை : இது நூலகத் தில் ஆசிரியரின் கீழ் உள்ள சசுல நூல்களே யும் காட்டுகின்றது. இது ஆசிரியரின் பெய ருக்கு முன்னுல் வரும் அவரின் முதற் பெய ரின்படி அகர வரிசையில் ஒழுங்கு செய்யப் பட்டுள்ளது. ஒரு நாலில் ஆசிரியர் பெயர் காணப்படா விட்டால், அல்லது 3 ஆசிரி யருக்கு மேல் சேர்ந்து எழுதப் பட்டிருந் தால், அல்லது பெயர் குறிப்பிடப்பாதிருந் தால், மற்றும் இலக்கிய நால்களுக்கு மாத் திரமே தலேயங்க அட்டைகள் தயாரிக்கப் பட்டுள்ளன.

(அ.) பகுப்பாக்க கோவை : நூல்களுக் கான சகலபதிவுகளும் (அட்டைப் பட்டியல்) பகுப்பு எண் வரிசையில் நிரைப்படுத்தப் பட்டுள்ளன. மூக்கைகளிலுள்ள நூல்கள் இவ்வெண்களின் படியே நிரைப்படுத்தப் பட்டுள்ளன. ஒரு பாடத்துறையிலுள்ள நூல்களின் பதிவுகள் ஒன்றுகக் கோவைப் படுத்தப்பட்டு அதனுடன் தொடர்ப கொண்ட பாடங்களே நோக்கிச் செல் கின்றன.

இலக்க ஒழுங்கு முறை உதா. 000 தொ டங்கி 999 வரை.

(இ) பாட அட்டவணே : எல்லோருமே ''பகுப்பாக்க கோவை'' யைக் கொண்டு பகுப்பெண்களே அறிவார்கள் என எதிர் பாராத படியால் ஒரு பாட அட்டவணே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. வாசகர் தான் தேடும் பாடத்தை அறியும் வண்ணமும், பகுப்பெண்ணே கண்டு பிடிக்கும் வண்ணமும் பாட அட்டவணே கோவைப்படுத்தப் பட்டுள்ளது.

பகுப்பெண்ணுடன் கூடிய பாடத்தினேக் குறிக்கும் அட்டை, பாட அட்டவணேயில் கோவைப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.

உ-ம்	அமெரிக்க	வரலாறு		973
	ஆங்கிலம்	and the second		420
	இலக்கியம்		113 <u>-211</u> 12	800
	உயிரியல்		i and	570

அகரவரிசைப்படி பாட அட்டவணேக் கோவை நிரைப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.—

வாசகர் பகுப்பெண்ணே கண்டு பிடித்த பின்னர், அந்நூல்களுள்ள இராக்கைக்குச் சென்றுல் அந்நால்களேக் காணக்கூடியதாக விருக்கும். நூலகத்திலுள்ள ஒரே துறையி லுள்ள சகல நூல்களேயும் அறிய விரும்பின், 'பகுப்பாகக் கோவை''யி ள்ள அதே பகுப்பெண்ணின் கீழ் பார்க்கவும்.

எல்லா பட்டியல் பதிவுகளும் பின்வரும் அடிப்படைத் தகவல்களேத் தருகின்றன:-

(1) ஆசிரியர் (2) தலேயங்கம் (3) வெளி யீட்டு இடம் (4) வெளியீட்டாளர் (5) வெளியீட்டுத்திகதி (6) பக்கங்கள், படங் கள், புத்தக அளவு (7) பகுப்பாக்க எண் (இடதுபக்க மூலேயில் எழுதப்பட் டுள்ளது) (8) சேர்வு எண் (வலது பக்க மூலேயில் எழதப்பட்டுள்ளது)

உ-ம் கதையல்லாத நூலுக்கான அட்டைப் பட்டியல் பதிவு.

301.2

இராசமாணிக்கம், மு

16589

உள்ளத்தின் விந்தைகள். சிதம்பரம், தொல்காப்பியர் நூலகம், 1964. vi 143 L. 18 Gs. L

கதை நூல்களுக்கான அட்டைப்பட்டிய பகிவுகள்:

ஆதிரியர் பதிவு :-

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விக்கிரமன், ச இதயபீடம். சென்னே, நர்மதா, 1979. 18 G.F. L. 140 LL.

தலயங்கப் பதிவு :

இதயபடம், ச. விக்கிரமன் எழுதியது

THE COLOMBO PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM

Introduction

Sri Lanka has an ancient history and an ancient library tradition. The history of libraries goes back to about the third century B.C., forllowing the growth of a religious literature and the writing of the commentaries in the language of the people. When the texts of the Buddhist doctrine were written in the first century B.C., during the reign of King Vattagamini Abhaya (103-77 B.C.), copies of those texts were supposed to have been deposited in all the leading temples of the Island. Till then the Tripitaka was handed down orally by "reciters". From this time onwards the "Pirivena" (abode of the monks) became the centre of learning for the monks. These pirivenas became the repositories of ola leaf manuscripts and according to the Mahavamsa or the Great Chronicle of Ceylon, holy books were taken, cared for and "kept safe in the libraries attached to the viharas". Most of the temples of today have libraries of ola leaf manuscripts and still serve the needs of the Buddhist scholar.

Subscription libraries for select readers were established with the coming of the British. Government officials and service personnel made use of these libraries. But those educated in the indigenous languages had to go to the temples.

The year 1945 is considered to be a landmark in the history of education. Free education was introduced from the Kindergartan to the University with Sinhala or Tamil as the medium of instruction. There was a demand for reading materials in both the languages. In 1956 Sinhala was made the official language. Hence there was a popular demand for reading materials in Sinhala. This brought about a change in the type of patrons using the library. This also paved the way for patrons from all walks of life to make use of the library.

City of Colombo

Colombo built on low, swampy ground is first heard of as a Moorish trading settlement. The present site of Colombo is said to have been used by Arab traders as early as the ninth century A.D. With the advent of the Portuguese in 1505 A.D. Colombo developed into a garrison city. The main legacy left behind by the Portuguese is the Roman Catholic Religion.

The Dutch captured the city in 1656 A.D. Their occupation lasted for a period of 140 years. During this period they ruled more effectively than the Portuguese although their taxation was systematic and heavy. Theyleft two major legacies-the Roman Dutch Law which remains as the respected basis of the legal system up to date and the roads and canals constructed by them.

Ceylon was ceded by the Dutch to the British in 1796 A.D. but it was not until 1815 A.D. with the fall of the Kandyan Kingdom, the last strong hold of the Sinhala Kings, that Colombo became the Island's capital. With the coming of the British the Christian missionaries introduced a systematic method of education. English became the medium of instruction as well as the official language of the country.

People who had the opportunity became proficient in English so that they could hold office in the British Government, and English was given the pride of place in the field of education.

History of the Colombo Public Library

The library's "ancestry" can be traced to the early nineteenth century, to the Colombo and Pettah libraries and the United Services Library.

The United Services Library

It was the oldest library and was established in 1813 mainly for the use of the armed forces. The authorities, were finding it difficult to maintain the library, and in 1874, a decision was taken at a public meeting held in Colombo, to merge with the Colombo Library.

The Colombo Library

At its inauguration in 1824 it was housed in the General Post Office building. When operations for rebuilding the latter were begun in 1891 the library was moved to St. Peter's Church. It remained there till 1895, when it was moved back to the G.P.O. In 1924, there were 10,000 volumes in this library

The Pettah Library

This was a popular subscription library established in 1829 by a group of persons in Colombo, consisting of the English educated elite of lawyers, civil servants and others. The Governor was the President and he took the Chair at meetings and public lectures. One such lecture was delivered by John Ferguson on "The early days of the British rule in Ceylon". This lecture was delivered in 1903 on behalf of the Colombo Pettah Library Building Fund. In February 1925 this library had a collection of 6,000 books. The Colombo Library and the Pettah Library were subsidised by the Government. After the first world war this support was withdrawn and the two libraries found it difficult to carry on. In 1924 the situation became worse and the authorities of the two libraries were forced to accept the proposals put forward by the Colonial Secretary to handover the two libraries to the Trustees of the Sri Chandrasckera Fund, and through them to the Colombo Municipal Council.

At the time of handing over the total collection of the two libraries was about 20,000 books.

In 1923 attempts had been made by Mr. T. Reid, the then Chairman of the Colombo Municipal Council, and Mr. E. W. Jayawardene, Father of our President, His Excellency J. R. Jayawardene, the then Member for the New Bazaar Ward, to establish a Public Library and a free reading room. But this had to be abandoned due to the lack of accommodation and funds.

The year 1924 is significant in the history of the Colombo Public Library. For it was about this time that the Sinhala Philanthropist, Mr. James Fernando Sri Chandrasekera left his entire estate in trust to the government of Ceylon with the proviso that its proceeds should be used to help found charitable institutions and public libraries. The trustees were the Colonial Secretary of the time, Mr. Cecil Clementi and the Government Agent of the Western Province. Mr. Clementi knowing the problems of the two libraries, went a step further to establish a Public Library. On January 25, 1924 he summoned a meeting of the representatives of the Colombo and Pettah Libraries and leading members of the public and informed them of the Sri Chandrasekera Trust Fund, and the urgent necessity for a Public Library. His proposal was accepted the Colombo Municipal and Council at its meetingof October 1, 1924 passed a resolution to commence a public library. Siriniwasa inEdinburgh Crescent, now Sir Marcus Fernando Mawatha, belonging to the Sri Chandrasekera Trust Fund was chosen to house the libraryon an yearly rent of one rupee. However, following litigation by some heirs of the late Mr. Sri Chandrasekera, the Council in September 1940 bought the premises for Rs. 90,000/-.

The Council at its meeting of 5th November, 1924, appointed a Special Committee of the Public Library, to which were elected the Council members Mr. E. W. Jayawardene, K.c., Mr. R. L. Pereira, K.c., Mr. W. E. V. de Rooy and Dr. E. A. Cooray. The Trustees of the Sri Chandrasekera Fund, Secretaries and one Committee member of the Fort (Colombo) and Pettah libraries respectively. The Hon. Sir H. M. Fernando Kt., Dr. J. Pearson, Prof. R. Marrs, Prof. Leight Smith and Mr. P. de S. Kularatne were also invited to sit with the Special Committee.

At the Committee meeting certain conditions were laid down by the Colombo and Pettah Libraries for the handing over of its collections. Some of the conditions were (1) representation on the Library Committee (2) the take over of the entire staff of the two libraries at the salaries they were drawing (3) discretion to be left to the Committee to gift some books to certain institutions of their choice.

The Colombo Public Library

This was established in 1925 by the amalgamation of the Combo and Pettah Libraries At its commencement it had three departments —the Reading Room, the Lending Library and the Reference Library. There were seven members on the staff, with the late Mr. S. C. Blok as librarian. Of this staff two were Assistant Librarians aged 75 and 45 respectively, a clerk who could read the titles of the books but could not write English, and three peons, The Lending and Reference Libraries began with a book stock of approximately 16,000 in English. There were no books in Sinhala and Tamil. The Lending Library had 94 members and 687 books had been circulated during its first year, and 98 books had been consulted in the Reference Library.

The Reading Room begun with 54 periodicals, all in English, and by the end of the year it had a daily average attendance of 32 readers.

The Sinhala and Tamil sections were established on a sound footing only in 1951, although the beginnings of these two sections go back to the late forties. With the increase of readers and the demand for more books and other facilities, the Public Library had to find more adn better accommodation.

Evolution of the New Building

The importance and urgency for the need for a new library was realised by the then Ward Member for Cinnamon Gardens, Mr. R. Premadasa, our present Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction and Highways. If not for Mr. Premadasa's far-sightedness and vision there would have been no new library. As the Chairman of the Public Library Special Committee of 1964-65, he became personally aware of the urgency for a new functional building. The Council accepted the recommendations made by this Committee regarding the need for a new building. At the invitation of Mr. R. Premadasa, the foundation stone was laid at the Vihara Maha Devi Park, by Mr. M. Vincent Perera, the Mayor at the time, and now our Minister of Sports and Parliamentary Affairs, on the 30th October, 1965.

As funds were required a Building Fund was launched by the Council and the Mayor at the time was Mr. Jabir A. Cader, now the 2nd M.P. for Colombo Central. This Fund was inaugurated on the 30th October, 1969, by the late Mr. Dudley Senanayake, the then Prime Minister. The Government recognised this fund as an Approved Charity. Personal contributions from Mr. Dudley Senanayake, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, our President, Mr. Jabir A. Cader and various other individuals were received. Mr. R. Premadasa handed over a cheque for Rs. 25,000 from the Ministry of Local Government and promised to give another Rs. 25,000 later. In May 1979, four million rupees was given to the Fund as a Government Grant. The Council received for this new building project a promise of a donation of Rs. five lakhs, from the Anjuman-I-Saifi, the Association of the Dawoodi Borah Merchants of Sri Lanka. A part of this has already been paid to the Council. They also obtained the services of the Bombay architect Mr. Y. C. Merchant to draw up the new building plan, free of charge. More contributions were received from public spirited people from time to time, but this money was hardly sufficient even for the foundation work.

After the foundation stone was laid in 1965, the construction of the foundation was handed over to Messrs Julian Fernando in April 1971, but as he was unable to complete the work on time, the contract had to be cancelled in May 1974, and the 4th D & C Regiment of the Sri Lanka Army was asked to finish the work in January 1975.

In 1976 the original plan was abandoned and the State Engineering Corporation submitted fresh plans. This was accepted by the Council and the construction of the building was handed over to Majeedson's Ltd. of Colombo 3, by the Council in early 1977. But unfortunately this contractor did not commence work on the project although he was awarded the contract.

With the present government coming into power, the work of the new building recommenced. It is again the dynamic Mr. Premadasa as the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction who directed the late Mr. B. A. Jayasinghe, the Special Commissioner at the time, to start on this project immediately. With the approval of the Minister, a letter of award was issued in January 1978, handing over the contract to Messrs U. N. Gunasekera and the work started in May, the same year. This work was carried out in two stages and has cost the Council approximately Rs. 17 million.

The completion of this project even 15 years later would not have been possible if not for the keen interest taken by the Prime Minister, the Hon. R. Premadasa. It is both strange and also appropriate that this building proposed by Mr. R. Premadasa as the ward member of Cinnamon Gardens, has become a reality during his stewardship• as Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, The Citizens of Colombo in particular and the people of Sri Lanka in general owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Hon. Ranasinghe Premadasa. As stated earlier the late Mr. E. W. Jayawardene, His Excellency's father was one of the prime movers in establishing the Colombo Public Library in 1925. It is fitting that his son, His Excellency J. R. Jayewardene, will declare open this new library on the 17th December 1980, together with the Honourable Ranasinghe Premadasa.

NEW BUILDING

The new Public Library Building is an unique addition to the landscape of Cinnamon Gardens. It contributes to the cultural complex of Ananda Coomaraswamy Mawatha and with the Library's established reputation there is no doubt whatsoever that its influence will be felt further by all the people of Sri Lanka.

The approach to the main entrance of the Library is over a paved path and a pond. There is a driveway for those using vehicles, from Sir Marcus Fernando Mawatha. The staff entrance is from Ananda Coomaraswamy Mawatha and the entrance to the Multi Purpose Hall is also from this same gateway. There is a central courtyard. Corridors link the two wings of the library. There are four stairways and a lift.

The building has 100,00 sq. ft. and consists of a Main Block and Auditorium and Refectory Block, including public toilets, garages and rest room facilities to minor employees.

INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES AND SITUATION

Plan of Ground Floor

The Ground Floor:

- 1. Information Unit
- 2. Cloak Room
- 3. Security Desk
- 4. Exhibition Area
- 5. Control (Lending Library Counter)
- 6. Lending Library
- 7. Newspaper and Periodicals Room
- 8. Children's Library
- 9. Work Area of Technical Staff
 - (i) Sinhala Books Department
 - (ii) Tamil Books Department

- (iii) English Books Department
- (iv) Binding and Withdrawals Department
- 10. Mobile Library Room
- 11. Staff Toilets

Information Unit: For routing inquiries. The telephone exchange is also located here.

Cloak Room: Readers are expected to hand over their bags, files, parcels etc., at the Cloak Room before entering any section of the Library except the Study Room.

Security Desk. Every borrower, when removing books from the Library should produce them at the exit Security Desk for the purpose of inspection.

Exhibition Area. For permanent exhibitions, display of books, works of art, handicrafts etc.

Control (Lending Library Counter). Charging and discharging of books, enrolment and renewal of membership, and reservations of books.

Lending Library (Adult's Section). A wide selection of books in Sinhala, Tamil and English is available to members for home reading. The Lending Library also maintains the following: A Special Collection, A text book collection, large print books (for the partially sighted), and a collection of sheet music. For further particulars please see Rules and Regulations, Sections 20-38.

Newspaper and Periodicals Room. This section is open to the public irrespective of membership. A wide range of popular periodicals for recreational reading and current information in all three media are provided. Newspapers, both local and foreign, gazettes etc. are also available in this section.

Children's Library. A good collection of books, newspapers and magazines in all three media is made accessible to children up to the age of approximately 14 years. Books for both lending and reference are available. There are separate sections in the Children's Library for the very young and the older age groups. An exhibition area and space for regular children's programmes such as story telling, drawing and handicraft sessions, lectures etc. are provided. There is also a Stamp Club and a Stamp Bank for those interested in philately. The above programmes have been introduced to encourage children to make better use of the Library, to draw out their creative abilities and to develop useful leisure time interests. Film shows and musical programmes are also among these regular programmes. For further particulars please see Rules and Regulations, Sections 51-52.

Work area for Technical Staff (Sinhala, Tamil, English Books Departments, Binding and Withdrawals Department). Aquisition, cataloguing, classification and processing of Sinhala, Tamil and English books are carried out in the respective books departments. Binding and withdrawals work is done in the Bindary.

Mobile Library Room. The Mobile Library Collection is housed here.

