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THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE
ON
HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
[IRCHSS-2015]**

**“Today’s Vision Tomorrow’s Reality: Success
through Synergy”**

03rd December, 2015

**Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
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Nugegoda, Sri Lanka**

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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) - 2015 abstract booklet on behalf of the organizing committee of IRCHSS-2015.

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 275 show the spirit and enthusiasm of academics and researchers to participate in this mutual critical discussion. The conference being an annual event and hosting for the fourth 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, Prof. Sampath Amaratunge 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-2015 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 the sponsors in their cooperation and patronage, to make this event a success.

Dr. (Mrs.) Charmalie Nahallage
Conference Chair

Ven. Dr. M. Wijithadhamma
Conference Secretary

MESSAGE OF THE VICE CHANCELLOR

I am very happy to send this message on the occasion of the fourth International Research Conference on Humanities and Social Sciences (IRCHSS – 2015) organized by the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences (FHSS) of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura. This conference is a brilliant effort on the part of FHSS to showcase its capabilities and potential to engage in research and thus initiate a critical discussion on topics related to humanities and social sciences through a scholarly endeavor of this nature. Further, this year's conference has some novel features in the form of two parallel satellite symposia, one on Reconciliation and another on Pali which too will invite distinguished scholars from locally and abroad to share their insights on topics related to these areas.

As reflected in its theme, *Today's vision, Tomorrow's reality: Success through synergy*, this conference focuses on both the present and the future thereby capturing the urgency of contributing to national development through research and through collaborative effort. I am sure that the national and international scholars presenting their research findings will address diverse issues related to humanities and social sciences and thus come out with new insights to benefit humanity.

I thank the organizers for their untiring efforts to host this event and send my best wishes for a very successful conference.

Prof. Sampath Amaratunge

Vice Chancellor,
University of Sri Jayewardenepura
Nugegoda
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) – 2015 organized by the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences (FHSS) of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura.

This conference which is organized for the fourth consecutive year highlights the tremendous significance attached to research and dissemination of knowledge by FHSS enabling scholars and researchers from around the world to showcase their novel perspectives on diverse issues. The FHSS, being constantly in pursuit of innovation and enhancement has always upheld this kind of research forum which by now has been established as a tradition within the faculty. This also marks a salient milestone in the faculty which highlights the vibrant enthusiasm of its members to engage in research and mutual critical discussion.

The success of the symposium very much depends on the untiring efforts of the symposium committee and other stakeholders who have patronized this event in diverse ways. I thank all of them for their commitment and contribution to make this event a success.

Let me also congratulate the researchers who are presenting their research findings at this International Symposium and make it truly an inspiring academic event.

Mr. C. L. K. Nawarathna

Dean

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

University of Sri Jayewardenepura

Sri Lanka.

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KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Compuphilia: Educational Reflections on Anthropomorphising our Computers, While Dehumanising Ourselves

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ABSTRACT

If there is a defining condition of the modern age, it is undoubtedly the unbridled faith we have in the power of technology to provide a panacea for virtually all our problems, be they technological problems or not. Western culture's unreserved commitment to the importance of what I shall call "classroom computechology" represents one facet of this almost religious-like faith in technology. In this paper I shall argue that the ever burgeoning cultural preoccupation with computers has become so socially entrenched that it represents a syndrome in its own right, which I have in this case unaffectionately dubbed, "compuphilia". The term compuphilia is intended to convey the sense of an individual's (or of a culture's) infatuation with computers that is so extreme and addictive that the justification for its habitual use has become perilously uncritical and psychologically mesmerising. The burden of this piece is to show that this mindless obsession with computechology has led our culture to become blind to the almost imperceptible changes to human relationships and forms of depersonalisation which have resulted from compuphilia. In particular one outcome is that society has so fervently adopted computechology outside and inside the classroom that it has now become commonplace to anthropomorphise (i.e. ascribe human attributes to our computers) while at the same time unabashedly and progressively treating humans as if they were machines. The implications of this conceptual shift have momentous pedagogic and socio cultural consequences. Many people now 'christen' their computer with a name and excuse its aberrant behaviour and mechanistic breakdowns with anthropomorphised descriptions of compassionate concern. When a computer is slow in booting up, or exhibiting aberrations of mechanical functionality, it is not unusual for users to say that the computer is 'exhausted,' 'suffering from Monday morning blues', 'temperamental', 'depressed', or even 'on strike', to name only a few. At the same time when a person works less

effectively at a workplace task, misunderstands a supervisory direction, is late, etc, it is not unusual for the employee or student to be reprimanded with phrases such as, 'come on, get with the program', 'get plugged in', 'boot up', or even, 'get connected'. Indeed, we also express adulation for an especially diligent worker with a complement such as, 'he works like a machine' or even use mechanistically-inspired phrases of praise such as 'you are a Machine' to simulate a mechanistic ascription of personal identity to a human being. In essence we sympathetically treat the mechanistic failings of our computers as human shortcomings, but dispassionately chastise those who display human shortcomings by directly suggesting that they need to be more machine-like. Moreover, when the performance outcomes of humans are high, we have no hesitation in passionately praising them by describing them as if they were, 'machines', though they are in fact humans.'

The Technological Connection: Can Schools Be Too Plugged In?

Given the increasing awareness of the pedagogic importance of the depth of bonding between students and teachers, there is a mordant irony in the fact that so little critical reflection exists which questions whether computer-based learning is systematically depersonalising the school environment. To understand the source of this irony we first need to comprehend why western culture is far too quick to applaud the success of technology, while at the same time, reluctantly slow to recant its indiscretions. Because technology is now a defining characteristic of the modern age, so to say, we are as a culture more inclined to embrace new technologies unreflectively than to assess them critically. One plausible explanation for this discrepancy is that technology has itself come to function as the standard measure of progress and thus as the primary means of resolving our problems, whether they be technological or not.

This being so, it is perhaps unsurprising that computer technology has been assimilated into the school curriculum more as matter of course, than as a consequence of critically rational assessment and philosophical discussion. Within the culture of what I have called compuphilia, the trust we put in computer-based education may not so much have been earned, as it has been inherited as part of our socio-cultural commitment to, and ethos of a technological worldview. Is it not possible that we have become so bedazzled by the power of technology to let us walk upon the earth as giants that we have failed in the educational context to discern that we now walk the earth as blind technological giants who have lost our way? Stoll states, "a poor substitute it is this virtual realty where frustration is legion and where- in the holy name of

Education and progress-important aspects of human interaction are relentlessly devalued” (Stoll, 1995:4).

Technological power does not in itself bequeath philosophical vision, but without that vision we have only a shadow of a picture of what it is that gives education its value and in turn confirms that the educational goals we seek are actually worth pursuing. In a study conducted by Warschauer et al. (2004) on computer use in American schools, for example, he concluded that placing computers and internet connections, especially in low-SES schools in and of itself “does little to address the serious educational challenges faced by these schools” (Warschauer et al, 2004:585). Thus, even when it is so admirably discerned that the bonds between students and teachers represent an integral constituent of effective pedagogy, the suspicion that computer –based education could possibly serve as an impediment to such bonding rarely occurs.

Theologizing Technology

The concept of technology is admittedly multifaceted, and it is no part of my purpose here to get mired in the semantic morass of definitional demarcation which surrounds it. Suffice to say, there exists a subtle but monumental difference between the sense of technology as it refers to the specific machines, tools or devices we use to direct or facilitate our interactions within the world around us, on the one hand, and the sense of technology as a *Weltbild* or conceptual scheme within which we actually view the world, on the other. The point of important distinction I am endeavouring to bring to bold relief here is that we no longer simply use technology; we live it, and we imbibe it. This being so, technology is ascribed an authority and priority in our lives that is tantamount to theologizing it. We literally experience our existence in the midst of our technologies, and we use technology to become co-creators of a technological world. Our lives, our movements, and even our values become technologically textured. In a bizarre sense it could be said that in so doing, we unwittingly ‘sacralize’ what is in essence ‘secular’ and we secularize what is in essence sacred. Part of the problem is that we have, as a culture, been seduced into believing that technology, in general, is the panacea or ‘cure-all’ for all our problems. This being so, we theologize it by idealising it as a form of salvation. It is touted not only as a form of socio-salvation, but as a modality of spiritual salvation, by way of which wholeness, peace and self-completion can be brought to fruition.

Because we are surrounded by and immersed in the technological texturing of our lives, we tend not to notice how profoundly technology has impacted on every aspect of the way we live, including the sacredness, as it were, of our relationships with each other. Indeed what might be called the ‘theology of technology’ has become so pervasive that educators are seduced into thinking that they cannot live without the materialist catechism it extols. This being so, we are blinded to the growing body of evidence and human experience which strongly suggests that we cannot live without it, when the truth is that Computechnology has become so ubiquitous that it is now increasingly difficult to live with it. “In an age when the market has replaced the temple as the epicenter of our social landscape...it was, no doubt, native to imagine that cyberspace could provide a more ‘pure’ foundation for our dreams” (Wertheim, 2002, 225).

Computechnology and Depersonalisation

We are now in a position to make explicit our main reservations about computer-based education. The persistent claims and promises for the most recent innovations in computer mediated communication are inescapable. This technological ‘advance’, it is argued, will bring to our lives knowledge, power, pleasure, personal liberation, and unlimited shopping (Brook & Boal, 1995, viii). On this rational, whatever is lacking in our lives can be provided by way of greater access to new forms of communication, entertainment and information, all of which can be provided by the computer.

Nonetheless, let us make plain that we have no wish to deny the many benefits which computechnology makes available both inside and outside the classroom. Nor do we wish to contest that in certain contexts computechnology may both encourage and facilitate the cultivation of personal relationships across the continuum of human interchange. The problem to which we are alluding is a different one, and its resolution depends firmly on qualitative considerations, not on quantitative ones.

The first consideration to be addressed relates to the fact that while it is to be happily admitted that appropriate contexts exist for the use of computechnology, we have as a culture, partly as a consequence of vested political and economic interests, generalized the specific cases of its acceptable use in such a way that the application of any specific form of technology in question becomes universal. For example, it has been only a few years since it was acknowledged that enrolment procedures for students who resided long

distances from the university could be facilitated and thus their enrolment procedures made more administratively 'efficient' by enrolling 'on-line'. Shortly thereafter, however, it was legislated that enrolments for all students would have to be organized on-line. From a specifically justified principle for the use of computechonology in one context, an almost imperceptible extrapolation was made which universalised and extrapolated the principle in other contexts in which it has not been justified. This being so,we thereby diminish options for students by standardising procedures which by their very nature discourage face to face interchange. Because provision of on-line courses for distance students may be justified, it clearly does not follow, by parity of reasoning that any justification has been provided to show that all university courses should be offered on-line and only on-line, though we all know that such degree courses as this already exist.

