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23 借鉴新加坡管理经验 建设公共服务型政府

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Cover: Tanjore Temple in Tamil Nadu and the Goddess Parvathi from the Kailasanathar Temple in Tamil Nadu, India

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Director's Column

It has been two years since we moved to the new National Library Building at Victoria Street. In the last two years, the National Library had played host to several overseas distinguished guests. These include her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II; Japanese Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko; the former Crown Prince of Bhutan, His Royal Highness, Trongsa Penlop Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck, and Mrs Laura Bush, First Lady of the United States.

I am happy to say that we have done reasonably well in a short span of time. To commemorate the re-opening of the National Library, we first published the inaugural issue of *BiblioAsia* in August 2005 and this is now the 10th issue. We also launched two permanent exhibitions at the National Library in November 2005. The first exhibition, *The Singapore Literary Pioneers Gallery*, pays tribute to the literary achievements of prominent Singapore writers. The second exhibition, *From Books to Bytes: The Story of the National Library*, visually celebrates the history of the National Library from 1823 to the present. Do come and visit these exhibitions if you have not done so!

In the same month, we also launched the Lee Kong Chian Research Fellowship to encourage research on Asian content and enrich the National Library's Asia-centric collections and resources. The closing date for the next cycle of the Fellowship programme is 28 February 2008. We look forward to receiving your applications.

Just recently, the National Library won the first prize in the ASEAN Energy Efficient Building Award (New and Existing Buildings Category). Acknowledged for its green features, energy saving devices, open spaces and sky gardens, the National Library Building was conferred the Platinum Green Mark Award by the Building and Construction Authority of Singapore (BCA) in 2005. Come November 2007, a book that showcases the National Library as an architectural icon will be published.

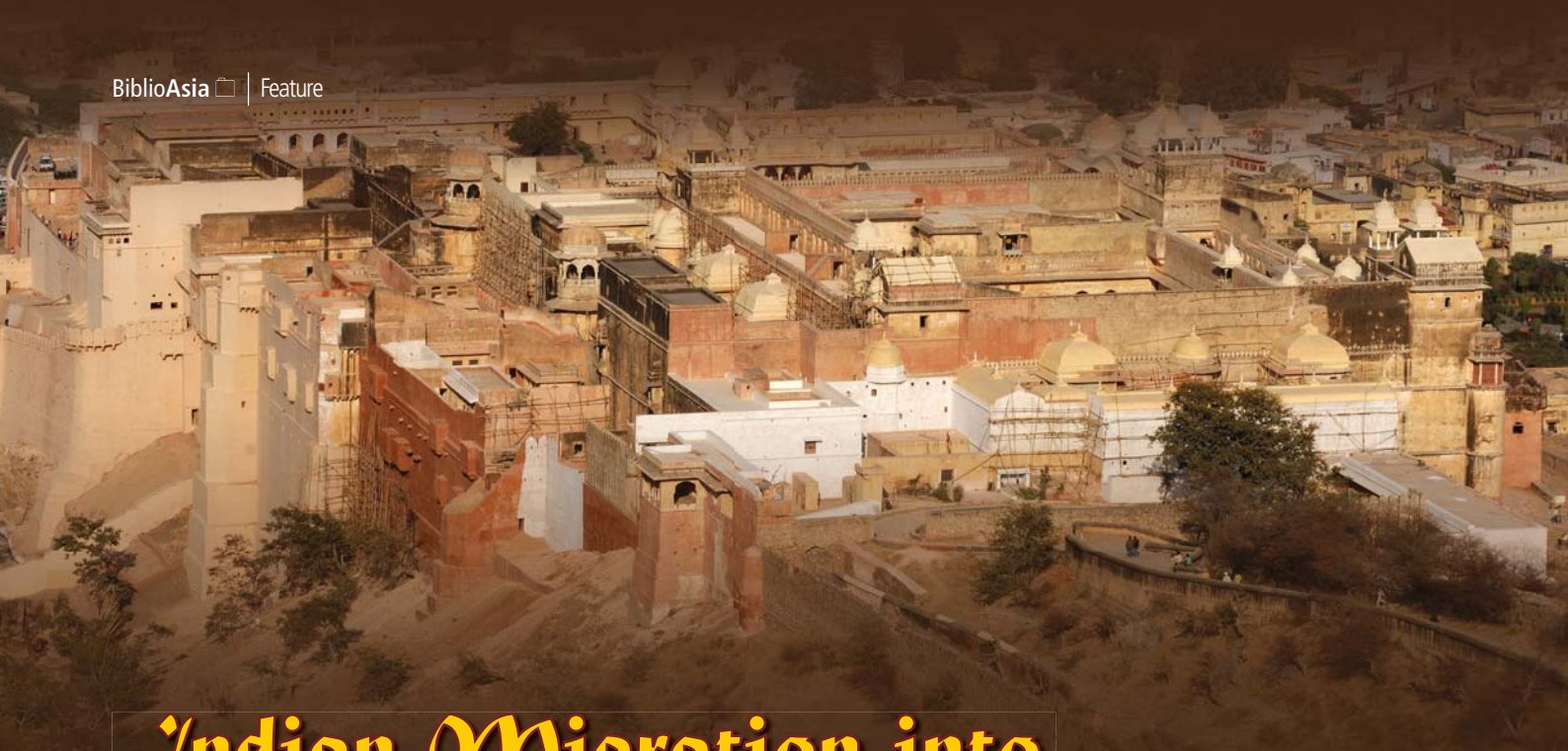
To commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Raffles National Library Ordinance that heralded the beginning of free public library services and to celebrate our 2nd anniversary, the National Library will be publishing a pictorial book that traces the growth and development of libraries in Singapore. The Heritage Road Show is back after a successful inaugural run last year and this year's event promises to be more exciting. Do look out for the new e-Deposit online service whereby members of the public can submit digitised version of old photos or valuables online. In line with the heritage theme, a series of heritage-related exhibitions will be held at the Promenades of the National Library. The highlight is the *KaalaChakra* (Wheel of Time) exhibition, which chronicles the early Indian influences in Southeast Asia in the areas of culture, history and society.

The National Library has always strived to acquire valuable and inaccessible content and make it accessible to the public. With this in mind, I am pleased to announce that we have just signed four Memoranda of Understanding (MOU). The first was with the Raffles Institution to make its collection of rare documents available to the public through digitisation. The second MOU was with the Singapore Press Holdings to digitise all back issues of The Straits Times and make it available online, in phases, to the public in all NLB libraries from the second half of 2008. The third MOU was with the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University (NTU) to preserve, archive and make accessible documents and information on international political violence and terrorism. The last MOU was with Encik Abdul Ghani Hamid, award-winning Singapore writer, poet and artist. A selected collection of his rare books, manuscripts and personal artifacts on Malay literature and the arts in Singapore and Southeast Asia will be preserved and archived.

The National Library Board (NLB) recently launched the EnterpriseOne Business Information Services (EBIS) for Singapore-based small and medium sized enterprises. Led by the Singapore Business Federation (SBF), the multi-agency initiative includes NLB, SPRING Singapore and International Enterprise (IE) Singapore. EBIS aims to empower enterprises in Singapore to become more knowledge-enabled, innovative and information savvy. More information on EBIS can be found at www.ebis.sg.

We thank you for your support and look forward to seeing you at the National Library. Happy reading and do keep your comments and feedback coming!

Ms Ngian Lek Choh
Director
National Library



Indian Migration into Malaya and Singapore During the British Period

By Makeswary Periasamy, Senior Reference Librarian, Lee Kong Chian Reference Library, National Library

INTRODUCTION

The Indian community in Singapore is heterogeneous, due to religious and linguistic differences. The term "Indian" refers to the people originating from the Indian subcontinent, which comprises India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and the Maldives. As a community, Indians have played an important role in the historical, economic, cultural and political development of Singapore.

The arrival of Indians to Singapore reflects the long, historic association the Southeast Asian region has had with India. Before the 19th century, contact between India and Southeast Asia was characterised by a movement of goods and ideas. The nature of this contact somewhat changed with the British occupation of Malaya. Instead of merchants, traders and adventurers, more migrant labourers arrived at the region.

EARLY CONTACTS BETWEEN INDIA AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

Early contacts between India and Southeast Asia can be traced to the days of first millennium B.C. In Ramayana and Mahabharata, two of the greatest ancient Indian epics, the islands of the Malay Archipelago are referred to as *Suvarna Dvipa* and *Yavana Dvipa* (Krishnan, 1936, p. 1). Ancient Indian literary texts also make references to Southeast Asia, often describing it as *Suvarnabhumi*, or Land of Gold.

Archaeological and epigraphic evidences, such as Hindu/Buddhist structures, Indian-styled objects and inscriptions in early Indian scripts, indicate the presence of Indian mercantile communities in several parts of early Southeast Asia. Indian traders tended to settle in areas, which were used as entrepots of trade, such as Kedah and Province Wellesley.

During this period of Hindu/Buddhist influence, which lasted till AD 1511, "Indianised" kingdoms flourished in Southeast Asia (Sandhu, 1969, p. 2) Moreover, Indian concepts of kingship and administrative institutions and ceremonies became deeply embedded in the socio-political institutions of some parts of Southeast Asia.

Indian literary influence in Southeast Asia is evident via the translations of Indian classical works into local literature. Wayang kulit, the popular shadow theatre in Indonesia, is based on the adventures of Rama, the divine hero of Ramayana. The Hikayat Pandawa, a Malay classic literature,

is a translation of Mahabharata. Mythological stories from the Puranas and Panchatantra have also been adopted by Malay literature. Researchers have noted several instances of Sanskrit words being adopted and adapted in local languages.

At the early period, the Indians arriving at Malaya were mostly merchants, traders, missionaries and adventurers. With the increasing trade connections, the Indian merchants founded their own settlements. The Malacca Chetties, Chulias and Jawi Pekan are examples of Indian communities who settled in Malaya.

Most of the Indian merchant communities were self-contained entities, such as the "manikramam", a South Indian mercantile corporation with its own regiment, temple and tank (Arasaratnam, 1979, p. 4)

The Malacca Chetties were Hindu traders who had settled in Malacca; their name arose because they were primarily involved in commercial activities.

The Muslim traders in Malacca inter-married with the local women and became known as Jawi Pekan, thereby creating unique cultural traditions. The eminent Malay writer, Munshi Abdullah, was of mixed Arab, Tamil and Malay parentage and was proficient in Arabic, Tamil and Malay (Arasaratnam, 1979, p. 7)

INDIAN MIGRATION DURING BRITISH PERIOD

It has been noted that 95 percent of Indians arriving into Malaya over the last 2,000 years seem to have entered the country between 1786 and 1957 (Sandhu, 1969, p. 13). Despite the long and historic association with Malaya, there were rarely large numbers of Indians in Malaya before the British period. Indians began to arrive into Malaya in 1786 when the British took control of Penang. However Indians were still not a significant part of the population till the latter half of the 19th century. According to Krishnan, modern Indian migration into Malaya began in 1833.

An increase in colonial agricultural activities in Malaya led to a demand for manpower, which could not be met by the local populace. The demand was satisfied by labour migrants from India, although such migration was seasonal.

With the abolition of slavery in the British territories in 1833, there was an even bigger demand for labour. This demand was precipitated by the "Industrial Revolution and the development of large-scale production in Britain" and the need to tap the British colonies for raw materials (Sandhu, 1969, p. 48). It was easier to recruit labour to the Straits Settlements as they were under the Indian Government till 1867 and so Indian laws applied to them. Majority of the Indian labourers migrated to Malaya and Singapore as assisted labourers, via the indentured labour system or the kangany system, while a few came as free labourers.

Two Indian males in Singapore in the early 1900s

Source: *An official guide to Eastern Asia: Trans-continental connections between Europe & Asia.* Vol. 5, East Indies. (1920). Tokyo, Dept. of Railways

INDENTURE LABOUR SYSTEM

The indenture labour system "provided the first complement of Indian labourer settlers to the Malay Peninsula" (Arasaratnam, 1979, p. 12). Under this system, the Indian labourer was "indentured" to the employer for a period of five years and was paid fixed wages. Often, most of the labourers renewed their indenture at the end of five years. Indentured labour was recruited mainly through private companies based in South India and, secondly through speculators, who recruited on their own.

When the movement of labour to the Straits Settlements was legalised in 1872, the indenture period was reduced to three years. However, the indenture system was "riddled with abuses" as a result of poor living conditions, the questionable means of recruitment and the arduous ship journey, which caused high mortality and ill-health among the surviving passengers. Moreover the labourers were worked hard by the

Group of Indian labourers

Source: *Photographic views of Singapore.* (1900). Singapore: G.R. Lambert.

employers and their indebtedness was often extended, while their wages were lower than those who had come as free labourers (Arasaratnam, 1979, p. 13-14).

With the rise of Indian nationalism, such a system was condemned as "near slavery". The indenture system was finally abolished in 1910.

KANGANY SYSTEM

An alternative mode of recruiting labour for Malaya developed during the latter part of the 19th century. Known as the kangany system, it supplied most of the labour to the Malayan coffee and rubber plantations till 1938. Kangany is the Tamil word for overseer or superior. Unlike the indenture system whereby mostly males migrated, the kangany system paved the way for more families to migrate to Malaya.

Although it was seen as the most satisfactory solution for the growing demand for labour, the kangany system was criticised by Indian nationalists as exploitative as it "induced persons to migrate under false pretences" (Arasaratnam, 1979, p. 19)

Poor economic conditions, including the Great Depression of 1930s, led to a decrease in demand for labour and thus a decline of the kangany recruitment. It was finally abolished in 1938 when all assisted emigration was banned by the Indian Government. Nevertheless, Indians continued to migrate to Malaya as free labourers.

PROFILE OF MIGRANTS FROM 1800S IN MALAYA

Before the large movement of labour into Malaya in the 1800s, Indian settlements in Malaya comprised mostly merchants and traders. From the 19th century, Indians worked as labourers in the plantations and in harbour ports. Prior to World War Two, labourers were the most numerous immigrants to Malaya.

The Indians arriving in Malaya as labourers were mainly from South India. Primarily because the Indian government had allowed recruitment for Malaya only from the Madras state, 90 percent of the labour migrants to Malaya were Tamil-speaking people. The rest of the migrants were Telegus and Malayalees from South India.

On the other hand, those recruited by the government were a mixture from Madras (still the majority), Punjab, Rajputana, Maharashtra and Bengal (Arasaratnam, 1979, p. 15). From the 1820s, Indian labour was recruited directly by the Straits Settlements government for public and construction works, and municipal services. These were mainly English-educated South Indians and Ceylonese Tamils and Sikhs. The non-labour migrants tended to bring their families and relatives with them, thereby contributing to the Indian population growth.

Indians also came to Malaya as sepoys, lascars, domestic servants and camp followers when they accompanied the British who were stationed in the Straits Settlements. Another group that came to Malaya were the convicts during the early years of the 19th century. They were involved in various projects involving hard labour.

In the early years of the 20th century, Indians came in as lawyers, doctors, journalists, teachers and other university-educated men.

The phenomenal growth of Singapore also attracted various North Indian businessmen, such as the Parsees, Sindhis, Marwaris and Gujeratis. By the early years of the 20th century, Singapore was the centre of growth for Indian commerce. These businessmen established themselves as wholesalers and retailers. South Indian Muslims (many of whom were mostly descendants of the historic traders), including Malabar Muslims also arrived in Singapore (Arasaratnam, 1979, p. 35).

Among the Indian commercial groups were the Chettiars, a Tamil caste of businessmen and financiers who moved into the Straits Settlements by the middle of 19th century. One of the important subgroups was the Nattukottai Chettiars.

The migration of Indians as labourers declined after the war, while the migration of commercial and professional Indians predominated. Two acts were passed in 1953 that controlled the entry of Indians into Malaya, especially unskilled labour. Subsequently, only highly qualified professionals and technical personnel were allowed to enter the country. Unlike the labour migrants who were mainly Tamils, the latter type of migrants was more heterogeneous and hailed from different parts of India.

ARRIVAL OF INDIANS TO SINGAPORE

Indians were among the first migrants to arrive in Singapore. When Sir Stamford Raffles and William Farquhar landed in Singapore in 1819, they were accompanied by a trader from Penang, Narayana Pillay, and a troop of sepoys and a bazaar contingent. According to Sandhu, there is no record of Indians in Singapore when Raffles arrived (Sandhu, 1969, p. 178).

Government House garden being laid out by convicts

Source: McNair, J.F.A. (1899). *Prisoners their own warders.* Westminster: A. Constable.

Subsequently, Indian labourers began to arrive in Singapore too, as per the migration pattern seen elsewhere in Malaya. They were employed in the sugar, pepper and gambier cultivations. Two years later, there were 132 Indians out of a total population of 4,727. This figure excludes the military garrison and camp-followers (Sandhu, 1969, p. 178).

When Singapore became a convict colony in 1825, Indian convicts in Bencoolen were transferred to Singapore. After 1860, Singapore was no longer used as a penal colony due to protests from the business community, but Indian convict labourers remained in Singapore till 1873 (Siddique, 1990, p. 9). While a few returned home, others married and settled down in Singapore, as shopkeepers, cow keepers/ milk-sellers, cart owners, or as public works employees.

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF INDIANS IN SINGAPORE

Apart from the military garrisons, the majority of Indians in early Singapore had housed themselves in areas near to and around the city centre of the island. The initial settlement patterns of the Indians have been influenced by Raffles' urban plan to allocate and create ethnic enclaves (A. Mani, 2006, p.791). Subsequently, Indians tended to settle in areas near to their places of employment.

According to Siddique, five main areas of Indian concentrations in Singapore can be distinguished from the 1800s - namely, the Chulia and Market street areas, High Street areas, the Naval Base in Sembawang, the railway/ port areas of Tanjong Pagar and the Serangoon Road area (Siddique, 1990, p. 7).

Prior to 1830s, the earliest concentration of Indians in Singapore (mainly Tamils) was in the Chulia and Market Street areas, which were situated at the western part of the commercial core, along Singapore River. "Most of these Indians were South Indian Chettiar and Tamil Muslim traders, financiers, money-changers, petty shopkeepers, and boatmen and other kinds of quayside workers" (Sandhu, 2006, p. 778; Siddique, 1990, p. 13). Indians also worked as doorkeepers and security men for commercial banks, offices and large stores in the commercial area, and carried out manual work in private residences within the European residential areas (A. Mani, 2006, p. 792).

