PROCEEDINGS OF

THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

[IRCHSS-2014]

"Innovate, Integrate, and Impart: Development without Borders"

15th & 16th of October, 2014

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
University of Sri Jayewardenepura
Nugegoda, Sri Lanka

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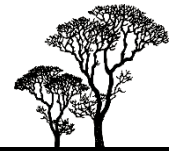
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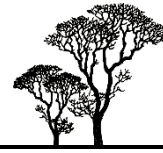
MESSAGE FROM THE ORGANIZERS

It is indeed a great pleasure to write this message to the International Research Conference on Humanities and Social Sciences (IRCHSS) - 2014 abstract booklet on behalf of the organizing committee of IRCHSS-2014.

A research conference is a premier forum for academics and professionals from around the world to come together to share their research on a particular discipline. In this regard, the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences (FHSS) of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura has made an outstanding contribution to the dissemination of knowledge by providing an excellent forum for the academics and researchers to come together and share their views in the sphere of humanities and social sciences. The number of extended abstracts received by the organizing committee exceeding 200 show the spirit and enthusiasm of academics and researchers to participate in this mutual critical discussion. The conference being an annual event and hosted for the third time this year speaks for its success and that it has already been established as a promising tradition of FHSS.

However, the organization of an international research conference involves diverse stakeholders. We take this opportunity to thank them and express our gratitude to them. First, we thank the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. N. L. A. Karunaratne of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura for his unstinting support and cooperation, advice and guidance, and the keen interest taken in the organization of this event. Second, we extend our deepest gratitude to the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Mr. C. L. K. Nawarathna for his leading role in the organization of IRCHSS-2014 and his excellent understanding of the seriousness of the task and thus providing constant guidance, and support till last moment of the conference. Also, we deeply appreciate the contributions made by all the other stakeholders and sponsors as without their cooperation and patronage, this event would not take this shape.

Our special thanks go to Prof. H. H. D. N. P. Opatha of the Department of Human Resource Management and Dr. (Mrs.) C. A. D. Nahallage of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura for conducting workshops on academic writing.

Dr. Shirantha Heenkenda   **Dr. Lalith Ananda**

Conference Chair   Conference Secretary

MESSAGE OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR

It is with great pleasure I send this congratulatory message to the proceedings of the International Research Conference on Humanities and Social Sciences (IRCHSS)-2014 organized by the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura.

The conference is an outstanding effort on the part of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences which reflects the spirit and enthusiasm of the Faculty members to achieve academic excellence through research and innovation. It coincides with Sri Lanka's effort of becoming the knowledge hub of Asia and thus is an important milestone in this regard. It provides an excellent opportunity for intellectuals from all over the world to engage in mutual critical discussion on topics ranging from humanities to social science disciplines.

As the Vice-Chancellor of this University I have always accepted this importance and promoted research not only as a doorway to knowledge but also as a vital ingredient for the country's development.

Therefore, I take this opportunity to thank the organizers of this conference and the entire staff of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences for their untiring efforts and commitment to make this event a success.

Finally I wish to express my sincere thanks to the participants of this conference who have contributed immensely to enrich the field of Humanities and Social Sciences.
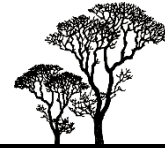
With all the best wishes!

Dr. N. L. A. Karunaratne
Vice-Chancellor
University of Sri Jayewardenepura
Sri Lanka

MESSAGE OF THE DEAN

It is indeed a pleasure to send this message to the International Research Conference on Humanities and Social Sciences (IRCHSS) - 2014 organized by the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences (FHSS) of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura.

This conference which highlights the academic and research progress of FHSS and the vibrant enthusiasm of its members to engage in research marks a salient milestone in this transitional phase of the university from conventionality to modernity. The FHSS, being always in pursuit of innovation and enhancement has readily acknowledged the significance of a research forum where mutual critical discourse on diverse issues can take place. IRCHSS – 2014, hosted for the third consecutive year this time thus has a tremendous national significance.

The success of the symposium can be attributed to the untiring efforts of the symposium committee and numerous stakeholders who have supported this key event in diverse ways. I thank all of them for their commitment and hard work to make this event a success.

Let me also express my sincere gratitude to the researchers for undertaking to present their research findings at this International Symposium. I congratulate all of them and look forward to some inspiring academic sessions.

Mr. C. L. K. Nawarathna
Dean
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
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Keynote Address

Innovation on the Tracks of Heritage and Environment in Sri Lanka

Dr. Siran Upendra Deraniyagala

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Fellow National Academy of Sciences (SL); Permanent member International Union of Pre and Protohistoric Sciences;
Fellow American Anthropological Association;Former President United Nations Association of Sri Lanka; Former
President, Sri Lanka Council of Archaeologists, Fellow Sri Lanka Council of Archaeologists

My professional career as an archaeologist, or more specifically as a human palaeo-ecologist, has focused on research into the systemic interaction between man and environment in South Asia, with Sri Lanka as a focus, during the last couple of hundred-thousand years. During much of this period India and Sri Lanka were conjoined as a single geographical unit. One had, therefore necessarily to think beyond this island's borders, reaching out to wider South Asia and indeed farther afield.

It was globally applicable methodology that mattered, which left no room for fragmented thinking circumscribed by geographical borders. Its application had necessarily to be multi-disciplinary, involving all aspects of the social sciences balanced against the natural sciences, with a dash of the physical sciences thrown in. The framework upon which these interacting studies were strung was chronology which is constitutes the core of palaeo-ecology.

The research was conducted under the aegis of the Government's Archaeological Department, which established a new research excavation wing in 1968. I was appointed as its first head, but had to function more or less in isolation due to the lack of colleagues in several of the numerous fields that my research involved. It is only since the 1990s that a new generation is gradually taking over the baton in what is deemed a relay with a very long distance yet to traverse.

Moving on to the substantive results of these efforts, chronologically Sri Lanka's earliest cultures were scientifically dated for the first time. They extended back to at least 130,000 years before the present (BP), with as yet uninvestigated sites stretching back to 500,000 BP or earlier. These findings have been placed the Indo-Pakistan context where prehistoric

cultures are now known to reach back to 2 million years BP. Concurrently, investigations were launched into prehistoric environments from over 230,000 BP onwards: the two parallel tracks of cultural versus environmental studies contributing together towards formulating a palaeo-ecological model for South Asia to be tested by ongoing international research.

The next prehistoric period that was dealt with was on a more familiar topic: that of the Balangoda Culture and its author Balangoda Man, the first anatomically modern humans recorded from Sri Lanka. It has been dated recently to over 45,000 BP extending up to an ill-defined upper boundary of ca. 4000-3000 BP when it was superseded by the Early Iron Age. Technologically, the Balangoda Culture is distinguished by a category of stone tools referred to as geometric microliths.

Major advances were effected in data retrieval, focusing on prehistoric habitations in coastal dunes of the Dry Zone and caves of the Wet Zone. They resulted in far greater resolution being achieved as regards prehistoric culture on the one hand and their environments on the other, and their interaction. Settlement and subsistence patterns of Balangoda Man were delineated and population densities estimated. These were projected, with necessary adjustments, to the pre-45,000 BP periods, providing an important series of hypotheses to be tested.

Comparative studies were conducted, specifically with India. For the first time similarities between Sri Lanka's microlithic technology and that of certain Sub-Saharan African cultures were demonstrated. – Some 20 years before the *avant garde* elite among prehistoric archaeologists in Europe and America began a similar exercise. American biological anthropological expertise was brought to bear on the remains of Balangoda Man that were recovered. These researches combined led to a considerable expansion of insights into the genetic and population dynamics of South Asia and beyond, right up to the times of recent tribal populations in India and Sri Lanka.

Much of my research was conducted single-handedly, due to the lack of colleagues in Sri Lanka in the fields concerned. The research on the microlithic Balangoda Culture and its physical anthropology is continuing apace under the direction of a new generation of field archaeologists, such as Nimal Perera formerly of the Archaeological Department, who work as teams who, given my experience, refer to me for guidance. These studies constitute an ever intensification of analytical procedures, thereby sharpening the definition of data interpretation.

Inputs from international centres of excellence, such as the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, are transforming this programme into a truly international project. Its wider focus now is on delineating the movements of anatomically modern humans from Africa, commencing at an estimated ca. 75,000 BP (genetic dating), specifically into South and Southeast Asia. Sri Lanka is one of the important nodes for these investigations, with hints that its coastal dunes might contain evidence to refute this theory and to increase the age of this event to over 75,000 BP at ca. 130,000 BP or even earlier. It represents innovation 'without borders' integrating a multi-disciplinary international research effort with a global vision.

While the prehistoric period was my primary research focus, it extended to the Early Historic period down to ca. 250 AD. The historical period was, until recently, thought to have commenced with the advent of a script and writing around 250 BC with the reign of Emperor Asoka. This dating applied to the whole of South Asia. Research excavations conducted under my direction in the Citadel of Anuradhapura, first in 1969, followed by a more intensive series from 1984 to 1988, brought to light evidence of an iron-using civilisation, practising farming, manufacturing high-quality pottery and beads and breeding cattle and horses which, in the absence of a script, has been designated the Protohistoric Iron Age (Early Iron Age). Contrary to the then current view, based on the interpretation of the chronicles, that Anuradhapura was founded in the 6th – 5th centuries BC, this project yielded scientifically established radiocarbon dates which pushed back the beginnings of Anuradhapura to the 10th century BC. This came as a revelation to Sri Lankan historians and archaeologists. Moreover, the excavations and associated radiocarbon dates traced the growth of the settlement from a very large village of over 25 hectares at ca. 900 BC to a city of ca. 70 ha at ca. 500 BC. By 250 BC the Citadel (excluding the peripheral monastic complexes) had exceeded 100 ha (ca. 250 acres) in extent. of outstanding significance for the whole of South Asia was the discovery that a script, and hence writing, was prevalent in Sri Lanka by the 6th -5th centuries BC (radiocarbon and thermoluminescence dating). Naturally this was met with scepticism by the 'establishment' of historians and history/epigraphy-based archaeologists who refused to shed their dating of ca. 250 BC. This situation necessitated the invitation of a team of eminent archaeologists from the University of Cambridge to test the validity of my results by expanding one of the excavations of 1986-1988 which yielded the early evidence for writing. The Cambridge team excavated from 1989 to 1992 and confirmed our findings beyond doubt: Anuradhapura did indeed commence at ca. 900 BC and writing was found from a layer that was dated to the 5th century BC from a layer that was slightly younger than the one that produced our dates. Two

very substantial volumes were published by the Cambridge team, which incidentally observe that by 250 BC the Citadel at Anuradhapura was unmatched in size in India south of the North Indian city of Ujjain.

The innovative light shed by the Anuradhapura Citadel project on the beginnings of the historical period in South Asia is continuing to reverberate throughout the scholarly world of indologists, way beyond the borders of Sri Lanka. It has direct implications on the pattern of the rise of urbanism in South Asia. For instance, had Anuradhapura grown anomalously to the rest of peninsular India, but in step, albeit on a smaller scale with the great Early Historic cities of the Gangetic Plain? Did it function as a central place in long distance connections between Southeast Asia and West Asia? Did North India and Sri Lanka link up in this exercise against the bulk of peninsular India? Was there trade rivalry between North India and Sri Lanka - which led to the epic of the Ramayana being woven around it in all its poetic phantasy? (The last may be extreme poetic phantasy in itself; but worth keeping in mind.)

The frontal assays on the prehistoric and Early Historic periods left a grey area in between: the protohistoric period prior to ca. 1000 BC. I had long noted that the Horton Plains in the highlands might yield evidence of early farming paralleling the evidence from the New Guinea highlands. Hence when a team of Swedish specialists arrived to conduct investigations in Sigiriya I suggested that they investigate the Horton Plains as well, which they did very effectively together with a pollen analyst from the Postgraduate Institute of Archeology of the University of Kelaniya (PGIAR), T.R. Premathilake. The results have been revolutionary. They indicate incipient cultivation of oats and barley and the herding of cattle (?) developing from ca. 17,000 BP onwards. By ca. 10,000 BP both cereals were being cultivated as full domesticates. This implies that Sri Lanka, in addition to West Asia and East Asia, had been yet another epicentre for the beginnings of farming in the world. Corroborative evidence is expected from the highlands of South India. Much more field and analytical work needs to be effected in Sri Lanka before this view is firmly established; but the foundation has been laid.

Another set of revolutionary discoveries pertain to the period directly antecedent to the protohistoric Iron Age in Anuradhapura dated to ca. 900 BC. The fieldwork of R. Somadeva of the PGIAR in the hills around Timbolketiya and Haldumulla are stated to have yielded evidence of an Early Iron Age village culture dating to as far back as ca. 1750 BC. This is a

very early date for the use of iron in South Asia and it presents new horizons for researching on the initiation of iron technology in South Asia.

Moving on to a field different from research, namely the management of the archaeological resource that is a major component of Sri Lanka's heritage, it was my destiny in 1992 to become the head of the Archaeological Department of the Government, which constituted the apex institution in the management of the total archaeological heritage of Sri Lanka (TAH). This inevitably drastically reduced my research inputs, except by proxy, but gave me an opportunity to attempt to improve the quality of professionalism in Sri Lanka's archaeology. Towards this end, I drafted a National Archaeological Policy (NAP) in 1994. In the meantime, as head of the Archaeological Department, I was successful in drafting a revision to the powerful Antiquities Ordinance of 1940 for which, in 1998, the Ministry for Cultural Affairs obtained the approval of parliament. Among the salient new features of this revision was the re-definition of the term monument to include, in addition to the built environment, all sites bearing evidence of human activity, such as habitation accumulations and prehistoric cave dwellings; the extending of the powers of the Antiquities Ordinance to include the territorial sea; the making of archaeological impact assessments (in addition to environmental impact assessments) compulsory prior to the undertaking of listed of development projects; and, most importantly, to empower the Director-General of Archaeology to formulate a NAP. My draft for an NAP of 1994 was thereafter revamped and approved by parliament in 2008, creating perhaps the first NAP to have been put in place anywhere in the world. It has subsequently received international acclaim for its clear, forward-looking concepts, incorporating, adapting and re-organising the most incisive thinking in international heritage management.

The primary mission of the NAP was to enhance the quality of the management of the total archaeological heritage (TAH) of Sri Lanka by embarking on a set of clearly defined programmes pertaining to the TAH. These were enumerated thus, in order of priority:

1. Human resources development
2. Protection
3. Documentation
4. Conservation and maintenance
5. Enhancement of public awareness
6. Research
7. Lateral and vertical integration of the NAP with the national policies of linked institutions.

A Master Plan was to be formulated for activating these programmes as per their place in the prioritisation scheme. The programme for the enhancement of human resources (inclusive of institutional resources) has been activated, commencing necessarily with the apex institution for the management of the TAH of Sri Lanka, the Archaeological Department. A scheme for restructuring the Department has been formulated on short, medium, and long-term bases. The Department is now in the throes of applying this scheme in practice, with all the hurdles presented by recruitment potential and procedures. What really matters is that the mission, NAP and Action Plan for the proper management of the TAH of Sri Lanka has been clearly enunciated and that there is little room, from now on, for obfuscation and side-stepping of issues.

I have attempted in this resume of my professional career to present a case study of innovation in research and heritage management in Sri Lanka, finally extending its reach beyond my tenure as a public servant to my successors as heads of research and heritage management. The highest priority now needs to be assigned to the enhancement of human resources. There is a drastic deficiency in this area, which has to be remedied before morale drops and everybody runs out of steam.

Social Sciences

MEDIA CONVERGENCE OF AUDIENCE PERSPECTIVES:
THE ROLE OF FACEBOOK

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In the 21st Century the prominent media has changed as the new media under the impact of convergence. The new media taking the advantage of technological progress are adopting more information in more ways than either print or broadcasting. There is a true convergence in the new media and its global presence enables the new media to provide the audience with a unique combination of extensive global resources, technical expertise and deep knowledge gathering. New media in the digital transformation make a platform for the people all around the world to use media as they wish anytime, anywhere. New media create a highly interactive platform through which individual and communities share, discuss and modify user generated content. The World Wide Web can handle a wide variety of forms for the information it presents such as word, pictures, audio, video and graphics. In the new media, social networks act as a group of internet based applications that build on ideological and technological foundation. In the social media, there are many social media networks such as Twitter, Facebook, Bloggers and Youtube. All the social network forms have more features to attract the audience as they wish. Facebook is the most popular online social network in the current world. Today, internet population connect with the social media network of Facebook. So it creates new social issues according to the new era of convergence media. This research is to determine how the social media networks impact the online media audiences under the situation of convergence, by examining the role of the Facebook. The study used both a qualitative and quantitative approach for data collection to investigate the impact of Facebook on the online media audiences. Finally, the findings show how to involve the online audience in the Facebook.

Keywords: convergence, *Facebook, social media*

SOCIAL MEDIA; A TOOL FOR SOCIAL COHESION AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Social networking through internet and smart phones have become a global trend in human civilization despite the demographical boundaries. Social media has become a modern tool for effective communication among different social groups and show a huge impact on the mass media replacing conventional media. Recently, internationally as well as locally the use of social media such as Youtube, Facebook, Skype and Twitter have received negative publicity followed by certain incidents where underage adolescents and physiologically disturbed individuals were found using social media as a psychological motivation. A study was conducted using a semi structured questionnaire, delivered among the Rajarata University students within the age group of 20-26 years in order to assess the impact of social media on their self-study and recreational time and communication between colleagues, academics members and community. Social media usage of the students on an average working day was as follows; Facebook (82%), Youtube (78%), Twitter (35%), LinkedIn (27%), Google+ (33%), Whatsapp (33%), Instagram (20%), Blogs (30%), Chatting software (43%) and other social media; Yahoo/MSN/Google messenger, Skype etc. (12%). Observational study revealed that students used social media for keeping contacts and interaction with their batch mates, relatives as well as some of the academics/ professionals in a regular basis in order to keep themselves refreshed, obtain news such as batch get-togethers, functions and exchange of educational resources. Furthermore, students declared that religious and political views are also highly circulated among some of the social media applications based on individual preferences, but in general it shows a positive impact on intellectual reforms – rather than mere political interferences – improving tolerance of different views while enhancing understanding between different groups and social setups. This proves that social media is a sound platform for social cohesion among university students.

Keywords: *social cohesion, social media, university students*

IF RIGHT TO LIFE IS THERE, WHY NOT RIGHT TO DEATH?

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Along with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), almost all the Human Rights instruments have recognized the right to life clearly. When we talk about a right, the reverse side of the right is also meant: i.e. the right to speech also entails the right to silence; freedom to join a trade union entails the freedom of not joining a trade union; right to vote entails the right to not cast one's vote. In this context, this researcher questions whether the right to life also entails the right to death. If it is so, why does the state interpret attempts to die intentionally or a chosen death as somewhat problematic? What are the moral, ethical and legal arguments that can fall in to this discussion? How does the argument forwarded in the *Rathinam Vs Union of India* (AIR 1994 SC 1844) case fits into the relevant context? The researcher would focus on these arguments, in relation to those who are in temporary life saving machines and those who have chosen to die. This research is mainly based on the literature review in the area of right to life and the analysis is based on academic and judicial opinions provided by scholars.

SUBSTANCE USE AMONG URBAN YOUTH GANGS IN COLOMBO CITY IN SRI LANKA

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The concurrent and longitudinal association between youth ganging and the substance use in Colombo urban setting has been addressed through a recent study. Since, the linkage between youth ganging and the substance use is a colossal social complicacy, the study was initiated. In addition, the incidences detailing the varied nature of crimes and more than 75% of those are offended against substance use or mostly committed by youth aged 15 to 29 is noteworthy. Through this paper, it is intended to brief the findings of the said study done in Colombo on gangs, and substance use and its effects. The study was carried out in 14 administrative divisions in Colombo city with focus on 75 youth gangs with a sample of 493 youth. Youth at high risk affirmed that the main advantages of joining gangs are; the protection and the daily access for substance as asserted by 92% and 62.5% respectively. Also illustrated by 83% of interviewees, financial benefits related to drug selling and trafficking has direct links with several other misdeeds. Results also indicate that a widespread drug abuse prevention program is effective for minority, economically disadvantaged, inner-city youth who are at higher than average risk for substance use initiation. Results of study suggest that youth ganging produces primarily direct effect on drug use, whereas creating negative impact on civil community while disobeying on law and order. The implications of these have relevance to theory and research on the etiology of drug use and the identification of youths in high risk gangs who are likely to become seriously involved in drug use. There are a number of additional postulates such as the strength of the bonds between the youth and the primary socialization sources which is a major factor in determining how effectively norms are transmitted.

Keywords: *abuse, drugs, gangs, socialization, youth*

HOW DOES A SMALL ILLICIT CAREER INFLUENCE THE SOCIETY? AN INVESTIGATIVE STUDY BASED ON A PARTICULAR VILLAGE

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This particular village, formed with a lot of people plays a major role in the Kurunegala district. Most of the villagers don't have particular jobs in government or private sector. Hence they depend on agriculture or supplying their labour for other work. Most of the youth in this particular village haven't had any form of higher education. When they failed their O/L or A/L they stopped their education. Therefore, they cannot find good jobs. Consequently, they try to find out some convenient means of earning money. In this particular village, a lot of youth and elders are engaged in illicit liquor and cannabis trade. Some of them have been involved in such business for 35 years. Their children are also doing the same business. They have formed gangs and threaten people who are against them and therefore these young people pose a serious threat to the whole community. Many people oppose such illicit trades. Yet it is difficult to curb such practices because all the youth who engage in such activities also involve in the villagers' economic, social, religious and personal matters. The main reasons for the continuation of such illegal acts are the police not taking legal actions in the right time and the provincial court not charging the maximum fine when such cases are taken to the court. So, in this paper I attempt to explain the reasons that induce people to enter illicit trades and how we can control them.

Keywords: *education, illicit career, legal, village*

SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS: A COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF SRI LANKAN AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

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Sexual orientation is an enduring emotional, romantic, sexual or affectional attraction to another person. Sexual orientation is a relatively recent notion in human rights law and practice and one of the controversial ones in politics. Many states impose gender and sexual orientation norms on individuals through custom, law and violence and try to control them. These laws are used by the police to harass, intimidate, and arrest sexual minorities. Countries that maintain these so-called 'sodomy' laws violate the international standard. Like most other Asian countries, Sri Lanka is still entertaining a sodomy law. Sections 365 and 365A of the Sri Lankan Penal Code prohibit homosexuality. However the international system has taken great steps towards the protection of sexual minorities against violence. Especially the united nations have affirmed state's obligation to ensure effective protection of all persons from discrimination based on sexual orientation. Unfortunately international responses have been fragmented and inconsistent. This study examines the applicable laws of Sri Lanka and other countries of sexual minorities and the developments of other countries in this field as well as the benefits that can be derived from other countries. It also reviews how countries justify sodomy laws and whether those justifications are according to human rights and international standards. For this purpose, I would use the comparative research method to achieve the objectives. (To explore the applicable laws of other countries and to compare them) Various ground breaking case laws will be examined including the famous Naz Foundation case. It is extremely necessary for a society and a country at large to develop their laws through these types of discussions. This study opens up the opportunity for activists who are involved in working in the field of human rights/sexual orientation.

Keywords: human rights, sexual minorities, sexual orientation

RECONSTRUCTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ETHNOLOGICAL CORRELATES AMONG TAI SHAN OF BURMA & THAT OF DAI PEOPLE IN YUNNAN

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The term 'Tai' is a generic name denoting a number of ethnic groups who speak a Tai language, share a common culture and probably have a certain genetic linkage among them. The problem investigated here is what kind of ethnic and cultural similarities do these diverse ethnic communities have in common, how did they come to have such similarities, and the validity of past ethnographic data with the present cultural practices. In this research, Tai Shan of Burma and Tai Dai of Yunnan, scattered along the Southwest Silk Route have been considered for detailed cultural study. Therefore, ethno-archaeological survey of the civilization markers such as archaeological remains and socio-cultural practices at the present context is the primary objective. Participant observation and interviewing are some of the methods of Basic Classical Ethno-Archaeological Methodology used. Because of remarkable interactions in the past, we notice similar cultural remnants with the advancement of explorations and excavations. Of considerable interest is that these people still continued some of the cultural practices for which they are categorized under the wider Tai family. From the observation of similar cultural practices, it is safe to conclude that despite variation on names and geographical distribution, Tai Shan of Burma and Dai people of Yunnan share same socio-economic life and a common origin. Tai dominating region of Shan of Burma plays an important role on both maritime and overland communications, and included in the dominance of Yunnan cultural sphere. It also explicitly explained how the ethno archaeological study reconstructs the missing link of the culture resultant from the ethnic interactions in the past.

Keywords: *Archaeology, Dian, ethnology, Indo-China, Tai Shan*

SIGNIFICANCE OF BIRDS IN CULTURE OF *VEDDAH*:
THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OF SRI LANKA

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Sri Lanka is an ecologically diverse tropical island in the Indo-Pacific region, which had been inhabited by people 500,000 years ago. The descendents of those prehistoric people are known as *Veddah* or *Vannealeththo* who are considered as indigenous people in Sri Lanka. Interactions between *Veddah* and environment as well as their ecology are considered important in interpreting prehistoric recreations.In the present study the significance of birds in culture of *Veddah* or the *Vannealeththo* of Sri Lanka was studied based on an ethnographic study done in Dambana and Rathugala villages in Sri Lanka during 2010-2011. Ten field visits were done and 45 days were spent in the forest with Veddah, gathering information. Guided interviews were done *in situ* in the field based on a two-part semi-structured questionnaire. During the field visits all possible evidence of birds such as vocalizations, observations, nests, feathers and droppings were made to interpret by *Veddah*. To complement the interviews, a PowerPoint presentation that contained the most common species of birds were shown. Vernacular names of 41 bird species were gathered. Some of the *Veddah* terminologies used in culture of birds were able to interpret. İmportance of Birds in predictions, hunting and culture was discovered. Birds play an important role in *Veddah* culture. Bird vocalization, colour, habitat and morphological features are the most significant aspects in naming birds. Bird vocalizations help understand the activities in the nature. Birds are portrayed in *Veddah* poems. As such, documentation of *Veddah* knowledge is of importance in view of preserving cultural heritage of them, and making them active partners in the conservation of cultural diversity. Therefore, further studies should be carried out in villages such as Henebedda, Pollebedda and Wakare, where ethno-ornithological knowledge is still prevailing among the elders in *Veddah* community.

Keywords: ethno-ornithology, pre-historic Sri Lanka, vernacular names

MICHEL FOUCAULT'S APPROACHES OF KNOWLEDGE: ARCHAEOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE AND GENEALOGY OF KNOWLEDGE: A CRITICAL STUDY

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Michel Foucault is considered as a key figure in the European continental contemporary philosophy. He owes much to Hegel, Nietzsche and Heidegger for his richest contribution of philosophy. Especially he has been highly influenced and inspired by Nietzsche and Heidegger. His versatile involvement in the fields of psychiatry, clinical medicine and social sciences has helped him to develop these two kinds of appraches of knowledge in full-fledged manner. It is obvious that his philosophy is a continuation of French structuralist and post structuralist tradition. The two approaches to knowledge of Foucault strengthen the arguments and theses of post modernism as well as post- structuralism. Foucault correctly mixes the best elements of German and French intellectual traditions. The two kinds of approaches to knowledge question the assumptions of historicity and logic of human knowledge and also question a gradual advancement of human knowledge. The archaeology of knowledge sheds lights on how the episteme of a particular age dominates all the knowledge systems of that age and it is a great contribution of Faucault to the history of human knowledge systems. The archaeology of knowledge discovers the rules that govern our discursive behavior which we may not aware of. These underlying rules in a given domain of discourse are never uttered obvious way. Genealogy of knowledge explains changes in systems of discourse by connecting them to changes in non-discursive practices of social power structures.This approach insists that there is a necessary relationship between knowledge and power and fulfil the gap left by the archaeology of knowledge.The approaches give us further inspiration and influence to rethink and review our many knowledge systems. This paper critically examines the arguments and evidences presented by Foucault on the two approaches to knowledge.

Keywords: archaeology of knowledge, discourse, genealogy of knowledge

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS IN INDIA AND SRI LANKA: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE PRESENT

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Among the great civilizations of the world, the Indian civilization can be ranked high in terms of its antiquity, vibrancy and continuity even to the present age. The Indian civilization consisted not only of the present day India but also neighbouring counties like Tibet, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Burma and especially Sri Lanka. Apart from linguistic and religious factors there were regular geographical, economic, trade, cross cultural interaction between Sri Lanka and India. The Indian and Sri Lankan civilization sharing a common storehouse of knowledge in various fields of life faced many challenges especially during the colonial period from the early 18th century. However today there is a strong need for reviving our traditional storehouse of knowledge for a better and meaningful life for our peoples. This would also improve bilateral relations between the two countries. This article discusses the pinnacles of achievement reached by India and Sri Lanka in ancient and even mediaeval times in diverse areas such as agriculture, astronomy, architecture, Ayurveda, education, sustainability of the environment and water management. It also tries to understand how the indigenous knowledge systems were not only sufficient and relevant but also helped in maintaining a balanced, healthy, social interaction and how they need to be studied and adapted to meet the present day challenges. Today our countries are facing many similar problems of poverty, discrimination, poor educational facilities, degradation of the environment, several lifestyle diseases such as heart attacks, diabetes and expensive healthcare etc… The article analyses these issues and suggests that we need to understand our traditional and indigenous systems of knowledge and suitably adapt them for addressing the common challenges we are facing.

Keywords: *civilization, cultural knowledge systems, linguistic*

MODERN INDIAN WOMAN'S FREEDOM, REFLECTED IN ART (1880-1938) (21ST CENTURY)

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Indian society is well known for violence against women. Social contexts such as Brahmin's perspective on women, the plight of a widow which was decided by the weekly offers (sathi pooja), child marriages and the problem of dowry has been exploited by the Indian society in putting Indian women in the second place in the Indian society. Yet, the formation of feminist organizations in India against violence against women was very slow. The purpose of this study is to analyze the organized, progressive nature of arts that fought in the 20th century (1990s) against the oppression of women and the modern uprising in the 21st century (2000). This will be attempted through secondary materials such as works of art during 1880 – 1936, "Nirmala" the well-known novel by Munshi Premachandra, the revolutionary movie from the 21st century "Water" and "Gulab Gang" from 2014. To verify the scenes implied in the above mentioned sources, randomly selected various parties such as housewives, employed women and female students of India were approached through interviews and group discussions. The findings show that previous artists who represented freedom of women have only attempted to reveal the circumstances of the oppressed women. They have not discussed social awakening whereas modern art has attempted to organize women to fight oppression. The 21st century recognized the voice of women where art played a significant role thus helping women to stand up against discrimination.

Keywords: freedom, modern, old era, women

TIME MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES MANIFEST IN TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURE IN SRI LANKA: A REVIEW

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Time management is an inspiring topic in modern societies all over the world. Time is a productive resource in all the production processes which is also limited as other physical, financial, human and information resource. Managing once available time is nothing but managing the available workload within the given frame of time. Hence, time management is all about managing things that have to be performed effectively and efficiently in the given limits of time. Eventhough the strategies of time management are vastly visible in western management literature, there are a plenty of evidence to prove that it was manifested in traditional agriculture in Sri Lanka's civilization from the beginning.This paper presents a review of time management strategies visible in traditional agriculture in Sri Lanka, such as "the decisions made on the behaviour of weaver birds, time management education in agriculture, *ISNAWAN BEDEEMA*, *WATHURA HERAWEEMA*". In traditional agriculture, time management was the productive use of time for the right thing at the right time within the right time frame. Further, the paper discusses the impact of application of those time management strategies in traditional agriculture on other related areas including water management, human power management, and resources management, development of integrity and ultimately management of the village as a unit of governance in the society.It is concluded that the time management strategies and decisions manifest in traditional agriculture mainly depend on environmental signals, human relationships, traditional agricultural law and customs. The paper suggests that those time management strategies have more pragmatic application which could improve the productive use of time in many atmospheres in the society. Moreover those strategies could provide a good answer for food insecurity and agriculture issues in the economy. An effective coordination between traditional agricultural sector and entrepreneurs is also suggested to be established.

Keywords: time management, traditional agriculture

WHITE DOG TEMPLE IN QUANZHOU: SOUTH CHINA PORT CITY

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This study presents White Dog Temple in Quanzhou, its background, validity as a heritage that is linked to the history of Sri Lanka. The White Dog Temple is a tangible heritage which is linked to Sino-Sri Lanka relationship, Sri Lankan history as well as evidence for the adaptation to the Chinese culture by a lesser known prince of Kotte. The Quanzhou city has been a multi-national, multicultural, multi-religious, and multi-lingual city from the Tang Dynasty (618-907AD) to Qing Dynasty (1644-1911AD). One Sri Lankan prince, during the Kotte era, arrived as an envoy in the Ming court of China. It is assumed that this particular prince was a relative of the King Parakramabahu VI who made close diplomatic relations with China. However, he could not come back to Ceylon due to an intrigue in the palace of Kotte created by Sapumal Kumaraya (Buvanekabahu VI- 1472-1480AD). Hence, he settled in China and got married to a girl named Pu and then made Shi clan. Although the prince absorbed the culture of Quanzhou, he donated land and money to the Buddhist temples as well as other religious places around his palace in Sri Lanka. Usually, dog is not considered as a god or any other respectable animal in Sri Lankan society. Yet, the prince donated money to build and develop the White Dog Temple in Quanzhou. The findings of the study are that, although there are a number of dog temples in South China, White Dog temple is unique mainly because the White Dog is venerated as the main deity, whereas in other temples, the dog is a lesser deity. Further, the dog is white, slim, looking calm, off mouth, with open rounded eyes and straight sitting position, and is established on a special pedestal.