By embracing the theologized form of secular life within which the technology of electronic communication is embedded, we at one and the same time marginalize and compromise the value of face to face interchange. The more that the use of computers is demanded of us, the more we shall be distracted from the salient value of cultivating truly deep face to face human experiences. From this value presumption, however, it does not follow that people should never spend time at a computer screen. Nor does it mean that if you spend time at a computer, you will never have any deep human experiences. It just means that the burgeoning obsession with computechonology creates its own subculture within which its constituents are covertly encouraged to rely ever more fervently on the machine s&n puts pressure on people to live human lives” (Lakoff, 1995: 124). This being so, our reliance upon computechonology and its various modes of communication (eg. Mobile phones, video games,tablets and internet transactions, etc) become ever more embedded, taken for granted, and thus socially ubiquitous, without philosophical reflection as to why this should be so. Should we not be asking whether our resolute commitment to computer-based learning serves unwittingly to devalue the qualitative experience of our children’s education by increasingly substituting face to face classroom interchanges with mechanically mediated informational transmissions characterised primarily by the processing of data? Is it not worth considering that the more time we encourage school children to spend in the isolated context of the computer screen, the less time they spend actually interacting with their teachers,and the less time they spend learning how to interact with others to form bonds of trust and loyalty? Should we not be concerned philosophically that the pedagogic goal of computopia may in the end serve inadvertently to

propagate contexts of depersonalization, not only in schools, but in both the workplace and the wider community? (Laura & Chapman, 2009)

The Loss of Face: The Human Face

That computechnology has facilitated and proliferated the forms of communication now available to us in incontestable. It is salutary to remind ourselves, however, that the more forms of mechanistic communication we increasingly institutionalise and embed educationally to expand the culture of computechnology, the increasingly less intimate and more depersonalised become the face to face human interactions that they were designed to promulgate. Simply put, the argument advanced here affirms that the depersonalisation of human relationships and the modalities of dehumanisation which follow from it are an inevitable consequence of universalising the highly mechanised modes of communication which characterise computechnology. The mind set which results from the obsession with computechnological interaction I have called, 'compuphilia', and it thus comes to represent a socially legitimated and educationally enshrined syndrome which overtly encourages the love of computers, without adequately understanding the extent to which their universality is by its very nature a threat to the cultivation and preservation of empathetically inspired and loving relationships. The failure to understand the nature of this threat is why, as a culture, we tend unwittingly to anthromophormise our machines, while at the same time dehumanizing each other. Consequently, these contrary dispositions give rise to serious moral antinomians which have been badly neglected. For example, as intimated earlier, humans are now expected by their employers-or we demand it of ourselves-to work at our computers, not only throughout the day, but sometimes tirelessly in to the night. One promise of computopia was to give us all, even school children, more leisure time, but the truth is that when we have more leisure time, we all too often spend it working or 'playing' at the computer in virtual isolation. I-Pods and I-Pads are just another symptom of this growing trend towards what I call 'technological isolationism'. It is well worth noting that to date insufficient attention has been paid to the deleterious physical and mental effects of these new forms of social isolation, with regard to loneliness, alienation, depression, and increasing rates of suicide. It is no longer uncommon to see a group of young people who have decided to get together for dinner sitting in isolation with their phones individually texting, emailing, shopping, playing games, etc. In such circumstances they are together, but paradoxically, not together, which is witnessed by the fact that they only rarely, disengage from their phones to talk to each other. They may have agreed to come out to be together, but in

reality, their union is an idle ritual of voluntary solitude. While they have gathered together, they are disconnected by having voluntarily chosen the purgatory of 'self-isolation'.

Because we spend progressively more time communicating through, or working in isolation with our computers, we tend not to notice that we are spending less time, and certainly less quality time with each other. In particular, given the technologically structured contexts of learning through computechnology, the potential for creating deep and bonding relationships between teachers and students has become decidedly diminished. Potentially intimate and vital personal relationships are in essence being channeled without much, if any notice on society's part, into impersonal one dimensional, and mechanistically mediated ones. We have slipped, that is to say, almost imperceptibly into a different state of consciousness, or simulacrum of human relationship, which structurally encourages the substitution of face to face forms of human interchange with technologically mediated forms of communication, even when face-to-face communication is available.

Conclusion

I have from the outset made it clear that my primary objective in this piece has been to explore the sociocultural phenomenon of what I have identified as 'compuphilia'. Despite the many benefits of computechnological development, we have been slow as a culture of technophiles to recant its indiscretions and reflect critically upon the impact which compuphelia is having, particularly among schoolchildren worldwide, in the pursuit of loneliness through the loss of genuine intimacy of deep rather than cosmetic or sexually utilitarian relationships of convenience. We have in essence witnessed the birth of a global culture which secularises many of the things that were once sacred, while simultaneously 'sacrilising' many of the things that were once secular. In so doing, we are turning the world of human relationships on its head. Admittedly, I have only had time to tease out some of the neglected implications of compuphelia, as they pertain to the depersonalisation of human relationships and the dehumanisation of human beings as a consequence. It is incontestable that we live in the era of technological giants, but I have endeavoured to bring into bold relief the deeper truth that without serious philosophical reflection, we will inevitably become a global culture of 'blinded giants' who have lost our way and our sense of purposive direction. Leadership in education should be designed to emancipate us from myopic conceptual schemes and the commercial infrastructures which imprison us. We need to restore the place of

value in our pedagogies and put in perspective the preoccupation with testing. Making people good at testing is not the same as making them into good or happy people, or in making them good at life, which is not necessarily the same as making them good at their job. Far too many people give up having a good life in exchange for having a good job. What if we discovered that having a good life involved transforming the value orientation of yourself and the world around you? What if we focused education more on helping students to make the world a better place? What if we taught them the value of enhancing their compassionate empathy for each other, rather than using each other as a means to an end, be it for sexual pleasure, self aggrandisement or the disempowerment of others?

Most of us know that computechnology can empower us and make us very strong ,but we need to know also that compuphilia can make us very weak, because obsession is a form of addiction, and addiction is a form of paralysis of imagination, leading to conformity. Conformity leads to promulgating the Status Quo, and we do not make the world a better place by keeping the world as it is. We tend to forget, for example, or prefer not to be reminded that the status of computechnology depends in large part on the corporate vested interests of the companies that produce computer technology which is designed to be obsolete and out of date at the time of its being launched. This being so, the newness of its marketing introduction will soon be superseded by new technologies, ironically already existing and waiting in line to usher in the next wave of sales that sustain the commercial goal of relentless marketability.

Lest I be misunderstood, it has been no part of my purpose to deny that computer technology can serve to facilitate communication with others who are remote from us, or in proximity, depending upon circumstances, and whether the medium of contact is undertaken by way of e-mail, videoconferencing, teleconferencing, on-line banking, home shopping, electronic voting or telecommuting.

Notwithstanding these benefits, I have been concerned to argue here that the potential for integrated well-being and the forming of deep and trusting relationships not only between teachers and students, but between us all is an integral factor in educational outcomes. My view is that the value of all this is being jeopardised by the increasing reliance on computechnology as the predominant medium within which education is administered and mediated at virtually every level of teaching. A central concern of this piece has been to show

that such electronic technologies can easily become depersonalising and dehumanising ,when the computechnological relationships they galvanise are regularly substituted for the face to face personal modes of human contact and interchange, which by their very nature have the potential to be intrinsically richer than electronically mediated ones. This is as true in the educational context as it is in society generally. When we sacralise technology, we are at one and the same time marginalising the potential of our humanity, and in the final analysis it is the promulgation of our humanity and the empathy for service to others in need that gives us the best chance of a better world.

Put another way, the argument advanced here has endeavoured to establish that notwithstanding its many benefits, the much applauded technologisation of the modern world is leading ineluctably to the depersonalisation of fundamentally intimate aspects of human relations. By legitimising the culture of computechnological communication, we encourage the progressive substitution of technological innovations for forms of interchange characterised by the physical presence of another human. Not only have we come to mediate our natural experiences of human relationships via mechanistic interactions, but we have technologized our lives in such a way that it is becoming ever more difficult to conduct the vast array of our communications with each other in any other way. This is the lamentable legacy of compuphilia which now confronts us.

We have argued that while computechnology may have a salient role to play in education, compuphilia serves inadvertently to weaken the unions of loyalty, commitment and trust between teachers and students which would otherwise enhance educational achievement and levels of student satisfaction. The bonds of loyalty and trust, deriving from genuinely intimate relationships, feature as essential elements in the dynamics of all human relationships, but they are absolutely critical to loving and truly creative ones.

We have endeavoured to show that while technology has made electronic modes of communication increasingly accessible to us, the forms of communication upon which we have come progressively to depend are themselves for the most part, decreasingly intimate. This being so, we have been concerned to argue that the ensuing loss of intimacy alters the nature of education irrevocably, and not necessarily for the best.

Having surrounded ourselves with machines, and having now brought the computer into our homes and schools, technology has itself become a value

which is being used as a measure of the worth of the world around us. When all is said, the substitution of technological innovation for the phenomenon of human interchange represents a deep wound to the human spirit. We thus become caught in the web of a bizarre moral ambiguity. We still claim we value people, but we are not entirely certain what we value them for. Within the context of this moral ambiguity, it is difficult to see how the relationship of bonding between students and teachers, so critical to educational outcomes, can be maximally fostered.

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**Satellite Symposium on
*Reconciliation and Intellectual Spectrum***

**3rd December 2015
11:00 – 12:30 at Reading Hall
Sumangala Mandiraya**

Building relationships lie at the very core of the process of reconciliation and it is believed to be one of the corner stones of human civilization. Our histories, our present and even our futures are about reconciliation. In this context, this forum hopes to explore and examine the responsibilities and the roles of the academic community in all the spheres of reconciliation.

The speakers:

Rajiva Wijesinha

MA, DPhil (Oxon)



Prof. S. M. M. Ismail

Former Vice Chancellor, South Eastern University, Sri Lanka.



Prof. T. Thanaraj

Dean, Faculty of Education, Horizon Campus, Sri Lanka



Aesthetic Studies

AESTHETIC TRADITIONS: A CASE STUDY OF PAINTINGS IN SUBODHARAMA IMAGE HOUSE

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Situated in Dehiwla, the Subodharama temple which is also known as “Little Kelaniya” has a collection of paintings that date back to over 300 years. This temple is also famous for art, statues and mosaic art and it is believed that in 1780 A.D. during the Kandian period, King Kirthi Sri Rajasinghe has sponsored to build this temple. The most important paintings of this collection are found in Image-house (Shrine room). The objective of this study was to examine the musical instruments and dancing figures with special emphasis on style, European cultural and social influence, Sri Lankan traditional cultural and social influence. In addition to archeological evidence, data was collected from field observations and personal interviews and analysis was based on qualitative research methodology in order to compare each costumes and figure forms. The data revealed an influence of Sri Lankan, Tamil, and European cultural influences where these paintings reveal the history of civilization and the cultural belonging. Furthermore, it was apparent that the instruments and classical dance forms revealed through these paintings are associated with the performance of various rituals and ceremonies which date back to the folk religion and beliefs some going as far as before the advent and acceptance of Buddhism in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *cultural, dancing forms, musical instruments, social, style*

SONG RECITAL ANALYSIS

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Song recitals are a special kind of poetry found in poetic works identified as Praśasti, Viruda, Varnana and Stuti. For the first time Sinhala song compositions are found in the Praśasti poetry written by the Uve Mohottala in praise of King Rajasinghe π during the period 1634-1638 and a large number of such compositions and also found in Rabel Hatana, Pavana, Śṅgālankāraya. The aim of Praśasti is to praise eminent personals and to describe personal events, situations, narratives in prose and poetry media. Aim of song recitals is to praise utilizing poetry as a source. The special feature of song recitals is that, each lines varies in metrical pattern and that the song consists of a refrain called dravapada repeated at the end of each verse. ‘Sindu Vistaraya’ written by Sunil Ariyaratna in 1989, can be described as the first research monograph on the composition known as ‘sindu’. It was seen after analyzing many texts that the origin of song compositions, its name and the use of it has not yet been rightly identified by some scholars. Therefore the main aim of this study is to make a proper appraisal of sindu gāyana which has received but scant attention of serious scholars. Here, the main problem of the study was to analyze the validity of certain contentions such as the statement that the ‘sindu’ is a kind of musical composition meant to be sung, that the sindu gāyana like ‘waramāti subha charithe’ and ‘Laksmi bhujawāsa’ as categorized under Praśasti and that the history of ‘sindu gāyana’ can be traced as far back as the origin of the nādagam and so on. The fact that Sindu, is not merely a composition to be sung and that it is linked with dance and it has a longer history than nādagam and that these compositions should not be described as Praśasti but only as sindu(Song) and that the present form of ‘sindu’ is a developmental stage of the former ‘sindu’ were subjected to scrutiny here. These Sindu (song) have been composed on Buddhist themes or other religious events, historical events, heroism of gods and kings and it is, therefore, a valuable aspects of SriLankan art and must be preserved without letting it perish over passage of time. So it is nothing but proper that these sindu gāyana be included in text books and syllabuses in the modern education system.

