Sri Lanka Library Review is published annually in June
by the Sri Lanka Library Association

To Subscribe: Price per copy including postage   Local: Rs. 200.00
                                                  Overseas: US$ 20.00

Orders should be forwarded to: The Secretary
                                Sri Lanka Library Association
                                275/75, OPA Centre
                                Stanley Wijesundara Mawatha
                                Colombo 07
                                Sri Lanka
                                Email: *slla@sltnet.lk, sllaoffice@gmail.com*
                                Telephone: 0112589103

Printers:
Cybergate Services (Pvt.) Ltd.
No. 59, Sri Soratha Mawatha,
Gangodawila,
Nugegoda

Preface

Sri Lanka Library Review is a professional journal which includes a collection of high quality research papers and articles that support to enhance the knowledge of its readers. This annual publication includes very valuable articles published in the field of Library & Information Science, and related subjects. Each of these papers seems very informative to its readers and gives an eye opening for acquiring knowledge further.

Since 1962, this journal is published by the Sri Lanka Library Association every year in order to share the information and knowledge acquired by the scholars in respective fields.

At 57th consecutive year of this journal, It is my great pleasure and honor to be the editor of this review, however it becomes more difficult unless the courtesy and support that I have received from the publication committee members, council members, panel of reviewers, staff of the Sri Lanka Library Association and other volunteers who supported in numerous ways. Therefore I would like to extend my sincere thanks and express my gratitude to all members of Editorial Board for providing the dedicated support and feedback necessary to develop and publish such consistent high quality articles and research papers.

Further my heartfelt appreciation is extended to all reviewers who have supported the journal by reviewing and evaluating all submitted articles to the journal on a voluntary basis. I gratefully remember the support extended to me in numerous ways by the President, Sri Lanka Library Association and all members of the Council and Executive Committee that enable me to publish this journal in order and without delay. The Contributors of valuable articles to the Sri Lanka Library Review are also acknowledged.

Finally I would like to extend my gratitude to all members of Sri Lanka Library Association and wish to request them to submit articles for future journals according to the scope of the review. Also association welcomes our readers' feedback, so it will help to develop this review further.

M. K. Givon Yanika Nandasena
Editor/June 2019

Contents

Preventing the Plague of Plagiarism

M.P. Satija[1]

Abstract

Defines plagiarism as an unethical act of copyright infringement and lack of attribution to the original sources States it is widespread all over the world in academics and creative fields such as research, art, industry, movies and music. Explores its origin and states its causes and ill effects. Suggests   some preventive and curative measures to curb it. Gives details of academic, administrative and technological   solutions to check this growing menace. Names some anti–plagiarism software to detect it. Projects Information literacy as the best means to eradicate it. Highlights the role of librarians in educating   users against plagiarism.

Key words: Academic ethics, Anti-plagiarism software, Copyright infringement, Information literacy, Intellectual property rights(IPR), Plagiarism, Scientific misconduct.

Introduction

Plagiarism is a snake, always tempting writers, editors, artists, storytellers, poets, films makers, fashion designers, architects, software engineers, researchers, students and other creative beings. Many a mighty and famous like Shakespeare have been alleged to have fallen prey to it. In the contemporary world many a vice-chancellor, great politicians, directors of research, journalist, famed researcher has been found guilty of this crime   (Plagiarism 2015, Wikipedia).

---

1. *UGC Emeritus Fellow, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar-143005, India.*

Email: satija_mp@yahoo.com

වර්ගීකරණය වූකලී, ගුප්තාගත මානව චින්තනය කුමසංඛ්‍යාත්මක අගයක් සහිත අංකනයකින් යුතු කෘතිම භාෂාවකට පරිවර්තනය කිරීමකි : ඩිවී දශම හා දෙතිත් වර්ගීකරණ සංකල්ප ඇසුරෙන් විමර්ශනය කිරීමකි.

Classification is an efficient innovative human thought constituted in books transformed into notation of an artificial language consisting with ordinal numeric value: an investigative study with reference to DDC and Colon classification concept.

ආචාර්ය ආර්. ඩී. ආනන්ද තිස්ස[1]

Abstract

The last result of Library book classification is reported or knowledge deposited in books arrangement by useful order for the benefit of humans. Human thought is universal knowledge constituted with various subject. A subject is an Organized or systematized body of ideas. An idea is a concept born in human mind that causing a certain object seizing by fivefold organs. Therefore an idea is a picture or impression in your mind or an opinion or belief. Furthermore the subject itself is called as streams of thinking. The basic purpose of this paper is in bibliographical control, to describe under by using appropriate technical vocabulary under subject wise background allied to theoretical base of classification usage of notation.