Keywords: Kotte, Quanzhou, Shi clan, White Dog

THE CRADLE OF TAI-PANG RACE FROM THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF EARLY MANIPUR

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The inhabitants of Manipur, a small state at the north-east corner of India bordering from the east to the south by Myanmar are mostly Meitei. Like other ethnics, Meitei has a unique cosmology known as Leishemlon, the lore of creation of Tai-Pang-Pal (the world of Tai-Pang). Here, firstly I try to prove the Pang race which once flourished in the central China before the foundation of the Shang Dynasty and the other Tai-Pang races such as Mu-Pang and Hsenwi Pangs are the descendents of the Tai Pang Race of Ancient Manipur. Secondly, Tai Pang Race of Manipur was the founder of the South West Silk trade and introduced wet rice culture resulting in the birth of Tai Culture at Kang Muang. Lastly, I try to prove that the ancient Indian Muariya Dynasty of Asoka originated from the Muariya kingdom of Manipur. The important question here is how the creation of Tai-Pang Pal of Meitei correlates with Pang Race of Central China, and Maung Kingdom of Chindween and Irrawaddy valley. This research will help reconstruct the ethnic identity of Meitei. The present comparative study used historical method also known as histography to explore either what happened at a particular time during the creation of a kingdom or migration of Pang Race and tried to understand the charateristics of the phenomenon. From the study of cosmology of Meitei, we know that Manipur was a Kingdom of Tai-Pang Race and this race was the founder of Southwest Silk Route and introduced wet rice cultivation by them. Pang of Tai-Pang Pal, Pang Race of Pre-China and Tien or Dian of Yunnan were contemporaries and direct descendents from Manipur. It implies that ancient long distance migration makes the same ethnic group scattered into vast geographical regions and assimilated into their local cultures.

Keywords: Leishemlon, Pang Race, Silkroute, Tai-Pang Pal

PRE COLONIAL EDUCATION IN MANIPUR: A FOCUS ON INDIGENOUS EDUCATION SYSTEM SINCE 33 A.D. (A RETROSPECT)

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Education is considered the chief indicator of all spheres of development of a society of a country. The history of civilization of a nation is reflected by its education. Manipur is located in the easternmost corner of India near the border of Myanmar. It has had its own education system since 33 A.D, when the first historical king Nongda Lairen Pakhangba ascended the throne of Manipur. Due to the threat of external aggression from the neighbouring countries and inter-tribal conflicts, physical and martial arts rather than literary education were vigorously encouraged by the people. Women in Manipur mostly are not encouraged to educate by their parents. Besides the household works, they learn weaving, embroidery, moral education, singing and dancing from their elders or parents. In the later period, princes or the daughter of the nobles learned from their private tutors. The scholars or Maichous in Manipuri have written books by hand on the leaves, Agarbark and a kind of thick paper with locally made ink. In the early days, due to the lack of transcribed books and written materials, the education was based on oral type education related with ethical, moral, spiritual military training, statecrafts, martial arts, physical sports etc. A new system of education which is called modern education commonly called western education was introduced in Manipur with the establishment of British Political Agency in 1835 in Manipur in order to bring good governance in the state and to open western scientific knowledge. Upto 1891, their attempts were not successful. But after the annexation of Manipur in 1891 (Anglo Manipur War – 1891) by the British, the traditional system declined and main emphasis was on western education. The present paper is to focus on the retrospective historical background of the growth of education in Manipur since 33 A.D.

Keywords: *Maichou, Pakhangba, pre-colonial education*

FASHION COGNITION: DECIPHERING MEANINGS OF DRESS

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Theories of culture based on signs and systems are found across an interdisciplinary spectrum. There seems to be a growing consensus across disciplines that the forms of culture (linguistic, material, aesthetic, ritualistic, etc.) are connected to each other in some way. With the help of social cognition theory, this article claims that the cognitive mechanisms connecting people influence their thinking patterns and identification by their appearance. These patterns could be identified as patterns of the structures of social cognition. Cognitive structures also allow receivers to organize their thoughts and to simplify their perceptions, so they do not have to consciously struggle for interpretation each time a person is observed. Cognitive structures provide an easy sense of order and predictability for the purpose of clarification of expectations and also explaining behaviors related to senders (Kaiser 1998). The theory also claims that 'fashion and social change as well as sender's creativity in appearance management lead to a variety of appearances for which perceivers may not have already formulated a cognitive structure'. It is understood that cognitive processes lead to stereotyping and it is possible to link signs and systems which govern the dress and fashion system into a network of distributed meanings that constitute a culture. Stereotypes are 'pictures in the head' that receivers use to place others into categories and then to apply certain cognitive structures. Stereotypes may be viewed as strategies for simplifying and storing the complex array of information supplied by appearance and for reducing uncertainty and apprehension in initial interactions with others. The objective of the present research is to understand how the meanings of dresses arouse and create meaning as a result of negotiation between the wearer and the perceivers. The Kotte era was selected as the study setting because the Sri Lankan dress paradigm significantly became more ambiguous with the advent of the Portuguese.

Keywords: *culture, cognitive structures, Kotte era, social cognition, stereotypes*

ROCK ENGRAVINGS AND HILL PEOPLES OF NORTH-EAST INDIA: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

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Rock engravings or Petroglyph are practiced largely by the tribal communities in North Eastern Indian States, particularly Manipur and Mizoram. These rock arts are pictogram images created by removing a part of a rock surface by incising or carving. They are found worldwide, often associated with prehistoric people and sometimes with the primitive hill tribes particularly in North East India. A pilot survey conducted at Tamenglong and Churachandpur district in Manipur and Champhai district in Mizoram, Cachar and Brahmaputra Island in Assam, some parts in Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh identifies a significant concentration of rock engraving, carvings and megalithic monuments. This systematic survey was conducted in order to assess the archaeological potentiality of the regions in these states. The results of the survey reveal a rich distribution of rock art in the form of engravings nearby the prehistoric caves, in Tharon and Khoupum in Manipur and engraved megaliths in Champhai, Mizoram. The tribal communities that surround the prehistoric caves had been practicing the art of engraving for centuries. In Mizoram the rock engravings or megaliths are widely distributed at Lungphunlian, Zotlang, Lianpui and Vangchia in Champahi district. Though it is undeniably true that the engravings are widely found in these areas since time immemorial, people are not aware of its proper documentation and preservation. The present paper critically reviews studies made over the last twenty years and displays the research findings in Manipur and Mizoram. Some portion of rock temples in Assam, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh are also studied which may also incorporate with rock engravings though they belonged to a later period. An in-depth study of these findings may definitely help in recognising the ethnic group who were the architect of these rock art and the period which they might have belonged.

Keywords: Khoupum, Lungphunlian, rock engraving, Tharon

MAHIMĀ DHARMA AS A PROTEST MOVEMENT OF MARGINALIA: AN ANALYSIS

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The Mahimā Dharma is not the product of the impact of the Western Philosophy which gave birth to so many socio- religious reform movements of 19th Century India like the Brahmo Samaj, Pārthanā Samaj, Aligarh Movement, Arya Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission,etc. The genesis of Mahimā Dharma in Odisha during the 2nd half of the 19th Century is traced back to the growing discontent of the marginalia, mostly untouchables, lower castes and tribal groups who were influenced by the precepts of Mahimā Swāmi embodied in social ideology opposed to 'the religious and worldly dominance of the upper castes'. Though the founder of Mahimā Dharma was a Brahmin by birth named Mukund Das who was also popularly called 'Dhula Babāji', he was shocked to see the ill treatment of the priestly classes towards the lay devotees of Lord Jagannath in the temple of Puri in Odisha. His preaching and teachings were popularized by one of his disciples named Bhima Bhoi who virtually Vedantised the Mahimā philosophy. Bhima Bhoi's literary expositions, composed in the form of bhajanas (recitation of the name of Mahimā) and *jaṇāṇas* prayers in a very lucid and comprehensive tone, virtually expounded Mahimā teachings, principles and philosophy among the masses. Mahimā Swāmi preached that "the worship of idols are nothing else but stone and wood, and the worship of these destructible articles was useless and of no avail, that the Creator of this Universe was *Alekha* or Mahimā (which literary means 'glorious'), a Spiritual Being without form, omnipresent and omniscient, and he alone could communion with Him and get his prayer granted". He further explained that the brahmanas were not the mediators between god and men; one's absolute devotion, right action and true knowledge would lead one to be nearer to the god.

Keywords: brahmanas, Mahimā Dharma, Mukund Das

TRIAL AND ERROR LEARNING IN INFLUENCE IN KING'S FASHION IN THE KANDYAN KINGDOM OF SRI LANKA

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Learning has been a pivotal tool in influencing fashion since early history. The objective of the research is to find out how learning affected King's fashion. A former society in Sri Lanka (Kandyan Era from 15th century to 1815) was investigated and analysed to understand how learning affected the influence of foreign fashions. The Kandyan dress conveyed new meaning through dress due to many foreign influences spread over the Kingdom. During the era, Western and Eastern influences played a pivotal role in influencing the fashion of costumes. Various designs, colour, novel dress items and patterns, silhouettes, accessories, headdresses, materials, and methodology of wearing were introduced to the Kingdom through foreign influences. Kandyan royalties used foreign influenced dress as a problem solving tool. The Kandyan royalties' problem was protecting the throne from their own royal clan. They tried different strategies to win over powerful Westerners' trust and get military aid to protect their sovereignty. As a result, a new royal costume of the Kandyan Kingdom was invented by learning/experiencing foreign influences. The Kandyan dress denoted trust and friendship with the foreigners. The theory developed here was compared with the formerly established theory of 'trial and error learning' founded by Thorndike in 1911. The present theory which was developed through the Kings of the Kandyan era matches well with Thorndike's theory. The methodology of the research was based on the 'Grounded Theory Method'. Information is gathered and analyzed in a way that logical philosophies are generated. The methodology uses a set of procedural data analysis, beginning with observational study and then proceeding by memoing, coding and concept mapping to discover conceptual patterns. Then finally the theory is compared with formally established theories in order to ensure validity.

Keywords: fashion, influences, king, trial and error learning

HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN SRI LANKA: VALIDITY OF *AṭṭHAKATHĀ* AS A SOURCE

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Aṭṭhakathā are the expository treatise on the different texts of the Pāli canon of which the main purpose was to interpret the Buddha's teachings. It is generally believed that *Aṭṭhakathā* were composed (in Pāli, it is to be presumed) at the First Council and rehearsed at the two following Councils. They were introduced to Sri Lanka by Arahat Mahinda who also, it is said, translated them into Sinhala. It is widely accepted that the literature referred to as *Aṭṭhakathā* today are the Pāli translations of Sinhala *Aṭṭhakathā* (*Sīhalaṭṭhakathā*) by the Ācariya Buddhaghosa – during his stay at the Mahā vihāra at Anurādhapura in the 5th century AD, and by others. While few *Aṭṭhakathās* strictly adhere to the subject of the text and contain no digressions, most of them have, in the course of their explanations, incorporated various episodes, narratives, fables and legends, whereby the commentators have unknowingly given us much information on the social, philosophical and religious history. Extending this list of subjects, Chintamani and Subbaryappa (1971) penned, "A cursory study of some of the Buddhist sources like the *Jātakas* and their commentaries known as *Aṭṭhakathās* indicates that they contain not a few scientific idea as well as technological practices which, if critically studied, might throw ample light on the general level of science and technology during that period". This should not be an uncommon phenomenon, as science and technology could not be isolated from the contemporary social, political and religious conditions. As such, if *Aṭṭhakathā* portray the contemporary social conditions, then they should invariably portray the contemporary science and technology setup also. Therefore Pāli *Aṭṭhakatā* could be a reliable and fertile source of material for the reconstruction of not only the religious and social history but the history of science and technology also.

Keywords: history, Pāli Aṭṭhakatā, Sīhalaṭṭhakathā, technology

WHY SCIENCE OF THE MODERN KIND DID NOT ARISE IN CHINA IN SPITE OF ITS RICH SCIENCE HERITAGE?

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We are aware that modern science and technology dominates the whole world since they originated in Western Europe in the 17th century AD. Historical evidence demonstrates that science and technology flourished across China very much earlier, dating back to 770 BC. Therefore the pertinent question as to "why science of the modern kind did not arise in China in spite of its rich scientific heritage?'' has aroused tremendous interest among the philosophers and historians of science. Joseph Needham, an authority on science and technology in ancient China, gives a long list of discoveries, inventions and concepts which travelled from China to Europe and had a seminal influence in precipitating the scientific and industrial revolution in Europe. Chinese concern themselves mainly with mind. According to the Joseph Needham, for the Chinese, nature was self-governed, unfolding itself according to its own internal harmonies. The object of science for the Chinese therefore was not to subjugate nature for the benefit of man, but to find out the way of nature, the Tao of heaven, in order to be able to go along with it, to live according to the Tao. The ancient Chinese mind was shaped by the forces of Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism. The purpose of this study is (1) To compare and contrast the world views, epistemologies and methodologies of the Europeans and the Chinese in order to find convincing answers to the above mentioned question, and (2) To highlight the potential of alternative sciences and technologies based on non-western philosophies like Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism, in order to save the earth and living beings. This study was carried out mainly through a literature survey, a comparative and critical study of philosophy and history of Western and Chinese sciences and technologies and through contemplative thinking.

Keywords: Buddhism, Confucianism, subjugate, Taoism, world view

THE MAHAYANA BODHISATTVA WALL PAINTING AT KOTIYĀGALA

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This study explores the concealed Mahayana bodhisattva wall painting which is located in a western side rock shelter of Kotiyāgala mountain in Siyabalanduwa. It is a 10 × 12 feet sized painting with a male figure carrying a flower in right hand in the middle of the paint. At the left side there is a female figure bearing a creeper with a lotus, also a female figure & a small male figure portrayed on the right side of the above main male figure. Though De Silva, who has conducted this research in 1970 decade has reported about these paintings, he has not identified the demonstrated figures. Manju Sri has emphasized that the main male figure in the middle of painting demonstrates *padmapani bodhisattva*. But he has not identified other human figures. So, it is difficult to emphasize the contextual value of the painting without recognition of demonstrators. Through our field survey, the painting has been studied personally together with a full documentation. Next, it was able to recognize the demonstrated human figures by referring to the Mahayana literary sources & adjunct environment of the painting. According to that, we assume the middle configuration as *avalokiteshvara bodhisatta,* and on either side of him is *sitatara & haritatara,* on the other side with prince *sudhana.*

Keywords: avalokitheshvara, Kotiyagala, Mahayana, wall paintings

HERITAGE CONSERVATION DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATORY LEARNING IN SOUTH EAST ASIA – 3 EXAMPLES

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In South East Asia the development of community–based cultural heritage assets often occurs through activities that may or may not include local community consultation and capacity building. Over the past few years the author has led the design a number of community-based professional capacity building projects in which participatory learning has been central to the development process. The presentation discusses the potential of participatory programs to enhance the learning of project participants, both local and visiting, particularly in non-traditional heritage and museological circumstances. In this presentation a number of case studies are contextualised within a broader heritage discourse and the value of these projects as sites of applied research is also discussed. The range of examples is indicative of the region's cultural diversity and the heritage values that underpin each of these projects are quite distinct. In each case, the project proceeded because of a strong desire expressed by a range of local people, in various capacities, to participate, and to address the need to maintain and develop their agency in heritage conservation. The case studies are: the UNESCO Lampang Temples Project, Thailand; the Vieng Xai, Interpretation Plan, Laos PDR; and, the Kelabit Highlands Community Museum Development Project, Sarawak, Malaysian Borneo.

Keywords: *conservation, heritage, participatory learning*

AN UNDECLARED LAND LOT (SEETTU) OF RUHUNU KATHARAGAMA MAHA DEVALA

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Among the devales which have been uncovered by the archaeological and historical evidence in several occasions, the Ruhunu Katharagama Maha Devale is prominent. A land lot is identified as a legal document to accredit the ownership of a certain property to someone by a government institution, or an organization or a person. This study pertains to an undeclared document of a land-lot used to accredit a land which belongs to Ruhunu Katharagama Devale. The lot, which is composed of two paththeeru which include an essay of thirteen sentences has been issued on the 22nd of July 1861 by the chief custodian of the Ruhunu Kataragam and Badulu devales. It is evident that the custodian had the authority to intervene in the procedures of devale beyond the official power eventhough Sri lanka was under the rule of the British government during the time span the lot was issued. As mentioned in the lot, it has been issued in connection with a land called Mahawewa situated in the village of Sinhalaya which belonged to Kathragama devale. As the historical sources declare, the land was reaccredited to six inhabitants in Suriya Are since the earlier accredited who was given the land on 29th July 1844, had failed to fulfil relevant duties as expected by the devale. Moreover, the four corners of the land are marked clearly and they are indicative of the features of an official document. The study sheds light to uncover the historical value of the above devale and to explore the details of contemporary social and legal background of the era. The study is carried out by analyzing the primary details gathered by reading the lot preserved in the Department of National Archives and the data gathered from the secondary sources on Ruhunu Kaharagama Devale.

Keywords: custodian, land lot, Ruhunu Katharagama Maha Devale

ETHNO-ORNITHOLOGY IN OMI-ARO AND LABAKA VILLAGES IN ILORIN, KWARA STATE, NIGERIA

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Ethno-ornithology is 'the study of' birds in cultures. It is a branch of ethno-zoology and ethno-zoology is a subfield of ethno-biology, which is an aspect of ethno-science. Birds have been used by humans for various necessities for millennia. In Nigeria, over 940 species of birds are present, but Ethno-ornithological studies are lacking. The present ethno-ornithological study was conducted in Omi-aro and Labaka villages in ilorin, Kwara state in Nigeria between March-April in 2013. Guided interviews using a two-part semi-structured questionnaire was employed to elicit responses from the informants. To complement the interview, a Power Point presentation that contained the coloured photographs of 21 common species of birds was shown to the informants via a computer. A significant amount of information about vernacular names, food value, ornamental value, relationship to African magico-medicinal uses, association with superstitions, forecasting, and connection to the language were gathered. The behavioural aspect such as feeding, mating, nesting and vocalizations also were studied through ethnic knowledge. The vilagers provided the vernacular names as well as the cultural significance of the 21 bird species shown to them. Fourteen of the 21 species are a common source food, four species are used in African magico-medicinal uses, six species are used in ornamentation and ten species are deployed as objects of superstitions. Birds are an important part in their language too. Proverbs, idioms, wise sayings and poems are rich with bird names. The villagers also revealed information about the biology and ecology of some species that are much related to them. A considerable part of the culture and economy of the villages is based on birds. Further studies in enumerating socio-economic aspects of ethno-ornithology, discovering details of African magico-medicinal uses, seasonality in hunting and hunting methods, etc, may provide better understanding about the socio-cultural aspects of harvesting birds and provide gateways to new scientific research.

Keyword: *bird-lore, folklore, superstitions, vernacular names*

PARTICIPATORY FOREST CONSERVATION: A PRELIMINARY CASE STUDY IN PUTTALAM DISTRICT IN SRI LANKA

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In most of the developing countries, common property resource management has been regarded as one of the most viable options for combining poverty alleviation, enhancement of local level economic development and forest resource conservation. The past decade has witnessed an increasing emphasis on community-based forest management, with transference of forest management responsibility into the hands of local communities. This paper focuses on communities' socio-economic status of peripheral villages and forest resource information of adjacent forest reserves. The study was carried out in three peripheral villages, namely, Aluthgama, Walpaluwa and Thattawa which are adjacent to forest reserves in Puttalam district in Sri Lanka. Data collected through PRA techniques was analysed with the help of the local communities in the PRA groups. As well, forest inventory was conducted to gather forest resource data. Majority villagers' primary economic activity is small agriculture. Moreover, there is a huge wealth disparity among villagers and majority represent the poor category. In forest resource aspects, most of the villagers' timber and fire wood requirements are fulfilled by trees outside forest (TOF). As well, forest areas close to study-villages show degraded status. As policy implication, forestry extension services should be focused on improving home gardens as well as development of woodlots as a solution to meeting annual timber and firewood requirements. To enhance the healthy condition of forest community engagement should be integrated with restoration of forest by means of passive restoration or enrichment planting. Furthermore, enhancement of the livelihood and capacity building of villagers is in the same way very important to reduce pressure on forest resource. The results provide useful information on participatory forest resource management.

Keywords: *conservation, forest, poverty, ranking, resource*

UTILITY OF INSELBERGS AND BOULDERS AS ROCK SHELTER MONASTERIES: A GEO-ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF SIGIRIYA AND ITS ENVIRONS

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Inselbergs and other rock outcrops such as erratic boulders, granitic tors and core stones form natural rock shelters, are important in archaeological studies. These rock-shelters were used to prevent weather afflictions, and had been converted to living places by prehistoric man and the followers of different faiths in the historical period. They left behind debris, tools and other artifacts which mark the footsteps of the civilization of mankind. By 5,000 yr B.P. civilized Yakka, Naga and Deva who lived as natives in Sri Lanka have built all in tumble settlements, and also used rock shelters. Large numbers of such natural rock shelters found in Sigiriya and its environs, which are considered as the study area, have been offered to Buddhist monks by the natives. Later, these structures were widely used as monasteries during the Early Anuradhapura Period, especially between 2,300 yr B.P. and 1,800 B.P. Field observations of seven locations in the area reveal that the architects, who built the rock-shelter monasteries more comfortably, selected big holes and fractures of the main rock outcrops and a shelter of a single boulder or clusters of boulders to construct monasteries. Accordingly, these monasteries have geo-archeological values, which can be used to reveal our obscure cultures.

Keywords: Anuradhapura period, Geo-archaeology, rock-shelter monasteries, Sigiriya

AN APPLICATION OF SOCIO-PHYSICAL INTEGRATED MODEL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL FLOW OF THE *MI-OYA* BASIN IN SRI LANKA

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Most river basins in the world have been used mainly for human needs modified through storage and diversion, giving less emphasis to the environmental aspects. This has caused many problems related   to natural environments, especially for entities such as forests, riverine vegetation, aquatic biomes and wildlife in the basins. Present study discusses the Environmental Flow (EF) of the Mi-Oya river and its impact on the environmental entities namely riverine vegetation, aquatic plants and fish and bird varieties. It also discusses the model that was built in order to increase EF to support the so-called environmental entities. The paper finally deals with the experiences gained by the application of the model. Field data for hydraulic parameters such as catchment water yield (Wy), river discharge (Q), levels of stream flow (Fl) were taken by direct measures and subsequently computed using hydrological formulas. It was revealed that environmental entities of the lower part of Mi-Oya are highly affected by insufficient EF thus posing a threat to the natural ecosystem: especially for fish varieties and other aquatic species. Plants in the river (*Diya habarala , Olu, Kekatiya*) are at a stage of distinction. Even the bigger tree variety called *Kumbuk* grown in either sides of the river banks are at the dried up stage. The main flow has been blocked by five storage reservoirs. In some storage, water is overused. This caused a reduction of the stream flow. At most places in the upper catchment, initial drainage network has been disturbed by people for their own purposes. This caused to limit the surface runoff to the main river. Evaporation from the upper catchment is high thus causing water losses to the stream. The ultimate result of these is the low EF in the river.

Keywords: *environmental flow, lower catchment, water yield*

A STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS AND DISASTERS AT MIHINTALE DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT AREA IN THE NORTH CENTRAL DRY ZONE OF SRI LANKA

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World at present is affected by from various environmental hazards and disasters due to natural and human activities. Natural hazards have emerged from the natural system such as landslides, earthquakes, wind storms, tsunami, droughts. Societal hazards are generated from the socioeconomic phenomena such as wars, crimes, and corruptions. The occurrence of natural hazards cannot be avoided because they are the natural and inevitable, but societal hazards can be controlled. Hazards are termed as disasters when they cause extensive destruction to property and human lives. After Tsunami in 2004, the proper institutional framework was established under the Disaster Management Act No 13 in 2005 of Sri Lanka. However, it has been observed that some people in the rural areas are affected by various kinds of environmental hazards; The objective of this study is to identify various hazards and give suggestions to minimize adverse impacts of them. Three Grama Niladari Divisions, i.e. 578 Ruwangama, 579 Namal Wewa, 94 Mahakanadarawa South in Mihintale Divisional Secretariat area, have been considered as the study area. Thirty households were selected randomly as the sample. A questionnaire, key person interviews, field observations were the main primary data collection methods. Secondary data was collected from relevant local institutions. SPSS and MS Excel Software packages were used for data analysis. According to the results, droughts, floods, and cyclones are the major natural hazards in the area. Man-made hazards are more common in this area; especially elephants damaging human property and lives, and monkeys destroying cultivations and properties. There is a trend of increasing societal hazards than natural hazards in the area due to various reasons. Poor socioeconomic conditions of the people in the area have led to creating more environmental hazards. Hence, a proper disaster management mechanism is needed for the area.

Keywords: *disaster management, environmental hazards, societal hazard*

DEVELOPING A NATURAL DYE COLOUR PALETTE FOR HANDLOOM TEXTILE & CLOTHING SECTOR IN SRI LANKA

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Natural dyes have no proper colour palette in alignment with the global colour trends and it has adversely effected the Textile and Clothing Market of Handloom Sector in Sri Lanka. One of the aims of this research is to identify renowned and rare natural dye yielding plants, which are capable of secreting natural dyes with higher colour saturation and depth. Secondly, it is expected to developing a natural dye colour palette. Experiments, observations, and a consumer survey were used as primary data sources for the research, in order to identify consumer colour preferences of handloom textiles. Electronic journals: books and magazines were used to obtain the empirical evidence for the study. The seasonal colour predictions of "World Global Style Network" (WGSN) and "We Connect Fashion" forecasters were used to align the natural dye colour palette with the international standards. Both qualitative and quantitative research methods were used to analyze the data. The results of the study have identified a natural dye colour palette by synchronizing the experimental results with the closest hues of the Global Colour Trend predictions. The developed natural dye colour palette is expected to be referred by the handloom textile and clothing sector to produce naturally dyed yarn, used in textiles and apparels. The research has recommended developing a natural dye colour palette for each season based on the same principles revealed through the findings and align with the international colour standards to uplift the business of Sri Lankan handloom industry in the international market.

Keywords: *colour palette, handloom, textiles, natural dyes*

VARIABILITY OF SEASONAL RAINFALL AND   RELATIONSHIP TO SOUTHERN OSCILLATION IN HAMBANTOTA, SRI LANKA

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Marked variability of rainfall commonly reported in Hambantota and such variability of rainfall lead to serious water management issues serving to shrink the agricultural land use and the potential of agriculture. However, the few previous studies focused on long term variability of annual rainfall in the area and short term variability of seasonal rainfall have not addressed the issue properly. Therefore, utilizing 60 years of rainfall records spanning the period of 1951-2010, an analysis was carried out to investigate the decadal scale variability of seasonal rainfall in Hambantota, namely FIMS, SWMS, SIMS and NEMS. Statistical analysis methods of coefficient of variability, reliability of rainfall, rainfall anomalies and boxplot diagrams have been used to perceive the decadal scale variability of seasonal rainfall. The emphasis also made for the future prediction of seasonal rains at Hambantota. One further objective was to analyze the possible correlations between seasonal rainfalls at Hambantota with Southern Oscillation (SO) using binomial probability test. The results of the study revealed that, none of the four seasons followed a   monotonic tendency of increasing or decreasing variability of rainfall for the period under investigation. Relatively, more variability of seasonal rainfall has occurred during the decades of 2001-2010. The linear trend model applied for the future prediction of seasonal rainfall showed that, all the four rainy seasons at Hambantota have been corresponded in positive trends by 2050s. The correlation between seasonal rainfall at Hambantota and El-Niño and La-Niña years have suggested that except the SIMS, other three rainy seasons are accompanied by negative relationships with El-Niño events and among them, only the FIMS has showed a significant relationship at 5% level. The study also confirmed that, there is a significant positive relationship between SIMS rains and El-Niño events. Therefore, SO indices can be used for the prediction of rainfall at Hambantota during the FIMS and SIMS.

Keywords: prediction, rainfall, variability

CHALLENGES IN COMMUNITY BASED CULTURAL TOURISM: THE CASE OF TEA TOURISM IN UVA PROVINCE, SRI LANKA

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Cultural Tourism is perceived as an effective tool for regional development in achieving economic growth and it attracts visitors to host community who are motivated wholly or partially by the interest in the historical or cultural environments, traditional lifestyles, and authentic events, among others. The tea sector has become a central part in the culture of people in Uva province, Sri Lanka. However, although the cultural resources related to tea industry generates economic benefits, some issues at the community level hinder the success in the development of the tourism aspect in it. This paper discusses the problems behind the community participation for tea tourism activities in Uva province, Sri Lanka. Focusing on local community and industry stakeholders the study employs qualitative methodology to inquire into the limitations of community participation and public sector contribution. Accordingly, the study identified three main issues. First is the lack of understanding of the tea tourism as a cultural tourism activity that can generate economic benefits, by the local community. Second, the negative attitude of the local community towards the tourism activities and the third is the lack of effective contribution of the public sector to uplift the tea tourism in rural locations.

Keywords: community development, cultural tourism, tea tourism

THE STATUS OF 'RIGHT TO EDUCATION' OF IDP CHILDREN OF SRI LANKA – AN ANALYSIS WITH A LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

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The Principle 23 of the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* requires the states to take measures to provide inclusive education to Internally Displaced People (IDP). Sri Lanka (SL) as a state party to International human rights instruments and as a constitutional commitment, has legal obligations in this regard. All human rights are interrelated and the Right to Education (RE) is critical to understand and enjoy other rights. The objectives of this paper are to examine the measures taken by the State in protecting RE of IDP children in line with the LLRC recommendations. This paper also seeks to identify the challenges faced by the resettled IDP children with regard to access to education and to suggest some recommendations to overcome those challenges. Particular reference is given to LLRC recommendations and National Action Plan on LLRC recommendations. In addition, the Constitution of Sri Lanka, the National Plan of Action on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights 2011-2016, the opinions of Educationists, conference papers, newspaper articles were used as secondary data. LLRC has made specific recommendations with regard to Land ownership and resettlement, right to livelihood, right to education etc. In order to implement the recommendations, SL has developed various policies, institutional and administrative measures. Though some displaced families have been resettled in their own places, other families need to be resettled. Even if they are resettled, their land ownership issues remain unresolved. Lack of employment opportunities, insufficient infrastructure facilities, particularly with regard to education and inadequate administration, are the hindrances to enjoy RE. Thus, early and speedy implementation of RE is of critical importance.

Keywords: implementation, internally displaced people, resettlement, right to education

REGIME AS A COMPATIBLE SOLUTION FOR BILATERAL ISSUES:
A CASE STUDY OF ILLEGAL FISHING BETWEEN INDIA AND SRI LANKA

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Illegal fishing by Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen at each other's territorial waters has been an ongoing issue for decades. This research mainly discusses the root causes of the fishing dispute through historical evidence, the failures to find the solutions to the issue and analyzes the eligibility of cooperated regime in order to find a sustainable solution. The fishing sector is one of the foremost economic sectors of both the countries as it provides the livelihood for thousands of people. Even though India and Sri Lanka used to have a compromise in ancient time for fishing, since the demarcation of the territorial waters in 1974, it turned into an issue of illegal fishing. The fishermen of both countries often attempt to encroach into each other's waters for illegal poaching, creating diplomatic tensions and even physical confrontations between them. The poaching in Indian and Sri Lankan waters and fish overexploitation affect the food, economic, community, environmental and maritime security of both countries. In addition to that, mass scale poaching of fishery resources by fishermen on the Palk Bay has resulted not only in significant losses to the economy of the country, but has also served to create severe political problems to both Governments. Ultimately, this research suggests that the implemented political regimes will not overcome the issue since this fishing dispute has a dynamic nature. Therefore, the states can set up a regime that has ample potential to find a concrete and sustainable solution to this issue as it can facilitate the creation of cooperation and collaboration among the two states. In that sense, the regime – a de-politicized regime - must be the best solution for overcoming this issue. Moreover, this fishing dispute relates to foreign policy as well as security studies. Thus, this research covers two more important fields of international relations.

Keywords: foreign policy, law of the sea, maritime security, human security

AN INTELLIGENT SYSTEM FOR ANALYSING MANAS PRAKRTI IN STRATEGIC HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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Strategic Human resource management is said to be central to the spiritual, ethical and human values that condition human behaviour. The problem this poses for a full understanding of human functioning is the inner subjective experiences of consciousness based on strategic human resource management. *Manas prakurthi* in Ayuverda contributes to the study of personality and *Tamas-Rajas-Sattva* temperamental groups, to the framework of Space-Time-Causation in association with Consciousness Principle in *manas prakrti*. The aim of the approach is to identify the influences of developing an intelligent system to understand the nature of human personality in the strategic human management. The objectives should a) contribute to a better analysis of the temperamental groups *in manas prakrti*. b) to analyse the gap between the current state of work with values of work. This paper presents a conceptual design for an intelligent system to analyze *Tamas-Rajas-Sattva* temperamental groups that are found in *mans prakrti* by using a system. At the initial stage tacit knowledge base on *mans prakrti* is converted into a questionnaire. The three major temperamental groups are again subdivided into several sub groups; seven of *sattvika,* six of *rajasika* and three of *tamasika* as per *sutra samhita* are consisted in the questionnaire. Removal of dependencies among the questions in the questionnaire is modelled using principal component analysis, considered as a multivariate statistical technique to reduce dependencies. Classification of *Tamas-Rajas-Sattva* temperamental groups is processed through fuzzy logic module, which is constructed on the basis of extracted principal components. The intelligent system will guide understanding, instrumental values, operating values, and weak values of employees for strategic human resource management. Thus generated *prakriti* helps in understanding the health & disease state of an individual and facilitate in primitive & curative aspects. Inherited psycho construction (Mana Prakriti) is also helpful in predicting and deciding the profession, effectiveness & efficiency evaluation.