Keywords: *dance, praśasti kāvya, sindu gāyana*

THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF LOW-COUNTRY SINDU VANNAM

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Vannam which are in connection with the Low-Country dance tradition called *Sindu Vannam* are prevalent in southern and western areas of Sri Lanka. *Kandyan* and *Sabaragamu Vannam* were written for entertainment and *Sindu Vannam* written in a ritualistic style or form of *Bhakti Geetha*. *Sindu Vannam* are considered as a lyrical composition like a chain. There are 32 compositions of *Sindu Vannam*. All are related to *Vishnu* who is the god from *Devinuwara* in Sri Lanka. *Sindu Vannam* speak well of god *Vishnu* or *Upulvan*. It has been written in a ritualistic and supplicate manner for the protection of the human of the world. Researchers have put forward their opinion about the history of *Sindu Vannam*. According to the feature of the metre of *Sindu Vannam*, there is a view that *Vannam* have been written in the *Dambadeni* era. Likewise, according to the styles of language, *Sindu Vannam* were created as a part of literature in the final half of the *Kotte* or *Kandy* era. However, opinion varies up to day. The aim of this study is to inquire into the historical background of *Sindu Vannam*. For this study it was difficult to find the sources related to the *Sindu Vannam*, although manuscripts and *Metrical* composition are important in this study as basic sources. In addition, interviews and library references are also used. In this study, it is clear that according to the features of metre, *Sindu Vannam* have not been written in the *Dambadeni* era. It can be concluded that *Sindu Vannam* have been written in the post *Kandyan* era or *Matara* era as a literary pattern.

Keywords: *hymn, low-country, metre, sindu, vannam*

LYRICAL THEATRE AS A NARRATIVE REPRESENTATION

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Lyrical theatre is one of the famous theatre genres which combines songs, music, dance and dialogs. This form of dance theatre communicates to the audience-aesthetics, emotions and meanings- to create a complete expression. The objective of the present study pertains to the lyrical theatre as a narrative representation, and theatre choreography through which I will attempt to reconcile the ‘ancient’ and the ‘modern’ forms of lyrical theatre. This dialogue will be studied in the context of a colonial and post-colonial historiography that have led the Sinhalese projects of reconstruction in lyrical theatre. The main research questions of this study would raise are: What are the canonized and representational images of Indian lyrical theatre tradition and how do these images circulate in the contemporary culture in Sri Lanka? How are the lyrical theatre elements used for narrative representation in the context of modern theatre choreography? In terms of research methodology, this study will alternate between quantitative and qualitative research paradigms and will use the following theoretical framework and methodological tools. The theoretical framework will comprise largely of historiography and critical dramatic literature emphasizing on dramaturgical evidence, for this particular theatre. In particular, the works of the following will be examined with a view to deriving into the relevant theoretical basis for the proposed research. The most prominent among the dramaturgical literature are, *Nandikeshvara’s (2nd Century A.D.) Abhinayadarpana*, *Dhanamjaya’s (975 to 999 AD), Dasarūpaka*, *Vishvanātha Kaviraja’s (1384 AD)*, *Sāhityadarpana*, *Mammatachārya’s (1090 - 1160 AD) Kāvyaṅkārā Sūtravṛtti*, *Śubhāṅkara’s (1650 AD) Saṅgītadāmodara*, *Śārṅgadeva’s (12th Century AD) Saṅgītaratnākara*, *Puṇḍarīka Viṭṭhala’s (16th to 17th Century AD) Nartananirṇāya* and *Hemacandra’s (12th Century AD) Kāvyaṅkārā Sūtravṛtti*. Furthermore, the study of dramaturgy is significant in a context where there has been no text on the dramaturgy associated with any type of drama throughout Sri Lankan history. It is expected that a study of this nature will enable in the proper formulation of a dramaturgy for Sinhalese lyrical plays.

Keywords: *Geya Nātaka*, lyrical theatre, narrative representation, *Nṛtṭya Nātaka*, *Saṅgītha Nātaka*, *Uparūpaka*

Law, Governance and Society

KNOWN TO UNKNOWN: RURAL WOMEN IN THE JURISPRUDENCE OF WOMEN’S COMMITTEE

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After three decades of armed conflict, Sri Lanka is currently focusing on economic development. The contribution towards the economy by rural women in Sri Lanka has never been considered very seriously by authorities. However, rural women in Sri Lanka could play a vital role in the development agenda through social entrepreneurship. On the other hand, U.N. based international legal framework provides a rights-based approach for rural women to participate in economic development. Through the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), economic rights of women have been recognized. It also obligates respective governments to fulfill treaty obligations. The concept of “rural women” has been considered as an important area in the jurisprudence of the Committee on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (Women’s Committee). Equality and non-discrimination are the main terminology of CEDAW. The main objective of the research is to analyze the jurisprudence of Women’s Committee on the economic rights of the rural women. The secondary objective of the research is to seek whether the Sri Lankan Government and other relevant authorities could introduce mechanisms that lead rural women into development process of the country adopting a “rights-based approach.” The Research methodology is based on the exploratory research design. Legal research methodology based on secondary data review is adopted by the researcher. The research outcome is a policy framework that provides clear insights for relevant Sri Lankan authorities to recognize rural women in the economic development process adopting a rights-based approach. The research suggests a policy framework that includes mixed approaches; both on gender and legal aspects.

Keywords: *CEDAW, economic development, human rights law, rural women*

A CRIMINOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING GROWTH IN CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN RURAL SOCIAL CONTEXTS OF SRI LANKA

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This research is concerned with the factors affecting the rise in child sexual abuse in rural social contexts of Sri Lanka. The rapid growth of such abuse and other forms of deviant behavior is a recent phenomenon, which also harms individuals living in urban areas of the country. The research objective is to identify the causal factors associated with the rise in child sexual abuse in rural societies. Statistically, 147 child abuses have been reported in the Kaluthara District since 2005. Out of these cases, 50 were reported in the Meegahatenna Police area, prompting the researcher to select this particular area as the sample for the study. Data were gathered using in-depth interviews and questionnaires. In analyzing the data, one can identify different socio-environmental factors giving rise to deviant behavior against children. In addition, the findings reveal that there were many enduring effects of child abuse, such as physical and emotional harm. Most of the individuals were abused by their relatives and neighbours, and girls were disproportionately victimized. The main factor causing crimes proved to be the carelessness of parents. In order to resolve this problem, the Sri Lankan government needs to enforce laws and regulations regarding child abuse. Furthermore, educating children about sex and the risks of abuse is also essential.

Keywords: *child sexual abuse, children's rights, deviant behavior, rural societies*

SIGNIFICANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS IN CRIMES: WITH REFERENCE TO AKMEEMANA DIVISION, GALLE DISTRICT

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Environmental criminology is a popular criminological subfield that focuses on identifying the impact of environmental factors on various criminal acts. The paper aims to identify similar relationship with reference to Tsunami disaster related crimes. Based on simple random sampling method, 50 villagers were selected as data providers and the Akmeemana Police Division records have been utilized as secondary data sources. The findings reveal that more than 85% of crimes have occurred due to natural as well as built environmental factors. The main recommendation is to base the crime preventive and controlling measures on CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design).

Keywords: *CPTED, Crimes, environmental criminology, natural and built environment*

REVISITING THE “THE PRINCIPLE OF MINIMUM FORCE” IN CIVIL COMMOTIONS BY POLICE : A SRI LANKAN PERCEPTION

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Law enforcement operations in internal civil commotions are conducted by the police or security forces. The roles of these officials are maintaining law and order, preventing crime and bearing a hand in contingencies. The effects of civil commotions or riots are governed by human rights obligations of the state concerned. The police must concede to the principles of necessity, legality, proportionality and precautions, etc. This phenomenon is stipulated by the ‘Minimum Force’ principal. This paper analyses the principle of minimum force in recent Sri Lankan civil disturbances with special reference on abuse of the police powers, violation of fundamental rights of the citizens in Rathupaswala incident in Gampaha. The paper will cognise the response of the police power in above incident with regard to the application of international humanitarian law principles and social responsibility towards the public security. The objectives of this paper are to discern and evaluate the measures taken by the police to confront and dissolve riots, to analyze the usage of minimum force by the police with the fundamental rights of civil citizens in the circumstances such as civil riots and to ascertain what the limitations of using minimum power by the Police in civil riots are. Furthermore, Protocol II additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials 1990 specifically provides a common legal mechanism to protect the life and security of all persons. This study will be based on both primary and secondary sources. The qualitative study was conducted by utilizing semi-structured individual interviews with focus groups in local government institutions. Empirical data was collected in questionnaires. Moreover, existing data contained in technical reports were re-arranged and substantiated. The conclusion will present the overall research findings. Finally the lessons from this study may refine the existing knowledge on the principle and application of minimum force in the civil riots by the police

Keywords: *civil commotions, fundamental rights, minimum force power, police power*

A STUDY OF VARIGA SABHA FUNCTIONS IN PRE-BRITISH ERA IN CEYLON

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Variga Sabha is a social control method in Ceylon before the British Period. Its laws are not written in any documents of contemporary laws. Instead the laws of the variga sabbha system comes through generations from oral tradition as it based on values, customs, morals and ethics. The violation of the variga sabha rules did not punish the only the offender. His/her whole family was affected as an indirect consequence of the offence. Social stigma of the punishment isolated the family and the offender from the rural society. Thus the people tended to accept the rules and the regulations of the variga sabha quite seriously. The main objective of this research was to study the process and the social impact of the ancient variga sabha system. Here I have focused on the methods of punishments, the member organization in the variga sabha system, the social impact toward the offender and the way it assists to control the rural society. Data was collected from literature surveys conducted from November 2014 to May 2015. There are significant characteristics in ancient Variga sabha system when compared to the contemporary laws and regulations. It functioned inside each village instantly as incidents occur. Respect of the people toward the variga sabha system, simple way of making complaints and free service, made the members trust the decision making process. Thus, the significant characteristics of this system should be considered by the contemporary law makers.