When the British established a military base in Singapore after 1920, they built a naval base in Sembawang and an airbase in Changi. Many Indians were employed to work in these bases, and as a result, settled in the surrounding villages. The number of Indians who lived in Chong Pang, Jalan Kayu, Nee Soon and Yew Tee were higher than the Chinese and Malay populations (A. Mani, 2006, p. 793). Hence Sembawang became the third area of Indian concentration.

Another area of Indian concentration was the High Street area, which was occupied by Sindhi, Gujerati and Sikh cloth and electronics merchants. A few of the merchants also based themselves around Arab Street. Indians were also prominent in the areas around docks and railways at Tanjong Pagar. The latter group comprised mostly Tamils, Telegus and Malayalees.

Serangoon Road was first populated by Indians engaged in cattle-related activities. When cattle rearing in Serangoon Road was prohibited in 1936, the area became more densely populated by small businesses and their families. From the 1880s, predominantly Tamil South Indian businessmen began to settle here and on Farrer Road. Serangoon Road became a dominantly Indian area when government accommodation for labourers (mostly Tamils) was established along the area. As the Indian convicts jail was located at Bras Basah Road, Indian prison employees and those providing laundry services and food supplies to the prisoners also tended to settle near the prison; mostly along Selegie and Serangoon Roads, and the arterial networks (Siddique, 1990, p. 13; Sandhu, 2006, p. 778).

Besides the above areas of concentrations, Indians also settled near those areas set aside for plantations. The plantations hired mostly Indian labour, due to availability. As the plantations extended to Bukit Timah, Seletar, Pasir Panjang and Jurong, the Indian labourers tended to settle in these areas as well (Mani, 2006, p. 792).

From 1960s, there was a slight change in the settlement patterns of the Indians. Instead of the original areas of settlement, the "Housing and Development Board (HDB) estates became the new areas of settlement" (Mani, 2006, p. 793) With increasing affluence and education, younger Indians have moved out to newer towns, but nearer their original homes, such as Ang Mo Kio, Toa Payoh, Queenstown, MacPherson and Woodlands. Subsequently, Indians also settled in Yishun, Hougang, Tampines and Jurong.

As a result, the number of Indians staying in the previous areas of settlements has decreased. Even Serangoon Road, known as the Little India of Singapore, does not have a high concentration of Indian families. Despite this, Serangoon Road remains as the hub of Indian economic and cultural activities, mainly because of the concentration of Indian businesses in that area.

BUILDERS OF EARLY SINGAPORE: INDIANS' CONTRIBUTION TO INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMY

Indians have played an important role in the economic development of Singapore. They "have been conspicuous as textile and piece-goods wholesalers and retailers, money-lenders, civil servants, and especially labourers." The "wholesale Asian textile trade of post-war Singapore" was mostly "controlled by the Singapore-based Indian textile merchants, particularly the Sindhis and Sikhs" (Sandhu, 2006, p. 781).

A third of the estimated 400 registered money-lenders and pawnbrokers in Singapore in 1947 were Indians. In 1963, about 80 percent of the 104 registered money-lenders were Indians. "The most important money-lenders among the Indians have been the Chettiars, though the Sikhs have also carried on a substantial money-lending business. The Chettiars' clientele included not only Indian traders, contractors, and the like in Singapore and Malaya, but also Chinese miners and businessmen, European proprietary planters and others, and Malay royalty and civil servants" (Sandhu, 2006, p. 781).

Most importantly, the significance of Indian plantation labour to the economic growth of Singapore and Malaya cannot be underestimated. By the later half of the 19th century, rubber became Malaya's staple export due to increased demand from Europe; Indian labour was used to augment the demand.

As the population in Singapore increased, there was an increased demand for development works, all of which were completed through convict labour. Convict labour was heavily tapped for the construction of roads, railways, bridges and government/public buildings, and for clearing and drainage projects.

"Filling up of swampy grounds; reclaiming large plots of land as intakes from the sea and river marshes; laying out plots of land for building purposes … ; blasting of rocks, erection of sea and river walls, bridges, viaducts and tunnels; survey and construction of roads were all executed by convicts" (Krishnan, 1936, p. 16).

Indian convicts were responsible for building the St Andrew's Cathedral, the Government House and the Sri Mariamman Temple in South Bridge Road. Their contribution to public works is tremendous, as they toiled to build the North and South Bridge Roads; Serangoon, Bedok and Thomson Roads; the road leading to Mount Faber and Bukit Timah; and most importantly the Causeway to Johore. They also widened the Bukit Timah canal to prepare the adjoining lands for cultivation and helped construct lighthouses as well as the signal station on Mount Faber.

St Andrew's Cathedral and Raffles Monument
Source: *Photographic views of Singapore*. (1900). Singapore: G.R. Lambert.

The convicts also built their own prison building in Bras Basah Road, the Civil Jail in Pearl's Hill, the court house, public offices, General Hospital and several other public buildings. Besides being involved in construction work, the convicts were also trained as draughtsmen, bricklayers, blacksmiths and carpenters. Indian convicts were also employed in government kilns, to maintain supply of bricks, tile lime and cement required for new building constructions.

Among the many prominent and successful Indians in early Singapore who have not only contributed to economic growth but to the social and cultural development of the Indian community, are Narayana Pillai and P. Govindasamy Pillai.

Narayana Pillai was one of the first Indians to arrive in Singapore in 1819, together with Raffles. He rose from chief clerk in the Treasury to become the first building contractor in Singapore. He started the first brick kiln in Tanjong Pagar and also managed a successful bazaar selling cotton goods. He was recognised as an Indian leader and given the authority to resolve disputes amongst them. He built the Sri Mariamman Temple in 1828, which is the oldest Hindu temple in Singapore.

Another successful Indian businessman was P. Govindasamy Pillai, better known as PGP, who established the popular PGP stores. At the height of his success, he owned several textile shops, flour and spice mills, a supermarket, and also invested in properties in the Serangoon area. He was known as a benevolent philanthropist who donated to the Perumal Temple, University of Malaya, amongst others, and helped to found the Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Ramakrishna Mission, to which he also donated generously.

POPULATION GROWTH OF INDIANS IN SINGAPORE

Today, the Indian community in Singapore constitutes about 8 percent of the total population. In 2005, the number of Indians in Singapore was about 309,300. However these figures did not include the non-resident workers who are estimated to be between 90,000 to 100,000 (Lal, 2006, p. 176).

Year	Number of Indians in Singapore	Number of Indians as a Percentage of the Total Population of Singapore (%)	Number of Indians as a Percentage of the Total Population of Malaya (%)
1819	n.a	n.a	n.a
1821	132	2.8	n.a
1871	11,501	11.8	n.a
1891	16,305	8.7	21.0
1911	28,454	9.2	10.6
1931	50,860	9.4	8.2
1947	68,978	7.7	11.5
1957	124,084	9.0	15.2
1970	145,169	7.0	13.3
1980	154,632	6.4	11.7
1990	194,000	7.1	n.a
2000	257,800	7.9	n.a
2005	309,300	8.7	n.a

Table 1: Indian Population of Singapore, 1819-2000

Sources:
Figures from 1819 to 1980 from Sandhu, 2006, p. 775
Figures for 1990 to 2000 from Leow, 2001, p. viii
Figure for 2005 from General Household Survey 2005, p. viii

Prior to the Second World War, the growth of the Indian population has been through labour migration; the "excess of immigrants over emigrants" (Sandhu, 1969, p. 185). The majority of Indian migrants in Malaya during the early stages were mostly males. There were about 171 women to every 1,000 men in Malaya in 1901. The number of Indian women increased as more came to work as labourers after labour migration was legalised and when more male labourers began to bring their families along. From 1930s, the improvement in the sex-ratio, as well as better health services contributed to the population growth via natural increase.

After the war, the increase in total Indian population was due to excess births as compared to deaths, and not through migration. During the 1947-57 period, significant increases in the number of Indians as compared to the total population was mostly evident in Singapore and Pahang (Sandhu, 1969, p. 197). This increase was estimated to be almost 80 percent (Sandhu, 1969, p. 190).

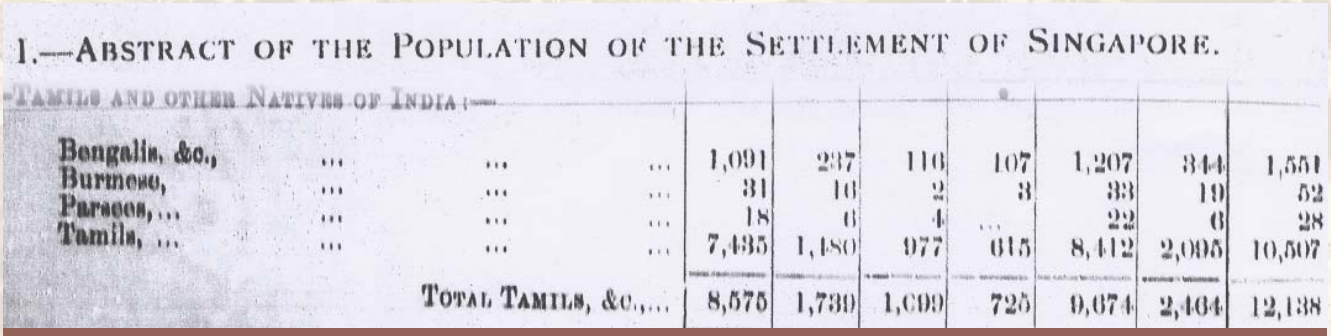
The number of Indians in Malaya declined in the middle of the 20th century as Indian migration was affected by the Great Depression of the 1930s and World War Two and the subsequent Japanese Occupation. Before the war, Indian labour in Malaya comprised 75 percent of total labour force. This figure declined to about 50 percent in 1947 (Arasaratnam, 1979, p. 38) The passing of two acts in 1953 to control Indian labour has steadily led to a decline in the proportion of Indian labourers to the total Indian population.

TRENDS IN OCCUPATIONAL DIVERSITY

A significant number of Indians were employed in the sugar, pepper and gambier, and later the rubber cultivations in Singapore. However, unlike the Malay Peninsula where majority of the Indians were plantation workers, Indians in Singapore were employed in various other occupations as well. Many Indians in Singapore were also engaged in small-time wholesale and retail trade.

When Raffles arrived in Singapore, his entourage included sepoys as well as a bazaar contingent of washermen (dhobis), tea-makers (chai-wallahs), milkmen and domestic servants (Lal, 2006, p. 176). These were a few of the traditional occupations that early Indians in Singapore were conspicuous in. The laundry business in early Singapore was monopolised by Indians. Majority of the dhoby lines were located around the Orchard Road area, today referred to as Dhoby Ghaut. Indians also monopolised the cattle and dairy farms.

Indians were also employed in the construction of roads and railways, in surveying lands and as clerks, dressers, plantation and office assistants, teachers, technicians, watchmen, caretakers and as technical personnel on the railways.



I.—ABSTRACT OF THE POPULATION OF THE SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

TAMILS AND OTHER NATIVES OF INDIA:—

Bengalis, &c., ...	1,091	237	116	107	1,207	344	1,551
Burmese, ...	31	10	2	3	33	19	52
Parsees, ...	18	6	4	...	22	6	28
Tamils, ...	7,435	1,480	977	615	8,412	2,095	10,507
TOTAL TAMILS, &c.,...	8,575	1,730	1,099	725	9,674	2,464	12,138

Census of Straits Settlements: Abstract of the population of the Settlement of Singapore in 1881

Source: Report on the census of the Straits Settlements, taken on the 5th April 1891. (1892). Singapore: Printed at the Govt. Print. Off.

It was mostly the English-educated South Indians and Ceylonese Tamils who were employed in the railways, as clerks in government offices (including Public Works Department, Sanitation Department, telecommunication departments, etc) and in businesses, as well as teachers.

The North Indians, specifically Punjabi Sikhs, were employed as policemen, watchmen and caretakers (Siddique, 1990, p. 11). Besides the municipal services, Indians in Singapore were the key workers in the dockyards and military installations during the second half of the 19th century (Sandhu, 2006, p. 783) .

Over the recent decades, with "increasing sophistication, desire, and effort among the Indians to better themselves" and better educational opportunities, Indians have been moving away from "lowly paid wage-earning occupations into more profitable enterprises such as manufacturing, business and trade" (Sandhu, 2006, p. 782).

According to the population census of year 2000, the highest number of Indians (43.3 percent) was employed in professional, technical and managerial occupations. This is more than double that of 1990, where only about 22.3 percent of Indians were employed in such jobs (Leow, 2001, p. ix).

ETHNOLINGUISTIC AND RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY

As a community, Indians are neither distinct nor homogeneous. They are "compartmentalised by occupational, religious, educational, and linguistic differences, and caste, as well as ethnic and sub-ethnic group differences based primarily on place of origin" (Siddique, 1990, p. 8) This compartmentalisation is sometimes viewed, in the broader sense, as North Indian vs. South Indian origin, and/or Hindu vs. Muslim religious practitioners.

The ethnic content of the Indian population in recent times has been conditioned by previous developments and patterns of labour migration. The majority of Indians in Singapore are generally Southern Hindus with the Tamils as the dominant group. According to Mani "three major linguistic groups became discernible" after the war, namely the Tamils, Malayalees and Punjabis (2006, p. 795).

There has been a substantial increase in North Indians after the first batch of Sikhs arrived as policemen in 1879 (Lal, 2006, p. 178). After the war, many more Indians arrived from North India, mostly as businessmen.

CONCLUSION

The Indian community in Singapore has come a long way from its days of being migrants. Though a minority, the Indian community is a vibrant and diverse group that has made significant contributions to the overall development of Singapore, and continues to do so. Indians from India continue to "migrate" to Singapore; such "migrants" are more heterogeneous, coming from various Indian states and range from unskilled labour to professionals.

Linguistic Group	Number of Persons	Number of Persons in each Linguistic Group as a Percentage of the Total Indian Population (%)
Tamil	150,184	58.3
Malayalee	21,736	8.4
Sikh	13,188	5.1
Hindustani	5,064	2.0
Punjabi	4,711	1.8
Sindhi	4,017	1.6
Hindi	3,971	1.5
Gujerati	3,260	1.3
Urdu	2,989	1.2
Sinhalese	2,427	0.9
Other Indians	46,244	18.0

Table 2: Indian Resident Population by Linguistic Groups

Source: Figures extracted from Leow, 2001, p. 47-49

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A Historical Review of the Pre-War Chinese Curriculum and Textbooks Used in Singapore:

Pages from a Community in Transition

By Wee Tong Bao, Reference Librarian, Lee Kong Chian Reference Library, National Library

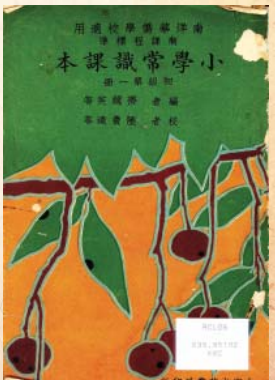
INTRODUCTION

The Chinese society of Singapore in the 19th century was by and large, a transient community, comprising mostly Chinese immigrants from China. The majority of Chinese immigrants were males who had come to "Nanyang" in search of employment or to trade. Many of them left their families in China or eventually returned to China when they earned enough. With the lifting of the ban on general emigration by the Qing government in 1893, the number of Chinese immigrants increased significantly. Some of them brought their families along. In the year 1901 alone, 8,060 female immigrants arrived in Singapore. It was also towards this time that local Chinese births doubled from 1,076 to 2,203 between 1887 and 1900.[1] This was not merely a quantitative change within the Chinese community. With the increase in the number of females and children in the community, there were also fundamental changes in the nature of the community. The newly formed family units brought about an increasing need for social institutions, including schools for their children.

The early 20th century was a time of uncertainty and great changes for China. The Qing Dynasty, in its attempt to sustain the imperial regime, instituted a series of changes, including the modernisation of China's education system. It was during this period that China started to transform its schools. Many scholars have elucidated on how education reforms in China had shaped similar initiatives of the Chinese overseas. The matter may be more complex and one can examine the reality of the matter by taking a closer look at the actual situation in Singapore, in particular, through the curriculum and school textbooks used by the local modern vernacular schools.

AT THE DAWN OF MODERN VERNACULAR CHINESE EDUCATION

Up till the time when modern Chinese vernacular schools were founded in the first decade of the 20th century, Chinese classical texts like the Trimetrical Classics (Sanzijing 三字经), the Hundred Families Surnames (Baijiaxing 百家姓) and the Millenary Classics (Qianziwen 千字文) were known to have been used in the local Chinese schools.[2] This was first noticed by Khoo Soek Wan (1874-1941), "a man of enlightened views", according to Song Ong Siang.[3] Khoo was born in China and came to Singapore with his father when he was just seven years old.[4] In 1888, he returned to China to prepare for the Imperial Examinations. Six years later, he took part in the Imperial Examinations and was awarded the title of Ju Ren (举人). Though educated in the Chinese classics, Song Ong Siang also described Khoo as "a man … strongly in sympathy with the revolutionary movement in China".[5]



Source: 《南洋华侨学校适用小学常识课本：初级》*(Elementary General Knowledge Suitable for Nanyang Chinese Schools).* (1935). Shanghai: Chung Hwa Book Co.

Source: 《市民千字课》 *(Thousand Characters Textbook for Public Education). (1940).* Shanghai: The Commercial Press.