Keywords: *Ayurveda, Manas prakrti, strategic human resource management*

IDENTIFICATION OF THE BARRIERS TO SPORTS PARTICIPATION IN DISABLED ATHLETES IN COLOMBO DISTRICT, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NATIONAL PARA GAMES – 2013

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When compared to non - disable sports, disable sports are not popular in the county. Under the Ministry of Sport, government sports officers and coaches have been appointed to all districts and divisions, and are well trained in mainstream sport, but have received no training on adapted sport to include people with disabilities. The research was carried out to identify barriers to sports participation by physically impaired athletes with disabilities in the Colombo district. The objectives of the study were, to identify barriers to sport participation of disable athletes with physical impairments in Colombo district, and to provide strategies to minimize the impact of the given barriers. The study sample consisted of athletes with physical impairments who represent National Para Games in Colombo District in eight sports. They are Wheelchair Tennis, Table Tennis, Wheelchair Basketball, Volleyball, Swimming, Athletics, Badminton, and Power Lifting. Multistage sampling method was used to identify 90 physical impairment athletes. Sixty soldier athletes and thirty civil athletes were included in the sample. Three data collection strategies were used including questionnaires, focus group discussion and observation. After analyzing the data, 67% proposed insufficient sponsorships to continue in sports carrier. It is clear that disable athletes have problems to find sponsorship. So they need appropriate sponsorship-support to continue their sports career. Therefore study shows that the major economic barrier is the difficulty to find a sponsorship. Further, 56% of athletes have given negative perspective about the public and media support for the disable sport. More than half of the athletes of the study population have given negative response. So it is clear that lack of public and media support is the major social barrier.

Keywords: *barriers, disability, physical impairment, sport*

MODERN DAY SLAVERY? A CASE OF MAURITANIA

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Modern slavery takes many forms, and is known by many names: slavery, forced labour or human trafficking. Whatever term is used, the significant characteristic of all forms of modern slavery is that it involves one person depriving another people of their freedom. In case of Mauritania, it has the highest proportion of people as slaves in the world. Although Mauritania ratified CEDAW, but to an extent that only those articles that are in comply with Sharia law and Mauritanian constitution would be applied that ultimately makes it modern slavery more pathetic, more cruel and more dangerous than the slavery in the 19th century. The objective of this study is to look at how modern day slavery could be more dangerous and what could be the steps to eradicate it. According to one NGO in Mauritania, up to 20 percent of the Mauritanian population is enslaved. Slavery is prevalent in both rural and urban areas. It is reported that women are disproportionately affected by slavery, for example, they usually work within the domestic sphere, and a high level of control is exercised over their movements and social interactions. Hence according to the findings, third world nations such as Mauritania, Haiti, Pakistan, India and etc, are still under the trap of slavery. When considered in general, 76% of the total estimates of 29.8 million people are enslaved people.

Keywords: coercion, exploitation, human trafficking, slavery forced labour

PERCEPTIONS ABOUT CAUSES OF TUBERCULOSIS (TB) AND INITIAL REACTION TO DIAGNOSIS AMONG NEWLY DIAGNOSED TB PATIENTS IN SRI LANKA ATTENDING THE KANDY CHEST CLINIC –SRI LANKA

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Tuberculosis (TB) is associated with many social and cultural beliefs which prevail in the regional settings. This study explores the patient's interpretation of their symptoms before the diagnosis, initial reaction to the diagnosis of TB, and their perception about the causes of the disease. This is a descriptive study of patients who sought anti TB treatment from a peripheral chest clinic in Sri Lanka. Thirty five newly diagnosed TB patients were interviewed. Patients mainly complained about the most disturbing symptoms they had, at the time of diagnosis. One patient who was detected during a pre employment medical examination had no symptoms. Symptomatic patients were found to have attributed their symptoms to various causes such as phlegm, exposure to dust, cooled food, night-bath, change of weather, TB, smoking, chest infection, cancer, gastritis, and viral fever. Patients' (82%) initial reaction to the diagnosis was expressed as "highly anxious". Common reasons for anxieties include risk of infecting family members, failing to sit examinations, losing of livelihood, social rejection, and isolation. The patients attributed their illness to a variety of causes such as exposure to dust (31%), unknown exposure to TB (20%), heavy smoking (17%), known exposure to TB (11%), drinking, or bathing cold water (8%), alcohol (8%), and ingestion of infected food, (8%). Twelve (34%) patients provided more than one cause while three (8%) abstained from giving a cause. Nearly all patients believed that the disease was curable. The study revealed that many patients had perceived their symptoms as a natural response to a change in environmental or behavioral factor. They also had vague ideas about the transmission of TB. The reasons for panic in many patients were not because of the health consequences, but because of the social consequences.

Keywords: perceptions, social stigma, Tuberculosis

MENTAL HEALTH OF CANCER PATIENTS:
A PSYCHO-ONCOLOGICAL STUDY

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The objective of the present study is to ascertain mental health of cancer patients. For the said purpose 100 cancer patients were selected purposively from the Regional Cancer Hospital, Agartala, the capital of Tripura. Among the 100 cancer patients, 50% were male and 50% were female. Furthermore, a matched group of non cancer individuals was also selected purposively. Data were collected by Self Concept Scale, Emotional Control Inventory and Suicidal Tendencies Inventory. Findings revealed significant difference among cancer Patients and non cancer individuals in respect to all the mental health variables. Further findings revealed significant differences among male and female cancer patients in regard to self concept and emotional control. However, they did not differ in regard to their suicidal tendencies.

Keywords: *emotional control, mental health, psycho-oncology, suicidal tendencies*

AN ANALYSIS OF THE RISK OF DYING FROM ACCIDENTS IN SRI LANKA

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The cause – specific death rates in Sri Lanka have been low for a long period due to high standard of living, good health facilities and better education. However, accidental deaths which are not directly related to health facilities have become unnecessarily high. In the year 2004 the number of deaths due to various types of accidents was 12,681 which was 11% of the total deaths. The objective of this paper is to measure and analyze the risk of dying due to accidents. To ascertain the risk of dying life table probability, net probability and accidents – deleted probability were estimated. Separate life tables for each type of probabilities were constructed to summarize the risk of dying from accidents and to estimate the life expectancies. Data for the analysis was obtained from Statistical Abstracts published by the Department of Census and Statistics for the year 2004. The net probability of dying from accidents is high in the middle age group. In the age group 45-64 it is 18 persons per 1000. The probability of dying from all causes would decrease significantly if the accidents as a cause of death are eliminated. In the age group of 45-64 the decrease is 10.3%. The life expectancy at age zero would increase by 1.59 years if accidents are eliminated completely. If accidents are eliminated by 50% this increase is 0.79. Even moderate decrease of 30% would increase life expectancy by 0.48 years. From these findings, it is clear that the life expectancy in Sri Lanka could be increased by few more years without much cost if some strategies are adopted to reduce accidents. The major limitation of this study is that it was completely based on secondary data due to difficulty involved in collecting primary data.

CHANGES OF PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES THROUGH PHYSICAL EXERCISE AND YOGIC PRACTICES

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These studies examined the effects of physical exercise and yogic practices on physiological and psychological changes among male students. To achieve this purpose, thirty male students were selected from the Alagappa University hostel and they were randomly assigned into three experimental groups of ten each; physical exercise group (Group-I), yogic practices group (Group-II) and combined training group (physical exercise and yogic practices Group-III). The experimental group underwent the physical exercise programme, group II, the yogic practices and group III , the physical exercise and yogic practices for four days per week for a period of twelve weeks. The physiological variable, namely resting pulse rate, was measured by Omron Automatic Pulse monitor test and psychological variable frustration was assessed by conducting the RFS questionnaire test. The data was collected from each subject before and after the training period and was statistically analyzed by paired sample't' test and one way analysis of covariance (ANCOVA). It was concluded that combined training group is better than physical exercise group and yogic practice group for improving the physiological and psychological changes among the male university students.

Keywords: *physiological, psychological, resting pulse rate*

SOLUTIONS FOR POLLUTED DRINKING WATER THROUGH AYURVEDA AND CULTURAL PATTERNS OF SRI LANKA

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Water pollution is a serious problem around the world and especially in developing countries. Drinking-water resources are contaminated due to industrial matters and human activities, which causes a vast variety of health problems among people. Ayurveda possesses information related to testing methods of polluted water, purification methods of drinking water, supplementaries for drinking water and benefits of using supplementaries. According to the ancient techniques, boiling water by stove or sun light, dipping heated iron balls, sand or stones, keeping flowers of *Mesua ferra, Nymphaea lotus, Michelia champaca, Stereospermum suaveolens* in water, keeping water in gold, silver, copper, braze or clay vessels were used as solutions. Polluted water was purified by putting the seeds of *Strychnos potatorum*, keeping Hesonite stones, pearls, rock crystals in water, putting roots of *Nelumbium specisum* or *Pistia stratiotes* and filtering water from cloths. Ayurveda also highlighted that wood charcoals of *Terminalia arjuna, Bauhinia racemosa, Nauclea cadamba* are good water purification agents due to their odorous and unwanted gaseous absorption abilities. Ayurveda prescribes rain water as the best supplementary water resource and that it was known as ambrosia of god. Ancient Sri Lankan cultural patterns also give solutions for polluted drinking water. Putting wood charcoal and copper coins to the well or other water recourses is a famous traditional technique among Sri Lankans. Keeping water in copper and clay pots, planting *Nelumbium specisum, Nymphaea lotus* inside wells or ponds, planting *Terminalia arjuna, Bauhinia racemosa, Nauclea cadamba* and some creeping plants near water resources were also done for water purification. Ancestors built-up large tanks for collecting rain water and used for daily purposes as well as agricultural purposes. These methods which could be included in current drinking water pollution problem or in a related matter to solve some of the problems related to drinking water in today's context.

Keywords: Ayurveda, drinking water, purification

BODY MASS INDEX (BMI) CALCULATION OF MEEMURE PEOPLE LIVING IN KANDY DISTRICT SRI LANKA

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Body Mass Index, a statistical measure of the weight scale according to the height (kg/m^2), is used as a standard of measuring a person's susceptibility to developing health problems. WHO has proposed BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 "overweight", greater than 30 "obese", 18.5 to 24.9 "normal", and less than 18.5 as "underweight". The objective of this study was to calculate the BMI of Meemure people with their unique food patterns and to assess their current nutritional status. Meemure village located in the Kandy district $229Km$ away from Colombo is believed to be one of the ancient Sinhalese groups in Sri Lanka. However, over the years various socio-cultural turbulences have affected these unique traditions which are now in the brink of disappearing. The research was conducted from April to December 2013. The present population is reported 331 people, belonging to 115 families. Seventy six individuals were randomly selected for the measurement of height and weight, According to the calculations, out of the 19 children, 26 % were in underweight range and 74% were in normal weight range. Mean BMI of girls was 14.41 ± 1.75 and of boys was 15.97 ± 2.07. In adults 16 % were in the underweight range, 67 % were in normal weight range and 17 % were in overweight range with a Mean BMI of 22.04 ± 3.5 for females and 22.06 ± 2.3 for males. High amount of the underweight recorded among children may be due to lack of proteins. Their present living conditions do not support sufficient protein sources; meat, fish or. However, the majority of the adult villagers being in the normal weight range may be due to active engagements in agriculture. This can be a result of consumption of food with high fibre content and refraining from consuming instant foods or high fat foods.

Keywords: BMI, normal weight, obesity, underweight

LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY STRATEGIES OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN POST-CONFLICT NORTHERN SRI LANKA: A CASE STUDY OF MANNAR DISTRICT

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Many households lost assets during the conflict in the Northern province of Sri Lanka. Asset losses affect incomes and the long-term welfare of households. Therefore, it is important to provide support to vulnerable households by promoting the recovery of their livelihoods in post-conflict areas. However, it is not fully understood how households recover their livelihoods after the conflict. Previous research reveals that differences are arising in the livelihood recovery among Tamil households in the study area. It is not possible to fully explain the reasons for the differences using only the existence or non-existence of reconstruction projects, the benefits acquired from the support for livelihood recovery and resettlement, and the differences in villages' geographical and socioeconomic conditions. Livelihood strategies influence income, welfare and assets across rural households. Evidence of the forced displacement of household members in conflict affected areas in Colombia reveals that families rely on costly strategies such as migration or sending older children to labour markets in order to cope with decreased income and consumption, asset losses and disruptions in risk-sharing mechanisms. If households rely on unproductive or risky strategies, it may be difficult for them to restore their livelihoods. This study aims to examine the relationship between livelihood statuses and livelihood recovery strategies, using data collected from 212 households in Mannar District. Factor analysis and cluster analysis were used to identify characteristics of livelihood recovery strategies. The results indicate that there is a significant association between livelihood recovery strategies and livelihood statuses. The characteristics of livelihood recovery strategies can be explained by differences in economic activities such as field crop cultivation, i.e. paddy cultivation, livestock rearing or differences in obtaining funds and credits.

Keywords: *asset loss, post-conflict, recovery, vulnerable household*

AN ANALYSIS OF INTER-HOSPITAL PATIENT TRANSFER:
WITH SPECIAL REFFERENCE TO DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITAL IN MATARA

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The optimal health and wellbeing of a patient should be the principal goal of patient transfer. All hospital personal should abide by applicable laws regarding patient transfers. Transfers are effective through qualified personnel and transportation equipment, including the use of necessary and medically appropriate life support measures during the transfers. District General Hospital Matara is a secondary care level hospital. The institution receives more than thousand inter hospital transfers in a year. The objectives of this study are (1) to describe the demographic facers of patient been transferred to the hospital, (2) to assess the final outcome of the transferred patient, and (3) to assess the availability of appropriate standards in relation to patient transfers. A descriptive cross sectional study was conducted during the period of one month, from 1st of January to 31st of January 2013. Data was collected prospectively by the prepared data collection sheet by the Trained Development Assistant (Trainee graduate). It was found that 41% of transferred patients were within the age group of 20 - 35 years and highest number of transfers were recorded during the period 12 noon to 6pm of the day. Majority of the transfers were medical cases and critical care was needed only by 6%. Outcome of the patients transferred was good. But only 0.02% were adhered to the recommended and expected standards. Accordingly, inter hospital patient transfer procedure needed to be improved in order to avoid duplication of services, increased cost, increased monitoring and loss of continuity of care associated with poor transfer processes.

Keywords: documents, patient transfer, safety

THE FACTORS AFFECTING FOOD SECURITY IN URBAN AREAS

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Food Security is one of the major challenges the world faces today. Food Security is inherently interlinked with other current global challenges of economy and climate. Though Sri Lanka is an agricultural country where most of the people are involved in some form of food production or processing, food insecurity is still a major problem at household level where the average dietary intake of energy is below the minimum level. The main objective of this study is to identify the factors which affect the food security in urban setting. Cluster sampling method was used to select sampling units and people were interviewed using a structural questionnaire. The study was conducted by a randomly selected group of 285 people in 76 households at Maharagama area. Descriptive analysis was performed to summarize and present the sample composition along with the status of variables and indicators of relationship. Furthermore, regression analysis was carried out to model the relationship between calorie intake in urban settings and demographic factors such as gender, age, employment status, level of income, level of education, members of the family and the awareness of a nutritional diet. In conclusion, 53.32% of people in this area consume fewer amount of calories than the required level. Although the expenditure for food has increased, it does not affect the increase of daily calorie consumption. One of the main reasons is that 12.52% of the expenditure is for fast food with less nutrition. The study asserts the views that the majority in the area generally takes their meals from outside premises during weekends, which is one of the causes for less calorie consumption. This provides evidence about the food insecurity in urban areas. Moreover it has now become a threat to the economy of the country and therefore, identification of the factors related to the issue is essential to rectify this problem.

Keywords : *calorie intake, food security, regression, urban*

DISTRIBUTION PATTERN OF CRIMES IN MIRIHANA POLICE DIVISION

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Crime recordings available in police stations are manual recordings (police records) of arrests, crime events, and charges. Sufficient systems have not yet been developed for crime mapping, and recording. For crime prevention, police investigations, and evaluation, effectiveness of crime prevention initiatives and assistance and rapid response to crime should be enhanced. Therefore, this study focuses to identify crime locations, time and the factors that directly and indirectly affect them. Furthermore, the study stress on the need of analyzing crime and crime data using GIS operation. Geographic Information System (GIS) uses geography and computer-generated maps as an interface for integrating and accessing location-based information. GIS allows police personnel to plan effectively for emergency response, determine mitigation, priorities, analyze historical events, and predict future events. GIS can also be used to extract critical information for emergency responders upon dispatch, to assist in tactical planning and response. GIS plays an important role in crime mapping and analysis. The objective was to identify the relationship between crime and geographic environment. In addition, upgrading the map to the requirements of analysis, finding out crime hot spots and finding out the locations that needs more attention, can also be benefits. The methodology of the study consists of selection of the study area, types of data and data collection techniques and analytical methods. The area that was selected to study the problem was Mirihana Police Division. Different techniques and secondary and primary data assisted the research. The analysis was mainly carried out using GPS and GIS techniques.The relationship between environment and crime is very clear. Specially, road network, commercial clusters and low income settlement areas have recognizable interrelations. Other factors such as open space, government institution, parks, grounds etc… are reported as locations that have no direct connections with crimes.

Keywords: *crime, crime analysis, GIS, police, spatial pattern*

MODELING WATER QUALITY CHANGES OF URBAN CANALSIN COLOMBO CITY AGAINST RAINFALL AND LAND USE PATTERNS

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Modeling the relationships between surface water quality with rainfall and land-use patterns is of prime importance in exploring effective methods for mitigating the water pollution in areas like Colombo city. These models are important for land-use planning and resource management to plan for best environmental management practices and it is possible to compile detailed inventories and to monitor water quality in surface water bodies. This study focuses on modeling the surface water quality changes of urban canals in Colombo from 2003 to 2009 in relation to rainfall of different climatic seasons, land use types, and population density using a GIS based approach together with statistical modeling. The data on land use, monthly rainfall, population density and water quality from 2003 to 2009 was collected from the Department of Survey, Department of Meteorology, Department of Census & Statistics and Sri Lanka Land Reclamation & Development Company respectively. Results revealed that there is a strong significant difference within the mean values of Conductivity, Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Salinity percentage according to the climatic seasons. The water quality attributes; Conductivity, Phosphate, BOD and Salinity percentage were significantly correlated to land-use types (Built-up/Homesteads, Barren, Marsh/Paddy, Park/Playground, Plantation, Scrub and Water bodies). A significant regression model could be drawn to predict the surface water quality in Colombo city using one water quality indicator (BOD) which may suggest that point-sources contribute more pollutants than non-point sources. Recommendations were made to consider more important water quality parameters such as biological parameters within an extended study area for future studies because they will be providing complex models of water quality with other factors.

Keywords: GIS, modeling, water quality

GIS ENABLED CENTRAL DATABASE SYSTEM FOR LAND INFORMATION

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Land values are increasing over time with the increasing of population as well as development activities. One of the main problems in land resource management in Sri Lanka is lack of effective and easy accessibility to land information. Such information is available in conventional hard-copy format, but it is not easily retrievable and accessible. In addition, these data are located in several organizations and departments. A Land Information System (LIS) is a tool for legal, administrative and economic decision making and is an aid for planning and development. A LIS, consists of a database containing spatially referenced land related data for a defined area of procedures and techniques for the systematic collection, updating, processing and distribution of that data. Therefore, it is highly essential to establish a land information system which can be updated and accessed by multi-users in developing countries like Sri Lanka. The main objective of this study was to develop an improved system with centralized database for land information system. To achieve the objective of the study, a conceptual model of a GIS enabled centralized database system for land information system was developed after reviewing related literature. A prototype model was developed with ArcGIS Desktop, ArcGIS Server, Java and PostgreSQL as main software. The prototype model provides user friendly information on land parcels and also enabled users to retrieve them efficiently. System users or authorized users have the facility to update data on Centralized database through the Web and public users can view or search information as required. The web based information system for land parcel information developed in this study will be useful not only for the land owners but for policy makers and relevant authorities in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: Cadastral Systems, centralized database, land administration

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN THE INSTITUTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE: AN INDIAN EXPERIENCE

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Women constitute slightly more than half of the world population. Yet their participation in formal political structures and processes, where decisions regarding the use of societal resources generated by both men and women are made, remains insignificant. Against this backdrop, this paper proposes to explore, "the issues and challenges of political participation of women in decentralized local governance institutions in the state of Odisha in India." They have been given the opportunity to share power with men by the 73rd Constitutional amendment. But in spite of their representation, the elected women representatives are treated 'as puppets' in the Panchayati Raj Institutions. The internal factors which affect the process of women empowerment and participation are identified as: lack of awareness, experience, knowledge, skill, leadership quality, low level of education, lack of exposure etc… The external factors which affect the process of participation and empowerment of women are: influence of family, caste, social outlook, patriarchy etc... More specifically, most of SC/ST and women representatives were facing the problem of non-cooperation from the official and upper castes/ dominant sections of their Grama Panchayats. Practically it has been found that two heads are functioning at Gram Panchayat levels-she head (de-jure)-the elected women Sarpanch and he had (de-facto)-the real Sarpanch. Most of the elected women Sarpanchs are regarded as a mere 'Rubber Stamp' and all the functions of the Panchayat are being performed by their husbands or by the local elites. Although, reservations have helped strengthening the position of women in PRIs, the reservation alone cannot carry forward this democratic process. Thus, the provisions for education and employment by the state, together with political mobilization of the civil society, should help raise capabilities and awareness among the civil society and political parties.

Keywords: *local governance, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), women empowerment*

IMPROVING THE SUSTAINABLE AND HEALTHY RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ELECTED MEMBERS AND STATE APPOINTED OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN JAFFNA DISTRICT: A CASE STUDY OF NALLUR PRADESHA SABHA

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The research problem in this study is 'the unavailability of public service (attitude) by the elected and state appointed members in the local authorities of the Jaffna administrative district'. Local Government system has been introduced in Sri Lanka to achieve many democratic goals which are not achieved fully, in a way, in Jaffna. Successes of the local authorities' activities depend on the sustainable and healthy relationship between the elected members and the State officers. The relationship between elected and the state appointed members is a very critical one, as a reason, people are away from the local government. This situation destroys democratic values and the efficacy of the public service. The basic reasons for this weak relationship have been found out by means of laid down strategies such as direct observation, interviews and questionnaires. The research methodology is the 'critical analytical method' with both primary and secondary data. Finally, I found out the reasons for this problematic relationship and recommended ways for a sustainable solution to the problem of creating a good public service attitude and a healthy relationship between the state appointed officers and the elected members of the local authorities. Local governments were introduced in Sri Lanka to create young political leaders, encourage higher public participation, protect the democratic values and to provide an uninterrupted public service. Such objectives are still not achieved still due to constitutional implementation, political power sharing, public attitude and the relationship among members of the local governments. 'The relationship among members of the local governments' is analyzed in this study and this will easily solve the issues created. It is hoped that this research would be a catalyst for enabling positive thinking.

Keywords: *attitude, local government, public service, sustainable.*

RETHINKING ABOUT ASEAN'S ENLARGEMENT—PERSPECTIVE FROM SMALL STATES THEORY

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Since Vietnam's accession to ASEAN in 1995 and Cambodia's full-taking of the ASEAN seat in 1999, it has been almost twenty years after ASEAN's enlargement, during which the "ASEAN way" were formed to deal with the relations within ASEAN. As an association of ten nations, ASEAN has proposed that in 2015, it will form a united region for the ASEAN community. Ample books and academic papers have probed into ASEAN's today and tomorrow in perspectives and theories such as regionalism, neo-liberalism, peace and conflict and constructivism etc. However, the application of small state theory inside ASEAN seemed to be insufficient and neglected, which is actually dramatically salient in ASEAN research. Small states or weak states are often-mentioned terminology for CLMV countries (also known as new ASEAN or mainland ASEAN countries), and sometimes, it is also referred to old ASEAN countries like Singapore and Brunei. The research questions addressed in the paper are: Is there any international sympathy and focus on small states? What kind of definition of small states is most suitable for ASEAN nations? What is the foreign policy behaviour of the small states before and after ASEAN's enlargement? What is the identity of small states in ASEAN and how strategic integration of ASEAN influence small states?

Keywords: *ASEAN*, e*nlargement, small states theory*

WORLD GOVERNANCE: DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE EXISTENCE AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW IN A UNIPOLAR SYSTEM

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International Law does not have a permanent or authorized sovereign making body, no explicit enforcement body and it gives a selection for the states to decide whether to be bound by or not. Hence, defining international law as law has always been questionable. Nevertheless, international law exists in the sources such as conventions, customary practices, general principles of law and judicial decisions and teachings of the most highly qualified publicists. This paper attempts to find the reasons behind the disparity between the existence and the enforcement of the obligations under international law. Author explores how the contemporary unipolar system has made an impact on the disparity between the existence and the enforcement of obligations. This paper argues that to enforce obligations which exist under international law, the unipolar world order is a barrier. The argument is based on the moral element which is reiterated in international law. Author finds, morality has not been a considerable element for United States of America, the most powerful state who made the world a unipolar system, in making decisions which has an international impact. The paper further argues that, more moral based contributions are needed to diminish disparity in existence and enforcement of obligations, not only by the United States of America but also by the other states. The methodology involves utilizing secondary data as well as primary data from conventions and treaties to develop the arguments.

Keywords: *international law, obligation, unipolar system, world governance*

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL CAPITAL AND THE POLITICAL CAPITAL IN A SOCIAL SAFETY NET: EVIDENCE FROM SRI LANKA

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The synergetic relationship between social capital and political capital which bridges the 'great divide' between the state and the civil society is vital for achieving prosperity. The significant link between social capital and political capital can be analyzed in two ways. On one hand, local communities can utilize social capital to achieve political objectives. On the other hand, political capital will be useful in the process of building social capital. Hence social capital can be transformed into political capital. For some analysts, political competitiveness brings salutary impact to the state society synergy since it can contribute to the mass mobilization and put pressure for responsiveness. Consequently, a sustainable mechanism in poverty reduction can only be developed by promoting a healthy relationship between the state and the civil society. Of the several attempts in Sri Lanka to bridge the divide between the state and the civil society, 'Samurdhi', the previous main social safety net in Sri Lanka, can be considered as the most significant attempt. This study places its main emphasis on researching the factors that influence the Samurdhi program's potential for creating a constructive engagement between the state and the civil society. The study shows that the political involvement in the program has created a 'distorted form of state - society interaction', thus negating some of the benefits of the synergy between the two actors.

Keywords: political capital, Samurdhi, social capital, 'state - society interaction'

MINORITY RIGHTS OF THE INTERNALLY WAR DISPLACED CITIZENS IN THE RESETTLEMENT AREAS IN SRI LANKA

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Today many countries in the world have accepted the Human Rights. Even the political systems of the countries (unitary, federal etc…) are created to address multi-ethnicity. Sri Lanka also has accepted many of the declarations and conventions on human rights and minority rights. But, historically, there have been cases of persecution, systematic and widespread violence, atrocities, and sexual violence perpetrated against minorities. In the past decades, Tamils were discriminated by the Sinhala only language policy (Coparahewa 1999: 199). Moreover, the Sinhala ethnic identity has contributed to the eruption of the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka (Dharmadasa 1996: 163). Sri Lanka is a society that produced one of the most intractable ethnic conflicts in the modern world, and there is no straightforward scheme for the island's majority-majority relations (Uyangoda 2001:1). Therefore after the civil war, the government has the vital responsibility to take the necessary steps to prevent the reemergence of another ethnic crisis in Sri Lanka. Therefore it is worthy to examine the minority rights of the internally displaced persons who are within the purview of the resettlement process in Sri Lanka. The study selected the resettlement area of *Omanthai* division in *Vavunia* district. The study selected 100 respondents and 10 key informants. As findings, the study found that: the displaced persons are living in poor socio-economic conditions and are in need of basic needs; they have poor sanitary facilities, there are no NGO activities in the area, neither is there any public participation in the resettlement programme. Moreover, there is no program to empower the people's economic, mental as well as attitudinal strength and there is no effective people-centered civil service. Thus, it appears that the minority rights of the internally displaced persons in the resettled areas have not been sufficiently addressed in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *displaced persons, minority rights, resettlement*

SRI LANKAN WOMEN REPRESENTATION IN POLITICS

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One of the main features of a democratic system is a people's representation in politics irrespective of the gender differences. Women's Representation in politics was absent in traditional Sri Lankan society since they were confined to the traditional gender roles such as engaging in household work and looking after children. After 1931, they did not have equal democratic rights to enter the political arena. Before 1931, there was only limited franchise until all the citizens of the country received universal franchise by the Donoughmore constitution in 1931, irrespective of their gender, ethnicity and class differences. Through these new reforms, all obstacles to women entering political arena were removed as both men and women received equal political rights. However, even after 82 years of enjoying universal franchise, one can still see that women's participation in politics is relatively low compared to the other fields. Thus, the question is, why Sri Lankan women hesitate to participate in politics compared to their engagement in other fields? The objectives of this research were to examine how the women's participation in politics is restrained. It explores the growth in women's participation in politics and social progress, the factors obstructing women's participation in politics and how these constraints can be removed. Data was obtained through diverse means such as books, journals, magazines, election reports, newspapers and internet based secondary data. One limitation of this research is the dependence on secondary data alone. The study found that women's limited contribution to active politics is caused by factors such as the family, the society, education, accepted norms, values and beliefs, myths and social status.

Keywords: *democracy, elections, political participation, rights*

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY PERTAINING TO THE SYSTEM OF LAWS WITH RESPECT TO THE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS IN SRI LANKA

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The rapidly deteriorating environmental conditions have caused a serious threat to the well-being of human beings and other species in both the developing countries and the developed world. This study explores the operation and the practicality of the environmental principles of the developing countries, and seeks formation of an institutional system to protect the environment. At the world conference held in the year 1992, it has been agreed by the industrialized nations to provide financial assistance to the developing countries to achieve the target of becoming industrialized themselves whilst maintaining a balance between developmental activities and environmental sustainability. One of the main objectives of this investigation is therefore, to evaluate these activities and their impact on the environmental protection. Further, the research problem also addresses how and why these environmental problems increasingly escalate in the Donor countries. One possible explanation for this situation would be that donors privilege the elimination of poverty over the environmental preservation. The fact that this research was carried out based only on secondary sources could be perceived as a limitation of this study. One of the findings of the present study is that even though the developed countries grant aid to third world nations, the ways and means adopted by them justify some of the rules and regulations prevalent in the developing nations which contribute to environmental pollution. Further, one could observe that the laws pertaining to environmental safeguards are outmoded. Besides, the developed countries do not extend their cooperation to establish some organizations with sufficient authority or encourage long term plans for environmental safeguards. Therefore, the study recommends that the state should assume authority and pass necessary laws, rules and regulations, ensure their implementation and entrust the supervisory activities to all local bodies.

Keywords- *development, environment, regulations*

HUMAN ELEPHANT CONFLICT AND ITS POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HULAN NUGE VILLAGE IN AMPARA DISTRICT

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This research paper is based on a field study done on the human-elephant conflict in the post war period in Sri Lanka. It can be considered a grave issue in the Sri Lankan environmental politics. This human-elephant conflict which has emerged both as an environmental and a political problem is often discussed in the country's media. Yet it is paid very little attention and thus it is normalised. As a consequence of this problem's intensity, the lives of both these parties are at risk. In addition to the geographic factors, the attitudes and perceptions of the people in rural areas contribute to the human-elephant conflict. The field study was done in the village called Hulan Nuge. The human-elephant conflict is not something unique to this village alone. It is a problem widespread in certain areas in the country. In this scenario, the accountability is a conceptual problem and the existing political authority and the bureaucrats responsible for environment's management must be held accountable. However the main reason for human elephant conflict is the human made activities. It stems from the attempts made by humans to alter the environment when they interact with it. Despite the ability to make changes in the humans' survival, it is not the same with regard to the environment. This is a reality that comes to surface where understanding and equilibrium has to be maintained between politics and environment.