Keywords: *laws and regulations, offender, punishment, violation*

A DRAMATIC APPROACH TO SUICIDE - A RARE CASE

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Research has often focused on how the demographic and genetic factors play a role in suicide. Certain psychological characters and specific vulnerabilities of personality could play a role in triggering suicide attempts. The methods used for suicide show cultural, ethnic, social and gender variations. Rarely, we can see the use of bizarre, multiple methods adopted for suicide. A 26 year-old married male was found dead inside a well. According to the police, he was the accused for assaulting his wife. There were no features of struggle or volitional activities. There was a table knife inside the well. Postmortem examination conducted at the Colombo South Teaching Hospital revealed over 25 stab injuries on to the front aspect of left neck. Most stabs were superficial nicks and only four injuries had really penetrated in to neck structures causing *vascular* damage. All internal organs were pale with flame shaped *haemorrhages* on left ventricular *endocardium* of the heart. There were no foreign bodies inside the respiratory tract. Histological examinations of the internal organs were unremarkable. No features of drowning were present. *Toxicology screening* done at the Government Analyst's laboratory revealed a significant overdose of a common psychiatric drug given for *Schizophrenia*. There were two eyewitnesses when he jumped into the well. The cause of death was given as haemorrhagic shock following damage to the great vessels of the neck due to multiple stab injuries. This elaborates a rare case of employment of multiple methods for committing suicide in a person who was on treatment for a major psychiatric illness with a history of previous para-suicidal attempts.

Keywords: *drowning, schizophrenia, stab injuries, suicide*

INVESTIGATION INTO A DEATH DUE TO MULTIPLE STAB INJURIES

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Sharp force injuries contribute to a significant portion of homicides in Sri Lanka. Domestic disputes, street violence and burglary provide the stage for these incidents. In the forensic investigations into a suspected homicide due to stabs; the history, scene visit, pre autopsy and autopsy procedures play a vital role. Following the investigation a forensic pathologist is required to give specialist opinions on a wide array of matters such as the circumstance of the event, interpretation of the injuries, volitional activity of the victim, category of hurt, cause of death, identification of the weapon(s), reconstruction of the event and intention of the assailant etc. This case presentation elaborates on how systematic forensic approach could help in solving crimes. A middle aged businessman recently acquitted from a murder trial was brought to a tertiary care hospital with multiple sharp force injuries to the chest, abdomen and limbs. On examination he was found to be dead before admission. A scene visit and a judicial autopsy were carried out following the magistrate's order. Blood of the deceased was sent for alcohol screening. Upon completion of the investigations, the following opinions were given. The person died of multiple stab injuries to the chest, abdomen and the limbs. It was a homicide. A knife with a single cutting edge and a strong non-pliable blade was the probable weapon. The assailant had a clear intention of killing. The victim had tried to defend himself. He was aware of the attack and was in a state capable of defending himself. The deceased survived only for few minutes following the attack and had very limited volitional activity during that time.

Keywords: *homicide, sharp force, stab injuries, volitional activities*

MEDICO-LEGAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF CERTAIN PREVENTABLE OCCURRENCES: CASE EXAMPLES FROM ASSAULTS, SUICIDES, CHILD ABUSE AND ELDERLY ABUSE

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Unacceptable forms of human behaviour, either alone or collectively lead to violence including assaults, child abuse, sexual assaults, self destruction and homicide. The objective of this case presentation is to elaborate as to how the deficiencies of the criminal justice system could contribute towards the perpetuation of crimes in the society. Case one: An army deserter with deviant sexual practices had severely assaulted his wife in advanced pregnancy and self-immolated which led to a house-fire ending as a dyadic suicide (a homicide-suicide combination). Case two: A seven-year old girl, beaten by her step-mother presented with “*self-inflicted*” injuries and a wide array of new and old injuries suggestive of physical child abuse. Case three: A seventy year old male was presented with a history of being chronically abused by his immediate family members. Physical examination revealed a range of old and new physical injuries together with evidence suggestive of chronic neglect and malnutrition. These types of incidents do continue to occur due to multiple causative factors one of which is inadequacy of attention by relevant parties. The criminal justice system looks into the punitive aspect of such crimes. Medical field treats the patients and medico-legal practitioners assist the courts in giving expert opinion. The religion, education, culture and the elders play a role in socialization and maintenance of accepted norms and practices. It is our prime responsibility to look deep into these events with an attempt to revisit the efficiency of certain crime-preventive models which are in operation today. The authors wish to elaborate on the deficiencies of the existing criminal justice, correctional and investigative strategies and suggest recommendations for a better future.

Keywords: *assaults, child abuse, crime-preventive models, violence*

A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON INMATES ATTITUDES TOWARDS WATAREKA PRISON WORK CAMP AND CLOSED PRISON AT WELIKADA

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In Sri Lanka, the widely used punishment for offenders is imprisonment. During the last 2-3 decades, in many countries in the World, the prison population has increased rapidly. In Sri Lanka, imprisonment per 100,000 was 50 in 1989, but it was increased up to 150.1 in 2013. This was due to the fact that both grave crime offenders and minor offenders were punished with imprisonment. This research reviewed the attitudes of prison inmates towards the work camp at Watareka and closed prison at Welikada. The research problem of this study was articulated with reference to the functioning of the prison institutions with different programs and the response of inmates to those correctional programs. The Sri Lankan prison system has been struggling with a problem of overcrowding due to the increasing rate of incarceration. The total system should reconsider all the programs from a criminological perspective and need to revise the programs so that they may solve the problem to a considerable extent. If this is done, the prison system can address the problem of increasing prison population and perform the functions of prison system properly. The objective of this study is to understand the practical importance of work camps conducted by the prison system and the programs of closed prisons. In particular, inmates attitudes towards correctional programs of those institutions were explored and explained. During the month of April in 2015, the data were gathered by interviewing a randomly selected sample of 30 prisoners from 183 inmates who had been placed in Watareka work camp in Homagama, Sri Lanka. 84.4% of prisoners appreciated the environment of the work camp, resource availability, rehabilitating activities and prison officials' friendliness compared to the closed prisons. About 15.6% of prisoners valued the closed prisons as they have less work and accesses to narcotic drugs. The study came to the conclusion that 84.4% of inmates of the work camp were satisfied with their rehabilitation at their facility and the freedom that they enjoy at the work camp than being in Closed prisons.

Keywords: *closed prisons, freedom prison work camps, rehabilitation, reintegration*

NORMAL INTERNAL ORGAN WEIGHT (BRAIN, HEART, LUNGS, KIDNEY & LIVER) A FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY IN THE WESTERN PROVINCE OF SRI LANKA

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The present study is also a part of anthropology that study about the human body structures. It is a known fact that there are qualitative and quantitative variations in the respective organs of the human. The internal organ weights can be used in determining the cause of death due to unknown reasons. Organ weight depends on race, age, gender, state of nutrition and environmental conditions. The main objective of this research is to measure the respective organ weights of the brain, heart, lungs, kidneys and liver in males and females in order to increase the data of the internal organ weights. The present study was conducted at the Colombo South Teaching Hospital using the cadavers brought for post-mortem to the mortuary. The study period was from August 2014 to February 2015. A total number of 77 cases (50 male, 27 female) was selected as per inclusion and exclusion criteria. The age ranged from 18-80 years in males and females. The mean \pm standard deviations of the measured organs for males and females were as follows; Brain $1200.10 \pm 136.92 / 1135.93 \pm 207.61$ g, Heart $296.30 \pm 88.41 / 287.41 \pm 88.36$ g, Right lung $461.40 \pm 165.12 / 404.26 \pm 144.87$ g, Left lung $428.20 \pm 157.32 / 376.67 \pm 130.50$ g, Right kidney $103.60 \pm 36.35 / 92.96 \pm 28.83$ g, Left kidney $98.60 \pm 52.1 / 90.56 \pm 28.83$ g, Liver $1265.80 \pm 327.13 / 1180.37 \pm 329.67$. According to the results, the internal organ weights of the males were larger than the internal organ weights of the females. There were positive correlations between age, full body height and internal organ weights. When compared with other studies in Tehran, North-West Indian and Thailand, male and female brain weights were more than that were found in Sri Lanka. The heaviest heart weight was found in Tehran followed by Thailand. The lowest kidney weight was recorded in males and females of North Central province of Sri Lanka. In Teheran, Thailand, Uttarakhand Indian, and North -West Indian population, the male and female liver weights were more than that were found in the Western Province, in Sri Lanka. Finally, the organ weight differs from country to country. The sample size should be increased in order to make the data more qualitative and reliable for referencing.

Keywords: *age, body height, organ weight*

Culture and Heritage

AN ANALYSIS OF TECHNOLOGY OF SRI LANKAN FORTRESSES AND THEIR EVOLUTION

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The government of Sri Lanka has undergone specific transformations in different ages. This is evident through the examination of pre-colonial and post-colonial forms of governments. Local rulers have been informed by the ideology known as "kautilaya arthashasthraya" which was found in India. This influence can be seen in fortress building and the mechanisms used before the arrival of the Europeans where 'kautilaya arthashasthraya' was incorporated into fortress building. The following factors were taken into account in the pre-colonial fortress building technology: availability of huge rocks, inland of the country, mountains, and plate surrounded by river. This theory is popular in historical inland kingdoms, such as in Anuradhapura, Polonnauwa, Dabadeniya, Yapahuwa and Kurunegalla. With the migration of Europeans, this technology was influenced by Western methodology. The scale of the fortress depends on the strategic character of the land. This technological criteria is visible in Inverness, Nairn, Marry Firth, similarly to the fortresses in Galle, Mathara, Kalpitiya, Mannar, Trincimalee and Colombo also exhibit the same pattern. Based on the external appearance these fortresses can be categorized as follows: fortresses with two, four, five and multi bastion. Common features of architecture are as follows: they are built in triangular, in main bastion a checkpoint is situated, a weaponry store and tunnels under the main bastions are built. Many fortresses were constructed using coral reef and rocks. With the migration of Europeans, not only the structure, but also the material and usage underwent changes. In constructing fortresses, local leaders' aim was local defense whereas the Europeans were aiming at the local and foreign invasions.

Keywords: *defense, fortress, technology*

IGBO TRADITIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM: A PANACEA TO NIGERIA SECURITY QUAGMIRE

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This is a study on *Igbo* traditional security system believed to be of help in solving Nigerian and Global security challenges if adopted by Governments. Prior to the creation of Nigerian State, the *Igbo* people had devices and ways of securing life and property. These devices and ways used by the *Igbo* in checkmating stealing, witchcraft, terror, accident, fraud, war, embezzlement, internet crime and others are *Ngige*, *Ọgwu amosu*, *Nkwu ọgwu*, *Iji ọgwu*, *Ọgwu mkpu*, *Ọgwu ibobo*, *Ọgwu nde*, *Ịnụ* or *Ịtu álásị* and *Ịma ịta*. At that time, issue of security was properly managed. Unfortunately, with the colonization of Nigeria by the British and subsequent conversion of greater number of citizens to Christianity, those traditional ways were termed fetish, illegal and unacceptable. Therefore, western ways of dealing with crimes came into use. However, instead of reducing crime, the new system became a failure and Nigeria started experiencing sophisticated crimes hence this study. It aims to bring to limelight, traditional apparatus for securing life and property amongst the *Igbo*; examine how they are used and suggests how such could be integrated into Nigeria and Global security systems. In studying these devices and their workability, the study used interview questions posed to randomly selected adult and younger individuals of *Igbo* origin, those that had fallen victims of several crimes and those that escaped. Views of the interviewees collected, formed part of the analysis of this study. It was found that most criminals caught in their crimes were due to applications of some devices and that those who escaped being hurt by activities of criminals did so by applying some devices. This study therefore discovered that no one watches over a city, life and property better than the spirits hence *Igbo*'s applications of the devices which in their belief, are of spirits. The spirits here are deities and charms. Given the potency of these devices as evidenced in so many ways and times, it is the opinion of this study that all Governments should adopt these devices, liaise with *Igbo* experts for expansion and legislate on their uses for maximum Global security.