Keywords: Book Classification, Colon Classification, Dewey Decimal Classification, Notation, System of Book Classification

1. ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සහකාර පුස්තකාලයාධිපති, ගම්පහ විකුමාරච්චි ආයුර්වේද විද්‍යායතනය කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, යක්කල.
   Email: rdatissa@gmail.com

පැරණි හා නූතන සංරක්ෂණ කුමවේදයන් ඇසුරෙන් රැක ගත යුතු පුස්කොළ ලේඛන මාධායෙ

ආචාර්ය චම්පා එන්. කේ. අලහකෝන්[1]

Protection of Palm-leaf manuscripts through Traditional and Modern techniques of conservation

Abstract

The aim of this article is to discuss the barriers encountered to the preservation of palm-leaves, the traditional methods used to preservation them, and materials, tools, equipment, modern techniques used to preserve the palm-leaves and what are the chemicals and materials utilized. Due to un-control of the environmental factors following defects can be seen in the palm leaves such as silverfish, termites, fungi, damage of leaves, and peeling of leaves. Almost all the palm-leaf manuscripts in Sri Lanka were preserved by using traditional methods of preservation of palm-leaves. At the same time, the modern techniques of preservation of palm-leaves will help to retain the manuscripts in good condition. Through this method it will help to repair the edges damages of palm leaves, cleaning of stains in the leaves, and application of blackening for the leave where those are not applied so far.

Keywords: Preservation of Palm leaves, Modern Techniques of Preservation, Barriers of Preservation.

---

1 ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සහකාර පුස්තකාලයාධිපති පුධාන පුස්තකාලය, පේරාදෙණිය විශ්වවිදාහලය
Email: kumaria@pdn.ac.lk

இலங்கையின் இடைநிலைக்கல்விப் பாடநூல்களில் தகவல் அறிதிறன் கூறுகள்:
விஞ்ஞான பாடநூலை மையப்படுத்திய ஆய்வு

The elements of Information Literacy in Text books of Secondary Education in Sri Lanka: Special focus on Science Text books

அருளானந்தம் ஸ்ரீகாந்தலட்சுமி
Arulanantham Srikanthaluxmy[1]

Abstract

Improving information literacy skills of school students in Sri Lankan education sector is essential to recognize their educational impact and to enhance these skills at various levels. This paper reports the findings of the evidences of elements of information literacy in Text books of Secondary Education in Sri Lanka. Considering the wideness of text books, this study limited to Science text books. Objective of this study is to identify the elements of Information Literacy in Science Text books of Secondary Education in Sri Lanka. Using both descriptive and exploratory research methods, this study explores the elements through the identified evidences in Science Text books of Secondary Education from grade 6 to grade 11. Several attempts have been made by Sri Lankans for the development of Information literacy. Among them "Empowering 8" is an information literacy model which targets the school sector in the country developed by Sri Lankan professionals in 2004. The eight components of this model are: the abilities to identify, explore, select, organize, create, present, assess and apply information to address an issue or a problem. This study identifies these eight information literacy elements in the text books with evidences. Findings show most of the lessons designed with the information literacy elements itself. More than thirty examples are pointed out under the categories of these elements of empowering 8.

Keywords: Information Literacy; School libraries; Secondary education;
Empowering 8

───

1. *Librarian, University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka*
   Email: sriarul91@gmail.com

Education Behind Bars: How prison libraries reinforce rehabilitative process: Literature Review with Author's Perspective

Padma Bandaranayake[1]

Abstract

Prisons of today are considered as a place of reform. Therefore, various educational and correctional programmes are being conducted in the form of rehabilitation. The 3 Cs of Prison management are Custody, Care and Correction. Offender rehabilitation involves more than mere prison management. Prisons are considered as an essential tool in controlling crimes and to keep society safe. Many people believe that aim of incarceration is to reduce the harm caused by criminals and thereby to protect the society. While given a punishment, justice systems could do far more to rehabilitate prisoners. The main objective of education behind bars is to release inmates as law abiding citizens. The role of prison library in the rehabilitative process is highly commendable. This review of literature and author's experience on Sri Lankan prison libraries has proven the need of a well-established prison library and effective delivery of library services. In most of the developed countries, the prison libraries are successful in providing a valued service. Author concludes with concrete recommendations for improved library services to this marginalised and disadvantaged population in Sri Lanka. This article will explore the importance of prison library services in the current context of prisons in Sri Lanka and educational and recreational role of prison libraries is emphasized.

