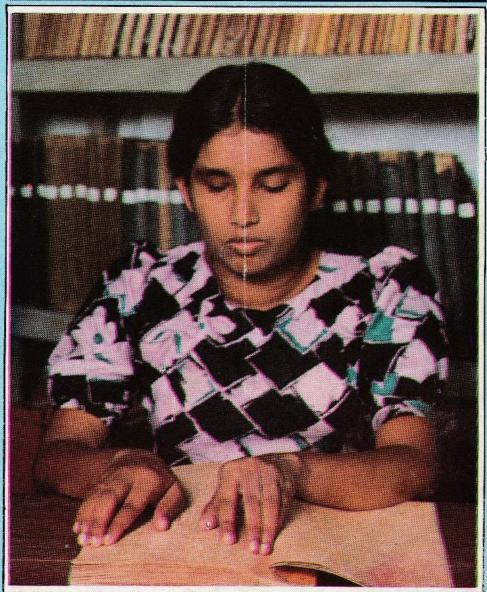
# පුස්තකාල පුවෘත්ති நூலைச் செய்திகள் LIBRARY NEWS

ශී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ පුවෘත්ති පුකාශනය இலங்கைத் தேசிய நூலகத்தின் செய்திப் பிரசுரம் THE NEWSLETTER OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SRI LANKA

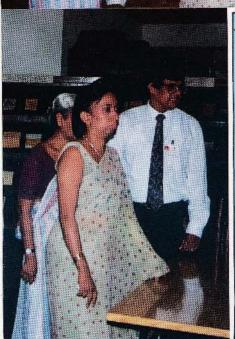
13 වන වෙඑම, දෙවන කලාපය/1992 අපේල් - ජූනි

தொகுதி 13,இல 2/ 1992 ஏப்ரல் – யூன்/ Vol: 13, No 2/1992 April - June









ස්වයං ආධාර පුස්තකාල සදහා පුස්තකාල සේවා මණ්ඩලයේ පොත් සහ ලී ඔඩු පරිතෳගයේ විවිධ අවස්ථා, சுய உதவி நூலகங்களிற்காக இலங்கை தேசிய நூலக சேவைகள் சபை நூல்களையும் தனபாடங்களையும் அண்பளிப்பு செய்த சில சந்தர்ப்பங்கள். Few events of the Donation of Books and Furniture to Self - help Libraries by the Sri Lanka National Library Services Board

ගුරු පුස්තකාලයාධිපති පුහුණු පාඨමාලාව - මොණරාගල. ஆசிரிய நூலகர் பயிற்சி நிகழ்ச்சி – மொனமுகலை. Teacher Librarians Training Programme - Moneragala



ගරු අධාාපන සේවා ඇමතිනි සුනේතුා රණයිංහ 👈 මැතිතිය වෙත "Information Development" තැමති සහරාව පිළිගැන්වීම. Information Development எனும் சஞ்சிகையை கௌரவ கல்விச்சேவைகள் அமைச்சர் திருமதி சனேத்திரா ரணசிங்க அவர் களுக்கு அன்பளிப்பு செய்தல். Presentation of the "Information Development" Journal to Hon. Minister of Education Services Mrs. Sunethra Ranasinghe





13 වන වෙඵම කලාපය 2 1992 අපියෙල් - ජුනි

සංස්කාරක උපදේශක මණ්ඩලය ඊශ්වරි කොරයා (සභාපති)

එම්. එස්. යු. අමරසිරි (අධාක්ෂ)

තාලිනි ද සිල්වා (නියෝජා අධාක්ෂ වැ.බ.)

එව්. එම්. ගුණරත්තබණ්ඩා (සහකාර අධාක්ෂ)

ජානකි පුනාන්දු (සහකාර අධාක්ෂ වැ.බ.)

සංස්කාරක මිල්ටන් මලවීආරච්චි

විශේෂ සංස්කාරක ජානකී පුනාන්දු

ලිපි කටයුතු යුරිකා පද්මිණි මුණසිංහ

සෝදුපත් කියවීම දූෂාන්ති ඩැනියෙල්

කවර සැලසුම කේ. එම. අයි. සවර්ණසිංහ

ඡායාරුප පුමිලා ධර්මරත්නම්

කවරය ඉදිරිපස ඡායාරූපය ධර්මසිරි අබෙගුණසේකර

#### අන්ධ සහ දෘශාාබාධිතයින් සඳහා පුස්තකාල සේවා

අන්ධ සහ ආබාධිත අය සඳහා පුස්තකාල ගේවා සංවිධානය සහ පවත්වාගෙන යාම ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාල සේවා මණ්ඩලයේත්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාල යේත් කාර්යයන් අතුරින් එක් පුධාන කාර්යයකි. එය ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ මූලික කාර්යයන් අතරට එක් වූයේ 1990 වර්ෂයේ දී ජාතික පුස්තකාලය විවෘත කිරීමත් සමහිනි. ඒ අනුව ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ පාඨක සේවා අංශයෙහි අනු අංශයක් වශයෙන් අන්ධ සහ අංශාාබාධිතයින් සඳහා පුස්තකාල සේවා සැපයීමේ අංශයක් සංවිධානය කරනු ලැබීය. ලෝකයේ බොහෝ රටවල ජාතික පුස්තකාල යන්හි අන්ධ සහ ආබාධිත අය සඳහා වෙනම අංශයක් පිහිටුවා ඇති අතර, මෙවැනි පුද්ගලයන් සඳහාම වන ජාතික මට්ටමේ පුස්තකාල ද ඇතැම් රටවල ඇත.

අන්ධ සහ දෘශහාබාධිත අය සඳහා කටයුතු කරන රජයේ ආයතන සහ රාජා නොවන සංවිධාන ශී ලංකාවේ ඇතත්, මෙම ආයතන මගින් මබාහෝ විට ඔවුන්ගේ සුබ සාධනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් කටයුතු කරනු ලබන අතර, මේ පිරිස සඳහා පුස්තකාල සේවා සැපයීම කෙරෙනුයේ ඉතා ස්වල්ප වශයෙන්. අන්ධ සහ දෘශාාබාධික අය සඳහා වන පුස්තකාල සේවාවන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් දනට මෙරට පවතින තත්ත්වය ගැන සලකා බැලීමේදී මෙම අංශය දියුණු කිරීම කෙරෙහි විශාල වශයෙන් අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතු බව ජාතික පුස්තකාලයට වැටහින. ජාතික මට්ටමින් මෙම පුස්තකාල සේවාව සැපයීම අරමුණු කොට ගෙන ජාතික පුස්තකාලය විසින් 1990 ජුනි මස වහාපෘතියක් දියත් කරන ලදී.

මෙම වාාපෘතියෙහි මූලික වැඩ පිළිවෙල යටතේ දේශීය වශයෙන් පුකාශිත බරේල් පොත්, කථන පොත් සහ ලොකු අකුරින් මූදිත පොත්වල ජාතික එකතුවක් ගොඩනැඟීම, විදේශීය රටවල පුකාශයට පත් වී ඇති බරේල් විමර්ශන ගුන්ථ එකතුවක් ගොඩ නැඟීම, මෙරට දෘශාාඛාධිතයන් සඳහා වන පුස්තකාලයන්හි ඇති විශේෂ ස්වරූපයේ දුවා එකතුන් පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු ඇතුලත් ඒකාබද්ධ සුවියක් සමපාදනය කිරීම, සහ සිංහල හා දෙමළ භාෂාවන්ගෙන් බරේල් පොත් සහ ලොකු අකුරිත් යුත් පොත් නිෂ්පාදනයට පියවර ගැනීම ඉටු කිරීමට සුදුසු කාර්යයන් ලෙස හඳුනාගෙන ඇත.

මෙම ක්ෂේතුය හා සම්බන්ධයෙන් කටයුතු කරන ශුී ලංකාවේ පිහිටි ආයතනවල නියෝජිතයින්ගෙන් සමන්විත කමිටුවක් පත්කර ගැනීමට ජාතික පුස්තකාලය දුනටමත් කටයුතු කර අවසානය.

වත්මන්ති අංයනන කීපයක් මහින් සුජ වශයෙන් හෝ දෘශාාබාධිකයින් සඳහා සලසනු ලබන පුස්තකාල සේවාවන්හි ද්විත්වකරණයක් කිරීමට ජාතික පුස්තකාලයට අවශා නොවේ. එකී සේවාවන් තව දුරටත් නගා සිටුවීමට අවශා උපදෙස් ලබාදීමෙන් හා නව සේවාවන් ආරම්භ කිරීමට කටයුතු කිරීමෙන් ජාතික මට්ටමින් පුස්තකාල සේවා සංවිධානය හා පවත්වාගෙන යාම ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ අරමුණ වේ.

මෙවර පුස්තකාල පුවෘත්ති කලාපයේ තේමාව වී ඇත්තේ අන්ධ සහ දෘශාාබාධිතයින් සඳහා පුස්තකාල සේවා යන්නයි. මෙම සේවාව සම්බන්ධයෙන් දේශිය මෙන්ම විදේශිය තොරතුරු ද පාඨකයන් වෙත ලබාදීමෙන් ඔවුන් දනුවත් කරලීමට මෙය විශේෂ කලාපයක් ලෙස සැකසුවෙමි.

විශේෂ සංස්කාරක

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ජානකී පුනාන්දු මෙනෙවිය වැඩබලන සහකාර අධාක්ෂිකා ශු ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලය

#### හැඳින්වීම

ජාතික පුස්තකාලවල කාර්යයන් එක් එක් රටවල අවශා තාවන් අනුව තීරණය වේ. මේ හෙයින් එක් රටක ජාතික පුස්තකාලයකු කාර්යයන් තවත් රටක ජාතික පුස්තකාලයක කාර්යයන්ගෙන් වෙනස් වන බව අප විසින් වටහා ගත යුතු යි. ජාතික පුස්තකාලවල කාර්ය භාරය පිළිබඳ අන්තර්ජාතික වශයෙන් පළ වී ඇති අදහස්, ශුී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලය පිළිබඳ දේශීය වශයෙන් පළ වී ඇති අදහස්, ශුී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාල සේවා මණ්ඩලය පසුගිය දශක දෙක තුළ ඉටු කරන ලද කාර්යයන්, දේශීය පුස්තකාල විඥපන සේවා, පුකාශන ක්ෂේතුයේ වර්තමාන තත්ත්වයන් වැනි කරුණු සලකා බලා **මී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලය ආරම්භයේ දී අවධාරණය කළ** යුතු මූලික කාර්යයන් පිළිබද හදුනා ගැනීමක් මැතක දී මණ්ඩලය විසින් කර ඇත. <sup>1</sup> මේ අනුව අන්ධයින් හා වෙනත් දාබාධිතයින් සඳහා පුස්තකාල ලස්වා සංවිධානය කිරීම සහ පවත්වාමගන යාම ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ මුලික කාර්යයන් අතරට එක්වීණ.

මහජන පුස්තකාල පුයෝජනයට ගත නොහැකි අාබායිත පුද්ගලයින් සඳහා විශේෂ සේවා සැලසිය යුතු යැයි එක්සත් ජනපදය විසින් පිළිගැනීම, 1868 දී එක්සත් ජනපදයෙහි බොස්ටන් මහජන පුස්තකාලයෙහි උඩට මූණත දමූ ශුන්ථ වලින් සමන්විත දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවක් පිහිටුවීමෙන් පැහැදිලි වේ. (Department With Embossed Books) මේ හා සමාන පුයක්තයක් එක්සත් රාජධානිය විසින් ද 1882 දී ආරම්භ කරන ලද බව, අන්ධයින් සඳහා බැහැර දෙන පුස්තකාලයක් පිහිටු වීමෙන් පෙනි යයි. මෙම ආරම්භයෙන් පසු ලෝකයේ සැම රටකම පාහේ අන්ධ සහ දෘශාාබාධිතයින් සඳහා පුස්තකාල සේවා සැලසීමට කටයුතු කිරීම අද දක්වා දක්නට ලැබේ.

මහජන පුස්තකාල මහින් පමණක් නොව ජාතික පුස්තකාල මහින් ද අන්ධ සහ දෘශාාබාධිතයින් සඳහා පුස්තකාල සේවා සැලසීම වත්මන්හි දක්තට ලැබෙන දෙයකි. ඇතැම ජාතික පුස්තකාලයන්හි අන්ධ සහ අාබාධිත අය සඳහා වෙනම අංශයක් පිහිටුවා ඇති අතර, අන්ධ සහ ආබාධිත අය සඳහා ව වන ජාතික පුස්තකාල ද ඇතැම රටවල ඇත. ජපාතයේ ජාතික ඩියට පුස්තකාලය, ඇමරිකා එක්සත් ජනපදයෙහි කොංගුස් පුස්තකාලය, ඉරාන ජාතික පුස්තකාලය, නෝපාල ජාතික සුස්තකාලය, ඉරාන ජාතික පුස්තකාලය අන්ධ සහ ආබාධික අය සඳහා පුස්තකාල සේවා සැපයීමේ අංශ පිහිටුවා ඇති ජාතික පුස්තකාලවලින් කිහිපයකි. එක්සත් රාජධානියේ අන්ධ අය සඳහා වන ජාතික පුස්තකාලය, අන්ධ අය සඳහා වන ඩෙන්මාර්ක ජාතික පුස්තකාලය අන්ධ අය සඳහා ම නේවා සැපයීම පිණිස පිහිටුවා ඇති ජාතික පුස්තකාල වලින් සමහරකි.

මෙරට සමාජයෙහි වෙසෙන දළ වශයෙන් 60,000කට අධික අන්ධ සහ දෘශාාබාධිත පිරිස අතර සිටින කුඩා ළමයින්, පාසැල් යන වයසේ පසුවන ළමයින්, තරුණයින්, වැඩිහිටියන් සහ වයෝවදේධ පුද්ගලයින් පහක දක්වෙන පරිදි වර්ග කිරීමට පුළුවන.