Plan of First Floor

The First Floor:

- 1. Periodicals Room
- 2. Stack Area
- 3. Study Room
- 4. Conference Room
- 5. General Administration Area
- 6. Administrative Assistant's Office
- 7. Photocopying Room
- 8. Chief Librarian's Office
- 9. Deputy Librarian's Office
- 10. Store Room
- 11. Staff Rest Rooms and Toilets.

Periodicals Room. Open to members as well as non members of the Library. Periodicals and pamphlets of a more specialized nature in all three languages are available in this section. Coverage is given to many subject areas.

Stack Area. Back numbers of periodicals and bound periodicals are stored in this area.

Study Room. A separate room with 350 seats enable students to use it for study with books of their own or those borrowed from the Lending Library. See also Rules and Regulations, Section 47-50.

Conference Room. To be used for conferences. General Administration Section. Programming, establishment, maintenance, finance etc. is carried out in this department.

Photocopying Room. A photocopying service is available at the General Administration Section on payment of a small fee.

Plan of Second Floor

The Second Floor:

- 1. Reference Library
- 2. Special Collection Room
- 3. Audio-Visual Library
 - (i) Individual Listening Room
 - (ii) Video Viewing Room
 - (iii) Stack Room
- 4. Stack Area

Reference Library. Open to all members of the public. Good coverage is given to books in all subject fields in Sinhala, Tamil and English. A ready reference collection of dictionaries, encyclopaedias, directories, year books, hand-books, atlases and maps is provided. Newspaper clippings on subject of educational, historical and cultural interest are available in all three languages.

Special Collection Room. The following special collections are maintained.

- *Sri Lanka (Ceyloniana) collection, comprising of books and other material pertaining to Sri Lanka.
- *District and City of Colombo.
- *Buddhism.
- *Fine Arts.
- *Rare Books.
- *Latin and Greek Classics.
- *Government Publications.
- *Local Periodicals.
- *United Nations Publications.

Books and other material stored in locked cupboards can be obtained from the Librarian on application. See also Rules and Regulations, Sections 43-46.

Audio-Visual Library. The Audio-Visual Library comprises of an individual listening room, a video viewing room and a stack room. The Individual Listening Room provides facilities for listening to gramophone records, cassettes etc. of music, speeches, poems, dramas, stories, folk tales and topical recording. Listening cubicals are provided for listening to individual choices of programmes. Several persons can also listen to a selected programme.

The Video Viewing Room has accommodation for **30** persons and is equipped with a Television Receiver and a Video Cassette Player.

For further particulars please see Rules and Regulations, Section 55.

Stack Area. Books which are not used frequently are stored in this area.

Auditorium and Refectory Block:

- 1. Auditorium (Multi-purpose Hall)
- 2. Canteen
- 3. Rest Room for minor employees
- 4. Public Toilets
- 5. Garage and Cycle Shed.

Auditorium. This is a multi-purpose hall having a seating capacity of **300** persons, green rooms, projector room, and a stage. The hall can be used for a variety of purposes such as plays, concerts, film-shows, lectures and exhibitions.

Refectory. Patrons could have their refreshments here.

Garages and Cycle Sheds. Five vehicles can be garaged and there is sufficient space for the bicycles of both patrons and staff.

Art Work. (i) Murals—There are two relief sculptures in terracotta on either side of the Main Entrance to the building depicting the origin of writing in Sri Lanka.

(ii) Sculpture in pond The main approach to the building is over a pond, and in this pond there is a Swan poised for flight depicting the Hansa Sandesaya (Message Poetry of the Kotte period *i.e.* 1412-1580 A.D.).

(iii) Sculpture in the Lobby This depicts the theme of books, reading and silence, using the idea of the Three Wise Monkeys. The citizens of Colombo in particular and the people of Sri Lanka in general should be very grateful to the Colombo Municipal Council for providing them with this magnificent building and the many resources for their use.

The patrons of this Library should while making use of its many up to date resources take pride in their library and see that it is maintained in its present state they should try their utmost to avoid mutilation of books, periodicals and other materials.

THE LIBRARY BELONGS TO YOU.

HOW TO FIND A BOOK

Books are arranged on the shelves according to class numbers (classification numbers) appearing on the spine of books. Each number represents the subject content of the book. Books on the same subject are found together. Those on related subjects are kept in close proximity. The Dewey Decimal Classification scheme is used to classify books.

Fiction books are arranged alphabetically according to the surnames of the authors.

The Special Collections in the Reference Library however, are arranged according to special classification schemes deviced by the Library to suit its needs, as given below:—

- *Rare Books—RA precedes the normal Dewey Decimal Classification numbers for these books.
- *Buddhist Books—RB is used instead of 294.3. The first three letters of the author's surname is given.
- *Sri Lanka Collection (Ceyloniana)—RC precedes the notation, which is a modification of the Dewey Decimal Classification.

Classification Scheme for Ceyloniana

RC	0		General Works
RC	1		Philosophy
RC	2		Religion (excluding Budd-
			hism which forms the RB collection)
RC	3	-	Sociology
RC	31		Statistics
RC	32	-	Political Science

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RC	33	-	Economics
RC	34	-	Law
RC	35		Public Administration
RC	36	-	Social Welfare
RC	37		Education
RC	38		Commerce
RC	39		Social Customs
RC	4		Language
RC	5		Science
RC	55		Geology (incl. Meneralogy)
RC	57		
RC	58		Flora
RC	59	-	Fauna
RC	6	11	Useful Arts
RC	61		Medicine
RC	62		Engineering
RC	63		
RC			
RC	67		
RC	7		
	8		
	9		General
RC	91	_	Geography, Travel, Descrip-
			tion
RC	92		Biography
RC	93	_	Early History
	94		History till 1947
RC	95		Present Day (from 1947)

^{*}Ceylon Government Publications—RD, with first three letters of author or title

*Bound Periodicals-RG

*Government Publications of other countries—RH with first three letters of author or title.

The catalogue is the key to the Library's resources, and the classification system is interpreted to the reader through it. This enables the reader to locate a book by the name of author, the title, or the subject. It shows him what books the library has on any subject or any author. (A simplified system of cataloguing is used).

The "Classified Catalogue" is in three sections:

- (a) Author/Title File
- (b) Classified File
- (c) Subject Index

(a) The Author File: shows all the books in the library under their authors. It is arranged alphabetically according to the surname of the author, followed by the fore names. Title cards are only given for books which have no authors, those written by more than three authors, annonymous works, and classics.

(b) The Classified File: All the entries (catalogue cards) for books are arranged according to classification numbers. Books on the shelves are arranged mainly according to these numbers. Entries for books on the same subject are filed together, and proceeds on to related subjects. The order is numerical *e.g.* from 000-999.

(c) The Subject Index: As no person can be expected to know the classification numbers to look up the "Classified File", a subject Index is provided. The reader should consult the subject index to find the classification number which stands for the subject he is looking for.

The subject Index has a card for each subject with the classification number written against them

e.g.	Agriculture	630
	Arithmatic	513
	Buddhism	294.3
	Chess	794.1

The cards in the subject index are filed in alphabetical order of the subjects.

After a reader locates the classification number, he can go straight to the shelves where books on the subject are found. If he wants to find out all details and the complete range of books the Library has on the subject, he should look up the "Classified File" und er the same classification number.

Each catalogue entry gives the following basic information about a book:—

Author (2) Title (3) Place of publication (4) Publisher (3) Date of publication
 (6) Number of pages, type of illustrative matter, and size of book (7) The classification number (written on the extreme right) (8) The accession number written on the extreme left).

^{*}Fine Arts Books—RF precedes the normal class numbers of the Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme

e.g. Catalogue Entry for a Non Fiction Book

51062

345.549306

PEIRIS, G. L.

The law of evidence in Sri Lanka. Colombo, Lake House Investments, 1974.

xi, 557 p. 22 cm.

Catalogue entries for Fiction Books :---

Author Entry:

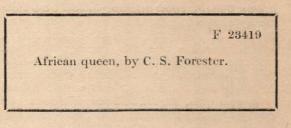
F 23419

FORESTER, C. S.

The African queen. Harmondsworth, Penguvin 1956 (1980 repr.).

190 p. 18 cm.

Title Entry:



වාවස්ථා හා රෙගුලාසි

1. මෙම වාවස්ථා හා රෙගුලාසි සම්පාදනයේදී ''පුස්තකාල අධිකාරිය'' යනුවෙන් අදහස් කරන්නේ කොළඹ මහ නගර සභාවයි.

''පොත්'' යන්නට සහරා, පුවත්පත්, පනිකා, පින්තූර, කැටයම, කටුසටහන්, සිතියම, සිතියම සටහන්, සැදහුම්පත්, අත් පිටපත්, මුදිනද, කැසට, ටේජ පටි, සර්පණ, කව, විතු පට්රෝල්, සුක්ෂ්ම විතුපට සහ පුස්තකාල-යට අයත් දුවා වල කොටස් වන අනිකුත් ශුවා දෘශා උපකරණ අඩංගු වේ. ''පුස්තකාලයායිපති'' යන්නට පුස්ත-කාලයායිපති නොමැති අවස්ථා වලදී නියෝජා පුස්තකාලයායිපති හෝ සහකාර පුස්තකාලයායිපතිවරයකු ඇතුලත් වේ.

මෙහි පුරුෂ ලිංගයෙන් දක්වෙන වචන වලට ස්තින්ද ඇතුලත් වන පරිදි ගත යුතුයි.

2. නිළ බලයෙන් කමිටුවේ සභාපති විය යුතු තත් කාලය සඳහන් කොළඹ මහ නගර සභාවේ නගරාධිපතිවරයා ගෙන්ද, එකී සභාවේ මන්නුීවරුන් සිව දෙනකුගෙන්ද, කොළඹ නගරයේ පදිංචි උසස් තත්ත්වයක් දරණ පුද්ගලයින් හතර දෙනකුගෙන්ද, යුක්තවන උපදේශක කමිටුවක් තිබීය යුතු අතර, එක් එක් වර්ෂය සඳහා ඒ සියලු දෙනාම වර්ෂයේ පුළුම මහ නගර රැස්වීමේදී තෝරා පත් කර ගත යුතුයි. ඡන්ද එක සමානව ලැබුණු අවස්ථාවක සිය මුල් ඡන්දය හැර නගරාධිපතිවරයාට තීරක ඡන්දයක්ද තිබිය යුතුයි. ගණපූර්ණය සඳහා පස්දෙනෙකු සිටිය යුතුයි. පුරප්පාඩු ඇතිවන ආකාරයට ඒවා මහ නගර සභාව විසින් පිරවිය යුතුයි.

3. ප්‍රස්තකාලය පිළිබද පොදු වගකීමේ භාරය ප්‍රස්තකාලයාධිපති සතුව තිබිය යුතු අතර, සාමානා ප්‍රස්තකාල පරිවයට යටත් වන පරිදි ප්‍රස්තකාල අධිකාරියට අයත් පොත් සහ අනෙකුත් ද ආරක්ෂිතව තබාගැනීම පිළිබදව ඔහු වග කිව් යුතුය. පොත් ලබාගන්නා යම තැහැත්තකුගේ ප්‍රවේශ පත් පාවිච්චි කිරීම අත්හිටුවීමට ද මෙම වාවස්ථා හා රේගුලාසි වලට අනුකූලව ක්රියා නොකරන හෝ ඒවා නොසලකා හරින යම තැහැත්තකුට පොත් තිකුත් කිරීම හා ප්‍රස්තකාලයේ වෙන යම පහසුකමක් භූක්ති විදීම ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කිරීමටද මෙම වාවස්ථා හා රේගුලාසි වලට අනුකූලව ක්රියා නොකරන හෝ ඒවා නොසලකා හරින යම තැහැත්තකුට පොත් තිකුත් කිරීම හා ප්‍රස්තකාලයේ වෙන යම පහසුකමක් භූක්ති විදීම ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කිරීමටද මෙම වාවස්ථා හා රේගුලාසි යටතේ හිමිකමක් නොමැති තැහැත්තකු විසින් ප්‍රස්තකාලය ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගැනීම තහනම් කිරීමටද ඔහුට බලය තිබිය යුතුයි. එහෙත් යම අත්හිටුවීමකට, ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කිරීමකට හෝ තහනම කිරීමකට විරුද්ධව නගරාධිපතිවරයා වෙත අභියාචනයක් ඉදිරිපත් කළ හැකි අතර, නගරාධිපතිවරයාගේ තීරණය අවසාන හා අනුගමා තිරණය විය යුතු අතර, එවැනි යම තීරණයක් ලැබෙන තෙක් ප්‍රස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරයාගේ නියෝග ක්රියාත්මක විය යුතුයි. ප්‍රස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරයාගේ තිරණය අවසාන හා අනුගමා කිරීණය විය යුතු අතර, එවැනි යම තීරණයක් ලැබෙන තෙක් ප්‍රස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරයාගේ නියෝග ක්රියාන්මක විය යුතුයි. ප්‍රස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරයාගේ නියෝග ක්රියාන් ලැබෙන තෙක් ප්‍රස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරයාගේ නියෝග ක්රියෝන්මක විය යුතුයි. ප්‍රස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරයාවේ නියෝග කිරීමෙදී සිදුවන අලාහ භානාන්වලට ප්‍රස්තකාලයාධිපති නොත් කාර්ථාවන්වන්වාරයේ තෙනානේ කිරීමෙදී සිදුවන අලාභ භාන්වලට ප්‍රස්තකාලයාධිපති කෝ ලක් තරා ප්‍රස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරයා වන්වේ කරීවේ දී හෝ ප්‍රස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරයා දාන්නාන්මක විය යුත්කාලයාධිපතිවරයාවන් නොත්වා සාර්තකාලයාධිපතිවරයා සහත් ප්‍රස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරයා කරන්නේ කරන්නේ ප්‍රස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරයාන් කරන්නේ කරන්නේ ප්‍රස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරයාන් නියෝත් කාරයාවන්වන්නේ ස්‍රස්තකාලයාධිපතිවනය කරන්වේ කරන්නේ දාන්තතාලයාධිපතිවරයා පාර්තකාන් සාර්තකාලයාධිපතිවරයාවන් පත්කාලයාධිපතිවරයාන් සාර්තකාලයාධිපත්වරයා ද්‍රස්තයා ප්‍රස්තනාලයාධියේ පර්‍රකය දර්‍යන් පර්‍රකය පත් කරන්නේ කරන්නේ කරන්නේ කරන්නේ කරන්නේ පර්‍යත්වය කරන්නේ කරන්නේ පර්‍රකයන් පර්‍යත් ප්‍රකත්කාලයාධිපත්කාලයාධිපත්කාලයාධියේ පර්‍රකයන් පර්‍යත්යේකාලයාධියක් කරන්නේ කරන්නේ කරන්නේ කරන්නේ පර්‍රකයන් පර්‍රකයන් පර්‍යත්

4. යම තැනැත්තෙකු මෙම වෘවස්ථාවන්හි හා රෙගුලායි වල යම වෘවස්ථාවක් හෝ රෙගුලායියක් උල්ලංඝනය කරයි නම්, එවැනි තැනැත්තකුට ප්‍රස්තකාලයෙන් සැලසෙන එල ප්‍රයෝජන ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කිරීමටත්, එවැනි එල ප්‍රයෝජන කොන්දේසි මත බුක්ති විදීමට ඉඩදීමටත් නගරාධිපතිවරයාට ප්‍රර්ණ බලතල තිබිය යුතුයි.

5. නගරාධිපතිවරයා විසින් කලින් කලට තීරණය කරනු ලබන වේලාවන්හි හා දිනයන්හි ප්‍රස්තකාලය වහජනයාගේ ප්‍රයෝජනය සඳහා විවෘතව තබනු ලැබේ. හාණ්ඩ නොග ගණන් ගැනීම, පවින කිරීම හෝ වෙන යම් කටයුතු සඳහා කොමසාරිස්වරයා විසින් අවශායැයි සළකනු ලබන දිනයන්හි ප්‍රස්තකාලය වසා තබනු ලබන අතර, හැකි සෑම අවස්ථාවක දීම ඒ පිළිබඳව යථා පරිදී නිවේදනයක් ප්‍රස්තකාලයෙහි පුදර්ශනය කරනු ලැබේ.

6. පුස්තකාලයේ යම් කොටසකට ඇතුලුවීම සඳහා හෝ පුස්තකාලය සම්බන්ධව සපයා ඇති යම් පහසුකම් පුයෝජනයට ගැනීම සඳහා යම් තැනැත්තෙකු විසින් වහාජ නමක් හෝ ලිපිනයක් නොදිය යුතුයි.

7. පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිගේ කැමැත්ත ඇතිව මිස කිසිම තැනැත්තකු විසින් නිසි පරිදි අවසරය නොලබං පුස්තකාලයෙන් යම පොනක් ගේන යාම හෝ පොතක යම කොටසක අනුරේඛනයක් ගැනීම හෝ නොකළ යුතුයි.

8. පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිගේ කැමැත්ත නැතිව, කිසිම තැනැත්තෙක් විසින් පුස්තකාලයේ යම කොටසක කිසිම බිල්පතක්, පලක්කට්ටුවක් හෝ නිවේදනයක් පුදර්ශනය කිරීම, බෙදාහැරීම, ඇලවීම හෝ සවිකිරීම නොකළ යුතු අතර, කිසිවක් වෙළඳාම සඳහා නොතැබිය යුතුයි.

9. ප්‍රය්තකාලයාධිපතිගේ කැමැත්ත ඇතිව මිය, මහජනයාගේ ප්‍රයෝජනය සඳහා වූ ප්‍රස්තකාලයේ කිසිම තැහැත්තකු විසින් ශබ්ද පැතිරවීමේ හෝ ගුවන් විදුලි ගත කිරීම හෝ ගබ්ද නැවත ප්‍රවාරය කිරීම නොකළ යුතු අතර, එවැන්නකට ඉඩදීම ද නොකළ යුතුයි. 10. බෝවන රෝගයකින් පෙලෙන කිසිට තැනැත්තෙකු පුස්තකාල භූමියව ඇතුලු නොවිය යුතුයි.