Keywords: Prison Libraries, correctional education, rehabilitation, desistance from crime, recidivism

1. *MPhil/PhD Candidate, Faculty of Graduate Studies, University of Colombo*
    Email: pbandaranayake@gmail.com

மட்டக்களப்பு மாவட்டத்தில் உள்ள பொது நூலகங்களும் சமூகத்தில் அவற்றின் வகிபங்கும்: ஒர் ஆய்வு

மு.நோமன் ரவிக்குமார்

Public Libraries in Batticaloa District and their Role in the Society: A Study

M. Norman Ravikumar[1]

Abstract

Public libraries are the primary institutions that are engaged in gathering and providing, information and services to the local community. These libraries act as an entrance to the knowledge and support to lifelong learning. Public libraries are developing the communities by giving confidence to every individual in the society to make their own independent decision. In recent past there are many developments take place in Btticaloa district to rebuild the communities affected by the local war for more than three-decades. Accordingly, this article explores the current status of the public libraries in the Batticaloa district with respect to their information services, human resoucres and physical resources. Further the study examines the problems and challenges faced by the libraries in providing modern library services to the community. Also it suggests some possible solutions to overcome these issues in future.

சுருக்கம்

உள்ளூர் சமூகத்தின் தகவல் தேவைகளை பூர்த்தி செய்ய தகவல்களை சேகரித்தல் மற்றும் தகவல் சேவைகளை வழங்குதல் பேன்றவற்றில் ஈடுபடும் முதன்மையான நிறுவணங்களே பொது நூலகங்களாகும். இவை அறிவிற்கும் தகவலுக்கும் ஒர் நுழைவாயிலாகவும் வாழ்நாள் கற்றலுக்கும், சமூக வளர்ச்சிக்கும் உறுதுணை புரிவதுடன் ஒரு தனிநபருக்கு சுயாதீனமாக தீர்க்கமான முடிவெடுக்கும் ஆற்றலையும் வழங்குகின்றன. இதனடிப்படையில் இக் கட்டுரையானது மட்டக்களப்பு மாவட்டத்தில் உள்ள பொது நூலகங்களின் தற்போதைய நிலையும் அவை வழங்கி வரும் சேவைகளையும் அவற்றில் காணப்படும் மனிதவளம் பௌதீக வளம் போன்றவற்றின் சார்பாக எடுத்துரைக்கின்றது. மேலும் தற்காலத்தில் அதிகரித்துவரும் இலத்திரனியல் தகவல் பாவனைக்கு ஏற்றவாறு நடை பெறும்

1. *Senior Assistant Librarian, Eastern University, Sri Lanka*
    Email: ravimnr@mail.com

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජාතික පුස්තකාලයේ
පුස්තකාල හා විඥාපන විද්‍යා එකතුව පිළිබඳ විශ්ලේෂණාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්
සෞම්‍යා සජීවනී වීරසිංහ[1]

An Analytical Study on Library and Information Science Collection of the National Library of Sri Lanka

Saumya Sajeewani Weerasinghe

Abstract

This is a bibliometric study on the library and information science collection of Sri Lanka National Library. 3236 published books were analyzed. Analysis was conducted according to language, year of publication, place of publication, acquisition rate and subject areas. It showed that since 1995 acquisition rate has been declining gradually due to various reasons. The main focus was given to encyclopedias, year books, bibliographies, dictionaries and bibliographic control respectively. It is proposed to commence a project on writing or translating library and information science books in vernacular languages, acquire more books on new trends in library and information field and make attempts to acquire more books via exchange process.