- සම්පූර්ණයෙන් අන්ධභාවයට පත් වූ පුද්ගලයන්
- එක් ඇසක පමණක් අන්ධභාවය ඇති අය
- දෘෂ්ටී ඌණතා ඇති පුද්ගලයින්
- කුඩා පුමාණවලින් යුත් අකුරු කියවීමට නොහැකි අය
- වයසට යාමේ දී දෘශහාබාධින තන්ත්වයන්ට පත්වූවන්

අගතුකුත් අාබාධිත පුද්ගලයන් මෙන් ම, දෘශාාඛාධික අය ද විශේෂ අනුහුභයක් දක්විය යුතු පිරිසක් ලෙස ශ්‍රී ලංකා රජය මෙන් ම එහි වෙසෙන ජනතාව විසින් ද පිළිගෙන ඇත. දෘශාාඛාධික අය සඳහා කටයුතු කිරීම පිණිස රජයේ අනුහුභය සහ ඇතැම් විට ආධාරයන් ද ඇතිව මෙරට පිහිටුවා ඇති රජයේ අායතන මෙන් ම රාජාා නොවන සංවිධානවලින් ද මේ බව මනාව පැහැදිළි වේ. මෙකී ආයතන සහ සංවිධාන බොහොම යක් අන්ධ සහ දෘශාාඛාධික අයගේ සමාජ සුභ සාධනය භා අදළ කටයුතුවල නිරත වී ඇති අතර, මේ අය සඳහා පුස්තකාල සේවා සලයනු ලබන ආයතන ඇත්තේ ඉතා ස්වල්ප වශයෙනි. එම ආයතන මහින් ද කුමානුකූල අන්දමින් පුස්තකාල සේවා සැපයීම සිදු වන බව කීමට අපහසු ය. අන්ධ සහ දෘශාාඛාධික යන් සඳහා මෙරට පුස්තකාල පහසුකම් ඇත්තේ ඉතා සුළු වශයෙනි.

<sup>1.</sup> එම. එස්, යු. අමරසිරි, ''සංස්කාරක සටහන්,'' ශුී ලංකා ජානික පුස්කකාලය සමරු කලාපය, එම. එස්. යු. අමරසිරි සංස්; ඉකාළඹ: ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්කකාල සේවා මණ්ඩලය, 1990, පි. 16—17

#### අන්ධ සහ දෘශාාබාධිත අය සඳහා කටයුතු කරන ශී ලංකාවේ පිහිටි ආයතන හා සංවිධාන

අත්ධ භාවය සහ දෘශාාබාධින බව වැළැක්වීම, පුාථමික වශයෙන් ඇස් ආරක්ෂා කිරීම හා සම්බන්ධයෙන් කටයුතු කරන සමාජ ශුභ සාධන අංශතන අතුරින් පුමුබ ස්ථානය ගනු ලබන ආයතන ලෙස හෙලන් කෙලර් ජාතාන්තරය, සර්වෝදය ශුම්දන ව්‍යාපාරය සහ ශ්‍රී ලංකා අන්ධ ජන සේවා මණ්ඩලය දක්වීමට පුළුවන. අන්ධ සහ දෘශාාබාධිකයින් සඳහා ප්‍රජා පාදින ප්‍රභාරක්ථාපන ව්‍යාපෘතින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කර ඇති ආයතන ලෙස සර්වෝදය ශුම්දන ව්‍යාපාරය සහ ශ්‍රී ලංකා අන්ධ ජන සේවා මණ්ඩලය හැඳින්වීය හැක. ස්වීඩන ආඛාධික පුද්ගල යන්ගේ ජාතාන්තර ආධාර පදනම (මියා), සර්වෝදය ශුම්දන ව්‍යාපාරය සහ ශ්‍රී ලංකා අන්ධ සහ දෘශාාබාධික අය සඳහා විවෘත රකියා, ස්වයංරකියා සහ වෘත්තිය පුහුණුව සම්බන්ධයෙන් කටයුතු කරන ආයතන වෙති.

අධ්යාපන් අමාතකංශයේ විශේෂ අධ්යාපන ඒකකය. ජාතික අධානපන ආයතනයේ වීශේෂ අධානපන මධාාස්ථානය සහ මහරගම ගුරු විදුහලෙහි විශේෂ අධාාපන අංශය ශී ලංකාවේ වෙමසන අන්ධ සහ දෘඟාාබාධින ළමයින්ගේ අධාාපනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් කවයුතු කරන රජයේ ආයතන වෙනි. පුතරුත්ථාපන පුතිසංස්කරණ සහ සමාජ ඉහසාධන අමා තාහංශය, සහ සමාජ සේවා ලදපාර්තමේන්තුව සිය කාර්ය යන්ගෙන් විශාල පුමාණයක් වෙන් කොට ඇත්තේ අන්ධ සහ දෘගාාබාධිත අයගේ ජීවන තත්ත්වය නභාලීම සඳහා ය. අන්ධ ලමයින් සඳහා වන විශේෂ පාසැල් සහ දෘශාාබාධිතයින් ලවයෙන නිවාස සඳහා ආධාර සැපයීම, අවශාතා ඇති අය සඳහා ඇස් කණ්නාඩි ලබා දීම, අන්ධ අයගේ අධාාපනික අවශාතා සඳහා ආකයනය කරනු ලබන දුවා තීරු බදුවලින් ් නිදහස් ව ලබා ගැනීමට විධි විධාන සැලසීම, විශේෂ අධාාපන ක්ෂේතුය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විදේශීය විශේෂඥ සේවය ලබා තැනීමේ දී විදේශීය විශේෂඥයන් සඳහා වීසා ලබා දීමට කටයුතු කිරීම වැනි විශාල කාර්යභාරයක් ඉහත සඳහන් . කරන ලද ආයතන දෙක විසින් ඉටු කරනු ලැබේ.

1974 වර්ෂයේ දී පිහිටුවන ලද ශ් ලංකා දෘශාාබාධික ජනතා සම්මේලනය මෙරට වෙසෙන අන්ධ සහ දෘශාාබාධික පුද්ගල යින්ගේ සමාජ සමානාත්මකාවය සහ සමාජ සාධාරණක්වය උදෙසා කටයුතු කරනු ලබන රාජා නොවන සංවිධානයෙකි. මෙහි පුධාන අරමුණ වනුයේ අධාාපන, රැකීරක්ෂා, වෘත්තීය පුහුණුව හා පුනරුත්ථාපනය යන අංශයන්හි දී, අන්ධ සහ දෘශාාබාධික අයගේ හැකියාවන් අනුව, ඇස් පෙනෙන අයට මෙන් ම සමාන තත්ත්වයකින් යුතුව කටයුතු කිරීමයි.

අන්ධ සහ දෘශාාබාධිතයින් සඳහා කිසියම් පුමාණයකින් යුතුව පුස්කකාල සේවා සපයනු ලබන අංයතන වශයෙන් ශී ලංකා අන්ධ ජන සේවා මණ්ඩලය, කොළඹ මහජන පුස්තකාලය සහ රත්මලානේ අන්ධ විදුහල සඳහන් කිරීමට පුළුවන.

ශී ලංකා අන්ධ ජන eස්වා මණ්ඩලය දනට කුඩා බරේල් පුස්තකාලයක් සහ කථන පුස්තකාලයක් පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලැබේ. බ්රේල් පුස්තකාලය දළ වශයෙන් බ්රේල් පොත් හා සහරා 2,500කින් පමණ සමන්විත වේ. මීන් සැහෙන පුමාණ යක් ඉංගුීසි බ්රේල් පොත් සහ සහරා වන අතර, මේවා පරිතාාග වශයෙන් විදේශ රටවලින් අත්පත් කර ගෙන ඇත. ලංකා වෙහි පුකාශයට පත් කරන ලද සිංහල පොත් හා සහරා 500ක් පමණ බ්රේල් මාධානයෙන් පුකාශයට පත් කිරීම අන්ධ ජන **සේවා** මණ්ඩලය විසින් කර ඇත. මෙහි ඇති කථන පුස්තකාලය කථන පොත් සහ කැසට්පටවලින් සමන්විත වේ. පුකාශයට පත්ව ඇති නවකථා, ශකටිකථා, පරිවර්තන සහ අධාාපනික ශූන්ථ කැසට්පටවලට පටී ගත කර ඇත. මෙවන් කැසට පට දළ වශයෙන් 400ක් පමණ වේ. විශ්වවිදාහල තුනක ඉගෙනුම ලබන අන්ධ උපාධි අපේක්ෂකයින් 14 ලදනකුට පමණ මෙම කථන පුස්තකාලය මහින් සේවා සපයනු ලැබේ. මීට අමතරව අධායන පොදු සහතික පනු සාමානා ලපළ සහ උසස් පෙළ පංතිවල ඉගෙනුම ලබන අන්ධ ශිෂායින් සඳහා බරේල් සහ කථන පුස්තකාලය මහින් සේවා සලසනු ලැමකි.

අන්ධ සහ දෘශාාබාධිත අය සඳහා පුස්තකාල සේවා සැපයීම අරමුණු කොට ගෙන කොළඹ මහජන පුස්තකාලය විසින් 1981 දී බරේල් සහ කථන පොත්වලින් සමන්විත අංශයක් පිහිටුවන ලදී. බරේල් පොත් බැහැර දීම සිදු කරනු ලබන අතර, අන්ධ සහ දෘශාාබාධිත අය මහජන පුස්තකාලයේ ශුවා දෘශා අංශයට පැමිණීම දක්නට ලැබෙන දෙයකි. මෙහි දී ගීත කැසට පට මහින් සංගීතයට සවන් දීමෙන් හා වීඩියෝ ගත කර ඇති චිතුපටවල දෙබස්වලට සවන් දීමෙන් ද ඔවුන් චිතා්දස්වාදයක් ලබන බව පවසා ඇත.

රත්මලානේ අන්ධ පාසැලලඹ් ඇති බ්රේල් පුස්තකාලය බ්රේල් ගුන්ථ 4,000කට අධික පුමාණයකින් යුක්ත වේ. මින් බොහොමයක් විදේශ රටවලින් පරිතාාග වශයෙන් ලැබී ඇති ඉංගීසි බ්රේල් පොත් සහ සහරා ය. ස්වල්ප වශයෙන් ඇති සිංහල බ්රේල් පොත් හා සහරා මෙරට මුදුණය කර පුකාශයට පත් කරන ලද ඒවා ය.

#### ජාතික පුස්තකාලය දියත් කළ වශාපෘතිය

අන්ධ සහ දෘශාාබාධිතයින් සඳහා පුස්තකාල පස්වාවන් සැපයීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් ශුී ලංකාවේ පවත්තා තත්ත්වය ගැන සලතා බැලීමේ දී මෙම අංශය දියුණු කිරීම කෙරෙහි විශාල වශයෙන් අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතු බව ජාතික පුස්කකාලයට වැටහිණ. මෙකී පුස්තකාල සේවාවන් සංවිධානය සහ පවත්වාගෙන යාම ජාතික පුස්තකාලය විසින් පුමුඛත්වය දිය යුතු කර්යයක් මෙන් ම එය ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ වගකීමක් ද වේ. ඒ අනුව 1990 අපියෙල් මස ජාතික පුස්තකාලය වීවෘත කිරීමත් සමහ ම ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ පාඨක සේවා අංශයෙහි අනු අංශයක් වශයෙන් අන්ධ සහ දෘශානබාධිනයින් සඳහා පුස්තකාල සේවා සැපයීමේ අංශයක් ඇති කරන ලදී. ජාතික මට්ටමින් පුස්තකාල සේවාවන් සැපයීම අරමුණු කොට ගෙන ජාතික පුස්තකාලය විසින් 1990 ජූනි මස වශාපෘතියක් දියත් කරන ලදී.

#### කෙටි කාලින අධායනයක යෙදීම

පුස්තකාල සේවා සැපයීමට පුරමයෙන් දනට මෙම ක්ෂේතුය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ශි ලංකාවේ පවත්නා තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳ මනා අවබෝධයක් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා මවිසින් මාස 2 ½ පමණ කාලයක් අධ්‍යයනයක යෙදුණි. මේම අධ්‍යයනයෙහි දී අන්ධ ළමයින් සඳහා ඇති විශේෂ ජාසැල්, ඒකිකරණ පංකි පවත්වා ගෙන යනු ලබන සාමාතාා පාසල්, අන්ධ සහ දෘශාාබාධික අය සඳහා කටයුතු කරන රාජාා ආයතන හා රාජාා නොවන සංවිධාන පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු එක්රස් කිරීමෙහි නිරත විය. දිවයිනෙහි ඇති මෙවැනි ආයතන හඳුනා ගැනීමෙන් පසුව, එකී අංයතනයන්හි බලධාරීන් සමග සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා පැවැත් වීණ. මෙම සාකච්ඡා පැවැත්වීමේ මූලික අරමුණ වූයේ අන්ධ හා දෘශාාබාධික අය සඳහා දනට ඇති පුස්තකාල සේවාවන් පිළිබඳ නවතම නොරතුරු ලබා ගැනීම හා ඔවුන්ගේ අවශානාවයන් අනුව පුස්තකාල සේවාවන් සංවිධානය කළ යුතු ආකාරය පිළිබඳ ව අවබෝධයක් ලබා ගැනීමත් ය.

#### කම්ටුවක් පත් කර ගැනීම

දේශීය අශායබාධින පුස්තකාල සේවාවන් සංවිධානය කිරීම සඳහා කටයුතු කිරීමේ දී මෙම ක්ලෂ්තුයට සම්බන්ධ වූ ආයතන වල නියෝජිතයන්ගෙන් සමන්විත කම්ටුවක් පත් කර ගැනීම සිදුවිණ්. මෙම කම්ටුවට පහත සඳහන් ආයතන ඇතුළත් වීණ. ශී් ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලය, ශී් ලංකා අන්ධ ජන සේවා මණ්ඩලය, ශුී ලංකා දෘගහාබාධිත ජනතා සමිති සම්මේලනය, ඉකාළඹ ම්භජන පුස්තකාලය, අන්ධ ව්දුහල රත්මලාන සාන්ත. ලජා්සප් අන්ධ සහ බිහිරි පාසැල රාගම, අධාාපන අමාතාාාංශය**-**වීලශ්ෂ අධාහපන ඒකකය, ජාතික අධාහපන ආයතනය-විශේෂ අධාාපන මධාාස්ථානය, බරේල් මුදුණාලය මෂරගම, පුනරුත්ථාපන, පුතිසංස්කරණ සහ සමාජ ශුභ සාධන අමා තුහුංශය, සමාජ සේවා ලදපාර්තමේන්තුව, ස්වීඩන ආබාධිත පුද්ගලයන්මග් ජාකාන්කර ආධාර පදනම (මීයා) සහ සර්වෝදය ජාතික ශුමදන වසාපාරය එකී ආයතනයි. මෙම කමිටුවෙහි පුථම රැස්වීම 1991 සැප්තැම්බර් මස පැවැත්විණ. දියත් කර ඇති වාහපෘතිය සම්බන්ධයෙන් කම්වූ නියෝජික යන්ගේ අදහස් ලබා ගැනීම මෙහි අරමුණ විය.