11. ශරීරය හෝ ඇඳුම අපිරිසිදු තත්ත්වයෙන් තිබියදි හෝ අපුසන්න රෝගයකින් පෙළෙමින් සිටියදී කිසිම තැනැත්තකු විසින් පුස්තකාලය පාච්ච්චි නොකළ යුතු අතර, පුස්තකාලයේ කිසිම කොටසක නිදාගැනීම හෝ ආපනශාලාවේදී හැර පුස්තකාලයේ කිසිම කොටසකදී හෝ එම භූමි භාගයේදී ආහාර පාතාදීය අනුභව කිරීම නොකළ යුතුයි.

12. පුස්තකාලයාධිපති විසින් දුම්පානය සඳහා වෙන්කර ඇති කොටස් වල හැර, කිසිම නැනැත්තකු විසින් පුස්තකාලය තුළ යම් ගිනිකූරක් දැල්වීම හෝ සුරුවිටු, සිගරැව් හෝ වෙනත් එවැනි දුම්පානය කිරීමක් නොකළ යුතුයි.

13. ප්‍රස්තකාලයේ කිසිම කොටසක වෙනත් තැනැත්තෙකුට පීඩාගෙන දෙන පරිදි ශබ්ද පිට්වෙන සාකච්ඡා-වක යෙදීම කිසිම තැනැත්තෙකු විසින් නොකළ යුතුයි.

14. පුස්තකාල අධිකාරියේ යම නිළධාරියෙකුට හෝ සේවකයකුට හෝ පුස්තකාලය මනාලෙස පාවිච්චි කරමන් සිටින වෙනත් තැනැත්තකුට කිසිම පුද්ගලයකු විසින් සිතාමතා බාධා කිරීම කරදර කිරීම, පීඩා කිරීම හෝ අවහිර කිරීම නොකළ යුතුයි.

15. තමාට අයිති හෝ තමාගේ පාලනය යටතේ සිටින කිසිම බල්ලකු හෝ වෙනත් සතෙකුට ප්‍රස්තකාලයට හෝ එම භූමියට ඇතුලුවීමට හෝ එහි රැදී සිටීමට සැලැස්වීම හෝ ඉඩදීම කිසිම තැනැත්තකු විසින් නොකළ යුතුය.

16. පොත් ලබාගන්නෙකුට හෝ පාඨකයකුට අයත් කොප්පි, කුඩ, සැරසටි, බෑග්, අත්බෑග්, හෝ පාර්සල් වැනි සියලු භාණ්ඩ ඇතුලු වන ස්ථානයේ පිහිටි ගමන් බඩු කාමරයේ තැබීය යුතු අතර, ඒවා පුස්තකාලයේ කවර ස්ථානයකටවත් නොගෙන යා යුතුය. ගමන් බඩු කාමරයේ තබනු ලබන භාණ්ඩ අනුහුාහකයාගේ අවදානය මත විය යුතු අතර, එම භාණ්ඩ එදින පුස්තකාලය වැසීමට පෙර ගෙන යා යුතුය.

17. මහජනයාගේ පාවිච්චිය සඳහා වෙන්කර නැති පුස්තකාලයේ කිසිම කොටසකට පුස්තකාල අධිකාරියේ නිළධාරියෙකු හෝ සේවකයකු නොවන කිසිම තැනැත්තෙක් ඇතුළුවීම හෝ එහි රැදි සිටීම නොකළ යුතුයි.

18. ප්‍රස්තකාලයේ අඩංගු දේවල් වලින් කොටසක් වන යම් පොතක් හෝ ලියවිල්ලක් ඕනෑකමින් හෝ අපුවේයමෙන් හෝ නොසැලකිල්ලෙන් අපවිතු කිරීම, ඉරීම, කැපීම, විරූපී කිරීම, ඒ මත ලිටීම එයට අලාභභානි සිදුකිරීම හානි කිරීම හෝ විනාශ කිරීම කිසිම තැහැත්තකු විසින් නොකළ යුතු අතර, ප්‍රස්තකාලයේ යම් කොටසක් හෝ එහි ඇති යම දේපලක්, ලිබඩු හෝ සව් කිරීම අයථා ලෙස පරිහරණය කිරීම හෝ අපුවේයමෙන් හෝ නොසලකා හැරීමෙන් විරූපී කිරීම කිසිම තැහැත්තකු විසින් නොකළ යුතුයි.

19. පුස්තකාල භූමියේ සිටින:

- (අ) අනිසි ලෙස හා නොහික්මුණු ලෙස හැසිරෙන,
- (ආ) සැඩ පරුෂ, පරිහව හෝ අසහා හාෂාව පාවිච්චි කරන,
- (ඇ) ඔට්ටු අල්ලන හෝ සූදු සෙල්ලම් කරන,
- (ආ) මත්පැන් පානය කරන,

කිසිම තැනැත්තෙක් හෝ අවවාද කිරීමෙන් පසුව වුවද පුස්තකාලය වැසීමේ වේලාව ඉක්මවා පුස්තකාලයේම දිගටම රැදී සිටින තැනැත්තෙක් හෝ පුස්තකාලය පාවිච්චි කිරීමට අයිතියක් නැති තැනැත්තෙක් හෝ බෝවන හෝ අපුසන්න රෝගයකින් පෙළෙන තැනැත්තෙක් පුස්තකාල අධිකාරියේ ඕනෑම නිළධාරියෙක් විසින් හෝ සේවකයකු විසින් පුස්තකාලයෙන් ඉවත් කිරීම හෝ පිටමං කිරීම කළ හැකිය.

20. පොත් බැහැරට දෙන පුස්තකාලය: 4 වැනි වාවස්ථාවට යටත්ව, කොළඹ පදිංචි හෝ එනිසිය කාර්යාලය හෝ ව්‍යාපාරික ස්ථානය පිහිටි හෝ කොළඹ ඉගෙනීම ලබන ඕනැම තැනැත්තෙක්, කොළඹ මහ නගර සභා සීමාවන් තුළ පිහිටි මාසික කුලිය රු. 50.00 ට නොඅඩු හා වාර්ෂික වටිනාකම රු. 6,000 ට නොඅඩු වටිනාකමක් ඇති නිවාසයක, තට්ටු නිවාසයක හෝ ඇඳුම නිවාසයක අයිතිකරුවකු/ගෘහ මූලිකයකු විසින් හෝ පුස්තකාලයායි-පතිට පිළිගත හැකි වෙනත් ඕනෑම තැනැත්තක විසින් සහතික කරනු ලැබ, ආපසු නොගෙවන රු. 15 ක ගාස්තුවක් ගෙවීමෙන් හා තමා විසින් අත්සන් කරන ලදනියමිත පෝරමය ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමෙන්ද, පොත් ලබාගන්නකු වශයෙන් ඇතුලත් කර ගත හැකිය. පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිට පිළිගත හැකි ලියකියවිලි ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමෙන් සිය අතනායතාවය තහවුරු කරන ලෙස ඔහුට පුස්තකාලයාධිපති විසින් නියම කරනු ලැබිය හැක. පොත් ලබා ගන්නා සැම

තැනැත්තෙකුටම පුවේශපත් දෙක බැගින් නිකුත් කරනු ලබන අතර, ඒවා පොත් බැහැර ගෙන යෑමට ගනු ලබන විට පුස්තකාලයේ තැබිය යුතුය. පොත් ලබාගන්හා තැනැත්තාගේ ආදර්ශ අත්සන පසු පිටෙහි දක්වෙන එම පුවේශ පත් මගින් වරකට පොත් දෙකක්, පොත් ගන්නෙකුට එසේ ගෙන යාමට හිමිකම් ලැබෙන අතර්, පුවේශපත් නිකුත් කළ දින සිට වර්ෂ දෙකක කාලයක් සඳහා ඒවා වලංගුවේ. ඉන් පසු සෑම වර්ෂ දෙකක් පාසාම ඒවා නැවත අලුත් කළ යුතුය.

වර්ෂ දෙකකට වරක් සාමාජිකත්වය අලුත් කිරීම සදහා රු. 5.00 ක ගාස්තුවක් අය කරනු ලැබේ. පුධාන පුස්තකාලයෙන් හෝ වෙනත් ඕනෑම ශාබා පුස්තකාලයකින් නිකුත් කරන ලද වලංගු පුවෙශ පත් වලට ඕනෑම ශාඛා පුස්තකාලයකින් හෝ ජංගම පුස්තකාලයකින් පොත් ලබාගත හැකි වන අතර, යම් ශාඛා පුස්තකාලයිකින් හෝ ජංගම පුස්තකාලයකින් නිකුත් කරන ලද වලංගු පුවේශ පනු මගින් පුධාන පුස්තකාලයෙන් පොත් ලබාගත හැකිය.

පුස්තකාලයාධිපති සැහීමකට පත් වන අයුරින් පොත් ලබාගන්නාගේ අනනාගොවය තහවුරු කිරීම සඳහා ලියකියවිලි ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමෙන් වලංගු ඕනෑම පුස්තකාල පුවේශ පතු මගින් විශේෂ පොත් එකතුවේ පොත් අතුරේන් පොත් ලබාගත හැක.

නැති කරගත් පුවෙශ පනු මගින් ලබාගන්නා පොත් සඳහා එම වගකීම භාරය එම පුවෙශ හිමියන් වෙත පැවැරෙන හෙයින්, තමන්ගේ පුවේශ පතු නැතිකර නොගන්නා ලෙස පොත් ලබා ගන්නන්ට අවවාද කරනු ලැබේ.

කොළඹ මහ නගර සභා සීමාවන්ගෙන් පිටන පදිංචි වී සිටින්නාවූන්, ස්වකීය වැඩ කරන ස්ථානය භෝ ඉගෙනීම ලබන ස්ථානය කොළඹ නොමැතිවුන් යම් තැනැත්තෙකු පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිගේ අභිමතය පරිදි නියමිත අයදුම්පත් පෝරමය නිසි අයුරු පූරවා ඉහත සදහන් කරන ලද ඇපකරු ද සහිතව, ආපසු නොගෙවන රු. 15 ක ගාස්තුවක් ගෙවූ විට, පොත් ලබාගන්නකු ලෙස ඇතුලත් කරගන හැකිය.

පොත් ලබාගැනීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වන ඔනැම තැනැත්තෙකු විසින් සාමානායෙන් ගෙවිය යුතු ආපසු නොගෙවන රු. 15 ක ගාස්තුවට අමතරව ඇපකරු වෙනුවට රු. 100 ක මුදලක් තැන්පත් කළ හැකිය.

21. නැතිවූ පුළුශ පතුයක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිගේ අභිමතය පරිදි, උප පුළේශ පතුයක් නිකත් කිරීම සඳහා යටත් පිරිසෙයින් එක් මාසයකචිත් දුනුම දීමක් අවශා වේ. උප පුවේශ පතිකාවක් නිකුත් කරන ලබන්නේ රු. 5.00 ක් ද ගෙවීමෙන් පසුවය.

තමාගේ නැතිවූ මුල් පුවේශ පතු මගින් ඕනෑම අවස්ථාවක පොත් ගෙන යාහැකි නිසා, උප පුවේශ පතුයක් නිකුත් කිරීමෙන් පොත් ලබාගන්නා නැහැත්තා මත පැවරෙන වගකීමෙන් ඔහු නිදහස් නොවේ.

22. පොත් ලබාගන්නාගේ පදිංචියෙහි හෝ කාර්යාලයීය ලිපිනයෙහි යම වෙනසක් ඇති වුවහොත්, ඒ බව සතියක් ඇතුළත පුස්තකාලයාධිපති වෙත දනුම දිය යුතුයි. එසේ නොකළහොත්, පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිගේ අභිමතය පරිදි පොත් ලබාගන්නා නැනැත්තාගේ පුවේශ පතු ඔහුට අහිමි කළ හැකිය.

23. පුස්තකාලය පුයෝජනයට ගැනීම නතර කරන, පොත් ලබාගත්තන් විසින් ඔවුන්ගේ පුවේශ පතු අවලංගු කිරීම සඳහා ඒවා පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිට ආපසු භාරදිය යුතුයි.

24. ලබාගත් පොතක් නිකුත් කළ දින සිට දින දහ හතරක් ඇතුලත එය ලබාගත් තැනැත්තා විසින් ආපසු භාරදිය යුතුය. (එනම්: මාසයේ 1 වැනි දින නිකුත් කරන ලද පොතක් 15 වැනිදා හෝ ඊට පෙර ආපසු භාරදියි යනයි)

නියමිත දිනට පසු පොත් රඳවා ගැනීම වෙනුවෙන් ගෙවිය යුතු දඩ මුදල් පහත දක්වෙන පරිදි වේ:—

දින 1 සිට 30 දක්වා	-	දිනකට පොතකට ශත 25 බැගින්
දින 31 සිට 90 දක්වා	_	පොතකට රු. 20.00 බැගින්
දින 91 සිට 180 දක්වා		පොතකට රු. 30.00 බැගින්

- පොතකට රු. 30.00 බැගින්
- පොතකට රු. 50.00 බැගින්. දින 181 ට වැඩි නම්

25. පොතක් නැතිවූ බව දනුම දුන් විට එම පොතෙ වන්නේ වටිනාකම හෝ වන්තත් වටිනාකම යොයා-ගැනීවෙ නොමැති අවස්ථාවකදී දඩ මුදල් ගෙවීමට ඇත්තම ඒවා ද සතිතව, පුවේශ ලේඛනයෙහි සඳහන් වන වටිනාකම, පොත් ලබාගන්නා තැනැත්තාගෙන් අයකර ගත යුතුය. පුවේශ ලේඛනයෙහි විස්තර සඳහන් නොවන හා වන්නේ වටිනාකම සොයා ගැනීමට නොහැකි පොත් සම්බන්ධයෙන් පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිගේ අභිමතය පරිදි සම්මත මිළක් අයකළ හැකිය. ඒ සඳහා පොත වෙනුවට පොතක් දීමේ මනාපයට ඉඩ දෙනු ලබන්නේ පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිගේ අභිමතය පරිදි පමණකි. නැති වූ පොත නැවත බඳින ලද පොතක් නම්, බැඳීමේ ගාස්තුවද අයකර ගනු ලැබේ. ''බුට්ජ කවුන්සිල් පාඩම පොත් මාලාවට'' අයත් පොතක් නැතිවූ විට පොත් ලබාගන්නා ගෙන් රු. 100 ක සමගත මිළක් අයකර ගත යුතුය. එම පොත නැවත බදින ලද පොතක් නම් බැඳීමේ වියදම ද අයකර ගනු යුතුය.

26. වෙනත් පොත් ලබාගන්නකු විසින් යම පොතක් නොඉල්ලන ලද නම්, පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිගේ අභිමතය පටිදී, එය තවත් දින දහ හනරකට හෝ ඊට අඩු කාලයකට අලුත් කළ හැකිය. එසේ අලුත් කරවා ගැනීම සඳහා පොත් පුස්තකාලයට ගෙන ආ යුතුය.

27. අපසු භාරදෙන ලද එක් එක් පොතක් පුස්තකාලයාධිපති විසින් සුපරික්ෂාකාරීව පරීක්ෂා කර බැලිය යුතු අතර, එවැනි පොතක් බෙහෙවින් අපිරිසිදු කර, එහි ලියා සළකුණු යොදා හෝ වෙනයම ආකාරයකින් එයට අලාභ හානි කර ඇත්නම පොත් ලබාගන්නා තැනැත්තා විසින් එම පොත හෝ පොත් කාණ්ඩය වෙනුවට වෙනත් පොතක් හෝ පොත් කාණ්ඩයක් වහාම ගෙනවිත්දීම හෝ එහි වටිනාකම හෝ පැනවිය යුතු බවට පුස්තකාලයාධි-පතිට සුදුසු යැයි පෙනි යන වෙනත් දඩ මුදලක් ගෙවීම හෝ කළ යුතුය. යම තැනැත්තෙක් එසේ කිරීම පුනික්ෂේප කළ හොත් හෝ නොසළකා හැරියහොත් නඩු පවරා නඩු ගාස්තු ද සමහ එම වටිනාකම අයකර ගත යුතුය.

28. පොත් ලබාගන්නන් විසින් පොත් පිරිසිදුව තබාගත යුතුයි. පොත්වල පිටු නැමීම හෝ ඒ මත පැන්සල් හෝ වෙනත් සළකුණු කිරීම හෝ ඔවුන් විසින් නොකළ යුතුය. නමන් ලබාගත් පොත් වලට කලින් යම් අලා-හයක් හෝ අලාභ භානිකර ඇත්නම්, ඒ ගැන ඔවුන් අපුමාදව රපෝර්තු කළ යුතුයි. එසේ නොකළහොත් ඒ ගැන ඔවුන්ට වගකීමට සිදුවේ. වැසිකාල ගුණය පවතින අවස්ථාවලදී පොත් පුස්තකාලයට ගෙන එන විටත් පුස්තකාලයෙන් ගෙන යන විටත් පොත් ලබාගන්නන් විසින් එම පොත් ආරක්ෂා කළ යුතුය. පොත් වලට වැළැක්විය හැකි සියලුම හානි සම්බන්ධයෙන් 27 වැනි වැවස්ථාව යටතේ ඇති පරිදී කුියා කරනු ලැබේ.

29. සාමාජිකයකු හෝ සාමාජිකයකු නොවන තැතැත්තෙකුට යම් පොත් ලබා ගන්නකු විසින් පොතක්දීම නොකළ යුතුය. මෙම වාවස්ථාව උල්ලංඝනය කිරීමෙන් එම වරද කරන පොත් ලබාගන්නා තැනැත්තාගේ පුවේශ පතු ඔහුට අහිමි විය යුතුය.