Keywords: Library and Information Science Collection, National Library, Bibliometric Study, Collection Development Policy, Collection Development

1. තොරතුරු සහකාර, ජාතික පුස්තකාල හා ප්‍රලේඛන සේවා මණ්ඩලය, කොළඹ
    Email: saumyasw@ gmail.com

Fundamentals of metadata: understanding librarians' role

Damayanthi Gunasekera[1]

Abstract

The article discusses about the fundamentals of metadata and its functions. Objectives and five types of metadata which librarians are created, its role when retrieving information from the digital repositories and internet resources are further stated. Modern metadata schemes and standards that are existing today range from very complex to very simple are also discussed. The main objective of this concept paper is to make aware Sri Lankan LIS professionals about the fundamentals of Metadata, functions, types of metadata, process of creation metadata, and its application when preparing bibliographic description for the resources. Hence, this paper intends to further introduce definitions of key concept of metadata and to provide an overview of the most modern metadata schema and standards. The role of the librarian in creation of metadata for digital resource collections and challenges faced by the librarians with regard to the improving knowledge on modern metadata schema and standards are also discussed. Further, it is emphasized the importance of improving of knowledge and skills needed for the Sri Lankan librarians to create metadata are also included. Lastly, the need of the changes in LIS curriculum to cater to these changes is also discussed.

Key words: Metadata, Metadata standards, Information organization, Librarians' role

1. *Senior Assistant Librarian, The Open University of Sri Lanka*
   Email: hpsgun@ou.ac.lk

Abuse of Information Materials in Law College Library, Sri Lanka: Perception of the Students

A.P.M.M.D.B Dayananda[1], **K.S.S Sumanadewa**[2] **and T.C.V Jayawardana**[3]

Abstract

The study sought to identify abuse of library materials in the Sir Lanka Law college library. User malpractices of Library materials by highlighting, underlining, removing papers/parts of the page, damaging barcode labels, call number labels and damaging or defacing library materials is a threat to the library collection. Such practices can be described as abusing of the library materials. This survey was conducted with following objectives; to identify the various forms of abuse, to find out the reasons for the abuse and to suggest the possible solutions to protect the library collection. The survey was conducted by using questionnaires with close and open ended questions. Students (120) were selected for the study and out of it102 were respond and the rate was 85% from preliminary year, intermediate year and final year.

The responders mentioned that text books were mostly abused material in the library and respondents gave their answers to the ways of abusing library materials mainly tearing away pages, folding pages, writing on pages of the materials. According to the reasons for the abuse of the information materials, 76% of students mentioned that high demand of a particular book, 72% limited copies of the information materials, 64% poor photocopying machine and 59% indicated selfishness. The respondents proposed a variety of strategies to protect the collection too. The study recommended that abusers should be subjected to heavy and well defines penalties and mount cameras (CCTV) in the library. The number of copies of demanded text books should be increased. Improving of photocopying services of the library. Introduce and electronic system as RFID machines. Regularly reviewed set of library instruction should be drawn.

Key Words: Abuse, Information materials, Mutilation, Students Malpractices, Law collection, Law College.

---

1. Librarian. Sri Lanka Law College, No.244, Hulftsdrop Street, Colombo 12, Sri Lanka.
    Email: dayananda19890513@gmail.com
2. Librarian. City School of Architecture Pvt Ltd, Colombo 08. Sri Lanka.
    Email: sadulisumanadewa@gmail.com
3. Librarian. National Institute of Ocupational Safety and Higine, Colombo 07. Sri Lanka.
    Email: vinodanijayawardana1210@gmail.com

Mrs Ishvari Corea (1925-2019)

Passing away of Mrs Ishvari Corea, widely respected former Chief Librarian of Colombo Public Library and a distinguished professional librarian of Sri Lanka is a very sad event not only for her family and relatives, but also to friends, admirers and specially for librarians in the country. In addition to being the Chief Librarian of Colombo Public Library from 1961 to 1988, she also functioned as the Chairperson of the National Library and Documentation Services Board (NLDSB) from 1989 to 1994 and as the President of the Sri Lanka Library Association from 1967 to 1968. She also served as a visiting lecturer of the Department of Library and Information Studies, Kelaniya University.

She was born on 4th June 1925 as the fourth child of a family of five children of Don Bernard Wijesinghe Kannanagara and Beatrice Wijewardana Jayasekara, an eminent family in Bandaragama. On completion of her early education at the primary school of Bandaragama, she joined Visaka Vidyalaya, Colombo. After an eventful school career where she had to spend many years in Bandarawela during the time of the second world war, she successfully completed the university entrance examination in 1945 and entered the University of Ceylon from where she graduated in 1949 with a special degree in Sinhala.