Evidence of this "strong sympathy" was his involvement in the founding of the Singapore Chinese Girls' Schools in 1899. He donated $3,000 towards the establishment of this school of the Straits Chinese, an act which Song felt was "worthy [of] more than [just] a passing mention, for at that time",[6] the leading Straits Chinese were "apathetic, if not inimical, to the cause of female education and refused to contribute anything".[7] Khoo did not just contribute financially to such education efforts. He spearheaded early syllabus reforms too. Khoo had noticed that classical texts, such as the Millenary Classics (Qianziwen 千字文), used in many old-style private teaching (si shu 私塾) at that time, were too difficult for young students. He found that too many obscure words were used in the Millenary Classics and students who studied it for many years ended up still not being able to write their own names, compose simple letters or grasp the rudiments of the Chinese language. Hence, he concluded that if the teachers clung on to tradition and persisted in using these textbooks, it would ultimately be detrimental to the students.[8]

In 1902, Khoo selected 479 characters from the original text and added another 521 more commonly used words to form a new Millenary Classics (Xin Chu Qiziwen 新出千字文). As Khoo was a talented poet, he put this poetic flair to good use when he put these 1,000 characters into 52 sentences, each with four characters. The sentences were grouped into eight chapters. The topics in these chapters ranged from teaching students how to recognise items from every day life and at the same time, instilling values in them.[9] This new Millenary Classics is the earliest known existing textbook produced locally for elementary education in Singapore.[10]

As the winds of modernisation garnered greater momentum at the turn of the 20th century, the major Chinese dialectal communities founded several modern Chinese schools in Singapore. The Cantonese founded the Yeung Ching School (Yangzheng Xuetang 养正学堂) in 1905. The next year, the Hakkas set up Yingxin School and Khee Fatt School (Qifa Xuetang 启发学堂).[11] In 1906, the Toh Lam School (Daonan Xuetang 道南学堂) and the Tuan Mong School (Duan Meng Xuetang 端蒙学堂) were founded by the Hokkiens and the Teochews respectively.[12] As for the Hainanese, they too started a modern school, Yoke Eng School (Yu Ying Xuetang 育英学堂), for their children in 1910.[13]

Although the syllabi and teaching styles of these schools have not been thoroughly documented, it is certain that they were not old-style schools (si shu 私塾). It was during this time that the 1911 Revolution in China also resulted in fundamental change in the socio-political culture for China. This new phrase of China's journey towards modernity affected all Chinese, including those abroad. For the Chinese overseas, it was through their institutions like schools that the trappings of modernity first took root. The Hokkien merchants of Singapore were among the first to push for change. They advocated revising and bringing up-to-date the teaching at Toh Lam School and other old-style schools, according to the "new rules and regulations of the Chinese Ministry of Education"[14]. This is one of the first examples of how the Chinese in Singapore attempted to follow China's education model. Eventually, the resultant form of vernacular Chinese education in Singapore also included the considerations of socio-political and economic realities of early 20th century Singapore. Even when they acquired textbooks from China, the China printers normally had a "Nanyang" edition of their publications that incorporated local "needs" and "conditions".[15] China also recognised this difference and even set up special colleges such as the Jinan Da Xue (Chi-Nan University) to train teachers specifically for Chinese schools in Nanyang.[16]

THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND TEXTBOOKS FOR LOCAL NEEDS

After 1911, most of the colonial governments in Southeast Asia grew apprehensive of the political influences from China. In the Straits Settlements, the Colonial authorities passed the School Registration Ordinance of 1920. It heralded British direct involvement with the education of all children in Singapore. They were concerned no longer just with the English-stream schools and Malay vernacular schools.

With this Ordinance, the local government sought to "gain control over all schools in the Colony". The government officially declared three points:

Firstly, that the schools shall be properly conducted as schools; secondly, that the teachers in them have efficient training for teaching, and thirdly, that the teaching shall

not be of such a kind that is against the interest of the Government of the Colony.[17]

Source: 《新撰国文教科书》 *(New Chinese Language Textbook)*. (1927). Shanghai: The Commercial Press.

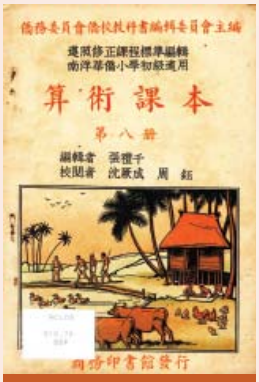
Under this Ordinance, both the managers and teachers of all schools were required to register with the Education Department within three months, for existing schools, and one month for new schools. In addition, any changes in the teaching staff or committee of management of the registered schools had to be reported to the Education Department within one month. Every registered school was also to be opened to inspections by the Director of Education and he was empowered to declare schools unlawful if the schools, the teachers or the managers were found to be involved in political propaganda detrimental (or prejudicial) to the interests of the Colony.[18]

To ensure that the objectives of the Ordinance were met, the Ordinance and the General Regulations were repeatedly amended to make them more effective. The first amendment to the Ordinance was made in 1925 and it was amended again in the following year to make it even more stringent. The General Regulations were also revised for the same purpose.[19] In addition to legislation, the Straits Settlements Education Department also started writing textbooks for use in the Chinese schools in the 1920s.

In 1923, the British Education Department explored the possibility of compiling textbooks locally, which would be suited to local needs.[20] The preparation of the books was slightly delayed, but by 1925, it was reported that "primary school readers and text-books on hygiene and geography with appropriate reference to local conditions" were in the course of preparation.[21] This task was continued for another two years until 1927, when "a series of readers for Chinese Schools was nearly completed and arrangements to have them printed were under discussion at the close of the year." When the compilation of a geography reader was nearing completion, there were plans to compile other manuals on arithmetic and hygiene.[22] Approval was soon given for the publication of a trial edition of these locally written Readers by a local firm in 1928.[23] However, it appears that these textbooks were hardly used in the Chinese vernacular schools. From 1929 onwards, the *Straits Settlements Annual Reports* reported, "practically all the text-books used in Chinese schools are published and printed in Shanghai".[24]

SURVEY OF MODERN CHINESE TEXTBOOKS USED IN LOCAL SCHOOLS

The Chinese textbooks that were used in these modern schools in Singapore covered a wide range of subjects. Students were taught Chinese (Guo Wen 国文、Guo Yu 国语), English (Ying Yu 英语), Letter-writing (Chi Du 尺牍), Mathematics (Suan Shu 算术), Abacus (Zhu Suan 珠算), Geography (Di Li 地理), History (Li Shi 历史), Science (Ke Xue 科学), General Knowledge (Chang Shi 常识), Nature Study (Zi Ran 自然), Hygiene (Wei Sheng 卫生), Moral Education (Gong Min 公民), Arts (Mei Shu 美术), Music (Yin Yue 音乐) and Sports Education (Ti Yu 体育). The range of subjects instructed in each school varied, depending on the resources of individual schools. Nevertheless, from the textbooks that survived till today, we could see that the schools of that period provided their students with a modern education, one that differed greatly from the old-style private teaching where the students recited the lines of the Confucian classics after their teachers and committed these texts to memory.



Source: 《南洋华侨小学初级适用算术课本》第八册 *(Arithmetic Textbook for Nanyang Chinese Primary Schools)*. (1941), vol.8. Distributed by: The Commercial Press (Singapore).

An examination of the textbooks on these subjects showed that they broke away from the traditional curricula (ie. the Confucian classics) and were similar to the Western tradition of education. Learning took place on a progressive path. In the case of languages, students were introduced to basic words when they first enrolled in schools and were exposed to a larger corpus of words as they advanced. We could see this in both the Chinese and English language textbooks. Students at the elementary levels were first taught individual words or phrases and as they moved up, their language lessons comprised sentences and paragraphs.[25] Likewise for subjects like Mathematics, simple concepts such as counting, addition and subtraction were taught before the students learned about multiplication and division. For the students in higher levels, they were introduced to specialised branches of mathematics such as Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry.[26] A similar approach was also applied to subjects like History and Geography.[27]

Besides the subjects above, practical subjects that helped the students secure jobs after they graduated were also taught. There were textbooks on Abacus and Letter-writing. Equipped with the knowledge of how to use the abacus, students could work as book keeping clerks in shops and even within English establishments. Letter-writing lessons showed the students how to draft simple correspondences should their future work require so.[28]

Students were also inculcated with general knowledge about the world they lived in. General Knowledge, Nature Study and Hygiene textbooks explained the changes in housing as human beings evolved (from the caves to the trees and eventually houses), parts of a plant and how they pollinate, organs of a modern government (parliament, constitutions, courts, etc), various types of transportation, personal hygiene to prevent the spreading of germs and many other issues.[29]

Besides the textbooks above, there were also textbooks that instilled values to mould and shape one's character. Moral Education, Art and Music were taught in schools too.[30] In Moral Education, values that were perpetuated in the Confucian texts such as respect to the elders, good behaviour, cherish public property, care for another person and other similar subject matters were taught. Art and music lessons were held to teach students how to appreciate fine arts and music. Students also learned teamwork and keeping good health through sports.

While it appears that the modern Chinese education before 1941 had retained certain cultural and moral values of the old tradition, by and large, from the curriculum and textbooks used in the schools, we can deduce that Chinese education in Singapore had evolved into a modern form. Besides the influences from the changes and practices in China and in the English schools, some Chinese in Singapore had also taken the lead themselves, just as Khoo had shown the way.

Source: 《新课程标准南洋教科书高级小学用珠算》**(全四册).** *(Abacus for Upper-primary Schools).* (1938), vols. 1- 4. Distributed by: The World Book Co., Singapore.

CONCLUSION: SOURCES AND LOCATION

Studies on the education of the Chinese communities overseas have often been carried out within the framework of examining education policies and politics of China and that of the local governments. By examining other local events and factors, a more exact picture of the Chinese modern education in Singapore could be mapped out.

Source: 《尺牘**:** 南洋教科书小学高级用》 *(Letter-writing for Upper Primary Nanyang Schools).* (1941), vol. 1. Distributed by: The World Book Co., Singapore.

Firstly, from the efforts of Khoo, we can see that Chinese education in Singapore did not entirely follow China's lead. Besides Khoo, there were many like-minded individuals who played an active role in setting up schools for the Chinese community in Singapore. These school founders were propelled by the need to educate their youngsters and it was this need that drove them to chart out an education that was best suited to the environment here. They had to ensure that the curriculum taught were not just propagation of tradition values but included practical skills and modern values, which would equip the students adequately to face the challenges of the "modern world".

Currently in Singapore, besides private individuals, several institutions are known to have collections of these textbooks used before 1941. These institutions include: the National University of Singapore Chinese Library, Singapore History Museum, Chinese Heritage Centre, Singapore Federation of Chinese Clans Associations and the Lee Kong Chian Reference Library of the National Library, Singapore.

Due to the antiquarian nature of these books, they are generally not available to the public. Nevertheless, these institutions have opened their collection to the public in other ways. For example, in 2003, when the Chinese Heritage Centre received a donation of Chinese-school textbooks,

Source: 《自然**:** 高级小学用》 *(Nature Study for Upper Primary Schools).* (1939), vol. 2. Distributed by: The World Book Co., Singapore.

periodicals, school magazines and school publications published between 1912 and 1960s, from an Indonesia-Chinese, Professor Eddy Hermawan,[31] the Centre organised an exhibition titled "Grooming Future Generations Through Education: Chinese-School Textbooks in Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia before 1965", in 2003. Items from the National Library's collection and private individuals were also showcased at the exhibition.

Since the opening of the Lee Kong Chian Reference Library at Victoria Street in 2005, the Library has received numerous donations, including several hundreds volumes of textbooks. A selection of these textbooks will be displayed at the National Library's newly created Donors Gallery in appreciation of the generous donations from the various individuals. Opening in November 2007, the Gallery is located at Level 10 of the National Library. These donated materials are available for consultation upon request at the Information Counter located at Level 11. Library patrons may search the textbook collection through the Library's online catalogue at http://vistaweb.nlb.gov.sg using keywords, such as title or subject.

Source: 《最新南洋华侨小学公民课本》*(The Latest Moral Education Textbook for the Nanyang Chinese Primary Schools).* (1941). Distributed by Chung Hwa Book Co. (Singapore).

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26. LKCRL collection: 《南洋华侨小学初级适用算术课本》(Arithmetic Textbook for Nanyang Chinese Primary Schools) (1930), vol. 1 and 《南洋华侨小学初级适用算术课本》(Arithmetic Textbook for Nanyang Chinese Primary Schools (1941), vol. 8.
27. Examples of History textbooks are:《高级小学南洋历史教科书》(History Textbooks for Nanyang Upper Primary Schools) (1941), vol. 1 & 4. Examples of Geography textbooks are:《高级小学南洋地理教科书》(Geography Textbooks for Nanyang Upper Primary Schools) (1941), vol. 1 & 4.
Note: The last two Geography textbooks are from the Singapore History Museum.
28. Some examples of Abacus and Letter-writing textbooks in the LKCRL collections are:《新课程标准南洋教科书高级小学用珠算》**(Abacus for Upper-primary Schools) (1938), vols. 1-4 and** 《注释中华普通学生尺牍》**(Annotated Letter-writing for Students) (1919), Part 1 ;** 《尺牍: 南洋教科书小学初级用》**(Letter-writing for Lower-primary Nanyang Schools) (1941), vol. 7 & 8** 《尺牍: 南洋教科书小学高级用》**(Letter-writing for Upper -primary Nanyang Schools) (1941), vol. 1 & 2.**
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சோழர் காலக் கோயில்கள்

By Sundari S Balasubramaniam, Reference Librarian, Lee Kong Chian Reference Library, National Library

சுந்தரி பாலசுப்ரமணியம், நூலக அதிகாரி, லீ கொங் சியென் மேற்கோள் நூலகம், தேசிய நூலகம்

பல்லவருக்குப் பிறகு தென்னக வரலாற்றில் தங்களுக்கென ஒரு சிறந்த இடத்தைப் படைத்துக் கொண்டவர்கள் சோழர்கள். கி.பி. 850 இல் விஜயாலய சோழன் தஞ்சாவூரை முத்தரையர்களிடமிருந்து கைப்பற்றிச் சோழப் பேரரசை நிறுவினான். இப்பேரரசு 13 ஆம் நூற்றாண்டு வரை சுமார் 400 ஆண்டுகள் தமிழகத்தில் புகழ்பெற்று விளங்கியது. முதல் 250 ஆண்டுகள் சோழர்கள் தங்கள் ஆட்சிப் பரப்பை விரிப்பதிலேயே கவனம் செலுத்திவந்தனர். அத்துடன் பக்தியிலும் சிறந்து விளங்கியதால் பல கோயில்கள் எழுப்பினர். சோழ மன்னர்களுள் முதலாம் இராஜராஜன் தொடக்கம் முதலாம் குலோத்துங்கன் வரையில் ஆட்சிபுரிந்த காலப்பகுதியே தென்னக வரலாற்றில் ஒப்புயர்வற்ற காலமாகும்.

முதலாம் இராஜராஜனும் அவனுடைய மகன் முதலாம் இராஜேந்திரனும் பற்பல நாடுகளைக் கைப்பற்றிச் சோழ சாம்ராச்சியத்துடன் இணைத்தனர். இதனால் இவர்களின் ஆளுமை வடக்கே கங்கைக் கரையிலும், தெற்கே ஈழத்திலும், கிழக்கே பர்மா, தாய்லாந்து, மலேசியா இந்தோனேசியா போன்ற நாடுகள் வரையிலும் அறியப்பட்டன. தென்கிழக்காசிய நாடுகளைக் கைப்பற்றி அந்நாடுகளில் சோழ குலத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களை அரசர்களாக நியமித்தார்கள்.

தாய்லாந்து வரை இராஜேந்திரன் சென்று சில பகுதிகளை வெற்றிகொண்டான் என சரித்திர சான்றுகள் கூறுகின்றன. கடாரம் வென்றான் என்ற பட்டப்பெயரும் அவனுக்கு உண்டு. இது மலேசியாவில் உள்ள கடாரம் என்ற ஊரை வென்றதால் கிடைத்தது.

ஆட்சிச் சிறப்பாலும், கடல்கடந்த வாணிபத்தாலும் ஈட்டிய பெரும்பொருள் கொண்டு கோயிற் திருப்பணிகளைச் செய்து பெரும் புகழீட்டினர். இவர்களுடைய ஆட்சிக்காலமே அரசியல் வரலாற்றிலும், கலை வரலாற்றிலும் பொற்காலமாகத் திகழ்கிறது. இக்காலகட்டத்தில் சித்திரம், சிற்பம், உலோகத் திருமேனிகள் முதலியன வளர்ச்சியடைந்து முழு நிறைவு பெற்றன. தமிழகப் பண்பாடுகள் தென்கிழக்கு நாடுகளுக்கும் கடல் கடந்து சென்று பரவியது. சமயம், கலை, கலாசாரம் போன்றவற்றின் தாக்கத்தை இன்றும் இந்நாடுகளில் காணலாம்.

சுற்றுச் சுவரில் வரையப்பட்ட இராஜராஜன், குல குரு கருவூர்த் தேவர் இருவரின் வண்ண ஓவியம்

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கோயில்கள்

ஆரம்பக் காலச் சோழர்கள் பல்லவமன்னர்கள் கையாண்ட கட்டிட மரபையே பின்பற்றிக் கட்டிடங்கள் அமைத்தனர். தொடக்ககால கோயில்கள் சிறியனவாகவும் சமசதுரக் கருவறைகளுடனும், ஒற்றைத் தளமுடையனவாகவும் கட்டப்பட்டன. படிப்படியாக வளர்ந்து முழுமை பெற்றது முதலாம் இராஜராஜன் காலத்தில்தான். சோழ மன்னர்கள் கட்டிய கோயில்களில் மிகவும் சிறப்பு வாய்ந்தவை முதலாம் இராஜராஜன் கட்டிய தஞ்சைப் பெரிய கோயிலும், முதலாம் இராஜேந்திர சோழன் கட்டிய கங்கை கொண்ட சோழேச்வரக் கோயிலும் ஆகும். இவ்விரு கோயில்களும் பெரும்பாலும் ஒரேவிதமான அமைப்புடையவை.

சோழர்பாணி துவாரபாலகர்
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தஞ்சைப் பெரிய கோயில்

தனிச் சிறப்பு வாய்ந்த தஞ்சைப் பெரிய கோயில் இந்தியக் கலைப் பொக்கிஷமாக இந்திய அரசாங்கத்தால் பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. முழுவதும் தனிக் கருங்கற்களால் கட்டப்பட்ட இக்கோயிலின் ஒவ்வொரு பகுதியும் ஒவ்வொரு உறுப்பும் கலைக்கூடமாகும். கோயில் முழுவதும் அலங்கார வேலைப்பாடுகளுடன் கூடிய திடமான அடித்தளத்தில் அமைந்துள்ளது. தென்னிந்தியக் கட்டிடக் கலையின் மிக உயர்ந்த நிலைக்கு எடுத்துக்காட்டாக இக்கோயில் நிற்கிறது. மதிலாற் சூழப்பட்ட 500 அடி நீளமும் 250 அடி அகலமும் கொண்ட இக்கோயிலின் மத்தியில் விமானம், அர்த்த மண்டபம், மகாமண்டபம், கருவறை ஆகியவை வரிசையாகக் கட்டப்பட்டுள்ளது. நான்கு பக்கங்களிலும் முக்கியமான இடங்களில் துணைக்கோயில்கள் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. வியக்கும் வகையில் அமைந்துள்ள "இராஜராஜன் திருவாயில்", "கேரளாந்தகன் திருவாயில்" எனும் இரு கோபுரங்களும் முன்னைய கோபுரங்களைவிடப் பெரியவை. இராஜராஜன் திருவாயில் வழியாக கோவிலுக்குள் நுழைந்ததுமே நந்தி மண்டபம் எதிர்ப்படும். தற்போது இருக்கும் 11 அடி உயர மாபெரும் நந்தி பிற்காலத்தில் நாயக்கர்களால் நிலைநிறுத்தப்பட்ட உருவம். இராஜராஜன் அமைத்த நந்தி கோயிலின் தெற்குத் திருச்சுற்று மாளிகையில் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

கோயிலின் முக்கியப் பகுதியும், முழுக் கோயிலுக்குமே ஒரு தனித்தன்மையையும் வடிவத்தையும் தருகின்றது. இது தரை மட்டத்திலிருந்து 216 அடி உயரத்தில் நெடிதோங்கி நிற்கிறது. இவ்விமானத்தை மூன்று பகுதிகளாகப் பிரித்து அறியலாம். அவை சதுர வடிவிலான 98 அடி அகலம் கொண்ட அடித்தளப்பகுதி; 13 நிலைகளில் மேலே சிறுத்துக்கொண்டே போகும் இடைப்பகுதி; இவற்றிற்கு மேலே உள்ள வளைகூண்டு வடிவிலான துமளிப்பகுதி ஆகியவையாகும். இரண்டு அடுக்குகளைக் கொண்ட கருவறையில், சிவபெருமானின் பலவித தோற்றங்கள் செதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. தமிழரின் கட்டடக் கலையின் தன்மையின்படி ஒரு கோயில் சாதாரண மக்களின் குடியிருப்புகளை விட வேறுபட்டதாகவும் சுற்றுச்சூழலைவிட மிக உயர்ந்து நிற்க வேண்டும் என்ற விதிப்படி கட்டப்பட்டுள்ள இக்கோயில் கோபுரம், அதன் மேல் எழும்பியுள்ள விமானத்துடன் கம்பீரமாகக் காட்சியளிக்கிறது.