Keywords: environment, human elephant conflict, political perspective

REPRESENTATIVE BUREAUCRACY: THE PROBLEM OF INCLUSIVENESS IN THE HIGHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE IN SRI LANKA

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Democracy requires both politicians and administrators being commendably responsive to the demands made by people in the decision making process. Although the early writings on democracy mainly focused on political authority, contemporary studies in politics and administration have significantly contributed to the progress of the democratic aspect in bureaucracy. It is needless to say that bureaucrats play a vital role which is similar to that of the other major stakeholder, i.e "politicians" in the field of governance. Therefore, as same as political representatives, particularly in a context of a diverse society in which racial and/or ethnic demands are contended to be addressed, bureaucracy should be characterized by the societal make-up in order to ensure democracy in the administration. Theoretically, the notion of inclusiveness in administration was brought into the consideration under the concept of representative bureaucracy which has been widely practiced in both the developed and developing contexts in the world. This paper examines the availability of the concept of representative bureaucracy, measuring the inclusiveness of major ethnic communities in the higher administrative service in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *administration, democracy, ethnicity, representative-bureaucracy*

PARTY SYSTEM IN SRI LANKA: A UNIQUE MIXTURE OF IDEOLOGICAL CONTRADICTIONS

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In almost all democratic countries where there are competitive electoral systems of two parties or two coalitions, the political parties, especially the main two parties, are positioned in the political spectrum either as 'the left' and 'the right' or, in its more moderate version, as 'the centre left' and 'the centre right'. The right wing parties in the world, by and large, share the ideological positions which are described as right wing. All left or centre left parties are proponents of social equality and hence they are less enthusiastic about the market economy than their right wing counterparts and they are very much concerned about the minority and less privileged sections of society such as ethnic minorities, religious minorities, the poor, homosexuals and women. Right and centre right parties, by contrast, support pro market economic policies and politically and socially they are nationalist or ethno-nationalist. However in the Sri Lankan context, the situation is unique. The United National Party (UNP) is considered the right wing party by scholars and the general public alike, while its electoral rival, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), is considered to belong more to the left or centre left of the political and ideological spectrum. This paper argues that neither UNP nor SLFP is fit to any of these ideological camps and both parties have ideological contradictions rather than coherent ideological foundations. UNP has a mixture of left wing and right wing ideologies and this is true not only to the SLFP but to the *Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna* (JVP) as well. This phenomenon is unique in the democratic world and needs to be studied. The study employs a qualitative approach in investigating the party policies, voter base and political alliances the parties have made and draws comparisons of these aspects with left and right parties in other democratic countries.

Keywords: ideologies, left-right divide, Sri Lankan party system

A STUDY OF THE REASONS WHICH LED SRI LANKA TO FAIL IN THE PROCESS OF NATION BUILDING AFTER THE INDEPENDENCE

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The first Nation states are identified as the western democratic states that were able to build up colonies in Asian, Latin American and African continents. A system of power separation was employed to spread the colonial power within the colonies which as a result, had to face numerous religious, ethnic and language problems when gaining the independence. Moreover, it is apparent that the term, "nation building" has been frequently used in the discourse of freedom. Nation building in the political structure of Sri Lanka is to bring all the Sri Lankans down on one common flat form sharing equal rights without social and ethnic differences. Two different facets can be employed to construct a national identity in the process of nation building; employment of assimilation and the state integration. These two facets have functioned periodically throughout the human history. The aim of the study is to find out why Sri Lanka has failed to construct the process of nation building successfully after the independence. The study which is done through secondary sources indicates that Sri Lanka has given priority to the employment of assimilation in the process of nation building. The findings of the study depict the political effort of absorbing whole Sri Lankan population into the culture of the majority group, Sinhala neglecting the cultural features of Tamil and Muslim population. However, it is apparent that Sri Lankans have not attempted to follow the state integration process in nation building and this situation has been highly influenced by the ethnic, religious differences, caste dissimilarities, social inequalities, and the influences of countries and non-governmental organizations.

Keywords: assimilation, integration, nation building, nation state

THE IMPACT OF SCHOOL COUNSELLING PROGRAMMES ON STUDENT EFFICIENCY

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Education at school level in Sri Lanka has become very competitive from grade one to grade fourteen (Advanced Level). There are three benchmark examinations which determine this. They are the grade five scholarship examination, GCE O/L examination and GCE A/L examination. Lack of facilities and high rate of aspirations are the vital reasons that are affecting this competition. This makes many inconveniences to the students who engage themselves in the process of learning. School counselling is an integral part of the education system in many countries. School counselors help to make learning a positive experience for every student. They are sensitive to differences in individuality. Counsellors facilitate communication amongst students, teachers, parents and administrators. The students are said to adapt to the environment of the school whilst benefiting sociabally. School counselors tend to have more direct involvement with more children. There is a great need to explore the factors that affect the career paths of students towards a successive future in education. The research problem of the study is **"**How much school counseling can affect the educational efficiency of students?" The main objective is to identify the school counselor's contribution to the efficiency of students in their mental inconvenience for good educational level. The study focused on the symbolic interactionism perspective to understand complex situations. A comparative cross sectional study was carried out.The survey method and case study method was used as research methods. Data was collected using a structured questionnaire and semi structured interviews. Research findings revealed three significant factors; that are reasons, solutions and student counselor's role. Student's family background, inter-relations with peers and teacher-student relationship had been considered. School academic environment is a highly effective factor for the efficiency of students.

Keywords: *school counselling, student's efficiency, student's inconveniences, symbolic interactionism*

THE NECESSITY OF SCHOOL COUNSELLING SERVICE FOR THE ADOLESCENTS OF LOW INCOME FAMILIES

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Many research studies have been carried out on adolescents. However, only a few have been able to identify the problems of adolescents of low income families. This study reveals emotional, mental and physical problems of the adolescents who belonged to low income families, as well as the educational, social, economic problems experienced in their homes. In addition, this study aims to identify the necessity of the school counselling service to solve the problems brought to notice. The study was limited to two schools belonging to two divisions of Sri Jayawardanapura and Homagama. Samples of a hundred students were selected randomly from an equal number of girls and boys from grade nine and ten. In addition, five school teachers and ten counsellors together with fifty parents were included as sub samples. The main tools were utilized for in-depth interviews and questionnaires whilst the rest were required to analyse data using qualitative and quantitative methods. Results revealed that both girls and boys faced economic and educational problems in their homes. Boys were suffering from emotional problems more than girls when they attained puberty. Girls were badly affected by the social problems whereas the boys were able to adapt to such predicaments. Interviews with counsellors and teachers confirmed the necessity of counselling services to solve the problems to a certain level. The study recommended the intervention of the government for implementing steps to establish a counselling service in every school with a qualified counsellor in order to solve the problems of adolescents.

Keywords: *adolescences, low income families, school counseling*

ISSUES FACED BY WOMEN IN KILLINOCHCHI AND MULLATHIVU DISTRICTS

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The main objective of this study is to understand the issues faced by women in the districts of Killinochchi and Mullaitivu situated in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka. The sample consisted of 104 respondents from seven Divisional Secretariats. Seven focus group discussions were carried out. In addition to this, 17 case studies were carried out with respondents who were selected randomly with the help of the state officials mentioned. Data were also gathered from the officials (i.e., medical officers and police officers), officers in NGOs, INGOs and community leaders in CBOs from the same districts. A Pilot survey of the research consisted of two workshops which were organized for the state officials, (i.e. women development officers, child protection officers, psycho social officers, early child development officers) and councilors who have been involved in the studies and activities pertaining to gender based issues in the above mentioned districts. The study revealed that the women in both areas were subjected to various social issues such as poverty, family disorganization, sexual abuse, domestic violence, health problems and salary discrepancy. It was discovered that the rates of teenage pregnancies and child marriages were high in both districts. Illegal love affairs and extra marital relationships are very common among the peasants. Although women are subjected to many social issues, they do not seek the aid of legal procedure. There are many difficulties in relation to medical facilities of both districts. However, the District of Mullathivu is worse than the district of Killinochchi. Economic hardships have raised many issues among them and this study emphasizes the necessity of a poverty alleviation program together with a probable criminal justice system. Awareness programmes on sexual and reproductive health and information on the use of new technology should be launched in both districts.

Keywords: participation, protection, violence, women's issues

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT, GENDER BASED VIOLENCE, AND MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS – SRI LANKA:
AN ANALYSIS OF SERVICE PROVISION FOR GENDER BASED VIOLENCE VICTIMS AT INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL

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The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) represents the global objectives established and agreed upon by both developing and developed countries to measure development progress. Addressing gender based violence (GBV) and female empowerment have been identified as health related Millennium Development goals. Achievement of Millennium development goals will be undermined if long term consequences of Gender based violence are not addressed. This descriptive cross sectional study was carried out at District General Hospital Matara, to assess the outcome and services provided to GBV victims. The outcome of the services provided was satisfactory. Services were provided to 1020 clients within the year 2012. Among the victims, the majority were females (86%). Marital status and level of education did not show any significant association with violence. Main perpetrator was the intimate partner (67%). Type of Violence was mixed but majority were affected by emotional violence (76%). Out of them, 36% received Medical care, 21% surgical care, 4% psychological care, 98% counseling, 2% legal services and 36% economic support. Majority were referred by outpatient Department of the Hospital (43%), followed by referrals from the field staff (24%) and by police (11%). In addition to the support given by the health service, there is an urgent need for social and economic support. Follow up activities of GBV victims are another major area to be addressed. In conclusion, victims of GBV need social and economic support in addition to health care provided. Therefore, a sustainable violence prevention programme in community and awareness building in the civil society in the defense of women rights should be targeted. The empowerment of the women who are subject to Domestic Violence should be encouraged. It is the duty and responsibility of those concerned in the medical and legal professions and those acquainted with social service organizations to implement justice.

Keywords: gender-based violence, Millennium development goals

FACTORS AFFECTING BODY MASS INDEX OF SRI LANKAN URBAN YOUTH POPULATION

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Obesity is an increasing health problem in developed countries and it is the same for developing countries like Sri Lanka. Obesity can be defined as a condition where fat has accumulated to such an extent that health is adversely affected. In adults, it increases the risk of heart disease, diabetes and some forms of cancer. Clinically obese children and youth have also been shown to have an increased risk of long term morbidity and mortality. There are several measures available in determining whether a person is obese or not. Body Mass Index (BMI) is one such popular and global measuring techniques. BMI is the weight of kilograms per the square of the height in meters. A great number of studies have investigated factors related to obesity in overseas countires but no comprehensive research work has been conducted in the Sri Lankan context. This research is an attempt to identify a relationship between BMI and Demographic, Socioeconomic and Behavioral factors. As the initial stage of this study, a literature review was carried out to study about Body Mass Index (BMI). After studying the global scenario the next step was to look at the Sri Lankan context. The research was administered with a sample of 268 individuals aged ranging from 16 to 35, selected at random from urban areas in Nugegoda and Maharagama divisional secretariats. In analyzing data statistical methods such as t-test, chi-square test, one-way analysis of variance and multiple regression were used. Regression model demonstrates that gender, marital status, educational level, employment status, smoking habits, mode of transport and routine exercise pattern affect the BMI. Also it recommends that Sri Lanka should start prevention efforts before obesity extends to a larger proportion of the population.

Keywords: Body Mass Index, obesity, overweight, underweight

DO MAJOR SPORTS EVENTS ENHANCE TOURISM DESTINATIONS?

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Sport event tourism is internationally recognized as a substantial and highly desirable niche market. Many destinations throughout the world have developed sport events portfolios as a strategic initiative to attract tourists and to reinforce their brand. Hosting sport events has been a focus of destination marketers as a strategy to enhance its destination image and differentiate its tourism products. Communities are attracted to hosting sport events to draw marketing benefits that will contribute to the success of the destination in the long run by creating awareness, improving their image with visitors and attracting tourism business to generate future inbound travel. The aim of this paper is to analyse the effects of a major sports event on the tourist development (in terms of image, tourist attractiveness, urban renewal, quality of life, etc.) of the host destination. The research methodology is based on a multi- cases study analysis (Yin 2002) concerning major sport initiatives in a number of host places in Colombo, Galle, and Hambantota in Sri Lanka. Analytical categories to explore the implications of major sports events on host economy development were mainly extrapolated from tourism destination management bibliographical resources (Chalip 2006, Higham 2005, Whitson Macintosh 1996). Although destination management focus on planning strategies of tourism destinations, indicators discussed with this literature are useful to verify the long term efficacy and efficiency of government policies regarding the staging of a major sports event and therefore to make an evaluation of the host economy qualitative development. Findings suggest that major sports events can have different implications for tourism destinations: from fostering economic and social urban regeneration, to putting a city on a worldwide tourist map, or even changing the unequal participation of a country in a global economy.

FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF FEMALES IN URBAN INFORMAL SECTOR

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The study of labour force participation in the informal sector is very useful for implementing and formulating employment opportunities and human resource development policy programs. Contribution of informal sector employment in nonagricultural sector to the labour force of Kalutara district is approximately 46 per cent in 2012 (Department of Census & Statistics, 2012). One important characteristic of the informal sector is that it has become a major employer of the female labour force in non- agricultural sector in urban population in Kalutara district. In this view, the present study was carried out to explore the socio-economic and demographic factors determining the employment status of women in informal sector activities of the urban communities in Kalutara district. Descriptive and multivariate analyses are applied for the quantitative data while content analysis is made for the qualitative data. The results show that low level education is one of the important factors affecting women's employment in the informal sector activities. In addition, age, ethnicity, marital status, household capacity, land ownership, indebtedness and number of dependents of the family are significant factors that determine women engaging in other employments rather than the self-employment. Moreover, majority of women of the sample are married and they are engaged in other employment in the informal category. Comparatively, women who are employed in self-employment are between 36-59. The qualitative findings also discovered that most women of the urban communities have faced environmental factors such as poverty, lack of awareness and encouragement to the education and other skills, lack of resources and facilities to start an own business. These findings reveal the urgent necessity to address the problem of women's access to the self- employment or formal sector occupation in the urban labour market.

Keywords: *factors, female, informal, self-employment*

ENHANCING PRODUCTION IN "EKALA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE": PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALITY

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The "Industrial Estate Programme" is essential and has a significant contribution for developing the economy of Sri Lanka. The Industrial Estate is a huge land allocated to small and medium level industries by the government. This programme is powered by Industrial Development Board (IDB) in Sri Lanka and they procure developed plots, building blocks and infrastructure facilities like Electricity Power, Water supply, Telephone, Internal Roadways to Small and medium enterprises (SME). Entrepreneurs can rent a location and install industry and then proceed and continue their production. This study aims to identify the main problems that affect enhancing the projectof "Ekala industrial estate" and the potential industrial factors in the estate. The sample survey wasconducted using 50 entrepreneurs in "Ekala industrial estate" between December 2007 and February 2008. Random sampling method was used to select the sample. Questionnaires, interviews and observations were used to collect primary data. Research findings show that entrepreneurs faced problems regarding the entire location when they were establishing the estate. The researcher identified the problems such as lack of labour, lack of raw materials, maintenance problems, market not being expanded, loan and insurance problems. In this study, potential factors like satisfaction of daily production and market price,anticipation of product promotion, procure facilities and technical knowledge by IDB could be identified as positive factors. Results of this study show some implications such as making fixed labour stockpile, expanding local and foreign market opportunity and creating simple methods for obtaining loans and insurance facilities to improve the ability to enhance production.

Keywords: enhance, industrial estate, small and medium enterprises

ASSESSING THE TYPE OF MARKET STRUCTURE THAT EXISTS IN THE SRI LANKAN FMCG SECTOR

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A market is a set of buyers and sellers who, through their interaction, determine the price of a good, or a set of goods. Market structure is the interconnected characteristics in a market such as the number of sellers, the level of entry barriers and the level of differentiation which indicate the competition, supply, price and a firm's behaviour. These characteristics affect the price, which is passed on to the final consumer. This research aims to understand the various market structures, determine the market structure and its dependent entry barriers that prevail in the Sri Lankan Fast Moving Consumer Goods industry and recommend suitable government measures to augment this industry's competitiveness as it is one of the largest and emerging industries in Sri Lanka. The Food and Beverage segment showed high growth in Sri Lanka's FMCG Market. In order to determine the prevailing market structure in the FMCG industry and to further understand its dependent entry barriers, a total of six variables have been utilised: economies of scale, brand loyalty, heavy advertising/ investment of existing firms, innovation/ product development cost and sunk cost. It was revealed through the study that a few players, such as Unilevers, Hemas, Shaw Wallace and Proctor and Gamble dominate the industry, depicting an oligopoly market structure. The profitability of these few firms has been growing in the recent past indicating that this trend is likely to continue in to the future. In addition, continuous investment on technological advancements and innovation have helped maintain the position these organisations hold. Brand loyalty, through the use of extensive marketing strategies, is the strongest entry barrier deterring new firms into the industry. Secondary data has been collected for this research, such as data from Annual Reports of nine companies, Company PR websites of 17 firms, newspaper articles and research organisation.

Keywords: barriers, Brand Loyalty, FMCG Sri Lanka, Oligopoly

MANAGEMENT OF POST-CRISIS GLOBAL INTERDEPENDENCIES THROUGH INTEGRATION OF CULTURE:
A CONCEPTUAL STUDY

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We are in the midst of experiencing a culmination of the economic and technological changes of the last decade. The economies are exploring new opportunities to survive and thrive. What distinguishes successful economies is anticipation of change, recognition of opportunities they offer, and enable their participants to seize those opportunities. The cultural factors across economies may be taken into consideration in managing those crises. The process stresses on multilateralism, joint approach, cooperation, restructuring systems, improving the environment, interregional relations and intergovernmental management. This study considers Ritzer and Frankema's study as base to analyze how integration of culture is possible. The article further attempts to evaluate various dimensions of international business that are influenced by the national cultures and help countries develop the economy through business across borders despite adversities. The results suggest that it is quite possible to measure and compare the cultural traits and their impact on performance across nations.

Keywords: *crisis, culture, economy, international business*

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INFLATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN SRI LANKA

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The Phillips curve is a central hypothesis in inflation dynamics which describes the relationship between unemployment and inflation. Inflation and Unemployment are unique macroeconomic issues the country has to face. These variables are elements of the Misery index. Surplus of both rates, calculates as Misery index. The hıgher value of this index is not suited for an economy.The dilemma between inflation and unemployment has always been a point of focus for the policy makers. The main argument of the Phillips curve analysis is that due to higher inflation situations which has been built as a result of actions taken for decreasing the unemployment rate.This paper reviews the Phillips Curve relationship in Sri Lanka between 1990 and 2013. In this time period the inflation rate and unemployment rate have decreased. But there has been fluctuations in some years. Hence the paper reviewed the trade-off between inflation and unemployment in Sri Lanka in this period. This study also focuses on the reasons for the inflation in Sri Lanka. This research is done by conducting a descriptive and quantitative analysis with secondary data. In quantitative analysis, the Regression Model has been used. In this model inflaion rate is used as a dependent variable and unemployment rate as an independent variable. Ordinary Least Squares method and Simple Scatter plots have been applied to this analysis. According to this there exists no such significant relationship between figures of unemployment and inflation in Sri Lanka. It is not conformed to short run Philip's curve analysis. Among the reasons are government debts, money supply and population which affect inflation as independent variables. The government debts have the largest effect out of all the other variables. Money supply and population also create a positive relationship with inflation.

Keywords: inflation, Phillips Curve, unemployment

ANALYZING POVERTY IN SRI LANKA: A MULTILEVEL MODEL

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Poverty is a ramification of both context specific and individual specific factors. Interactions and interdependence of contextual specificity, effects of socioeconomic and geographical factors at macro level with individual specificity, effects of individual or household level factors are simultaneous while the effect size of each variable may vary across countries, regions or sectors. Avoiding the methodological limitations of earlier researches and filling the void of non-availability of multilevel poverty analyses in the country, this study makes significant contribution to lacuna in contemporary poverty literature by utilizing multilevel random intercept models to nationally representative data set to analyze poverty variations in Sri Lanka by simultaneously taking both individual and contextual levels. Estimated models delve in to factors that determine the level of assets, and the probability of being poor in both multidimensional and nominal terms. Random effects of the multilevel models show significant variations in poverty across districts. The calculated variance partition coefficient suggests about 9 percent of total variation of poverty is attributed to contextual level confirming the nested data structure. The analyses revealed that almost all the personal household level variables, including age, gender, marital status, educational attainment, and sector of employment of the household head, land ownership, access to formal credit, receiving remittances are significantly related to the overall probability of being in poverty albeit effect size of some demographic variables are least. Female labors force participation rate, percentage of self employed persons and the magnitudes of three sectors: agriculture, service and industrial, are significantly contributed to the level of poverty at contextual level. Allowing the risk of poverty to be varied across districts it was evident that there is a considerable error variance but there was no evidence of significant variations in the patterns of covariates at any level.

Keywords: asset index, logistic models, multilevel, poverty

MODERN DEVELOPMENT APPROACHES IN RURAL SOCIETIES

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The study focuses on trends in modern times to find new strategies that could be adopted to accelerate the development process implemented in rural societies. The developmentalists believe that this new development approach would usher in desired results. The successive governments that came into power from time to time have introduced various development strategies for the uplift of rural communities. Most of these programmes, however, proved to be failures at the very outset, while some were abandoned half-way. In the light of such failures, government and non-government organizations came out with a new concept called new development approach as an alternative remedial measure. The new development strategy that came into existence with the liberalized economy is focused in developing rural areas by adopting new types of approaches. It came to be known widely as the 'new development approach'. A competent leadership is essential to spearhead towards their well-being. In case of peasants, it is evident that they are a set of people who never bother about to realize their own potential, nor do they think about ways to change their lot. However, this new development approach attempts to make an awareness among them about it and to encourage them to get themselves involved in the development process To secure data, the researcher adopted the interview method. Rural water supply project at Pusalla Gramaseva division of Kuruwita divisional secretariat in the Rathnapura district was taken into account to study the community participation. How this new development approach could be made use of for the furtherance of development activities of the rural society by examining sociologically how new development approaches act in the implementation of the community water supply project. New development approaches play a major role in community activities. By promoting the new development approaches based on self-power can attain targets.

Keywords: *community, new development approaches, rural society*

FACTORS AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL BEHAVIOR OF PEOPLE IN PLANNING A FINANCIALLY SECURE RETIREMENT

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Personal awareness of an effective plan for a financially secure retirement is vital since it ensures the financial readiness and financial assurance for their retirement years. It has been a challenging process for many people to be well-equipped with saving plans and decisions for their retirement. The study attempts to explore the factors affecting financial behavior of people when planning a financially secure retirement. The data for the study was gathered from three districts, namely Nuwaraeliya, Colombo, and Anuradhapura which include estate, urban, and rural sectors representing different geographical areas and infrastructure facilities. In order to test determinants of planning a financially secure retirement, regression analysis was used. The findings of the study reveal that the financial behavior of an individual is basically influenced by the financial literacy possessed by that particular person. Highly educated people and the majority of those in urban areas do not hesitate to invest in various financial sources. Further, the data indicates that the large majority of people lack the knowledge of the rules governing social security benefits in their working institutions. Low level of financial literacy, ignorance about basic financial concepts, lack of wealth, lower income status, educational background, ignorance about the financial security plans and the failure to get the help of financial experts and advisors to make savings and investment decisions are the factors affecting individuals for not following effective procedures for a financially secure retirement. The present study further highlights the importance of implementing financial education programs that can educate and enhance the financial security knowledge of the people with low level of financial literacy in order to ensure a financially better retirement for all.

Keywords: *financial literacy, financial secure retirement*

THE REASONS FOR CONTRACTOR'S FAILURE IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM SRI LANKA

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Large, medium and small scale contractors' firms in Sri Lanka confront the failure of construction projects due to various factors. UNRWA stated that the construction projects show poor performance due to poor coordination. By considering the various factors and as per the findings through the literature review, the contractor's failure could be divided into major factors such as cost, time, quality, productivity, client and consultant satisfaction, regular and community satisfaction, existing situation of the country, people factor, health and safety factor and environmental factor. The cost factor is of significance which directly impacts the contractor's financial benefit. The sub factors under cost factor evaluate to assure that cost factor is the major significant factor which effects on contractor's failure in construction projects of Sri Lanka. The research will be related with building construction projects in Sri Lanka. According to the Institute of Construction Training and Development (ICTAD), the contractors' population is around 2500 and as per the data of the Association of Consultant Engineering in Sri Lanka (ACESL), the consultant population is around 105.The population of Owners fluctuates according to requirement of implementing a construction. The collected data intended to analyse using relative importance index based on past literature to obtain the owner's consultant's and contractor's point of views separately. Most owners were reluctant to pay price escalation according to ICTAD, and liability of paying price escalation revoke at the tender stage. Various factors that affect the contractor's failure in the construction industry were determined. Researcher intended to drive with consideration of cost factor as the most significant factor which impacted a contractor's failure and the sub factor of material price escalation.

Keywords: cost, management, price escalation, productivity, time

නූතන සමාජගත කිලි සංකල්පය බෞද්ධ කිලි සංකල්පයට පටහැනි ඉගැන්වීමක් ද?

සංඝපාලේ පඤ්ඤාසාර හිමි, එම්. ඩබ්ලිව්. දුලීකා හර්ෂණී

පාලි හා බෞද්ධ අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

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කිලි සංකල්පය ශ්‍රී ලාංකේය ජන සමාජයේ දීර්ඝ කාලයක් මුළුල්ලේ මුල්බැසගත් සංකල්පයකි. කිලි යන වචනයෙන් කිළිටි, ජරාව හා අපිරිසිදු දැය යන අර්ථ ගම්‍ය වේ. දරු ප්‍රසූතිය, ගැහැණු ළමුන් වැඩිවිය පැමිණීම, මරණය හා කාන්තාවන්ගේ ඔසප්වීම හෙවත් මාස ශුද්ධිය වැනි දෑ සමාජයේ කිලි වශයෙන් පිළිගෙන ඇත. මෙම කිලි පිළිබඳ සමාජ මතය සමඟින් නිර්මාණය වූ චාරිත්‍රවාරිත්‍ර ද රැසකි. විශේෂයෙන් කිලි සහිත වූවන්ට බොහෝ සමාජ වරප්‍රසාද අහිමි වෙයි. කිලි සහිත කාලය තුළ බාහිර සමාජයෙන් බොහෝ දුරට වෙන්ව සිටිය යුතු ය. කිලි සහිත දිනවල ආගමික හෝ සෙත් ශාන්ති උත්සවවලට සහභාගී නොවිය යුතුය. යම් හෙයකින් එබඳු ස්ථානයකට කිලි සහිත වූවන් යාමෙන් සිදුකෙරෙන සෙත් ශාන්ති නිෂ්ඵල බව ජන සම්මතය යි. බුදුදහම කිලි වශයෙන් සළකා ඇත්තේ සිතෙහි උපදින ක්ලේශ ධර්මයන් ය. ස්වභාවයෙන් පවිත්‍ර වූ පුද්ගල සිත බාහිරින් පැමිණෙන ක්ලේශ මඟින් අපිරිසිදු බවට පත්කෙරෙන බව බෞද්ධ මතය යි. පුද්ගල පාරිශුද්ධිය හෝ කිළිටි බව රඳාපවතින්නේ එම පුද්ගලයාගේ සිත තුළ පවතින ක්ලේශවල ස්වභාවය හා ප්‍රමාණය අනුව බව බුදුදහමෙන් පෙන්වා දෙයි. බුදුදහමට අනුව පුද්ගලයා ආරක්ෂාකර ගත යුත්තේ ස්වකීය මනස යි. මනසේ කිළිටි බව ඇති කල සත්ත්වයා කිළිටි වන බවත් මනස පිරිසුදු වන කල සත්ත්වයා පවිත්‍රවන බවත් බුදුදහම පැහැදිලි කරයි. පුද්ගලයා අපවිත්‍රත්වයට පත්කරන කිළිටි හුදෙක් සිත මුල්කර ගත්තකි. ජන සමාජගත කිලි සංකල්පය හා බෞද්ධ කිලි සංකල්පය සංසන්දනය කොට බැලු කල බුදුදහමට පටහැනි සංකල්පයක් ලෙස ජන සමාජගත කිලි සංකල්පය හැදින්විය හැකිය. බොහෝ දෙනෙකු බෞද්ධ කිලි සංකල්පය හා ජන සමාජගත කිලි සංකල්පය වරදවා වටහාගෙන ඇති බව පෙනේ. බොහෝ විට කිලි සහිත අවස්ථාවල ජනතාව ආගම දහමින් ඉවත්වන ස්වරූපයක් දැකගත හැකිය. ගැබිනි මව්වරුන් හට පිරිත් පැන් නොදීම, පිරිත් නූල් ගට නොගැසීම, බිළිඳු දරුවන් විහාරයට කැඳවාගෙන නොයෑම, බිලින්දන් අත පිරිත් නූල් නොබැදීම, ඔසප් වූ කාන්තාවන්ට වෙහෙර විහාරවලට යාම තහනම් කිරීම, මරණයක් වූ පසු නිවැසියන් සෙත් ශාන්ති පැතීම අරමුණු කරගත් ස්ථානවලට සහභාගි නොකර ගැනීම ආදි චාරිත්‍ර රාශියක් සමාජය තුළ ක්‍රියාත්මක ය. මේ අනුව සමාජ කිලි සංකල්පය හා බෞද්ධ කිලි සංකල්පය අතර විසම වූ තත්ත්වයක් පවතින බව පැහැදිලි වේ.

ප්‍රමුඛපද: *ක්ලේශ, කිලි සංකල්පය, ජන සමාජය, සෙත් ශාන්ති, මනස*

ගාල්ල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ දක්නට ලැබෙන ලන්දේසි යුගයේ වාස්තු විද්‍යාත්මක ලක්ෂණ සහිත ඉදිකිරීම් පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක්
(ගාල්ල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ වෙරළබඩ කලාපය ඇසුරින්)

එච්. එච්. අශෝක කරුණාරත්න
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව
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ශ්‍රී ලංකාව ඈත අතීතයේ සිට ම විදේශීය රාජ්‍යයන් සමග සම්බන්ධතා පැවැත් වූ දිවයිනකි. නමුත් කාර්මික විප්ලවයත් සමග දේශගවේෂණ කටයුතුවල ප්‍රබල වර්ධනයක් උද්ගත වූ හෙයින් මේ තත්ත්වය වර්ධනය විය. මෙහි උච්චතම අවස්ථාව ලංකාවට බලපානු ලබන්නේ ක්‍රි.ව. 1505 දී පෘතුගීසීන්ගේ පැමිණීමත් සමග ය. මෙය ලාංකේය සමාජයට යම් තරමක බලපෑමක් කිරීමට සමත් නොවුව ද ඔවුන්ගේ බලය බිඳ දමමින් ක්‍රි.ව. 1658 දී ලංකාව ආක්‍රමණය කළ ලන්දේසීහු මෙරට සමාජයට ප්‍රබල ලෙසින් සංස්කෘතිකාංග සම්ප්‍රේෂණය කිරීමට ක්‍රියා කළහ. ඔවුන්ගේ නිවාස තාක්ෂණය මෙරට සමාජය තුළ මූර්තිමත් වීම එහි ප්‍රතිඵලයකි. නිවාස ඉදිකිරීමේ දී භූමිය ග්‍රිඩ් ක්‍රමයට බෙදීම, ඉදිරිපසින් හා පිටුපසින් නැවතත් මාර්ගයකට සම්බන්ධ කිරීම ලන්දේසි යුගයේ මෙරට වාස්තුවිද්‍යා ඉදිකිරීම්වල විශේෂ ලක්ෂණයක් විය. අතුරු මාර්ගවලට මුහුණ ලා නිවාස නිර්මාණය කර ඇති අතර මාර්ගයේ සිට නිවසට නැගීමට පඩිපෙළ කිහිපයක් යොදා ඇත. නිවසට ප්‍රවිශ්ට වනවාත් සමග ම දැකිය හැකි වන්නේ නිවස ඉදිරිපිට ඇති ඉස්තෝප්පුව යි. සෑම නිවසක ම පිවිසීමේ දොරටුව හා නිවස පිටුපස දොරටුව මාර්ගයකට සම්බන්ධවන අයුරින් ඉදිකිරීම වැදගත් ලක්ෂණයකි. ලන්දේසි නිවාසවල හඳුනාගත හැකි පොදු වාස්තු විද්‍යාත්මක ලක්ෂණ ලෙස ආලින්ද හා ආලින්ද කුළුණු, වහල හා ආශ්‍රිත අංග, ගේබල්, බිත්ති කොටස්, සුළං කවුළු හා ආවරණ, බිත්ති අමුද්‍රව්‍ය, ජනෙල් හා උළුවහු, ආරුක්ක, මැද මිදුල, සොල්දරය, තරප්පු පෙළ හඳුනාගත හැකි විය. ලන්දේසීන් මෙරට ඉදිකිරීම් සඳහා බහුල ලෙස භාවිත කරන ලද අමුද්‍රව්‍ය ලෙස කොරල්, කබොක්, කළුගල්, අළුහුණු, වැලි, මැටි මිශ්‍රණ වැදගත් වේ. ලන්දේසීන්ගේ ශිල්ප ක්‍රමය මෙරට නිවාස තාක්ෂණය සඳහා බලපෑවා පමණක් නොව ඒ සඳහා ඔවුන් විසින් භාවිත කරන ලද වචන ද මෙරට සංස්කෘතියට එකතු විය.