Keywords: *predicament, protection, remedy*

‘SANGHA’ AND THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES—REFLECTIONS IN EARLY BUDDHIST LITERATURE

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Buddhism is one of the oldest of world religions and has played a major role in the history and culture of entire Asia, similar to the role played by Islam in the Middle East and North Africa. Buddhism emerged around three jewels Buddha, *Dharma* and the *Sangha* or congregation. The present study attempts to review the role of Gautama Buddha, the founder of Buddhism especially in his formation of *sangha*, the classless, casteless democratic monastic organization. The focal theme of the Buddhist religion was ‘welfare and happiness of the majority of population’. *Sangha* had become largely a semi-autonomous, self-regulatory and socio-religious-monastic organization. Lord Buddha asked the people to join the *sanghas* which were mostly modeled on the pattern of previous decadent tribal democracies emerged in early Northern India. He was full of reverence for the ancestral institutions—the *ganas* or *sanghas* (older republics), existed in the sixth century B.C. in India and which became the prototype of his own monastic order. Buddha himself had deep concern for inner *sangha* democracy. As he did not nominate any successor, the monks living within a defined boundary elected their respective chiefs democratically. The paper further argues that Buddha had become the *messiah* of a bulk of poor, downtrodden and marginal population of his times rejecting socio-economic inequality and exploitation. One of the Buddhist innovations was the opening of membership of the Order to all genders, castes and classes. Again, Buddha felt firmly against private property and individual possession within the Order. Early Buddhist scriptures like *Dighanikaya* record Buddha’s attitude against imperialistic aggression and expansion. Major factors behind the success of early Buddhism were the monastic code of disciplines (*Vinaya* ritual and traditions) and its inherent egalitarian ideology. Buddha worked to build up a model society placing his *sangha* in centre which would be free from all vices such as caste-class consciousness, greed, exploitation and anti-democratic authoritarian practices.

Keywords: *Buddhism, democracy, monastic order, sangha, tribal republics*

EFFECTS OF CHANGING LAND INHERITANCE ON THE MODERN SOCIAL SYSTEM IN THE RURAL SOCIETY

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Land plays a key role in the social and economic life of rural society. With social changes, the land ownership in rural society needs to be changed. This study focused on how the social system has changed due to changes of land ownership in rural society. The objectives of this research were to find out relationship between land inheritance and social change and to study economic, political and cultural transformations due to changing land inheritance in the rural society. The research area was Udamakadawara GS division in Kegalle district. Data was collected up to 2007 in the above village. Study population was selected from high caste and low caste families. Thirty families were selected from each caste including *bodu-govi*, *bathgama*, *bodu-dewa* and *durawa*. Especially those who bought lands from an elite group and those who sold land to the low caste families were included in the sample. Data were collected through structured and unstructured interviews and questionnaires. The study revealed that most of the land owners were elite groups in earlier time and it was more than 95 percent. Elite group used land to show their power of caste, authority and feudal relationships. As well as employee- employer relationship, class system and relationship of social and economic institutes were decided by this process. It created new socio-economic, political and cultural transformations in the society. Land inheritance in the rural society affected to change feudalism and agricultural system in the society. Accordingly, present land inheritance related to the caste has changed due to upward social mobility. It has brought about modern strategies. *Anda govi kramaya* (sharing harvest system) had been developed as a part of this process. Not only that, a daily waged labor class and a new landlord class have been arisen with this change. Further rural social organizations are controlled by the low caste as a result of transfer of power and authority. Heads of Buddhist society and funeral aid society represent low caste since change of land inheritance. These factors have created a new social system in the rural society.

Keywords: *caste, feudalism, land Inheritance, land tenure, land ownership, modern society*

INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE IN THE MEERIGAMA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT OF THE GAMPAHA DISTRICT

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Traditional knowledge is the local knowledge that is unique to a culture or a society. Other terms for it include, Indigenous knowledge, Folk knowledge, Traditional wisdom or Traditional science. This knowledge is passed from generation to generation. (Nakashima, 2000) Indigenous people have traditional songs, stories, legends, methods and practices as means of transmitting specific human element of indigenous knowledge. There are various types of traditional knowledge in the world such as agriculture, food preparation, traditional medicine, education, vadda's traditional knowledge and so on. The main objective of this research is to examine the indigenous conditions of traditional people in the Meerigama division, and to study their cultural knowledge. Other objectives are to identify indigenous knowledge used for usage and preservation of knowledge. The methodology of the research is the survey method. Data for the study was gathered from five Gramasewaka Divisions in Meerigama. This study includes four traditional fields. They are agriculture, cane industry, clay industry and traditional medicine. Primary data was collected by using participant observation, interviews and focus group discussions. Further, secondary data was gathered by using encyclopedias, journals, reference books, internet and so on. It was identified that, people of this area still use traditional knowledge for their work and activities. Further, that this division does not have a proper system for collecting, recording and preservation of indigenous knowledge. Because of this, central government or local authorities should introduce traditional knowledge preservation systems for these areas. It is necessary to protect traditional knowledge systems for the future.

Keywords: *agriculture, cane, clay, indigenous knowledge*

A STUDY ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CHANGES IN PEASANT SOCIETIES IN LANKAGAMA

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Natural Environment as well as the social component of the society is being changed rapidly and as a result we are able to witness many differences between current peasant societies and peasant societies that existed 25 years ago. Through this research it is intended to study about the above changes that are being affected towards human lifestyle. The main objective of the study is to examine the timely difference of social, culture in solitude rural societies. Lankagama village is situated in the Galle district. The total study area can be divided into four parts, such as Nilwaligama, Wathugalagama, Pitadeniya and Lankagama. Information was gathered by interviews and participant observations as well as examining Grama Niladhari reports from 1990 to 2015, and case studies of 10 villagers. These data represent social and cultural changes from 1990 to 2015 of Lankagama. There were 398 population in 1990, 653 populations in 2015. Lankagama Grama Niladhari Division had 93 permanent houses, 9 semi permanent houses and 5 temporally houses in 1990. It has 138 permanent houses, 12 semi permanent houses and 18 temporally houses in 2015. The dominant income source is tea cultivation. Quantity of tea lands were 131 arcs in 1990. It has increased up to 383 arcs in 2015. And also this village had 16 arcs paddy fields in 1990. But paddy fields cultivation is suspended for the time being. Before 25 years electricity facilities was not there. But today villagers are consuming electricity through natural waterfalls. Lankagama have 12 degree holders in 2015. Due to lack of telephone signals today also villagers haven't enough communication facilities. Villagers had 3 motor cycles in 1990. It has increased up to 161 compare to in 2015. Only one bus is running per week. Some villagers use a boat to transport through Gingaga which is called "Bath wala". In 25 years, traditional solitude villages also going to change. The chaining speed of these areas is very low due to environmental difficulties compare to other villages in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *peasant societies, social and cultural changes, solitude rural areas*

A STUDY ON TRADITIONAL TECHNIQUES OF CATCHING ELEPHANTS

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The study area of this research includes the investigation of facts regarding the methods of catching elephants. Humans used to go in to the forests and catch elephants from the first stage of taming elephants. With being popular for agricultural activities, drought, trade, war and religious activities, number of elephants declined and as a result, they were assigned a higher value than other domestic animals. Through this attribution of higher values, catching elephants has converted in to a certain professional activity or an industry. These same characteristics include chucking a herd of elephants in to one area, corralling and confining them to a squared cage, getting close to wild elephants by using previously tamed elephants, taming already caught elephants gradually etc. Often these characteristics can be seen when man starts to catch them collectively. There is a special canon, which is used to catch elephants and introduced by Indians to other Eastern countries. Among these techniques; Corraling them to a squared cage called “Keddha” attracting them to female elephants, trapping them using tamed elephants, laying thongs/traps and letting them drop in to pitfall can be identified as the major methods. Though catching elephants by above techniques has evolved from past, the studies on this are limited. Although several books have been published on the information on Sri Lankan elephants, is studies on “catching elephants” is inadequate. The research question of this study is “what are the traditional methods of catching elephants in the ancient society?”. When collecting information for this study, most of the books written on elephants were taken in to consideration. Further, the attention was given to past reports, brochures and articles stored in institutions such as the Department of National Archives, National Library and documentation service board, National museum. The places, which had elephant kraal, were also drawn in to our observation. Elders of present generation in the particular areas, mahouts or the people who control and look after elephants were also interviewed to collect information. A dialogue on the techniques used by ancient society for catching elephants compared Eco modern methodologies, would be built through this study.

Keywords: *elephant kraal, noosing, pitfall, tamed elephants*

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF HAMILTON CANAL

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The greatness of the irrigation systems of Sri Lanka is summed up in the book “History of Ceylon”. Accordingly, during colonial period in Sri Lanka, especially in the Portuguese Era when new canals were constructed. The purpose of the original waterways was to transport goods to seafaring ships leaving from the port of Negombo; the cargoes consisting of precious stones, pearls and spices, cloves, cardamoms, pepper and above all, cinnamon. In Dutch Era, they expanded the canal system but some canals remain unfinished. During British Era, which is in the beginning of nineteenth century, they completed construction of canals which were not completely built during Dutch Era. Some canals were expanded and some canals were newly built. The Hamilton Canal was built by Gavin Hamilton, Agent Revenue Commerce, Colombo. Hamilton Canal links the Kelani River with the Negombo lagoon. There was a boat system called “Padda boats” which were used to transport the goods in colonial Sri Lanka. Eventually, Hamilton canal was no longer used but it has now been reconstructed in a modern way. It is now capable of attracting tourists, thus boat rides; water jets have been introduced. In this research we discuss the discovery of Hamilton canal, historical evidence on this canal, how to attract local and foreign tourist by introducing Boat Houses instead of Hotels, use modern barges to transport goods and use public boats to transport people. The objective of this study was to examine the history, heritage and to use it for tourism and as a transport. In this research we collected different data such as written documents on ancient irrigation work in Ceylon by R. L. Brohier, Muthuraja Wela by Abeysekara Henry P. and documents from Irrigation Department. We observed plans, maps and visual data for the research. As field data, we took photos and personal interviews from the elderly residents and analysis was based on qualitative research method. Further, we were able to find a very clear collection of photos of Hamilton canal.

Keywords: *colonial, hamilton canal, irrigation, transport*

THE PEDIGREE OF SHIH CLAN: THE HISTORY OF SRI LANKAN ROYAL FAMILY FOUND IN TAIWAN

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The study presents the information of the pedigree of the Shih Clan, which was found in Taiwan recorded by the members of Shih Family who had settled in the international sea port of Quanzhou, South China coast, for six hundred years. The Pedigree of Shih clan was the main historical document for the identification of the missing royal family from Kotte era of Sri Lanka. The document reports very important information including, origin, tomb sites of ancestors, family branches, generations, date of birth, death and locations of tombs of ancestors, property documents, instructions of the Shi Family extending for nine chapters. According to the investigation, they have maintained several documents, which have included information of the branches of Shih Family who had settled in Quanzhou in China, Taiwan and Hong Kong, but only one document has been discovered to date. According to the pedigree of Shih clan, the royal family was able to adapt to the Chinese society, with high social status, which was given to them, by the royal authority of the Chinese government. However, they always remembered that they are from the island country Ceylon and are the offspring of a prince of Ceylon. Therefore, pedigree of Shih clan is present very important information for the Sri Lankan Royal Family and their unique relations to the kingdom Kotte.