இராஜராஜன் அமைத்த நந்தி
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இரு பக்கமும் துவாரபலகர்கள் அலங்கரிக்கும் இராஜராஜன் திருவாயில்
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கோயில் விமானம்
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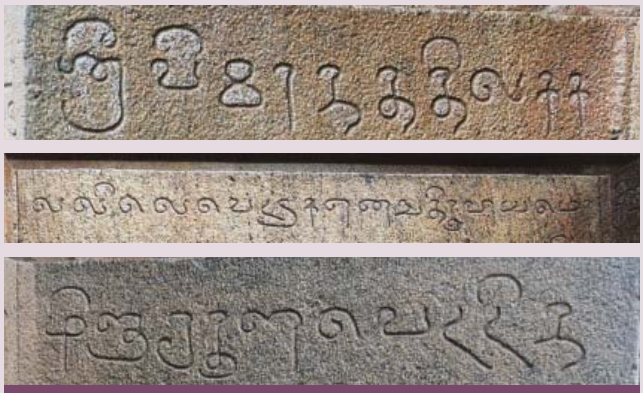
உச்சியில் இருக்கும் தளம் 25 அடி சதுரமானது. நான்கு பக்கங்களிலும் நந்தி சிலைகள் செதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. சிகரம் கூம்பு வடிவில் செதுக்கப்பட்டு நுனியில் பன்னிரெண்டரை அடி உயரமான கலசத்தைத் தாங்குகிறது. கலசத்தைத் தாங்கியுள்ள கல் எல்லாரும் கூறுவதுபோல ஒரே கல்லால் ஆனது அல்ல. பல கற்களை இணைத்து ஒரே பாறை போன்று தோன்றும் வண்ணம் மிக நேர்த்தியாக இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதென்று ஆய்வில் தெரியவந்துள்ளது. விமானத்தில் 13 நிலைகளிலும் சிற்பங்கள் அழகுறச் செதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

சோழர் காலத்தில் தனியாக அம்மனுக்கு ஆலயம் அமைக்கும் வழக்கம் இருந்ததில்லை. தஞ்சைக் கோவில் வளாகத்தில் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள அம்மன் கோயில், சுப்ரமணியர் கோயில் பிற்காலத்தில் கட்டப்பட்டவை.

தஞ்சைக் கோயில் கல்வெட்டுகள்



இக்கல்வெட்டு கூறுவது - ஸ்ரீ விமானத்தில்க் கல்லிலெ வெட்டுக என்று திருவாய் மொழிந்தருள நாம் எடுப்பிச்ச திருக்கற்றளி)

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இக்கோயில் போன்று உலகின் வேறு எந்தக் கோயிலோ வரலாற்றுச் சின்னமோ தன்னுடைய வரலாறு பற்றிய விளக்கமான சாசனங்களைத் தன்னகத்தே கொண்டிருக்கவில்லை. இங்குள்ள கல்வெட்டுகள் இக்கோயில் நிர்மாணிக்கப்பட்ட கதையையும் அது நிறுவப்பட்டபோது இருந்த சிறப்பான சமுதாய அமைப்புகள் பற்றிய விரிவான விளக்கங்களையும் சொல்கின்றன. மேலும் கோயிலுக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்ட அறக்கட்டளைகளின் பட்டியல்கள், வழிபாடு செவ்வனே நடைபெற செய்யப்பட்டிருந்த ஏற்பாடுகள் கோயிலுக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்ட உலோகத்தாலான சிலைகள், சிலைகளுக்குரிய தங்கம் வெள்ளியிலான அணிகலன்கள், கோயிலின் அதிகாரிகள், அலுவலர்கள், ஏனைய பணியில் இருப்போரின் பெயர்கள், முகவரிகள், சம்பளம் போன்ற சிறிய விவரங்களைக்கூட விடாமல் துல்லியமாக எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கோயிலில் உள்ள மற்ற கல்வெட்டுகள் யாவும் தகவல் கருவூலங்களாகப் பல தகவல்களைத் தருகின்றன.

வார்ப்பு சிலைகள் செய்யும் கலை மிகவும் விருத்தியடைந்தது இராஜராஜனின் காலத்தில்தான். இதற்காக அவர் குடும்பத்தார் அனைவரும் ஏராளமான உலோகச் சிலைகளும் அவற்றிற்குத் தேவையான அணிகலன்களும் கோவிலுக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்டன. ஒவ்வொரு நகையின் எடை முதற்கொண்டு எல்லா விவரங்களும் கல்வெட்டில் பொறிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

சோழர்களின் சிற்பத் திறன்

இராஜராஜனுக்கு முன்பு ஆண்ட கண்டராதித்த சோழனின் மனைவி செம்பியன் மாதேவி கோயில்கள் வளர்ச்சிக்கு ஆற்றிய பங்கு மிகச் சிறந்ததாகும். இவர் காலத்தில் பல கோயில்கள் எழுப்பப்பட்டன. ஐம்பொன் சிலைகள் வளர்ச்சி கண்டது இவர் காலத்தில் தான். சிறந்த வேலைப்பாடுகளுடன் விளங்கும் இச்சிலைகள் இன்றும் போற்றத்தக்கவை. இவர் கட்டிய கைலாசநாத சுவாமி கோயிலில் உள்ள சிலைகள் மிகுந்த கலை நயமும் அழகும் கொண்டவை.

பெண் தெய்வங்களின் உருவம் சிற்றிடை கொண்ட மெல்லிய தோற்றத்துடனும் வேலைப்பாடு நிறைந்த நகைகளுடன் சற்றே சாய்வாக நின்ற நிலையில் காட்சியளிக்கின்றன. சிவனின் உருவமோ தெய்வீக அழகுடன், மார்பை குறுக்கில் அணியப்பட்ட பூணூல் அலங்கரிக்க ஒரு தலைவனின் அதிகாரத் தோரணையுடன் மிக நேர்த்தியாக வடிவமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. குறுகிய இடையில் அணியப்பட்டுள்ள இடைக்கச்சையில், சிங்கத்தின் தலை வார்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மூன்று மடிப்புகளுடன் இடையில் தவளும் ஆடை மிகுந்த கலை அழகுடன் வடிவமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது

கைலாசநாதர் கோயிலில் உள்ள பார்வதி, சிவன் சிற்பங்கள்

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இராஜராஜன் எழுப்பிய திருவெண்காடு கோயிலில் உள்ள மிக அழகான விருஷபவாஹனரின் (சிவபெருமானின்) ஐம்பொன் சிலை பார்ப்பவர் மனதை ஈர்க்கும். கலை அழகுடன், தலையில் பாம்பையே தலையணியாகக் கொண்டு, ஒரு காலை மற்றொரு காலின் முன் குறுக்காக வைத்துக்கொண்டு புன்னகை தவழ நிற்கும் அழகு சோழர்களின் கலைத்திறனுக்கு ஒரு எடுத்துக்காட்டாகும். மற்றொரு எடுத்துக்காட்டு ஆடும் நடராஜரின் சிலை. இன்றும் பலரை வியக்கவைக்கும் கலை நுணுக்கம் கொண்டது.

திருவெண்காடு கோயிலில் உள்ள சிற்பங்கள்
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ஆசிய நாடுகளில் சோழர்பாணி கோயில்கள்

தென்னிந்தியபாணி கோயில்கள் பல ஆசிய, தென்கிழக்காசிய நாடுகளில் காணப்படுகின்றன. குறிப்பாக இலங்கையில் சோழர்கள் கட்டிய கோயில்களை இன்றும் காணலாம். ஈழநாட்டை வென்ற இராஜராஜன் அதன் தலைநகரான பொலனருவா என்ற ஊரில் சிவபெருமானுக்குக் கோயில் ஒன்றை எழுப்பினான். கருவறையும் எண்கோண வடிவில் சிகரமும் கொண்ட இக்கோயிலின் முன்பு அர்த்த மண்டபம் உள்ளது. இக்கோயில்களில் உள்ள வார்ப்பு சிலைகள் தற்போது இலங்கை அருங்காட்சியகத்தில் உள்ளன. இச்சிலைகள் இலங்கையில் உள்ள விற்பன்னர்களால் உருவாக்கப்பட்டதாகும். சோழநாட்டில் உள்ள கலைஞர்கள் போல் சிறந்தவர்கள் இல்லையாதலால் இவர்கள் வடிவமைப்பிற்கும் சோழ மண்டலத்தில் உள்ள சிலைகளின் வடிவமைப்பிற்கும் பல வேறுபாடுகள் உள்ளன.

இலங்கையில் உள்ள பொலனருவா என்ற இடம் 75 ஆண்டுகள் சோழர்கள் ஆட்சியினுள் இருந்தது. அங்குள்ள 'வானவன் மஹாதேவிஸ்வரம்' என்ற கோயிலில் இருந்த சில சிலைகளின் படங்கள்.

வானவன் மஹாதேவிஸ்வரம் கோயிலில் இருந்த சிலைகள்
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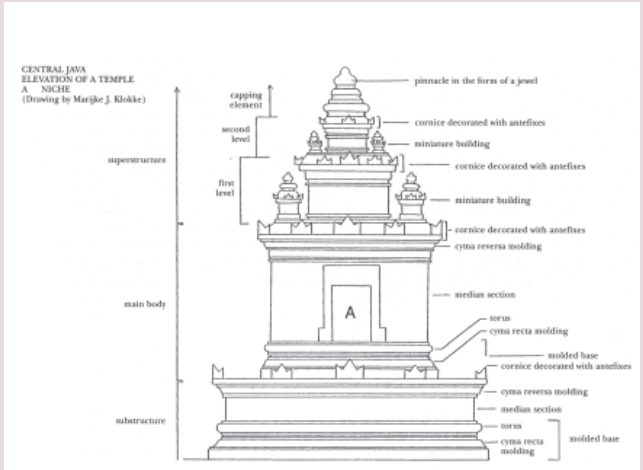
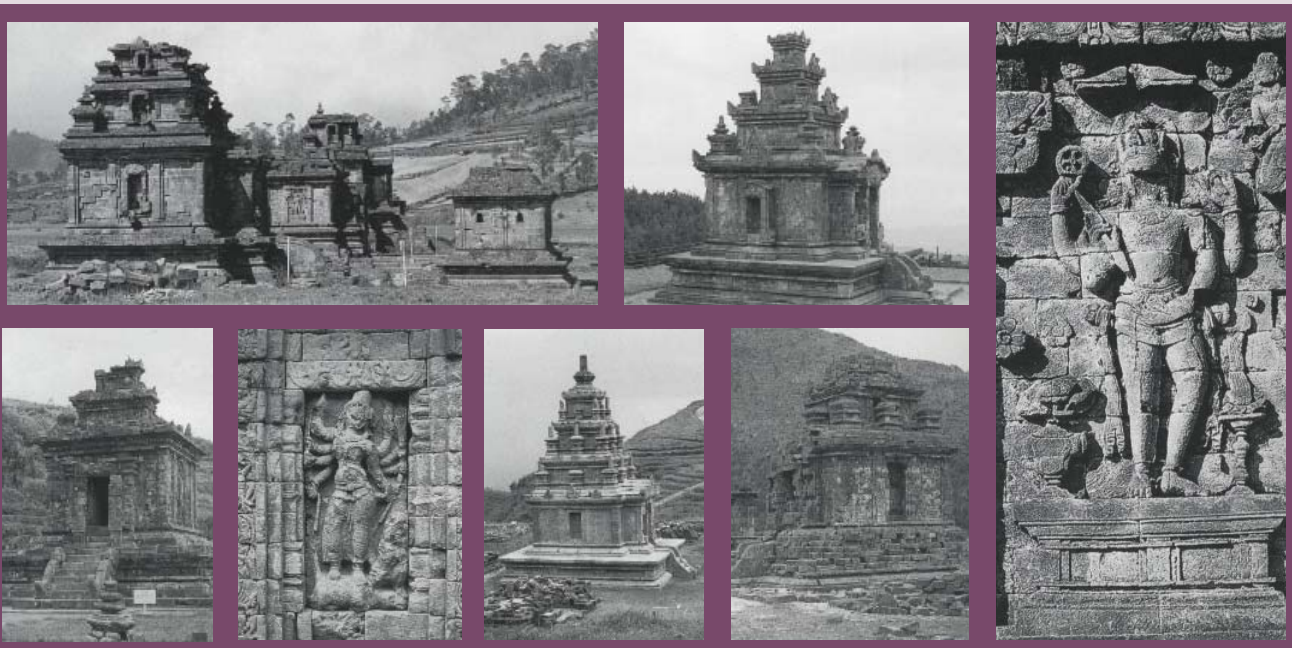
சோழர்களின் தாக்கத்தால் தாய்லாந்தில் இராமாயணக் கதை பரவியிருந்தது எனவும் அதிலும் கம்பராமயணக் கதைப் பின்னனியே அதிகம் காணப்படுகிறது என்றும் ஆய்வாளர்கள் கூறுகின்றனர். தமிழர்களுக்கே உரியதும் சோழர்கள் காலத்ததுமான நடராசர் வழிபாடும் தாய்லாந்து, கம்போடியா, இந்தோனேசியா போன்ற நாடுகளில் பரவியிருந்ததற்கான சான்றுகள் கிடைக்கப்பெற்றுள்ளன. இந்நாடுகளில் உள்ள கோயில்களில் நடராசர் உருவமும், காரைக்கால் அம்மையார் உருவமும் இன்னமும் காணப்படுகின்றன. கல்லாலும் செம்பாலும் செய்யப்பட்ட இச்சிலைகள் இன்றும் இந்நாடுகளில் ஏராளமாகக் காணப்படுகின்றன. ஜாவாவில் காணப்படும் சிதிலமடைந்த கோயில்கள் பல இந்தியத் தாக்கத்தை வெளிப்படுத்துகின்றன. சோழர் காலத்தில் எழுப்பப்பட்ட கோயில்கள் அமைப்பில் சதுர அடிப்பாகத்தில் இருந்து எழும்பி போகப்போகக் குறுகி உச்சியில் கூர்மையான துமளியுடன் காணப்படுகிறது



மத்திய ஜாவாவில் உள்ள கோயிலின் மாதிரி வரைபடம்
All rights reserved, New York: Harry N.Abrams, Inc, 1998



மத்திய ஜாவாவில் காணப்படும் சிதிலமடைந்த கோயில்கள்
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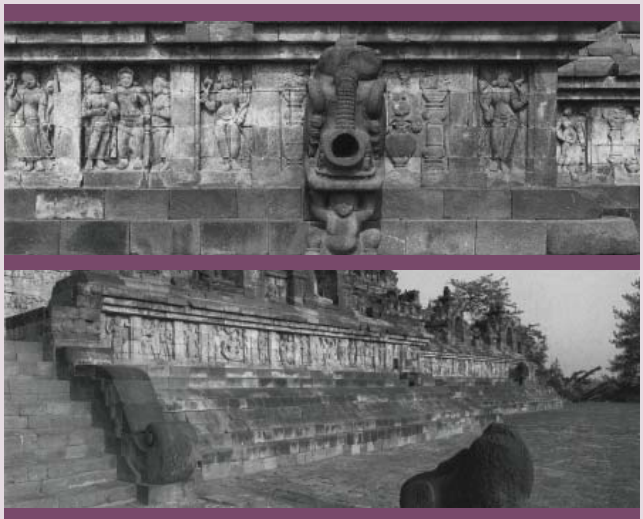
இக்கோயில்களில் பிரம்மா, விஷ்ணு, சிவன் முதலான கடவுள்களின் சிலைகளைக் காணலாம். மேலும் இக்கோயில்கள் சோழர் கட்டிய கோயில்களைப்போல வாயிற்காவலர்களுடன் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருப்பது இதன் தனிச் சிறப்பாகும். கீழே உள்ள படத்தில் காண்பது கலைநயமிக்க கோயிலின் அடிப்பாகமாகும். இத்தகைய கலை நுணுக்கங்களை தமிழகத்தில் சோழர் காலக் கோயில்களில் காணலாம். கீழே தஞ்சைக் கோயிலில் உள்ள சுப்ரமணியர் சந்நிதியின் படிக்கட்டுகளின் பிடிசுவரும் போரோபுதூர் கோயிலின் படிக்கட்டுகளின் பிடிசுவரும் ஒத்து இருப்பதைக் காணலாம்.



மத்திய ஜாவில் உள்ள புகழ்பெற்ற போரோபுதூர் **(Top)** கோயிலின் அடிப்பாகம் **(Bottom)**
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தஞ்சைக் கோயிலில் உள்ள சுப்ரமணியர் சந்நிதியின் படிக்கட்டுப்
All rights reserved, Sri Lanka: Past Print Service, 1996.