#### විශේෂ ස්වරූපයේ දුවාවල ජාතික එකතුවක් ගොඩනැගීම

අන්ධ සහ දෘශාාබාධික අය සඳහා වන විශේෂ ස්වරූපශේ දුවා ලෙස බ්රේල් පොක්, කළුන පොක්, ගුවා කැසටපට හා ලොකු අකුරින් මුමුක පොක් දක්වීමට පුළුවන. දේශීය වශයෙන් පුකාශයට පත්ව ඇති සහ පත් වන මෙවැනි දුවා යන්ගේ එකතුවක් ජාතික පුස්තකාලයෙහි ගොඩනැඟීම විශේෂ ස්වරූපයේ දුවාවල ජාතික එකතුවක ආරම්භයක් ලෙස සැලකිය හැක. මෙහි මූලික පියටර වශයෙන් මහරගම ජාතික අධ්‍ාපන ආයතන භූමියේ පිහිටි බ්රේල් මුදුණාලය මහින් මෙතෙක් පුකාශයට පත් කර ඇති බ්රේල් සහ ලොකු අකුරින් මුදුින පොත් පිටපත් අත්පත් කර ගැනීමට ජාතික පුස්තකාලය 1991 වර්ෂයේදී කටයුතු කරන ලදී. මින් පසුවද පුකාශයට පත් වන සෑම බ්රේල් හා ලොකු අකුරින් මුදුින පොත් බ්රේල් හා ලොකු අකුරින් මුදුින පොත් බ්රේල් හා ලොකු අකුරින් මුදුින පොත් ම පිටපත් දෙක බැගින් ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ එකතුව සඳහා ලබා දීමට බ්රේල් මුදුණාලය අදළ කටයුතු සලසා ඇත. තැන්පතු පිටපත් වශයෙන් විශේෂ ස්වරූපයේ පුකාශන මෙරට කිසිම පුස්තකාලයක තැන්පත් වීමක් දක්නට ගනාමැත. මේ ඉහයින් ඒ සඳහා කටයුතු කිරීම ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ කාර්යයක් මෙන් ම වගකීමක් ද වෙනැයි සිතමි.

බරේල් පුකාශනවල එකතුවක් ජාතික පුස්තකාලයෙහි නිඛීම වඩා පුයෝජනවත් වන බව වටහා ගෙන ඇති ඇතැම අංයතන. සිය බරේල් පොත් එකතුන් ජාතික පුස්තකාලයට පරිතාාග කිරීමට දනවමත් කටයුතු කර ඇත. මේ අනුව පරිතාාග කරන ලද සර්චෝදය ශුමදන වාහපාරයේ බරේල් පොත් එකතුව අත්පත් කර ගන්නා ලදී. ශ්‍රී ලංකා අන්ධ ජන සේවා මණ්ඩලයේ බරේල් පොත් එකතුවෙන් කොටසක් සහ ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජාතික දෘශාාබාධිත සමිති සම්මේලනය යතු බරේල් පොත් එකතුවක් ද ජාතික පුස්තකාලයට පරිතාාග කිරීමට එකී අායතන විසින් කටයුතු සංවිධානය කර ඇත.

බරේල් විමර්ශන ගුන්ථ එකතුවක් ජාතික පුස්තකාලයෙහි ගොඩනැහීමට මූලික කටයුතු අරඹා ඇත. මෙහි දී දනට ශුී ලංකාවේ නොමැති බ්රේල් විමර්ශන ගුන්ථ පිළිබඳ විශේෂ අවධානයක් යොමු කර ඇත. විදේශීය රටවලින් මෙකි විමර්ශන ගුන්ථ පරිතපාග වශයෙන් ලබා ගැනීමට කටයුතු කිරීමට අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ.

#### ජාතයන්තර නාමාවලියට තොරතුරු සැපයීම

අන්ධ අය සඳහා වන පුස්තකාල පිළිබඳ පුකාශයට පත්ව ඇති ජාතාන්තර තාමාවලියෙහි සිවුවත සංස්කරණය පුකාශයට පත් කිරීමට ජපානයේ ටෝකියෝ විශ්වවිඳාාලය මතින් කටයුතු කරගෙන යනු ලැබේ. ශ්‍රී ලංකාව යටතේ මෙරට පුස්තකාල පිළිබඳ තොරකුරු ඇතුළත් කිරීම සඳහා තොරකුරු සැපයීමට ජාතික වශයෙන් කටයුතු කරන ආයතන යක් නොමැති වීම නිසා එහි තුන් වන සංස්කරණයට ඇතුළත් ව ඇත්තේ ශ්‍රී ලංකා අන්ධ ජන සේවා මණ්ඩලය් පමණි. එහි පුස්තකාලය පිළිබඳව ද පුමාණවත් නොරකුරු ඇතුළත් වී නොමැත. එහෙයින් මෙම තොරතුරු සැපයීමේ දී ජාතික පුස්තකාලය මූලිකත්වය ගෙන කටයුතු කිරීමට ඉදිරිපත් විණ. International Directory of Libraries For The Blind-Floppy Disk Version සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකාව යටතේ ඇතුළත් කිරීම පිණිස පහත සඳහන් පුස්තකාලවල තොරතුරු ජපානයට සැවීම සිදු කරන ලදී.

- මී ලංකා අන්ධ ජන සේවා මණ්ඩලය
- කොළඹ මහජන පුස්තකාලය (අන්ධ සහ අශෝබාධිත අය සඳහා ඇති අංශය)
- අන්ධ ව්දුහල, රත්මලාන

#### අනාගත සැලසුම්

#### විශේෂ ස්වරූපයේ දුවාවල ඒකාබද්ධ සූවියක් සම්පාදනය කිරීම

අන්ධ සහ දෘශාංඛාධිත අය සඳහා වන පුස්තකාලයන්හි වීමශ්ෂ ස්වරූපයේ දුවා එකතුන් පිළිබඳ (බරේල් පොත්, කථන පොත්, කැසථපට, ලොකු අකුරින් මූදිත පොත්) ඒකාබද්ධ සුවියක් සමපාදනය කිරීම ජාතික පුස්තකාලය සිය අනාගත සැලසුමට ඇතුළත් කර ඇත. ඒ ඒ පුස්තකාල සතු සම්පත් පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු බරේල් මාධායෙන් ලැයිස්තු ආකාරයෙන් හෝ එසේ නැතිනම සුවපත් පිළියෙල කිරීම මහින් ලබා ගැනීමට අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ. ඒකාබද්ධ සුවියක් මහින් විශේෂිත ස්වරූපයේ දුවා ඇති ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වෙනත් පුස්තකාලයන්හි එකතුන් පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු ලබා ගත හැකි වන අතර, කිසියම පුකාශනයක් අවශා වූ විට එය ඇත්තේ කොතැනක ද යන්න දන ගැනීමට හැකියාවක් ඉන් ලැබේ. මේ මහින් ඉද්ශීය මෙන් ම විශ්ද්ශීය වශයෙන් ද අන්තර් පුස්තකාල බැහැරදීම් මහින් නියමිත දවාය අදළ පාඨකයා වෙත අවශා අවශ් දානි දේ ලබා දී ලබා දීමට හැකියාවක් ඇති වේ.

#### ජාතික පුස්තකාලයෙහි කථන පුස්තකාල අංශයක් ඇති කිරීම

දනට විවිධ අංයනන මහින් අන්ධ සහ දෘශාාබංධින අයගේ අවශානා අනුව නිෂ්පාදනය කර ඇති ශුවා කැසට පටවලින් එක් පිටපතක් බැගින් ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ නැන්පතුව සඳහා ලබා ගැනීමට අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ.

දිනපතා හා සතිඅන්ත පුවත්පක්ති ඇති දේශීය හා විදේශීය තොරතුරු පිළිබඳ දන ගැනීමට ආශාවක් ඇති නමුත්, ඒ සඳහා පහසුකම් නොමැති වීම ගැන දෘශාාබාධිතයින් මහත් කනස්සල්ලෙන් පසු වෙති. මෙම තොරතුරු ගුවා කැසට පටවලට පටිගත කිරීමෙන් කථන පුවත්පත් සේවයක් (Talking News Paper)මහින් අන්ධ සහ දෘශාාබාධිත අය වෙන ලබා දීමට කටයුතු කිරීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ඇති කිරීම ද ජාතික පුස්තකාලය සිය අනාගත සැලසුමට ඇතුළත් කර ඇත.

සිංහල සහ දෙමළ මාධ්‍යයෙන් බ්රේල් පොත් සහ ලොකු අකුරින් මුදිත පොත් පුකාශයට පත් කිරීමට කටයුතු කිරීම

නෙක් අඳ අය සඳහා බරෙල් සොන් ද ඇස් පෙනීම දුර්වල අය සඳහා ලොකු අකුරින් මුදින පොන් ද සපයා දීම අවශා වේ. විදේශීය රටවලින් බරේල් සහ ලොකු අකුරින් මුදින පොන් පරිකාහා වශයෙන් ලැබෙන නමුදු, ඒවා ඉංගීසි භාෂාවෙන් පකාශයට පත්ව ඇති බැවින් එම පොත් භාවිතා කිරීමට තරම් පුමාණවත් ඉංගීසි දනුමක් අන්ධ සහ දෘශාාබාධිත බාල භාතරුණ පිරිස් හට නොමැත. සිංහල භා දෙමළ භාෂා වලින් මුදුණය කරන ලද බරේල් භා ලොකු අකුරින් මුදින ශුන්ථ සඳහා මෙරට දෘශාාබාධිත අයගේ විශාල ඉල්ලුමක් ඇතත් එම ඉල්ලුම සපුරාලීමට මෙතෙක් හැකියාවක් ලැබී නොමැත,

මෙරට සිංහල, දෙමළ සහ ඉංගීසි භාෂාවලින් සාමානාශයන් ගුන්ථ පුකාශයට පත් වන ආකාරය ගැන සලකා බලන විට බරේල් පොත් සහ ලොකු අකුරින් මුදින පොත් පුකාශනය සිදු වන්නේ ඉතා සුළු වශයෙනි. කුමානුකූල අන්දමින් බරේල් පොත් මුදුණය කරනු ලබන මෙරට ඇති එකම බරේල් මුදුණාලය වනුයේ අධ්‍යාපන අමාක්‍යාංශය යටතේ ඇති මහරගම පිහිටි බ්රේල් මුදුණාලය පමණි. මෙම මුදුණාලය මහින් පාසැල්වල භාවිතය සඳහා පළමු වෙනි ලෝණියේ සිට දහතුන් වෙනි ලෝණිය දක්වා අවශා පාඨ ගුන්ථ සිංහල, දෙමළ සහ ඉංගීසි මාධ්‍යාශයෙන් පුකාශයට පත් කරනු ලැබේ.

දෙනෙක් පෙනෙන අය මෙන් ම දෘඥාබාධිත අය තුළ ද කියවීමට රුචිකත්වයක් ඇතත්, ඒ සඳහා සමන් දන්නා භාෂා වලින් කියවීමට පුකාශන නෞමැති වීම විශාල අඩුපාඩුවක් ලෙස දක්විය හැක. පෘඨ ගුන්ථවලට අමතරව, විෂයයන් පිළිබදව ලියැවී ඇති පොත්, නවකතා, කෙටිකතා, වැදගත් වාර සහරා, පරිවර්තන කෘති, සිංහල සහ දෙමළ බ්රේල් මාධාායෙන් හෝ ලොකු අකුරින් ඇත්තේ ඉතාම අල්ප වශයෙනි. මේ නිසා අන්ධ සහ දෘශපාබාධින අය තුළ තමන්ට කියවීමට ඇති පහසුකම් සහ පොතපත සාමානායෙන් දෙනෙන් eපනෙන පාඨකයින්ට වඩා බෙහෙවින්ම අඩු<mark>ය යන හැඟීම</mark> පවතී. මේ හෙයින් සිංහල හා දෙමළ මාධාාශේ විශේෂ ස්වරුපයේ දුවා නිෂ්පාදනය අද ශුී ලංකාවේ කළ යුතු දෙයක් බව ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ අදහසයි. මේ ඉහයින් සිංහල සහ දෙමළ භාෂාවලින් අවශා බ්රේල් පොත් සහ ලොකු අකුරීන් මුදුිත පොත් නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා කටයුතු කිර්මට පියවර ගැනීම ජාතික පුස්තකාලය සිය වනපෘතියේ අතාගත සැලසුමට ඇතුළත් කරන ලදී.

සාමානාායෙන් දෙනෙන් පෙනෙන පාඨකයින්ට සලසන පුස්තකාල සේවාවත් මෙන්ම අන්ධ හා දෘශුවාබාධින පාඨක යින් සඳහා ද එක හා සමානව පුස්තකාල සේවාවන් සැපයීමට ජාතික පුස්තකාලය හැම විටම සුදනමින් සිටී. මෙම ව්යාපෘතිය යටතේ කි්යාත්මක කර ඇති කාර්යයන් තව දුරටත් වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමත්, අනාගකය සඳහා කර ඇති සැලසුම අනුව හැකි ඉක්මනිත් කටයුතු කිරීමටත් පියවර ගැනීමෙන්, වඩා කුමානුකූල අන්දමින් අන්ධ සහ දෘශයාබාධිතයින් හට පුස්තකාල සේවා සැලසීමට ජාතික පුස්තකාලයට හැමගේ සහයෝගය ලැබෙනු ඇතැයි සිතමි.

#### ආශීත ශුන්ථ

අමරසිරි, එම්.එස්.සූ.

මී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලය සමරු කලාපය, එම.එස්.යු. අමරසිරි සංස්: කොළඹ: ශුී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාල සේවා මණ්ඩලය, 1990. 8, 211 CYLKE, Frank Kurt

"International Co-ordination of Library Services for blind and Physically handicapped individuals: an overview of IFLA activities"

Unesco Journal of Information Science, Librarianship and Archives Administration. Vol. 1, No. 4 (Oct./Dec. 1979). pp. 242-247 FERNANDO H.N.J.

"The Present situation and the Future Project of Library Services to the Visually Handicapped in Sri Lanka", Paper presented at the IFLA Asian Seminar on Library Services to the Visually Handicapped in developing countries, Tokyo University, Japan, 25th-31st January, 1991.

The First IFLA Asian
Seminar on Library Services
to the Visually Handicapped
in Developing Countries.
January 25th-31st 1991
University of Tokyo, Japan.