30. හැකි සෑම අවස්ථාවකදීම, පොත් ගෙන යාම හා ආපසු භාරදීම කළ යුත්තේ පෞද්ගලිකවම පොත් ලබාගන්නන් විසිනි. මෙය පහසුවෙන් කළ නොහැකි අවස්ථාවන්හිදී පොත් ලබාගන්නන් විසින් තමන්ගේ පණිවුඩ භාරදීමට පුවිණතාවයක් ඇති එමෙන්ම පොත් නිසි ලෙස ආරක්ෂා කළ හැකි වගකීමෙන් යුත් පණිවුඩ-කරුවකු එවන ලෙස පොත් ලබාගන්නන් ගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනු ලැබේ. ඉල්ලුම කරනු ලබන යම පොතක් සඳහා පොත් ලබාගන්නා තැනැත්තා විසින් අත්සන් කරන ලද ලිපියක් පණිවුඩකරු ගෙන ආ යුතු අතර, එම ලිපිය හා පුවේශ පනු භාරදීම, පොත් ලබාගන්නා තැනැත්තාට පොත නිකුත් කළ බවට සාක්ෂිය විය යුතුය. පොත්වල නිසි ආරක්ෂාව සැළසීමට නුසුදුසු යයි තමාට හැහි යන පණිවුඩකරුවන්ට පොත් නිකුත් කිරීම පුනික්ෂේප කිරීමේ බලය පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිට ඇත. භාරදීම සඳහා ආපසු ගෙනෙන පොත් පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිට භාරදීය යුතු අතර, ඒවා මේ සමහ තැබීම හෝ වෙනයම පොත් ලබාගන්නා තැනැත්තන්ට දීම හෝ නොකළ යුතුය.

31. යම් පොත් ලබාගන්නා තැනැත්තෙක් පුස්තකාලයෙන් පිටවි යන විට, තමන්ට නිකුත් කරන ලද පොත් හැර වෙනත් යම් පුස්තකාල පොතක් රැගෙන නොයන බවට ඔහු සැහීමට පත් කරවීමට පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිට අවගා විය හැකිය. එසේ කිරීමට එකහ නොවන හෝ එය පුනික්ෂේප කරන ඕනෑම පොත් ලබාගන්නා තැනැත්තෙ-තෙකු වෙනත් දඩුවමකට අතිරේකව, පොත් ලබාගන්නා අයගේ ලැයිස්තුවෙන් සිය නම කපා හරිනු ලැබීමට බැදී සිටියි. සෑම පොත් ලබාගන්නකු වියින්ම, පොත් ගෙන යන විට පරීක්ෂා කිරීම හා විස්තර සටහන් කර ගැනීම ආදිය සඳහා පිටවන ස්ථානයේ තිබෙන ආරක්ෂක අංශයට ඒවා ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතුය.

32. යම විශේෂ පොතක් ලැබිය යුත්තේ කාටද? යන්න පිළිබඳව පොත් ලබාගන්නන් අතරේ යම මතබෙද යක් තිබෙන විට එය පුස්තකාලයාධිපති විසින් නිරවුල් කළ යුතුය.

33. පොත් ලබාගන්නකුට දනටමත් නිකුත් කරන ලද යම් විශේෂ පොතක් වෙනත් පොත් ලබාගන්නෙ-කුට ලබාගැනීමට කැමැත්ත දක්වන විට, එම පොත තමන් වෙනුවෙන් වෙන්කර තැබීම සඳහා එම පොතේ විස්තර පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිට සැපයිය යුතු අතර, ශත 50 ක වෙන් කර තැබීමේ ගාස්තුවක්ද ගෙවිය යුතුය. එම පොත ලැබුණු වහාම ඔහුවෙත තැපැල් පතක් යැවිය යුතු අතර, ඉන් පසු පොත ඔහු වෙනුවෙන් තබාගතු ලබන්නේ දින 7 ක් පමණි. 34. ප්‍රස්තකාලයේ නිබෙන පොත් වලට අමතරව තවත් පොත් නිර්දේශ කිරීමට හෝ වෙනයම් යෝජනා ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට කැමැති පාඨකයින් විසින් පොත් ලබාගන්නන් සඳහාත් ප්‍රස්තකාලය ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගැනීමට අයිතියක් ඇති වෙනත් අය සඳහාත් තබා ඇති යෝජනා පොතෙහි එසේ කළ හැකිය.

35. පුස්තකාලයට අදාල යම පැමිණිල්ලක් තිබේ නම එය පුස්තකාලයාධිපති වෙත දැනුම දිය යුතුයි.

36. යම් බෝවෙන රෝගයකින් පෙලෙන පොත් ලබාගත්තෙකු විසින් ප්‍රස්තකාලයෙන් යම් පොතක් ලබාගැනීම හෝ ඔහුගේ පාවිච්චිය සඳහා ප්‍රස්තකාලයෙන් යම් පොතක් ලබාගැනීමට සැලැස්වීම හෝ නොකළ යුතුය.

37. යම පොත් ලබාගත්නකු විසින් පුස්තකාලයෙන් ලබාගන්නා ලද යම පොතක් තමා භාරයේ තිබියදී එම පොත බෝවන රෝගයකින් පෙලෙන බව තමන් දන්නා තැනැත්තකුට පාවිච්චි කිරීමට ඉඩ නොදිය යුතුය.

38. කිසිම පොත් ලබාගත්තෙකු විසින් යම් බෝවෙන රෝගයකට විවෘතව යම් පොතක් තිබූ බව දනුවත්ව එම පොත ප්‍රස්තකාලයට ආපසු හාර දීම හෝ තමා හාරයේ ඇති එවැනි යම් පොතක් ප්‍රස්තකාලයට ආපසු හාරදීමට සැලැස්වීම නොකළ යුතු අතර, එම පොත බෝවන රෝගයකට විවෘතව තිබූ බවට ප්‍රධාන සෞඛ්ය වෛදස නිළධාරි-තැන වෙත දනුම දීය යුතුය. ප්‍රධාන සෞඛ්ය වෛදස නිළධාරි එම පොත විනාශ කර ද මීමට සැලැස්වුවහොත් පොත් ලබාගත් තැනැත්තා එම පොත හෝ පොත් කාණ්ඩය වෙනුවෙන් එකී ගණයේම වෙනත් පොතක් හෝ පොත් කාණ්ඩයක් දීම හෝ එසේ නැත්තම් ප්‍රස්තකාලයාධිපතිගේ අභිමතය පරිදි ඒවායේ වටිනාකම ගෙවීම හෝ කළ යුතුය.

39. කියවීම් ශාලාව: --පාඨකයකුවීමට කැමැති සෑම තැනැත්තකු විසින්ම පාඨක අත්සන් පොතේ අත්සන් කොට, ඔහුගේ නම්, වයස, රැකියාව, පදිංචි ස්ථානය, සහ කාර්යාලයීය ලිපිනය යෙදිය යුතු අතර, එම අත්සන මෙකී වාවස්ථා හා රෙගුලාසි වලට එකහන්වය පළකරන්නක් ලෙස සළකනු ලැබේ.

40. පාඨකයන් විසින් කියවීම ශාලාවට යම් පොතක්, සහරාවක්, පුවත්පතක් හෝ ලිපි ගොනුවක් ගෙනයාම නොකළ යුතුය.

41. කිසියම වාර සහරාවක්, පුවෘත්ති පනුයක්, සිතියමක්, අත්පිටපතක් හෝ වෙනත් ලියවිල්ලක් හෝ දවායක් කියවීම ශාලාවෙන් පිටතට ගෙනයාම සහමුලින්ම තහනමය.

42. පාඨකයින් විසින් කියවීම ශාලාවෙහි කිසියම පුවෘත්ති පතුයක් හෝ වාර සහරාවක් හෝ අන් කිසියම ලියකියවිල්ලක් වෙනත් පාඨකයකු විසින් ඉල්ලා සිටිනු ලැබ විනාඩි 20 ක් ගතවූ විට දිය යුතුයි.

43. ආශය ප්‍රස්තකාලය ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගැනීමට කැමැති අය එහි ඇතුළුවීමට පෙර ඇතුළුවන එක් එක් වතාව සඳහා ප්‍රස්තකාලයාධිපතිට දනුම් දී ඔහුගේ අවසරය ලබා ගත යුතු අතර එම අවසරය දුන් විට, ආශය ප්‍රස්තකාලයීය පාඨකයින්ගේ අත්සන් පොතෙහි අක්සන් කළ යුතුයි. ඔහු විසින් එහි ඔහුගේ සම්පූර්ණ නම, වයස, රක්ෂාව යහ ලිපිනය (පෞද්ගලික සහ නිළ යන දෙකම) ඇතුළත් කළ යුතු අතර ලබාගන්නා එම අත්සන මේ නීති සහ රෙගුලායි පිළිගත් බව දක්වීමක් හැටියට සළකනු ලැබේ.

44. පාඨකයින් විසින් සටහන් ගැනීම සඳහා ආශුය පුස්තකාලයට නිස් කඩදායි පනු පමණක් රැගෙන යා යුතයි.

45. ආශය සඳහා ලබාගැනීමට කැමැති පොත් විවෘත රාක්ක වලින් ගැනීමට පාඨකයිනට අවසර ලැබෙත අතර ඔවුන් විසින් ප්රෝජනයට ගනු ලබන මේස මක ඒ සියලුම පොත් තබා යා යුතුයි. අගුල් දමා ඇති රාක්කවල තිබෙන පොත් පුස්තකාලයාධිපති වෙත අයැදුම්පතක් ඉදිරිපත් කර ලබා ගැනීමට හැකි වන අතර එම පොත් පුස්ත-කාලයාධිපතිට ආපසු හාරදිය යුතුයි.

46. බැහැර දෙන පුස්තකාලයෙහි කෘතීන් හැර වෙනත් ඕනෑම පොතක් ආශුය පුස්තකාලයෙහි දී පුයෝජනයට ගැනීම සදහා පුස්තකාලයාධිපති වෙත අයැදුම් පතක් ඉදිරිපත් කර ලබා ගැනීමට හැකි වන නමුදු බැහැරදීම සදහා එය අවශා වන විට හාරදිය යුතුයි.

47. අධාායන ශාලාව:—පාඨකයකු විසින් වෙනත් පාඨකයින් සඳහා අධායන ශාලාවෙහි ආසනයක් වෙන්කර නොතැබිය යුතුයි.

48. අධාෂයන ශාලාව විවෘත කිරීමෙන් පසු විනාඩි 15 ක් ගත වන තෙක්, පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිගේ අවසරය ඇතිව මිස, පාඨකයෙක් ඉන් පිට්වී නොයා යුතුයි. 49. පාඨකයින් හවුල් අධායනයෙහි නොයෙදිය යුතුයි.

50. පාඨකයින් විසින් විනාඩි 15 කට වඩා හිස්කර තබනු ලබන ආසන, අනිකුත් පාඨකයිනට අවශා විණි. නම් ඔවුනට දෙනු ලැබේ.

ළමා පුස්තකාලය:—

51. ව්යස අවුරුදු 14 ට අඩු ළමයි ළමා පුස්තකාල වලට ඇතුළු කර ගැනීමට සුදුස්සන් වෙති. මේ පුස්තකාල විවෘත කරන වෙලාවන් නගරාධිපතිතුමා විසින් නිශ්චය කළ යුතුයි.

52. කොළඹ නගරයෙහි පදිංචි එබදු ඕනෑට ළමයකු, ආපසු නොගෙවන ගාස්තුවක් වන රු. 5 ක් ගෙවූ විට සහ අයැදුම්පත දෙම්විපියන් ගෙන් කෙනකු හෝ භාරකරු විසින් සහතික කරනු ලැබූ විට, පුධාන පුස්තකාලයිය ළමා පුස්තකාලයෙහි බාහිර පාඨකයකු ලෙස ඇතුළත් කර ගැනීමට හැකිවේ.

කොළඹ නගරයෙහි අධායනයෙහි යෙදී සිටින නමුත් නාගරික සීමාවන් ගෙන් පිටස්තර පදිංචිවි සිටින ළමයින් සම්බන්ධයෙන්, දෙමව්පියන්ගෙන් කෙනකු හෝ හාරකරු විසින් සහතික කරනු ලැබීවේ අමතරව, කොළඹ නාගරික සීමාවන් ඇතුළත පිහිටි මාසික කුළිය රු. 50 ට නොඅඩු වුද, වාර්ෂික වටිනාකම රු. 6,000 ට නොඅඩු වුද, ගෙයක, නට්ටු ගෙයක හෝ යාකළ ගෙයක අයිනිකරු හෝ ගෘහ මූලික විසින් සහතික කළ යුතුයි.

කොළඹ නගර සීමාව තුළ පදිංචි නැති හෝ නගර සීමාව තුළ පිහිටි පාසැල් වල ඉගෙනුම නොලබන ළමුන් පුස්තකාලයායිපතිගේ අභිමතය පරිදි, ආපසු නොගෙවන රු. 5 ක ගාස්තුවක් හා කළින් ඡෙද වල දක්වා ඇති පරිදි ඇපකරුවන් සහිතව, පොත් ලබාගන්නන් ලෙස බදවා ගත හැක.

කොළඹ නගරය තුළ පදිංචි, වයය අවුරුදු 7 ට අඩු ළමුන්ගේ දෙමාපියන් හෝ හාරකරුවන්, ආපසු නොගෙ-වන රු. 5 ක ගාස්තුවක් හා, කොළඹ නගරය තුළ පිහිටි, මසකට රු. 50 කට නොඅඩු කුළියක් සහ රු. 6,000 කට නොඅඩු වාර්ෂික වටිනාකමකින් යුත් නිවසක, තටටු නිවසක හෝ ඇඳුම් නිවසක අයිතිකරු/පුධාන පදිංචිකරු විසින් ඇපකරු වශයෙන් සහතික කිරීමෙන් පසු එම ළමුන් සඳහා ළමා පුස්තකාලයෙන් පොත් ලබා ගැනීම පිණිස ඇතුළත් කර ගත හැක.

වයස අවුරුදු 7 ට වැඩි ළමුන්ගේ අයදුමපත්, ඔවුන්, ඔවුන්ගේ ප්රෝජනය සදහා, පුස්තකාලය පරිස්සමින් යුතුව ප්රෝජනයට ගන ඇතැයි තමා විශ්වාස කරන බවට, ඒ ළමුන් ඉගෙනනුම ලබන පාසැලේ විදුහල්පතිවරයා අනුමත කළ යුතුය. අවුරුදු දෙකකට වරක් සාමාජිකන්වය අඑත් කිරීම සඳහා ළමුන් විසින් ගෙවිය යුතු ගාස්තුව රු. 3.00 කි. ළමා පුස්තකාලයෙන් පොත් ලබාගන්නන්, ඔවුන් ලබාගත් පොත් ආදිය, ඒවා නිකුත් කළ දින සිට දින දාහතරක් තුළදී ආපසු හාරදීය යුතුය. (උදාහරණයක් වශයෙන් මාසයේ පළවෙනි දින ලබාගත් පොතක්, එම මස 15 වෙනිදා හෝ ඊට පෙර ආපසු හාරදීය යුතුය.) නියමිත දිනට පසු තබාගන්නා පොත් සදහා ගෙවිය යුතු දඩ මුදල පහන දක්වෙන පරිදී වේ:—

> දින 01 සිට දින 30 දක්වා එක පොතකට ශත 05 යි. දින 31 සිට දින 90 දක්වා එක පොතකට රු. 5.00 යි. දින 91 සිට දින 180 දක්වා එක පොතකට රු. 7.50 යි. දින 181 ට වැඩි දින සඳහා එක පොතකට රු. 15.00 යි.

ළමා පුස්තකාලයෙන් පොත් ලබාගන්නෙකු, වයස අවුරුදු 14 ට එළමු විට, නියමිත ආකෘති පනුයේ අයදුම පතක් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමෙන් හා, 20 වෙනි වාවස්ථාවේ පරිදි ඇපකරුවන් සහතික කිරීමෙන් පසු, පුස්තකාලයාධි-පතිගේ අභිමතය පරිදි, වැඩිහිටියන් සදහා පොත් බැහැර දෙන පුස්තකාලයට ඇතුළත් විය හැක.

ප්රවේශ ප්රයක් නැතිවූ විට, පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිගේ අභිමතය පරිදි, ඒ වෙනුවෙන් අනු ප්රවේශ ප්රයක් නිකුත් කිරීම සඳහා, එක් මසක කල්දීමක් අවශා කෙරේ. අනු ප්රේශ ප්රයක් නිකුත් කරනු ලබන්නේ එක් ප්රේ ප්රයක් සඳහා රු. 2.50 ක ශාස්තුවක් ගේවීමෙන් පසුවය. පොත් ලබාගන්නෙකු, මුල් ප්රේශ ප්රයක් මගින් පොත් ලබා ගැනීමේදී දරු වගකීම, අනු ප්රේශ ප්රයක් නිකුත් කිරීමෙන් පසු, අභෝසි නොවේ.

ගාබා පුස්තකාල කියවීම් ශාලා සහ ජංගම පුස්තකාලය:—

53. ඉහත දක්වෙන වසවස්ථා සහ රෙගුලාසි, පුස්තකාල අධිකාරියේ, ශාබා පුස්තකාල, කියවීම ශාලා-සහ ජංගම පුස්තකාලය කෙරෙහිද, අවශා වෙනස් කිරීම සහිතව බලපානු ඇත. ශාබා පුස්තකාලයක් හෝ කියවීම ශාලාවක් විවෘත කර තබන වෙලාවන්, නගරාධිපතිතුමා විසින් නිශ්චය කරනු ඇත.

ජංගම පුස්තකාලය:--

54. ඉහත දක්වෙන ව්වේස්ථා සහ රෙගුලායි අවශා වෙනස් කිරීම සහිතව ජංගම පුස්තකාලය සම්බන්ධයෙන්ද අදාල වනු ඇත. එහෙත්, වළක්වාලීය නොහැකි හේතූන් නිසා, ජංගම පුස්තකාලයට, නියමිත දිනවලට අදාල සේවා ඩොස්ථාන වලට යා නොහැකි වූ විට, එම දිනවලට ආපසු හාරදිය යුතු පොත් සම්බන්ධයෙන් අනුගුංහක කාල පරිච්ඡේදයක් පුදානය කෙරෙනු ඇත. 55. 4 වෙනි වසවස්ථාවට යටත්ව, ආපසු නොගෙවනු ලබන රු. 20 ක අත්රේක ශාස්තුවක් ගෙවා ශුවස දුංශා පුස්තකාලය පාවිච්චි කිරීමට කොළඹ මහජන පුස්තකාල පුණාලියේ සාමාජිකයින්ට අවසරදිය යුතුය. ආපසු නොගෙවනු ලබන රු. 35 ක ශාස්තුවක් ගෙවා මෙම පුස්තකාලය පරිහරණය කිරීමට සාමාජිකයින් නොවන අයට අවසර දිය යුතුය.