பிற்காலச் சோழர் காலத்தில் தாய்லாந்து முதலான தென்கிழக்கு ஆசியா நாடுகளிலும் தமிழருடைய கோயில் கட்டடக்கலை செல்வாக்கோடு போற்றப் பெற்றதை நாம் காணமுடிகிறது. முதல் குலோத்துங்கன் காலத்தைச் சேர்ந்த பல கல்வெட்டுகள், செப்பேடுகள் சோழர்களின் தென்கிழக்காசிய நாடுகளுடனான தொடர்புகளை நமக்குக் காட்டுகிறது. சுமத்திரா தீவில் உள்ள லோபாதீவா என்ற ஊரில் கிடைத்த ஒரு கல்வெட்டில் கடல் கடந்து வியாபாரம் செய்த 'திசை ஆயிரத்து ஐநூற்றுவர்' என்ற தமிழக வியாபாரக் குழுவினர் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளனர். மற்றும் கம்போடிய நாட்டுடன் கொண்டிருந்த உறவு பற்றியும் பல கல்வெட்டுகள் கூறுகின்றன. சோழர்கள் வரலாற்றில் போரும் கலையும் இரு கண்களாய் போற்றப்பட்டன. கலைகள், சமயம் என்ற அடிப்படையில் கோயிற் பணிகளாகவே வளர்ந்தன. இவர்கள் கலைக்கு ஆற்றிய பணிகளைப் பற்றி அறிய காலம் போதாது. ஆகவே சோழர்கள் காலம் தமிழகக் கலை வளர்ச்சியின் பொற்காலம் என கூறுவது மிகையாகாது.

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CHOLA ARCHITECTURE

For a period of 400 years, the Cholas were the dominant cultural, religious and political force in South India and beyond. Their empire included all of South India, the Maldive Islands and most of Sri Lanka. They temporarily occupied parts of Java and established diplomatic relations with many Southeast Asian countries.

During the four centuries of Chola rule, arts such as music, poetry, drama, stone sculpture, bronze-casting, painting and architecture reached new heights. Many temples were built during the Chola rule. Among the Cholas the period of Rajaraja and his son Rajendra is said to be the golden age of arts in South India. An example of their magnificent architecture is the Tanjore Temple built by Rajaraja Chola in the year 1010 AD. Its immense structure and architectural design was an inspiration to many temples.

借鉴新加坡管理经验 建设公共服务型政府

李光前参考图书馆中文“公共管理”资源介绍

By Vicky Gao Xiaohang, Reference Librarian, Lee Kong Chian Reference Library, National Library
新加坡国家图书馆李光前参考图书馆　参考馆员　高小行

亚洲最重要的金融、服务和航运中心之一的新加坡在过去几年的全球竞争力排名中，都榜上有名。2006年9月世界经济论坛 (World Economic Forum) 公布《2006－2007年全球竞争力报告》，在受评比的125个国家中，新加坡名列全球第五，居亚洲经济体之首[1]。2007年5月，瑞士洛桑国际管理与发展研究院 (IMD) 发表权威年度世界竞争力报告，受评估的55个经济体中，新加坡逼近美国，竞争力排名全球第二[2]。用以考核竞争力的项目中，新加坡一如既往地在政府效率这一项受到高度评价，这包括政府政策对经济变革的适应能力和决策后的有效贯彻等。

新加坡，一个国土面积、发展空间和自然资源都严重缺乏的城市岛国，在短短的四十二年的建国历程中，凭着成功的政府政策和管理，以小国崛起的姿态，跻身于世界发达国家行列，　成为世界最具竞争力的经济体之一。新加坡的成功治国经验令世人瞩目，也引起了中国政府的高度关注。早在1978年11月11，时任中国国家副总理的邓小平对新加坡进行了友好访问，并对新加坡经验予以高度评价。1990年10月3日，中国与新加坡正式建交，此后，当时的中国国家领导人如江泽民、朱镕基等都先后到新加坡访问[3]，探讨新加坡成功的经验。

近年来，中国的经济和社会进入了一个新的发展阶段，随着中国加入世界贸易组织 (World Trade Organization) 和改革开放的发展，中国急需一批适应市场经济发展需要、具有科学管理理念的中高层领导人才。新加坡执政党的廉政建设、中央公积金制度、“居者有其屋”的住房保障体系、政府的亲商政策以及全球最成功的政府投资公司 (Government of Singapore Investment Corporation) 的经营模式等，对谋求快速发展的中国都有着很大的启示。2001年4月，中新两国政府签署《关于中国中高级官员赴新加坡学习交流的协议》。根据这一协议，从2001年起，中共中央组织部和教育部先后向新加坡国立大学和南洋理工大学选派学员。中国国家主席胡锦涛在2002年4月担任国家副主席时访问新加坡期间，建议两国加强在人力资源开发领域的合作。访问期间，与新加坡政府签署了2002－2007年的“中国市长研讨班”备忘录，继续这一培训项目，为中国培养一批具有长远发展眼光和管理理念的现代化人才。在新中两国政府的共同推动下，越来越多的中国中、高级领导干部和企业管理人员通过各种管理课程、短期培训等形式，来新加坡交流、学习和实地考察。

1978年11月11日，中国副总理邓小平访问新加坡。
（图片来源：《新加坡图片史，1819–2000年》）

作为国家重要的文化机构，新加坡国家图书馆自新馆于2005年7月开放以来，接待了许多来自中国的文化和教育考查团，国家图书馆便捷高效的图书馆服务体系、不断地创新求变的企业文化和读者至上的服务理念都给来访者留下了深刻的印象。位于新馆内的李光前参考图书馆的中文资料更深受中文管理课程学生和研究人员的喜爱。在过去的三年里，李光前参考图书馆中文参考部门在不断变化的大环境下开拓视野、与时并进，加强了公共管理领域的中文馆藏建设。鉴于管理学具有很强的务实性和实践性，为了协助读者把西方管理学理论应用于本国的管理实践，国家图书馆也派馆员亲临中国选购具有较高参考价值的，适合中国国情的参考书籍，并同时从香港和台湾引进这方面的资料。丰富的研究资料获得了广大中文读者的认同。南洋理工大学2006公共管理硕士班广西籍的邓宏业同学使用了李光前参考图书馆的中文馆藏后，在给我馆的电邮中写道：“国家图书馆的中文资料对来自中国的留学生非常重要，毕竟用中文母语查找资料方便许多。我也会向后来者极力推荐国家图书馆的优质服务和良好的研究条件。”读者

的需求和支持不断地推动着李光前参考图书馆中文馆藏的建设、发展与成长。

李光前参考图书馆“公共管理”研究资料

新加坡相关研究资料

在位于11楼的“新加坡及东南亚馆藏”区，读者可以找到与新加坡相关的中文研究资料如新加坡人民行动党的治国理念、经济腾飞的政策与实践、城市管理和建设经验、和谐社会的构建以及举世公认的廉政制度等领域的中文书籍、中文旧报纸缩微胶卷资料、视频资料及中文数据库资料。

建屋局主席林金山陪同李光耀总理参观建屋局的新组屋模型。
（图片来源：《行动50》，第30页）

1979年李光耀总理为第一届全国推广华语运动主持开幕仪式。
（图片来源：《李光耀图片集》，第143页）

1996年大选，人民行动党的竞选纲领是《新愿21-齐心建国，创设美好家园》
（图片来源：《行动50》，第94页）

1982年是人民行动党发展史上最重要的一年。
（图片来源：《行动50》，第68页）

中文书籍推荐：

书名：新加坡建国历程
出版：新加坡：国家文物局，1998.
索书号：RSING 959.57 XJP -[HIS]
本书描述了新加坡从早期到独立的发展过程。

书名：新加坡图片史，1819 - 2000年
作者：嵩月赞
出版：新加坡：Archipelago Press in association with the National Heritage Board, 2000
索书号：RSING q959.57 GYZ -[HIS]
本书的1200多张图片，见证和记录了新加坡的历史。

All rights reserved, Archipelago Press in association with the National Heritage Board, 2000

书名：李光耀40年政论选
出版：新加坡：新加坡报业控股华文报集团，1993
索书号：RSING 959.57092 LGY -[HIS]
本书根据李光耀50年代至90年代在国内外所发表的演讲和访问稿加以整理，分成“政治与经济”、“劳资关系与社会问题”、“法治与秩序”、“语文与价值观”、“人才与自我更新”、“民主、人权与传媒”及“中国与香港”这七个部分。

1993年9月，李光耀亲自为《李光耀40年政论选》签名。
（图片来源：《李光耀图片集》，第157页）

书名：李光耀回忆录1965 - 2000
作者：李光耀，1923-
出版：新加坡：新加坡联合早报，2000
注：此书为《李光耀回忆录1923-1965》之下册。
索书号：RSING 959.57 LKY -[HIS]
李光耀在此书忆述了其治国理念和心得，以及对国际社会、各地区发展经验的观察。

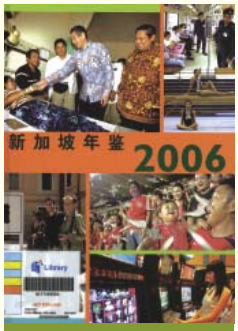
书名：李光耀回忆录1923 - 1965
作者：李光耀，1923-
出版：新加坡：新加坡联合早报，1998
索书号：RSING 959.57 LGY -[HIS]
作者以生动的文笔描绘了他的政治生涯和建国经验，并
提供了许多鲜为人知的内幕，其中包括惊心动魄的政治斗争、百业萧条的经济困境。

All right reserved, 新加坡联合早报，2000

书名: 新加坡21: 全民参与, 共攀高峰
出版: 新加坡: 新加坡21委员会, 1999
索书号: RSING 959.57 XJP -[HIS]
本书表达了新加坡人民对国家未来的憧憬, 启发人民同心协力、团结一致, 为新加坡及新一代开创更美好的未来。

书名: 行动50
作者: 吴俊刚
出版: 新加坡: 人民行动党出版, 2004.
索书号: RSING 320.95957 WJG
本书由人民行动党庆祝成立五十周年筹备委员会制作,
记录了行动党一路走来所经历的经验与教训。

书名: 新加坡年鉴 2006
出版: 新加坡: 新闻、通讯及艺术部, 1998-
索书号: RSING 959.57005 XJPNJ -[HIS]
收录新加坡的国情与官方统计数字, 帮助对新加坡社会结构和政府部门的运作和发展等方面的了解。



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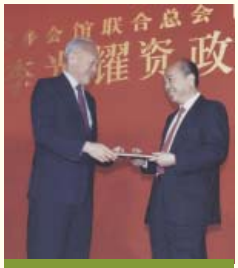
人民行动当, 2004

书名: 向李光耀致敬
出版: 新加坡: 新加坡宗乡会馆联合总会, 新加坡中华总商会, 1991
索书号: RSING 959.57 XLG -[HIS]
本书摘录了李光耀先生对华社发表的精辟演讲。内容分成
“建国之路” 、“语言与教育”、“华人与华语”、“传统
与价值观” 及 “发扬儒家伦理”。



1991年2月18日, 宗乡会馆联合总会主席黄祖耀把《向李光耀致敬》纪念特刊献给李光耀资政。
(图片来源:《李光耀图片集》, 第200页)

书名: 走近新加坡: 中国官员新加坡培训散记
主编: 马誉峰
出版: 新加坡: 创意圈出版社, 2006.
索书号: RSING 959.5705 ZJX -[HIS]
由一批到新加坡民事服务学院参与培训计划的中国官员所写的书。

报纸资料:

中文读者可通过本馆多媒体电脑进入数据库Factiva.com, 检索新加坡主要的华文报纸 –《联合早报》从1999年1月20日起有关新加坡的商业、经济、教育、社会和政治等领域的新闻报道。若要检索1999年1月20日之前的《联合早报》或其它早期华文报纸如《中兴日报》(Chong Shing Yit Pao) 、《南洋商报》(Nanyang Siang Pau) 、《星洲日报》(Shin Chew Jit Poh)等, 可以在11楼缩微胶卷收藏处查阅。

西方管理理论结合中国管理特色的研究资料

在9楼的中文馆藏区, 读者可以找到反映当代西方管理理论以及体现中国本土管理特色的中文书籍、期刊和数据库。

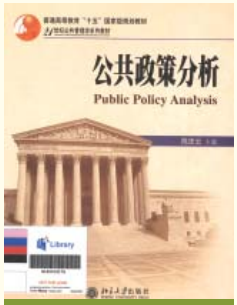
中文书籍推荐:

书名: 中国城市发展问题报告 : 问题、现状、挑战、对策
作者: 严正主编
出版: 北京: 中国发展出版社, 2004
索书号: R 307.760951 CHI
本书探讨中国城市化的现实问题, 涉及城市行政学、城市管理学、城市人口学、城市生态学等方面。

All rights reserved,
中国发展出版社, 2004

书名: 公共服务能力
作者: 任洁
出版: 北京: 人民出版社, 2005
索书号: R 352.6690951 RJ
介绍公务员创新的基本知识及公务员创新能力的培养, 以提高国家公务员的工作效率。

书名: 哈佛管理全集
作者: 罗锐韧主编
出版: 北京: 企业管理出版社, 1997
书号: RBUS 658 HFG
借鉴大量哈佛管理经典案例, 真实地反映哈佛商学院的案例教学方法。



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书名: 政府公共管理理论与实践: 来自苏州的报告
主编: 杨卫泽
出版: 南京: 东南大学出版社, 2005
索书号: R 351.51136 THE
本书由中新苏州工业园区股份有限公司董事长兼无锡市委书记主编, 是地方政府官员对所从事公共管理的实践所进行的理论思考, 有案例分析。

All rights reserved,
企业管理出版社, 1997

中文期刊推荐:

期刊名: 中国行政管理
出版: 北京: 中国行政管理杂志社, 198-
索书号: R 351.51 CPA
本刊列中国核心期刊“管理学类”第一位, 由国务院办公厅主管、中国行政管理学会主办, 反映政府行政管理理论与实践的国家级期刊。

期刊名: 中国发展观察
出版: 中国发展出版社, 2005-
索书号: RBUS 338.95105 CDR
由中国国务院发展研究中心主办的, 从政策的角度探索中国的发展道路。

期刊名: 管理世界
出版: 北京: 管理世界杂志社, 199-
索书号: RBUS 330.05 MW
本刊是国务院发展研究中心主办的大型综合性经济与管理类刊物, 着眼于中国经济改革和经济发展的热点和难点问题进行研究, 具有较强的政策性和指导性。

期刊名: 北大商业评论
出版: 北京: 北京大学出版社, 2004-
索书号: RBUS 650.05 PKUBR
收录北京大学光华管理学院一大批中国最顶级的专家学者发表对国家经济独到见解的文章。

期刊名: 哈佛商业评论
出版: 北京: 商业评论杂志社, 2001-
索书号: RBUS 658.005 SYPL
创刊80多年, 是哈佛商学院的标志性管理杂志《Harvard Business Review》的中文版本。

期刊名: 南开管理评论
出版: 天津: 《南开管理评论》编辑部
索书号: RBUS 658.005 NBR
由南开大学国际商学院主办的管理类学术理论刊物,内容关注中国管理实践的热点与难点及国际管理理论的发展趋势。

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询问方式如下:

电子邮件: ref@nlb.gov.sg
邮寄地址: Lee Kong Chian Reference Library, National Library, 100 Victoria Street, #07-01, Singapore 188064
传真: 6332 3248

参考资料:

1) 2006全球竞争力排名
http://news.xinhuanet.com/fortune/2006-09/27/content_5141643.htm

2)新加坡逼近美国竞争力全球排第二
http://www.gx.xinhuanet.com/ca/2007-05/14/content_10004713.htm

3)中国新加坡双边关系
http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/chn/wjb/zzjg/yzs/gjlb/1323/

This article highlights the Chinese Public Administration collection at the Lee Kong Chian Reference Library. Singapore enjoys a close and multi-faceted relationship with the People's Republic of China (PRC). Bilateral relations are broad-based, spanning from economics and politics to education and culture.

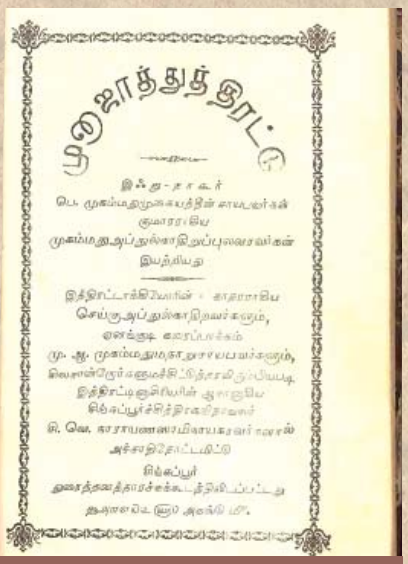
People-to-people exchanges are supplemented by programmes such as the Chinese Mayors' Study Visit Programme, Senior Chinese Officials Study Visit Programme and the Sino-Singapore Undergraduate Exchange Programme. Participants of the programmes have found the collections to be valuable and useful for their research needs.

ஆகப்பழைய தமிழ் நூல் - முனாஜாத்துத் திரட்டு

By Pushpalatha Naidu, Senior Executive, Lee Kong Chian Reference Library, National Library

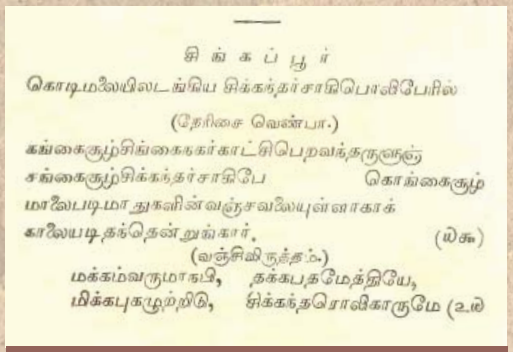
புஷ்பலதா நாயுடு, மூத்த அதிகாரி, லீ கொங் சியென் மேற்கோள் நூலகம், தேசிய நூலகம்

சிங்கப்பூர் தேசிய நூலகத்தின் அரிய தொகுப்பில் உள்ள ஆகப்பழைய தமிழ் நூல் சிங்கையில் 1872 இல் தமிழில் அச்சிடப்பட்ட முனாஜாத்துத் திரட்டு ஆகும். இக்கவிதை நூல் நாகூர் முகம்மது அப்துல் காதிறுப் புலவரவர்களால் இயற்றப்பட்டது. முனாஜாத்துத் திரட்டு தமிழ் நாட்டிலும் சிங்கையிலும் வாழ்ந்த இஸ்லாமிய இறை தூதர்கள் பற்றிய கவிதைகளின் தொகுப்பாகும். இது சிங்கப்பூரில், ஜே. பேட்டன் அரசாங்க அச்சகத்தில் அச்சிடப்பட்டது.