After a short stint of teaching at Visaka Vidyalaya she joined Colombo Public Library as the Deputy Librarian in 1950 and commenced her long and distinguished career in librarianship under late Mr S C Blok, another giant of the Sri Lankan library field. In 1959 Mrs Corea entered the University of London for her postgraduate studies in librarianship and completed it in 1960. She was appointed as the Chief Librarian of Colombo Public Library in 1961, where she served for the next 27 years. Under her stewardship Colombo Public Library expanded and modernized its services as a true metropolitan library. Setting up a network of branch libraries scattered throughout the city, vibrant mobile library service, book box services for under privileged areas, increasing membership of the library, the construction of a new, modern library building in the heart of Colombo, adjoining the Vihara Maha Devi Park and inaugurating it in 1980 are some of the highlights of her many achievements. A dignified, gracious lady driving a large black Chevrolet car visiting branch libraries and other projects in every corner of the city was a common sight in Colombo those days.

Mrs Corea closely associated with the Sri Lanka Library Association (SLLA), the

professional forum of Sri Lankan librarians from its inception in 1960. She in the company of other veteran librarians of the era such as S C Blok, V. Mahalingam, Bernadeen Silva, T G Piyadasa, Vijita De Silva, Manel Silva, K D Somadasa, Margaret Goonaratne, W B Dorakumbura, Clodagh Nethsingha, S Rubasingham and S M Kamaldeen helped to establish the new association on a firm foundation in its first decade. She held many positions in the SLLA during this period including that of the President.

She was married to late Dr C V S Corea, 'father of Homeopathy in Sri Lanka'. Her beautiful residence at Gregory's Road with a sprawling garden was the centre for many happy gatherings for her relatives and friends.

After her retirement from Colombo Public Library, she was appointed as the Chairperson of NLDSB in 1989. By that time the building work of the new National Library on Independence Avenue was completed and as the first task she inaugurated the National Library of Sri Lanka in 1990. Organizing the new National Library was a huge challenge at the time as books and other library resources, library furniture and equipment had to be procured and organized within a short time. A new cadre of staff and the necessary funds had to be obtained from the Treasury, which was a huge challenge at the time. We spent many hours explaining the role of the National Library to the higher officials and her charm and reputation won many hard battles for the national library. She was the only professional librarian who headed the NLDSB during its almost 50 year existence and the results were remarkable. Establishing different services of the new National Library, recruiting and training the new cadre for the library, introducing the new institution to the public, formulation of the present NLDSB Act, commencing library automation, improving the National Bibliography and Bibliographic Services, initiating the Retrospective National Bibliography (1737-1962), collecting rare books, launching documentation services, formulating Library Standards for public, school and other library services, expanding library education and training services, compilation of Authority Files of Sri Lankan authors, establishing a close rapport with the country's research and academic community, publication programmes and maintaining close ties with UNESCO, IFLA and other international and regional forums are some of the landmark achievements during this period. Due to her long association with the Colombo Municipal Council she had a close affinity with many leading politicians of all parties at the time which helped the NLDSB and the library and information field in many ways.

Mrs Corea has a number of publications to her credit including A Manual for Public Libraries in Sri Lanka, Libraries and People, Treasures of Knowledge and Glimpses of Colombo along with a range of professional articles. As a devoted Buddhist she engaged in many religious activities and closely associated with a number of leading temples in the country. May she attain Nibbana.

Upali Amarasiri
Former Director General/NLDSB

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF PAPERS TO
THE SRI LANKA LIBRARY REVIEW

1. Introduction

Sri Lanka Library Review (SLLR) is the official journal of the Sri Lanka Library Association. SLLR is an annual publication with one volume published in the month of June each year. All articles published in the S r i L a n k a Library Review will be **peer reviewed** by at least two experts in relevant fields.

2. Disclaimer

Acts and opinions published in SLLR express solely the opinions of the respective authors. Authors are responsible for their citing of sources and the accuracy of their references and bibliographies.

3. Summary of Technical Requirements

- **Medium –** Authors are encouraged to submit high quality papers written in English, Sinhala and Tamil.

- **Types of Articles –** Authors may submit Research articles, Review articles or Concept papers

- **Length –** Approximately 5000 words

- **Font Type - For English medium papers -** Times New Roman, 12-point **For Sinhala medium papers -** Sinhala Unicode, 12-point **For Tamil medium papers -** Tamil Unicode, 12-point

- **Spacing** - Double-space all parts of manuscripts.