ශුචය-දාශය පුස්තකාලයේ පහසුකම භුක්ති විදීම සඳහා එක් එක් අනුශුාභකයාට එක පුවේශ පනුයක් බැගින් නිශාන් කෙරෙන අතර එය නිකුත් කරනු ලබන දින සිට වර්ෂ දෙකක කාලයකට එය වලංගුව පවතිනු ඇත. අනතුරුව සෑම වර්ෂ දෙකක් පාසාම එය අලුත් කළ යුතු වන්නේය. සාමාජිකත්වය වර්ෂ දෙකකට වරක් අලුත් කිරීම සදහා වන ගාස්තුව රු. 20 කි.

එක් අයෙකුට දිනකට ගුවණය කිරීමට අවසර දෙන උපරිම කාල පරිච්ජේදය පැයකි. වෙනත් සාමාජික යෙකු විසින් ඒ සඳහා ඉල්ලීමක් කර නැත්නම එකී කාල සීමාව පුස්තකාලයාධිපති/පතිනිය විසින් දීර්ඝ කෙරෙනු ඇත. කෙසේ වෙතත් පුස්තකාලයාධිපති/පතිනිය විසින් ස්වකීය අභිමතය පරිදි එම දීර්ඝ කිරීම අවසන් කෙරෙනු ඇත.

තම පුවෙශ පනු සුරැකිව නබා ගැනීමට අනුගාහකයන් සැළකිලිමත් විය යුතුය. අනු පිටපනක් නිකුත් කෙරෙන්නේ රු. 5 ක ගාසතුවක් ගෙවීම මතය.

අනුගාහකයින් විසින් පොත්, චාර සහරා, පුවත්පත්, ලිපිගොනු, ශුවා-දූෂා උපකරණ, අත් බෑග් යනාදිය ශුවා-දූෂා පුස්තකාලය තුළට රැගෙන නොයා යුතුය. හිස් කඩදායි කොළ පමණක් ඔවුන් විසින් රැගෙන යා යුතුය.

56. සෑම පොත් ලබාගන්නෙකු හෝ පායකයෙකු විසින්ම ඉහත දක්වෙන වාවස්ථා සහ රෙශුලාසි ක්රියාත් මක කිරීම සඳහා, පුස්තකාල අධිකාරියට සහ එහි නිළධාරීන්ට හා සේවකයින්ට, තම ශක්ති පුමාණයට අනුව සමපූර්ණ සහයෝගය දිය යුතු අතර, එසේ කිරීම පුනික්ෂේප කරන හෝ එසේ කිරීමට අපොහොසත්වන හෝ ඉහත දක්වෙන වාවස්ථා හෝ රෙශුලාසි කිසිවක් කඩ කරන සෑම පොත් ලබාගන්නෙකු හෝ පාඨකයෙකුම, නගරාධිපතිතුමා විසින්, ඒ ඒ කරුණ සම්බන්ධයෙන් නිශ්චය කරනු ලබන පරිදි, කිසියම දඩ මුදලකට හෝ දණ්ඩ නයකට යටත්වනු ඇත. තවද, සොරකම කිරීම, අනර්ථකාරී ක්රියා, වංචාකාරී ක්රියා, අයුතු ලෙස ඇතුල් වීම, සාපරාධි තර්ජන, නින්දා කිරීම, බීමත් පුද්ගලයෙකු විසින් නොමනා ලෙස හැසිරීම හෝ ඒ යටතේ වන වෙනත් වරදක් සම්බන්ධයෙන්, ලංකා නීති පුදේත්තයේ හෝ වෙනත් ලබන නීතියක් යටතේ, කිසියම පුද්ගලයෙකුට නඩු පවරනු ලැබෙනවා හැර, පුස්තකාල අධිකාරියට අයත් පොතක් හෝ එහි වෙනයම දේපලකට, කිසියම පුද්ගල යෙකු විසින් කරනු ලබන පාඩුවක් හෝ අනතුරක් වෙනුවෙන් අලාභහානි අයකර ගැනීම සඳහා නිතානනුකුල කටයුතු කිරීමට, පුස්තකාල අධිකාරියට ඇති අයිතියට, මෙහි අඩංගු කිසිවකින් හානියක් නොවනු ඇත.

57. මෙම වෘචස්ථා යහ රෙගුලායි, පුස්තකාල අධිකාරිය විසින්, අවශා වූ විට, වෙනස් කරනු ලැබිය හැකි අතර, එම වෙනස් කිරීම පුස්තකාලයෙහි නිසි පරිදි අලවා තබනු ඇත.

Rules and Regulations

1. In the construction of these Rules and Regulations "The Library Authority" means the Municipal Council of Colombo.

"Books" includes magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, pictures, engravings, sketchings, maps, charts, plans, manuscripts, prints, cassettes, tapes, slides, discs, film reels, micro-films and other audio-visual material forming part of the contents of the Library.

"Librarian" includes the Deputy Librarian or an Assistant when the Librarian is absent.

Words herein importing the masculine gender shall be taken to include females as well.

2. There shall be an advisory committee composed of the Mayor of the Municipal Council of Colombo, for the time being, who shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee and of four members of the said Council and fourteen other persons of standing resident in Colombo all of whom shall be elected at the first meeting of the Council for each year. The Mayor shall in addition to his original vote have a casting vote in case of an equality of votes. The quorum shall be five. Vacancies shall, as they occur be filled by the Municipal Council.

3. The Librarian shall have the general charge of the Library and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of books and other property belonging to the Library Authority subject to normal library practice. He shall also have power to suspend the use of the tickets of any borrower, refuse to issue books and refuse the use of any other facility of the Library to any person who shall neglect or fail to comply with any of these Rules and Regulations and to forbid the use of the Library by any person not entitled thereto, under Rules and Regulations; but an appeal against such suspension, refusal or prohibition may be made to the Mayor whose decision shall be final and binding and pending such decision the orders of the Librarian shall take effect. Neither the Librarian nor any other member of the Library Staff shall be liable for damages resulting from a *bona fide* exercise of his powers.

4. The Mayor shall have absolute power to refuse the advantages of the Library to allow such advantages on terms in the case of any person who commits a breach of any of these Rules and Regulations.

5. The Library will be open to members of the public at such times and on such days as may be determined from time to time by the Mayor and closed on such other days as the Commissioner may deem necessary for stock taking, cleaning, or other purposes, due notice of which will be posted in the Library whenever possible.

6. A person shall not give a false name or address for the purpose of entering any part of the Library or for the purpose of using any facilities provided in connection therewith.

7. A person shall not, unless duly authorised take any book from the Library nor make a tracing of any portion of a book except with the consent of the Librarian.

8. A person shall not display, distribute, affix or post any bill, placard or notice nor offer anything for sale in any part of the Library without the consent of the Librarian.

9. A person shall not cause or allow any apparatus for the reception of sound, broadcasting or for reproduction of sound to be operated in any part of the Library set apart for the use of the public, except with the consent of the Librarian.

10. No person suffering from an infectious disease shall enter the Library Premises.

11. No person shall, while in an unclean condition, either in person or in dress, or while suffering from an offensive disease use the Library nor shall any person sleep or partake of refreshments in any part of the Library or the premises thereof, except in the canteen.

12. No person shall light any match, or smoke tobacco or any like substance in the Library, except in such parts as may be set apart for smoking by the Librarian.

13. No person shall, to the annoyance of any other person, engage in audible conversation in any part of the Library.

14. No person shall wilfully obstruct, disturb, annoy or interrupt any officer or servant of the Library Authority, or any other person in the proper use of the Library.

15. No person shall cause or allow any dog or other animal belonging to him, or under his control to enter or remain in the Library or the premises thereof.

16. All articles belonging to any borrower or reader such as hats, umbrellas, sticks, bags, handbags or parcels shall be left in the Cloak Room at the entrance and not brought into any section of the Library. Articles left in the Cloak Room shall be at the patron's risk and should be removed before the Library is closed for the day.

17. No person other than an officer or servant of the Library Authority shall enter or remain in any part of the Library not set apart for the use of the public.

18. No person shall wilfully or carelessly or negligently soil, tear, cut, deface, write upon, damage, injure or destroy and book or document forming part of the contents of the Library, or misuse or carelessly or negligently deface, injure, or destroy any part of the Library or any property, furniture or fittings therein.

19. Any person who in the premises of the Library-

- (a) Behaves in a disorderly and unruly manner;
- (b) Uses violent, abusive or obscene language;
- (c) Bets or gambles;
- (d) Consumes liquor;

or who after being warned persists in remaining in the Library beyond the hours fixed for the closing thereof or who is not entitled to the use of the Library or who is suffering from an infectious or offensive disease may be excluded or removed from the Library by any officer or servant of the Library Authority.

Lending Library

20. Subject to the rule 4 any person resident or having his office or place of business or study in Colombo may be admitted as a borrower on paying a non-refundable fee of Rs. 15/- and on being guaranteed by the owner/chief occupant of a house, a flat or an annexe within the Colombo Municipal limits the rent of which is not less than Rs. 50/- a month and having an annual value of not less than Rs. 6,000/- per annum or any other person who is acceptable to the Librarian and presenting the prescribed application signed by him. The Librarian may require him to establish his identity by producing documents acceptable to the Librarian. Two tickets will be issued to each borrower and they shall be left at the Library whenever books are borrowed. Such tickets which will bear the specimen signature of the borrower in the reverse will entitle a borrower to remove two books at a time and will be valid for two years from the date of issue and shall be renewed every two years thereafter. The fee for the renewal of membership once in two years is Rs. 5.00. Books may be borrowed from any Branch Library or Mobile Library on valid Library tickets issued from the Main Library or any other Branch Library, and books may be borrowed from the Main Library on any valid library ticket issued from any Branch Library or Mobile Library.

Books from the Special Collection may be borrowed on any valid library tickets by producing documents to establish the identity of the borrower to the satisfaction of the Librarian.

Borrowers are cautioned against loosing their tickets as they will be held responsible for any books taken out on such tickets.

Any person who resides outside the Municipal limits of Colombo and does not have his place of work or study in Colombo may, at the discretion of the Librarian be admitted as a borrower on presenting the prescribed application form duly filled in and on paying a non-refundable fee of Rs. 15/- and the same guarantee as above.

Any intending borrower may deposit a sum of Rs. 100/- in lieu of a guarantor, in addition to the payment of the normal non-refundable fee of Rs. 15/-.

21. In the case of a lost ticket at least one months' notice shall be required for the issue of a duplicate ticket at the discretion of the Librarian. A duplicate ticket will be issued on making a payment of Rs. 5/-.

The issue of a duplicate shall not absolve a borrower from his responsibility for books which may at any time be taken out on his original tickets.

22. Any change of residence or official address on the part of borrowers must be intimated to the Librarian within one week of such change. Failure to do so shall result in the forfeiture of the borrowers' tickets at the discretion of the Librarian.

23. Borrowers ceasing to use the Library are required to return their tickets to the Librarian to have them cancelled.

24. Borrowers must return a volume taken out within fourteen days from the date of issue (*i.e.* a book lent on the first of the month is due on or before the fifteenth) and the fines payable for the detention of books after the due date are as follows:

1	to	30	days	Rs.	.25	cts.	per	day	per	book
31	to	90	days		20.00					
91	to	180	days	Rs.	30.00		per	book		
bey	ond	181	days	Rs.	50.00		per	book		

25. When a book is reported lost the current cost of the book or when the current cost is not available the cost given in the Accession Register together with the fines, if any, that have been incurred shall be recovered from the borrower. In case of books for which Accession Register Entries are not available, and where the current prices are not available a standard price may be charged at the discretion of the Librarian. Option to replace the book instead shall be given only at the discretion of the Librarian. If the book lost has been rebound the cost of binding will also be recovered. When a book belonging to the "British Council Text Book Collection" is reported lost a standard price of Rs. 100/- shall be recovered from the borrower. If the book lost is rebound the cost of binding shall also be recovered.

26. Any book, if not called for by any other borrower may at the discretion of the Librarian, be renewed for a further period of fourteen days or less. Books must be brought to the Library to be so renewed.

27. The Librarian shall carefully examine each book returned and if the same is badly soiled, wirtten in, marked or otherwise damaged, the borrower must immediately replace such book or the set of books to which it may belong, or pay the value thereof or such other penalty as the Librarian may see fit to impose. In the case of refusal or neglect to do so such value shall be recoverable by action at law with costs.

28. Borrowers are required to keep the books clean. They are not to turn down the leaves, or to make pencil or other marks upon them. They should take the earliest opportunity to report any damage or damages previously done to the books they received, otherwise they will be held responsible for same. In wet weather borrowers are required to protect the books during their conveyance to and from the Library. All avoidable injury to books will be dealt with as under Rule 27.

29. No book shall be lent by a borrower to any other person whether a member or not. Violation of this rule shall render the offending borrower liable for forfeiture of his tickets.

30. As far as possible books should be delivered to and returned by the borrowers personally. When this cannot conveniently be done, borrowers are requested to send a responsible messenger, competent to deliver their messages and to take due care of books. The messengef must bring a note signed by the borrower for any book applied for and such note and deposit or the tickets shall be proof of the issue of the book to the borrower. The Librarian has the right to refuse books to messengers when he may consider not qualified to take proper care of them. Books brought to be returned must be delivered to the Librarian, and not left on the tables or given to other borrowers.

31. The Librarian may require any borrower on leaving the Library to satisfy him that he is not removing any Library book other than those issued to him. Any borrower failing or declining to do so will in addition to any other penalty, be liable to have his name struck off the list of borrowers.

Every borrower when removing books from the Library shall produce them at the exist Security Desk for the purpose of inspection and taking down particulars etc.

32. The Librarian shall settle any dispute which may arise between borrowers as to who shall have any particular book.

33. Any borrower desiring to have any particular book which has already been issued to another, retained for him shall give particulars thereof to the Librarian and pay a reservation fee of 50 cts. Immediately the book becomes available a post card shall be sent to him and the book will be retained for him for only seven days thereafter.

34. Readers desirous of recommending books for addition to the Library, or of making any other suggestions may do so in the Suggestion Book which is available to borrowers and others entitled to use the Library.

35. Any complaint relating to the Library should be addressed to the Librarian.

36. No borrower, while suffering from an infectious disease shall take any book or cause any book to be taken for his use from the library.

37. A borrower shall not permit any book which has been taken from the Library, and is in his charge, to be used by any person whom he knows to be suffering from an infectious disease.

38. A borrower shall not return to the Library any book which he knows to have been exposed to any infectious disease, or permit any such book which is in his charge to be so returned, but shall give notice to the Chief Medical Officer of Health that the book has been so exposed to infection. In the event the Chief Medical Officer of Health causing the book to be destroyed the borrower shall replace such book, or the set of books to which it may belong or pay the value thereof at the discretion of the Librarian.

Reading Room

39. Every person desirous of becoming a reader shall sign the Reader's Signature Book in which he shall also enter his name, age, occupation and place of abode and official address and such signature will be taken and considered to signify assent to this Rules and Regulations.

40. Readers shall not take any book, periodical, newspaper, or file into the Reading Room.

41. It is expressly forbidden to take out of the Reading Room any periodical, newspaper, map, manuscript, or other document or article.

42. Readers shall give up any newspaper or periodical or other document in the Reading Room 20 minutes after it has been asked for by any other reader.

Reference Library

43. Persons desirous of using the Reference Library must on each occasion, before entering, inform the Librarian and obtain his permission and on such permission being granted sign the Reference Library Reader's Signature Book in which he shall enter his full name, age, occupation and address (both private and official) and such signature will be taken and considered to signify assent to these Rules and Regulations.

44. Readers shall take ONLY BLANK SHEETS OF PAPER into the Reference Library for taking notes.

45. Readers are allowed to take down from the open shelves books they wish to consult, and all such books shall be left behind on the tables used by them. Books in locked shelves may be obtained from the Librarian on application and such books must be returned to the Librarian.

46. Any book in the Lending Library, except works of Fiction, may be obtained for use in the Reference Library on application to the Librarian, but it must be given up if and when required for lending out.

Study Room

47. No reader shall reserve a seat in the Study Room for other readers.

48. No reader shall leave the study room till after 15 minutes of the opening of this section except with the permission of the Librarian.

49. Readers shall not engage in joint study.

50. Seats left vacant by readers for more than 15 minutes will be given over to other readers if required by them.

Children's Library

51. Children under the age of 14 shall be eligible to be admitted to the Children's Libraries. The opening hours of these libraries shall be determined by the Mayor.

52. Any such child resident in the City of Colombo may be admitted as a borrower of the Children's Library at the Main Library on paying a non-refundable fee of Rs. 5/- and on the application being guaranteed by the parent or guardian.

In the case of children studying in the City of Colombo but resident outside the City-Limits, the application should be guaranteed by the Owner/Chief Occupant of a house, flat or an annexe within the Municipal Limits of Colombo the rent of which should not be less than Rs. 50/- per month and having an annual value of not less than Rs. 6,000/- per annum in addition the guarantee by the parent or guardians.

Children who are neither resident nor attend schools within the City limits may at the discretion of the Librarian be admitted as borrowers on payment of a non-refundable fee of Rs. 5/- and guarantee as in the preceding paragraph.

Parents or guardians of children under the age of seven years and resident in Colombo may be admitted as borrowers to borrow books from the Children's Library on behalf of such children on payment of a non-refundable fee of Rs. 5/- and on being guaranteed by a Owner/Chief Occupant of a house, flat or an annexe within the City Limits of Colombo the rent of which should not be less than Rs. 50/- per month and having an annual value of not less than Rs. 6,000/- per annum.

Applications fo children over the age of seven years shall be endorsed by the Principal of the School to which such children attend to the effect that he is of opinion that the applicants may be trusted to use the Library carefully to their advantage.