புத்தகத்தின் முகப்புப் பக்கம்

இந்நூலின் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க அம்சமாக சிங்கையில் வாழ்ந்த சிக்கந்தர் சாகிபு அவர்களின் பெயரில் பாடப்பட்டிருக்கும் கவிதையைச் சொல்லலாம். சிக்கந்தர் சாகிபு போர்ட் கேனிங் எனப்படும் அக்கால `கொடிமலையில்' சமாதியானதாக நூலில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. நூலின் மற்றொரு சிறப்பம்சம் இந்நூலின் ஆசிரியர், தம் ஆசானான சித்திரகவி நாவலர் சி. வெ. நாராயணஸாமி நாயகர் அவர்களைப் போற்றி புனைந்த கவிதை. முகம்மது அப்துல் காதிறுப் புலவரின் ஆசான் இந்து மதத்தைச் சார்ந்தவராயினும் அவரை மறவாமல் தம் கவிதைத் திரட்டில் குறிப்பிட்டிருப்பது கவனிக்கத்தக்க அம்சம்.

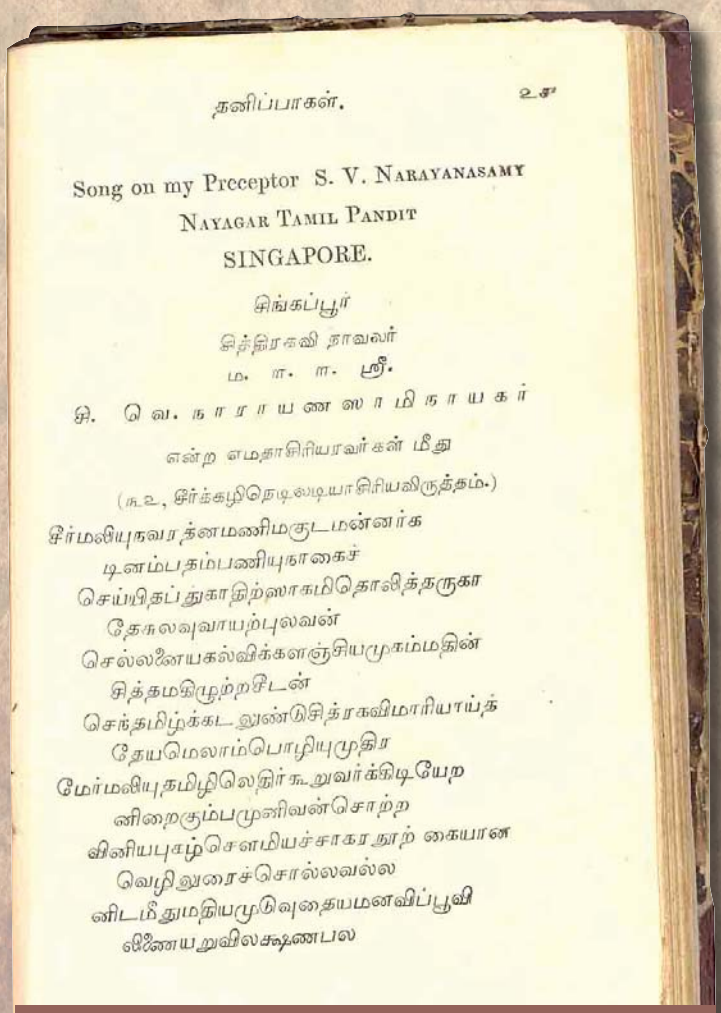


சிங்கப்பூரில் வாழ்ந்த சிக்கந்தர் சாகிபொலி பெயரில் புனைந்த கவிதை

இந்நூலை திரு மு. ஜாபர் மொஹ்த்தீன் என்பவர் தேசிய நூலகத்திற்கு வழங்கினார். திரு ஜாபர் மொஹ்த்தீன் 1960 களிலும் 70 களிலும் சிங்கப்பூரில் வாழ்ந்து வந்தார். 1962 இல் வெளியான மலாயா நண்பன் இதழின் ஆசிரியராக பணியாற்றினார். 1980 களின் இறுதியில் அவர் மீண்டும் நாகூருக்குப் போய்விட்டார். 2006 ஜனவரியில் நாகூர் சென்றிருந்த போது, அங்கு வசித்து வந்த திரு ஜாபர் மொஹ்த்தீன் அவர்களிடமிருந்து இந்நூலை சிங்கப்பூர் தேசிய நூலகத்திற்காக வாங்கி வந்தேன். அதே ஆண்டு ஆகஸ்ட் மாதம் அவர் இறந்த செய்தி கேட்டு வருத்தமடைந்தேன். 1936 இல் நாகூரில் பிறந்த திரு ஜாபர் மொஹ்த்தீன் அவர்கள் ஓர் எழுத்தாளர். அவர் எழுதிய நூல்கள் இரண்டு: அருட்கொடை, அழகிய முன்மாதிரி. அவர் பெரும்பாலும் இஸ்லாமிய மலர்களுக்கு தொடர்ச்சியாக கட்டுரைகள் எழுதியுள்ளார். இவருக்கு `சொல்லரசு', `தமிழ் மாமணி' என இரு பட்டங்களும் உண்டு.

Oldest Tamil Book at the National Library: Munajaathu Thirattu

By Pushpalatha Naidu, Senior Executive, Lee Kong Chian Reference Library, National Library



தனிப்பாகள். உச

Song on my Preceptor S. V. Narayanasamy
Nayagar Tamil Pandit
SINGAPORE.

சிங்கப்பூர்
தித்திரகவி நாவலர்
ம. ர. ர. ஸ்ரீ.
சி. வெ. நாராயணஸாமிநாயகர்
என்ற எமதாசிரியரவர்கள் மீது
(கூ.உ, சிர்க்கழிதெடிலடியாசிரியவிருத்தம்.)

சீர்மலியுநவரத்னமணிமகுடமன்னர்க
டினம்பதம்பணியுநாகைச்
செய்யிதப்துகாதிற்லாகமிதொலித்தருகா
தேசுலவுவாயற்புலவன்
செல்லனியகல்விக்களஞ்சியமுகம்மதின்
சித்தமகிழ்ற்சிடன்
செந்தமிழ்க்கட லுண்டுசித்ரகவிமாரியாய்த்
தேயமெலாம்பொழியுமுதிர
மேர்மலியுதமிழிலெநிர்கூறுவர்க்கிடியேற
னிறைகும்பமுனிவன்சொற்ற
வினியபுகழ்செளமியச்சாகரதாற் கையான
வெழிலுரைச்சொல்லவல்ல
னிடமீதுமதியமுடிவுதையமனவிப்பூவி
ணேயறுவிலக்ஷணபல

முகம்மது அப்துல் காதிறுப் புலவர் தன் ஆசிரியர் பெயரில் இயற்றிய கவிதை

Munajaathu Thirattu is the oldest rare Tamil book at the National Library. Measuring 105mm x 160mm (portrait) in size and containing 100 pages, it was published by J. Paton, Government Printer, in Singapore in 1872.

Munajaathu means `in praise of'. Written by Poet Muhammad Abdul Kadir, the entire book is a collection of poems in praise of Muslim saints and Prophet Muhammad. One poem is dedicated to Saint Sikandar Sahib, who was entombed in Kodimalai or Bukit Bedera, which is also known as Bukit Larangan or Fort Canning. The author has also dedicated a poem to his preceptor, Pandit S. V. Narayanasamy Nayagar of Singapore.

ABOUT THE SELLER

On hearing that a book collector, writer and freelance journalist, one Mr M Jafar Mohiyuddin of Nagore in India has some rare collections in his possession, I visited his home in January 2006 and acquired six rare titles in Tamil, all printed and published in Singapore more than 100 years ago. The content is mainly on Islamic religious literature.

Mr Jafar Mohiyuddin, who was born in Nagore in 1936, worked in Singapore in the 60s and 70s. He was the editor of *Malaya Nanban*, a news weekly in 1962. He went back to Nagore in the late 80s. Mr Jafar Mohiyuddin is the author of two books and his writings were published largely in Islamic magazines. We received news of Mr Jafar Mohiyuddin's sudden demise in August 2006.

NLB PUBLICATIONS

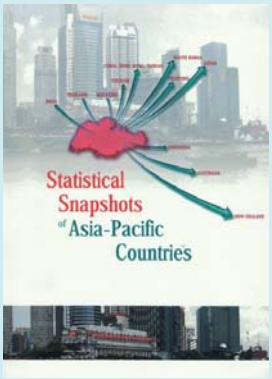
For orders, please contact:
Publishing and Research Services, National Library Board
Tel: 6333 7977
Fax: 6333 7990
Email: cis@nlb.gov.sg

STATISTICAL SNAPSHOTS OF ASIA-PACIFIC COUNTRIES

Publisher: Singapore: National Library Board, c2007
ISBN: 978-981-05-8014-8
Price: S$50.95 (including 7% GST)

Providing a detailed comparative analysis of key socio-economic indicators of 14 countries in Asia-Pacific, Statistical Snapshots of Asia-Pacific Countries benchmarks Asian countries in education, health and employment sectors; and in key investment areas such as media, info-communication, finance, healthcare, education, tourism and transport.

The 14 countries are Australia, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam.

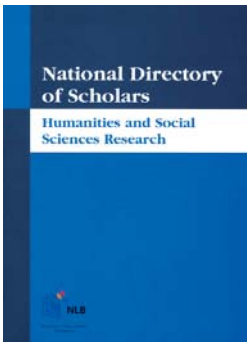


NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF SCHOLARS: HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH

Publisher: Singapore: National Library Board, 2007
ISBN: 981-05-7273-5
Price: S$45.85 (including 7% GST)

This collaboration of NLB and the Arts, Humanities and Social Science faculties of universities and academic and research institutions in Singapore lists over 2,350 titles of research publications and papers by about 320 researchers. By aggregating a list of researchers in the humanities and social science disciplines in Singapore, the directory will help create awareness of the local research landscape.

It features the profiles of researchers with information on their positions in their respective affiliated institutions, educational profiles, contact information, fields of interest, areas of expertise, current research, proficiency in specific written and spoken languages and selected significant research papers and publications.

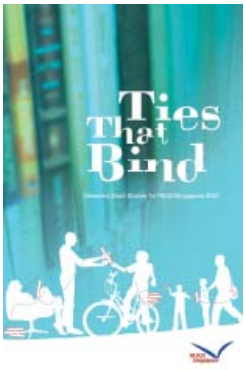


TIES THAT BIND: SELECTED SHORT STORIES FOR READ!SINGAPORE 2007

Publisher: Singapore: National Library Board, c2007
ISBN: 978-981-05-8117-6
Price: S$9.80 (including 7% GST)

READ!Singapore is an annual nation-wide initiative to promote a culture of reading in Singapore. It aims to create a common topic of discussion and conversation amongst the people of Singapore by providing an opportunity to rediscover the joy of reading, sharing it and, in the process, weave our social fabric through shared cultural experiences. The theme for 2007 was "Ties that Bind", chosen to cultivate community bonding.

The eight short stories that were selected are featured in this book. Each short story was translated into the other three languages to encourage reading across communities. The eight authors whose works were selected include Claire Tham, Ho Minfong, Huang Chun Ming, Soon Ai Ling, Kamariah Amat, A. Wahab Hj Hamzah, Rama Kannabiran and Ma Ilangkannan.



GIVING BACK: WINNING STORIES AND POEMS FROM BEHIND BARS

Publisher: Singapore: CARE Network and National Library Board, 2007
ISBN: 978-981-05-8882-3
Price: S$13.00 (including 7% GST)

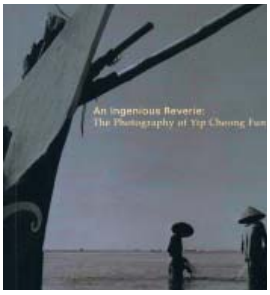
Have you ever wondered how other Singaporeans live, think and feel? Some have grown up in broken homes, others have drifted into addictions and became trapped, still others made foolish choices and are still paying for their mistakes.

"Giving Back" is dedicated to the family members of inmates and ex-offenders and to everyone who has presented a second chance to ex-offenders in one way or another.

AN INGENIOUS REVERIE: THE PHOTOGRAPHY OF YIP CHEONG FUN

Editor: Bridget Tracy Tan
Publisher: Singapore: National Library Board, 2006
ISBN: 981-05-5737-X
Price: S$32.10 (including 7% GST)

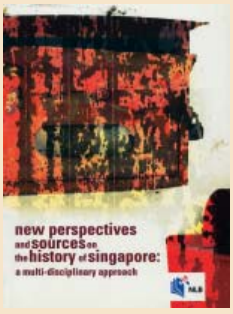
The Photography of Yip Cheong Fun was an exhibition jointly organised by the Singapore Heritage Society and the National Library Board, Singapore, held at the National Library from 15 March to 15 May 2006. This publication was produced as a companion catalogue to the exhibition. It captures Singapore's changing landscape and people through the eyes of award-winning photographer Mr Yip Cheong Fun.



NEW PERSPECTIVES AND SOURCES ON THE HISTORY OF SINGAPORE: A MULTI-DISCIPLINARY APPROACH

Editor: Derek Heng Thiam Soon
Publisher: Singapore: National Library Board, 2006
ISBN: 981-05-5980-1
Price: S$33.60 (including 7% GST)

This publication is the culmination of a workshop held on the 16 August 2005, entitled New Insights into Singapore History: Perspectives of Emerging Scholars, organised by the Department of History, NUS and hosted by the National Library Board, Singapore. The workshop brought together 10 scholars from a variety of academic disciplines, including sociology, history, political science, education studies and archaeology, to address two issues - new approaches to understanding Singapore's past; and the untapped sources of information for the writing of Singapore's history.

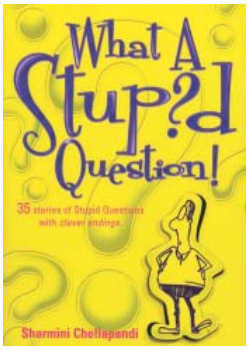


Going beyond the established storylines and heroes, several papers delve into the culture and contributions of groups that played a key role in parts of Singapore's growth, from churches and Malay organisations to films. This publication provides a glimpse into the future possibilities of the historiography of Singapore.

WHAT A STUPID QUESTION? 35 STORIES OF STUPID QUESTIONS WITH CLEVER ENDINGS

Author: Sharmini Chellapandi
Publisher: Singapore: National Library Board, 2006
ISBN: 981-05-4879-6
Price: S$15.25 (including 7% GST)

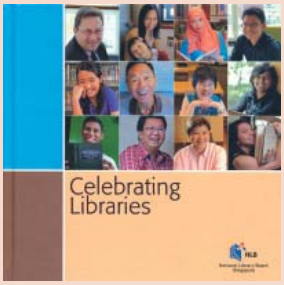
History is full of startling discoveries and exciting innovations. This book is a compilation of questions from diverse industries and disciplines, which aims to look for inventions, discoveries, services and ideas that have some impact on the way we live or do things. More importantly, these had to be the result of seemingly stupid questions when the idea was first mooted. It is not meant to be an exhaustive listing of questions and ideas but offers a sampling of a variety of questions that most would never have considered giving another thought.



CELEBRATING LIBRARIES

Publisher: Singapore: National Library Board, 2006
ISBN: 981-248-133-8
Price: S$37.45 (including 7% GST)

Just how has the library transformed your life? In January 2006, the National Library Board posed this simple question to Singaporeans round the island. It received a flood of responses, as thousands of Singaporeans from all walks of life testified to how this singular institution had help them learn, dream, explore and grow. Celebrating Libraries is a collection of these inspiring testimonials. From touching stories by well-known personalities to humourous tales by the man on the street, the short stories form a testament to the nation's love of reading and the transformative power of libraries in Singapore.

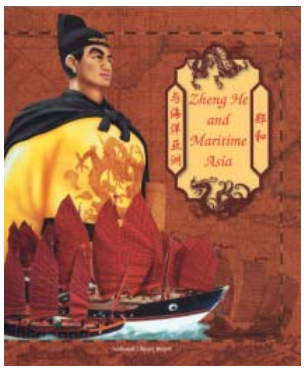


ZHENG HE AND MARITIME ASIA

Publisher: Singapore: National Library Board, 2005
ISBN: 978-981-05-3904-7
ISBN: 981-05-3904-5
Price: S$33.00 (including 7% GST)

Published as a companion to the Zheng He and Maritime Asia Exhibition, Zheng He and Maritime Asia chronicles the development of China's maritime history before the Ming dynasty, with its beginning in the Tang dynasty, through the Song and Yuan dynasties.

Filled with colourful photographs and illustrations, the thread-bound book takes readers through the establishment of the Ming dynasty and Emperor Yongle's ascendancy to the throne, as well as the birth of famed Chinese explorer Zheng He and his rise to Grand Eunuch. Accompanied by interesting details and little-known facts about the maritime trade, Zheng He and Maritime Asia offers a captivating insight into the building of the treasure fleet and ancient Chinese shipbuilding and navigation techniques, including the use of navigation chart and water compass.

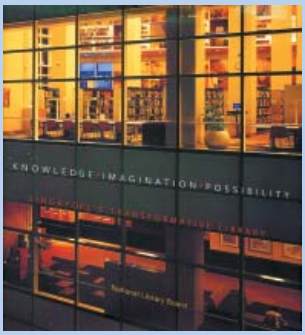


SINGAPORE'S TRANSFORMATIVE LIBRARY

Author: K K Seet
Publisher: Singapore: National Library Board, 2005
ISBN: 981-248-107-9
Price: S$42.80 (including 7% GST)

Written by academic Dr KK Seet, Singapore's Transformative Library traces the history of Singapore's public library, from its early history in the 1800s to the opening of the new National Library at Victoria Street.

Covering the library's transformation, its rich and long history and its use of technology, the coffee-table book also highlights the National Library's new home at Victoria Street and features anecdotes from prominent individuals including Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong and Dr Lee Seng Gee, son of the late Dr Lee Kong Chian and Chairman of the Lee Foundation.