ප්‍රමුඛපද: *ගොඩනැගීම, නිර්මාණය, නිවාස, ලක්ෂණ, වාස්තුවිද්‍යා*

නව ලිබරල්වාදය හා ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දේශපාලන ආර්ථිකය

තිලිණි අරෝෂා කුමාරසිරි
දේශපාලන විද්‍යා අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව
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නව ලිබරල්වාදය 1980 දශකයේ දී ඇමරිකා එක්සත් ජනපදය, මහා බ්‍රිතාන්‍ය ප්‍රමුඛ බටහිර ධනවාදී රාජ්‍යයන් විසින් ක්‍රියාවට නංවනු ලැබූ නූතන ලිබරල්වාදයට පසුව ඉදිරිපත් වූ සංකල්පයකි. වර්තමානයේ ඇමරිකා එක්සත් ජනපදය ප්‍රමුඛ ධනවාදී රාජ්‍යයන්හි ආර්ථික චින්තනය මත දිවෙන දේශපාලන දර්ශනය වී ඇත්තේ නව ලිබරල්වාදය යි. අවම රාජ්‍ය මැදිහත්වීම හා නිදහස් වෙළඳපොළ ක්‍රමවේදය නව ලිබරල්වාදයේ ප්‍රධාන නිර්ණායකය වන අතර ඒ තුළින් පුද්ගලයාගේ නිදහස සුරක්ෂිත වීම තුළ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන ඉලක්ක සාක්ෂාත් කර ගත හැකි බව නව ලිබරල්වාදීහු පෙන්වා දෙති. ෆ්‍රෙඩ්රික් වොන් හයෙක් (Friedrich Von Hayek) වැනි නව ලිබරල්වාදී චින්තකයන් පෙන්වා දුන්නේ "දේශපාලන ජීවිතය ද ආර්ථික ජීවිතය හා සමාන වන බවත්, එය පුද්ගලයාගේ නිදහස හා ව්‍යවසාය පිළිබඳ කරුණක් වන බවත් ය". නව ලිබරල්වාදයේ සංකල්ප, වොෂින්ටන් සම්මුතිය තුළ අන්තර්ගත වී ඇති විවෘත හා නිදහස් වෙළඳපොළ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය, අවම රාජ්‍ය මැදිහත්කරණය, රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යවසාය වෙනුවට පෞද්ගලිකරණ ක්‍රමවේදයක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම, පොදු සුභසාධන හා පොදු යහපත සඳහා රාජ්‍ය ආයෝජන සීමාකිරීම, පාරිභෝගිකත්වය හා පාරිභෝගිකයා සමාජයේ මූලික සංවර්ධන ඉලක්ක ලෙස සලකා කටයුතු කිරීම යන පස්වැදෑරම් ආර්ථික හා මූල්‍ය ප්‍රතිපත්තීන්ට අනුකූලව ක්‍රියාත්මක වේ. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ද 1977න් පසු සිට ක්‍රියාත්මක වූ විවෘත ආර්ථික ප්‍රතිපත්තිය පසුකාලීනව ක්‍රියාවට නව ලැබුවේ ද නව ලිබරල්වාදී දේශපාලන චින්තනය මත පදනම් වෙමිනි. නව ලිබරල්වාදය තුළ පදනම්ව ක්‍රියාත්මක ලෝකයේ බොහෝමයක් රාජ්‍යයන් ඒ තුළින් අපේක්ෂිත සමාජ, ආර්ථික හා දේශපාලන සංවර්ධනයේ ඉලක්කයන් සපුරාගනු ලැබුව ද ඉන් අපේක්ෂිත සංවර්ධන ඉලක්කයන් සුරා ගැනීමට ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට තවමත් නොහැකිවී ඇත. එහෙත් තවමත් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දේශපාලන ආර්ථිකය රදා පවතින්නේ නව ලිබරල්වාදය මත පදනම්ව යි. එහෙත් ඉන් අපේක්ෂිත සමාජ, දේශපාලන හා ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනය සාක්ෂාත් කරගැනීමට තවමත් නොහැකිව තිබීම ගැටලුවකි. රටට ගැළපෙන ආකාරයේ දේශපාලන ආර්ථික ප්‍රවේශයක් කරා යොමුවීමට නොහැකි වීම, දේශපාලන ආර්ථික ප්‍රවේශයන් නිසි ලෙස කළමනාකරණය කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය ආර්ථික, දේශපාලන හා සමාජ නිර්ණායකයන් නොමැති වීම, ඵලදායිතාවය කෙරෙහි අවධාරණය යොමු කළ යුතු වුවද ඵලදායිකත්වය හා කාර්යක්ෂමතාවය ඉහළ නංවාලීමට අවශ්‍ය ක්‍රමවත් වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් රට තුළ දැක ගත හැකි නොවීම, රටේ නාස්තිය හා දූෂණය ඉහළ යාම හා ඒවා පහළ දැමීමට නිශ්චිත වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් හෝ දේශපාලනික අරමුණු නොවීම යන සාධක මෙවැනි තත්ත්වයක් නිර්මාණය වීමට බලපා තිබේ.

ප්‍රමුඛපද: රාජ්‍ය මැදිහත්වීම, දේශපාලන ආර්ථිකය, දේශපාලන හා ආර්ථික ප්‍රතිපත්ති, නව ලිබරල්වාදය, නිදහස් වෙළඳපොළ ආර්ථිකය

Humanities

MUSIC THERAPY AND THE MENTAL WELLBEING

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Music therapy is prominently consolidated as one of the most important psycho therapies in the world and it was included in the "Art Therapy". Therapists had recognized this instinct value of music and they were able to find out an effective method for offering palliative solutions for humans. We can give an enormous list of encountered psycho therapies for each of psychological disorders. Each of therapeutic structures ends with music therapies. Even if it is depression, anxiety or mild mental disorders, music therapy could be given as a sustainable solution for those. We would find an origin but it is difficult to find the conclusion. The humans are being burnout in their daily life styles by the irresistible stress which occurs in their environment. "Music" would be an efficacious solution to alleviate palliative alternations of humans. There are two major areas regarding this topic: Music Therapy and Mental Wellbeing. According to the eventual circumstances, the research process is also a challenge. It coordinates with various aspects like, environment, ethics, subject expectations, the diversity of subject and experimental distortions. We do have a determined knowledge of the subject allowed as research. Its changing patterns, etymologies, all the substantial and innovative thinking are also recognized. Also the experimenter must acquire prerequisite immortal enthusiasm to continue the research process in a good condition. Finally the consolidation will have prescribed that the music therapy has consisted with a remarkable accordance to help humans and it would generate an adequate status of mental wellbeing which is integral for sustainable development of human beings.

Keywords: clinical research, mental wellbeing, neurologic music therapy

FOSTERING LEARNER AUTONOMY: AN EMPIRICAL APPROACH TO LEAD EL LEARNER AUTONOMY IN SLUMBER LOST GROUPS

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Creating autonomy of the learners of technical domains studying in English medium has been an immense challenge faced by many in the field of English Language Teaching (ELT). The competition and prioritizing of their major domain, English module's non-contributive grade point and non-stimulating learning experience encountered by the learners are virtually diagnosed to be the causes for overlooking of English language modules and learner apathy in Sri Lankan University system. Assuming that all three major causes can be overcome by an anatomical regulation of: *the module, the teaching approach, learning milieu and the learning tasks*, the prospective study undertook in search of such learning milieu capable of creating learner interest that leads to autonomy. The module therefore attuned with Task Based Language Teaching (TBLT) approach whereas the teaching approach is regulated from a teacher centered one to a more learner dominated the peer learning approach and the learning milieu is set to be within a classroom consisted of 'slumber-lost groups': small six members dynamic group of learners assigned with specific roles rotating among each member through the semester, wherein group dynamics are taken to be the driving force of motivation. *Group dynamics, Learner Autonomy and Task based Language Teaching* are served as the crucial texture of theoretical framework in which the study is based on. The theoretical base of the study includes *Oxford's Model for Learner Autonomy, Tuckman's Group Dynamics theory* and the prospective *Slumber-lost group approach.*The study unveils the precision of TBLT approach moderated in sequence to the development stages of Tuckman's group psychology and the opportunities to establish learner autonomy. It further validates the exactitude of learning milieu created within the slumber-lost group approach to lead each individual learner from imposition to accommodation through innate stimulation aroused in dynamic group attributes of slumber-lost approach.

Keywords: group dynamics, learner autonomy, slumber-lost groups, Task Based Language Teaching

A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR E-LEARNING IN EMERGING STATES: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF RESEARCH CHALLENGES

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E-learning has become a vital tool for education systems in emerging states which can be defined as a state that has some characteristics of a developed state, though not yet a developed state. E-learning is assumed to have enormous potential for governments struggling to encounter a mounting demand for education while facing an intensifying shortage of teachers and resources. Challenges are however plenteous and it is significant to understand all challenges. Purpose of this study is to conduct a critical evaluation of research on challenges for e-learning with specific emphasis on emerging states. A wide-ranging literature evaluation with 60 papers on e-learning challenges was accepted for the understanding how to implement e-learning in emerging states. Research questions were: what has existing research identified as the major challenges for e-learning, and, what differences, if any, are there between emerging states and developed countries in this respect? The literature survey found 278 papers which were abbreviated to 60 based on exclusion and inclusion criteria designed to find papers of best quality as well as papers that clearly explored well-defined challenges.The study found 30 explicit challenges which were congregated into four categories, viz.: courses, individuals, technology and context. The overall conclusion is that these challenges are correspondingly valid for both developed and emerging states; however in emerging states, more papers focus on access to technology and context whereas in developed countries more papers concern individuals. A further finding is that most papers concentrated on one or two categories of challenges; few papers exhibit a complete view. Because challenges are interconnected, based on the findings the author proposes a theoretical framework of emerging issues for e-learning in developed and emerging states. The framework is useful to guide both practice and study.

Keywords: challenges, E-learning, theoretical framework

PRINCIPALS' PERCEPTIONS ON PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN SRI LANKA

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In this new school environment, there is increasing recognition of the importance of school leadership in supporting change and providing for educational quality. In fact, school leadership has been identified by a number of researchers as a key element in the effectiveness of school organizations. Therefore, many countries have focused on providing appropriate training and professional development opportunities to aspiring and practicing school leaders. However, Sri Lankan school principals do not have enough opportunities to develop their management competencies, and current professional development programs of school leaders need to be developed considering their perceptions. Therefore, the government has to provide well organized training programs to principals. The research design was based on the quantitative research approach and survey research method has been employed, a questionnaire is administrated in this survey. According to the findings, recommendations were proposed. Majority of principals believe their current training opportunities are insufficient. Whereas 50 per cent of the sample agreed in general that the effective professional development programs are conducted by National Institute of Education, even 45 per cent of principals mentioned that they like to participate in residential programs. While 55 per cent of the sample agreed that the training programs being implemented are effective for their professional development. Further majority of principals expected that resource persons for their training courses are more suitable from Universities or National Institute of Education. Experienced principals seem to need more training on instructional and strategic leadership skills, while inexperienced principals seem to also need training on technical issues, financial management, circulars, school planning and professionalism.

Keywords: management, professional development, school leadership

SECONDARY STUDENTS' CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING OF SCIENCE

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Learning science is a complex process in which students incorporate new knowledge into their existing knowledge. According to literature, students develop limited understanding of science even after instruction. The aim of the research is to use students' diagrams to study conceptual understanding of science related to 'light' in grade eight students. A written test with eight questions was administered among 212 grade eight students in Kandy educational zone. Each question of the test consisted of two parts; a diagram and a written explanation. Data obtained from students' diagrams in each question and their explanations were qualitatively and quantitatively analyzed to understand science knowledge related to light; path of light, vision, mirror reflection, refraction, and mages of plain mirror. Data were also collected with the use of a teacher questionnaire and by studying curricular materials of grade eight. Data obtained from teacher questionnaire were analyzed with the use of the SPSS statistical package. It was noted that students provided more than twenty different diagrams for each question instead of the correct diagram. The highest number of incorrect diagrams (47) reported, related to the concept of images of plain mirror and the lowest number (22) related to mirror reflection. The highest percentage of correct diagrams was reported in refraction through a plate of glass. A large number of incorrect diagrams with incorrect explanations showed that students did not possess a correct understanding of concepts related to light. Students had a number of misconceptions related to light. Responses to teacher questionnaire revealed that 98% of teachers provide opportunities for their students to draw diagrams to assess the understanding of science concepts. Spending more time to draw diagrams correctly, drawing according to a scale, were given as prominent difficulties in using diagrams to understand students' science knowledge. Students' diagrams in science can be effectively used to explore conceptual understanding of science knowledge of secondary school students.

Keywords: *conceptual understanding, diagrams, light, Science*

STUDENTS' ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN DIFFICULT SCHOOLS IN THE COLOMBO DISTRICT

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The study explored the relationship between the learning environment of difficult schools in the Colombo district and students' achievements. It is assumed that poor school learning environments negatively impact students' achievements. Many researches base their theories on physiological, psychological, and sociological changes that take place when learning occurs (Scatter, 1990; Showier, 1995). There are many learning environments that were often described in terms of social climate, curriculum design and pedagogical philosophy (Akkinsanmi, 2008). In my study, the learning environment is defined based on six theories: behaviourist learning theory (Harzem,2004;Akinsanmi,2008), cognitivist learning theory (Gagne,1984; Akiìanmi,2008), constructivist learning theory (Boyle,1997; Devries and Zan,2003, experimental learning theory (Kolb ,1984 Beard and Wilson,2006) Humanistic learning theory(Edward,1989; Kurtz, 2000; Huitt, 2009) and Social- situational learning theory(Smith, 1999; Merriam and Caffarella 1991). According to Bandura (1977), the methodology of the study is based on a mixed method approach and used partially mixed sequential quantitative dominant status design. Observation, questionnaire, results sheets (grade five scholarship, G.C.E O/L,G.C.E A /L) and interviews were used to collect data. The percentage of pass rate in grade five scholarship exams was 5.94% in the type 1c schools, 7.14% in type 2 schools and 2.87% in type 3 schools. The percentage of pass rate in Ordinary Level examination 2013 is 45.83% in type 1c schools and 53.34% in type2 schools. The percentage of pass rate in the Advanced Level examination 2013 is 66.66% in the Arts stream and 72.94% in the Commerce stream. Research studies must find ways to help increase students' performance. Therefore, educators must understand the relationship that exists between school learning environment and student academic achievement. Educators must have adequate facilities that provide an atmosphere and amenities conducive for student success.

Keywords: difficult schools, school learning environment, student's achievement

IDENTIFYING THE INFLUENTIAL FACTORS IN PASSING THE ADVANCED LEVEL GENERAL ENGLISH SUBJECT

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English medium education system is one that uses English as the primary medium of instruction. Considering the status in Sri Lanka, both Sinhala and Tamil are official languages; English is the second language. But today, most schools, universities and institutions of higher education frequently use English as the medium of instruction. According to the education system in Sri Lanka, students have to face some major examinations, such as O/L, A/L for further studies or higher education. English is included as a subject for those examinations but most of Sri Lankan students have not better knowledge about that subject. Many students have to face a lot of problems when they enter the university or higher education institutes due to lack of English knowledge. The main objective of this research is identifying the influential factors for passing the A/L General English subject. Primary data was mainly collected from the study through a questionnaire and hundred students were selected from Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka using stratified random sampling method. Chi-square test was used as a statistical tool to identify the influential factors. The study found that gender, living area, O/L English results, A/L subject stream, participation for English tuition classes are very important factors in passing the A/L General English subject. The factors such as, district and school type was not significant in passing the A/L General English.

Keywords: *general english, influential factors, student*

PRESENTATION SKILLS OF UNDERGRADUATE ESL LEARNERS AND THE IMPACT OF THE MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

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Conducting effective presentations is one skill that is in great demand, especially in the context of the private and the corporate sector job markets. This paper presents the findings of a research study based on the presentation skills of ESL learners pursuing their higher studies in Commerce in a tertiary education institute in Sri Lanka. Presentations conducted in English language by 60 undergraduates from the final year of study were assessed on seven criteria of *the Competent Speaker Speech Evaluation Form (CSSEF)*. In order to investigate the impact (if any) of the academic language background upon the presentation skills, the performance of the students following their studies in English medium was compared with their counterparts'. The average overall competency of the participating undergraduates was discovered to be below the satisfactory level designated by the CSSEF. However, those who follow their studies in English medium displayed a significantly better overall performance than the others, leading to the conclusion that the medium of instruction does have an impact upon the presentation skills of ESL learners.

Keywords: presentation skills, second language, undergraduates

A USAGE BASED RESEARCH ON SINHALA ONOMATOPOEIA- FOCUSING ON SEMANTIC, MORPHOLOGICAL, AND SYNTACTIC ASPECTS

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Onomatopoeia is a set of words used to imitate sounds in a given language. These sounds represent basically two kinds of sounds; animate (humans and animals) and inanimate (sound of our atmosphere or nature). This is a common phenomenon to many human languages around the world. Previous studies on Sinhala language have given evidence on the usage of onomatopoeia. However, in-depth details in semantic (i.e., what categories are they belonged to) and syntactic (i.e., what kind of grammatical formation do they require to form a sentence) perspectives are yet to be confirmed. Thus, the main objective of this study is to examine the present usage of Sinhala onomatopoeia. The present study conducted two tasks. First, a free productivity task (written task) was conducted with Sinhala native speakers living in Sri Lanka. Participants were asked to write sentences using Sinhala onomatopoeia. Second, since the Sinhala is said to possess free word order, this study also examined the acceptability of different word orders for the sentences consisting of onomatopoeia. Since Sinhala language distinguishes the spoken form and the written form in many aspects, this study was aimed at only the usage of spoken form. The analyses on the written task showed that, Sinhala onomatopoeia is being used to imitate basically two type of sounds; animate oriented (subcategories of human related and animal related) and inanimate oriented (subcategories of object related, nature related and human related). On the other hand, the additional examination on word order acceptability provided evidence that although the canonical SOV order is premium in syntactic structure, the other word orders excessively have a high acceptability among Sinhala native speakers. İn conclusion, according to this study, sinhala onomatopoeia can be categorized into two groups; animate oriented and inanimate oriented, and the onomatopoeic sentences also possess a free word order phenomenon.

Keywords: onomatopoeia, semantic, Sinhala Language

THE UNDERGRADUATES' INCLINATION FOR LIFELONG LEARNING OF ENGLISH WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UNDERGRADUATES OF FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND LANGUAGES, SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

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Given the importance of English language as a pre-eminent international language today, the importance of having competency in English language, maintaining continuous passion to learn English, and acquiring the skills associated with lifelong learning of English have now become inevitable. Accordingly, it is essential that the students who engage in their tertiary level of education should develop into lifelong learners of English who retain a passion for learning English even after the completion of formal examinations. Hence, this paper attempts to explore whether the undergraduates in Faculty of Social Sciences and Languages (FSSL) of Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka (SUSL) have the inclination to become lifelong learners of English after completing their Core English Language (CEL) course and whether there is any association among the grades they obtained for English, their gender and their tendency to become lifelong learners of English. Using the simple random sampling 130 second year second semester students of SUSL were selected for this study. In addition to semi structured interviews and class room observations, data were collected mainly by questionnaires designed on a five-point Likert-scale adopting items from Macaskill & Taylor's questionnaires (2010). Mean Comparison, Crosstabs and Pearson Chi-square were computed for the purposes of analysis.

Keywords: English language, lifelong learning

AN ANALYSIS ON POSTERS ADVERTISING SPOKEN ENGLISH CLASSES IN CONTEMPORARY SRI LANKA

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The substantial attention paid to English in general and spoken English in particular brings into focus the role played by posters advertising private spoken English classes and the question as to whether they do any justice to the spoken English classes which mushroom at a brisk pace in almost all the corners of Sri Lanka. As a medium of advertising, these posters provide an array of subject areas to be explored in terms of language, visuals and ideologies incorporated by the teachers in order to differentiate themselves with the intention of competing with the others in the field. A multimodal discourse analysis perspective, therefore, allows an in depth analysis of the strategic use of language, images and the ideologies employed in the posters while evaluating its efficacy and drawbacks. In view of this observation, the current study analyses 18 posters which advertise spoken English classes located in the Colombo and Gampaha districts. As primary data, images of posters advertising spoken English classes, collected by both online and offline observation, are analyzed. The findings of this study prove that the persuasive language, code-switching, adjectives and precisely specified target population triumph in attracting the audience to the poster by creating an impact at first sight. It was also revealed that the visuals of foreign students, teachers and celebrities are incorporated with the intention of introducing a 'foreign' flavour to the class advertised. Furthermore, the findings unearthed the fact that the ideologies expressed via these posters have the potential to affect people's mindset about the Standard Sri Lankan English pronunciation as well as the correct way of learning to speak a language. The study, thus, explored the status of English in contemporary Sri Lanka and the nature of the target population who pays the least attention to the quality and credibility of these classes. The research has found that there is a need to standardize the English tuition enterprise if it is to provide an effective teaching-learning process.

Keywords: *Muti-modal Discourse Analysis, posters, tuition*

COHESION: A BI-DIMENSIONAL APPROACH

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Currently, relationship between cohesion and coherence seems more controversial (perhaps, it recieves more attention) than any other aspect in the area of cohesion studies. Cohesionists like Widdowson (1978), De Beaugrande & Dressler (1981), Carrel (1982), Brown & Yule (1983), Hoey (1983), Salkie (1995) and Hoey (1999) are of the view that texts do not need cohesion to be coherent, which contrasts with Halliday and Hasan's (1976) position that cohesion is a necessary condition for coherence. They prove this with some texts which, in their view, are coherent but do not have cohesive devices. The main thrust of this paper, however, is to prove that all coherent texts do (and must) have cohesive devices. Sample of the so-called coherent, but non-cohesive, texts were selected and analysed. The analysis was done after identifyng missing linguistic features in the texts and inserting them appropriately. By analysing the complete version of the texts, the paper found that they too have cohesive devices. It achieved this by proposing a two-dimensional approach to the whole phenomenon of cohesion by arguing that it is of two forms: overt cohesion and covert cohesion. First, by reviewing the relevant literature and using subcategorisation model and the principles of local interpretation and analogy (both of which drawn from Tranformational Grammar and Pragmatics respectively), the paper proposed and explained the concepts of overt and covert cohesion. Second, the paper discovered that all the texts are cohesive at an underlying level. Their cohesion is, thus, covert. Third, grammatical covert cohesion are more frequent in the texts than their lexical counterparts. Finally, the findings reaveled that even the overt cohesive elements do exist in the texts, although with less frequency.

Keywords: *coherence, cohesion, surface, underlying text*

THE ROLE OF EXTENSIVE READING IN ESL LEARNING

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Although language forms and grammatical structures are taught in the classroom to the students of Agribusiness Management at the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ruhuna, until the students see them in authentic materials they are not able to understand them properly and be familiar with them due to their lack of exposure to the target language. It is advocated that, in the process of enhancing English as a second language (ESL) in learners, extensive reading plays a significant role, in addition to the linguistic elements learnt in the classroom. Extensive reading helps the learner to recognize the format, internal textual structure, language patterns, construction and vocabulary associated with particular text types and construct their own language independently. Here I will discuss the viability and validity of incorporating extensive reading in the English language syllabus of the Agri-business Management at the Faculty of Agriculture in particular and ESL programmes in general. A survey was conducted by the researcher with a group of ESL adult learners of the Agribusiness Course. The methodology used to carry out the survey was interviews, a formal questionnaire, discussions and a test based on grammar, language structures and writing before and after the extensive reading programme. The findings reveal that extensive reading can provide comprehensible input, enhance general language competence, improve knowledge of vocabulary, lead to improvement of writing, motivate learners to read, build up self-confidence, get rid of language anxiety, learn about the culture of the target language users. As extensive reading is done by the learner, the learner has a tension-free, independent learning environment. Thus, the learner can develop his or her confidence in using the target language and can rid himself/herself of language anxiety. Therefore, language learning through extensive reading can be turned into a rewarding pastime.

Keywords: *adult learners*, *esl, extensive reading*

USE OF FIRST LANGUAGE IN THE SECOND LANGUAGE CLASSROOM: SRI LANKAN UNIVERSITY LEARNERS' PERCEPTIONS

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There is empirical evidence supporting positive use of learners' first language (L1) in the second language (L2) classroom. Research that examines learner perceptions of the inclusion of their L1 in the L2 classroom is, however, limited particularly in the context of Sri Lankan learners. The present study, therefore, investigates Sri Lankan learners' perceptions of L1 use in the L2 classroom and how it contributes to the development of a learner-centred pedagogy that is appropriate for the Sri Lankan second language acquisition (SLA) context. Using mixed method approach, the study examines Sri Lankan university learners' perceptions of L1 use in the L2 classroom. The findings of the study suggest that learners hold positive perceptions of L1 use in the L2 classroom. The potential of L1 to make instructions clear, the availability of L1-L2 comparisons that show similarities and differences between the two languages, conducive language learning environment created by L1 use, cognitively beneficial role of L1 and the potential of L1 to include learner in the process of learning appear to be the key reasons for positive learner perceptions of L1 use. However, learners appear to use their L1 in the L2 clssroom rather cautiously. Findings of the study encourage language teachers to challenge the traditional long established assumption that target language can and should be taught in the target language only. Instead, language teachers are encouraged to judiciously use learners' L1 to facilitate SLA and allow learners to make strategic use of their L1 to acquire L2.

Keywords: *first language, learner perceptions, second language*

LIFELONG DEPRIVATION OF FREEDOM FOR A BRIEF MOMENT OF PLEASURE: A SEMIOTIC READING OF "THE BOARDING HOUSE" BY JAMES JOYCE

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This is a demonstration of a semiotic approach to the study of the short story "The Boarding House" by James Joyce. In this study, interpretations of the characters, their behaviours, the identities they carry, the concepts they deal with and the situations they create are all based on the meanings generated by the signs and symbols that emerge through the conceptual systems Joyce has developed for the setting. In an effort to discover the meanings out of symbolic systems and formulate interpretations based on such discoveries the reader is bound to maintain precision throughout the reading. Moreover, it prevents the reader from depending too much on his intuition and compels him to centre his arguments all on his semiotic perception of the imagery. It also preserves the empirical quality of the argumentation. Through an exercise of this sort, it is understood that the young readers of Joyce or any other author could be guided in focusing on the signs and symbols and perceiving the indications, designations, significations, analogies and metaphors they are associated with while interpreting what they read in a logical way. The paper does not talk about the theoretical stances but tries to enable the audience to experience the stand I maintain about reading a short story.

Keywords: *interpretations, semiotic approach, significations*

THE IMPACT OF LEARNER CENTERED APPROACH IN TEACHING ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION FOR TAMIL ESL LEARNERS

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Pronunciation certainly deserves strong attention in ESL classrooms; poor pronunciation will cause problems in oral communication no matter how good a speaker's control of English grammar and vocabulary might be. This paper reports the research findings on learner-centered approach compared to teacher-centered approach in teaching English pronunciation to the second language learners in the Northern region of Sri Lanka. The sample for this study was collected from 100 students of Advanced Technological Institute, Jaffna who are reading for their Higher National Diplomas in English. The sample represents all the districts of Northern Province of Sri Lanka, and they are in mixed gender with ages varying from 20- 25 and all of them have Tamil as their first language. The sample was divided into two groups, namely the student-centered group (group A) and teacher-centered group (group B). Both groups received three weeks course work in English pronunciation (sounds, stress and intonation) along with a pre-test and a post-test in pronunciation. This experimental study also comprised classroom observations and teacher interviews. Through the elicited data, the inter relationship between the students' pronunciation and the two different methods of learning was explored. Accordingly, the results of the study revealed that with those studies including the use of multiple student-centered activities, students mainly showed changes in the areas, such as: behavior, attitudes, interests and self confidence rather than in pronunciation; in studies that used few student-centered activities, and teacher played a relatively more active role in giving directions and teaching, students showed a quick advancement in pronunciation. The findings suggest the need for explicit teaching of pronunciation and their use through communicative tasks. Based on this finding, it seems fair to state that before we rely on using a highly student-centered teaching approach in second language class rooms, further study of the issue is necessary.

Keywords: ESL learners, learner- centred approach, second language acquisition

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THINGS FALL APART BY CHINUA ACHEBE

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Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* was published in 1958 and it is considered as the seminal African novel in English that portrays pre colonial and post colonial Africa .The novel has been read, criticized and admired in various aspects. Many critics have examined the novel in the aspect of feminism and most of the readers and the critics have different ideas on the portrayal of women characters in pre colonial Nigeria and the various roles they had to play. This should be investigated deeply as that is what is visible when we look at the novel at the surface level. Achebe tells the tale of fallen Igbo society through the story of Okonkwo, an Igbo warrior from the village of Umuofia. So the readers see the Igbo society through Okonkwo as it is basically his story that Achebe comes out with. Naturally he becomes the center of attraction in the novel and the reader sees all the men in the Igbo society through Okonkwo. So, at first glance, the role of women in Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* may appear to unfairly limit in terms of their authority and power as we begin to see the things in Okonkwo's point of view. But if we try to go beneath this deceiving surface, one can see that the women of the clan hold some very powerful positions: spiritually as the priestess, symbolically as the earth goddess, and literally as the nurturers of the Ibo people, the caretakers of the crops and the mothers and educators of the Ibo children. However, though at the surface level women characters in Igbo society seem to play subservient roles, upon closer inspection, most of these female characters, and the portrayal of feminine traits, are integral to the story of Okonkwo and his demise.

Keywords: authority, Igbo society, women

READING MOTIVATION AMONG TERTIARY LEVEL L2 LEARNERS

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In contrast to a large body of research on second language (L2) learning motivation in general, motivation on second language reading has still been an underdeveloped research area. The paucity of motivation research in the Sri Lankan L2 context motivated to investigate how cognitive, affective, and social/cultural factors affect reading motivational behavior among Sri Lankan university students and how these motivational constructs affect their L2 text comprehension. Therefore, the main objective of this research was to investigate the underlying structure of reading motivation among 406 Sri Lankan L2 learners and the relationship between students' motivation and their text comprehension. Students' L2 text comprehension and reading motivation were assessed using a reading comprehension test and a reading motivation questionnaire (RMQ). This original RMQ was constructed based on self-determination theory (SDT) that distinguishes intrinsic and extrinsic motivation and students' attitudes and beliefs on L2 reading engagement. The Principal Componential Analysis identified four constructs of intrinsic motivation and five constructs of extrinsic motivation. Similarly, the confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was used to examine the hypothesized two-factor model of reading motivation that described the relationship of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation and text comprehension. The final model fitted the data well indicating that only intrinsic motivational constructs positively contributed to text comprehension when associated with extrinsic motivation indicating that intrinsic motivation is fundamental to successful L2 text comprehension among Sri Lankan university students. Similarly, results showed that students' intrinsic motivation was highly correlated with their extrinsic motivation demonstrating that Sri Lankan undergraduates are motivated in reading for multiple reasons. Furthermore, the findings of this study supported the claims made by the proponents of self-determination theory and the reading motivation of Sri Lankan undergraduates is associated with and shaped by constant (re)appraisal and balancing of the various cognitive, social, and cultural influences embedded in the local context.

Keywords: intrinsic motivation, L2 reading motivation

THE COMPARISON OF PHRASAL VERBS IN SRI LANKAN ENGLISH VARIETY IN NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL CORPUS DATA
(DAILY NEWS - 2010 & DAILY MIRROR - 2010)

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A phrasal verb is a verb and a particle that together function grammatically and semantically as a single unit. A phrase that consists of a verb with a preposition or adverb or both, the meaning of which is different from the meaning of its separate parts which constitute one of the most distinctive and creative lexical, lexico-grammatical and semantic and syntactical features of the English language. They are highly productive and widely used by native speakers. The objectives of the study were to demonstrate the existence of distinctive Phrasal Verbs in a written genre of Sri Lankan English using newspaper editorial data to identify the most common Phrasal Verbs used in Sri Lankan English variety in addition to compiling a mini corpus Sri Lankan English Newspaper Editorial Corpus (SLENEC) and doing a linguistic analysis on its syntactic and semantic aspects using the compiled mini corpus SLENEC. For methodology it used the Manual - South Asian Varieties of English (SAVE) corpus as a guide. The mini Corpus SLENEC (Sri Lankan English Newspaper Editorial Corpus) was compiled using the newspaper editorials of both Daily News and Daily Mirror newspapers in 2010. The online archives of editorials in Daily News and Daily Mirror newspapers in Sri Lanka in the year 2010 were downloaded semi-automatically, cleaned from unwanted HTML code, advertisements and other unnecessary parts of the source files were combined to compile mini corpora called Corpus with roughly 44868 words. Particular emphasis was put on the removal of articles from news agencies, since they might conceal the typical language used in a given setting. Then, using the Concordance Antconc 3.2.1.2w, made an analysis on selected phrasal verb particles to find out the frequency of editorials of each newspaper Daily News and Daily Mirror 2010 and the comparison was done between the two newspapers.

Keywords: *common, linguistic analysis, phrasal verbs*

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE KNOWLEDGE ON CULTURAL CATEGORIES FOR A LITERARY TRANSLATOR

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Translation is generally considered as the act of transforming the data in a source language to a target language. It is a well-known fact that a translator should always be a good linguist since she/he tackles language all the time regardless whether it is the target language (TL) or source language (SL). Among the translation types of technical, science, literary, legal and interpretation, literary translation is of great importance since it consists of translating poetry, prose, short stories, novels and other creations related to literature. Language is known to be a device which depicts one's society and culture very accurately. In translating data from a source language to a target language, one does not only provide equivalent forms or words but also tackles with two different cultures and societies. Since literary translation deals with language and culture of both the TL and SL, one should pay more attention in translating the cultural categories. Peter Newmark has identified several cultural categories which a translator should pay more attention in the course of translation and this research paper will focus only on the categories 'ecology and material culture'. While translating the terms which are related to ecology or geographical features, a translator should be more vigilant and similarly a translator should pay more attention in translating terms related to material culture such as food, clothes, houses and towns, transport etc. When a translator faces difficulties in finding equivalent terms related to ecology and material culture, she/he has the option of using foot notes, end notes, special notes, pictures, photos etc. in conveying the SL meaning.