- **Review the sequence:** title, abstract and keywords, text, acknowledgments, references.

- Enclose transfer of copyright and other forms.

4. Preparation of Manuscript

The text of observational and experimental articles is usually (but not necessarily) divided into sections with the headings **Introduction, Objectives, Methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusions and References.** Articles also may need subheadings within some sections (especially the Results and Discussion sections) to clarify their content.

Use Microsoft word to type out the manuscript on **ISO A4 (212 x 297 mm)**, with margins of at least 25 mm (1 inch). Number pages consecutively, beginning with the title page and put the page number in the **lower right-hand corner** of each page.

Provide a copy in electronic form e i t h e r on a disk or e-mail to publication officer of SLLA (pubofficer.slla1617@gmail.com) with a copy to slla@sltnet.lk .

4.1. Title

The main title of the article should be concise but informative. The main title should begin from the top edge of the page, centered, and in Times New Roman 14-point, boldface type.

4.2. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

Author names and affiliations should be aligned left beneath the title and printed in Times New Roman 12-point, boldface type.

- Affiliations

   Affiliations should be aligned left, italicized, and not bold. Include e-mail addresses if possible. For example:
   Author[1], Author[2] and Author[3]

   [1]Affiliation
   [2]Affiliation
   [3]Affiliation

- Corresponding Author

  The Corresponding author label should appear at the footnote section of the first page of the paper with his/her email address, Times New Roman in style and 10 in font size.

4.3. Abstract

An abstract of the article should be **no more than 250 words.** The abstract should state **the purposes of the study or research, objectives, basic procedures** (selection of study subjects; observational and analytical methods), **main findings** (giving specific data and their statistical significance, if possible), and **the principalconclusions.** It should emphasize new and important aspects of the study or observations.

4.4.Keywords

Below the abstract authors should provide, and identify as such, **3 to 6 keywords** or short phrases that will assist indexers in cross-indexing the article and may be published with the abstract.

4.5.Introduction

State the purpose of the article and summarize the rationale for the study or observation. Give **only strictly pertinentreferences** and do not include data or conclusions from the work being reported.

4.6.Objectives
Objectives of the study should be clearly defined

4.1.Methods

Describe your selection of the observational or experimental subjects clearly. Identify the age, sex, and other important characteristics (demographic characteristics) of the subjects. Because the relevance of such variables as age, sex, and ethnicity to the object of research is not always clear, authors should explicitly justify them when they are included in a study report. The guiding principle should be clear about how and why a study was done

in a particular way. Authors should specify carefully what the descriptors mean, and tell exactly how the data was collected (for example, what terms were used in survey forms, whether the data was self-reported or assigned by others, etc.).

Identify the **methods,** and **procedures** in sufficient detail **to allow other workers to reproduce the results.** Give references to established methods, including statistical methods; provide references and brief descriptions for methods that have been published but are not well known.

4.1. Results

Present your results in logical sequence in the text, tables, and illustrations. **Do not repeat in the text all the data in the tables or illustrations;** emphasize or summarize only important observations.

Tables

Place tables as close as possible to the text they refer to and aligned center. A table is labeled Table and given a number (e.g., **Table 1. Information seeking behavior of G.C.E (A/L) students of Jaffna educational zone**). it should be numbered consecutively. The table label and caption or title appears above the table, Sources and notes appear below the table, aligned left.

For Example:

Table 1. Information seeking behavior of G.C.E (A/L) students of Jaffna educational zone

Figures

Place figures as close as possible to the text they refer to and aligned center. Photos, graphs, charts or diagram should be labeled *Figure* (do not abbreviate) and appear below the figure, and assigned a number consecutively. The label and title should be in line with the figure number (*e.g.*, **Figure 1. Purpose of visit to school library by G.C.E (A/L) students of Jaffna educational zone**).
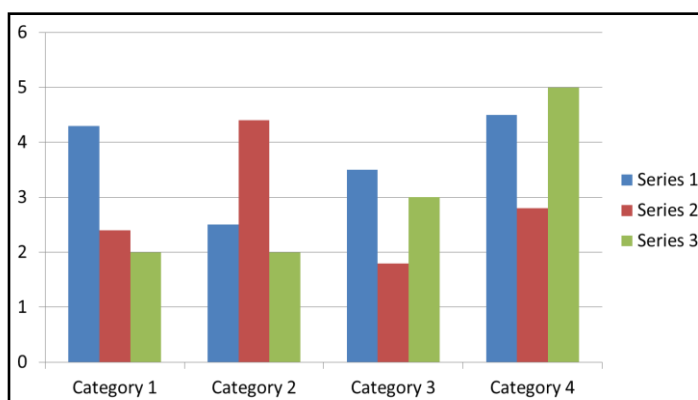
For Example:

Figure 1. Purpose of visit to school library by G.C.E (A/L) students of Jaffna educational zone

4.7. Discussion

Emphasize the new and important aspects of the study. Do not repeat in detail data or other material given in the Introduction or the Results section. Include in the Discussion section, the implications of the findings and their limitations. Relate the observations to other relevant studies.

4.8. Conclusion

State your conclusions in clear, simple language. Do not simply reiterate your results or the discussion of your results. Provide a synthesis of arguments presented in the paper to show how these converge to address the research problem and the overall objectives of your study

You may indicate opportunities for future research if you haven't already done so in the discussion section of your paper. Highlighting the need for further research provides the reader with evidence that you have an in-depth awareness of the research problem.

4.9. Acknowledgments

List all contributors who do not meet the criteria for authorship, such as a person who provided purely technical help, writing assistance. Financial and material support should also be acknowledged.

4.10. Abbreviations and Symbols

Use only standard abbreviations. Avoid abbreviations in the title and abstract. The full term for which an abbreviation stands should precede its first use in the text unless it is a standard unit of measurement.

4.11. Bibliographical References

Author(s) must adopt **American Psychological Association (APA)*** style. Reference list should be listed **in alphabetical order**

Author(s) should cite publications in the text; (Alexis, 1992) using first named author's surname or (Stephen and Phillips, 2014) citing both surnames of two authors or (George et al., 2015) when there are eight or more authors).

NOTE: All citations must be in the Hanging Indent Format with the first line flush to the left margin and all other lines indented.

FOR BOOKS (PRINTED & ELECTRONIC)

One author

Alexie, S. (1992). The business of fancy dancing: Stories and poems.
Brooklyn, NY: Hang Loose Press.

Brockett, 0. (1987). History of the theatre (5th ed.). Boston: Allyn and Bacon

Two to Seven authors [List all authors]

Elmasri, R., Navathe, S. B., Somayajulu, D. V. L. N., & Gupta, S. K. (2006).
Fundamentals of database systems. Delhi, India: Darling Kindersley.

Editor

Ermann, M. D., & Shauf, M. S. (Eds.).(2003). Computers, ethics, and society.
New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Translator

Freud, S. (1950). Beyond the pleasure principle (J. Strachey, Trans.).
New York, NY: Live right. (Original work published 1920).
Note: In-text citation would appear as: (Freud, 1920/1950)

Corporate author

American Psychiatric Association. (1994). Diagnostic and statistical manual
of mental disorders (4th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

Electronic version of print book

Shotton, M. A (1989).Computer addiction?A study of computer
dependency [DX Reader version]. Retrieved from
http://www.ebookstore.tandf.co.uk/html/index.asp

Electronic - only book

O'Keefe, E. (n.d.). Egoism &the costs in Westernvalues.
Retrieved fro http://www.onlineoriginals.com/showitem.asp? itemID=13
5

Article or chapter in a print Book

Haybron, D. M. (2008).Philosophy and the science of subjective well-being. In M. Eid &

 R. J. Larsen (Eds.), The science of subjective well-being (pp.

 17-43). New York, NY: Guilford Press.

FOR MEETINGS AND SYMPOSIAM

Conference proceedings

Schnase, J. L., & Cunnius, E. L. (Eds.). (1995). Proceedings of CSCL '95: The First

 International Conference on Computer Support for Collaborative Learning. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.

Paper from the proceedings of a
cconference In print

Wilkinson, R. (1999). Sociology as a marketing feast. In M. Collis, L. Munro, & S. Russell (Eds.), Sociology for the New Millennium. Paper presented at The Australian Sociological Association, Monash University, Melbourne, 7-10 December (pp. 281-289). Churchill, VIC: Celts.