Keywords: *pedigree of Shi clan, Shi Family, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Quanzhou*

SOCIAL REFORM MOVEMENTS OF INDIA AND SRI LANKA IN THE BRITISH COLONIAL PERIOD

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India and Sri Lanka, the two subjugated countries under British imperialism, witnessed a series of revivalist / reformist movements during the nineteenth century aimed at making people conscious about the religious traditions, spiritual and ideological foundations, and the glorious past of their countries. The founding fathers of the movements made exhortations to the masses to return to their religious traditions, to restore their pristine purity and not to get influenced by the tenets of Christianity besides also appealing them to ward off from entering into its fold. The Reform movement renaissance which signifies the rebirth of human spirit in the attainment of liberty, self-confidence and optimism, practically touched the whole world, resulting in social and cultural changes. In that respect, Indian and Sri Lankan historians began to state terms such as renaissance and reformation to indicate periodical social and cultural changes in their countries. In the context of both Indian and Sri Lankan civilization and culture, the term 'reform' is used to indicate changes in religious beliefs or social practices. According to sociologists there are several types of social movements. The main focus of Indian and Sri Lankan social movements was not only to make people conscious about various issues of social and religious nature but also to gain freedom from British imperialism. Only the social and religious organizations that existed in the 19th century are considered for this research. It was attempted to highlight the role of these social and religious organizations in achieving the objectives of reforms in both countries. This is a descriptive research. Therefore, it involves literary work carried out by freedom fighters as well as records, reports and magazines of the social and religious organizations, which were issued from time to time. Data of the research were analyzed comparing primary sources and secondary sources. The findings of the study highlight the role of reformation and resurrection of traditional values and cultures in Indian and Sri Lankan contexts.

Keywords: *reform, religious and social organization, traditional values*

A STUDY ON MANOR ELITES IN SABARAGAMUWA

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Landownership was a major factor for establishing eminence in the ancient Sinhala society. Enjoying the privileges of land consumption was identified as a compliment rather than receiving finances as a payment for the service rendered to the kingdom. This paper intends to focus on the Paraveni Pangu and manors in the Sabaragamuwa province in the 19th century. Even though Sri Lanka lost its Sinhala sovereignty kingship in 1815, some continued to be privileged by Paraveni Pangu. With riots against the British in 1815, some manors were confiscated while some manors were distributed among the elites those who were royal to the British rulers. It was a visible threat to have a land owned people within the country and English rulers were unable to collect the income of these lands. Therefore, it was decided to provide financial assistance to register these lands and collect taxes from them. Accordingly manor commission appointed by British rulers in 1872 has declared a report relating to the manors in up country. According to the report, majority of manors are located in the district of Rathnapura. The study intend to identify the lords of manors, the number of manors possessed by them and the ways they have been distributed among elites, ladies and monks. But these manors have been distributed among Buddhist monks and some who dwelt in Sabaragamuwa but were originally from down south. According to the report in 1872 some from technical castes and different social strata were among the landowners. This study expects to explore another section of folk culture and social life attached to the Sri Lankan social history, ordinary citizens, the male – female land ownership and the distribution of manors in Sabaragamuwa into the 19th century. The study is conducted employing the manor commission report in 1872 as the primary resource along with other secondary reports relating to the same period. It is intended to come to conclusions utilizing text based analysis.

Keywords: *1872 manor commission, British rulers, lands, paraveni pangu, Rathnapura*

IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT IN BATTICALOA DISTRICT DURING THE BRITISH ADMINISTRATION PERIOD IN SRI LANKA

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The British had captured the control of Sri Lanka from the Dutch as early as 1796 during which time Batticaloa underwent manypolitical, economic, cultural and social changes including changes in the irrigation development in the area. Irrigation development under the British rule began with the renovation; improvement and extension of existing works, when enough confidence had been gained the Government ventured on new major works, like the Unnichai dam, Vahaneri dam, Rugam dam, Sagamam dam that fed the paddy lands of the respective districts. The key object of the study is to investigate the development of irrigation works in the Batticaloa district from 1796 to 1948. The methodology of the study was undertaken according to the principles of historical approach. The study includes using statistical data, records from the British rule, literary records, historical records, field work and also archaeological evidence. This study was divided into three different parts of the irrigation development that was based on the past situation of irrigation system before the British period and thus the changes brought into the modern irrigation system and finally the changes in the economic aspects in the existing system of irrigation. As a conclusion, it was revealed that unlike the ancient time when kings were in agreement with the development of the irrigation project for the welfare of the people, the situation was different during the colonial times of the Portuguese and the Dutch who were keen only in profit making and exploitation of resources. Comparatively, the British maintained that his irrigation system in Sri Lanka was priceless and concentrated on laying the foundation for the modernity of irrigation system, especially in the key areas for developing projects such as major tanks, minor tanks as well as for constructing canals.

Keywords: *Archaeology, British rule, History, irrigation, modernity*

Human Capital Development

ACADEMIC STAFF DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOLS IN SRI LANKA: ROLE OF SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

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In 2006, the Programme of School Improvement was introduced as a school management model in the government schools in Sri Lanka. This study aimed to explore the experiences of stakeholders on academic staff development of those government schools in Sri Lanka. Staff development is one of the key characteristics of the Programme of School Improvement (PSI) which is the Sri Lankan version of School Based Management (SBM). This study aimed to investigate the experiences of stakeholders of the government schools on its staff development. Mainly qualitative research methodology and a case study approach were used in this study. In order to select the sample, purposive sampling method was chosen, and to gather information interviews, informal observations and document survey were employed. As a data analytical tool, thematic analysis was used. Teachers are the key active participants in the teaching and learning process of schools. Therefore, their development is stressed in this PSI management model. However, schools do not have suitable programmes to identify teachers' training and developmental needs. All the schools in the sample have attempted to prepare programmes for teacher development and training in following instructions given by the Ministry of Education. Some schools do not have sufficient funds for teacher development and face difficulties in this regard. However, because of the regulations of the Ministry of Education, schools tend to organize teacher development activities in facing numerous obstacles. Therefore, schools need to be provided adequate resources as well as instructions by the relevant authorities to conduct teacher developmental activities. The programmes can be prepared to get voluntary support from the outside resource persons for teacher development. Majority of school managers are willing to continue school based teacher development programmes if higher education authorities provide required support.

Keywords: *school based management, school based teacher development, programme of school improvement, teacher development*

ADVANCED LEVEL Z – SCORE AS A PREDICTOR OF ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATES: A CASE STUDY

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The Faculty of Management Studies and Commerce (FMSC) of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura (USJP) is renowned as the centre of excellence in Management Education university entrants for Management with higher Z-scores. The Faculty allocates them among eight departments based on their A/L Z-score. Thus, it is significant to study the relationship between Z-score and the academic performance measured through Grade Point Average (GPA), as their choice in the university is limited by Z-score. The purpose of this study was to identify the extent of A/L Z-score to be used as a predictor of academic performance of undergraduates in FMSC, USJP. Secondary data were used for the study obtained from the Examinations Division of the Faculty and the University Grants Commission. Z-score and GPA value of 3197 passed out graduates from 2006 to 2010, from FMSC were surveyed. Frequencies, descriptive statistics, correlation test and regression were used to analyse data using Excel and SPSS. Level of significance for statistical tests was 0.05. Findings revealed that there is a positive moderate correlation ($r = 0.36852$ at sig 0.000) between Z-score and GPA of graduates. Z-score could use to explain only 13.58% ($r^2 = 0.135807$) of variance in GPA. But, the coefficient of determination (r^2) is insignificant as the model p value is 0.065. 56 graduates from different departments and batches were interviewed to confirm insignificant relationship between Z-score and GPA. It is found that the ability to adapt to the university system is the prominent determinant of academic performance. Study habits, English proficiency, use of information sources, attendance, priority of the degree, and time management skills of undergraduates also recognized in this regard. Thus, there is no significant evidence to justify advanced level Z-score as a predictor of academic performance of undergraduates in FMSC, USJP. It is suggested that, the faculty should have a frequent review about its policies regarding degree programmes and other facilities provided for students.

Keywords: *academic performance, advanced level Z – Score, undergraduates*

TEACHER TRAINEE’S DISCERNMENTS TOWARDS BLENDED LEARNING IN TEACHING AND LEARNING OF MATHEMATICS

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The concept of Blended learning (BL) has been with us for some time and genuinely builds on the good practice of coalescing edifying and learning styles for the benefit of the apprentice. This is as factual when e-learning and online learning are integrated to the commix, as it would be for integration of practical work. The potential of incipient technologies can be maximized when you optically discern how best to coalesce e-learning with subsisting programmes to the benefit of learners. The main aim of the study is to ascertain the teacher Trainee’s Discernments towards Blended Learning in Edifying and learning of Mathematics. Survey method is employed for this study. 150 mathematics optional Trainee teachers are selected for the study. Mathematics trainees studying in pre-service teacher education course at “Siane” - National Colleges of Education located in Gampaha District, Sri Lanka, have been taken as the population for the study and samples has been unruffled by random sampling method. The results demonstrated that; (a) 16% of Trainee Mathematics teachers have low level, 67.3 % of average level and 16.7% of them have high level of Discernment towards b-learning. The mean of the Discernment towards BL is 148.46 and standard deviation is 15.92. It is inferred that more number of Trainee teachers have moderate level of Discernment towards blended learning. (b) There is no substantial variance in Discernment towards BL among the Trainee teacher’s with respect to their gender. Results obtained from the study involving the BL approach have shown that students demonstrated positive Discernments towards blended learning. Therefore, with the help of technology, BL can be used as a substitute approach in teaching and learning mathematics in order to motivate students. It is suggested that the courseware to be prepared available online and to carry out further study on a larger scale to confirm the positive results.

Keywords: *blended learning, discernment, mathematics, trainee teachers*

SCHOOL LEARNING ENVIRONMENT OF DIFFICULT SCHOOLS IN COLOMBO DISTRICT

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The study explored the relationship between learning environment of difficult schools in Colombo district and students' achievements. Students academic achievement depends on their school learning environment. The problem of the research was difficult schools in Colombo district having poor school learning environment. There were many learning environments that were often described in terms of social climate, curriculum design and pedagogical philosophy. In my study, the learning environment explained based on six theories: behaviourist learning theory, cognitivist learning theory, constructivist learning theory, experimental learning theory Humanistic learning theory and Social-situational learning theory. According to Bandura methodology of the study is based on mix method approach and partially Mixed Sequential Quantitative Dominant Status Design was used. Observation, questionnaire, and interviews were used to collect data. Observation and interviews used to search school learning environment of difficult schools. This research's conceptual frame of school learning environment has eight factors. Many difficult schools have poor school learning environments. Several difficult schools principals were developed their school learning environments. Every difficult schools did not have optimal school learning environment. 1C schools physical and human learning environment is more better than 2 and 3 schools. Grade 3 schools internal learning environment is better than 1C and 2 schools. Many marginalized schools do not have professional principals. Therefore, educators must understand the relationship that exist between school learning environment and student achievements in learning. The educational process was a very complex system. Educators must have adequate facilities that provide an atmosphere and amenities for student success in education. Every marginalized school's learning environment must be developed to the optimal level.