By
Miss Tanaki Fernando
Assistant Director (Actg.)
Sti Lanka National Library Services Board

The IFLA Asian Seminar on Library Services to the Visually Handicapped in Developing Countries, was held in Tokyo, Japan from 25th — 31st January, 1991. This seminar was organised by the standing committee of the section of libraries for the Blind of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) and the Association of Libraries for the Blind in Japan.

The idea of having a seminar like this was based on the recognition of the following facts:—

- 1. 75% of the World's illiterate people live in Asia
- Access to reading material in alternative media is severely limited in Asia
- Many illiterate people are physically disabled and unable to read print
- 4. 1990 is International Literacy year
- 1989 1999 is the United Nations "Decade of Cultural Development"

The purpose of this seminar was to promote Library Services and Literacy Programmes designed to meet the needs of the visually handicapped and to encourage and assist the Provision of Library Services for visually handicapped persons in Asian Developing Countries. More than hundred (100) participants from twenty five countries (Developed and Developing) attended the first Asian Seminar on Library Services to the Visually Handicapped. The countries are Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, China, Denmark, Fiji, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal,

Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, Uruguay, USA, USSR and Vietnam.

The official opening session of the Asian Seminar was held at the YASUDA AUDITORIUM, University of Tokyo. The opening address was delivered by the President of the Japan Library Association, titled -Literacy of the Visually Handicapped in Asian Developing Countries and the Role of Japan. The Keynote address was presented by Mrs. Winnie Vitzansky, Director of the Danish National Library for the blind, titled - Literacy and libraries for the Blind. Seventeen (17) Delegates from Asian developing countries were selected for the presentation of their Country Reports at the auditorium. I was selected for the presentation of our country report. I presented a ten page Country Report titled "THE PRESENT SITUATION AND THE FUTURE PROJECT OF LIBRARY SERVICES TO THE VISUALLY HANDICAPPED IN SRI LANKA."

An Exhibition on Technology for the Visually Handicapped was held at the Yasuda Auditorium. This Exhibition was named as "TENYAKU HIROBA," the most advanced braille transcription network for the blind which is supported by IBM Japan. IBM Braille Forum — Braille Translation Network System, Braille Editing Programme, Braille Dictionary System and Screen Reader were demonstrated at this exhibition.

The Asian Seminar was arranged as sessions and workshops. Four sessions and seven workshops were held on the following subjects.

#### Sessions

- Session 1: Introduction to Asian Seminar on Library Services to the Visually Handicapped in developing countries
  - Intentions and Goals
  - Participant's background and expectations by all participants

Session 2: Production of Special Format Materials

- Braille
- Talking Book
- Other tactile materials

Session 3: Dissemination of Special Format
Materials

- Circulation
- Radio Reading Service
- Resource Sharing

Session 4: User Needs

#### Workshops

Workshop 1 Braille Book Production

Workshop 2 Talking Book Production

Workshop 3 Circulation

Workshop 4 Radio Reading Service

Workshop 5 Resource Sharing

Workshop 6 Student Libraries

Workshop 7 New Access Technologies

International Cooperation-the Role of IFLA

A very brief introduction on the Asian Seminar was given by the Chairman, IFLA/SLB Mr. Hiroshi Kawamura. He mentioned the main objective of this seminar was to share experience and knowledge among the developing and developed countries in order to provide participants with a positive exchange of ideas.

Specially in developing countries, libraries wishing to serve the blind and Visually Handicapped readers, have often had to produce special format materials such as Braille, audio tapes, Large Print and other tactile material by themselves, as the publishing industry is not producing these material in large quantities. Production of Braille Books, Talking Books and other tactile material was explained very clearly during the sessions and discussed in depth at the workshops.

The braille writing devices, making of copies, computer controlled systems for creation of braille text, Proof-reading, Corrections, Paging and titling of braille books, gathering of pages, and Binding had been discussed. Participants from developing countries explained the problems they are facing in connection with the production of braille books. Several questions were raised on the use of uncontracted braille (each letter in print is represented by one cell of braille) and contracted braille (particular words of common groups of letters can be represented by a one — or two cell contraction.) It was emphasized that every country should establish a National braille code.

Guidelines were given as to how to set up and begin a talking book service. Setting up of a studio for recordings, Types of equipment that could be used, Tape formats, making of copies, Technical aspects which are relevant to the Production of talking books were discussed in detail at the workshop.

Production of Large Print books for partially sighted and those who have low vision, the main ways of producing large print such as photocopy enlarging, Scanaing and Creating an Original large Print master were also discussed in depth at the workshop Production of other tactile materials such as Country Maps. Tactual Graphics, Tactual Graphics for non-braille readers, Audio graphics and Soforth were explained in detail at the sessions as well as at the workshop.

Dissemination of special format materials was discussed under the Methods – Circulation, Radio Reading Service and Resource Sharing. It was emphasized that literacy is necessary to enable use of library materials, therefore efficient Circulation and distribution of library materials is essential for the spread of literacy. The main feature of this seminar was that nine delegates represented the "mainstream" Library Services of their country. These institutions are Danish National Library for the Blind, Delhi Public Liorary, National Library of Iran, Sabah State Library – Malaysia, Nepal National Library, Sri Lanka National Library, Srinakharinwirot University Library – Thailand, National Library for the Blind – U.K., and National University of Montevideo – Uruguay.

Session and Workshop Leader Mis. Jan Smark Nilsson of the National Book Council, Australia, stated in her paper titled Circulation and Distribution of Materials — "The obvious, starting point for distribution and circulation of materials in other formats is, firstly, the National Library in your country, supported by — where it exists — a local public library network. Therefore, the presence of these delegates representing national and university libraries signals a very important fact — that these institutions can and should recognise their role in distribution of materials to visually impaired people in their country, and also, the promotion of and assistance towards people (whether visually impaired or not) acquiring literacy skills. There is a need to lobby the national library in each country to

ensure that visually impaired people are included in services and not relegated to private agencies. Where government supported agencies exist, a strong liaison should be fostered between them and the national library."

A detailed description was given on Radio Reading Service which could be introduced in developing countries in order to provide their print - handicapped readers with the information they need. People who are unable to read print due to a visual or physical impairment, could obtain the information they need, with a combination of easy accessibility and inexpensively through a Radio Reading Service. Following guidelines were given as to how to establish a Radio Reading Service for visually handicaps: Building up of a Radio Reading Service, how to overcome copyright restrictions, allowing it to freely broadcast on an open channel, How to contact potential listeners (Blind and Visually handicaps) in order to obtain a sense of what materials should be broadcast on the Radio Reading Service, funding for this Service - Principally, how much will you need and from whom will it come? What will be the "Start-up" Costs? What will be the on going costs? Further to these facts it has been mentioned that the governmental agency that adminiters the communications laws in one's country be contacted initially to establish the viability of obtaining a frequency on which the Radio Reading Service may be broadcast. The rules for number of hours of broadcast is allowed and whether the service will be broadcast on the AM band or FM band.

Resource sharing was described as the various means necessary to give visually handicapped people access to existing special format material by interlending, coordination of production to avoid waste of resources, and exchange of information and knowledge to make sure that we use our resources in the most effective way.

Identification of the existing collections of special format material in a country is the very first step in the process of sharing resources. The organisations serving for the blind and visually handicapped should have the holdings of the collections of braille, largeprint and audio material in the country. Some of the most

important aspects of cooperation, such as common formats and Catalogues to make interlending possible, Copyright to make it legal, and Coordination of Production and information to make it as cheap as possible were discussed in depth. It was emphasize that the National Library of each country should have a National Union Catalogue of special format material in the country, and each country's National Bibliography ought to include special format material.

User needs of visually impaired people were discussed at a session conducted by Mr. Bertil Smark Nilsson, Integration Co-ordinator of the Box Hill College of TAFE, Australia, who is totally without sight. This session was extremely valuable as he came out with all his experiences gained during the fifteen years of service. The following suggestions were made by him.

- To conduct a Survey on user needs of the visually handicapped in each country
- Visually impaired Children be taught either braille or large print
- Acquiring audio reading skills is something that can be achieved later in life
- Visually handicapped people are literate in their first language
- Priority should be given to producing material in braille and large print in the local language
- Information such as Newspapers, Magazines, advertising material should readily be available for visually impaired people
- To keep in touch with the visually handicapped readers informing them of the developments within the library service

Resources and Transcription Services for students who are vision impaired were discussed at the work shop-student libraries. Access to Card Catalogues and online Catalogues Liaison with educational Institutions, Face to face Readers for students. Equipment and counselling are some of the aspects explained under the heading Resources. Transcription services were explained under the headings Braille, Large print, Audio, Machine Readable formats and Graphics in Alternate formats.

Nilsson, Jan Smark. How to Reach the people who need the Service; circulation and Distribution of materials. (Paper presented at the IFLA Asian Seminar on Library Services to the Visually Handicapped) (Tokyo, 1991) p. 3 - 4

New Access Technology to information of knowledge for the visually handicapped was discussed at the workshop on New Access Technologies. Libraries Serving for the Blind and Visually handicapped in developed and in some developing countries had installed the most advanced computer access system for the blind and visually handicapped. The component of the new access technologies may be broken into input devices, output devices, data-storage devices communication devices and central processing unit.

On-line information retrieval, optical character Recognition, CD-ROM, voice synthesizer (synthetic speech) pin-displays, braille printers and Laser Printers connected to computers will bring a new environment for information access system for the blind and visually handicapped. The computer access system for the visually handicapped can be the best example of a "true user friendly man-machine interface."

The following equipment had been demonstrated during the workshop:—

#### 1. Xerox/Kurzwell Personal Reader

This Reader is a break through in technology for people who are blind, or visually impaired. It is a portable system and a powerful tool for all applications at work, at school, at home or at the library. It is an optical scanner that reads typeset and typewritten material and turns it into synthetic speech.

#### 2. Eureka A4

The Eureka A4 is a totally new concept in equipment for visually impaired people. This has been designed in consultation with potential users. It contains a unique combination of features to provide electronic secretarial assistance wherever required. Eureka A4 truly opens up a whole new world of opportunities in employment, education, and at home. The Standard Inbult Features of this equipment are Voice Output Disk Drive, Note Taker, Data Base, Word-processor, Diary, Scientific Calculator, Alarm Clock, Calendar, Telephone Modem, Braille and Qwerty Input, Computer, Telephone Directory, Communication Terminal and Music Composer.

#### 3. Braille Note 40 A

#### 4. Riso Screen Fax SP - 180

This is used for production of Maps and other tactile presentations.

#### 5. Stereo Copying System

The Sterco Copying System represents a great advancement in the dissemination of information to the blind and to people with low vision. Through this system pictures, maps, graphs and the like could be easily raised, so that the blind would be able to feel them with their fingers. "The Stereo Copying System developed by Matsumoto Yushi Sciyaku Co. Ltd., Japan revolutionizes the life of the blind," and "The blind can now see pictures, maps, graphs and soforth." This system is used for reproduction of Praille text too.

The Role of IFLA was explained under the International Cooperation by IFLA's project manager for the Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World Programme, Bergitta Beigdahl. The following Core Programmes of IFLA were discussed at the Seminar.

- Universal Availability of Publications (UAP).
- Universal Bibliographic Control and International Marc (UBCIM)
- Preservation and Conservation (PAC)
- Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications
   (UDT)
- Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World (ALP)

Importance of the Third World membership in IFLA, IFLA's ALP Programme, its objectives, programme contents and priorities and the future plans were explained in detail. It was hoped that many of the developing countries participated in this Seminar would encourage their institutions to become IFLA members when they return to their respective countries.

#### Study Tour

Study Tour to the Japan Braille Library and the National Diet Library was arranged at the end of the Seminar.

#### Japan Braille Library

Japan Braille library is a national, non-profit volunteer service organisation, which provides braille books and cassette tages free cf charge to blind and visually impaired people. This library consists of approximately

140,000 volumes of braille books and 360,000 recorded cassette tapes. This is considered to be the oldest and largest library among braille libraries in Japan.

Services of the Japan Braille Library are: Lending Service, Reference Service, Production of Braille books, Production of Tapes, Braille classes for the newly blind, special Training Courses for further educating qualified transcribers and readers.

This library has a Supplies Division of aids and appliances which meets the unique needs of blind and visually impaired people. These aids and appliances include various items such as braille writing instruments, cassette tape recorders, tactual quartz dial watches, specially adopted games, scales etc. This division has succeeded in meeting the needs of the visually handicapped by developing new special materials, and adopting existing materials for special use.

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#### National Diet Library

The National Diet Library belongs to the legislature in which resides the highest state power of Japan. It is the only National Library and provides services for the Diet, for the government and for the people in Japan. All publications in Japan are deposited in the Library, which produces the data bases of domestic publications. The National Diet Library is a large comprehensive library for the people with a combined function of research services for the Diet.

To meet the needs of the visually handicapped, the Library has been engaged in the production and loaming of recorded academic literature through the Japan Braille Library since 1975. The library has also published in series the "National Union Catalogue of Braille and recorded books" since 1981 and makes efforts to collect braille publications and large print books.