Keywords: *cultural categories, literary translation, problems, solutions*

THE EXPLOITATION OF PATRIOTISM: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF DELON WEERASINGHE'S "THICKER THAN BLOOD"

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In the post colonial social context, notions of patriotism were largely expressed through fundamentalism and ethnocentric nationalism. In Sri Lanka the racial violence that prevailed for over three decades gave birth to the epoch of terrorism and was at times consumed with misconceptions of patriotism. The political violence that occurred after the racial upheaval of 1958 and 1983 resulted in a war that lasted until the military defeat of the Liberation Tigers of The Tamil Elam or LTTE in 2009.Yet, a larger question still remains. Although the military defeat of the LTTE has been concluded, it questions the threat of racism being defeated at an ideological level and if Sri Lanka as a society is ready to embrace an era of secular values. It is within this context that the key focus of this paper on Delon Weerasinghe's Gratiean Award winning play, "Thicker than Blood" is set. The present draft of the play was written in the year 2002, a year which was significant as it coincided with the signing of the "Permanent Cease Fire Agreement" between the ruling United National Party and the LTTE. The study focuses on exploring the theme through modernized western philosophical ideas and attempts to devote special attention as to how the ruling capitalist class exploits the conformity of the individuals to group mentality. This symbolizes nationalism in order to affirm their own power and status. The study also explores the notion of the universality of patriotism and how it operates as opposed to ethnocentric nationalism and fundamentalism, which are acts of violence carried out under the pretext of protecting group identity. The study of the play has been carried out as a contextual analysis and attempts to identify the thematic significance the plot and characters have to the greater social issues within the country.

Keywords: *drama, ethnocentrism, exploitation, nationalism, patriotism*

WOMAN IN NATURE: ANALYSIS OF THE PORTRAYAL OF 'FEMININE FIGURE' IN THE VILLAGE IN THE JUNGLE BY LEONARD WOOLF

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The Village in The Jungle as a colonial writing is elaborately fashioned to explore the naturally adapted yet irrationally socialized native sphere in order to portray the conventionally embedded organic whole within which diverse dichotomies exist that can be perceived as inextricably interconnected . Arising out of this intricate web of incompatible interrelations, the image of woman appears as a victimized docile body whose subaltern existence is repressed within the narrowed mythological theism, native cultural principles and socially attributed characteristics. Along with the native perceptions and cultural validity the native feminine figure that exists within the text embodying a particularity which determines her subordination and in another perspective her natural enrichment oscillates between two realities; cultural and natural. Leonard Woolf imaginatively living among the characters, endeavouring to interpret the evident social elements and the obscured cultural forces which function as the manipulative mechanisms across the communal life patterns, instincts and behaviours and delving into the psychological alterations and individualities could sketch the picture of woman as a victimized being whose existence within the dynamically expanded cultural sphere is framed within a mythicized nullity. Hence through this analytical approach to 'the portrayal of woman' within the text *The Village in the Jungle* by Leonard Woolf, the femininity, the feminine consciousness which is identified with the realm of physical and natural alterations and disruptions, manipulative cultural apparatuses and feminine deprivations and female existential identity within the culture- nature dichotomy are critically examined and comprehensively analyzed since the 'native woman' in *The Village in the Jungle* is not explicitly and particularly recognized within the discipline of literature. Consequently, the study will excavate the buried feminine roots from the obscured native sphere and will make the muted voices of those subaltern bodies heard.

Keywords: colonialism, culture, feminism

DIVERGING FROM THE STRAIGHT AND NARROW PATH: QUEER IDENTITY IN THE SRI LANKAN ENGLISH NOVEL

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Employing the insights gleaned from queer theory, this paper engages with the literary representation of tabooed sexualities by scrutinizing the depiction of the queer character in the post-Independence Sri Lankan novel. The methodology of the study is based on a textual examination. The primary texts under scrutiny are three texts by the two pioneers of the Sri Lankan English novel, Punyakanthi Wijenaike (*Giraya* and *Amulet*) and James Goonewardena (*An Asian Gambit*); in which one finds the earliest appearance of the queer character in Sri Lankan English fiction. In a nutshell, the paper examines how these authors negotiate with what the feminist critics term, "the perceptual screen provided by our patriarchal cultural conditioning" by attempting to see if the works of these authors hold any subversive potential. This end is achieved by examining whether the depiction of the queer character in the novels of these authors is employed as a mean of tracing a redefinition or a reaffirmation of the patriarchal social institutions such as love and family. In the exploration it becomes evident that especially in Wijenaike's work there is a critical recognition the discriminatory aspects of certain patriarchal institutions. Nevertheless, the study unearths that in spite of the authors' ostensibly radical move of engaging with tabooed sexualities in the Sri Lankan society in their novels, their depiction of the queer character is predominantly governed by homophobic, heterosexist undercurrents. It is hoped that this paper will throw new light on the preoccupations of the Sri Lankan English writers, enable new readings of old texts, and illuminate a previously unexplored area of experience in Sri Lankan English fiction.

Keywords: *homosexuality, Sri Lankan fiction, queer character*

THE RELEVANCE OF MALE DOMINANCE AND WOMEN'S INDEPENDENCE TO THE CONTEMPORARY SRI LANKAN SOCIETY

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This paper attempts to show the pertinence of 'male dominance' and 'women's independence' to the contemporary Sri Lankan society in relation to the novels "*Jane Eyre"* and *"Wide Sargasso Sea"*. The protagonist of the novel,'Jane Eyre' is an orphan who has to live within the boundaries of a patriarchal society where the women are expected to perform duties and responsibilities to their husbands as imposed by the Victorian society. Nevertheless,Charlotte Bronte portrays her heroine as a person who emerges as a strong woman while discovering a position for herself in society. Contrastingly, Antoinette, the protagonist of 'Wide Sargasso Sea' is financially, physically and emotionally subservient to her husband and thus resembles a passive female figure who is subjected to male dominance. The objectives of the study are centered on identifying the relevance of 'male dominance' and 'women's independence' to the contemporary Sri Lankan society. Questionnaires were disseminated and interviews were conducted with 100 students randomly selected from the Faculty of Arts in the University of Peradeniya to investigate this issue. According to the results of this research, it is evident that the concepts of 'male dominance' and 'women's independence' experienced by Jane Eyre and Antoinette Corsway in the past also have a relevance to the contemporary Sri Lankan society. Nevertheless, the results have asserted that "women's independence" has more relevance to the contemporary Sri Lankan society than "male dominance" as women in present Sri Lankan society have achieved a remarkable success by positioning themselves as leading figures who contribute to the national development. Therefore, in present Sri Lankan society we are able to view many female figures as 'Jane Eyre' who have gained independence and succeeded their lives mainly through their immense courage, strength and determination. In conclusion, it is apparent that women in current Sri Lankan context relish independence more than women in ancient Sri Lankan context did.

Keywords: *contemporary Sri Lankan society, Jane Eyre, male dominance*

THE IMPACT OF GENDER ON SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISTION

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Second language acquisition (SLA) refers to the process by which a person learns a foreign language; that is, a language which is other than his or her mother tongue. In SLA research the role of gender is highlighted as a crucial determinant in the process of SLA. An overall lack of research in the Sri Lankan context in the role of gender in SLA was observed. The objective of the study was to investigate the impact of gender on acquiring English as a L2. For the study, 90 university undergraduates whose first language (L1) is either Sinhala or Tamil who were acquiring English as their second language (L2), were selected from the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Peradeniya, using the random sampling method. The sample represented both genders. In order to gather data, a semi-structured questionnaire was distributed among the selected students and a test was administered to measure their English language proficiency. The data was analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively. The results revealed that there is no significant impact of gender on SLA - rather it is related to the quality of input. Therefore, it is recommended to provide high quality instruction and language input at early elementary level for better acquisition. Through appropriate revisions to the curriculum, employing diverse teaching methodologies and aids catering to multiple learner needs, language learning can be promoted while establishing learner autonomy — ultimately leading to language acquisition.

Keywords: gender, language acquisition, undergraduates

USING INTEGRATED SKILLS FOR ELT IN TERTIARY EDUCATION

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In the Sri Lankan English Language Teaching (ELT) context, teaching English as a second language has become quite crucial, especially at the tertiary level. Yet once we evaluate the proficiency level of these students, it is obvious that most of the tertiary level students display a poor level of performance in both receptive and productive skills. Therefore this research, evaluates how far an integration of all four skills, namely writing, reading, listening and speech would facilitate the tertiary level learner in the TESL context. In conducting the research, the data was collected mainly through case studies carried out with SLIATE (Sri Lanka Institute of Advanced Technological Institute) students. Moreover, questionnaires were circulated among the English lecturers working in the SLIATE to gather their personal views on conducting classes using this new methodology. Further the students' ideas were also gathered through interviews as a feedback to evaluate the rate of success in conducting classes using the integrated skills. Through the qualitative research methodology carried out by the researchers, it was finally discovered that integrated skills will enhance the students' performance to a very great extent. Ultimately, it will not only improve the students' level of proficiency in the target language but also will improve their interest and the motivation in acquiring the target language. Therefore, the researchers believe that the integrated skills will facilitate the learner in acquiring the language in a better manner as it makes the learning a more enjoyable experience for both the learner and the teacher.

Keywords: *improving, integrated, skills, tertiary, TESL*

THE USE OF FIRST LANGUAGE IN TEACHING SECOND LANGUAGE VOCABULARY FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
(WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO STUDENTS AT SRI JAYEWARDENEPURA UNIVERSITY)

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English has become the "Global language" (Crystal, 2003) and is taught as the second language in most of the countries around the world. In Sri Lanka too, there is a considerable demand for English Language Teaching (ELT). The research is based on teaching English vocabulary to university students who are non-native speakers of English. The aim of the research was to find out whether the use of L1 in teaching L2 vocabulary hinders the students' ability in improving their L2 vocabulary. Fifty first year students and five lecturers of University of Sri Jayewardenepura were taken as the sample group and the students were put into two groups where one was exposed to L1 in teaching L2 vocabulary. The students were given a pre-test and a post test where the marks obtained were compared. They were also administered a questionnaire to collect background information. The lecturers were interviewed and their experiences and ideas regarding teaching university students were gathered. It was found out that from the pre-test to the post-test, the students who were exposed to L1 did not show any difference in scores and some showed a decrease in marks whereas the students who were not exposed to L1 showed a remarkable increase in obtaining marks. So it was noted that the use of L1 in teaching L2 vocabulary to university students hinders their ability in improving L2 vocabulary. It was further found that the lecturers use L1 at times in explaining the most difficult vocabulary related to the field of study of the students.

Keywords: ELT, hinders, L1, L2

NEW SOCIAL REALITIES OF SRI LANKA AND WOMEN: A CRITIQUE ON NAYOMI MUNAWEERA AND SHEHANI GOMES

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Sri Lanka as a third world country has faced drastic changes since independence. With the introduction of Information Technology, the concept of Globalisation has become integrated, causing people to be more dependent on one another. The Post –War Sri Lankan society we presently live in is conforming to these new social realities. It has given the citizens of the nation's freedom of thought. However, the question arises as to whether Sri Lankan literature did evolve hand in hand with such changes. One wonders if the authors witness the social realities of the people who lived in this society. It is hence questionable if these authors referenced these changes in their literary works and addressed them by means of research. Apart from renowned authors such as Shyam Selvedurai, Michael Ondaatje, Romesh Gunesekara and Punyakante Wijenaike, today we are able to witness new 'female authors' who have manifested this present scenario in their novels. Although authors such as Punyakante Wijenaike did portray the role of women in a feudal society and the mysticism which revolved around their lives, the presentation of women in the modern age was not illustrated until recent years.Therfore, in the light of new social realities and theories on feminism, this research focuses on *Learning to Fly* (2008) by Shehani Gomes and *Island of a Thousand Mirrors* (2012) by Nayomi Munaweera. *Learning to Fly* by Shehani Gomes depicts some unseen aspects of the adolescent world. Kala, the female protagonist of the novel tends to question patriarchal social values. İn comparison to this, *Island of A Thousand Mirrors* by Nyomi Munaweera is creatively demonstrated with two female protagonists who deal with issues such as war, love and immigration. Thus, it is believed that these writers have been able to envision the situation in Sri Lanka simultaneously with the changing world.

Keywords: *female ideology, modern fiction, new realities, Sri Lankan*

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE FACTORS INFLUENCING READABILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ANNUAL REPORTS PRODUCED BY SRI LANKAN COMPANIES: BEVERAGE, FOOD AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES

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The study aims to understand the strengths and weaknesses of annual reports produced by Sri Lankan companies by examining a sample of fifteen listed entities of the Colombo stock exchange. Analysis of the annual reports was conducted based on criteria such as "Readability, Reliability, Completeness, Balance and Comparability, Relevance, Understandability and Investor Decision Making". Subramanian et al. (1993) investigated the relation between the performance of an organization and the annual the Readability of annual reports. Courtis (2005) argues that Understandability is measured using transparency and cleanness of the information in annual reports. . Thomas (1997) examined the linguistic structures of a set of letters of a single organization with the objective of looking for differences between the disclosure of good and bad news. Belkaoui (2002) noted that qualities of financial reports include relevance, understandability, reliability, completeness, objectivity, timeliness and comparability. Best (2009) suggested that the fundamental qualitative characteristics (that is, relevance and faithful representation) are most important. They determine the context of financial reporting information. According to the findings of research, the Fog Index is slightly lower than ordinary reports, since technical jargon is not considered. Such long words have three or more syllables and are explained under the notes of financial reports or in the glossary. Readability of annual reports is given a high weightage since language is considered a decisive factor in SriLanka . All the other variables are analysed by using appropriate criteria related to the quality of annual report of the respective variable. According to the findings, all the variables analysed except for completion and understandability are up to the standard.

Keywords: annual report, effectiveness, Readability, relevance

A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY
INTO THE ACQUISITION OF ENGLISH DATIVE ALTERNATION

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Acquisition of argument-structure is constrained by UG both semantically and syntactically (Pinker, 1989, 2013). There is a logical problem in the acquisition of the argument-structure of the dative alternation (double object construction) because all dative verbs do not alternate. The dative alternation is constrained by both broad and narrow-range lexical rules. (Pinker, 2013) From the point of view of Sinhala/ Tamil, the dative alternation in English is a superset grammar because Sinhala and Tamil do not permit dative objects to be accusatively case marked (indirect object). The research problem is 'can the Lankan L2 English learner acquire the dative alternation in English?' 'Is there a logical problem of acquisition?' 'Do semantic constraints operate in L2 dative alternation acquisition?' A grammaticality judgement task was carried out to find out how much unconscious linguistic knowledge that L2 English learners have about dative alternation. For this purpose, two L2 English learner groups and an L1 English user group were employed. The task consisted of both grammatical and ungrammatical sentences. Results show that though the learner group at a higher proficiency level seems to have acquired the broad-range lexical rules involved in the dative alternation more than the lower proficiency group, both groups have failed considerably in acquiring the narrow-range lexical rules involved in the English dative alternation. It should be noted that L1 values do not directly influence the English dative alternation in L2 learners as dative alternation is a superset grammar for learners. Learners do overgeneralize with regard to dative alternation and this gives evidence to the fact that the narrow-grammar involved in the English dative alternation is more difficult to acquire than broad-range lexical rules. The results also suggest that for a successful acquisition of English dative alternation learners may have to be either explicitly instructed or they need to be provided with corrective feedback.

Keywords: dative alternation, logical problem, superset grammar

THE IMPORTANCE OF X.34TH HYMN OF RIG-VEDA AS A DIDACTICAL COMPOSITION

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According to the theme, Rig-Veda can be classified under a few categories. The Didactical Hymns are elaborated in a particular category. The X.34th hymn of Rig-Veda represents an important role as a didactical composition. Some scholars who belong to Sanskrit didactic literature interpret this hymn as a "fertile seed of origin". This hymn is a perfect example of good evidence which has been sourced from the history of the Sanskrit Didactic Literature. The composer of this hymn steadily explains the aftermaths of gambling through the voice of a defeated gambler. Even though the whole hymn consists of only fourteen stanzas, the melodic narrator utilizes impressive examples and appropriate words to convey the negative image of gambling in a broader view. Therefore, anybody can understand the real meaning of the hymn without any hesitation. The main perceptions of this hymn could be enlisted as follows: collapse of the stability of mind and self confidence, depression derived from the aftermath of gambling, ill reputation gained in society, alienation from one's family, and the determination and encouragement to refrain from bad habits. The Rig-Vedic society people used to gamble, paving the way for the spiritual ruination of lives that succumb to its practice. On the other hand, some people aim to educate others saving them from sinful activities. Thus, people used their creativity and gave advice for the betterment of mankind. Many Sanskrit didactic writers follow this paradigm. Giving advice to humans with the objective of uplifting their behaviour is the foundation of Sanskrit didactic literature. The first step of this research will be based on a general discussion on the content of the particular hymn with special reference to main points mentioned above. The second step will highlight the importance of the didactical features.

Keywords: didactic, gambling, Rig-Veda, X.34th hymn

CODE SWITCHING AS A CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

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Among the bilingual language contact that occurs in a variety of phenomena which include switching, mixing, interference, etc, code switching, which is, a bilingual phenomenon is more or less employed in the second language teaching. The main objective of the paper is to explore the employment of code switching as a classroom management strategy in the teachers' discourse at tertiary level with reference to the second language teaching context in the English Language Teaching Unit of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura. The data was gathered through the recordings of 35 teaching hours from 10 classrooms selected randomly and the respondents including 10 teachers and 30 students were interviewed to find out the intentions and expectations of the subjects with regard to the use of code switching in the pedagogy of ELT classrooms. The findings of the study can be analysed under six categories, namely; maintaining disciplines, saving time, reminding of rules, changing the topic/ subject, physical setting and the style and giving directions. It is apparent that the methical choices of codes made by the teachers have an immense impact on the classroom behaviour. Accordingly, the judicious integration of code switching for classroom management purposes in L_2 teaching is identified as a pedagogical strategy that can be employed to address the issues embedded in L_2 teaching/learning. Moreover, it is believed that the conducted study can change the stigmatized beliefs of teachers on bilingual English teaching while illustrating the ways teachers can incorporate the advantages of bilingualsm to create a positive learning environment. In the light of this study, another challenging research avenue is opened to explore ways of building up a structured/principled bilingual methodology to integrate code switching in the teacher's discourse to sustain its pedagogical weight and to minimise the haphazard or the unnecessary use of L_1 in the L_2 classroom.

Keywords: *code switching, pedagogy, second language classroom*

AWARENESS AND SURMOUNTING OF THE FIVE HINDRANCES FOR A FLOURISHING INITIATION OF MEDITATION

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Awareness of the Five Hindrances (*pañcanīvaraṇa*) is significant as it helps one to surmount them. The root causes of the five hindrances are greed, hatred and delusion. The five hindrances which hinder the initiation of Buddhist meditation and overwhelm the potentiality of mind and the development of meditation are causally conditioned. The hindrances arise in correlation with the factors that support their origination and cease in correlation with the factors that support their cessation. Unwise consideration (*ayoniso manasikāra*) causes the arising and growth of the five hindrances. Hence, the prime purpose of this paper is to expose inimical effects of the Five Hindrances on mind development and expedient measures for de-nourishing them for a thriving initiation of Buddhist meditation. Proper attention (*yonisomanasikāra*), cultivation of morality, the observance of precepts, the performance of ten meritorious deeds, ten perfections, engagement in wholesome occupations, restraint in deed, speech and thought etc. are some of the preliminary conditions that encourage one to overcome the detrimental effects of the five hindrances. Numerous ways to de-nourish hindrances according to Buddhist teaching should be adopted and thus the Five Hindrances should be surmounted for a flourishing initiation and progress of meditation. Only a temporary suspension and partial weakening of the hindrances can be attained by a "worldling" (*puthujjana*). The final and complete elimination of the five hindrances nonetheless takes place on the stages of the path of sanctity (*ariyamagga*).

Keywords: *Buddhist meditation, proper attention, the Five Hindrances*

THE THREE REVELATIONS OF DAOISM FOR MODERN MANAGEMENT

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The Daoist system of Chinese belief inherited the ancient Daoist school's aim of "inner sage outer king," and from its beginnings took the principle of "managing the body and managing the kingdom as the same path" to pursue the "way" obtaining the Dao and becoming an immortal the ultimate goal. "Obtaining the Dao" is premised on immortality. In order to live forever one must first live long. In order to live long one must survive with a healthy body and mind. To survive with a healthy body and mind is not just a matter of personal physiology, but of an adjusted psychology and a favorable social environment. Stating in the broadest sense, individual physiology, an adjusted psychology and a favorable social environment all require management. Speaking in a narrow sense, the preservation of a favorable social environment undoubtedly is the content of modern management studies; specifically administrative management studies and the object of public management. Daosim with its eighteen hundred years of historical development has done a lot of exploration in administrative management and public administration. It leaves us with a rich legacy of thought worthy of our exploration.

Keywords: Daoism, Daoist, modern management, philosophy

THE BUDDHIST IDENTITY OF SRIPĀDA IN SRI LANKA (WITH REFERENCE TO THE RITUALS AND THE BUDDHIST CULTURAL HISTORY)

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"Samanala Kanda" in Sri Lanka is a well-known sacred place in the world. "Sripāda", located on the summit of Samanala Kanda, is so sacred a place that it is visited by Buddhists, Hindus, Christians, and Muslims every year. This is because that there is a sacred foot print on Sripāda which is believed by all visitors to belongs to their religious leader or someone affiliated to their religion. However, most rituals are performed there by the Buddhists. The history connected with this place is of the Buddhist history. There are many historical sources in "Mahāvansaya" (Sri Lanka's Great Chronicle) and many different historical sources, which reveal that a Buddhist environment existed in Sripāda. There are very few sources found here affiliated to other religions. Therefore the Buddhists believe that the footprint there belongs to the Buddha. Many Buddhist devotees believe that the deity "Sumana Saman", considered to be a Buddhist deity, protects it. There is strong evidence to justify its Buddhist identity in the revelation of the Buddhist rituals and the Buddhist history connected with Sripāda. It gives an explicit example of peace and harmony of the people all over the world with the existence of religious relief witnessed there. This research paper reveals those facts. The main focus of this research is heavily based on literary sources such as *Mahāvansaya* and *Poojāvaliya*. In addition, secondary sources such as books and historical reports based on Sri Pada are used. The facts collected from the field researches are supplementary sources.

Keywords: Buddhist, Footprint, history, rituals, Sripāda

BUDDHIST MEDITATION AND TAOIST MEDITATION

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The main purpose of this research was to explore meditation practices of Buddhism and Taoism in order to figure out the similarities and differences between them. Taoism and Buddhism are the two religions in the world, which go hand in hand with latest developments in the world. The teachings of Lord Buddha in his 45 years of life had been well preserved in Pali canon for more than 2600 years. Taoism was also founded thousands years before by a great teacher called Lao Tzu. In Taoism, an equivalent to Pali canon can be found in the form of three main texts called Tao Te Ching, Chuang Tzu, and Daozang. These books illustrated the fundamental value systems of Taoism. In Theravada meditation, two main categories called Samatha and Vipassana ideologically coincide with the concentration and insight meditation of Taoism. Vidarśana Meditation looks similar to Taoist practices and sheds more light on the subject. Vidarśana as the term itself is obviously interpretative, is an effect of a certain form of Samādhi which is indispensable for getting up to it though there are some extraordinary numbers of circumstances that beings were able to attain there. This clearly encapsulates that there is a need to practice Śamatha for most of beings to go by Vidarśana Meditation. Also this correlation is as same as in Taoism. Furthermore, the insightful being (One who attained the knowledge of Vidarśana Meditation) cannot only ground himself but also he can then penetrate the right view under the steps of insight and thereby eventually achieve a full-fledged knowledge of the Universe. One of the cruxes of leading observations was additionally how this nature can push the life towards enlightenment or whatever the final destination called in many religions and philosophies.

Keywords: *Taoism, Buddhism, meditation, comparative study*

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භාෂා හා සංස්කෘතික අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

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දැක, නරඔා, ආස්වාද කොට, බුද්ධියේ නිම් වළලු පුළුල් කර ගත හැකිය යන අදහසින් සංස්කෘත දෘශ්‍ය කාව්‍යය එනමින් හැඳින්වේ. මෙම අර්ථ දැක්වීමට හේතුව ආරම්භයේ පටන් මිනිසා කතන්දර කීමට සහ අනුකරණය කිරීමට ලැදිවීමත් නාට්‍ය කලාව එයින් පැවතගෙන එන්නක් වශයෙන් සැලකීම යි. නාට්‍යය නිර්මාණකරුවෝ ආරම්භයේ සිට ම නාට්‍ය කලාව තුළ විවිධාංග ඇතුළත් කළහ. එමෙන් ම දෙබස්, සංගීතය, නර්තනය අභිනය වැනි ප්‍රාසංගික කලාවේ විවිධ ඉසව් සොයා ඒවා තම නාට්‍යයට ඇතුළත් කර ගැනීමට ද උනන්දු වූහ. මෙම ප්‍රයත්නයේ දී උත්සුක වූයේ සිංහල නාට්‍ය කලාවේ ප්‍රගමනය උදෙසා වෙසෙසින් සංස්කෘත නාට්‍ය කලාවේ ආභාසය කවර ආකාරයකින් සිදු වූයේ ද යන්න වීමංසනයක යෙදෙමට යි. ඒ අනුව සිංහල නාට්‍යයට දිගු ඉතිහාසයක් හිමි නොවන බව පැහැදිලි විය. දුරාතීතයේ සිට ම භාරතයේ ආගමික, දේශපාලනික, සංස්කෘතික බලපෑම ලංකාවට යොමු වූ බව නොරහසකි. ඒ අනුව සිංහල නාට්‍ය කෙරෙහි ද භාරතීය නාට්‍ය සම්ප්‍රදායක් වන සංස්කෘත නාට්‍යයන්හි බලපෑම එල්ල වී තිබේ. සංස්කෘත නාට්‍යය පිළිබඳ විමසීමේ දී පැහැදිලි වන කරුණක් වූයේ එම නාට්‍ය බෙහෙවින් විද්ග්ධ ජනයා අරමුණ කොට ගෙන රචනා වූවක් බව යි. ඒවා තුළ නාට්‍යක තිබිය යුතු සියලු ම ගුණාංගයන් අන්තර්ගත වෙයි. සෑම විට ම ප්‍රුද්ගලයා ආනන්දයෙන් ප්‍රඥාව වෙත යොමු කරන අයුරක් ඒවාහි දක්නට ලැබේ. එබැවින් වර්තමාන සිංහල නාට්‍ය කලාවට ද සකු නාට්‍යයේ ආභාසය තව දුරටත් ලබා ගැනීමේ අවශ්‍යතාව, මග පෙන්වීම මෙහි අපේක්ෂිත අරමුණ විය. ඒ අනුව විශේෂයෙන් සංස්කෘත නාට්‍ය ආභාසය බහුල ලෙස ම යොදා ගත් නාට්‍යකරුවා ලෙස නීතිඥ ජෝන් ද සිල්වා කැපී පෙනේ. ඔහුගේ රාමායණය නාටකය, උත්තරරාමචරිත නාටකය, නල රාජ චරිත, සීතාහරණය, ශකුන්තලා, රත්නාවලී, නාගානන්ද යන නාට්‍ය සංස්කෘත ආභාසයෙන් නිර්මිත යි. එමෙන් ම සිංහල නාට්‍යයේ අභිවෘද්ධිය පැතූ සරච්චන්ද්‍ර ද සංස්කෘත නාට්‍ය මගින් ද ආභාසය ලබා තිබේ. වත්මන් නාට්‍යකරුවකු වන පරාක්‍රම නිරිඇල්ල ද එවන් පුද්ගලයෙකි. මේ වන විට අ.පො.ස (උසස් පෙළ) ට නිර්දිෂ්ට රත්නාවලී නාට්‍ය කෘතිය ද සංස්කෘත ආභාසය ලද්දකි. මේ අනුව සඳහන් කළ හැකි වනුයේ සිංහල නාට්‍යකරුවා භාෂාව, ශෛලිය, වස්තු විෂය, පාත්‍රයින්, වේදිකාව යන සෑම අංශයකින් ම සකු නාට්‍යයේ ආභාසය යම් තරමකට හෝ ලබා ඇති තිබෙන බව යි. මෙම පර්‍යේෂණයේ දී ඒ බව වඩාත් තහවුරු කර ගැනීම සඳහා පුස්තකාල පරිහරණය, සාකච්ඡා ක්‍රමය හා අන්තර්ජාල පරිහරණය භාවිත කරන ලදි.

ප්‍රමුඛපද: ආභාසය, ප්‍රාසංගික, ප්‍රගමනය, භාෂාව, නාට්‍ය, නූර්ති

පහතරට සින්දු වන්නම්වල භාෂා ලක්ෂණ

ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. බී. ඒ. විතාරණ

භාෂා හා සංස්කෘතික අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

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වන්නම් යනු ශ්‍රී ලාංකේය නර්තන කලාව හා බැඳුණු කලා අංගයක් වන අතර එය ශාන්තිකර්මවලින් බැහැරව නිර්මාණය වුවකි. සිංහල වන්නම් උඩරට පහ තරට සහ සබරගමු සම්ප්‍රදාය තුනක් යටතේ විග්‍රහ කළ හැකි ය. මේ අතුරින් පහතරට නර්තන සම්ප්‍රදායට අයත් වන්නම් හඳුන්වනු ලබන්නේ සින්දු වන්නම් නමිනි. උඩරට සහ සබරගමු වන්නම් විනෝදාර්ථය මත පදනම් වුව ද සින්දු වන්නම් රචනා වී ඇත්තේ විනෝදාර්ථයට වඩා පූජාර්ථයක ස්වරූපයෙනි. සින්දු වන්නම් සංඛ්‍යාව 32ක් වන අතර වන්නම් තිස්දෙක ම එකම දාමයකින් බැඳුණු කව් පන්තියක් ලෙස සැලකිය හැකි ය. මෙම වන්නම් සියල්ල සඳහා දෙවිනුවර වැඩ වසන විෂ්ණු දෙවියන් ප්‍රස්තුත වී ඇත. සින්දු වන්නම්වල භාෂා ලක්ෂණ අනුව මෙම වන්නම් පශ්චා ද් මහනුවර යුගයට අය ත් රචනා විශේෂයක් බැව් සි තිය හැකි ය. එහෙත් ඒ පිළිබඳ විවිධ මත පවතී. සින්දු වන්නම් සෙසු සිංහල වන්නම්වලට වඩා ව්‍යක්ත භාෂා ශෛලියකින් රචනා වී ඇති බව පෙනේ. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයෙහි අරමුණ වන්නේ සින්දු වන්නම්වල භාෂාවේ ඇති විශේෂ ලක්ෂණ පිළිබඳ ව විමර්ශනයක යෙදීම යි. මෙහිදී පැහැදිලි වූ කරුණක් නම් මෙම වන්නම් හක් ති ගීත ශෛලියකින් හා සින්දු ප්‍රබන්ධ ලක්ෂණයෙන් යුතුව රචනා වී ඇති බව යි. තව ද සින්දු වන්නම්වල භාෂාව සංස්කෘත මිශ්‍ර භාෂා ශෛලියකින් හා දුෂ්කර විරිත් ක්‍රම ඇසුරු කර ගනිමින් රචනා වී ඇති බැව් පැහැදිලි ය. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ දී ඒ හා සම්බන්ධ මූලාශ්‍රය සෙවීම ඉතා දුෂ්කර කරුණක් වූ අතර ප්‍රාථමික මූලාශ්‍රය වශයෙන් සැලකිය හැකි පුස්කොළ පොත් සහ අත් පිටපත් එහි දී වැදගත් විය.