Keywords: *marginalized schools, school learning environment*

WHEEL OF REASONING: SCAFFOLDS COMPREHENDING WORD PROBLEMS

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The study attempted to adapt the Paul- Elder's *wheel of reasoning* to scaffold students' comprehension and reasoning when solving word problems in Mathematics: a difficulty, most students often encountered in the classroom. Preliminary investigations were carried out to identify the difficulties students encounter when applying the adapted model of Paul & Elders (2009) and to determine the shortcomings of the proposed procedure. Further, the original wheel of reasoning describes eight fundamental elements of reasoning to guide a thinker to think through a multifaceted issue. Since Mathematical problems mostly have one definite answer, the eight elements of the wheel of reasoning were reduced to four elements: the question, information, interpretation, and concept. The study was conducted with twenty one bilingual and twenty three monolingual learners of both genders in Grade 8 for six weeks. During the study, participants were provided the word problem, along with diagram of the elements of thought highlighting the four elements, a task sheet with a grid and prompts: what do I need to find?, what is the information given? how can I interpret-can I draw a figure/a graph/ write an equation? Subsequently, after teacher's demonstration, students filled the grid before attempting to solve the word problem. The data analysis showed that this was a significant gain in post illustration and post concept where students interpreted the data and drew a figure and also students thought aloud the concept to be used or the lesson prior to making the sum. Further, the posttest marks of the Sinhala medium and the bilingual boys were higher in posttest illustration, and post concept than the girls. Audio transcripts revealed some students only skimmed through the problem without paying attention. Analyzing students' reflective diary notes revealed that some students thought this method directed them to think and was helpful; meaningful, for some this was a slow method but helped in recalling former lessons and for few others it was difficult.

Keywords: *reading comprehension, scaffolding, wheel of reasoning*

A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON HUMAN RIGHTS IDENTIFIED BY BUDDHISM AND UNITED NATIONS

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The topic 'human rights' is mostly being discussed globally today and is a controversial theme worldwide. Every country, Powerful and Semi democratic, Socialistic and semi socialistic encounter problems related to human rights on and off. Though United Nations introduced a universal declaration of human rights in 1948 December 10, lot of countries seem to have neglected its principals. Buddhism emphasizes more ways and means to solve this global issue providing teachings to ensure rights of every being. This study referred to basic Buddhist sources and universal declaration of human rights of UN and studied these both streams comparatively. Steps that should be implemented to ensure human rights, the way to make changes of human thinking patterns towards success and how the countries should adapt with them are studied in this study. Basically, Buddhism is based on the wellbeing of every one. While Buddhism is emphasizing rights of every being, Universal Declaration of UN focuses only on human rights. When concerns with human rights, both streams accept human rights irrespective of nationality, caste, color, gender, language, religion, ethnicity and class. Although a lot of countries have been following Universal Declaration of UN, there are numerous incidents that harm human rights worldwide. They cannot live with harmony and peacefully and they are subjected to live with fear and doubt. In addition, People encounter problems with security of properties, justice before courts, job satisfaction with promising salary , freedom of expression and sharing of ideas. But, Buddhism ensures all those human rights as a basic matter. Therefore, as a conclusion, using those Buddhist teachings, human rights can be completely protected.

Keywords: *Buddhism, human rights, United nations*

THE FACTORS AFFECTING DROPOUTS IN SECONDARY EDUCATION: THE CASE OF KURUNEGALA DISTRICT

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The cost of dropping out of secondary education can have a serious effect on a person's life. The relative earnings of school dropouts are lower than those of students who complete their school education properly. In order to reduce wastage and improve the efficiency of education system, the educational planners need to understand and identify the social groups that are more susceptible to dropout and the reasons for their dropping out. According to this context, the study attempted to identify the factors catered to the dropping out of children at the level of secondary education. The analysis was based on an empirical study undertaken on a randomly selected group of 100 school children in three Educational Divisions in 2014. The data were collected through personal interviews and a questionnaire. *Chi-Square Test* was applied to examine the relationship between the grade of student dropped out (dependent variable) and the demographic, social and economic factors. The effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable after controlling the effect of other predictors has also been measured through *Multiple Linear Regression*. Further, *Factor Analysis* was used to underline the major factors supposed to be influencing on dropouts in secondary education. The findings revealed that more boys have dropped out than girls. Social and economic factors, parental educational status and personal factors except geographical factors were associated with school dropouts. The Regression Analysis results further confirmed the significant effect of social and economic factors, gender and parental education on dropouts. Furthermore, three hidden factors: poverty, school related factors and family related factors were identified through the Factor Analysis. According to the findings, dropping out of children were essentially due to poverty, insufficient parental support and less encouraging school environment. Therefore, government, policy making bodies, educational authorities and NGOs need sustainable approaches to address the dropout issue when they plan to uplift the educational system in the country for a better future.

Keywords: *dropouts, economic factors, family related factors, secondary education*

**IMPACT OF EMPLOYEE MOTIVATION ON EFFECTIVENESS OF THE
SUPERMARKETS IN SRI LANKA;
WITH REFERENCE TO THE CARGILLS SUPERMARKET NETWORK**

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Supermarket industry is one of the biggest industries dealing with huge number of employees with an increasing competition. The aim of this research was to investigate how to motivate employees in retail supermarket industry. Cargills Food City has been taken in this research as a case and it is one of the biggest and active retailers dealing with huge number of employees. The researcher tried to examine how Cargills Food City is motivating their employees, problem and error in this procedure and how to fix this process. The researcher distributed 400 questionnaires among low level employees of Cargills, 200 questionnaires among customers and had taken 08 interviews from managers. Mixed Method was used in this research. 04 outlets (Rajagiriya, Pita Kotte, Galle and Welimada) were selected as a random sample and categorized into three sections as highly urbanized, urbanized and rural. Rajagiriya and Galle outlets are highly urbanized, compared to Pita Kotte and Welimada. Welimada is obviously a rural outlet. The researcher distributed questionnaires and took interviews equally from each outlet. Maslow's theory, XY theories, rank test, factor analysis helped researcher to analyze the findings effectively. As a result of the analysis of employees and managers responses, Cargills has very good strategy on employee motivation administering good wages, work environment, bonus, reward for performances, discounts, promotions, helping employees for their growth and development and social events. On the contrary 73 customers were highly satisfied, 45 were satisfied and 32 customers were not satisfied about the service received at Cargills. The reasons for customer dissatisfaction were weaknesses in prompt service, helping customers, issues in product records and employee politeness as a result of employee dissatisfaction. Therefore the researcher recommended Cargills need to improve their employee motivational factors for a better customer satisfaction. The managers have to pay more attention to employee personal problems causing obstacles to the smooth function at Cagills.

Keywords: *Cargills Food City, employee motivation, supermarket industry*

**STUDY RELATED TO MANAGEMENT OF CLASS ROOM PROBLEMS:
WITH REFERENCE TO DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION
POLGAHAWALA**

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The main objective of the study is associated with secondary education identifying class room problems and the methods for better management. Data collected from randomly selected 4 teachers of each junior section from 5 schools in the *Polgahawela* Divisional Secretarial Division of *Kurnnegala* district. The study revealed, the class room problems could be categorized in six categories as follows. First problem is related to the class room. Example, Inadequate library facility and sports are in the first category. The Second problem is related to home – front. (i.e. economic poverty, parental conflicts). Thirdly there are behavioral problems such as lack of concentration, lethargy and timidity. Fourthly, nutritional problems (i.e. malnutrition, physical growth). Weaknesses in organizing facts, reading difficulties, weakness of grammar are in the fourth category associated with learning. Finally, other problems such as incompatibly of curriculum with the students, social association, unsatisfied basic educational needs are applied. Adapting reinforcement method in the course of problem management in class rooms, efforts to eliminate the shortcomings of teachers by themselves, conducting counseling services, conducting awareness programs for teachers are the strategies can be implemented to the management of class room problems.

Keywords: *classroom, management, reinforcement, student*

**THE EFFECTS OF FAMILY SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT ON
THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS:
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UNIVERSITY OF
SRI JAYEWARDENEPURA**

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Economy has set higher standards on the levels of educational achievements in the pursuit for knowledge presently in Sri Lanka. High expectations on children as a result of competition in formal education starts from grade one admissions and continues till graduation. This situation is common in developing countries due to lack of opportunities and resources. One of the main criteria to judge one's true potentialities and capabilities is the individual's academic achievement. This is a function of socio-economic aspects of personality, and is the result of four different dimensions: students' characteristics, family structure, family background and educational resources. The main objective of the study was to find out whether there is a significant impact of socio-economic environment on the academic performance of graduate students. Constructing a composite index to measure the family socio-economic level (FSEL) of the students, gender-vice and faculty-vice comparisons of the students' FSEL and identifying the impact of FSEL on students' achievement (GPA) were also achieved through the study. The study was carried out on a random sample of hundred and forty students from three faculties: Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences (FHSS), Faculty of Management Studies and Commerce (FMSC) and Faculty of Applied Sciences (FAS). The sampling was based on proportional allocation and data were gathered from interviewed questionnaire method. A specific composite index construction methodology based weights on multiple corresponding analysis was applied to measure the students' FSEL. Two-way ANOVA tool was used for mean comparison and identified the impacts of FSEL on students' achievement through the correlation analysis. The students' FSEL was negatively skewed with median value of 85.05. From the mean comparison results of FSELs, The gender-vice difference was marginal while the faculty-vice difference existed FHSS vs. FAS and FMSC vs. FAS except FHSS vs. FMSC. There was a significant impact of FSEL on students' achievement. Finally, improving facilities, increasing availability of educational resources and encouraging students' motivation for higher achievement are recommended to minimize the impact of students' FSEL on academic achievements.

Keywords: *educational resources, family background, family structure*

THE ROLE OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES TO FULFILL THE REQUIREMENT OF INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR IN WESTERN PROVINCE

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Industrial sector plays an important role in the economic development of the country. It consists of medium and small industries which contributes 90 % to the industrial sector in Sri Lanka and considered as the mechanism of economic development. Small and medium industries have been defined as the industries where the annual turnover is below 900 and employment is below 300. The main objective of the study is to start new industries and evaluate the service of five (5) selected libraries. Impact of Industrial information is vital and timely to study its role and productivity of such a service. New technological knowledge needed for the development of industries, potentials of entrepreneurs, potential of expanding capacity in Sri Lanka were specially studied in this study. In addition, an analysis has been made with regard to the aspects which should be further improved on behalf of service beneficiaries. This is a positivist study. One structured and another non-structured questionnaires, organized and unorganized interviews were used and observations and case-studies, etc. were applied. Out of the 52 libraries in Colombo district, only 5 were selected for the study. Sampling units were the individual customers who came to get the service from these libraries and 5 librarians. According to the survey, 64% of the customers used libraries to obtain information to start new industries and 20% to obtain information to improving their industries. Main weaknesses found were the unavailability of new technological information and updated information on small and medium industries. Out of the total number of customers, 43% were using libraries to obtain information on food-related industries. In addition, an active contribution of both government and non-governmental policy makers is essential in this connection. The conclusions and recommendations of this study are useful for all who are directly and indirectly engaged in the industries in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *economic development, employment, entrepreneurship, industrial development, small and medium scale industries, special libraries*

ARTS STUDENTS' EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS BARRIERS FOR PRIVATE SECTOR JOB OPPORTUNITIES IN SRI LANKA

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Employment issue of Arts graduates has become a raising issue in the country. Graduates from the faculty of medicine, engineering, management and applied sciences do not face immense problem in the labour market. As such, while all other graduates have to face competitive conditions in the labour market, the problem is severe for the graduates of Humanities and Social Sciences. They have restricted opportunities due to several reasons. Many responsible authorities claim that Arts graduates normally get involved in protesting and demanding for adequate jobs from the state. However, there is no comprehensive studies conducted of this research domain in Sri Lanka and it's become a controversial issue in the country. The objective of this research is to review literature to identify the gap between the Arts students' employability skills and private sector employment expectations. Therefore, available research articles, speeches and some in-depth discussions were used to collect the data and analyzed using descriptive measures. Further, competitive advantages of Arts graduates in other countries as well as those comparing the inter-country situation are also summarized in this paper. The findings will be provided to policy makers and industrialists with valuable insights on enhancing Arts graduate employability skills. This optimistic gesture would be an important task for persuading them to private sector job opportunities and helpful factor to solve the Arts graduates' unemployment problem.