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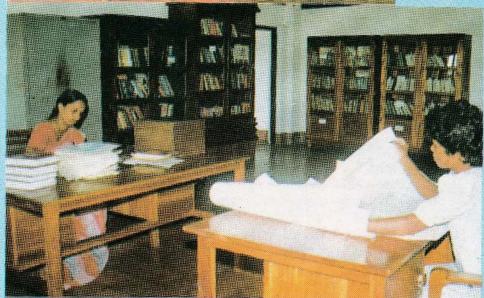
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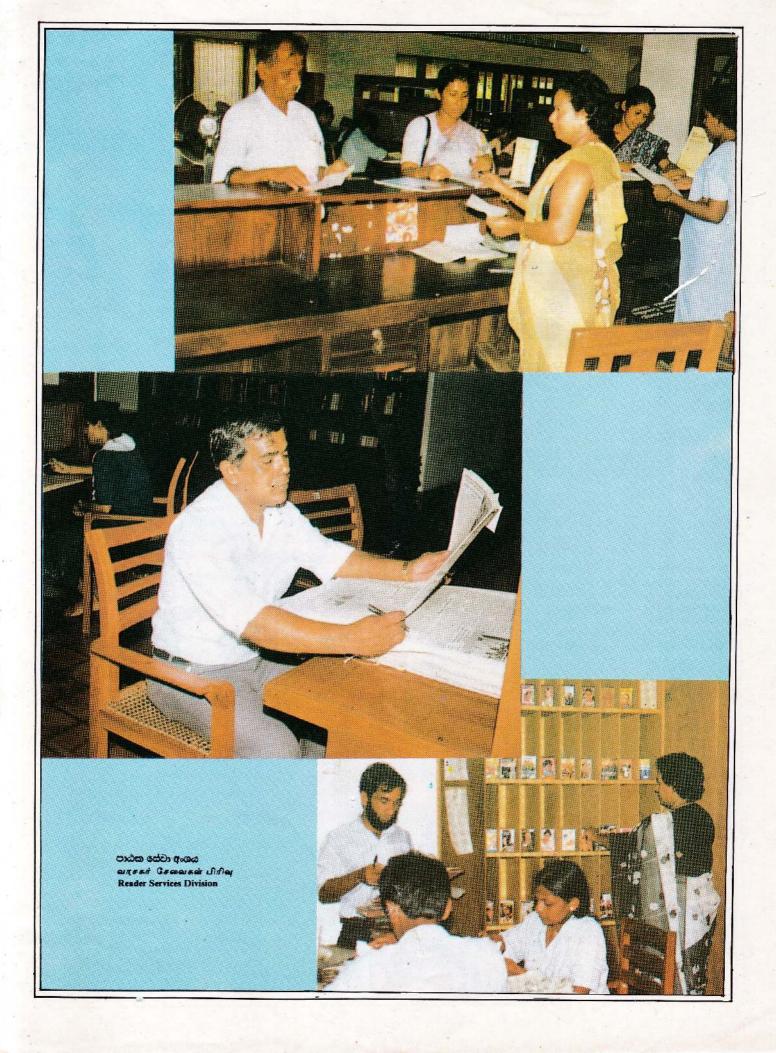




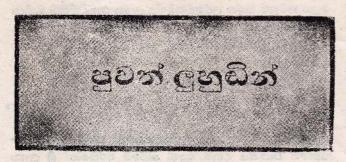




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#### රජයේ පුකාශන පිළිබඳ නාමාවලිය 1990

1990 වර්ෂය තුළදී පුකාශයට පත් ව ඇති රජයේ පුකාශන පිළිබඳව නාමාවලියක් සම්පාදනය කිරීමේ කාර්යය ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ, සමාජ විදහා පුලේඛන මධාස්ථානය වීසින් නිම කර ඇත. මෙම නාමාවලිය සංලේඛ 5,950කින් පමණ සමන්විත වේ. ජනාධිපති ලේකම් කාර්යාලය, පාර්ලි මේන්තුව, රජයේ අමාතාාංශ, දෙපාර්තමේන්තු, වාාවස්ථාසිත මණ්ඩල, සංස්ථා මගින් පුකාශයට පත් කර ඇති පුකාශන පිළිබඳ නොරතුරු මෙහි ඇතුළක් වේ.

සැම සංලේඛයකම පුකාශක, ගුන්ථ නාමය, පුකාශකගේ ලීපිනය, පුකාශිත වර්ෂය සහ නිතාානුකූල තැන්පතුව යටතේ පුකාශන ලියා පදිංචි කළ අංකය යන තොරතුරු දක්වා ඇත.

1990 වර්ෂයේ දී ජාතික ලේඛනාරක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ පොත්පත් හා පුවත්පත් ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ රෙජිස්ටුාර් යටතේ ලියා පදිංචි කරන ලද පුකාශනවලින් ජාතික පුස්තකාලය වෙත ලබා දෙන තැන්පතු පිටපත ආශුයෙන් මෙකී කොරතුරු ලබා ගෙන ඇත.

#### රාජා පරිපාලන වකුලේබ එකතුවක්

රාජා පරිපාලන, පුාදේශීය සභා සහ ස්වදේශ කටයුතු අමාතාහංශය විසින් 1970 – 1991 දක්වා නිකුත් කරන ලද රාජා පරිපාලන වනුලේඛ එකතුවක් ජාතික පුස්තකාලය වෙත පරිතාහග කර ඇත.

වර්ෂය සහ වකුලේබ අංක අනුකුමික පිළිවෙලට මෙම එකතුව සංවිධානය කර ඇත. ජාතික පුස්තකාලයට පැමිණ අමම වකුලේඛ විමර්ශනය කළ හැකි අතර, අදළ චකුලේඛ වල ජායා පිටපත් මුදල් ගෙවා ලබා ගත හැකි වේ.

#### පළාත් සභා පුස්තකාල සංවර්ධන කටයුතු

උතුරු මැද පළාතේ පාඨකයින් සහ පුස්තකාලවලට පොත් පිළිබඳ පුචාරයක් ලබා දීම සඳහා 1992 පෙබරවාරි 7, 8, 9 යන තෙදින තුළ පොත් පුදර්ශනයක් සහ අලෙව්හලක් අනුරාධපුර මහජන පුස්තකාලමේ දී පැවැත්වීණ. මෙම පුදර්ශනය විවෘත කිරීමට අනුරාධපුර මහ නගර සභාවේ නගරාධිපතිතුමා, සී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාල සේවා මණ්ඩලයේ සභාපතිනිය, අධාක්ෂතුමා සහ බුතානා පුස්තකාල විශේෂඥ ස්ථිවත් පාකර් මහතා ද සහභාගි විය. අනුරාධපුර, රඹැව, මැදව්වවීය, කැබිතිගොල්ලැව, පදවිය යන මහජන පුස්තකාලවල උපදේශක කමිටු රැස්වීම් පවත්වා පුස්තකාල සංවර්ධනයට ගත හැකි නව මං පිළිබඳ සාකච්ඡා පැවැත්වීණ. 1992.02.08 දින පදවිය මහජන පුස්තකාලයේ නව ගොඩනැගිල්ල, උතුරුමැද පළාතේ මහ ඇමති ජී. ඩී. මහින්දසෝම සහ කිුඩා පිළිබඳ රාජාා ඇමති ඩී. එම, ආර්යදස යන මහත්වරුන්ගේ සහභාගිත්වයෙන් විවෘත විය.

#### ජනපති ජංගම සේවාව - කළුතර

1992 ජනවාරි 17, 18, 19 යන කෙදින තුළ කළුතර පැවකි ජනපති ජංගම සේවය වෙනුවෙන් පොත් පුදර්ශනයන් කළුතර සිරි කුරුස මධා මහා විදාහලයේ දී පැවැත්වීණ.

#### පොත් පරිත්යාගයක්

සාර්ක් සමුළුව වෙනුවෙන් පුාදේශීය මට්ටමින් පුස්තකාල වැඩසටහන් සංවිධානය කළ පුාදේශීය සභා, මහ නගර සභා සහ නගර සභා 70 ක් සඳහා රු. 5,000 වටිනා පොත් කට්ටලය බැගින් පරිතයාග කිරීම 1991.12.26 වෙනි දින ශී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාල සේවා මණ්ඩලයේ දී සිදුවිණ. පුාදේශීය සභාපතිවරුන්, පුාදේශීය ලේකම්වරුන්, නගරාධිපතිවරුන් භා පුස්තකාලයාධිපතින් විසින් මෙම පොත් කට්ටල භාර ගතු ලැබීණ.

#### පුකාශන

පුස්තකාලය හා පරිගණකය — එන්. යු. යාපා

පුස්තකාලය සඳහා පරිගණක භාවිතය සමබන්ධ ගුන්ථයක් වූ ''පුස්තකාලය හා පරිගණකය'' ගුන්ථය ඉදිරි කාලය තුළ දී මුදුණයෙන් එළි දක්වීමට ශුී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාල සේවා මණ්ඩලය මේ දිනවල කටයුතු කර ගෙන යයි.

1991 සාර්ක් පොත් පුදර්ශනය හා සම්බන්ධව පවත්වන ලද සම්මන්තුණ 1991.11.01 — 1991.11.10

සම්මන්තුණය			
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1991,11.08	ස්වශක්තිය වර්ධනය කර ගෙන ජීවිතය සාර්ථක කර ගැනීම	ළමා පොත් පදනම

#### පාඨශාලාන්තර විවාද තරභය

ඉංගිරිය මහජන පුස්තකාල පාඨක සමාජය මහින් මෙහෙය වන ලද, රයිගම් කෝරල උඩුගහපත්තු පාඨශාලාන්තර විචාද තරහයේ අවසාන තරහය ඉංගිරිය ගාමීණී මධා මහා විදහාලය හා මාපුටුගල් මහා විදහාලය අතර පැවැත්වීණ. විචාදයට මාතෘකාව වූයේ ''අපරාධවලට හේතුව දරිදුතාවය බී'' හා ''අපරාධවලට හේතුව දරිදුතාවය නො වේ'' යන්නයි.

මෙම විවාදයේ දී ඉංගිරිය ගාමිණි මධා මහා විදාහලයිය අණ්ඩායම ජයභාහී කණ්ඩායම වශයෙන් තෝරුණු අතර, ජ්දාශාභී ශූරතා පළිත හා ඊට අමතරව අනු ශූරතාව කුසලාන හා සහතිකපත් ද ඉංගිරිය මහජන පුස්තකාල පාඨක සමාජය මහින් විර්නමන ලදී.

දක්ෂම කටිකාව ලෙස ඉංගිරීය ගාමීණී මධා මහා විදාහලයේ අස්පාලි වන්දිමා ශිෂාාව තේරුණු අතර, විනිශ්චය මණ්ඩලය

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ලෙස කටයුතු කරන ලද්<mark>ළේ සමස්ත ලංකා සාමවිනිසුරු මුනීදය</mark> සෙනරත් යාපා, පුවිත වේදිකා නළු හේමසිරි ලියනගේ, ගුණසෝම වන්නිආරව්වී සහ සුනේන්දු බූලත්සිංහල යන මහත්වරුයි.

#### පුහුණු පාඨමාලාවක්

දිවයිනේ පළාත් පාලන දායතනයන්හි පුස්තකාල සේවක යන්ගේ වෘත්තීය දැනුම දියුණු කිරීමේ අරමුණින් ශුී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාල සේවා මණ්ඩලය හා ඇඹිලිපිටිය ශුාමීය නායකයන් පුහුණු කිරීමේ ජාතාන්තර මධාස්ථානය ඒකාබද්ධව පුස්තකාල විදහා පුහුණු පාඨමාලා දෙකක් 1992.01.25 සිට 29 දින දක්වා ඇඹිලිපිටිය යෝධගම ශුාමීය නායකයන් පුහුණු කිරීමේ මධාස්ථානයේ දී පවත්වන ලදී. මේ සඳහා පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරුන් 30 ක් ද, පුස්තකාල සහකාරවරුන් 61 දෙනෙක් ද සහභාගි විය.

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මෙම දෙනක්වනු තමාදී පිටලපති මිදුණයට සදහමර ක්රාද

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### NEWS

#### INFORMATION DEVELOPMENT OCTOBER, 1991

#### **VOLUME 7 NUMBER 4**

Information Development is an International Journal for Librarians, Archivists and Information Specialists. Volume 7 Number 4 October 1991 — This issue is on Information Development in Sri Lanka. The Editor of this issue is Mr. J. Stephen Parker and the Guest Editor is Mrs. Ishvari Corea, Chairperson of the Sri Lanka National Library Services Board.

Seven articles in this issue were written by Sri Lankan Professionals in the field of Library and Information Science. These articles aim to illustrate wide range of activities currently being undertaken to promote library and information development in Sri Lanka.

The articles and the Authors are as follows :-

FEEDING HUNGRY MINDS: grassroots library services in Sri Lanka. by Ishvari Corea.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SRI LANKA AND THE NATIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM. by M. S. U. Amarasiri.

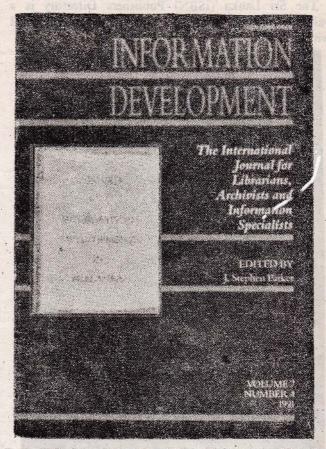
SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS OF SRI LANKA.
by Nimala R. Amarasuriya.

MICROFILMING FOR THE SAFETY OF LIBRARY MATERIALS. by N. T. S. A. Senadeera.

LIBRARY EDUCATION IN SRI LANKA. by S. M. Kamaldeen.

NEWSLETTERS AND DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION. by Vijitha Fernando.

SELECTING SOFTWARE FOR A DEVELOP-MENT INFORMATION DATABASE. by Hemamalee Geethananda.

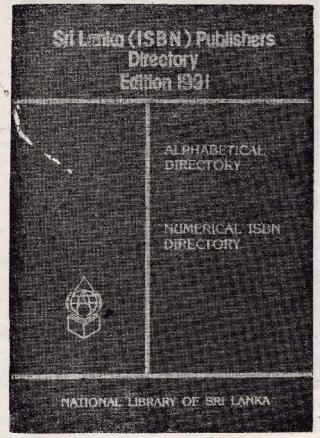


## FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS OF THE BOARD Sri Lanka (ISBN) Publishers Directory first Edition 1991

With the Introduction of the International Standard Book Numbering System in Sri Lanka, the ISBN Agency which is housed at the Sri Lanka National Library Services Board was able to collect most current information on various aspects of the publishing industry. Among other things this Directory of Publishers is one result of the ISBN Project in Sri Lanka. The first impression of the ISBN Publishers Directory which is the first of its kind, was published in this country in 1987. This is the first edition, which will be released within a few days.

The registration of publishers in the ISBN Agency and the compilation of the Directory was based on the information supplied by the publishers themselves. In comparison with the first impression of this Directory, the number of publishers included has also shown an increase of 50%. The Directory records 716 publishers who have been identified by the Sri Lanka ISBN Agency, and categorised into 3 groups.

The Sri Lanka (ISBN) Publishers Directory is a valuable reference source for those who are concerned with books or publishing in anyway.



#### CONFERENCE INDEX

Generally conferences are more relevant to specific and limited groups and the proceedings remain mainly as grey literature. Therefore, an index to conferences is a useful access tool for non documentary information.

This index covers particularly the field of Social Sciences, a topic discussed and recommended at the APINESS meeting held in Bangkok in 1986, when the National Library of Sri Lanka was appointed as the national focal point for the APINESS network.

Information regarding Conferences, Seminars and Workshops held in Ministries, Government Departments, Corporations and many private Establishments in Sri Lanka during the period of 1987 – 1990 are included in this index. This contains 2,153 entries. The entries provide basic information such as title, date, venue, sponsor and organiser.

## NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICE PUBLICATIONS

Sri Lanka National Bibliography 1991 1 - 6 (January - June) and 1991 7 - 12 (July - December). This is

the only authoritative record of books published in the country in Sinhala, Tamil and English Languages. It records the material received under the Legal Deposit Law of Sri Lanka and incorporated with a Catalogue of Forthcoming publications. It is also an indispensable aid for:

- Checking bibliographic details for selection and acquisition
- Obtaining authoritative Catalogue records
- Information retrieval especially to researchers, publishers, librarians to have an overview of local publishing industry

Available on annual subscription local Rs. 180.00 (with postage) overseas US\$ 17.50 (with postage)

Sri Lanka National Bibliography: Cumulated Volume 1962. This is a unique record of books published in the country in 1962 in Sinhala, Tamil and English Languages. This records the material received by the National Archives Department during the respective year. It consists of three parts such as classified section, author title, series, index and subject index.

The classified section is enumerated under Dewey Decimal Classification system (18th ed) and catalogued under AACR 2 2nd edition, 1978.

Author, Title, Series Index Section and subject index is arranged alphabetically. This Bibliography is in great importance to:

 Information retrieval for researchers, publishers, Librarians on retrospective material in the country.

#### **NEW ARRIVALS**

## Annual Reports of the Central Bank From 1950 to 1987, on Microfiche

As one of the most important sources of financial, economic and statistical information on Sri Lanka, these Central Bank Reports (MicroFiche edition) are invaluable both for reference and research. Annual reports from 1950 to 1987 are available on MicroFiche in the National Library of Sri Lanka for reference purposes.

#### Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society Ceylon Branch From 1845 - 1959 on MicroFiche

The old series from 1845 – 1949 and the new series from 1950 – 1959 of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society Ceylon Branch are available on microfiche in the National Library of Sri Lanka for reference

purposes. There are 362 microfiches including the Journal Index.

#### AGRINET USER SEMINAR

The Agrinet group of libraries organised a one day user-seminar at the Postgraduate Institute of Agriculture, Peradeniya on 28th November, 1991. This seminar was sponsored by Council for Agricultural Research Policy (CARP) Sri Lanka and the Post graduate Institute of Agriculture.

The objective of the seminar was to create an awareness among Agricultural scientists in the Kandy region about Agrinet Services and to provide information about new technological developments in Agricultural information. More than 100 participants from six institutions namely the University of Peradeniya, Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya, Veterinary Research Institute, Department of Export Agriculture, Tea Research Institute, Institute of Fundamental Studies and eighteen librarians from the Agrinet group attended the seminar.

Professor Y. D. A. Senanayake in his key note address appreciated the services rendered by the Agrinet through Cooperative efforts of agricultural libraries in the country. Four speakers delivered talks on the following topics.

- Impact of Agrinet Services on Agricultural Information in Sri Lanka — Mr. M. J. C. Perera, Coordinator/AGRINET
- Agrinet Future Directions Mrs. I. Mudannayake, Librarian/PGIA
- Advanced Information Technologies of Agricultural Information Users in Sri Lanka Mr. N. U. Yapa, Head Librarian/IIMI
- Views from a user Prof. J. M. R. S. Bandara/ Faculty of Agriculture, University of Peradeniya.

An exhibition on Agricultural Journals available at the Agricultural Libraries in Sri Lanka was held at the PGIA auditorium on this day.

#### IN DENMARK

#### Deaf - Blind People Read Television

New technology offers danish multi disabled access to more information.

Modern Information technology and word processing offer a wider range of information to deaf - blind people, who up to now had very poor access to any information.

Since early November 1990 a danish project, developed in a cooperation between Denmark Radio (The Danish Radio and TV Company) and Denmarks Blad Bibliotek (The Danish library for the Blind) has brought danish text – TV (telly text) news to deaf-blind. The project connects two sorts of information and word processing. The one used by Denmarks Radio in editing news from home and abroad — and the one used by the Denmarks blind bibliotek in connection with the data mastered production of writing in braille.

The output of the project is a somewhat special sort of newspaper: Eight pages in braille, containing telly text news, mailed five times a week to the deafblind, offering far more information and more current news to the braille readers than ever before.

#### SHIDOKUKYO IN JAPAN

Shidokukyo is a group striving for "the Right to Read" of the print handicapped. It consists of blind, low visual and sighted members who agree to the philosophy of the Right to Read.

This was founded in 1970 and were organised by a group of blind and partially sighted students, The Association for Protection of Visually Disabled person's life and rights in Tokyo, a volunteer group for braille transcription (AYUMINO – KAI) and another volunteer group making audiotapes.

Information on Shidokukyo could be obtained from the following persons.

- Mr. Masaru Mochizuki,
   President, Shidokukyo,
   Hagiwara SO 2F5,
   1-17-13, Motomachi, Kiyose, Tokyo,
   204 Japan.
- 02. Mr. Masaharu Ichihashi, Executive Secretary, Higashi - Naganuma, Inagi, Tokyo 206 Japan.

## குருடர்களுக்கான பிஜியின் பொதுநல ஸ்தாபனம்

(Fiji society for the blind)

செல்வி. தலித்தா பிரான் சிஸ் நவ்றோர்

நூலகர், குருடர்களுக்கான பிஜியின் பொதுநல ஸ்தாபனம்.

(மொழிபெயர்ப்பு : க. கந்தப்பு)

சூவா றொட்டறி கிளப்பினாலும் சமூகத்தில் உள்ள மற்றும் அங்கத்தவர்களினாலும் திரு. கொல் டென் லார்சென் அவர்களை முதலாவது தலை வராகவும், திருவாளர் பிராங் ஹில்டன், டாக்டர் கென் கில்கிறிஸ்ட்; டாக்டர் ஏ.ஏ. அஸ்கர், திருமதி. ஆர். பர்மேஷ்மர், செல்வி. ஹறயன் ஆகியோரை குழு அங்கத்தவர்களாகவும் கொண்ட குழுவின் தலைமைத்துவத்தின் கீழ் குருடர்களுக் கான பிஜியின் பொதுநல ஸ்தாபனம் (Fiji society for the blind) 1970 ஆம் ஆண்டில் ஆரம்பிக்கப் பட்டது.

குருடு மற்றும்பார்வை மங்கிய சிறுவர்கள் 1970 ஆம் ஆண்டு தொடங்கி 1976 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரை சுவாவின் வைமானு றோட்டில் அமைந்துள்ள அங்கவீனர் பாடசாலைக்கு சென்றார்கள்.

1972 ஆம் ஆண்டில், குருடர்களுக்கான விசேடே பயிற்சிபெற்ற மொகமட்கலில் செய்யிச் எனும் ஆசிரியர் எற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டார். 'பிறெ யில்' கற்பித்தல் அப்போது ஆரம்பமாகியது. சில ஆண்டுகளில் மாணவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை \$2 ஆக உயர்ந்தது.

மிக விரைவாக பிஜியின் அங்கவீனச் சிறுவர் களின் பாடசாலையின் விசேட பிரிவின் வசதிகளின் பற்றாக்குறை விளங்கத்தொடங்கியது. 1975 ஆம் ஆண்டில் அப்போது 'பிஜியின் குருடர் பொதுநல ஸ்தாபனம்' என அழைக்கப்பட்ட சபையானது ஒருதுண்டு நிலத்தை சுவாவின் வட்டுவக்க என்னும் இடத்தில் பெற்றதுடன் (தற்போது பாட சாலை உள்ள இடம்), 1976 ஆம் ஆண்டில் மூன்று வகுப்பறைகளைக்கொண்ட ஒரு பாடசாவைக் கட்டிடம், ஒரு விடுதி, ஒரு ஆசிரியர் தங்குமிடம் என்பனவும் கட்டியெழுப்பப்பட்டது. 1877 ஆம் ஆண்டில் பாடசாலையும், விடுதி யும் தற்பொழுதுள்ள இடத்தில் 22 மாணவர்களு டனும், இரு ஆசிரியர்களுடனும் இயங்கத்தொடங் கியது. அப்பொழுதிலிருந்து ஸ்தாபனத்தின் சேவை களும் தொழிற்பாடுகளும் கீழ்க் குறிப்பிடப்பட் டுள்ள துறைகளிலும், உட்பிரிவுகளின்கீழும் வகுக் கப்பட்டதுடன், சேவையின் வளர்ந்துவரும் தேவை களுக்காக உபகரணங்களும், வாகனங்களும் சேர்த் துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டன.

பிஜியின் குருடர்களுக்கான பொது நலத்தாப னத்தின் நோக்கம்: குருடர்களினதும், பார்வை குறைந்தவர்களினதும் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கும், நலத் திற்கும் உழைப்பது. கல்வி, புனர்வாழ்வு, சமுதாய ஒன்றுசேர்தல், தொழில், சட்டம், என்பனவற்றின் மூலம் சமுதாயத்தில் முழுதாக பங்குபற்றுவதும், பார்வை உள்ளவர்களுடன் சரிசமநிலையை அடை வதை குறிக்கோளாகவும் கொண்டது. அரசாங்கத் துட்னும் ஏனைய நிறுவனங்களுடனும் இணைந்து பிஜியில் குருட்டுத்தன்மை ஏற்படுவதைத் தடுத்தல்.

#### சமூக அடிப்படையிலான புனர்வாழ்வு

(Community based rehabilitation) குருடர்களுக்கான சமூக அடிப்படையிலான புனர்வாழ்வுச் சேவைகள். இந்நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டமானது சிபிஆர் (சமூக அடிப் படையிலான புனர்வாழ்வுத்திட்டம்) இனது நெறி யாளரைத் தலைவராகக் கொண்டுள்ளது. அவரே சேவைகளினதும், நிகழ்ச்சிகளினதும் தலைவருமா வார். இந்த நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டமானது தத்தமது பிராந்தியத்தில் உள்ள வாடிக்கையாளர்களுக்கு சேவை செய்வதற்காக 10 வெளிக்கள உத்தியோ

#### பிரதேசங்களாவன

- 1) சுவா/ நவூஆ 1
- 2) ரவூஆ/ ரக்கிரக்கி/ றா.
- 3) சுவா/ நவூஆ 2
- 4) பா/ வெளரோகா
- 5) லபசா/ மக்கோரா
- 6) லகோப/ லாவ்
- 7) சவுசவு/ ககௌடோவ்
- 8) தைலெவு/ நைற்றசுறி/ ரேவா
- 9) நடி/ கொரொகா
- 10) புஆ/ நபோவாலு

#### சிபிஆர் இனது பிரதான நோக்கங்கள்

பார்வையற்றோரை சுறுசுறுப்பாக வைத்தி ருப்பதுடன், குடும்பத்தினுள்ளும் சமுதாயத்திலும் அவர்களை முழுமையாகப் பங்குபெறச்செய்தல்.

#### ரிபிஆர் இன் **பங்களிப்பு**

- 1) மதிப்பீடுகளை நடத்துதல் (வீட்டுக்கு வீடு) குருடர்களையும், பார்வை மங்கியவர்களை யும் கண்டு பட்டியற்படுத்தல். பின்தங்கிய கிராமங்களுக்குப்போய் மதிப்பீடுகளை நடத் துவதில் களஉத்தியோகத்தர்கள் அடிக்கடி கஷ் டங்களை எதிர்நோக்குகின்றனர். கிராமங்க ளில் உள்ள முதியவர்களுக்கு கேள்விக் கொத் துக்களை விநியோகித்து, அந்த பிரதேசத்தில் வாழும் குருடர்கள், பார்வை மங்கியவர்கள் பற்றிய விபரங்களை நிரப்புவித்து திரும்பப் பெறுவதற்கு அவர்கள் ஒழுங்கு செய்துள்ளார் கள். இந்த வகையில் நாம் நாட்டில் உள்ள அதிகமான பார்வையற்றோரை இனம் காண லரம் என நம்புகின்றோம்.
- நின்மையை மறுசீராய்வு செய்வதுடன் வரடிக்கை-யாளர் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் புணர்வாழ்வு வேலைக ளுக்கு உதவுதல். பிஜியில் புனர்வாழ்வு வேலை-யானது மிகப் பெரிய அளவில் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்துள்ளது. புதிய சேவைகள் அறிமுகப்-படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன. அத்துடன் கள உத்தி— யோகத்தர்கள் தற்கால வேலைப் பழுவைச் சமாளிக்க தமது நேரத்தைப் பிரித்து வைத்-தாள்ளனர். ஆரம்பத்திலிருந்த சிபிஆர் பயிற்சி— யானது தொடர்ந்து நடத்தப்பட்டதுடன் வேறுபாடுகள் சமகால இடைவெளிகளில் மறுசீரமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. நாட்டின் சில பகுதி களில் வெள்ளப்பெருக்கு வேலைசெய்வதற்குத் தடையாக இருந்த போதிலும் சேவைகள் வெற்றிகரமாக செய்துமுடிக்கப்பட்டன. கள உத்தியோகத்தர்கள் சிபிஆர் நெறியாளரினால் நடத்தப்பட்டதும் திட்ட அமைப்பை அடிப்-படையாகக் கொண்டதுமான பாடநெறிகளில் பங்குபற்றினர். கண்பாதுகாப்பிற்கான ஆரம் பச்செயற் திட்டங்கள் பல்வேறு பிராந்தியங்க ளில் நடாத்தப்பட்டதுடன், பிஜியை குருட்டுத் தன்மையில் இருந்து பாதுகாத்தல் நன்கு எடுத்துக்காட்டப்பட்டது. ஆரம்பகண்பாது-காப்பு இணைப்பதிகாரியினதும், கண்பாதுகாப்புத் தாதியினதும் உதவியுடன் செயற்திட்டங்கள் வெற்றிகரமாக நடத் தப்பட்டன.

#### வருமானத்தைக் கொடுக்கும் இட்டங்கள்.

வேலைவாய்ப்புக்கள் எங்கள் குருடர்களுக் கும், பரர்வை மங்கியவர்களுக்கும் அரிதாகி வரு கின்ற போதிலும் வருமானத்தைக் கொடுக்கும் திட்டங்களில் உதனிதேடி வரும் வாடிக்கையாளர் களின் தொகை அதிகரித்துள்ளது. பல நிட்டங்க ஞுக்கான யோசனைகள் வாடிக்கையாளர் சேவை கள் குழுவின் அனுமதிக்காகக் காத்திருக்கின்றன. ஏற்கெனவே அனுமதிக்கப்பட்ட சில நிட்டங்களா வன: சந்தை விற்பனையாளர், கமத்தொழில், மதுபான விற்பனை, கைப்பணிப்பொருட்கள் வீற் பனை ஆகும்.