The fee for the removal of membership once in Two years is Rs. 3.00 for children.

Borrowers of the Children's Library must return a volume taken out within fourteen days from the date of issue (*i.e.* a book lent on the first of the month is due on or before the fifteenth) and the fines payable for the detention of books after the due date are as follows:-

01	to	30	days	Rs.	.05	cts.	per d	ay	per	book
31	to	90	days	Rs.	5.00	per	book			
91	to	180	days	Rs.	7.50	per	book			
bey	ond	181	days	Rs.	15.00	per	book			

When a borrower of a Children's Library attains the age of 14 years he may at the discretion of the Librarian be admitted to the Adults Lending Library as a borrower on making an application in the prescribed form and the guarantee as in Rule 20.

In the case of a lost ticket at least one months' notice shall be required for the issue of a duplicate ticket at the discretion of the Librarian. Duplicate tickets will be issued on making a payment of Rs. 2.50 for each ticket. The issue of a duplicate ticket shall not absolve a borrower from his responsibility for books which may at any time be taken out on his original tickets.

Branch Libraries, Reading Rooms and Mobile Library

53. The above Rules and Regulations shall *Mutatis Mutandis* apply to Branch Libraries, Reading Rooms and the Mobile Library of the Library Authority. The hours of opening of a Branch Library or Reading Room shall be determined by the Mayor.

Mobile Library

54. The above Rules and Regulations *Mutatis Mutandis* apply to the members of the Mobile Library. However, grace will be given for overdue books when the Mobile Library is unable to visit the service points on the stipulated days and times due to unavoidable circumstances.

Audio-Visual Library

55. Subject to Rule 4, members of the Colombo Public Library System may be admitted to use the Audio-Visual library on payment of an additional non-refundable free of Rs. 20/- Non members may be admitted on payment of a non-refundable fee of Rs. 35/-.

அக்கால நூலகக் குழு

குழுவின் தலேவர்

திரு. றெயிட் மாநகராட்சி மன்றத் தலே வரும் மாநகர முதல்வரும்.

மன்ற உறுப்பினர்கள்

திரு டபிள்யு ஜயவர்தஞ, கே.சி. திரு. ஆர்.எல். பெரெய்ரா திரு. டபிள்யு. ஈ.வி.டி. ரேய் கலாநிதி ஈ.ஏ. குறே

பொது உறுப்பினர்கள் ஸ்ரீ சந்திரசேகரா நிதிக்கு நம்பிக்கை பொறுப்பாளர் முறை யே கோட்டை, புறக்கோட்டை நாலகத் தின் செயலாளர்களும் குழுவின் ஒரு உறுப் பினரும்.

கௌரவ சேர்.எச்.எம் பெர்ணுந்து கலாநிதி ஜேபேர்சன் விரிவுரையாளர் ஆர். மார்ஸ் விரிவுரையாளர் லெய் சிமித் திரு. பி.டி.எஸ். குலரத்ன

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- 21. Miss N. Galagedera
- 22. Mrs. Malani Edirisinghe
- 28. Mrs. S. P. Wijesinghe
- 24. Miss P. R. Jayawardena
- 25. Mrs. D. L. Getamurutha
- 26. Miss J. Hettiarachchi
- 27. Miss P. A. N. Chandramala
- 28. Miss S. M. Gunaratne
- 29. Mrs. V. W. L. Hemalatha Fernando
- 30. Mr. W. P. M. N. C. Perera
- 31. Mrs. V. S. Rodrigo
- 82. Mrs. M. K. G. Kularatne
- 88. Miss C. M. Karunaratne
- 84. Mr. S. V. Selvaratnam

සංස්කෘතික වැඩ සටහන

සංදර්ශන දිනපතා ප.ව. 6.30 ට ඇරඹේ.

1980 දෙසැම්බර්

17 වෙනි බදද	— පාසැල් මගින් කෙරෙන විවිධ පුසංගය.
18 වෙනි බුහස්පතින්ද	— ''සමුදු දේවී'' නාටාය — ටවර්හෝල් රහහල පදනමේ ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමක්.
19 වෙනි සිකුරාද	— ශී ලංකා ගුවන් විදුලි සංස්ථාවේ ''මාසික රැතුම''.
20 වෙනි සෙනසුරාද	— ''පෙරදින තරුපෙල'' ටවර්හෝල් රහහල පදනමේ ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමක්.
22 වෙනි සඳුද	— "ඇයිදිසි මිහිර"
	ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම ඩබ්ලිව්. බී. මකුලොලුව මහතා. සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමාතහාංශය.
23 වෙනි අහහරුවාද	— ''සුමිහිරි සැඳෑව'' සංගිත පුසංගය.

CULTRUAL PROGRAMME

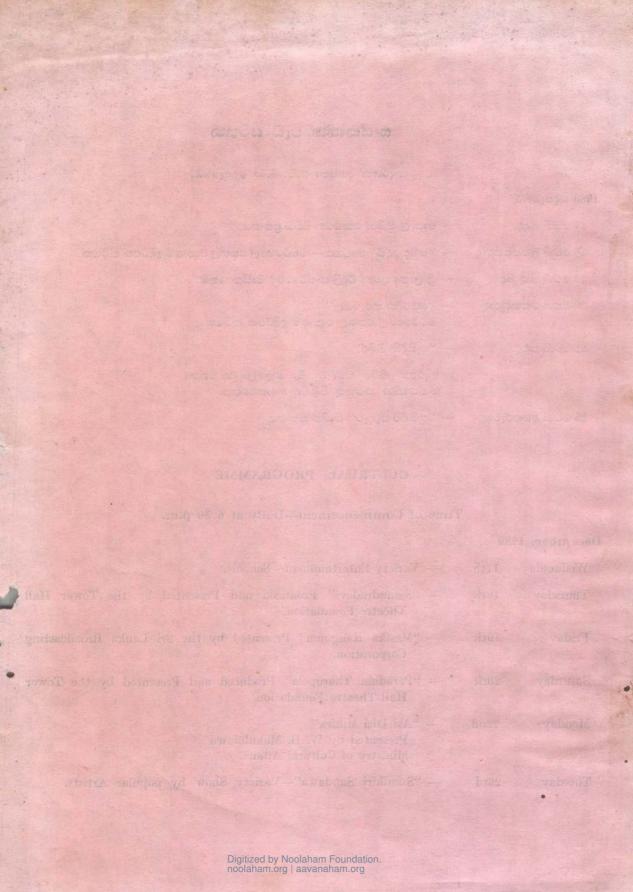
Time of Commencement-Daily at 6.30 p.m.

December, 1980

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Wednesday	17th	- Variety Entertainment-Schools.
Thursday	18th	"Samudradevi" Produced and Presented by the Tower Hall Theatre Foundation.
Friday	19th	"Masika Ranguma" Presented by the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation.
Saturday	20th	- "Peradina Tharupela" Produced and Presented by the Tower Hall Theatre Foundation.
Monday	22nd	— "Asi Disi Mihira" Presented by W. B. Makuloluwa Ministry of Cultural Affairs.
Tuesday	23rd	- "Sumihiri Sandawa"-Variety Show by popular Artists.

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Miss R. A. Sumanawathie 35. Miss L. P. Kuruwitarachchi 36. 37. Mr. A. R. B. Pigera 38. Mr. Y. Premadasa 39. Mr. O. Balasinghe Mr. M. C. V. Fernando 40. Mrs. S. N. S. Sudasinghe 41. 42. Miss L. Chandra Perera Miss N. C. Senanayake 43. Miss N. L. Pandikorala 44. Miss G. A. C. S. Edlin 45. 46. Miss A. P. Mangalika Mrs. S. K. Abeysinghe 47. Miss C. K. Welmillage 48. 49. Miss I. W. D. Rambukwella Miss D. M. V. P. De Zoysa 50. Miss S. L. Seneviratne 51. Mrs. J. D. N. Sriyalatha 52. 53. Miss H. P. Dayawathie Sumanasena Mrs. P. Amarasinghe 54. Mr. P. J. C. de Silva 55. 56. Mrs. G. M. Gamage 57. Mrs. S. Wickrematilleke Mrs. Kamala Girihagama 58. 59. Mrs. S. Weliwatte Miss W. A. N. Vajira Jayatilleke 60. 61. Mrs. U. D. S. Pathiraja 62. Mrs. Rohini Weerasooriya Miss D. V. R. Dissanayake 63. Mr. U. A. Rodrigo 64. 65. Mrs. H. C. Siriwardena 66. Mrs. M. B. J. Seneviratne 67. Mrs. B. P. Perera 68. Mr. H. N. N. Jayatilleke Mrs. M. M. de S. Gunawardena 69. Miss P. P. A. Jayasekera Mrs. R. Kandasamy 70. 71. Miss Kamala Samaraweera 72. 73. Mr. C. V. Epa 74. Miss S. S. Ashubodha Miss P. A. D. Nalini 75. 76. Miss E. P. B. de Zoysa 77. Mrs. R. H. Karunatilleke Minike Miss N. Visvalingam 78. Audio Visual and Extension Services Officer 79. Miss A. M. de Alwis Audio Visual and Extension Services Assistant 80. Mr. K. P. D. Somadasa Administrative Assistant

81. Mr. S. Singappuli

Chief Clerk .

82, Mr. W. A. Karunasena

Clerical Staff Mr. J. K. D. U. Tillekeratne 83. 84. Mr. D. A. Rajapaksa 85. Miss C. D. Jayanetti Mr. K. L. Padmasiri 86. 87. Miss W. Chandra Ranjanie Miss P. D. K. P. Jayasooriya 88. Mr. U. Ratnapala 89. Miss Suramya Fonseka 90. Miss G. R. D. Javaratne 91. Typist (English) 92. Mr. P. D. Wilfred Mrs. K. A. M. Peiris 93. Typist (Sinhala) 94. Mr. G. D. Dayananda 95. Mr. W. M. Mendis Typist (Tamil) 96. Miss M. Gunapoosanyammah Receptionist 97. Miss B. M. A. de Silva Study Room Supervisors 98. Mr. Y. A. B. Perera Miss P. S. Ranasinghe 99. 100. Mrs. D. L. S. H. Silva Audio Visual Equipment and Document-Reproduction Assistant 101. Mr. K. A. Gunadasa Binders 102. Mr. D. W. Ranawaka 103. Mr. N. Jayasena Silva Security Peons 104. Mr. L. Siripala 105. Mr. W. Marcus Perera Cloak Room Attendants 106. Mr. B. A. D. Sirisena 107. Mrs. K. Chitra Ambalanduwa Office Peons

Mr. H. M. Heenbanda
 Mr. K. G. Kumarasinghe

Cycle Orderlies

Mr. D. T. Jayasinghe
 Mr. E. R. J. Nonathis

Driv rs

- 112. Mr. Wilbert Jayakody
- 113. Mr. S. M. Hemapala

Security Guards

- 114. Mr. A. G. Jothipala
- 115. Mr. W. Piyadasa Dabare
- 116. Mr. H. L. D. Siripala
- 117. Mr. D. S. Weerakoon
- 118. Mr. S. Jinadasa
- 119. Mr. M. D. Dharmasiri
- 120. Mr. P. D. S. Weerakkody

Watchers

- 121. Mr. M. A. D. Jinasena
- 122. Mr. G. P. Wimaladasa
- 123. Mr. W. A. Piyadasa
- 124. Mr. D. G. Monington
- 125. Mr. P. A. Victor

Labourers

- 126. Mr. K. S. Abeysinghe
- 127. Mr. U. S. A. Jothipala
- 128. Mr. M. P. A. Weerasinghe

- Mr. W. Premadasa Perera 129. Mr. K. Kingsley Rodrigo 130. Mr. T. Samaris 131. Mr. R. K. Piyadasa 132. Mr. G. W. Coorey 133. Mr. A. V. Eheliyagoda 134. Mr. W. A. Wilbert 135. Mr. K. A. Cyril Perera 136. Mr. M. Thiyagalingam 137. Mr. R. H. Ariyaratne 138. Mr. K. A. D. Wilfred 139. Mr. K. M. Dharmasena 140. Mr. V. A. G. A. Perera 141. Mr. N. Upananda Perera 142. Mr. K. H. Wijemanne 143. Mrs. L. A. Roslin 144. Mr. N. Ariyaman Singho 145. Mr. H. D. S. Ratnasooriya 146. Mr. D. Gamini Abeysinghe 147. Mr. S. Sarath Chandra Silva 148. Mr. P. L. D. Perera 149. Mr. K. Graniel Peiris 150. Mr. D. Jayasena 151. Mr. M. D. Tillakasiri
 - 152. Mr. M. D. Tillakasiri 153. Mr. Sunil Amarasinghe
 - 153. Mr. Sunil Amarasing 154. Mr. K. G. Nandasiri
 - 104. Mr. K. G. Mandashi

පථම පුස්නකාල කමිටුව

ເລຍາເລະສິ:

ටි. රීඩ් මැතිතුමා. (කොළඹ නගරාධිපති)

නාගරික මන්තිවරු:

ඊ. ඩබ්ලිව්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා. (රාජනීතිඥ) ආර්. එල්. පෙරෙයිරා මහතා. (රාජනීතිඥ) ඩබිලිව්. ඊ. චී. ඩී. රෝයි මහතා. දොස්තර, ඊ. ඒ. කුරේ මහතා.

බාහිර නියෝජිතයෝ:

ශී චත්දසේකර අරමුදලේ භාරකරුවෝ. කොළඹ හා කොටුවේ පුස්තකාල වලින් ලේකම්වරුන් හා විධායක මණ්ඩල නියෝ-ජිතයෙකු බැගින්. ශීමත් එච්. එම්. පුනාන්දු මැතිතුමා. ආචාය® යු. පියර්සන් මහතා. මහාචායයි ආර්. මාර්ස් මහතා. මහාචායර් ලී. ස්මිත් මහතා. පී. ද එස්. කලරත්ත මහතා.

වර්තමාන පුස්තකාල කමිටුව

සහාපති:

බ. සිරිසේන කුරේ මැතිතුමා, ස. වි. නි. ම. කොළඹ නගරාධිපති.

නාගරික මන්තිවරු:

ශී කාන්තා තම්බිපිල්ලේ මහතා. ඒ. කාදර් එම්. අලි මහතා, ස. ව්. ඇම. මහින්ද කරුණාරත්න මහතා ස. වි. කේ. ඩී. සී. වික්ටර් කරුණාරත්න මහතා.

බාහිර නියෝජිතයෝ:

එස්. සෙල්ලමුත්තු මහතා. ඉසැඩි. ඉසැඩි. අක්බාර් මහතා. ආර්. අයි. ටී. අලස් මහතා. ඩබ්ලිව්. කරුණාරත්න පෙරේරා මහතා. සිරිපාල ගින්තොට මහතා. නෙම්සිරි මුතුකුමාර මහතා. පූජා හැඩිගල්ලේ පඤඤාතිස්ස හිමි. පූජා නෙවිල් එම්මානුවෙල් පියතුමා. ඇන්ටන් අල්චිස් මහතා. එස්. ඉසෙඩ්. මෂූර් මවුලානා මහතා. කයින්ටස් රුදිග මහතා. බී. ඩි. ජේ. බී. රාජපක්ෂ මහතා. නිලක් රත්නකාර මහතා. ඒ. එම. එම. අස්වාර් මහතා. කේ. ජේ. නානායක්කාර මහතා. ආනන්ද පේමසිංහ මහතා. වයි. අයි. අහමඩ් ඉසත් මහතා. සිරිපාල සිල්වා මහතා.

ආරම්භක අස්තකාල කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය

- 1. එස්. සී. බ්ලොක් මහතා. (පුධාන පුස්තකාලයාධිපති)
- 2. එඩ්ගාර් වෑන් ට්වේස්ට් මහතා. (සහකාර පුස්තකාලයාධිපති) පිටකොටුවේ පස්තකාලයෙන් සම්බන්ධ විය.
- 3. වෝල්ටර් ඩයස් මහතා. (සහකාර පුස්නකාලයාධිපති) කොළඹ පුස්ත-කාලයෙන් සමබන්ධ විය.
- 4. අපෝනිස් පෙරේරා මහතා. ලිපිකරු
- 5. දොන් සයිමන් මහතා. කාර්යාල කාර්ය සහායක
- 6. පවුලිස් හෙතරසිංහ මහතා. කාර්යාල කාර්ය සහායක
- 7. ජේ. ඇරි. පුනාන්දු මහතා. කාර්යාල කාර්ය සහායක (පුධාන කොළඹ පුස්තකාලයෙන් සමබන්ධ විය.)

පුධාන පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිනිය:

1. ඊශ්චරි කොරයා මහත්මිය.

නියෝජා පුස්තකාලයාධිපති:

2. එම. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා.

පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරු—II ශුණිය:

- 3. එස්. ඒ. මැන්දිස් මහත්මිය.
- 4. බී. ජේ. ආරියනායගම මහතා.
- 5. ටී. ඕ. ඩබ්ලිව්. ද සිල්වා මහතා.
- 6. එස්. අයි. නානායක්කාර මෙනෙවිය.
- 7. ඒ. පුතාපසිංහ මහත්මිය.
- 8. ආර්. සංසදාස මහතා.
- 9. එම. ජී. වර්ණසිරි මහතා.
- 10. කේ. ඩී. ධර්මසේන මහතා.
- 11. අයි. පී. සී. පෙරේරා මහත්මිය.
- 12. ආර්. එස්. විමලසේන මහතා.
- 13. එය්. ආර්. අබේසේකර මෙනෙවිය. 14. ඩී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ගමනායක මහතා.
- 15. ඒ. පී. සමරදිවාකර මහතා.
- 16. එම. බමුණුසිංහ මහත්මිය.

පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරු—III ශුණිය:

- 17. බී. පී. ඩී. සී. කරුණාරත්න මහතා.
- 18. ඒ. ඒ. වීරකනිපිල්ලේ මෙනෙවිය.
- 19. අමිතා විකුමසිංහ මෙනෙවිය.
- 20. ඩී. එස්. එfප්. ජේ. ද සොයිසා මෙනෙවිය.
- 21. එන්. ගලගෙදර මෙනෙවිය.
- 22. මාලනී එදිරිසිංහ මහත්මිය.
- 23. එස්. පී. විජේසිංහ මහත්මිය.
- 24. පී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මෙනෙවිය.
- 25. ඩී. එල්. ගැටමුරුත මහත්මිය.

One ticket will be issued each patron which will enable him to enjoy the facilities in the Audio-visual library, and will be valid for two years, from the date of issue and shall be removed every two years thereafter. The fee for the renewal of membership once in two years is Rs. 20/-

The maximum listening period allowed per person is one hour per day. The Librarian may permit an extension of the period if there is no other request by any other member. However the librarian may at his discretion terminate such extension.

Patrons are cautioned against losing their tickets. A duplicate will be issued on making a payment of Rs. 5/-.

Patrons shall not take any book, periodical, newspaper, file, audio-visual material, hand bags etc. into the Audio-visual library. They will carry with them only blank sheets of paper.

Requests for the prescribed forms could be made at the Inquiries counter or the Audiovisual Library.

56. Every borrower or reader is expected to render all assistance in his power to the Library Authority and its officers and servants in endorcing the foregoing Rules and Regulations and every borrower or reader who shall refuse or fail to do so or who shall offend against any of the foregoing Rules and Regulations shall be liable to such fine or other penalty as may be determined in each case by the Mayor, provided that nothing herein contained shall effect the right of the Library Authority to take legal action for the recovery of damages for any loss or injury that may be caused by any person in respect of any book or other property of the Library Authority apart from the liability of any person to be proseucted, under the Ceylon Panel Code or other written law enforce for any action which may amount to theft, mischief, deceit, trespass, criminal intimidation, insult, misconduct by a drunken person or other offence thereunder.

57. These Rules and Regulations may be altered by the Library Authority whenever necessary and such alterations shall be duly posted in the Library.

රචනා තරහයේ ජයගාහකයෝ

සිංහල මාධා කණිෂ්ඨ අංශය

විදාහාලයේ නම

- ආනන්ද මහා විදුහල
- රාජකිය විදුහල
 - ශාන්ත අන්තෝනි බාලිකා විදුහල

අන්තර් මාධා අංශය

- ශාන්ත අන්තෝනි බාලිකා විදහල
- —් යසෝධරා බාලිකා විදුහල
- යයෝධරා බාලිකා විදහල
- ජොෂේඨ අංශය
 - රාජකීය විදහල
 - රාජකීය විදුහල
 - ගී සද්ධර්මෝදය විදුහල

දෙමල මාධා

දෙවන ස්ථානය: සුහන්යා නඩරාජා තෙවන ස්ථානය: රොෂිනි චික්නරාජා

පළමු ස්ථානය: පියා සුගන්ති සුබුමානියම දෙවන ස්ථානය: රතිනි ඥනපුගාසම තෙවන ස්ථානය: සුබාෂිනි මානික්කවාසගර්

පළමු ස්ථානය: සුකාන්ත කුමාරි මූතුකුමාරස්වාමි දෙවන ස්ථානය: තෙවන ස්ථානය:

- බම්බලපිටිය ආර්. සි. ටී. එම. විදුහල
- ශාන්ත ක්ලෙයාර් බාලිකා විදහල
- යහපත් එඬේරා කනාහාරාමය
- යහපත් එඬේරා කනාපාරාමය

පෙයම්ධ අංශය

— ශාන්ත ක්ලෙයාර් බාලිකා විදහල

ඉංගිසි මාධා

කණිෂ්ඨ අංශය

- යහපත් එඩේරා කනාහාරාමය
- යහපත් එඬේරා කනාසාරාමය
 - ශාන්ත බිජට කනාභාරාමය

අන්තර් මාධා අංශය

- ශාන්ත බිජට් කනාභාරාමය
- යහපත් එඬේරා කනාපාරාමය
- රාජකීය විදහල

ජොප්ඨ සංශය

— ශාන්ත පාවුල මිලාගිරිය — මුස්ලිම් කාන්තා විදුහල රාජකිය විදහල

පළමු ස්ථානය: සුන්දුා ද සිල්වා දෙවන ස්ථානය: කරේන් දහනායක තෙවය ස්ථානය: ශාන්තිකා කුරුකුලසුරිය

පළමු ස්ථානය: අරුලේෂ්චරි ජොෂ්ජ දෙවන ස්ථානය: හාරති විවේකානන්දරාජා තෙවන ස්ථානය: ඒ. එම. ජේ. සදීක්

පළමු ස්ථානය: එfප්. නස්රීන් සහිඩ දෙවන ස්ථානයී: ෂාාමා මොහිදීන් තෙවන ස්ථානය: එල්. මුණසිංහ

නම

පළමු ස්ථානය: නාලක ජයම්පති ගුණවර්ධන දෙවන ස්ථානය: පී. පී. ආර්. ඊ. එව. සිංජපුලි නෙවන ස්ථානය: කාංචනා කුමාරි දිසානායක

පළමු ස්ථානය: එව්. ගංගානි ජයදාස දෙවන ස්ථානය: දමයන්ති කුමාරගේ තෙවන ස්ථානය: විශාකා කුමාටි

දෙවන ස්ථානය: ඒ. ටි. ඩි. දාබරේ

තෙවන ස්ථානය: සූනිතා පල්ලාවල

පළමු ස්ථානය: එස්. ශිවදර්ශනි

පළමු ස්ථානය: එච්. එන්. ජනක රත්නායක

- කණිෂ්ඨ අංශය
 - යහපත් එඩේරා කනාපාරාමය ශාන්ත ක්ලෙයාර් බාලිකා විදුහල
- අන්තර් මාධාංය අංශය

සාමානය දනිමේ තරහයේ ජයගුාහකයෝ

සිංහල මාධා

කණිෂ්ඨ අංශය

ආන්තද මහා විදුහල

- රාජකිය විදුහල
- හම්ඩ් අලි හුසේන්යා මහා විදුහල

පළමු ස්ථානය: නාලක ජයම්පති ගුණවර්ධන දෙවන ස්ථානය: රශ්මී සිංගප්පුලි තෙවන ස්ථානය: එස්, ඩබලිව්, සුල්පිකාර් අහමඩ

අන්තර් මාධා අංශය

- යසෝධරා බාලිකා විදුහල
- යසෝධරා බාලිකා විදුහල

පළමු ස්ථානය: දමයන්ති කුමාරගේ දෙවන ස්ථානය: විශාකා කුමාරි නෙවන ස්ථානය: —

ජොෂ්ඨ අංශය

පළමු ස්ථානය: පී. කේ. ජෙගනාදන් දෙවන ස්ථානය: සී. ආර්. ඩී. එස්. පෙන්තහන්දි නෙවන ස්ථානය: ඒ. ටී. ඩී. ආබරේ

සාමානාා දනිමේ තරගයේ ජයගුාහකයෝ

දෙමල මාධා

කණිෂ්ඨ අංශය

ශාන්ත ක්ලෙයාර් බාලිකා මහා විදුහල
 යහපත් එඬේරා කතාපාරාමය
 ශාන්ත ක්ලෙයාර් බාලිකා මහා විදුහල

පළමු ස්ථානය: එස්, එව්, මෙහ්රූන් නිසා දෙවන ස්ථානය: ශිවදර්ශනී සිවසුටුමානියම් තෙවන ස්ථානය: සුකන්ජා නඩරාජා

පළමු ස්ථානය: ශාන්ති රාසයියා දෙවන ස්ථානය: පියා සුගන්ති සුටුමානියම් තෙවන ස්ථානය: සුබෝධිනි පංචලිංගම

පළමු ස්ථානය: රාධිනි ඥනපුගාසම දෙවන ස්ථානය: — නෙවන ස්ථානය: —

අන්තර් මාධා අංශය

- ශාන්න ක්ලෙයාර් බාලිකා මහා විදුහල
 - ශාන්ත ක්ලෙයාර් බාලිකා මහා විදුහල
 - ශාන්ත ක්ලෙයාර් බාලිකා මහා විදුහල

ජොෂ්ඨ අංශය

යහපත් එඩේරා කනාහාරාමය

සාමානා දනීමේ තරහයේ ජයගාහකයෝ

ඉංගිසි මාධා

කණිෂ්ඨ අංශය

අන්තර් මාධා සංශය

ශාන්ත ක්ලෙයාර් බාලිකා මහා විදුහල

පළමු ස්ථානය: මෛතිලි තෙවනාමූර්ති දෙවන ස්ථානය: තෙවන ස්ථානය: —

පළමු ස්ථානය: ඒ. මුසම්මිල් ඒේ. සෘදික් දෙවන ස්ථානය: — ඉතුවන ස්ථානය: —

පළමු ස්ථානය: ඒ. එම්. ජේ. සාදික්

දෙවන ස්ථානය: කේ. මානික්කලිංගම

ඉතවන ස්ථානය: ඩොමිතිල්ලා කොරේරා

ජොෂ්ඨ අංශය

රාජකීය විදුහල රාජකීය විදුහල යහපත් එඬෙරා කනපාරාමය

රාජකීය විසාලය

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— රාජකීය විදුහල — රාජකීය විදුහල — රාජකීය විදුහල

— ශාන්ත ක්ලෙයා ත්තර් බාධා සංකා

WINNERS OF THE ESSAY COMPETITION

Sinhala Medium

JUNIOR

Name

First prize Second prize Third prize

Nalaka Jayampathi Goonewardana P. P. R. E. H. Singappuli Kanchana Kumari Dissanayake

Name of the School Ananda Maha Vidyalaya Royal College St. Anthony Balika Vidyalaya

INTERMEDIATE

First prize Second prize Third prize H. Gangani Jayadasa Damayanthi Kumarage Vishaka Kumari

St. Anthony Balika Vidyalaya Yasodara Balika Vidyalaya Yasodara Balika Vidyalaya

SENIOR

First prize Second prize Third prize

First prize

Second prize

Third prize

First prize

Third prize

Second prize

H. N. Janaka Ratnayake
 A. T. D. Dabare
 Sunitha Pallawala

Name

Priya Suganthi Supramaniyam

S. Sivadarshany

Suhanya Nadarajah

Roshini Wicknarajah

Rathini Gnanapragasam

Subashiny Manikkavasagar

Royal College Royal College Sri Saddarmodaya Balika Vidyalaya

Tamil Medium

JUNIOR

Name of the School

Good Shepherd Convent St. Clare's Balika Maha Vidyalaya Bambalapitiya R.C.T.M. Vidyalaya

INTERMEDIATE

St. Clare's Balika Maha Vidyalaya Good Shepherd Convent Good Shepherd Convent

SENIOR

First prize Second prize Third prize

Sukantha Kumari Muthukumarasamy

NUMBER OF STORES

St. Clare's Balika Maha Vidyalaya

English Medium

JUNIOR

First prize Second prize Third prize Name Sundra de Zilva Karen Dahanayake Shanthika Kurukulasooriya

Name of the School Good Shepherd Convent Good Shepherd Convent St. Bridget Convent

WINNERS OF THE ESSAY COMPETITION

INTERMEDIATE

First prize Second prize Third prize Aruleshwari Joseph Barathy Vivekanandarajah A. M. J. Sadiq St. Bridget Convent Good Shepherd Convent Royal College

SENIOR

First prize Second prize Third prize F. Nasereen Zaheed Shyama Mohideen L. Moonesinghe St. Paul's Milagiriya Muslim Ladies College Royal College

WINNERS OF THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE COMPETITION

Sinhala Medium

JUNIOR

Name

Name of the School

First prizeNalaka Jayampathi GoonawardanaAnanda Maha VidyalayaSecond prizeRashmi SingappuliRoyal CollegeThird prizeS. W. Zulfikar AhamadHameed Al Husseniya Maha Vidyalaya

INTERMEDIATE

First prize Second prize Third prize Damayanthi Kumarage Vishaka Kumari Yasodara Balika Vidyalaya Yasodara Balika Vidaylaya

SENIOR

First prize Second prize Third prize P. K. Jeganathan C. R. D. S. Peththahendi A. T. D. Dabare Royal College Royal College Royal College

WINNERS OF THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE COMPETITION

Tamil Medium

JUNIOR

Name

First prize Second prize Third prize S. H. Mchroon Nissa Sivatharskam Sivasubramaniam Sukanja Nadaraja Name of the School

St. Clare's Balika Maya Vidyalaya Good Shepherd Convent • St. Clare's Balika Maha Vidyalaya

INTERMEDIATE

First prize Second prize Third prize Santhee Rasiah Priya Suganthi Supramaniam Subothini Panchalingam

St. Clare's Balika Maha Vidyalaya St. Clare's Blika Maha Vidyalaya St. Clare's Balika Maha Vidyalaya

SENIOR

First prize Second prize Third prize Radhinee Gnanapragasam

Good Shepherd Convent

WINNERS OF THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE COMPETITION

English Medium

JUNIOR

Name

Name of the School

St. Clare's Balika Maha Vidyalaya

First prize Mythile Theranamoorthy Second prize — Third prize —

INTERMEDIATE

Roval College

First prize Second prize Third prize A. Muzzammil J. Sadiq

SENIOR

First prize Second prize Third prize A. M. J. Sadiq K. Manikkalingam Domitilla Corera

Royal College Royal College Good Shepherd Convent

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පොත් උලෙලට සහහාගි වන පුකාශන හා පොත් වෙළද ආයතන

- 1. ආනන්ද පොත් හළ.
- 2. ඇක්ඩමික් බූක් සර්ව්ස්.
- 3. ඔල් සිලෝන් ඩිස්ටිබියුටර්ස්.
- 4. කේ. වී. ජී. ද සිල්වා සහ පූනයෝ, කොටුව සහ මහනුවර.
- 5. ගොවිජන පර්යේෂණ සහ පුහුණුවීම ආයතනය.
- 6. ජාතික විදහා සභාව.
- 7. ටී. තම්බිතුරෙයි සහ පුතුයෝ.
- 8. පුදීප පුකාශකයෝ.
- 9. මාර්ග ආයතනය.
- 10. ලේක් හවුස් පොත්හල/ලේක් හවුස් ඉන්වෙස්ට්මන්ස් සමාගම.
- 11. සීමාසහිත ඇම්. ඩී. ගුණසේන සහ සමාගම.
- 12. සීමාසහිත කේ. වි. ජි. ද සිල්වා සහ පුනුයෝ (කොළඹ).
- 13. සීමාසහිත ජේ. එල්. මොරිසන් පූතුයා සහ ජෝන්ස් (ලංකා).
- 14. සීමාසහිත දයාවංශ ජයකොඩි සමාගම.
- 15. සීමාසහිත මහජන පුකාශකයෝ.

நூலக விழாவில் பங்குபற்றும் புத்தகப் பிரசுரிப்பாளர்களும், புத்தக விற்பனேயாளர்களும்

- 1. அக்கடமி புத்தக சேவை
- 2. அகில இலங்கை புத்தக விநியோகத்தர்கள்
- 3. ஆனந்த புத்தகசாலே
- 4. எம். டி. குணசேன அன்ட் கம்பனி
- 5. கே. வி. ஜி. டி. சில்வா அன்ட் சன்ஸ் (கொழும்பு)
- 6. கே. வி, ஜி. டி. சில்வா அன்ட் சன்ஸ் கோட்டை அன்ட் கண்டி
- 7. தயவேன்ச ஜயக்கொடி அன்ட் கம்பனி
- 8. தி. தம்பித்துரை அன்ட் சன்ஸ்
- 9. தேசிய விஞ்ஞான சபை
- 10. பிரதீப வெளியீட்டாளர்கள்
- 11. மக்கள் பிரசுராலயம்
- 12. மார்க்கா நிறுவனம்
- 13. லேக் உறவுஸ் புத்தகநிலேயம்/ லேக் உறவுஸ் இன்வெஸ்ற்மென்ற்
- 14. விலசாய ஆராய்ச்சி, பயிற்சி நிறுவனம்
- 15. ஜே. எல். மொரிசன் சன்ஸ் அன்ட் ஜோன்ஸ் (இலங்கை) லிமிட்டெட்.

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- 1. Academic Book Service
- 2. Agrarian Research and Training Institute
- 3. All Ceylon Book Distributors.
- 4. Ananda Bookshop
- 5. Dayawansa Jayakody and Co. Ltd.,
- 6. J. L. Morison Son & Jones (Ceylon) Ltd.
- 7. K. V. G. de Silva & Sons (Colombo) Ltd.
- 8. K. V. G. de Silva & Sons, Fort and Kandy.
- 9. Lake House Bookshop/Lake House Investments Ltd.
- 10. M. D. Gunasena & Co. Ltd.
- 11. Marga Institute
- 12. National Science Council
- 13. People's Publishing House Ltd.
- 14. Pradeepa Publishers
- 15. T. Thambithurai & Sons.

සංවිධායක කම්ටු

පුධාන සංචිධාන කම්ටුව:

- 1. නගරාධිපති, බී. සිරිසේන කුරේ මහතා.
- 2. නියෝජා නගරාධිපති, ඇම හුසේන් මොහමඩ මහතා.
- 3. නාගරික කොමසාරිස්, ආර්. අබෙරත්න මහතා.
- 4. නියෝජා නාගරික කොමසාරිස්, සි. එම. කුලසේකර මහතා.
- 5. පුධාන පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිනිය, ඊශ්චරී කොරයා මහත්මීය.
- 6. නාගරික හාණ්ඩාගාරික, ඊ. මහේසන් මහතා.
- 7. නාගරික ඉංජිනේරු, එම්. ඒ. බී. පෙරේරා මහතා.

ගොඩනැගිලි කමිටුව:

නාගරික ඉංජිනේරු, සභාපති, එම. ඒ. වී. පෙරේරා මහතා. ජල කර්මාන්ත ඉංජිනේරු, ආර්. ඒ. ඩී. එස්. පෙරේරා මහතා. පුධාන ඉංජිනේරු, කර්මාන්ත ශාලාව, එන්. රෙන්ගනාදන් මහතා. අධිකාරි ඉංජිනේරු, සැළසුම හා ඉදිකිරීම, ඇන්. ඇස්. ජයසුන්දර මහතා. නාගරික විදුලි ඉංජිනේරු, එම. සිවගුරුනාදන් මහතා. උදසාන අධිකාරි, ජී. රණසිංහ මහතා. වඩු කාර්මික පෝර්මන්, ඩබ්ලිව්. බී. පුනාන්දු මහතා.