Online

Miller, S. (2000). Introduction to manufacturing simulation.In

 Proceedings of the 2000 Winter Simulation Conference,

 (pp. 63-66). Retrieved from http://www.informs•

 sim.org/wscOOpapers/01.PDF

FOR ARTICLES: (JOURNALS, MAGAZINES & NEWSPAPERS - PRINTED)

Journal article

Gibbs, M. (2005). The right to development and indigenous peoples: Lessons from New Zealand. World Development, 33(8), 1365-1378.

Newspaper article

Hartevelt, J. (2007, December 20). Boy racers. The Press, p. 3.

Magazine article

Mathews, J., Berrett, D.,& Brillman, D. (2005, May). Other   wmnmg
equations. Newsweek, 145(20),
    58-59.

ARTICLES: (JOURNALS, MAGAZINES & NEWSPAPERS- ONLINE)

Online Journal article

Sillick, T. J., & Schutte, N. S. (2006). Emotional intelligence and
    self-esteem mediate between perceived early parental love and
    adult happiness. E-Journal of Applied Psychology, 2(2), 38-48.
    Retrieved from http://ojs.lib.swin.edu.au/index.php/ejap

Online magazine article

Novotney, A. (2010, January). Integrated care is nothing new for these
psychologists.
    Monitor on Psychology, 41(1). Retrieved from www.apa.org/monitor

Online newspaper article

Gadher, D. (2007, September 2). Leap in gambling
    addiction forecast. The Sunday Times. Retrieved
    from http://www.timesonline.co.uk

**FOR REFERENCEWORKS [DICTIONARIES, ENCYCLOPEDIAS
ETC.]**

Article in an encyclopedia

Daber, R. P. (1988). Campus planning. In Encyclopedia of
    architecture: Design, engineering, & construction (Vol. 1, pp.
    527-539). New York: John Wiley & Sons. Note: In-text citation
    would appear as: (Dober, 1998)

General dictionary with an editor

Weber, C. (Ed.). (2002). Webster's dictionary (4th ed., Vols. 1-4). Chicago: Webster Press.

Entry in an online reference work

Graham, G. (2005). Behaviorism. In E. N. Zalta (Ed.), The Stanford encyclopedia of philosophy (Fall 2007 ed.). Retrieved from http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/behaviorism/

e.g. Citing Wikipedia. (2009, July 3). In Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Retrieved from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citing Wikipedia

FOR THESIS AND DISSERTATIONS

Thesis (Print) :

Dewstow, R. A. (2006). Using the Internet to enhance teaching at the University of Waikato (Unpublished master's thesis).University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand.

Doctoral dissertation, from institutional database

Adams, R. J. (1973). Building a foundation for evaluation of instruction in higher education and continuing education (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from http://www.ohiolink.edu/etd/

Master's thesis, from a commercial database

McNiel, D. S. (2006)Meaning through narrative: A personal narrative discussing growing up with an alcoholic mother (Master's thesis). Available from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses database. (UMI No. 1434728)

Master's thesis, from the web

Patterson, G. W. (2003). A comparison of multi-year instructional programs (looping) and regular education program utilizing scale scores in reading. (Master's thesis, University of Florida). Retrieved from http://www.uf.edu/-asb/theses/2003/

FOR REPORTS

Government report [print]

United States General Accounting Office. (1997, February).Telemedicine: Federal strategy is needed to guide investments (Publication No. GAO/NSAID/HEHS-97-67). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Government report from web

United States General Accounting Office. (1997, February). Telemedicine: Federal strategy is needed to guide investments (Publication No. GAO/NSAID/HEHS-97-67). Retrieved from General Accounting Office Reports Online: www.gpoaccess.gov/gaoreports/index.html

Research report

Tayama, T. (2006).Velocity influence on detection and prediction of changes in color and motion direction (Report No. 38, 1-20). Sapporo, Japan: Hokkaido University, Psychology Department.

OTHER

Web pages

Cobb, W. J. (2004, October). The culture of civil rights. Retrieved from http://www.Voices of civilrights.org/civil5.html

Statistics New Zealand. (2007). New Zealand in profile 2007. Retrieved from http://www.stats.govt.nz

* (For more details, please consult the 6th edition of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 2010)

IMPORTANT NOTE TO THE AUTHOR(S)

Policy on Plagiarism

Authors should ensure that the work described is entirely original. If authors use the work and/or words of others this should be cited or quoted appropriately. Plagiarism in all its forms is unacceptable. If plagiarism or manipulation is identified, manuscripts will either not be considered for publication or if already published the paper will be withdrawn from the journal.