தொழில்: எமது வாடிக்கையாளரில் இவர் கயதொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ளனர். மற்றும் பலர் தொழில் வாய்ப்பின் திறந்த சந்தையில் தொழில் தேடுவுதில் தமது பார்வையுள்ள சகபாடிக**ருடன்** போட்டியிடுகின்றனர்.

#### தொழிலின் வகைகள்

புதினத்தாள் விற்பனை. கடை நடத்துனர். கடை உதலியாளர், சந்தை வியாபாரி. அலுவலக உதவியாள், ஹோட்டல் வேலையாட்கள், பஸ்ரி க்கற் கண்டக்டர். தோல் தொழிலாளர், பாட கர், வீடு பராமரிப்போர், மீன் பிடிப்போர், தொழிற்சாலை வேலையாள், ஆழிப்பலகை இயக் குனர், பூசகர், ஆசிரியர், சட்ட ஆலோசகர் என்பேன வாகும். தற்போது சுமார் 252 மக்கள் உதவி பெற்றுள்ளனர்.

#### ஆரம்ப கண் பராமரிப்பு

ஆரம்ப கண்பராமரிப்பானது, சமூகங்களிற் கான புனர்வாழ்வுக் கள உத்தியோகத்தர்களின தும், சமூக சுகாதார உத்தியோகத்தர்களினதும் மூலமாக தகுந்த கல்வியையும் பயிற்சியையும் அளிப் பதன் மூலம், குருட்டுத்தன்மையைத் தடுப்பதற் காக குருடர்களுக்கான பிஜியின் பொதுநல ஸ்தா பனமும், சுகாதார அமைச்சும் எடுத்துள்ள கூட்டு முயற்சியாகும். இந்த நிகழ்ச்சிக்கு, நிகழ்ச்சியின் இணைப்பாளரான டாக்டர் கய் ஹவிலே அவர்கள் தலைமை வகிக்கின்றார்.

#### ஆரம்பக் கண் பராமரிப்பின் வரைவிலக்கணம்

ஒவ்வொரு சமூகத்திற்கும் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய தும் இலகுவில் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளக்கூடியதுமான எளிமையான கண் பராமரிப்புச் சேவையை அளித் தல்.

#### ஆரம்பக் கண்பராமரிப்பின் நோக்கங்கள்

- ஏற்கெனவே ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் தேசிய ஆரம்பச் சௌக்கிய பராமரிப்பு அமைப்படன், ஆரம்பக் கண் பராமரிப்பைச் சாதுரியமாக ஒன்றிணைத்தல்.
- 2) கண்ணில் பூப்படர்தல் (cataracts) 'றச் சோமா' (trachoma) போன்ற குருட்டுத்தன் மையைத்தரக்கூடிய கண் வருத்தங்களை ஒழுங்காகவும், சாதுரியமாகவும் கட்டுப்படுத் துதலுக்கான வழிமுறைகளை வழங்குதல்.

3) பார்வைக் குறைவிற்கான காரணங்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்தலுக்கும், அவற்றை நிவர்த்தி செய்வதற்குமான ஒரு இயற்கை பார்வை அபிவிருத்தி திட்டத்தை (Natural Screening System) ஏற்படுத்துதல்.

#### சமூகங்களிற்கான புனர்வாழ்வின் வரைவிலக்கணம்

ஆரம்ப கண் பராமரிப்பு நிலையைத்தின் தொழிற்பாடுகள்: சமூகங்களுக்கான புனர்வாழ்வு உத்தியோகத்தர்கள் சமூக சுகாதார உத்தியோகத் தர்களையும், ஆரம்பக் கண்பராமரிப்பில் உள்ள வைந்தியத்துறை சாராதவர்களையும் பயிற்றுவிப் பர்.

சமூகங்களுக்கான புனர்வாழ்வு உத்தியோகத் தர்கள் சமூகங்களுக்கிடையே இச்சேவைகளை விஸ் தரிப்பார்கள்.

சமூகங்களுக்கான புனர்வாழ்வு உத்தியோகத் தர்கள், சுவாவின் குருடர்களுக்கான பிஜியின் பொதுநல ஸ்தாபனத்தின் மேற்பார்வையாளருக்கு பதிலிறுக்க வேண்டியவராவர்.

#### விளக்கம்

சமூகங்களிற்கான புனர்வாழ்வு உத்தியோ கத்தர்கள் தத்தமது சமூகங்களில் ஆரம்பக் கண் பாதுகாப்பு வேலைத்திட்டங்களை ஏற்படுத்தி அவற்றை இணைத்துச் செயற்படுவர். அவர்கள் கிராமசுகாதார உத்தியோகத்தர்களை, பாடசா லைகளில் உள்ள பிராந்திய (Zone) தாதிமார்க ளுடன் இணைந்து செயற்படவைப்பதன் மூலம் கண்பார்வையை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வர். அத்துடன் அவர்கள் கண்பேணல், மற்றும் துப்பரவு சம்பந்த மான நிகழ்ச்சிகளை தமது பிராந்தியப்பாடசாலை களில் அபிவிருத்தி செய்வர்.

#### சென் றடையவேண்டிய இலக்குகள்

இந்த வேலைத்திட்டமானது கிராம சுகாதார உத்தியோகத்தர்களுக்கும், மற்றும் ஆசிரியர்கள், பெண்களுக்கான குழுக்கள், ஆலயங்களிற்கான குழுக்கள் போன்ற சமுதாயத்தின் முக்கியஸ்தர் களுக்கும் அளிக்கப்படும்.

#### வேலைத்திட்டம்

இந்த வேலைத்திட்டமானது எந்தவொரு குழு விற்கும் ஆரம்பம்முதல் அளிக்கப்படக் கூடியதும், ஆரம்பக்கண் பராமரிப்பிற்கான் முழுப்பாடத்திட் டமும் ஒருநாளில் முடிக்கப்படக்கூடியதுமாகும்.

#### ஆரம்பக்கண் பராமரிப்பிற்கான பாடத்திட்டம்

- (1) அறிமுகமும் பின்பற்றவேண்டிய வழிமுறை களும்
- (2) கண்ணின் அமைப்பும் செயற்பாடும்
- (3) கண் பெரிசோதனை
- (4) பொதுவான கண் வருத்தங்கள்
- (5) கண் அரிப்பு நோய் (Trachoma)
- (6) கட்புல உதவுகருவிகளும் கற்பித்தல் சாதனங் களும்.

சமூகத்திற்கான புனர்வாழ்வு அமைப்பானது, ஒரே வேலைத்திட்டக்குழுவிற்கு, பாடத்திட்டத் தில் இருந்த ஒவ்வொரு விடயமாக அளித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும், குழுக்களுக்கு இவ்வேலைத்திட்ட மானது வருடம் முழுவதும் அளிக்கப்படும்.

#### பிரதியாக்கல் திணைக்களம்

எமது பிரதியாக்கல் திணைக்களமானது 1987 ஆம் ஆண்டில் நியூசிலாந்தின் ஹோமாய்கல்லூ ரியின் 'பிறெயில்' நிபுணர் செல்வி. லோர்ணா வெல் அவர்களினால் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டது.

இத்திணைக்களமானது பிறெயில் அச்சு முறையில் பாண்டித்தியம்பெற்ற செல்வி நயோமி ரபெலே அவர்களால் தலைமை தாங்கப்படுகிறது. எமது மாணவர்களுக்கான பிறெயில் நூல்களில் ஏற்படும் தேவையைச் சமாளிக்க தொண்டர் குழு ஒன்று அவருக்கு உதவுகிறது.

திணைக்களம் தொடர்ந்தும் பிறெயில் பாட சாலை நூல்களை குருடர்களுக்கான பிஜியின் பொதுநலஸ்தாபனத்தின் மாணவர்களுக்கும், ஒன் நிணைந்த கல்வி நிகழ்ச்சிகளில் உள்ள மாணவர்க ளுக்கும் வழங்குகிறது. பிறெயில் பாடசாலையின் நூலக சாதனங்கள் தொடர்ந்து வளர்ச்சியடை கின்றது.

குருடர்களும் பார்வை மங்கியவர்களும் எழுத் தறிவு பெறுவதற்கான ஒரே திறவுகோல் பிறெயில் தான் என்பதை நாம் திண்ணமாக நம்புகின்றோம். பிறெயிலானது தேவையானவர்களுக்கு உடனுக்கு டன் கிடைக்கக்கூடியவகையில் வழிசெய்யப்பட்டுள் எதுடன், பார்வையற்றோர் பிறெயிலை வாசிப்ப தற்கு இயலுமானவரை அறிமுகப்படுத்தப்படுகின் றனர். எமது நாட்டில் உள்ள முன்னணி அறிஞர் களும், அதேபோல் உலகைச் சுற்றியுள்ள அறிஞர் களும் பிறெயில் இங்கு நிலைத்திருக்கும் என நம்பு கின்றார்கள். ஆகவே ஆசிரியர்களும் மற்றைய தொழில் விற்பன்னர்களும், இளம் பாடசாலைச் சிறார்களுக்கு பிறெயிலை அறிமுகம்செய்து வைப்ப தில் காலம் தாழ்த்தக்கூடாது என வற்புறுத்து கின்றனர்.

பார்வை குறைந்த சிறுவர்களுக்குக்கூட பிறெ யில் கற்பிக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று நாம் நம்புகின் றோம். அத்துடன் அவர்களிடம் இல்லாத பார் வையை அவர்கள் பிரயோகிக்க வேண்டும் என்று நிர்ப்பந்திக்கப்படக்கூடாது.

பெரிய எழுத்தினாலான நூல்கள் எளிதில் கிடைக்கக்கூடியதாக இல்லை. அப்படிக்கிடைப் பதாயினும் அவை மிக விலையுயார்ந்தவையாகும். ஆகவே பெரிய எழுத்துக்களைவிட நாம் பிறெயிலை விரும்புகின்றோம்.

பிறெயில் தொண்டர்கள் வருட முடிவில் நியூ சிலாந்தின் பிறெயில் சான்றிதழ்களைப் பெறுவார் கள்: நாம் நியூசிலாந்தில் உள்ள ஹோமாய் கல்லூ ரியின் பிரதியாக்கல் நிறுவனத்தில் இருந்து உதவி பெறுகின்றோம்.

பிஜியின் பார்வையற்றோருக்கான பாடசா லையானது, இந்நாட்டிலுள்ள பாடசாலை போகும் வயதினையுடைய மாணவர்களுக்கான எல்லா கல்வி நிகழ்ச்சிகளையும் தொடர்ந்து நடத்துகின்றது. வட்டுவாக பாடசாலைக்கட்டிடத்தில் 26 மாண வர்கள் அறிவுரைகளைப்பெற்றதுடன், வழமை யான பாடசாலைகளில் 18 மாணவர்கள் பிரதான அறிவுரைகளைப்பெற்றுள்ளனர். ஆகக்கூடியோவு சிறுவர்கள் வழமையான பாடசாலைகளில் வழங் கப்படும் அறிவுறுத்தல்களிலிருந்து பயன்பெறுவார் கள் என நாம் நம்புகின்றோம். அத்துடன் அவர் களின் பார்வையுள்ள நண்பர்கள், சகோதரர்கள், சகோதரிகள், பாடசாலை உத்தியோகத்தர்கள் ஆகியோர் பெற்றோரை தமது பார்வையற்ற பிள் ளைகளின் கல்வியில் ஈடுபடுத்துவதை தமது கடமை யாகக் கொள்வர். பார்வையற்ற சிறுவர்கள் கட் டுப்பாடற்ற சூழலில் அவர்களுடைய மன, சமு தாய, உடல் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக அவசியமான அறிவுறுத்தல்களைப் பெறுதல் அவசியமாகும். அன் றேல் பார்வையற்ற சிறார்கள் தொடர்ந்தும் வழ மையான பாடசாலைகளில் கஷ்டப்படநோிடும்.

ஒன்றிணைக்கப்பட்ட டீ ஏ வி ஆண்கள் பாட சாலையில் இருந்து ஒரு மாணவன் 'பீ' தரத்தில் சித்தியடைந்துள்ளான். அந்தப் பாடசாலையில் ஒன்றிணைக்கப்பட்ட நிகழ்ச்சிகளை நடத்துவதற்கு மேலும் ஆசிரியர்கள் தேவைப்படுகின்றார்கள்.

மேலும் இரு ஆசிரியர்களை இந்தப்பாடசா லைக்கு நியமித்து ஒருங்கிணைக்கப்பட்ட கல்வித் திட்டத்தை மேலும் பயனளிக்கக்கூடியதாக செய் யும்படி அமைச்சானது தூண்டப்பட்டுள்ளது.

இந்தவருடமானது அலுவலர்களுக்கு ஒரு நல்ல வருடமாகும். எமது பாடசாலைக்கு இரு அலுவலர்கள் நியமிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளார்கள். ஒருவர் வருட ஆரம்பத்திலும் மற்றவர் வருடக்கடைசியி லும் நியமிக்கப்பட்டார்.

1988 ஆம் ஆண்டு உத்தியோகத்தர் பயிற்கி அபிவிருத்தி என்பவற்றிற்கு ஒரு நல்ல ஆண்டென நிரூபித்துள்ளது. நாட்டின் முதலாவதும், உள்நாட் டிலேயே பயிற்றப்பட்ட கண்பார்வையற்ற ஆசிரி யருமான திரு. சேரு அவர்கள் ஓக்லாந்தின் கொலிஜ் ஒப் எடியுகேஷனில் (College of Education) கண்பார்வை மங்கியவர்களுக்கான கல்வியில் நிபு ணத்துவம் பெறுவதற்கான விசேட கல்வியில் பட்டப்பின்படிப்பிற்காக அனுமதி பெற்றார். திரு. சேரு ஆசிரியராகவும், கல்விமானாகவும் தன்னை மேம் படுத்தியுள்ளார் என்பதைக் கூறத்தேவையில்லை. அவர் பாடசாலைக்கு 1988 ஆம் ஆண்டின் கடைசிப்பகுதியில் திரும்பினார்.

எமது புனர்வாழ்வுசேலைகெளின் நெறியாளர் திரு. நைநோகா அவர்கள் ஏடீஏபீ (ADAB) புலமைப்பரிசில்பெற்று மெல்போனில் உள்ள கொசிஜ் ஒப் எடியுகேஷனில் (College of Education) பார்வைமங்கியவர்களுக்கான கல்வியில் விசேடே கல்விபெற்று பட்டப்பின்படிப்பு டிப்ளோமாவைப் பெற்றார். தலைமை ஆசிரியரான திரு. கெற்றேகோ பப் புவா நியூகினியாவீன் கோறோகாவில் நடைபெற்ற மனித சேவைகள் நிறுவனங்களின் முகாமைத்துவப் பாடநெறியில் பங்குபற்றினார். திரு. கெற்றேகோ அவர்கள் தான் எதை கோறோகாவில் கற்றாரோ அதை பாடசாலையில் செயற்படுத்துவதனால் உத் தியோகத்தர்களும், மாணவர்களும் பயனடைகின் றனர்.