ප්‍රමුඛපද: ජනදස්, භක්ති ගීත, වන්නම්, විරිත්, සින්දු

මුද්‍රාරාක්‍ෂසයෙහි අනන්‍යතා ලක්‍ෂණ හා සාමාන්‍ය ලක්‍ෂණ පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක්

පනාමුරේ සුගතසිරි හිමි
භාෂා හා සංස්කෘතික අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව
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සංස්කෘත සාහිත්‍යය, ශ්‍රව්‍ය හා දෘශ්‍ය යන සාහිත්‍යද්වයෙන් සම්භාවනයට පාත්‍ර වී ඇත්තකි. ශ්‍රවණය කොට රස විඳිය යුතු ගද්‍ය, පද්‍ය, මිශ්‍ර (චම්පූ) යන කාව්‍ය නිර්මාණ ශ්‍රව්‍ය ගණයට අයත් වේ. දෘශ්‍ය කාව්‍ය යනු බලා රස විඳිය යුතු නාට්‍ය නිර්මාණයන් ය. ප්‍රේක්‍ෂකයාගේ පූර්ණ රසඥතාව පිණිස භාවිත විවිධ ශිල්පීය ක්‍රම, රස සංකල්පය හා අභිනය සංස්කෘත නාට්‍යකරුවන් විශිෂ්ට ලෙස භාවිත කර ඇත. එබැවින් ම විශ්ව නාට්‍ය සාහිත්‍යයෙහි විශේෂ ස්ථානයක් සංස්කෘත නාට්‍යයට හිමි වෙයි. නාට්‍ය නිර්මාණයෙහි ලා අදාළ නිර්ණායක විශ්ලේෂණය වී ඇත්තේ ද සංස්කෘත සාහිත්‍යයෙහි ය. ඒ භරත මුනිගේ නාට්‍යශාස්ත්‍රයෙහි ය. සංස්කෘත නාට්‍ය සාහිත්‍යය පෝෂණයෙහි ලා අනුපමේය දායකත්වයක් දැක්වූවන් ලෙස භාස, කාලිදාස, ශ්‍රී හර්ෂ හා භවභූති හඳුනාගැනෙයි. සංස්කෘත නාට්‍ය සම්ප්‍රදායෙහි සම්මතය ඉක්මවා ගිය නාට්‍ය රචකයන් තිදෙනෙක් ලෙස ශූද්‍රක, භවභූති හා විශාඛදත්ත කැපී පෙනෙයි. අවසන් ව සඳහන් කළ විශාඛදත්ත මුද්‍රාරාක්‍ෂසයේ කර්තෘ ය. ඔහු ඒකීය නාට්‍ය රටාව බෙහෙවින් උල්ලංසනය කළ නාට්‍යකරුවෙකි. මෙම පර්යේෂණ පත්‍රයෙන් ඔහුගේ නාට්‍යයෙහි අන්තර්ගත අනන්‍යතා ලක්‍ෂණ හා සාමාන්‍ය ලක්‍ෂණ පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනය කෙරිණ. මෙම පර්යේෂණය, මූලික වශයෙන් ප්‍රාථමික හා ද්වීතීයික මූලාශ්‍රය පදනම් කොට ගෙන සිදු කරන ලදී. එහි දී මුද්‍රාරාක්‍ෂසය හා ඒ පිළිබඳ ව රචනා වී ඇති ග්‍රන්ථ පරිශීලනය කරන ලදී. විෂය පිළිබඳ ප්‍රාමාණික විද්වතුන් සමග කරන ලද සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡාවලින් මූලාශ්‍රය මගින් හෙළිවන තොරතුරු විශ්ලේෂණය කෙරිණ. මුද්‍රාරාක්‍ෂසයෙහි කර්තෘ විශාඛදත්ත පූර්ව කාලීන ව පැවත ආ සම්ප්‍රදායෙන් මිදීමට රුචිකත්වයක් දැක්වූවෙකි. නාට්‍යශාස්ත්‍රයෙහි අන්තර්ගත ඇතැම් සංකල්ප නොසලකා ඇති ඔහු ඇතැම් ජීවා අනුගමනය කර ඇත. ඔහු අභිමත කථාවස්තුවට ගැළපෙන පරිදි සුදුසු ආකෘතියක් සිය කෘතිය සඳහා භාවිත කර තිබේ. මුද්‍රාරාක්‍ෂසය කෞටිලීය අර්ථශාස්ත්‍රාගත චරපුරුෂ සංකල්පයෙහි ප්‍රායෝගිකත්වයට කදිම නිදර්ශනයකි. ඒ අනුව නාට්‍ය සාහිත්‍යයෙහි විශාඛදත්තගේ භූමිකාව විශේෂ වෙයි.

ප්‍රමුඛපද: අසමාන ලක්‍ෂණ, නාට්‍ය සම්ප්‍රදාය, මුද්‍රාරාක්‍ෂසය, විශාඛදත්ත, සමාන ලක්‍ෂණ

පහ වසර ශිෂ්‍යත්ව විභාගයේ ලකුණු කෙරෙහි බලපාන සාධක හා එම සාධකවල බලපෑම
(මාතර කලාපය ඇසුරින් කරන ලද අධ්‍යයනයකි)

පී. ඩී. ලියන ආරච්චි [1], ඩබ්. ඒ. එන්. ඩී. විජේසිංහ[2]

[1] මිද්දෙනිය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව; [2] මාතර, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

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ප්‍රාථමික අධ්‍යාපන ක්ෂේත්‍රය තුළ ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් පවත්වනු ලබන පළමු විභාගය වන්නේ පහ වසර ශිෂ්‍යත්ව විභාගය යි. මෙය වර්තමානයේ සෑම පුද්ගලයකුගේ ම කතාබහට ලක් වන විභාගයක් බවට පත් වී තිබේ. අනෙකුත් විභාග හා සසඳා බලන විට ශිෂ්‍යත්ව විභාගයේ දී ශිෂ්‍යයා ලබාගන්නා ලකුණු කෙරෙහි ශිෂ්‍යයාගේ සාධකවලට අමතරව වෙනත් සාධක රැසක් ද බලපෑම් කරයි. විශේෂයෙන් ම ශිෂ්‍යයාගේ පවුල් පරිසරය, යහළුවන්ගේ බලපෑම, පාසල් පරිසරය, සමාජ පරිසරය ආදි සාධක ද ශිෂ්‍යත්ව විභාගයේ දී සිසුවා ලබාගන්නා ලකුණු කෙරෙහි බලපෑම් කරන බව බොහෝ දෙනාගේ අදහස යි. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ ප්‍රධාන අරමුණ වූයේ පහ වසර ශිෂ්‍යත්ව විභාගයේ දී සිසුන් ලබා ගන්නා විභාග ලකුණු කෙරෙහි බලපාන සාධකවල බලපෑම අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම, පහ වසර ශිෂ්‍යත්ව විභාගයේ දී සිසුන් ලබා ගන්නා විභාග ලකුණු ඉහළ නැංවීම සඳහා ගතයුතු ක්‍රියාමාර්ග හා වැඩි දියුණු කළ යුතු අංශ හඳුනාගැනීම ද මෙහි අරමුණක් විය. නියැදිය තෝරා ගැනීම සඳහා ස්ථර නියැදිය හා ක්‍රමික නියැදීම් ක්‍රමය යොදාගත් අතර පරායත්ත විචල්‍යය හා ස්වායත්ත විචල්‍යන් 09 ක් යොදා ගන්නා ලදී. මෙම අධ්‍යයනය මඟින් ප්‍රතිචාරකයා අධ්‍යාපන කටයුතු සඳහා සතියකට වැය කළ සමස්ත කාලය දෙමාපියන්ගේ ඉහළ ම අධ්‍යාපන මට්ටම, අධ්‍යාපන කටයුතු සඳහා සතියකට වැය කළ පිරිවැය, ප්‍රතිචාරකයා විනෝදාංශ, ක්‍රීඩා සහ සමානයන් හා සමාජ ඇසුර සඳහා සතියකට ගත කළ කාලය ශිෂ්‍යත්ව විභාගයේ ලකුණ කෙරෙහි බලපාන බව හඳුනාගන්නා ලදී. කෙටි කාල සීමාවක් තුළ පර්යේෂණය සිදු කරන බැවින් විශාල ප්‍රදේශයක් හෝ සමස්ත ලංකාව ම නියෝජනය වන ආකාරයට පර්යේෂණය සිදුකළ නොහැකි වීම, පර්යේෂණය සඳහා දත්ත ලබා ගැනීමේ දී ප්‍රශ්නාවලි මඟින් තොරතුරු ලබා ගන්නා බැවින් දත්තවල නිරවද්‍යතාවය නිශ්චිත නොවීම ආදිය මෙම අධ්‍යනයේ සීමා විය. විශේෂයෙන් මෙම අධ්‍යයනය ශිෂ්‍යත්ව විභාගයේ සිසුන්ගේ ලකුණු කෙරෙහි බලපාන සාධක මොනවාද යන්න හා ඉන් ඇතිවන බලපෑම කොපමණ ද යන්න හඳුනාගැනීමට වැදගත් වේ. වර්තමානය වන විට ශිෂ්‍යත්ව විභාගය කෙරෙහි දෙමාපියන් හා ගුරුවරුන්ගේ බලපෑම ඉතා ඉහළ මට්ටමක පවතින බව බොහෝ දෙනෙකුගේ අදහස යි. එය දරුවාගේ විභාග ලකුණු කෙරෙහි බලපාන ආකාරය හඳුනාගැනීම සඳහා මෙම අධ්‍යයනය වැදගත් වේ. එසේම ශිෂ්‍යත්ව විභාගයේ ලකුණු කෙරෙහි බලපාන සාධක හඳුනාගැනීම රජයට හා අනෙකුත් අධ්‍යාපන ආයතනවලට ප්‍රතිපත්ති සකස් කිරීමට හා අධ්‍යාපන ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ සිදුකිරීමට ද වැදගත් වෙයි. ශිෂ්‍යත්ව විභාගයට මුහුණ දෙන සිසුන්ගේ විභාග ලකුණු වැඩි කිරීම සඳහා ගතයුතු ක්‍රියාමාර්ග මොනවාද, සිසුවා ලබා ගන්නා ලකුණු ඉහළ නැංවීම සඳහා වැඩි අවධානයක් යොමු කළ යුතු අංශ මොනවාද යන්න හඳුනා ගැනීම සඳහා ශිෂ්‍යත්ව විභාගයේ ලකුණු කෙරෙහි බලපාන සාධක හඳුනාගැනීම වැදගත් වෙයි.

ප්‍රමුඛපද: පහ වසර ශිෂ්‍යත්ව විභාගය, බහුවිධ ප්‍රතිපාදන ආකෘතිය, විභාග ලකුණු කෙරෙහි බලපාන සාධක

පාසල්වල ශිෂ්‍ය විනය යහපත් ව පවත්වා ගැනීම පිළිබඳ විමර්ශනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්

කේ. වී. සුදර්මා හරිස්චන්ද්‍ර

දෙපානම ධර්මපාල කණිෂ්ඨ විද්‍යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

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සිසු විනය, පාසලක කීර්තිය මෙන් ම ඵලදායිතාව රඳා පවතින ප්‍රධාන සාධකයකි. පාසල් අධ්‍යාපනයෙන් අපේක්ෂිත පරමාර්ථ හා ඉලක්ක සපුරා ගැනීමේ දී පැන නගින බාධා අතර ශිෂ්‍ය විනය ගැටලු ප්‍රමුඛස්ථානයක් ගනී. දන උගත්කම, සිප්සතරෙහි නිපුණබව සහ විනයෙහි මැනවින් හික්මීම වැදගත් බව "බාහු සච්චංච සිප්පඤ්ච විනයො ච සුසික්ඛිතො" යන පාලි පාඨයෙන් පැහැදිලි වෙයි. විනය වශයෙන් හඳුන්වන්නේ කය, වචනය, සිත යන තුන්දොර සංවර කර ගැනීම යි. "නියම අධ්‍යාපනය යනු හුදෙක් කිසියම් තොරතුරු සමාහාරයක් වනපොත් කරවීම, කාවැද්දීම, අධීක්ෂණය කරවීම හා දෘෂ්ටිග්‍රහණයෙන් දැඩි ලෙස අල්ලා ගැනීමට මග පෙන්වීම නොවේ." (වීරසිංහ, 1992:7) යනුවෙන් දක්වා ඇත. මෙම විග්‍රහ විමර්ශනය කරන විට පැහැදිලි වන්නේ විනය යනු අත්‍යවශ්‍ය සාධකයක් බව ය. පාසලක විදුහල්පති, නියෝජ්‍ය සහකාර විදුහල්පතිවරු, අංශ ප්‍රධානීන්, ශ්‍රේණි ප්‍රධානීන්, විෂය ප්‍රධානීන් හා සියලුම ගුරුවරුන්ගේ වගවීම් ක්ෂේත්‍ර අතර ශිෂ්‍ය විනය හැඩගැස්වීම ද අතිශය භාරදූර කර්තව්‍යයකි. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයෙන් විමර්ශනය කරන ලද්දේ ශිෂ්‍ය විනය යහපත්ව පවත්වා ගැනීම පිළිබඳව ය. පාසල්වල වර්තමාන ශිෂ්‍ය විනය ගැටලුවල ස්වභාවය හඳුනා ගැනීම, විනය ගැටලු ඇතිවීමට හේතු විමර්ශනය කිරීම, විනය ගැටලු විසඳීමට ගන්නා ක්‍රියාමාර්ගවල ප්‍රබලතා හා දුබලතා විමර්ශනය සහ දුබලතා ඉවත් කිරීමට ක්‍රමෝපාය යෝජනා කිරීම යන පර්යේෂණ අරමුණු තුන පාදක කර ගනිමින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කළ මෙම අධ්‍යයනය සඳහා විස්තරාත්මක පර්යේෂණ ප්‍රවේශය භාවිත කැරිණි. ඒ යටතේ ප්‍රශ්නාවලි, සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා හා පාසල් වාර්තා 4ක් මගින් දත්ත ලබා ගනු ලැබුවේ නියැදියේ පාසල් විදුහල්පතිවරුන් සහ ගුරුවරුන් 50ක් හා සිසුන් 200ක ගෙනි. පාසල් කළමනාකරුවන්ට සිසු විනය සංකල්පය පිළිබඳ පැහැදිලි අවබෝධයක් නැත. පාසලේ විනය නීති පද්ධතිය පිළිබඳ ව සිසුන් දැනුවත් වී ඇති ආකාරය සතුටුදායක නැත. විනය නීති පද්ධතිය සම්බන්ධ ව ශිෂ්‍ය වාර්තා පොතෙන් දැනුවත් වී තිබිණි. විනය පිරිහීමට, දෙමාපියන් දරුවන් ගැන සොයා බැලීම අඩු බව, ජන සංනිවේදන මාධ්‍යයන්ගේ බලපෑම, ගුරුවරුන්ගෙන් සිදුවන අඩුපාඩු, පන්තිකාමරවල අසීමිත ශිෂ්‍ය සංඛ්‍යාවක් සිටීම, පාසල්වල නිසි මාර්ගෝපදේශයක් ක්‍රියාත්මක නොවීම, නොගැළපෙන සිසු කණ්ඩායම් ඇසුර හේතු වී ඇත. පාසලේ විනය පද්ධතිය පිළිබඳ ව සියලු පාර්ශ්ව දැනුවත් කිරීම අත්‍යවශ්‍ය ය. විනය කැඩීමෙන් ඇති වන ගැටලුවලට විසඳුම් සෙවීමට වඩා විනය රැකීමට සුදුසු වාතාවරණය පාසලේ ඇති කළ යුතු ය. නිරන්තරයෙන් ම ඉගෙනුම් ඉගැන්වීම් ක්‍රියාවලිය සක්‍රිය කිරීම, විෂය බාහිර සහ විෂය සමගාමී ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වල දී තමන්ගේ දක්ෂතාව අනුව ඒ සඳහා ඇතුළත් වීමේ සම අවස්ථා සිසුන්ට ලැබදීම, පාසලේ ආගමික කටයුතු සංවිධානය හා නිසි උපදේශන සේවාවක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම විසඳුම් වේ.

ප්‍රමුඛපද: දඬුවම්, ඵලදායිතාව, සිසු විනය

යෞවන වෘත්තිය හැකියා ඉහළ නැංවීම සඳහා වෘත්තිය පුහුණු වැඩසටහන්වල ගුණාත්මකභාවය පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක්
(තලල්ල, අනුරාධපුරය, නාරාහේන්පිට යන වෘත්තිය පුහුණු මධ්‍යස්ථාන ඇසුරින්)

ආර්. ජී. ගයාත්‍රි

සමාජ විද්‍යා හා මානව විද්‍යා අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

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මෙරට ක්‍රියාත්මක වන්නේ ඉතා තරඟකාරී අධ්‍යාපන රටාවකි. සියලුදෙනාගේ ම අවසන් ඉලක්කය විශ්වවිද්‍යාල ප්‍රවේශය යි. එහෙත් විශ්වවිද්‍යාල ප්‍රවේශය හිමිකර ගන්නේ 22% ක් තරම් සුළු ප්‍රතිශතයකි. ඉතිරි 78% රැකියා විරහිත මානසිකත්වයෙන් පසු වේ. මේ අනුව එම පිරිස සඳහා ඇති එක ම විකල්පය වෘත්තිය අධ්‍යාපනය යි. ද්විතීයික අධ්‍යාපනය අවසන් කරන ලද ප්‍රජාව වෙනුවෙන් ශ්‍රී ලංකාව මේ වන විට වෘත්තිය පුහුණු වැඩසටහන් රාජ්‍ය මට්ටමින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කර ඇත. වෘත්තිය පුහුණුව හදාරන්නන් රැකියාගත වීමේ දී මෙම පාඨමාලාවලින් ලබා ගන්නා නිපුණතාව තුළ වැඩ ලෝකය ජය ගැනීමට ඔවුන්ට හැකියාව ලැබෙන බව මෙහි දී පැහැදිලි වේ. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ අරමුණු වූයේ යෞවන වෘත්තිය හැකියා ඉහළ නංවා ගැනීම සඳහා වෘත්තිය පුහුණු පාඨමාලාවල ගුණාත්මක බව සොයා බැලීම, තරුණ ගැටලු සඳහා අවශ්‍ය පිළියම් සොයා බැලීම, මෙම වැඩසටහන් වැඩි දියුණු කළ යුතු ආකාරය පිළිබඳ ව රජයේ අවධානය යොමු කිරීම හා ඒ සඳහා නව ප්‍රතිපත්ති සම්පාදනය කිරීම ය. පර්යේෂණය සඳහා නාරාහේන්පිට, තලල්ල, අනුරාධපුරය යන වෘත්තිය පුහුණු මධ්‍යස්ථාන තුනෙහි පාඨමාලා හදාරන සමස්ත පිරිසෙන් 20%ක නියැදියක් ඇතුළත් කර ගැනිණි. එහිදී වර්තමානයේ සිසුන් වැඩි පිරිසක් යොමුවන තෝරාගත් පාඨමාලා 5 ක් වන මෝටර් කාර්මික, රූපලාවන්‍ය, පරිගණක දෘඪාංග, විදුලි කාර්මික හා සුපවේදී යන පාඨමාලා හදාරන සිසුන් සඳහා යොමු කළ ප්‍රශ්නාවලියක් ඇසුරින් හා සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා මඟින් ලබා ගන්නා ලද ප්‍රමාණාත්මක හා ගුණාත්මක දත්ත විස්තරාත්මක හා සංඛ්‍යාන විද්‍යා ක්‍රමවේද අනුව විශ්ලේෂණය කිරීමට කටයුතු කරන ලදී. ඒ අනුව පුද්ගල රැකියාගතවීම සඳහා වෘත්තිය පුහුණුව උපකාරවන බවත්, වෘත්තිය පුහුණු වැඩසටහන් තවදුරටත් නවීකරණය (වෙළඳපොල අභිමුඛ) විය යුතු බවත්, ඒ සඳහා වර්තමාන වැඩ ලෝකයට උචිත පරිදි පුහුණු පාඨමාලා නව තාක්ෂණික ශිල්ප ක්‍රම සමඟ යාවත්කාලීන විය යුතු බවත් මෙම අධ්‍යයනයට අනුව නිගමනය කළ හැකි ය.

ප්‍රමුඛපද: ගුණාත්මකභාවය, වෘත්තිය පුහුණු පාඨමාලා, වෘත්තිය හැකියාව

විසඳුම් මූලික ලුහුඬු ප්‍රතිකාරයේ ස්වභාවය හා එහි භාවිතය

අරුණ ශාන්ත වල්පොල, නෙල්ලිවල මෙත්තානන්ද හිමි
පාලි හා බෞද්ධ අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව
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නූතන මනෝ උපදේශන ක්‍රියාවලියේ දී භාවිතයට ගැනෙන ප්‍රධාන ප්‍රවේශයක් වන විසඳුම් මූලික ලුහුඬු ප්‍රතිකාරය (Solution Focused Brief Therapy) ස්ටේව් ඩී ෂෙෂර් සහ ඉන්සෝ කිම් බර්ග් විසින් 1970 දී හඳුන්වා දී ඇත. මෙම ප්‍රවේශයේ මූලික අභ්‍යුපගමනය අතීත මතකය අමතක කර වර්තමාන තත්ත්වයට අනුව මනෝ උපදේශනය සිදු කිරීම යි. මෙය ප්‍රොයිඩ්ගේ මනෝවිශ්ලේෂණවාදයට ඉඳුරාම වෙනස් ය. මෙහි දී උපදේශනලාභියාගේ අභිමතයට වඩාත් සමීප ප්‍රතිකර්ම යෝජනා කරනු ලබයි. ධනාත්මක අනුහුරුව (Positive Orientation) මෙම ප්‍රතිකාරයේ මූලික ලක්ෂණය යි. මෙම උපදේශනය ක්‍රියාත්මක වීමේ දී ප්‍රතිමුඛකරණයට (Confrontation) ප්‍රමුඛත්වයක් හිමි වේ. ප්‍රතිකාරය සිදු කිරීමේ දී උපදේශනලාභියා සහ උපදේශකවරයා අතර ඇතිවන සබඳතාවේ ස්වභාවය කොටස් තුනකි. පාරිභෝගික සම්බන්ධතාව, පැමිණිලිකාර සම්බන්ධතාව සහ ආගන්තුක සම්බන්ධතාව වශයෙනි. එසේම අනොන්‍ය සහයෝගී සම්බන්ධතාව, පූර්ව ප්‍රතිකාර වෙනස්කම්, ව්‍යතිරේක ප්‍රශ්න ඇසීම, හාස්කම් ප්‍රශ්න ඇසීම, පරිමාණගත ප්‍රශ්න ඇසීම, ආදිය ප්‍රතිකාරාත්මක භාවිතයේ දී සහ ප්‍රතිකාර ශිල්ප ක්‍රමයේ දී යොදා ගැනේ. සෑම උපදේශන සැසියක් අවසානයේ දී ම එදින සිදු වූ කටයුතු සම්පිණ්ඩනය කරමින් ප්‍රතිපෝෂණයක යෙදීම මෙහි ඇති සුවිශේෂී ලක්ෂණය යි. එහි දී භාවිත ආකෘති තුනකි. එනම් සතුට පළ කිරීම (Complements), සම්බන්ධීකරණය, කාර්ය යෝජනා හෙවත් පැවරුම් වශයෙනි. මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ අපේක්ෂාව වූයේ විසඳුම් මූලික ලුහුඬු ප්‍රතිකාරයේ ස්වභාවය හා එහි භාවිතයන් පිළිබඳ මනෝවිද්‍යාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක් සිදු කිරීම යි.

ප්‍රමුඛපද: උපදේශනලාභියා, ප්‍රතිකාරය, මනෝ උපදේශනය, සබඳතාව, සම්පිණ්ඩනය

බෞද්ධ දේව වන්දනා සම්ප්‍රදායෙහි නිරූපිත ඊශ්වර දේව වන්දනය

ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. පී. එච්. රණවීර

භාෂා හා සංස්කෘතික අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව
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'ශිව' හෙවත් 'ඊශ්වර' යනු හින්දු දේව ධුරාවලියේ ප්‍රධානතම දෙවි කෙනෙකි. හින්දු ජනතාව විසින් අදහනු ලබන ප්‍රමුඛදේවත්වයක් ලෙසින් මෙන් ම විවිධ දේව වන්දනාවන්හි නිරත වන බෞද්ධයන්ගේ ඇදහීමක් ලෙසින් ද ශිව වන්දනය ලාංකේය සමාජයට වැදගත් වෙයි. දෙවියන් ඇදහීම ථේරවාද බෞද්ධ සම්ප්‍රදායට අනුකූල නොවුන ද විහාරස්ථාන ආශ්‍රිත දේව වන්දනා අතර ඊශ්වර වන්දනය ද පවතී. ඊශ්වර දේව වන්දනාව ලංකා ඉතිහාසයේ සුවිශේෂ කාල වකවානුවල දී බෞද්ධ විහාරස්ථාන ඇසුරේ ව්‍යාප්ත වීම හා වන්දනා ක්‍රමයක් ලෙස වර්තමානයේ විහාරස්ථාන ආශ්‍රිත ව ක්‍රියාත්මකවීම හඳුනාගැනීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ අරමුණ විය. පුස්තකාලයීය අධ්‍යයනය යටතේ ප්‍රාථමික හා ද්විතීයික මූලාශ්‍රය පරිශීලනය කිරීමත්, ක්ෂේත්‍ර අධ්‍යයනය යටතේ නිරීක්ෂණය, සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා හා ප්‍රශ්නාවලි ක්‍රමයනුත් දත්ත රැස්කිරීමේ දී යොදා ගැනිනි. ලක්දිව ප්‍රවලිත ඇතැම් හින්දු දේව ඇදහීම්වලට සාපේක්ෂ ව ඊශ්වර වන්දනාව බෞද්ධ විහාරස්ථානයන්හි අඩු ව්‍යාප්තියක් පැවතීම හා ඊට පසුබිම් වූ සාධක ද දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණයෙන් අනාවරණය කෙරේ. ශිව දෙවියන් විහාර සම්ප්‍රදාය හා බද්ධ වීමේ දී වෙනත් හින්දු දෙවිවරුන් මෙන් බෞද්ධකරණයකට ලක් නොවූ නමුත් යම් පමණකින් දේශීයත්වයට නැඟුණ අවස්ථා පවතී. හින්දු ආගමික සංස්ථාවේ දී 'ශිව' නමින් හැඳින්වෙන දෙවියන් සිංහල බෞද්ධ සංස්කෘතියේ දී 'ඊශ්වර' නමින් ව්‍යවහාරයට පත් වීම එවැනි අවස්ථාවකි. මෙම දෙවියන් වටා ආරෝපණය වී ඇති විවිධ හෞතික හා අහෞතික ලක්ෂණත්, බැතිමතුන්ගේ අපේක්ෂා හා විශ්වාසත් මත දෙවියන් ඇදහීමට දක්වන නාමුතාවෙහි විවිධතා පවතින බව පෙනේ. ශිව වන්දනය වටා ගොඩ නැඟී ඇති සශ්‍රීකත්ව සංකල්ප මත පදනම් වෙමින් දරුඵල අපේක්ෂාව හා ග්‍රහ අපල සමනය වැනි අරමුණු වෙනුවෙන් ඇතැම් බෞද්ධයන් මෙම දේවත්වය විශ්වාස කරන නමුත්, එය බහුලව ම සිදුවන්නේ බෞද්ධ දේව මන්දිරවලින් බාහිර ව ය. ලාංකේය ආගමික ඉතිහාසයේ විවිධ අවස්ථාවල ශිව දෙවියන් විහාරස්ථාන ආශ්‍රිත ප්‍රතිමාසරයන්හි නිරූපණය විය. එහෙත් වර්තමානය වන විට විෂ්ණු, කතරගම, ගණේශ වැනි වන්දනා ක්‍රම මෙන් ඊශ්වර වන්දනය බෞද්ධ විහාර සම්ප්‍රදාය සමග ප්‍රබලව බැඳී නොපවතින බව අධ්‍යයන නියැදිවලින් අනාවරණය වේ. නාශක දෙවි කෙනෙකු සේ සැලකීම, ලිංග වන්දනාව, අර්ධනාරී හා නටේශ්වර වැනි ලක්ෂණ බෞද්ධ සංස්කෘතිය හා බෞද්ධ සම්ප්‍රදාය සමග අනුගත නොවීම, බෞද්ධ විහාරස්ථානවලින් මෙම දේවත්වය දුරස්කිරීමට හේතු සාධක වී තිබේ.

ප්‍රමුඛපද: අර්ධනාරීශ්වර, බෞද්ධකරණය, නටේශ්වර, නාගකත්වය, ලිංග වන්දනාව

බුදු දහම හා තුලන න්‍යාය: විශ්ලේෂණාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්

සංඛපාලේ පඤ්ඤාසාර හිමි

පාලි හා බෞද්ධ අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

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සර්ව භෞමික අගයකින් යුත් බුදුදහම ලෝකයේ පවතින යථාර්ථය තත්වූ පරිදි ඉදිරිපත් කළ දර්ශනයකි. ලෝක ක්‍රියාකාරිත්වයේ දක්නට ලැබෙන යථාර්ථවාදී ස්වභාවයක් ලෙස තුලන ස්වභාවය දැක්විය හැකිය. එම ස්වභාවය නවීන විද්‍යාවෙන් ද පිළිගත්තකි. තුලන ස්වභාවය යනු එක් දෙයක් අභිබවා අනෙකක් නැඟී නොසිටින පරිදි සමබරව පැවතීම යි. ලෝක විෂය තුළ පවතින සමබර තත්ත්වය ඉක්මවා යනු ලබන ඕනෑම විටක ස්වභාව දහම මැදිහත් වී එම තත්ත්වය පාලනය කරනු ලබන බව නවීන විද්‍යානුකූලව ද තහවුරු කරගත් සත්‍යයකි. එම තුලන න්‍යාය බුදුදහම තුළින් ද හඳුනාගත හැකිය. එක් ඉගැන්වීමක් තවත් ඉගැන්වීමක් අභිබවා නොයන පරිදි බුදුදහම නිර්මාණය වී ඇත. එය සනාථ කිරීමට තරම් ප්‍රමාණවත් සාධක බුදුදහම තුළින් සපයාගත හැකි ය. මධ්‍යම ප්‍රතිපදාව, මහා ප්‍රඥාව හා මහා කරුණාව, ආමිස හා ප්‍රතිපත්ති පූජාව, ගිහි පැවිදි නිවන් මාර්ගය, මිත්‍රු ඇසුර හා උභයාර්ථ සාධනය ආදී ඉගැන්වීම් ඒ සඳහා නිදර්ශන වශයෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කළ හැකිය. බුදුරජාණන් වහන්සේගේ ඉහත මාතෘකා සම්බන්ධ ඉගැන්වීම් තුළ දෙඅංශයක් පිළිබඳව කරුණු දක්නට ලැබේ. උදාහරණයක් ලෙස මහා කරුණාව හා මහා ප්‍රඥාව පිළිබඳ බෞද්ධ ඉගැන්වීමේ දී පුද්ගලයාට ප්‍රඥාව අත්‍යවශ්‍ය කරුණක් වශයෙන් සඳහන් කළා සේ ම භාවාත්මක පැතිකඩ නියෝජනය කරන කරුණාව ද අත්‍යවශ්‍ය ගුණධර්මයක් සේ හඳුන්වා දෙයි. මධ්‍යම ප්‍රතිපදාවේ දී අන්ත දෙක කෙරෙහි ම මධ්‍යස්ථ වන ලෙස සඳහන් කොට තිබීම ද එකක් අනෙකට තුලනය කිරීමකි. උභයාර්ථ දියුණුවේ දී මෙලොව හෝ පරලොව යන දෙකෙන් එක් අංශයක් නොව දෙඅංශයේ දියුණුව අපේක්ෂා කරණ ලදි. එය බුදුරජාණන් වහන්සේ විසින් ඇස් පෙනෙන හා නොපෙනෙ පුද්ගලයන් කිහිප දෙනෙකු උපමාවට ගෙන අන්ධ සූත්‍රයේ දී පෙන්වා වදාළහ. මෙලොව හා පරලොව පිළිබඳ නොසිතන්නා අන්ධයෙකු ලෙසත්, එක් අංශයක් පමණක් දකින්නා එකැස් කණෙකු ලෙසත්, දෙලොව පිළිබඳව ම සිතන්නා දෑස ම පෙනෙන පුද්ගලයෙකු ලෙසත් හඳුන්වා දෙමින් දෙලොව සංවර්ධනය කරගැනීම වැදගත් බව පෙන්වා වදාළහ. නිවන් දැකීමේ මාර්ගයේ දී බුදුරජාණන් වහන්සේ විසින් පැවිදි මාර්ගයක් සේ ම ගිහි මාර්ගයක් ද පෙන්වා දෙන ලදි. එමෙන් ම පුණ්‍ය කර්මවල අවශ්‍යතාව ගිහියාට මෙන් ම පැවිද්දාට ද අවශ්‍ය බව පෙන්වා දී තිබේ. මෙම නිදර්ශනවලින් බුදුරජාණන් වහන්සේ මධ්‍යස්ථ ස්වරූපීව තුලන න්‍යාය අනුගමනයකොට ඇති බව තහවුරුකරගත හැකිය.