ආරාධනා කමිටුව:

නියෝජා නාගරික කොමසාරිස්, සභාපති, සී. ඇම්. කුලසේකර මහතා. පුධාන පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිනිය, ඊශ්චරි කොරයා මහත්මිය, නාගරික ලේකම්, එම්. එච්. සිරිමන් මහතා. නගර සභා නීතිඥ, එන්. ජේ. එම්. ඩබ්ලිව්. සේනානායක මහතා, පාලන සහකාර හා සභා ලිපිකරු, ඒ. කේ. නිශ්ශංක මහතා, නාගරික මුදුණාලයාධිපති, බී. ඇස්. කුරේ මහතා,

සැරසිලි කමිටුව:

නාගරික තක්සේරුකරු, සහාපති, කේ. ටී. ඩී. තිසේරා මහතා. නියෝජා පුධාන සෞඛා වෛදා නිළධාරි, වෛදා සී. සෝමසුන්දරම මහතා පුධාන කීඩා භූමි උපදේශක, ඒ. පොලොන්ඞ්විට මහතා. නියෝජා නාගරික තක්සේරුකරු, ඩී. ඩබලිව්. එල්. ද එච්. වාස් ගුණසේකර මහතා. නියෝජා නාගරික භාණ්ඩාගාරික, ජී. ආර්. ඊ. එල්. බණ්ඩාර මහතා. පුධාන ආයුර්චේද වෛදා නිළධාරි, වෛදා ආර්. තිලකරත්න මහතා. අධිකාරි ඉංජිනේරු, උතුර, ටී. කුලසිංහම මහතා. දිස්තුක් ඉංජිනේරු, අයි. ඩී. ඩබලිව්. ජයසිරිවර්ධන මහතා. දිස්තුක් ඉංජිනේරු, කේ. ඩී. ඩබලිව්. ජයසිරිවර්ධන මහතා. දෙකුකා අධානපන භාණ්ඩ නිෂ්පාදන අංශය භාර නිළධාරි, පී. කොඩිතුවක්ක මහතා.

උත්සව කමිටුව:

පුධාන නාගරික පශ වෛදය, දොස්තර සී. ඇල්. විසිදාගම මහතා. අධිකාරී ඉංජිතෝරු, සෝමපාල ද සිල්වා මහතා. සහකාර පුණය කොමසාරිස්, ආර්. සී. ඊ. පෙරේරා මහත්මිය. නියෝජය පුස්කකාලයාධිපති, එම. ඞී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා. ගණකාධිකාරී, ආදායම, එස්. එල්. රණසිංහ මහතා. කමකරු හා සුහ සාධක නිළධාරී, පී. ආර්. එච්. ද අල්විස් මහතා.

පුචාරක කමිටුව:

ප්‍රධාන සෞඛ්ය වෛදය නිළධාරී, සභාපති, වෛදය ටී. එව. ආර්. පිරිස් මහතා. ප්‍රධාන දිස්පැන්සරි වෛදය නිළධාරී, වෛදය ටී. ඇන්. ටී. ගුණවර්ධන මහතා. නියෝජය ප්‍රධාන සෞඛ්ය වෛදය නිළධාරී, මාතෘ හා දාරක සෞඛ්යය වෛදය සී. ඞී. එව. ගුණරත්න. මහතා. ප්‍රණය කොමසාරිස්, ඒ. ටී. සුන්දරම් මහතා. නාගරික අනුජීව විදයාඥ, වෛදය සී. එස්. ද සිල්වා මහතා. නියෝජය ප්‍රධාන නාගරික පශු වෛදය නිළධාරී, දොස්තර ඇම. ඇfප්. ස්මයිල් මහතා. ප්‍රස්තකාලයාධිපතිනි, II ශේණීය, එස්. අයි. නානායක්කාර මෙනවීය. ශ්‍රවා දෘෂය විස්තාරණීය වැඩ සටහන් නිළධාරී, ඒ. එම. ද අල්විස් මෙනවීය. ප්‍රස්තකාලයාධිපතිනි, III ශේණීය, ඒ. ඒ. වීරකානිපිල්ලේ මෙනවීය. ප්‍රස්තකාලයාධිපතිනි, III ශේණීය, එස්. එම. ගුණරත්න මෙනවීය.

වාහන සහ ආරක්ෂක කමිටුව:

පුධාන නිළධාරි, ගිනි නිවීම් සේවා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, කේ. එම. අයි. ද සිල්වා මහතා. අධිකාරි ඉංජිනේරු, දකුණ, ටී. කනගසිංහම මහතා. පුධාන ආරක්ෂක නිළධාරි, ඒ. කේ. ආර්. වී. ද සිල්වා මහතා. පාලන සහකාර, මහජන පුස්තකාලය, එස්. සිංගප්පුලි මහතා.

ORGANISING COMMITTEES

Central Steering Committee

- 1. His Worship The Mayor, Mr. B. Sirisena Cooray
- 2. The Deputy Mayor, Mr. M. Hussain Mohamed
- 3. The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. R. Abeyratne
- 4. The Deputy Municipal Commissioner, Mr. C. M. Kulasekera
- 5. The Chief Librarian, Mrs. Ishvari Corea
- 6. The Municipal Treasurer, Mr. E. Mahesan
- 7. The Municipal Engineer, Mr. M. A. V. Perera

Building Committee

Municipal Engineer, Chairman, Mr. M. A. V. Perera
Waterworks Engineer, Mr. R. A. D. S. Perera
Chief Engineer, Workshops, Mr. N. Renganathan
Superintending Engineer (Designs and Progress Review), Mr. N. S. Jayasundera
Municipal Electrical Engineer, Mr. M. Sivagurunadan
Park Superintendent, Mr. G. Ranasinghe
Carpentry Foreman, Mr. W. B. Fernando

Invitations Committee

Deputy Municipal Commissioner, Chairman, Mr. C. M. Kulasekera Chief Librarian, Mrs. Ishvari Corea Secretary of the Colombo Municipal Council, Mr. M. H. Siriman Legal Officer, Mr. N. J. M. W. Senanayake Clerk to the Council, Mr. A. K. Nissanka Municipal Printer, Mr. B. S. Cooray

Decorations Committee

Municipal Assessor, Chairman, Mr. K. T. D. Tissera Deputy Chief Medical Officer of Health, Dr. C. Somasundaram Chief Playgrounds Instructor, Mr. A. Polonowita Deputy Municipal Assessor, Mr. D. W. L. de S. Vaas Gunasekera Deputy Municipal Treasurer, Mr. G. R. E. L. Bandara Chief Municipal Ayurvedic Medical Officer, Dr. R. Tillakeratne Superintending Engineer, North, Mr. T. Kulasingam District Engineer, Mr. I. D. W. Jayasiriwardene District Engineer, Mr. K. D. S. Wijesoma Officer-in-Charge, Material Production Unit, Mr. P. Kodituwakku

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Ceremonies Committee

Chief Municipal Veterinary Surgeon, Chairman, Dr. C. L. Wisidagama Superintending Engineer, Mr. Somapala de Silva Assistant Charity Commissioner, Mrs. R. C. E. Perera Deputy Librarian, Mr. M. D. H. Jayawardena Revenue Accountant, Mr. S. L. Ranasinghe Labour and Welfare Officer, Mr. P. R. H. de Alwis

Publicity Committee

Chief Medical Officer of Health, Chairman, Dr. T. H. R. Peiris
Chief Dispensary Medical Officer, Dr. T. N. T. Gunawardene
Deputy Chief Medical Officer of Health, Maternity and Child Health, Dr. C. D. H. Gunaratne
Charity Commissioner, Mr. A. T. Sundaram
City Microbiologist, Dr. C. S. S. de Silva
Deputy Chief Municipal Veterinary Surgeon, Dr. M. Fahmy Ismail
Miss S. I. Nanayakkara, Librarian Grade II
Miss A. M. de Alwis, Audio-visual, Extension Services Officer
Miss S. M. Gunaratne, Librarian Grade III

Traffic and Security Committee

The Chief Officer, Fire Service Department, Mr. K. M. I. de Silva The Superintending Engineer, South, Mr. T. Kanagasingam The Chief Security Officer, Mr. A. K. R. V. de Silva Administrative Assistant, Public Library, Mr. S. Singappuli, භෘහ නිර්මාන්, සිල්පී – රාජය ඉංජිනේරු සංස්ථාවේ සේවයේ නියුතුව සිටි දූනට ''බිල්ව එන්විරෝන්මන්ට කන්සල්ටන්ටස්'' හි පුධාන කොටස් කරුවකු වශයෙන් කටයුතු කරන වි. එන්. සි. ගුණසේකර මහතාටද, උපදෙස් – රාජය ඉංජිනේරු සංස්ථාවටද, ටැඩ බීම භාර ඉංජිනේරු – නාහටික ඉංජිනේරු දෙපාර්තමෙන්තුවේ අධිකාරි ඉංජිනේරු (සැළසුම් හා ඉදිකිරීම) එන්. එස්. ජයසුන්දර මහතාට ද, බොන්තුාන්කරු – යු. එන්. ගුණසේකර මහතාට ද, වැඩ බීම පරීක්ෂක නිළධාරි – ඩි. එස්. සිල්වා හෙතාට ද,

අපගේ විශේෂ ස්තූතිය පිරිනැමේ.

கட்டடக் கலேஞர் — அரச பொறியியல் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தில் கடமை ஆற்றிய வரும், தற்போது கட்டட சுற்ரூடல் ஆலோசக நிறுவன பிரதம பங்காளருமான இரு. வி.என். குணசேகரா அவர் களுக்கும்

ஆலோசகர்

திட்ட பொறியியலாளர்—

ஒப்பந்தகாரர்

யு.என். குணசேகர நிறுவனத்தினர்க்கும்

என். எஸ். ஜெயசுந்தர அவர்களுக்கும்

அரச பொறியியல் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்திற்கும்

ஒப்பந்தக் காரருக்கான ஸ்தல மேற்பார்வையாளர் —

— திரு. டி.எஸ். சில்வா அவர்களுக்கும் எமது விசேஷீ நன்றி யைத் தெரிவிக்கின்ரேம்.

மாநகரசபை பொறியியலாளர் திணேக்கள, வடிவமைப்பு

நிர்மாணப் பகுதி அத்தியட்சகப் பொறியியலாளர் திரு.

Special thanks to-

Architect

Consultance

Contractor

- Mr. V. N C. Gunasekera, formerly of State Engineering Corporation and presently the Principal Partner of Built Environment Consultants.

- State Engineering Corporation

Project Engineer For Client

- Mr. N. S. Jayasundara Superintending Engineer-Designs and Construction of the Municipal Engineer's Department.

- Messrs U. N. Gunasekera.

Site Supervisor For Contractor

- Mr. D. S. Silva.

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- ප්‍රධාන දොරට්‍රව දෙපස ''ලේඛන කලාවේ ආරම්භය'' විදහා දැක්වෙන මැටි කැටයම උපාලි ඩයස් මහතා විසිනි.
- පොකුණේ ඇති හංස සංදේශයෙ සඳහන් වන හංසයා දුත මෙහයක යෙදෙන ආකාරය දක්වෙන මූර්තිය-එව්. සෙනවිරත්න මහතා විසිනි.
- ප්‍රවේශ ශාලාව මධ්‍යයේ ඇති නැණවත් වානරයන් තිදෙනෙකු පිළිබඳ සංකල්පය ආධාර කොට ගෙන නිර්මානය කළ පොත් කියවීම හා නිශ්ශබ්දතාවය යන තේමාවන් පිළිඹිමූ කෙරෙන මූර්තිය— එම්. කේ. ඒ.ගුණසේකර මහතා විසිනි.

கல்

- சுவர் ஓவியங்கள்: சிவப்பு மட்கலத்தால் செதுக்கப்பட்ட இரு இயற்கை சுவரோ வியங்கள் இலங்கையின் எழுத்துக்கஃலயின் தோற்றத்தைப் பிரதிப லிக்கும் வண்ணம் பிரதான நூழை வாயிலின் இருபக்கமும் பொறிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. ஓவியர் திரு. உபாலி டயஸ்
- 2. தடாகத்திலுள்ள சிற்பம்: உறன்ச சந்தேஷ ஒவியத்தைப்பிரதிப லிக்கும் அன்னப்பறவை பறப் பது போன்ற வடிவமைப்பைக் கொண்ட சிற்பம் (கோட்டே. காலத் தூதுப்பாடல் கி. பி. 1412-1580) சிற்பக்கலேஞர், திரு எச். செனிவிரத்ன.
- 3. பொது மண்டபத்திலுள்ள சிற்பம்: நூல்கள் வாசிப்பு அமைதியைப் பிரதி பவிக்கின் றது. மூன்று விவேகக் குரங்குகளின் கருத்தைக் கருத்திற் கொன்டது. சிற்பக் கலேஞர், திரு எச். கே. எ. குணசேகரா.

ART WORK

1.	Murals	Two relief sculptures in terra cotta on either side of the main entrance to the building depicting the origin of writting in Sri Lanka — By Mr. Upali Dias.
2.	Sculpture in Pond	A swan poised for flight depicting the Hansa Sandesaya (Message Poetry of the Kotte Period, i.e. 1412-1580 A.D.) by Mr. H. Senevirathna.
3.	Sculpture in the Lobby	Depicting the theme of books, reading and silence, using the

idea of the Three wise Monkeys — by Mr. H.K.A. Gunasekera.

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අතිගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මැතිතුමා සහ එම මැතිණියටත්, ගරු ආර්. පේමදාස මැතිතුමා සහ එම මැතිනියටත්, තැපැල් හා විදුලි සංදේශ අමාතය ගරු ඩී. බී. විජේතුංග මැතිතුමාටත්, මුද්දර කායඖංශයේ අධාක්ෂ පි. කුලතිලක මහතා යහ එහි කායඞ මණ්ඩලයටත්, කොළඹ දකුණ පුාදේශීය අධානපන අධාක්ෂ එව්. එල්. පෙරේරා මහතාට සහ එහි කායා ී මණ්ඩලයටත්, රවනා සහ සාමානා3 දුනුම තරහ චීනිශ්චය කිරීම හා ජයගුෘහකයන් තේරීමේ කටයුතු පවත්වාගෙන ගිය කොළඹ දකුණ අධානපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ දයා අකුරටියගම, සී. මාකලන්ද, එස්. එච්. එම්. යසිම සහ ඊ. ඒ. ඩි. පී. එදිරිසිංහ යන මහතුන්ටත්, පිළිගැනීමේ ගීතය නිර්මාණය කළ සරත් දසනායක සහ එන්. අත්තනායක යන මහතුන්ටත්, රවනා සහ සාමානය දනීමේ තරහයන්හිදී අනුහුහ දැක්වූ ඩි. එස්. සේනානායක මහා විදහාලයේ ආර්. කේ. කුලසේකරම, ජී. ගුණවර්ධන යන මහතුන්ට සහ එම විදහාලයේ නාලනි අතපත්තු මහත්මියටත්, (සටහන—ඩී. එස්. සේනානායක මහා විදහාලයේ සිසුන් මෙම තරහ දෙක සඳහා සහභාගී නොවිය.) පාසැල් පුධානාචාර්යවරු, ගුරුවරු සහ සිසුන්ටත්, රාජාා ඉංජිනේරු සංස්ථාවේ කායඞ මණ්ඩලයටත්, රාජා ඉංජිනේරු සංස්ථාවේ පළමු වෙනි ව්යාපෘති උපදේශක වශයෙන් සේවයේ නියුතුව සිටි ගෘහ නිර්මාණ ශිල්පී වී. එන්. සි. ගුණසේකර මහතාවත්, පොත් උළෙල සදහා සහභාගී වූ පුකාශක සහ පොත් වෙළඳ ආයතන වලටත්, ශී ලංකා ගුවන් විදුලි සංස්ථාවටත්, නිදහස් රූපවාහිනි සේවයටත්, මුදුණාලයටත්, ශී ලංකා පොලිසියටත්, කොළඹ නගරාධිපති බී. සිරිසේන කුරේ මහතාටත්, නියෝජා නගරාධිපති එම. හුසේන් මොහමඩ් මහතාටත්, නාගරික කොමසාරිස් ආර්. අබේරත්න මහතාවත්, නියෝජා නාගරික කොමසාරිස් සි. එම්. කලසේකර මහතාටත්, කොළඹ නගර සභාවේ සියලුම දෙපාර්තමේන්තු පුධානීන්ට සහ සියලුම සේවක සේවිකාවන්ටත්, නගර සභාව සඳහා වසාපෘති සම්බන්ධීකරණ නිළධාරි එන්. එස්. ජයසුන්දර මහතාටත්, නාගරික මුදුණාලයාධිපති බ්. එස්. කුරේ මහතාට සහ ඔහුගේ කායයි මණ්ඩලයටත්, පිරිත් උත්සවය සහ දානයේ කටයුතු සඳහා උපකාර කළ බෞද්ධ සංගම් කමිටුවේ සභාපති කේ. ටී. ඩී. තිසේරා මහතාටත්. නන් අයුරින් උපකාර කළ සියලු දෙනාටත්,

අපගේ ස්තූතිය පිරිනැමේ.

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ඊශ්වරි කොරයා, පුධාන පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිනිය සහ කායර් මණ්ඩලය.

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Principals of schools, teachers and students

Staff of the State Engineering Corporation

Mr. V. N. C. Gunasekera, Architect, first Project Consultant, formerly of the State Engineering Corporation

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The Sri Lanka Police

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Mr. M. Hussain Mohamed, Deputy Mayor

Mr. R. Abeyratne, Municipal Commissioner

Mr. C. M. Kulasekere, Deputy Municipal Commissioner

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