விடுத

நாசரேத்தின் கட்டளையைச் சேர்ந்த கண்ணி காஸ்திரீகள் தொடர்ந்தும் 18 விடுதி மாணவரக ளுக்கு வருடம் முழுவதும் விடுதிவசதியை செய்து கொடுத்துள்ளனர். அவர்களின் சேவைக்சான ஈடுபாடு, அன்பு, நல்லெண்ணம் என்பவற்றடன் அவர்கள் சிறுவர்களை விடுதியில் பராமரித்துவரு வது சிறுவர்களின் இல்லங்களுக்கு வெளியே ஒரு இல்லத்தைக் கொடுத்துதவுவதுபோலாகும். விடுதி யின் நலனை விரும்புவோர் குடிமக்கள் போண் றோர் அடிக்கடி விஜயம்செய்து சிறுவர்களுக்கு உடை, உணவு, இனிப்புவகை, பொழுதுபோக்கு என்பவற்றை அளித்துள்ளனர்.

பேசும் நூல் நூலகம்

பேசும் நூல்களாலான நூலகமானது ஆங்கிலம், ஹிந்தி, பிஜியமொழி ஆகியவற்றில் உள் நாட்டு உற்பத்திகளையும், மேலும் நியூசீலாந்து, அவுஸ்திரேலியா, இங்கிலாந்து (உலகைச்சுற்றி வரும் குரல்கள்) ஆகிய நாடுகளிலிருந்தும் பெறும் புதிய நாடாக்கள் ( tapes ) ஆகியவற்றுடன் தொடர்ந்தும் சீராக வளர்ந்து வருகிறது.

சில தாய்மார்களால் வாகித்தறியமுடியாதி ருப்பதனால், பார்வையற்ற சிறுவர்களின் தாய்மாருக்கான அறிவுறுத்தல்கள், மிகவும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளக்க டியதாகவும் பயமூட்டாததாகவும் இருப்பதற்கு பயிற்சி அறிவுறுத்தல்களாவன, நாடாக்களில் பதிவு செய்யப்படுதல் நன்று என்பது உணரப்பட்டது. ஆகவே இதற்கான வேலை ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டு பதிவுகள் பிஜிமொழியிலும் ஹிந்துஸ்தானியிலும் செய்யப்பட்டன.

பிஜியில் பேசும் நூல்கள் தொடர்பாக ஏற் பட்டிருக்கும் பிரச்சனை என்னவெனில் பதிவுநா டாக்களைப் பகிர்ந்தளிப்பதும் மீளப்பெறுவதுமா கும். எமது கள ஊழியர்கள் மூலமாக பேசும் நூற்களுக்கான பதிவுநாடாக்களை பகிர்ந்**தளிப்ப** . தற்கும் மீளப்பெறுவதற்குமான திட்டமொ**ன்றை** நாம் தயாரித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றோம். சூவாவின் றோட்டறிக்கிளப்பானது பேசும் நூலகத்திற்**காக** ஒரு கட்டிடத்தை மனமுவந்து கட்டித்தந்தாள்ளது. சிறுதொகையினராக இருந்தபோதிலும் கடமை யுணர்வுள்ள எமது வாசிக்கும் தொண்டர்களுக்கு நன்றியுடையவர்களாவோம். சுற்றியுள்ள உலகம்'' என்பதை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு ஒரு நூலகத்தை அமைக்க பாடசாலை திட்டமிட்டுள்ளது. இது உலகைப் பற்றியும், மக் களைப்பற்றியும். அவர்களின் பழக்க வழக்கங்கள் பற்றியும், கலாசாரம் பற்றியும், பருவ காலங்கள், காலநிலை, உணவு, மற்றும் தொடர்புடைய விட யங்கள் பற்றியும் மாணவர்கள் மேலும் அறிந்து கொள்வதற்கு உதவுவதற்காகும்.

## Here is a Problem that Needs a Solution

By

M., C. Jayasiri

To get to the subject straight away, I would like to say, that the problem I have in mind is mass-illiteracy among the blind and the visually-impaired people in this country, and the immediate solution is to set up a network of library services for the blind.

Sri Lanka can be proud of a very high literacy rate. Statistics reveal, that over 85 percent of the population can read and write. However, if we breakdown this figure and compare it with the literacy rate of the blind and the visually-impaired community, in this country; – though it is only about two percent of the whole population – indications are that it is a crisis situation.

A literacy expert at the United Nations says: "undoubtedly, sight impairment is a major factor in causing illiteracy." And, illiteracy is causing many serious problems within the blind and the visuallyimpaired community in this country. "Most definitions of functional illiteracy" says the illiteracy expert "define it as the inability to read and write in order to be gainfully employed and live successfully in an independent manner." In the case of the blind, this means inability to read and write braille. As the iteracy expert suggests, one would have to substitute the term "communicate" for the ability to read and write. Therefore, along with reading and writing, a blind person must be able to communicate in other ways such as listening and typing. Blind persons can express themselves by learning to type. But to read, blind people must learn braille. Braille is the only medium of literacy available to the blind, and there is

no substitute to it. Inability to read and write is just as detrimental to the blind as it is to the sighted. However, due to various factors, over 90 percent of the blind in this country including both children and adults have practically little or nothing to read at all. Whether it be in Sinhala, in Tamil or for that matter, in English braille. As such, are functionally illiterate. This is a major concern for those of us who are involved in the blind welfare movement. If over 90 percent of the sighted population have practically little or nothing to read in print, it would be considered a national catastrophe. There is much food for thought in this argument for the so-called media and literacy experts grappling with the problems of development in this country.

Education of the blind in Sri Lanka began in the year 1912. And today, after nearly eighty years of blind education — but without adequate rehabilitation and training facilities, the blind and the visually-impaired in this country are still struggling to feel their way out from darkness into light. The task that faces our organisation today is how to accommodate the blind and the visually-impaired people in a changing society and become relevant to them.

The fact that I was prompted to get into this whole issue of braille literacy is that because I find that blind people are not close to the norm in terms of measuring the literacy of the population. Literacy in the dictionary is defined as the ability to communicate effectively in terms of both reading and writing. The fact is, that by that definition, the majority of blind and visuallyimpaired people in this are not able to communicate very well either in print or in braille, in reading or in writing. Some of our blind readers no doubt are using talking books and they read at a considerably higher rate of books than does the average citizen. Reading recorded material is fine. But no country estimates its literacy rate on the basis of how many people can understand recorded material. Literacy depends upon the individual's ability to read and write for himself. There is no argument that braille, like print, is a communication medium, with specific advantages. There is, in fact, no real substitute for it. When all else fails, braille still works. Therefore, everything possible must be done to raise the level of

awareness in our community of the importance of braille, to engender a sense of urgency in solving the problems that limit both its availability and the reading ability of those who should be realising its benefits, and to solicit support for effective promotion of braille.

At this juncture, I would like to quote Mr. Nicholas Scott, Hon. Minister for Social Security and the disabled people in the United Kingdom. Announcing an initiative to improve information services for the disabled people, the Hon. Minister said: "people with disabilities including the olind, have a special need for information to maximise their opportunities for independence." In like manner, there is an argent need for a national effort to be made in Sri Lanka to improve the information services for the blind by requesting the social service providers to create organisations or agencies to provide social access to national information resources for the benefit of the blind.

The year 1990 had been proclaimed by the United Nations as the International Literacy Year. But unfortunately, for the blind in this country, the year 1990 passed off without any comment or action on the part of the authorities.

We have received requests, recommendations and resolutions from students, teachers, organisations and interested individuals throughout the country requesting the setting up of a national library service for the blind. The purpose of this exercise would obviously be to encourage the production, teaching and use of braille as the primary medium of literacy for all blind persons who are physically and mentally able to make practical use of it.

The so-called welfare and literacy experts in the country often maintain that such an exercise, or for that matter such legislation, would require great expenditures on the part of the Provincial Councils and the State. Many people say this, and most people believe this. But according to a literacy expert at the United Nations: "in assessing the cost of braille literacy, it is necessary to bear in mind two costs associated with the status quo. First, there is the recognised cost of illiteracy. Today's world of work requires no less to the blind than the sighted the ability to read and write fluently and with precision. Illiteracy

tends to equate low-paying jobs with consequent lessened tax revenue, lower purchasing power, and thus low living standards leading to poverty and frustration." And sometimes, no jobs at all, with the attendant burden on the family, community and the country as a whole. This means that with a good education, the ability to read and write is absolutely essential. For anyone, to get a good job, and to integrate one-self into the society literacy is most important.

Secondly, the literacy expert says, that over and above the tangible cost of braille illiteracy, there is the "intangible cost of wasted lives, and talents lost to the society." At a time when unemployment is rampant can our society and the country bear these costs? Everyone of us, blind or sighted deserve the right to live a full-fledged literate and a happy life.

Broadly looking at our rights and privileges, we find that the sighted have an unfair advantage over the blind where reading and writing is concerned. The sighted person can at random walk into a bookshop at any time of the day and pick up a book of his choice to read and enjoy. He could buy a pen or a pencil from any simple store. He can also walk up to a newsstand to pick up the newspaper of his liking. But this right and this privilege is not for the blind. The bookshops and the news-stands have something for everyone. Their topics vary: on travel, cooking, health, ageing, exercise, employment, self-employment, education, autobiographies, inspirational material, religion, resource, directories, products, aids, equipment etc. We pay lip-service in saying that blind people need help to stand on their feet. True. Blind people need education, they need rehabilitation and training facilities, employment opportunities and independence and every thing sighted people wish to have, but the question is how can we achieve these? Still we are not masters of our destinies. Blind people have the right to keep abreast of current events, to enjoy a good book as any other group. We have the same right of independence. But without braille literacy, the blind will be kept forever on the edges of life. For the schoolgoing blind children, for the young blind seeking employment, and for those blind people in employment and for those adults, they need the provision of braille to keep them in touch, and keep them alive.

Every time we speak, every time we write, at every forum, in every conversation, the blind are calling for acceptance and equality. However, there can be no acceptance, and no equality without literacy. Without the working knowledge of the written language, full integration into society is little more than a pipedram. His excellency the President notes: "In a free society, a fuller life for the affluent will have no meaning if the poor and the under-privileged are excluded."

Therefore, I humbly appeal to the authorities concerned to walk in our direction, to rescue us from illiteracy, poverty and frustration. We need a hand-up, not a hand-out. Our priorities are: equal opportunities and total independence through braille literacy.

Coming back to the discussion once again, one may ask other than reading books, what are other ways in which braille can be put to use? For instance, braille bank statements to keep at home. Make a personal bank register. After cheques are typed, braille information on them so they can be identified when they are cancelled and returned in the bank statement. Braille all receipts you want to keep. When your bills arrive, and someone reads them to you, immediately braille the part of the stub that you will keep for your records. Do not detach the other part of the stub until you have prepared the cheque and are ready to mail the payment. Have some papers on which you don't wish to write braille? Write the information on a large envelope; then keep the papers in that envelope. Make labels for foods. Cut the paper into label-sized pieces, write in braille and attach them to the apackges, tins, bottles, etc. Have trouble in keeping the colour of shoes in mind; staple label with colour of shees in shee box. Braille the name of the

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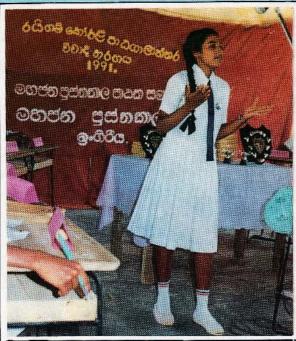
sender on the flaps of envelopes of letters you want to keep. These are some of the many ways you can put braille into use. So, braille literacy is absolutely essential for the blind and the visually-Impaired.

In Japan, braille libraries handle all matters concerning the blind and visually-impaired people and their culture. Following are some of the activities handled by the libraries of the blind in Japan: Educating volunteers in braille transcription, voice recording, and publishing or servicing books in braille. Publishing and servicing in large print for the partially-sighted. Preparing textbooks for blind children who go under the integrated education. Braille transcription and voice recording of textbooks for blind university students. Transcribing examination papers into braille also answer sheets into Japanese language. Also: Transcribing and publishing the advertisements of private companies into braille. Transcribing various information regarding public and private facilities or local areas. Counselling people who have gone blind and teaching them the art of reading braille, and typing, developing, selling and servicing various devices for the blind etc.

Literacy is the key to development. Everyone of us must learn to read and write for himself. Without literacy there can be no development.

Finally, I appeal to all well-wishers of the blind the sympathisers of the cause of blind welfare, and to all our many friends who work and understand the blind to genuinely support our cause for braille literacy to be achieved in the shortest possible time. I wish, to remind you of that great philosopher Sir Bertrand Russel when he rightly said: "remember your humanity, forget the rest."

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ඉංගිරිය මහජන පුස්තකාලයේ පැවැති විවාද තරහයේ විවිධ අවස්ථා. இங்கிரிய பொது நூலகத்தில் நடாத்தப்பட்ட விவாத அரங்கின் சில சந்தர்ப்பங்கள்.

Some events of a debate held at the Ingiriya Public Library



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தேசிய நூலகத்திற்கு சர்வோதயவினால் பிரெயில் நூல்கள்
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Donation of Braille books to the National Library by Sarvodaya

දඔගල්ල මහජන පුස්තකාලය වෙත ජාතික පුස්තකාල සේවා මණිඩලය මගින් කෙරෙන පොත් පරිතතාගයක්. தம்பகல்ல பொது හුඳ ම පිණිවුල් தேசிய හුඳ මහ சேவைகள் சபையினால் நூல் அன்பளிப்பு செய்தல். Donation of Books to Dambagalle Public Library by the National Library Services Board



සාක් සමුළුව නිමිත්තෙන් අනුථාධපුර මහජන පුස්තකාලයේ පැවතී රවතා තරගයේ සහතික පත් පුදානය. சார்க் மகாநாட்டின் பொருட்டு அனுராதபுர பொது நூலகத்தில் நடைபெற்ற கட்டுரைப் போட்டிக்கான சான்றிதழ்கள் வழங்குதல். Awarding of certificates for the SAARC essay Competition at the Public Library Anuradhapura