ප්‍රමුඛපද: උභයාර්ථය, තුලන, න්‍යාය, බුදුදහම, යථාර්ථය

ගැටුම් සමථකරණය විෂයෙහි බෞද්ධ දර්ශනයේ උපයෝගීතාව

නෙල්ලිවල මෙත්තානන්ද හිමි

පාලි හා බෞද්ධ අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

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නූතන සමාජයේ සාමාන්‍යකරණයක් බවට පත්ව ඇති ගැටුම් අර්ථකථනය විවාදාපන්න කාර්යයකි. ගැටුම් යන අදහස දෙන ඉංග්‍රීසි වචනය *Conflict* යනු යි. එය ලතින් භාෂාවේ *Cofligere* යන වචනයෙන් බිඳී ආ එකට ගැටීම යන අර්ථය ප්‍රකට කරන වචනයකි. සිංහල භාෂාවෙන් සට්ටනය, අරගලය, අර්බුදය, සංග්‍රාමය, ආරවුල, යුද්ධය, සටන, ආදි ලෙස විවරණය වන ගැටුමක මූලික ලක්ෂණ 04 කි. එනම් පුද්ගලයන් දෙදෙනෙකු හෝ දෙදෙනෙකුට වැඩි සංඛ්‍යාවක් සිටීම, ඔවුන්ට මූලිකව වැදගත් අරමුණක් (අවශ්‍යතාවක්) කෙරෙහි එකඟතාවකට පත්වීමට නොහැකි වීම (ව්‍යුහය), ඒ හේතුවෙන් අනෙකා තම අවශ්‍යතා වළකන්නේ ය යනුවෙන් දැක්ම (ආකල්ප), එම දැකීම අනුව ඔවුනොවුන් විරුද්ධව ක්‍රියා කිරීම (වර්‍යාව) ආදිය යි. ගැටුම සඳහා බලපානු ලබන සාධක දෙකක් ඇති බව බුද්ධදහමේ ඉගැන්වීම යි. ඒ අභ්‍යන්තර සාධක හා බාහිර සාධක වශයෙනි. එම සාධක පාලනය කිරීමෙන් ගැටුම නිරාකරණය කළ හැකි බව බුද්ධදහමේ අදහස යි. ගැටුම ඇති වන්නේ පුද්ගලයාගේ සිත තුළ යි. සිත පාලනය කිරීමෙන් ගැටුම අවම කළ හැකිය. මෙයට අමතරව මිනිසා ක්‍රියා කළ යුතු ආකාරය පිළිබඳ බුද්ධදහමේ උගන්වයි. එනම්, මෛත්‍රී සහගත මනෝකම්ම (මිත්‍රත්වය), මෛත්‍රී සහගත වචීකම්ම (වචනය සංවර කර ගැනීම), මෛත්‍රී සහගත කාය කම්ම (කායික සංවරය) යනාදිය යි. අත්තුපනායික ධර්මය (තමා උපමා කර අන්‍යයන් දෙස බැලීම) ද ගැටුම ඇතිවීම වළකා ගැනීමට පිටුබලයක් ලැබෙන්නකි. සියලු සත්ත්වයෝ දණ්ඩනයට, මරණයට බිය වෙති. එබැවින් තමා උපමා කර කිසිදු සතෙක් නොමරන්න. අන්‍යයන් ලවා නොමරවන්න, යනුවෙන් දක්වා ඇත. මෙය බෞද්ධ ගැටුම් සමථකරණයේ දී භාවිතයට ගනු ලබන විශිෂ්ට සිද්ධාන්තයකි. තමාටත් සෙසු අයටත් සියලු අවශ්‍යතා සපුරා ගැනීමට ඇති අයිතියට සියල්ලෝම ගරු කළ යුතුය. කෙනෙක් තව කෙනෙකුගේ අයිතීන් උල්ලංසනය කරයි ද ඔහු ස්වකීය මානව අයිතිවාසිකම් ද උල්ලංසනය කර ගනී. තමන්ට සාපේක්ෂව අන් පුද්ගලයන් පිළිබඳව ද සිතා අවි ගත්තෝ අවි බිම තැබීම තුළින් ගැටුම් සමථකරණය කර ගත හැකිය. ප්‍රඥා සම්පන්න වූ මිනිසා සීලයක පිහිටා සිතත්, අවබෝධයත් වර්ධනය කොට දැඩි වීර්‍යයෙන් කටයුතු කිරීමෙන් සියලු ගැටුම් නිරාකරණය කරගත හැකි බව බෞද්ධ නිගමනය විය. සුභාසිත ජයතු සූත්‍රයට අනුව ගැටුමෙන් තොර වෙනත් ක්‍රම මගින් ගැටුම් සමථකරණය උගන්වනු ලැබේ. තම අයිතීන් පිළිබඳ ව සාධාරණව සාකච්ඡා කිරීමෙන් යුධ ගැටුම් නිමා වන බව මෙයින් උගන්වයි. මෙම සූත්‍රයට අනුව සුරයන් හා අසුරයන් අතර යුද්ධයේදී අසුරයන්ගේ ප්‍රධානියා වූ වේපචිත්ති සහ සුරයින්ගේ ප්‍රධානියා වන ශක්‍රයා අතර සාකච්ඡාවෙන් ගැටුම් සමථකරණය කර ගැනීමට එකඟතාවක් ඇති විය. එහිදී ශක්‍රයාගේ නිවැරදි හා සාධක සහිත අදහස් තුළින් ජයග්‍රහණය ශක්‍රයා වෙත දී ඇත. බෞද්ධ දර්ශනය තුළ ගැටුම් සමථකරණ විධි රාශියක් දක්නට ලැබේ. මෙහිදී වඩා වැදගත් වනුයේ කිසිදාක බුද්ධදහම අන්‍යයන් සමග කිසිදු ගැටුමක් ඇති කර නොගැනීම යි.

ප්‍රමුඛපද: අත්තුපනායික, ගැටුම්, සමථය, සාධක, මිත්‍රත්වය

බෞද්ධ පූජා චාරිත්‍රවල අන්තර්ගත භාව විශෝධන ලක්ෂණ

ආචාර්ය ඩබ. එම්. යාපාරත්න

පාලි හා බෞද්ධ අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

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භාව විශෝධනය යන පදය චිත්තවේග මුදාහැරීම යන අර්ථයෙන් භාවිතයේ යෙදෙයි. ඉපැරණි ආගමික හා සමාජ සන්දර්භයන්හි භාව විශෝධන ලක්ෂණ පැවතියත් පළමු වරට භාව විශෝධන (catharsis) සංකල්පය ඇරිස්ටෝටල් ඉදිරිපත් කරනුයේ සාහිත්‍ය කලාවන්ගෙන් මිනිසාට අත්වන ප්‍රයෝජන ගෙනහැරපෑම සඳහා ය. ඇතැම් පුද්ගලයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රබල ලෙස බලපාන භාවයන් අඩුවැඩි ප්‍රමාණයෙන් සියලු දෙනා කෙරෙහි ම දක්නට ලැබීම එහි තිබෙන විශේෂත්වය යි. චිත්තවේග පාලනය කර ගැනීමට භාවිත කරන විවිධ ක්‍රම ශිල්ප පවතී. බෞද්ධාගමික විෂය ගත් කල්හි ඉන් භාවනාව ප්‍රධාන වේ. නමුත් මිනිසුන් තුළ එවැනි ක්‍රම ශිල්පවලට වඩා පාරිභාරික බුදුසමයේ ජනප්‍රිය අංග වෙත නැඹුරුවීමේ ප්‍රවණතාව ඉහළ යමින් පවතින බව පෙනී යයි. බෝධි පූජාව, බුද්ධ වන්දනාව, පිච්ච මල් පූජාව ආදිය ඒ සඳහා නිදසුන් සපයයි. භාව විශෝධනය නූතන මනෝවිද්‍යාවේ ප්‍රතිකාර ක්‍රමයක් වශයෙන් වර්ධනය කළේ සිග්මන්ඩ් ෆ්‍රොයිඩ් විසිනි. මනසට වෙහෙසකාරී හා පීඩාකාරී හැඟීම් සමාජය අනුමත ක්‍රම මගින් මුදාහළ හැකි බව එමගින් පෙන්වා දී තිබේ. භාව විශෝධන ක්‍රම ශිල්ප අතර හැඬීම, වැළපීම, විලාප කීම ආදී සම්ප්‍රදායික ක්‍රම මෙන්ම වෙජ්නය (ventilation) හා උත්කර්ෂණය (sublimation) අරමුණු කරගත් වෙනත් නව්‍ය ක්‍රම ද තිබේ. තමන්ගේ පීඩාකාරී හැඟීම් තවකෙකුට ප්‍රකාශ කිරීම වෙජ්නය යි. එය බෝධි පූජාව වැනි පූජා චාරිත්‍රයක් ඇසුරින් ද සිදු කළ හැකිය. තමන්ගේ හැඟීම් වෙනත් දෙයකට ආදේශ කිරීම උත්කර්ෂණය මගින් කළ හැකිය. මේ සියලු ක්‍රම ශිල්ප මගින් භාව විශෝධනය සිදු කිරීමේ හැකියාව පවතී. මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ අරමුණ වන්නේ බෞද්ධ පූජා චාරිත්‍රවල අන්තර්ගත භාව විශෝධන ලක්ෂණ අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම ය.

ප්‍රමුඛපද: ඇරිස්ටෝටල්, චිත්තවේග, ෆ්‍රොයිඩ්, භාවවිශෝධනය, වෙජ්නය

ද්වාදසංග පටිච්චසමුප්පාද විවරණය: නිකායාගත හා අභිධර්මාගත විවරණයන්හි සම-විසමතා පිළිබඳ විමසුමක්

හසන්ත වාසනා සමරසිංහ
පාලි හා බෞද්ධ අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව
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සත්ත්වයාගේ පැවැත්මෙහි හේතුඵල සම්බන්ධය පැහැදිලි කිරීමට බුදුදහමෙහි භාවිත එක් විශ්ලේෂණ ක්‍රමයක් වශයෙන් ද්වාදසංග පටිච්චසමුප්පාදය හැඳින්විය හැකි ය. අවිජ්ජා, සඞ්ඛාරාදි අංග දොළස ද්වාදසංගය වශයෙන් ගැනේ. ඒ පිළිබඳ විස්තර පාලි සූත්‍ර පිටකාගත නිකාය ග්‍රන්ථයන්හි සේම අභිධර්ම පිටකාගත ප්‍රකරණ ග්‍රන්ථවල ද එයි. ඒ අතර වඩා පැරණි වන්නේ සූත්‍රාගත විස්තරයන් ය. සංයුත්ත නිකායේ අභිසමය සංයුත්තයේ අංග දොළොසකින් යුතු ව පටිච්චසමුප්පාදය විස්තර වී ඇත. අභිධර්ම පිටකයට අයත් විභඞ්ගප්පකරණාගත සුත්තන්තභාජනියෙහි ඇති පටිච්චසමුප්පාදයේ ඇතැම් අංග සූත්‍ර පිටකයේ දක්නට නැත. එහි සඞ්ඛාර අංගයේ ප්‍රභේද වන කාය සඞ්ඛාර ආදිය වෙන ම ක්‍රමයකට විස්තර වී ඇත. සූත්‍රාගත ක්‍රමය අනුව කාය - වචී - චිත්ත සඞ්ඛාර ලෙස ගැනෙන්නේ ආශ්වාස ප්‍රශ්වාස, විතර්ක විචාර, සංඥා චේතනා ය. එහෙත් විභඞ්ගප්‍රකරණය කාය-වාක්-මනෝ සඤ්චේතනා පිළිවෙළින් කාය-වචී-චිත්ත සඞ්ඛාර සේ ගෙන ඇත. එපරිද්දෙන් ම නාමරූපවලට අදාළ ව සූත්‍රාගත වේදනා, සංඥා, චේතනා, එස්ස, මනසිකාර යන අංග විභඞ්ගප්‍රකරණයේ දී ඉවත් වී වේදනා, සඤ්ඤා, සඞ්ඛාර යන ස්කන්ධ තුනට සීමා වී ඇත. භව අංගයෙහි සූත්‍රාගත තෙවැදෑරුම් හේදය එනම් කාම, රූප හා අරූප යන ත්‍රිවිධ හේදය මෙහිදී කම්ම භව හා උප්පත්ති භව යනුවෙන් හේද දෙකක් වශයෙන් ඉදිරිපත් වී ඇත. පටිච්චසමුප්පාදය පිළිබඳ තරමක වෙනස් විස්තරයක් ඇතුළත් දීඝ නිකායේ මහානිදාන සූත්‍රයෙහි නාමරූප නිසා ස්පර්ශය ඇති වන බව දැක්වෙන අතර එහි සළායතන අංගය දක්නට නැත. මෙම ලක්ෂණය විභඞ්ගප්පකරණයෙහි ප්‍රත්‍ය චතුෂ්කයෙහි ද දක්නට ඇත. එහිදී නාමරූප අංගයේ රූප කොටස ඉවත් වී නාම අංගය පමණක් ශේෂ ව එම නාමය නිසා ස්පර්ශය ඇති වන බව දැක්වේ. මහානිදාන සූත්‍රයෙහි ම නාමරූප විඤ්ඤාණයටත්, විඤ්ඤාණ නාමරූපවලටත් අන්‍යෝන්‍ය වශයෙන් ප්‍රත්‍ය වන ආකාරය දක්වා ඇත. මෙලෙස ඒ ඒ අංග ඔවුනොවුනට ප්‍රත්‍ය වීමේ ස්වභාවය විභඞ්ගප්පකරණයෙහි අඤ්ඤමඤ්ඤචතුක්කයෙහි ද දැක ගත හැක. මේ ආකාරයට සූත්‍රාගත පටිච්චසමුප්පාද ද්වාදසංගය අභිධර්මය සමග ඇතැම් තැනකදි සමගාමී වන අතර ඇතැම් තැනකදි එසේ නො වේ.

ප්‍රමුඛපද: අභිධර්ම, අංග, පර්‍යාය, ප්‍රත්‍ය, සූත්‍ර

සියදිවි හානිකර ගැනීම පිළිබඳ බෞද්ධ ආකල්පය

මැටිබැඕයේ ධම්මසිරි හිමි, නිරෝමි ගුණරත්න
පාලි හා බෞද්ධ අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව
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සිය ජීවිතය හානි කර ගැනීම හෙවත් ආත්ම ඝාතනය ලෝකයේ වෙසෙන මානව සමාජය පුරා පැතිර ගිය සමාජ ප්‍රශ්නයකි. මනුෂ්‍ය වර්ගයාගේ ආරම්භයේ සිට අද දක්වා ම මෙම ශෝචනීය තත්ත්වයට සමාජය මුහුණපා ඇත. ජාති, ගෝත්‍ර, කුල භේදයකින් තොරව සමාජය තුළ ක්‍රියාත්මක වන්නකි. නූතන තාක්ෂණය ඉදිරියේ මිනිසාට ජය ගැනීමට හැකි වුව ද ජීවිත විනාශ කර ගැනීමේ වර්ධනයක් මිස අඩුවීමක් දකගත නොහැකි ය. ආශාවන් සංතර්පණය කිරීමෙහි වෙහෙසෙන මනුෂ්‍ය වර්ගයා ඉච්ඡාභංගත්වය හා සාමාජික හේතු මත දිවි තොර කර ගැනීමෙන් විසඳුම් සෙවීමට පෙළඹෙයි. සමාජයකට රටකට මානව සම්පත තරම් වටිනා සම්පතක් නොමැත. රටක දියුණුව හෝ පරිහානිය තීරණය වන්නේ මානව සම්පත මත ය. එදා මෙදාතුර ලොව පහළ වූ සියළු ආගම් දර්ශනවාද මානව සම්පතෙහි ඇති වටිනාකම පෙන්වා දී ඇත. තම ආගම දහමට අනුව ජීවිතයේ ඇති වටිනාකම තේරුම් ගන්නේ නම් මිනිසා සියදිවි නසාගැනීමේ තීරණ නොගනු ඇත. මිනිසාට තම ජීවන නෞකාව නිසි පරිදි කළමනාකරණය කර ගැනීමට නොහැකිව සමාජය ඉදිරියේ දුර්වල තීරණ ගැනීමට පෙළඹෙයි. බුදුදහමට අනුව මනුෂ්‍ය ආත්මයක් ලැබීම දුර්ලභ ය. එවැනි වටිනා මනුෂ්‍යභාවයක් ලැබ තමා විසින් ම එය විනාශ කර ගැනීම බුදුදහම අනුමත නොකරයි. නිතර ම මිනිස් සිත තුළ වෛරය පළිගැනීම ආදී චේතනාවන් ගොඩනැගේ. එවැනි චේතනා තමා තුළින් ම තමා දෙසට ම ආ විට සියදිවි නසා ගැනීමට මිනිසා පෙළඹෙයි. මේ අයුරින් පුද්ගල මනස තුළ සිතුවිලි කැළඹීමෙන් පුද්ගලයා අසහනයට, අතෘප්තියට පත්වේ. පුද්ගලයාගේ සිත ශුද්ධ වූ කල්හි එයින් සැපත ද අශුද්ධ වූ කල්හි දුකට ද පත්වේ. තවදුරටත් අපේක්ෂා භංගත්වය, හුදකලාව, ස්වයං අභිමානය බිඳවැටීම, පෞරුෂ ගැටලු, නුගත්කම ආදී කරුණු නිසා පුද්ගලයා සියදිවි හානි කරගනියි. මිනිසා විසින් මෙම ගැටලුකාරී තත්ත්වයන් තේරුම්ගෙන බුදුදහම පෙන්වා දී ඇති ධර්ම කාරණා අනුව කටයුතු කිරීමෙන් ගැටලුවලින් තොර සාර්ථක ජීවිතයක් ගත කළ හැකිබව බුදුදහම පෙන්වා දී ඇත.

ප්‍රමුඛපද: *ආකල්පය, ගැටලු, ජීවිතය, බුදුදහම, සියදිවි හානිකර ගැනීම*

ඉගෙනුම් කාර්යක්ෂමතාව ඉහළ නැංවීමෙහි ලා උපයුක්ත බෞද්ධ අධ්‍යාපන මූලධර්ම

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පාලි හා බෞද්ධ අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව
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පුද්ගලයෙකුගේ සාර්ථක දිවි පැවැත්ම උදෙසා තොරතුරු, දැනුම, කුසලතා, පුරුදු, ආකල්ප, විශ්වාස පිළිබඳ කරුණු අත්පත් කරගැනීමේ ක්‍රියාවලිය හෙවත් ඉගෙනුම් ක්‍රියාවලිය අත්‍යවශ්‍ය වන්නකි. ඉගෙනුම් ඉගැන්වීම් ක්‍රියාවලිය විධිමත් වීමට නම් කාර්යක්ෂමතාව තීරණාත්මක සාධකයකි. නූතන අධ්‍යාපන මනෝවිද්‍යාවට අනුව කාර්යක්ෂම අධ්‍යාපනයක් සඳහා ඉගෙනුම පිළිබඳ පෙළඹවීමක්, සූදානමක්, ස්ථීර අරමුණක්, අභ්‍යාස හා ප්‍රායෝගික ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගත යුතුය. පැරණි අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රමෝපායයන්ගෙන් සමන්විත වූ බෞද්ධ අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රියාවලිය තුළ ද නූතන අධ්‍යාපන විද්‍යාවට බොහෝ සෙයින් සමාන වන ඉගෙනුම් කාර්යක්ෂමතාව ඉහළ නැංවීමෙහි ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගණනාවක් වෙයි. මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ අපේක්ෂිත අරමුණ වන්නේ එම ක්‍රියාමාර්ග පිළිබඳ විමර්ශනයක් සිදු කිරීම යි. එම ක්‍රියාමාර්ග අතර නිශ්චිත අරමුණකින් යුතුව ඉගැන්වීම ඉතා වැදගත් වෙයි. එහිදී බුදුරජාණන් වහන්සේගේ ක්‍රමය වූයේ අවබෝධයෙන් ධර්මය දේසීම, සසරෙන් එගොඩවීම සඳහා ධර්මය දේසීම, ගැඹුරු දැනුම සඳහා ධර්මය දේසීම ආදිය යි. පුද්ගල චරිත පිළිබඳ අවබෝධය ඉගෙනුම් කාර්යක්ෂමතාව සඳහා වැදගත් වේ. ඒ පිළිබඳ බෞද්ධ විග්‍රහයට අනුව වහ අවබෝධ කරගන්නා පුද්ගලයා, මදක් විස්තර කිරීමෙන් පසුව අවබෝධ කරගන්නා, අර්ථය සම්පූර්ණ කිරීමෙන් පසුව අවබෝධ කරගන්නා, වචන පමණක් මිස අර්ථය තේරුම් නොගන්නා ආදි ලෙස වර්ග කිරීමකට ලක්කර ඇත. සුස්සූසති සූත්‍රයේ දී අසන්නා තුළ ඇති දුර්වලතා ආකාර සයකට බෙදා දක්වා ඇත. අසන්නට නොපෙළඹීම, ඇසුව ද මැනවින් සවන් යොමු නොකිරීම, දැන ගැනීමට සිත යොමු නොකිරීම, වරදවා තේරුම් ගැනීම, සැබෑ අර්ථය බැහැර කිරීම, අනුලෝමික රුචිකත්වයක් නොදැක්වීම ආදියයි. ඉගෙනුම් ඉගැන්වීම් ක්‍රියාවලිය කාර්යක්ෂම වීම සඳහා ගුරු භූමිකාව ද ඉතා වැදගත් ය. සච්චවිභංග සූත්‍රයේ දී ඒ සඳහා භාවිත සන්නිවේදන ක්‍රම ගණනාවක් දක්වා ඇත. දේශනා ක්‍රමය, තාර්කික සිද්ධාන්ත ක්‍රමය, පුනරීක්ෂණ ක්‍රමය, විශ්ලේෂණ ක්‍රමය, විමර්ශන ක්‍රමය, නොපැහැදිලි තැන් පැහැදිලි කිරීම ආදිය යි. පාඩමක් ඉගෙන ගැනීමේ දී අනුගමනය කළ යුතු ක්‍රියාමාර්ගය ලෙස බුදුරජාණන් වහන්සේ දක්වා ඇත්තේ හොඳින් ඇසීම, හොඳින් දරා ගැනීම, පරිශීලනය, ප්‍රත්‍යවේක්ෂණය, අවබෝධය යනාදිය යි. එසේම ගුරු භූමිකාව පිළිබඳ සැලකීමේ දී අර්ථකථාවේ දක්ෂ වීම, දහමෙහි දක්ෂ වීම, පද නිර්වචනයෙහි දක්ෂ වීම, ලේබනයේ සහ උච්චාරණයේ දක්ෂ වීම, පූර්වාපර වශයෙන් ගැලපීමේ දක්ෂ වීම ආදිය කාර්යක්ෂම ඉගෙනුමකට බලපාන බව ප්‍රකාශ කර ඇත. මෙවැනි බෞද්ධ අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රමෝපායන් තුළින් කාර්යක්ෂම ඉගෙනුමක් ළඟාකර ගතහැකි බව මෙම පර්යේෂණයෙන් පැහැදිලි වෙයි.

ප්‍රමුඛපද: ඉගෙනුම, කාර්යක්ෂමතාව, ධාරණය, පුද්ගල වර්ගීකරණය, සංවේදනය

ප්‍රේම සංකල්පය පිළිබඳ බෞද්ධ අදහස හා නූතන සමාජයේ උද්ගතව ඇති ප්‍රේම ගැටලු නිරාකරණය විෂයෙහි බුදුදහමේ උපයෝගිතාව

වැල්හේනගේ වින්ධ්‍යා කුෂානි
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව
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ප්‍රේමය යන්නෙහි වාච්‍යාර්ථය විමසීමේ දී එයින් "ස්නේහය, ආදරය, ආලය" යන අර්ථ ඉදිරිපත් වේ. පාළි ත්‍රිපිටකයෙහි මෛත්‍රී සහගතව අස්මි මානයෙන් විනිර්මුක්තව නිරපේක්ෂක අයෙකු තව කෙනෙකු වෙත දක්වන ලැදියාව හැඳින්වීමට ද 'පෙම' යන වදන භාවිත කරයි. ධම්මපද විවරණයේ දී ප්‍රේමය ඇති අය වශයෙන් මවු - පිය - දූ - පුත් - දැසි - දස් යන පිරිස හඳුන්වා ඇත. ප්‍රේමය යනු සමාජයට අනුරූප ලෙස හැඩගැසුණු මිනිසා තනිකමෙන් මුදවාලන අන්‍යෝන්‍ය මානසික සම්බන්ධතාවයකි. වත්මන් සමාජයෙහි පුද්ගල ගිහි ජීවිතය අනර්ථකාරී වීම හේතු කොට ගෙන ගැටලු බොහොමයක් උද්ගත වී ඇත. ඒ අතර ප්‍රේමය හා බැඳුණු ගැටලු ද දැකිය හැකිය. බුදුදහමෙහි මෙන්ම අනෙක් ආගම් ද ප්‍රේමය යනු කුමක්දැයි අර්ථකථන සපයයි. ආගම් භේදයකින් තොරව ප්‍රේමය උදෙසා වටිනාකමක් ලබා දුන්න ද ප්‍රේමය හා බැඳුණු ගැටලු අඩුවක් නොමැත. තරුණියන් පැහැර ගැනීම, දූෂණය කිරීම, බිරිඳව සැමියා විසින් සාතනය කිරීම, සැමියාව බිරිඳ විසින් සාතනය කිරීම, යොවුන් වියේ පසුවන තරුණ පිරිස් ප්‍රේමය හේතුවෙන් බොහෝ අපරාධ වලට ලක්වීම ආදී බෙදජනක සිද්ධීන් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ද සිදු වේ. මෙය සමස්ත මානව වර්ගයාට ම පිළිලයක් වූ අභාග්‍යයකි. මෙහි සියල්ලට ම හේතුව ප්‍රේමය කුමක්දැයි හරි හැටි හඳුනා නොගත් පුද්ගලයන්ගේ සිත්වලට කාමය, රාගය, තෘෂ්ණාව වැනි කෙලෙස් ප්‍රවිෂ්ට වීම යි. ලෝකයේ සිය දිවි හානි කර ගන්නවුන්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව ද දිනෙන් දින ඉහළ යමින් පවතී. එකිනෙකාගේ ප්‍රේම සබදතා බිඳ වැටේ. ඒ පෙම්වතුන් දෙදෙනාගේ පෑහීමක් නොවූ කළ වේ. විටෙක එම සම්බන්ධතා වුවමනාවෙන් බිඳ හෙලනු ලැබේ. අයෙකුගේ වපල ගති හේතු කොටගෙන ප්‍රේම සම්බන්ධතා බිඳ වැටේ. ඉවසීමක් නැති පුද්ගලයා ප්‍රචණ්ඩකාරී වේ. අනෙකාගේ ජීවිතයට වුව ද හානි කිරීමට පෙළඹේ. බුදුදහම තුළ ඉහත ගැටලුකාරී තත්වයන් මග හරවා ගැනීමට අනේකවිධ ඉගැන්වීම්, උපදේශන සඳහන්ව ඇත. මෙම ක්ෂේත්‍ර අධ්‍යයනය හරහා වර්තමාන සමාජයේ උද්ගතව ඇති එම විකෘතිතාවය ප්‍රකෘති තත්වයට හරවා නූතන තරුණ සමාජයට බුදුදහමේ පෙන්වා දී ඇති ධර්මෝපදේශ කුමක් ද යන්න සාකච්ඡාවට ලක් කෙරේ.

ප්‍රමුඛපද: උපදේශන, ගැටලුව, නිරාකරණය, ප්‍රේමය, බුදුදහම

පස්විසි බුදුරජාණන් වහන්සේලාගේ වෙනස්කම්

මැටිබැඹියේ ධම්මසිරි හිමි
පාලි හා බෞද්ධ අධ්‍යයනාංශය ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව
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බුද්ධ සංකල්පය ථෙරවාදී දර්ශනයේ ප්‍රමුඛ සංකල්පයකි. මහායාන දර්ශනයේ අනන්ත බුද්ධ සංකල්පයක් දක්නට තිබේ. ථෙරවාදී දර්ශනයේ දී එය සත් බුදුවරු, පස්විසි බුදුවරු, අටවිසි බුදුවරු ආදි සංඛ්‍යාත්මකව සීමාවී ඇති සංකල්පයක් සේ පෙනී සිටියි. ථෙරවාදී බුද්ධ සංකල්පය විස්තර වන බුද්ධවංස පාළියේ හා බුද්ධවංස අට්ඨකථාවේ සඳහන් වන්නේ බුදුරජාණන් වහනසේලා විසි පහක් පමණි. උක්ත පස්විසි බුදුරජාණන් වහන්සේලා කරුණු අටකින් වෙනස් වේ. එම බුදුරජාණන් වහන්සේලා පිළිබඳව කරුණු අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ අරමුණ විය. බුද්ධවංස අට්ඨකථාවේ දී ද උක්ත පස්විසි බුදුරජාණන් වහන්සේලා පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු විස්තර වුවද උන්වහන්සේලා අතර පවතින වෙනස් කම් අටක් දක්නට ලැබේ. එනම් ආයුෂ, උස ප්‍රමාණය, කුලය, ප්‍රධානය, රශ්මිය, යානාව, බෝධි වෘක්ෂය, පර්යංකය වෙනස යන වෙනස්කම් ය. මෙම කරුණු අටෙන් ඒ ඒ බුදුවරුන්ගේ බුද්ධත්වයේ වෙනස්කම් හා උන්වහන්සේගේ ධර්මයේ චිරස්ථායි හා අචිරථායි තත්ත්ව ද නිරූපණය වේ. ඒ අනුව දීපංකර, කොණ්ඩඤ්ඤ, අනෝම දස්සී, පදුම, පදුමුත්තර, අත්ථදස්සී, ධම්මදස්සී, සිද්ධත්ථ, තිස්ස යන බුදුවරුන්ගේ ශාසන වර්ෂ ලක්ෂයක් හෙවත් බොහෝ කාලයක් පවති. මංගල, සුමන, සෝභිත, නාරද, සුමේධ, සුජාත, පියදස්සී, ඵුස්ස යන බුදුවරුන්ගේ ශාසන වර්ෂ අනු දහසක් ද රේවත, වෙස්සභු, විපස්සි, සිබී, කකුසඳ, කෝණාගම, කාශ්‍යප, ගෞතම, යන බුදුරජාණන් වහන්සේලාගේ සාසන බොහෝ කාලයක් නොපවති. ථෙරවාදී පිළිගැනීමට අනුව පස්විසි බුදුරජාණන් වහන්සේලාගේ සාසන තුළ දී සිදු වූ වෙනස්කම් පිළිබඳව අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම මෙයින් අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ.

ප්‍රමුඛපද: අට්ඨකථා, දර්ශනය, බුදුවරු, පස්විසි, වෙනස්කම්

දඹදෙණි කතිකාවත සහ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ සංඝ සංවිධානය

ආචාර්ය ඒ. එම්. එන්. වසන්ත මෙන්ඩිස්
පාලි හා බෞද්ධ අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය
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දෙවන පරාක්‍රමබාහු රජු දවස (ක්‍රි ව 1236 - 1276) වර්ෂ ශත වර්ෂයකට ආසන්න කාලයක් ශ්‍රී ලාංකේය හික්ෂූන් වහන්සේලා හික්ෂු ප්‍රතිරූපයට පටහැනිව, යන්ත්‍ර මන්ත්‍ර ගුරුකම් කරමින් ගත කළ හික්ෂු ජීවිතය වෙනස් කොට එවැනි ක්‍රියා තහනම් කරමින් දුශ්ශීල හික්ෂූන් නෙරපා දමා, තත්කාලින හික්ෂු සමාජයට උචිත වන ආකාරයෙන් විනය නීති සකස් කරමින්, වනරතනාභිධාන බුද්ධවංස මහාස්ථවිරපාදයන් වහන්සේගේ ප්‍රධාන ශිෂ්‍යයෙකු වූ ආරණ්‍යක මේධංකර මහාස්වාමී ප්‍රමුඛ ග්‍රාම සහ ආරණ්‍යවාසී කාරක සංඝයා වහන්සේලා මුල් වී සංඝ සංශෝධනයක් සිදු කරන ලද අතර එහි දී ගන්නා ලද තීරණ ඇතුළත් ලේඛනය දඹදෙණි කතිකාවත නමින් හැඳින්වේ. පණ්ඩුපලාසයන්, සාමණේර හික්ෂූන් වහන්සේලා සහ උපසම්පදා හික්ෂූන් වහන්සේලා උදෙසා බුද්ධ විනය මෙන් ම බුද්ධ විනයෙන් ඔබ්බට ගොස් තත්කාලින හික්ෂු සමාජයෙහි ඇති ව තිබු ගැටළු අවම කර ගැනීම උදෙසා සකස් කළ විනය නීති මෙම කතිකාවතෙහි අන්තර්ගත වන හෙයින් මෙම යුගයෙහි විසූ හික්ෂූන් වහන්සේලා මහණ කිරීමේ දී සහ උපසම්පදා කිරීමේ දී අනුගමනය කළ වැරදි පිළිවෙත් සහ ඒවා නිරාකරණය කිරීමට ගෙන ඇති තීරණයන් ද එම නීති රීති කෙතෙක් දුරට හික්ෂු ශාසනයේ උන්නතියට හේතු වූයේ ද යන්නත් මෙහි දී අධ්‍යයන කෙරිණ. හික්ෂූන් වහන්සේලාගේ විනය කර්ම කිරීමේ දී අනුගමනය කළ යුතු නීතිරීති, බුද්ධ විනය හා එයට පරිබාහිරව එකතු කරන ලද කොන්දේසි ද මෙහි දී පර්යේෂණය කරන ලදි. බුදුන් වහන්සේගේ පරිනිර්වාණයෙන් පසු බුදුසසුනෙහි නායකත්වයට පත් වන්නේ ධර්මය හා විනය යි. මෙම කතිකාවත අධ්‍යයනය කිරීමේ දී ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ හික්ෂු සංවිධානය තුළ ප්‍රථම වරට නායකත්වයට හික්ෂූන් වහන්සේ නමක් පත් කරගෙන තිබෙන අතර ම එමගින් හික්ෂූන් වහන්සේලා මහා සංවිධාන සැලැස්මකට අනුව සකස් කොට ඇති බව සඳහන් කළ හැකිය. එම සංවිධාන සැලැස්ම මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ දී තහවුරු කිරීමට හැකිවිය. දඹදෙණි යුගයෙහි විසූ ශ්‍රී ලාංකේය හික්ෂූන් වහන්සේලා මැනවින් සකස් කිරීම උදෙසා දඹදෙණි කතිකාවතෙහි අන්තර්ගත නීති උපයෝගී වී ඇති බවත් බුද්ධ විනය මෙන් ම බුද්ධ විනයෙන් ඔබ්බට ගිය හික්ෂු විනය නීති මෙම කතිකාවතෙහි අන්තර්ගත වන බවත්, ක්‍රි. ව. 13 වන සියවස වනවිට ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ පැවතියේ ශ්‍රී ලාංකේය හික්ෂු සංස්ථාවක් බවත් නිගමනය කෙරේ.

ප්‍රමුඛපද: උපසම්පදාව, දඹදෙණි කතිකාවත, මහණ කිරීම, විනය කර්ම, සංඝ සංවිධානය