BOOKREVIEWS

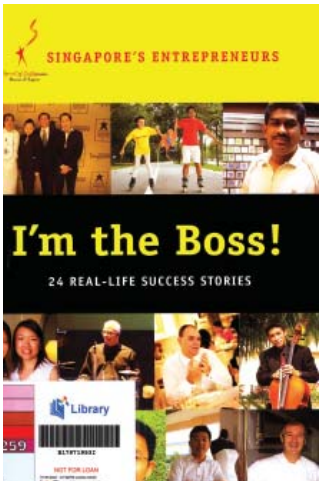
I'M THE BOSS!: 24 REAL-LIFE SUCCESS STORIES

By Larry Haverkamp

Publisher: Singapore: SNP Editions, c2006

Call no.: RSING 338.0409225957 HAV

If you have an interest in setting up your business in Singapore and are wondering how to put it into action, then this book will be able to help you. Twenty-four entrepreneurs who come from different walks of life share their success stories. Their successful businesses vary from food and beverage and in-line skating to wedding and even funerals. Each of them will share about their entrepreneurship journey; their highs and lows; their experiences and insights, and shortcuts and pitfalls. Why did they even start? What kept them going? What plans do they have for the future?



Other than the 24 individual stories, there are additional tips on where to get financial help, how to organise your business and other useful hints.

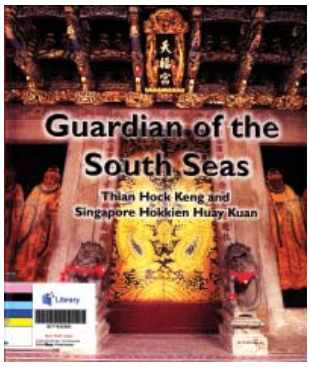
GUARDIAN OF THE SOUTH SEAS: THIAN HOCK KENG AND SINGAPORE HOKKIEN HUAY KUAN

Publisher: Singapore Hokkien Huay Kuan, 2006

Call no: RSING 369.25957 GUA

This book describes the development of the Hokkien community in Singapore since the arrival of Stamford Raffles in 1819. In 1840, the Hokkiens established the Thian Hock Keng Temple for traders who worshipped the goddess Mazu for a safe journey at sea. The temple gradually developed into a clan association, the Hokkien Huay Kuan.

Since its founding, the Hokkien Huay Kuan has focused on promoting education, encouraging the development of Chinese culture and tradition, and contributing towards social welfare. The Hokkien Huay Kuan has benefited from the selfless contribution of Chinese pioneers such as Tan Tock Seng, Tan Kim Seng, Tan Kah Kee, Tan Lark Sye and Wee Cho Yaw.

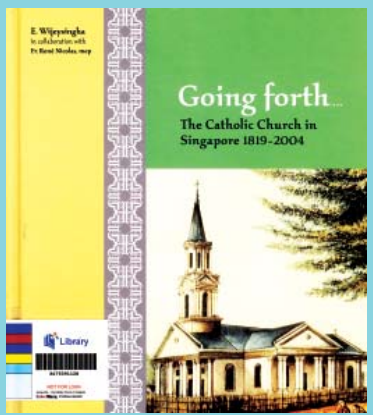


GOING FORTH: THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SINGAPORE 1819-2004

By Eugene Wijeysingha and René Nicolas

Publisher: Singapore: Nicholas Chia, 2006

Call no: RSING 282.5957 WIJ



Traces the history of the Catholic Church in Singapore, its establishment and expansion. Explores the origin of Christianity since the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, the religion's initial expansion from Jerusalem to the different cities in Europe, then to Asia through European maritime powers and finally to Singapore. Important milestones in the history of the Catholic Church were visits of Mother Teresa in 1985 and Pope John Paul II in 1986. Historical personalities closely associated with the spread of the Catholic Church in Singapore include Father Beurel and Archbishop Adrien Devals. The legacy of the Catholic Church is captured in Singapore's road names and even an MRT station.

ANALISIS BAHASA DALAM KITAB TIB PONTIANAK

Ab. Razak Ab. Karim

Publisher: Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, 2006

Call no.: R Malay 499.288 ABD

Buku ini menganalisis aspek-aspek penggunaan bahasa Kitab Tib Pontianak. Proses analisis bahasa ini digunakan untuk membantu memahami kandungan kitab ini yang merupakan bahan rujukan pada satu ketika dulu terutama oleh penduduk di kawasan Pontianak, Kalimantan Indonesia. Ia telah ditulis pada bulan Zulkaedah, 1325H, bersamaan Disember 1907 di Tembalan Pontianak dan merupakan kitab perubatan tradisional masyarakat Melayu. Kitab ini mengandungi penerangan berbagai jenis penyakit serta kaedah merawat dan menyediakan penawarnya melalui kegunaan wafak serta doa dan ayat-ayat suci Al-Qur'an.

Terdapat tujuh bab kesemuanya. Bab satu dan dua memperkatakan tentang bahan dan juga proses penyediaan bahan, termasuk kaedah rawatan. Bab tiga dan empat membincangkan penggunaan wafak ataupun tangkal azimat serta aturan serta pantang larang perubatan. Bab lima dikhususkan untuk jenis-jenis, tanda dan juga punca penyakit. Dua bab yang terakhir pula memberi perhatian khas kepada aspek analisis bahasa.

Apa yang menarik mengenai buku ini ialah ia tidak hanya menumpukan perhatian terhadap analisis bahasa semata tetapi juga menyentuh soal rawatan tradisional yang telah diamalkan sejak zaman berzaman. Disertakan dengan gambar-gambar berwarna tumbuh-tumbuhan yang sering digunakan sebagai bahan rawatan contohnya daun sirih bertemu urat dan pokok hempedu bumi. Selain itu, terdapat juga rajah mengenai wafak dan cara penggunaannya.

A–Z新加坡生草药

游龙子著

Publisher: 新加坡：游龙子风水企业咨询中心，2006.

Call no.: RSING 615.321095957 YLZ

作者游龙子为本地民俗大师，秉承着他对生草药的热爱，到处采集与收集草药资料，拍照存档，整理而成此书。

书内共收载了565种生长于新加坡的生草药，每种生草药除了附有一帧形态逼真的彩色照片之外，还阐述了每种生草药的华文名称、学名、英文名称、马来名称、别名、形态、生长环境、采集加工、性味功能、主治用法、民间方例、主要成分、附注等。

篇后还详细介绍了植物的形态名称，根、茎、叶、花、果、树的区别,并附有绘制图片以供参考。书末附有中英对照的拉丁学名索引。

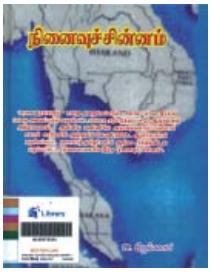
நினைவுச் சின்னம்

அ. ரெங்கசாமி

Publisher: சிலாங்கூர்; பிந்தான் அச்சகம், 2005.

Call no.: R SEA 894.8113 REN

'மரண இரயில்வே' என்று அழைக்கப்படும், சயாம்-பர்மா இரயில் பாதை அமைக்கும் திட்டத்தில் தமிழர்கள் வலுக்கட்டாயமாக ஈடுபடுத்தப்பட்டனர். அங்கு அவர்கள் அடைந்த இன்னல்களும், துன்பங்களும் இந்நூலில் நினைவுச் சின்னங்களாய் சித்தரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இன்றைய இளைய தலைமுறையினர், தங்களின் மூதாதையர்களின் அவல வரலாற்றினைத் திரும்பிப் பார்க்கத் தூண்டும் வகையில் ஒரு சரித்திர நாவலை நூலாசிரியர் படைத்துள்ளார். இந்நாவலை எழுத அவர் சயாம் மரண இரயில் பாதைக்குச் சென்று உயிர் பிழைத்துத் திரும்பி வந்தவர்களைத் தேடிக் கண்டுபிடித்துப் பேட்டி எடுத்துள்ளார். அத்துடன் சயாம். இரயில்பாதை தொடர்பாக எழுதப்பட்ட ஆங்கில நூல்களில் இருந்து பெறப்பட்ட தகவல்களையும் சேர்த்து மிகச் சிறப்பாக நாவலை எழுதியுள்ளார். இக்கதையில் வரும் சம்பவங்கள் தத்ரூபமாகவும் , சம்பவம் நடந்த இடங்கள் யாவும் மிகக் கச்சிதமாகவும் சித்தரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. உயிரோட்டமுள்ள பாத்திரங்கள் அதற்கு மேலும் மெருகூட்டுகின்றன.



NEWS

THE LIBRARY IN NOVEMBER……

By Wan Wee Pin, Manager, Strategic Programming Office, National Library

> "REMEMBER REMEMBER THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER
> GUNPOWDER, TREASON AND PLOT.
> I KNOW OF NO REASON WHY GUNPOWDER, TREASON
> SHOULD EVER BE FORGOT…"
> **– GUY FAWKES NIGHT**

These lines of poetry were made famous in the movie "V for Vendetta" but at the National Library, we are planning fireworks of a different kind come this November. Besides celebrating the second anniversary of the National Library at Victoria Street, the entire month is also devoted to programmes, events and exhibitions that span the entire library system. Just like what is mentioned in the poem, we want the public to think of the library when they think of the month of November.

Essentially the programme line-up Think Library is divided into three main festive blocks – Singapore Library Week, Heritage at National Library and the Asian Children's Festival. Each block will have a whole gamut of exciting activities and events that will appeal to a different age group.

THINK OF NOW

Singapore Library Week is a celebration of the institution of the library and what it means. This week long campaign celebrates all that is good about libraries and the National Library Board (NLB) is proud to be a key partner in this initiative.

As part of our contribution, we will be organising a Youth Seminar at the Plaza revolving around the theme "Dream Big". Two Dream Walls will be set up at the Plaza and at library@ orchard to allow teenagers and teenagers-at-heart to pen their thoughts and dreams.

As part of the celebration for Singapore Library Week, the National Library is also celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Raffles National Library Ordinance that marked the beginning of free public library services. In commemoration, the National Library will be publishing a photo book that traces the growth and development of libraries in Singapore. You may even get to see photos never before shown publicly!

THINK OF THE PAST

The Heritage Road Show is here again! After last year's very successful event, the National Library is once again bringing the Road Show back on track only this time there is going to be a twist. As part of the new online services that NLB is constantly trying to improve, we will be launching the new e-Deposit online service at this year's road show. Members of the public will now be able to donate digitised version of old photos online or take a photo of their valuables and send that in instead. This is NLB's way of helping the public make a contribution towards the building of a consolidated National Memory.

Besides the Road Show, another prominent highlight is the consolidated exhibition experience that one will encounter when one visits the National Library. In line with the theme, there will be heritage-related exhibitions on at all the Promenades from Level 7 onwards, culminating in the *KaalaChakra* (Wheel of Time) showcase on Level 10, which is about the early Indian influences in Southeast Asia in the areas of culture, history and society.

THINK OF THE FUTURE

When one looks forward, one cannot help but think of children and the promise and potential they possess. This year's Asian Children's Festival celebrates those exact same qualities; this year we are bringing all the programmes back to the kids. While there are ever-popular staples like the *SMRT Read & Ride* programme as well as storytelling sessions at the public libraries, we are also breaking new grounds.

For the very first time, we will be staging a kid's version of Woodstock called *Woodies at the Plaza* where children will be invited to perform for their peers. There will be a mixture of the old (classical) and the new (rock? rap?) as we bring forth Singapore's very first major concert devoted entirely to the children!

These are just some of the highlights out of many that will be taking place at the National Library and public libraries this coming November. With so much colour, passion and high energy being generated, Guy Fawkes will be forgiven for thinking that his legacy has finally been fulfilled!

KAALACHAKRA (WHEEL OF TIME) EXHIBITION ON THE EARLY INDIAN INFLUENCES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

By Pushpalatha Naidu, Senior Executive, Lee Kong Chian Reference Library, National Library

Aligning with the National Library Board's mission to promote a knowledgeable and engaged society, this exhibition aims at acknowledging the historical past of the Indians with a Singaporean identity rooted in our multicultural heritage. This initiative is the third in a series of exhibitions after the *Zheng He and Maritime Asia* exhibition and *Aksara: The Passage of Malay Scripts* exhibition. Entitled *KaalaChakra*, it will focus on the cultural and religious influences as well as early trade related incursions from South India to Southeast Asia and vice versa up to the 13th century AD.

The exhibition covers commercial activities; the administrative and legal framework; the system of writing; vocabulary used in the local languages; early libraries; artistic formulas; cosmogonic myths; the lunar-solar calendar, and the great epic themes of the Ramayana, Mahabaratha and Puranas. More importantly, it traces the influence of the Sanskrit and Tamil languages in this region and the spread of Hinduism and Buddhism. The beginning of the 1,000th anniversary of the Tamil king Rajendra Chola's naval expeditions in Southeast Asia will also be celebrated at the National Library via *KaalaChakra* from 17 November 2007 for a period of six months.

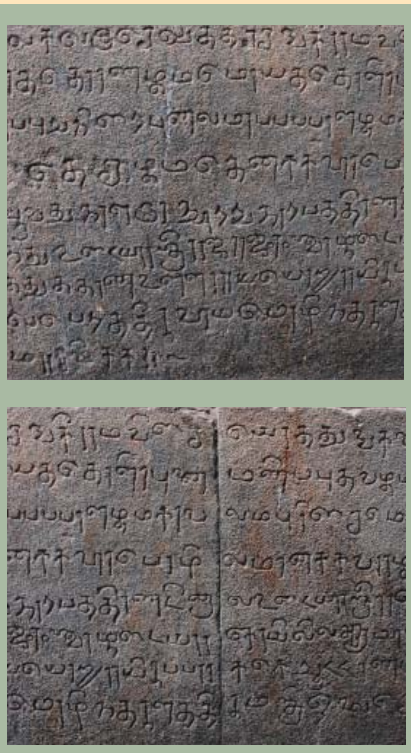
Medieval period ship

KaalaChakra will be jointly organised with several international stakeholders such as museums, libraries and universities, which provided exhibits such as artifacts, archaeological and inscriptional evidences, classical literatures and rare reference materials in various Southeast Asian languages. The exhibition will be supported by a 3-day conference from 21 to 23 November 2007. The conference, jointly organised by the National Library Board, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Institute of South Asian Studies and the Asia Research Institute, will be attended by local and international historians and researchers. Cultural programmes and literary activities on Indian themes will also be in store for participation by community organisations and the general public.

Indianised image of Avalokiteswara

MEDIEVAL COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES IN EARLY SOUTHEAST ASIA

About 500 BC, prior to embarking on overseas relationships, trade was actively carried out amongst ancient settlements. During the 1st century BC to 5th century AD, early trade relations between the indigenous people and Indians were intensified. During this period, maritime voyages and trade were the most influential factors in strengthening the cultural, political and economic relationships of the Indians with Southeast Asia. Traders, explorers and craftsmen were accompanied by Brahman and Buddhist priests and teachers, who brought with them the civilising influence of Indian cultural and spiritual life. They implanted them in these new lands by introducing the art of writing and the classical Sanskrit language and literature, including their own vernacular languages, to enrich the vocabularies of Southeast Asia.



Tanjore Temple Tamil inscription describing Rajendra Chola's naval expeditions to Southeast Asia

ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN EARLY SOUTHEAST ASIA

Archaeological evidences indicate that Indian cultural influence was rapidly increasing during the 5th to 7th centuries AD. Indian ideas influenced systems of political administration, culminating in a king who was governed by Indian codes of royal conduct. During the 7th to 13th centuries AD, the Southeast Asian people effectively absorbed Indian civilisation. This important cultural foundation enriched the development of social organisations and reformation to hierarchical societies in Southeast Asia.

Archaeological and inscriptional evidences testify to the close relationship between the South Indian kings and the Southeast Asian kings. The South Indian Chola navigation mode was popular with the medieval seafarers as it was said to have given protection to all trade vessels that plied between the east and west. The *KaalaChakra* exhibition will showcase some of the various ports-of-call during the medieval period and highlight the political influences, which contributed to state formations in Southeast Asia.

SCRIPTS OF EARLY SOUTHEAST ASIA

The Indian script was the basis for most of the writing systems of Southeast Asia, including Mon, Burmese, Thai, Khmer, Cham, Javanese, and Balinese. Alphabets of Southeast Asia originated in South India, with the influence of the script of the Pallavas predominating.

Yoni[†]

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND INSCRIPTIONAL EVIDENCES OF EARLY SOUTHEAST ASIA

Stone inscriptions written in Tamil and found in Southeast Asia, mainly in Indonesia, Thailand and China reveal the organised activities of Tamil merchant guilds, which were mainly non-political. Evidence of this kind gives a picture of the spread of Indian trade throughout Southeast Asia and the establishment of Tamil settlements in several areas.

A small piece of pottery dated 2nd century AD, with early Tamil letters, which was found in Phu Khao Thong in Thailand, will be on display at the exhibition. A replica of the 'Perum Pathan Kal' with Tamil Brahmi Inscription (3rd or 4th century AD, found in Krabi, Thailand), which hints of the migration and settlement of a Tamil goldsmith in southern Thailand, will also be showcased at the exhibition. The 1088 AD Lobo Tuwa Tamil inscription found on the west coast of Sumatra tells the story of the musk trade in Southeast Asia. Similarly, the Desa Neusu (13 AD) Tamil inscription in the Banda Aceh Museum provides an interesting insight into the important period in the economic history of the region. These inscriptions and other artifacts from many parts of Southeast Asia will be of special interest to researchers, historians and most importantly to the public of multicultural Singapore.

Members of the public are invited to view the *KaalaChakra* exhibition at the Exhibition Gallery, Level 10, National Library, Victoria Street.

[†]Early Indians had a high regard for the creation process. Birth was viewed as an incomprehensible miracle and the organs that facilitate it became divine. Linga (the male organ that facilitates reproduction) worship was an integral part of early Indian religious beliefs. Considering women as the power of the world, Yoni worship also became equally dominant. These native and religious beliefs of early India were attractive to the indigenous people of Southeast Asia.

NATIONAL LIBRARY CELEBRATES 3.5 MILLION VISITORS

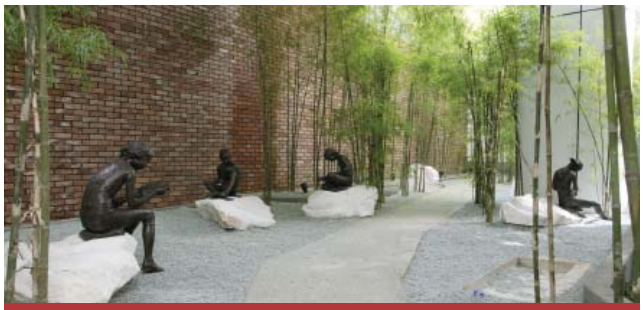
By Low Kwee Fah, Deputy Director, National Library Marketing and Group Services, National Library

The National Library - a knowledge icon in the heart of Singapore's civic, cultural and arts district has attracted more than 3.5 million visitors over the last two years. It doesn't matter who you are, this landmark library provides an open, barrier-free environment for people of different ages and abilities. It is no wonder the National Library clinched the Universal Design Award for Institutional Building presented by the Building and Construction Authority in May this year. As the place where our unique history and multi-cultural heritage is captured, preserved and celebrated, the National Library wants to share its rich heritage - past, present and future, with visitors.

A National Library trail will be introduced to visitors in November to highlight our interesting history, unique features that contributed to the building's accolades and stories of our heritage. To give our readers a sneak preview of the trail, here are some cool features that may interest you:

- 100 metre atrium: Acts as a stack to naturally ventilate the open plaza.
- Window blinds: Automatically unroll to shield the daylight glare from afternoon sun.
- Escalators activated by motion sensors: The escalators automatically stop when there is no human traffic over approximately three minutes.
- 14 gardens and vegetation: Comprising 145 plant species, the gardens make up 35% of total site area, which help to lower the temperature.
- Red brick wall: 5,000 red bricks of the former library now make up the wall of the bamboo garden at the Central Lending Library at Basement 1.
- St Andrew's Cross: This insignia was moved here from the former National Library at Stamford Road – a site used to be occupied by the St Andrew's School. Some believe that the four symbols represent knowledge from the four corners of the world.
- Lee Kong Chian Reference Library: The crown jewel of the National Library, the Lee Kong Chian Reference Library (LKCRL) offers onsite reference and information services to researchers, professionals and the general public. Level 11 features an impressive three-storey book wall, with supergraphics that change colours at intervals. The LKCRL is named after the late Dr Lee Kong Chian, founder of the Lee Foundation, which donated S$60 million to the library. The late Dr Lee's bust is located beside the Information Counter at Level 11.
- Study Lounge: A tranquil area for quiet reading and self-study.

So, the next time when you visit the National Library, do check out the above and more!



Red brick wall at the Central Lending Library

Bust of Dr Lee Kong Chian, Lee Kong Chian Reference Library, Level 11

The garden courtyard at Level 5

100 metre atrium

St Andrew's Cross

PLUGGING INTO THE BUSINESS WORLD: NLB AND PARTNERS LAUNCH NEW INFORMATION SERVICE TO HELP SMES BUILD AND GROW THEIR BUSINESS

By Leslie Koh, Senior Manager, Publishing and Research Services, National Library

The National Library Board recently launched a new information consultancy service for Singapore-based companies. Together with other government organisations and private-sector partners, it has started a new service that promises to help local firms leverage on market information to become more competitive in the global economy.

Targeted at small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), the EnterpriseOne Business Information Services (EBIS) aims to equip them with information skills as well as updated industry information, to assist them in making the right decisions to grow their businesses successfully.

The multi-agency initiative, which is led by the Singapore Business Federation (SBF), includes the National Library Board (NLB), SPRING Singapore and International Enterprise (IE) Singapore, is part of a larger effort to empower enterprises in Singapore to become more knowledge-enabled, innovative and information savvy.

At the heart of EBIS is a suite of business information services that include industry updates, research reports, focused industry workshops and access to business information resources. Companies can tap on a team of dedicated Info-consultants from the National Library, who will help them navigate the library's huge knowledge repository and also help equip them with information retrieval and acquisition skills.

Launched on 2 August 2007 at the National Library, the service aims to reach out to some 12,000 Singapore-based enterprises.

The NLB's role in EBIS extends beyond providing domain expertise and information retrieval training. At stake is the survival and growth of some 150,000 SMEs in Singapore, which together account for 45 percent of the country's gross domestic product and employ almost two-thirds of the workforce.

Bringing light to SMEs: Chief Executives of the four partners launch EBIS together with guest of honour Minister of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Lee Yi Shyan (extreme right). (From left) SBF Chairman Mr Stephen Lee, SPRING Singapore CE Mr Loh Khum Yuen, IE Singapore CE Mr Chong Lit Cheong and NLB CE Dr N Varaprasad

Chief Executives of the four partners and guest of honour. (From left) SPRING Singapore CE Mr Loh Khum Yuen, IE Singapore CE Mr Chong Lit Cheong, Minister of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Lee Yi Shyan, NLB CE Dr N Varaprasad and SBF Chairman Mr Stephen Lee

Two surveys conducted in 2005, one by SBF and the other jointly by NLB and SPRING Singapore showed that smaller companies, with their limited resources, often lack access to business information and competitive intelligence, which are increasingly essential for making the right business decisions in today's fast-moving, interlinked economy. At the same time, existing market research service providers are also unable to accommodate the diverse needs of SMEs. The result: smaller companies often lose out to the bigger players.

At the launch, Chairman of the Singapore Business Federation, the lead agency in the project, Mr Stephen Lee said, "For companies that aspire to thrive and prosper in a globalised economy, it is imperative that their decision making is guided by timely and accurate business information and market intelligence."

By targeting SMEs, the new service aims to bridge this gap. The suite of services provided by EBIS include:

- Information consulting services that help companies find the business information they need and help them conduct

Industry reports prepared by NLB researchers for EBIS members

systematic evaluations of their business information needs.
- Industry research reports and regular industry updates that give enterprises useful overviews of specific industries as well as the latest news and updates.
- Industry workshops and seminars that will equip enterprises with the knowledge to understand global shifts and capitalise on emerging trends.

The involvement of NLB in this service represents yet another move by the library to make itself relevant to the needs of the modern economy, and also its success in being plugged into today's changing world.

Minister of State for Trade and Industry Mr Lee Yi Shyan and NLB CE Dr Varaprasad explore the search and browse software that was set up to help SMEs gain better access to information to help in their business planning

Guests get a close-up look at the facilities and information available to SMEs at the EBIS @ NLB centre

Said Dr N Varaprasad, Chief Executive of NLB, "Having up-to-date and credible business information often is the tipping point in the success of businesses in today's knowledge economy. We hope that our research capabilities and extensive print and electronic business-related resources will enable local SMEs to take on the world."

More information on EBIS can be found at www.ebis.sg or call 6332 3255.

EBIS @ NLB
100 Victoria Street
#07-02
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THE NATIONAL LIBRARY BOARD AND S. RAJARATNAM SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES FORM A STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP IN TERRORISM INFORMATICS AND INFORMATION ARCHIVAL

The National Library Board (NLB) and S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University (NTU) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on 12 September 2007 to formulate a strategic partnership to preserve, archive and make accessible rare print and non-print information on international political violence and terrorism.

This collaboration, which includes joint efforts in public education initiatives on terrorism informatics and an exchange programme to train terrorism analysts in NLB, will combine the resources of both NLB and RSIS for more effective research and development in terrorism informatics, an important field of knowledge in today's uncertain and tumultuous times. Government bodies, researchers and relevant organisations will find such information more accessible, which is in line with NLB's L2010 vision of facilitating the sharing of knowledge and information.

NLB's know-how in the preservation and archival of materials gathered by RSIS' International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR) would provide for proper care and storage and thereby, prolong the availability and accessibility of these materials.

Dr N Varaprasad and Ambassador Barry Desker seal the agreement with a handshake

As part of the collaboration, NLB will provide public access to non-sensitive or de-sensitised information on political violence and terrorism in either print or electronic format through its libraries and digital channels. The information to be made available will contain information such as the dates of occurrences of political violence and acts of terrorism.

NLB and RSIS will also work together to educate the public by staging exhibitions and talks in NLB's libraries in the event of or in the context of an act or acts of political violence or terrorism. Talks may also be held for selected groups such as researchers, educationists, policy makers, executives, defence scholars and national security personnel on a need-to-have basis.

PAST "TIMES" MOVE INTO THE FUTURE

By Ian Bain, Senior Manager, Digital Resources and Services, National Library Board

Dr N Varaprasad, Chief Executive of NLB and Mr Alan Chan, Chief Executive Officer of SPH signing the agreement

Newspapers have come a long way since their putative beginnings in Rome with Acta Diurna, appearing around 59 BC, which is generally considered the earliest recorded "newspaper". The point, just like our newspapers, was to let the people know about important social and political happenings and they were posted on walls in public places (such as baths) in the major cities. The Romans used large white boards whereas in 8th century China, the first newspapers appeared as hand-written newsheets in Beijing. But of course the real catalyst for the newspaper was the invention of the printing press invented by Johann Gutenberg in 1447. Since then the evolution of the news has been swift. The first modern newspapers came out of Europe in countries such as Germany ("Relation" in 1605), France ("Gazette "in 1631), Belgium ("Nieuwe Tijdingen" in 1616) and England ("London Gazette"). These tended to look outside of their country of origin for uncomplimentary events to highlight. The shift in focus to more local news is reckoned to have begun at the end of the 18th century.

Between 1890 to 1920, the "golden age" of print media was born, spawning the first media barons - William Randolph Hearst, Joseph Pulitzer, and Lord Northcliffe who built huge publishing empires in a mode that Rupert Murdoch would relate to today. Over the years they have had to respond to the threat posed by radio and television, and, on the whole have survived, giving rise to the titillating tabloids and full colour in the process.

The shift from "hot metal" to new technology was the beginning of the digital age. Since then the challenges of the Internet have presented different challenges to traditional newspaper media. Their response has been to move house to the WWW - there are now thousands of newspapers with their own websites offering public or premium content. But it seems that people still can't resist the touch, feel and smell of newsprint since estimates say that one billion people in the world read a newspaper every day!

Singapore has had its own newspaper, the Singapore Chronicle, since 1824 (the first Chinese newspaper was in 1881) and it was to bring this into a modern focus that the National Library Board (NLB) and the Singapore Press Holdings (SPH) recently signed a landmark agreement on 31 July 2007, which enabled NLB to digitise "The Straits Times" way back to its beginnings. When it comes on stream at the end of 2008, a little bit more of the history and evolution of Singapore as a country will be readily accessible through the Internet. For the purpose of the signing event, NLB gave a "sneak preview" of what goodies are in store by featuring an issue from 1845 and one from 1981.

The 19 August 1845 issue had many fascinating insights into Singapore life way-back-then including: a census dated July 1845; an alarming story of a child drowning in a pail; a story from the Irish press involving a magistrate and a dispute regarding a cow; an account of shipping arriving in Singapore referring to barques, schooners, corvettes and brigs; a description of "a patent machine for the manufacture of teeth, gums and palates" and the published "will of a millionaire" bequeathing to each of the deceased's eight sons the sum of 40,000 British Pounds.

Fast forward to 3 January, 1981 which brought us firmly into the crisis mode of modern life with the Iran hostage crisis and the then startling statistic of 1,787 murders in New York City. Locally speaking, a two-day blackout at Clementi, the roundup of 80 youths at Jurong (pointing out that Jurong had 11 murders in the previous year) and an outbreak of tyre puncturing in Paya Lebar grab the headlines. "Across the Causeway" speaks of flash floods in Seremban; rampant beef smuggling in Penang allied to Volkswagen smuggling in Johore; the shortage of blue collar workers despite high wage offers, and a mysterious escape from "death row" of a notorious gunman. What is startling is the exponential increase in advertisements and overseas news. In 1981 there were well over a hundred advertisements (classified and commercial) compared to 1845 when there was a modest dozen of both.

So we look forward to the end of next year when the full glory of the archive will be made available to the public at NLB libraries for individual research and reference purposes from the second half of 2008.

PRESERVING YOUR SCHOOL'S PUBLISHED HERITAGE: A DIALOGUE SESSION WITH THE NATIONAL LIBRARY

By Wong Wai Quen, Executive, Corporate Communications, National Library Board

On 20 July 2007, the National Library held the first in a series of informal dialogue sessions with schools on the value of preserving their school's published heritage. This is part of the ongoing efforts of the National Library to raise the awareness of publishers in Singapore of the "Legal Deposit" requirement to deposit two copies of their published works with the National Library as a means to preserving Singapore's publishing heritage. This legal requirement not only safeguards the publishing heritage of Singapore but ensures that current and future generations of Singaporeans will have access to records of their shared history, memories and a sense of national identity.

The "Legal Deposit" is a statutory function of the National Library through which it collects and preserves the works of Singapore writers, publishers and producers that are of important national heritage value. It has operated for many years under different titles, starting as the "Printers and Publishers Ordinance", then the "Printers and Publishers Act" before it became the current "NLB Act of 1995 – Section II, Clause 10" which the National Library is also currently revising to cover the increase in electronic and online publications.

Over the years, published works collected from various sources such as commercial publishers, organisations like societies, clubs, and clan associations, religious bodies and many academic institutions, comprised printed materials such as books, periodicals, annual reports, school magazines, pamphlets, maps, charts, posters, and music scores. Non-print materials collected include films, tapes, cassettes, discs, and those in electronic and digital formats. Training materials for staff, private and confidential works, legal documents, artifacts like pens, bookmarks, special day badges and so on are, however, not normally collected under the purview of "Legal Deposit".

The larger commercial publishers in Singapore have been consistently depositing their publications with the National Library contributing to the current "Legal Deposit" collection of about 900,000 items. However, there remain gaps to be filled especially by non-commercial publishers such as schools, which are important publishers of newsletters, school magazines, yearbooks, project publications, and more. The National Library hopes that through these informal dialogue sessions, many more schools will proactively come forth with their publications so that these could be preserved.

To encourage smaller publishers like schools to deposit their published works, the National Library announced in April 2006 that materials can now be conveniently deposited at all the local public libraries. Larger publishers will however continue to deposit their published works at the Legal Deposit Unit at the Library Supply Centre in Changi as they publish many titles and regularly.

Beside the Legal Deposit function, the National Library also provides a range of services for publishers, including serving as the national agency or centre for the provision of ISBN (International Standard Book Number), ISSN (International Standard Serial Number), CIP (Cataloguing-In-Publication) as well as the publication of the SNB (Singapore National Bibliography), a record of Singapore's publishing output.

A selection of school magazines available at the National Library

UNVEILING THE COLLABORATIVE REFERENCE NETWORK SERVICES (CRNS) PHASE ONE

By Ivy Lee, Reference Librarian, Lee Kong Chian Reference Library, National Library

NLB colleagues try out CRNS at the exhibition booth

It was a happy occasion for many people as a major project of the National Library Board (NLB) involving multiple departments is finally ready to be unveiled after two years of dedicated teamwork in brainstorming, planning, designing, testing and evaluating.

The project's name is Collaborative Reference Network Services, or CRNS for short. CRNS is the first project to be launched under the Library 2010 vision (NLB's knowledge framework for Singapore). CRNS was unveiled to over 100 NLB colleagues on 18 July 2007 with presentations by NLB's Chief Executive, Dr N Varaprasad and Director of the National Library, Ms Ngian Lek Choh, followed by a live demonstration of CRNS by reference librarians from the Lee Kong Chian Reference Library (LKCRL).

Dr Varaprasad set the stage by providing an outline of the L2010 strategies, and how the various projects would come together to help NLB achieve its vision. In his usual affable style, Dr Varaprasad shared with colleagues the three-pronged framework for Singapore, which is to:

- Deepen our knowledge base by building knowledge expertise.
- Broaden our information reach by making information accessible.
- Share our knowledge by fostering collaboration.

With the big picture in focus, Ms Ngian then shared with colleagues on how CRNS would contribute to the three-pronged framework. By leveraging technology and tapping on the collective wisdom of our people, CRNS would enable NLB to increase its research capacity and meet customers' needs in a changing consumer lifestyle.

The final portion of the project launch consisted of a live demonstration by LKCRL reference librarians. This demonstration helped to improve colleagues' understanding of CRNS by showing how the concept is applied real time to help librarians enhance and deliver seamless reference services to customers, wherever they are. Presenters Mr Yit Chin Chuan and Ms Ivy Lee took a sample question from the audience that was sent to the library's reference email via Short Message Services (SMS) on their handphones and demonstrated how this enquiry would be answered using CRNS.

The basic facilities of CRNS include a Staff Input Template that allows librarians to conveniently search, add and compile resources and send to customers directly on their handphones or emails. It also includes a Network of Specialists platform that allows librarians to post difficult reference enquiries to knowledge communities where contributions are sought to enhance the quality of the answers to customers.

CRNS Phase One is currently used by LKCRL reference librarians to handle reference enquiries. Meanwhile, the project team continues to develop Phase Two with enhanced features and streamlined workflows.

For more information on CRNS, please email crns@nlb.gov.sg.

OBJECTIVES OF COLLABORATIVE REFERENCE NETWORK SERVICES:

- To increase NLB's research capacity and facilitate creation of research output.
- To re-design information services to meet changes in consumer lifestyles and advancing technology.
- To empower users with a seamless access to content and knowledge communities.
- To leverage on a collaborative platform, where patrons can tap on the collective wisdom of a network of knowledge workers and resources, using social networking tools such as email, blogs and wikis.

Lee Kong Chian Research Fellowship Series:
Research Fellows 2007

The Lee Kong Chian Research Fellowship welcomes two new Research Fellows, Mr Prasani Weerawardane (Sri Lanka) and Ms Daw Win (Myanmar). Mr Prasani was awarded his Fellowship by Ms Ngian Lek Choh, Director of the National Library on 13 July 2007. Ms Daw Win received her Fellowship from Mr Beh Chew Leng, Senior Director, Library and Professional Services, National Library Board on 17 August 2007.

Mr Prasani Weerawardane has a Bachelor of Arts (Archaeology) from the Institute of Archaeology, University of College London and a Certificate in English Language teaching from the University of Cambridge. Mr Prasani's research is on "Exploration of trade and cultural linkages between India and Southeast Asia in the centuries 1-7 AD, with an emphasis on the influence of Buddhist centres in India in the propagation of Buddhism in Southeast Asia".

Ms Daw Win has a Bachelor of Arts (English) from Yangon University, a Diploma in Japanese from the Yangon Institute of Foreign Language and a Master of Arts (History) from Wuhan University, People's Republic of China. Ms Daw's research is on "Leading personalities of the overseas Chinese community in Yangon and their links with Penang and Singapore in the 20th century".

The National Library, Singapore welcomes talented scholars and researchers to use our resources and services, and to collaborate with us on joint research projects to create new knowledge. The Lee Kong Chian Research Fellowship is open to both local and foreign applicants, who should preferably have an established record of achievement in their chosen field of research and the potential to excel further.

For information about the Lee Kong Chian Research Fellowship, please contact Dr Narinder Kaur, Assistant Director, Publishing and Research Services, National Library.

Tel: 6332 3348
Fax: 6333 7990
Email: LKCRF@nlb.gov.sg

Mr Prasani Weerawardane receiving his Fellowship from Ms Ngian Lek Choh, Director, National Library

Ms Daw Win receiving her Fellowship from Mr Beh Chew Leng, Senior Director, Library and Professional Services, National Library Board

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