Keywords: *arts graduates, employability, employer expectation, job market*

Environment and Development

FORECASTING TOURIST ARRIVALS TO SRI LANKA: POST WAR PERIOD

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Forecasting plays a major role in tourism planning at all levels in both private and public sectors. Hence, finding appropriate forecasting techniques is essential. The current study focused on modeling international tourist flows to Sri Lanka. Monthly arrival data from January 2010 to December 2014 was obtained from the Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority. Moving Average (MA) Smoothing models, Single Exponential Smoothing (SES) models, Double Exponential Smoothing (DES) models and Holt's Winters Three-Parameter Models were tested during the study. Model selection criteria were Mean Absolute Percentage Errors (MAPE's). According to descriptive statistics mean arrivals for the period are 88217. The distribution of the tourist arrivals is normally distributed. A single moving average of order 4, 5, 8 and centered moving average order 5 has the least MAPE which is 17%. SES of $\alpha = 0.6$ has the least MAPE which is 15% and residuals of these models were normally distributed. DES models, $\alpha = 0.2$ and $\beta = 0.1$ has the least MAPE which is 17%. Winter's three parameters multiplicative and additive model of length four, $\alpha = 0.9$, $\beta = 0.1$ and $\gamma = 0.1$ and length four, $\alpha = 0.9$, $\beta = 0.2$ and $\gamma = 0.5$ has the least MAPE which is 13% respectively. Residuals of all the models were normally distributed. Mean Absolute Deviation and Mean Squared Deviation also agreed with MAPE's. It was concluded that Holt's Winter's three parameter model is the suitable model for forecasting international tourist arrivals to Sri Lanka. It is recommended to test Decomposition techniques, Box-Jenkins ARIMA model, GARCH and ARCH models etc. for better forecasting.

Keywords: *mean absolute percentage error, residuals, smoothing models*

ADAPTATION STRATEGIES FOR OVERCOMING DROUGHT

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Drought is one of the hazards of nature. It is referred to as a ‘creeping phenomenon’ and its impacts vary from region to region in the World. Drought can therefore be difficult for people to understand because it’s an unpredictable phenomenon. Drought hazards create a vicious cycle of socio-economic impacts starting with crop failure, unemployment, and underemployment, deterioration of assets, loss or decrease in income, worsening of socio-economic conditions, poor nutrition and health. However, people in the different regions of the world use different drought adaptation strategies to minimize negative impacts of droughts and cope with drought hazards. Hence, this study aimed at identifying different drought- adaptation strategies used in different regions of the world: in particular, in South Asia and to investigate its differentiations. This study is wholly based on secondary sources. Literature survey is the methodology and qualitative data analysing method was used for analysing. Results cited that drought occurs in all parts of the World but the situation in Africa is worse than other regions. Drought adaptation strategies used in different regions of the world are not similar. Indigenous knowledge and practices are being used to cope with drought in South Asian countries while technology and the management strategies are applied in developed countries such as America, Australia and European countries. The study found that the application of drought adaptation strategies cope with indigenous and highly technological as well as management approaches would be able to mitigate drought to a certain extent. Whether forecasting, vulnerability assessment, crops diversification, sustainable and efficient water management practices, cultivation of low water consuming crops and systematic cropping pattern etc are some of drought adaptation strategies which can mitigate the adverse situation.

Keywords: *adaptation strategies, drought hazard, negative impacts*

A COMMON SENSE KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRICITY MARKET IN SRI LANKA

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Electricity and petroleum products are the main forms of commercial energy, and an increasing amount of biomass is also commercially grown and traded. Ecological innovations are in the focus of the analysis of electricity market restructuring. Biomass, hydropower and petroleum for electricity market infrastructure are considered. Commonsense knowledge is the key to electricity market equilibrium on the management of ecological innovations in electric utilities. The aim of the research is to implement a commonsense knowledge system for electricity market in Sri Lanka on the management of ecological innovations in electric utilities. The findings should a) contribute to a better understanding of the ecological processes in the electricity market and b) provide guidance for the development of commonsense knowledge system that foster a more sustainable energy marketing equilibrium in Sri Lanka. This paper presents a novel tool, which is incorporated of modeling of commonsense knowledge in electricity market based on a modified version of Sugeno defuzzification technique. A questionnaire based on biomass, hydropower and petroleum for determination of electricity market in Sri Lanka has been used as an input for the commonsense knowledge systems. Fuzzy sets for biomass, hydropower and petroleum in electricity market for classified knowledge have been computed based on extracted principal components. In the defuzzification process Sugeno defuzzification technique based on an integrated Principal Component Analysis approach has been used for determination of electricity marketing equilibrium. Here singleton fuzzy sets for biomass, hydropower and petroleum have been constructed based on extracted principal components. Results aims to determine classification of electricity market and electricity marketing equilibrium in Sri Lanka by using the concept of diagnosis of human constituents in Ayurvedic medicine. With these results of applications of the system, this appears to be more general and customizable for any domain. In further, I intend to get a questionnaire of commonsense knowledge pertaining to electricity market domain and customize the system for reasoning in a novel manner.

Keywords: *electricity market, restructuring, sugeno defuzzification technique*

IMPACTS OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN CULTURAL AND HERITAGE SITES IN SRI LANKA

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Tourism has become an important industry in the Sri Lankan economy and placed as the fourth largest source of foreign exchange earner of the national economy in 2013. As a developing country Sri Lanka takes much effort to develop tourism as an economic development strategy and targets to attract 2.5 million of tourists by 2016. In this scenario, the cultural and heritage attractions are considered as important areas for future tourism developments. Sri Lanka is rich with 6 cultural world heritage sites, declared by UNESCO, and other important cultural treasures and attractions. There are many definitions on cultural tourism and UNWTO (2009) defined as the movement of persons to cultural attractions in cities in countries other than their normal place of residence, with the intention to gather new information and experiences to satisfy their cultural needs and all movements of persons to specific cultural attractions, such as heritage sites, artistic and cultural manifestations, arts and drama to cities outside their normal country of residence. The main objective of this paper is to discuss the impacts of tourism development in cultural and heritage sites in Sri Lanka and their implications for heritage management and sustainability of the industry. The study is carried out in the cultural world heritage sites in Sri Lanka and has adopted a range of qualitative methods including semi-structured interviews, focused group discussions, document analysis, and participant observation and also gathered secondary data from online media. The findings concluded that the cultural tourism has brought many economic and socio-cultural advantages. However, there are some problems, issues and negative impacts related to tourism development in cultural and heritage sites such as over dependence on tourism, the conflicts of interests, unauthorized constructions and modifications, misinterpretations through guiding and poor site management etc. These issues have created dissatisfaction among the tourists and finally the negative publicity about the destination. It has concluded that, the relevant and responsible authorities have to take necessary actions to answer the said problems and issues before further tourism development in heritage and cultural sites; otherwise the country has to undergo more negative consequences.

Keywords: *cultural tourism, impacts, industry sustainability, tourism development, world heritage sites*

THE ISSUES FOR CREATING A HEALTHY URBAN ENVIRONMENT: CASE STUDY IN COLOMBO DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT AND GAMP H DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT

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Urbanization has become an uncontrollable recent modern trend. Concentrating an excess of population in a limited landscape is a big challenge for creating healthy urban environment especially in the developing countries. The nature of urbanization in Sri Lanka is unbalanced and informal. It has become a reason for the decline in health of urban areas. It will be a challenge to the economy as well as the well-being of the urban community. Measuring the situation of health in a city and introducing strategic plans for the issues are in a poor level. It is a vital need to bring about actions for these issues. The aim of this study is to identify the issues for creating a healthy urban environment in Sri Lanka. The research methodology was qualitative and quantitative. Population, diseases, physical characteristics of buildings and nature of distribution, recreation opportunities and economic activities were used as criteria to measure the healthy environment of the city based on records of the World Health Organization: Regional Guidelines for Developing a Health Cities Project, Manila, 2000. Colombo city situated in the Colombo Divisional Secretariat and Gampaha town situated in the Gampaha Divisional Secretariat were used as a research area for this study. 100 citizens from each area were randomly selected as the sample of this study. Poor community participation, weakness in planning strategies, informal modes of constructions, weakness in vertical expansion, lack of a proper urban health policy are identified as issues for creating a health city in Sri Lanka. Introducing urban health policy, conducting awareness program, using proper landscape designs, advocating strategic planning are the vital needs make health city in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *healthy urban environment, landscape design, urban health policy, vertical expansion*

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF ROAD TRAFFIC INJURY IN SRI LANKA

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Traffic injuries are largely preventable and predictable; it is a human made problem. In urban areas in Sri Lanka there have been 2721 casualties in road accidents in the year 2011 with a death percentage of 44 (A publication of the Epidemiology Unit Ministry of Health), Therefore, in this analysis forces to publish, factors about these road accidents and social and economic impacts, after the victims life changers, This analyzes disseminated findings to policy makers, academics, other responsible bodies and the general public. In this report I would like to analyze under the fine themes factors of accident, injuries, safety, policy. The main objective is to analyze the current Policies and Programs in Sri Lanka and identify measures that need to be taken during the Decade of Action for Road Safety. The methodology part of this research, The study is based case-study box method And direct interviews in sample of accident/injured 10 presents while secondary data is also taken (police reports hospital reports.etc) for the analysis. This means both quantitative and qualitative analysis methods are meaningfully integrated. Recommendations or Findings in research annual crashes increased from 0.06% to 0.18%; injuries, from 0.03%. to 0.09%; and fatalities, from 0.3 to 1.08 per 10000 people per year. analysis showed large fluctuations in crashes and injuries rose almost continuously. Resent about that growth in vehicle numbers, especially two- and three-wheeled vehicles, may have contributed to increased crashes and injuries. In addition, insurance policies that did not require a police report to claim may have led underreporting of crashes and allowed drivers to avoid prosecution. Recommendations for policy making Reducing not just deaths, but also serious injuries. Programmed designed to treat accident victims who suffer long-term impacts of injury, like post-traumatic stress disorder, should be further developed and their effects evaluated.

Keywords: *accident, injuries, policy, safety*

**THE GROWTH POTENTIAL OF NEWLY ESTABLISHED URBAN
CENTRES IN UPPER MAHAWELI:
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KARALLIYADDA TOWNSHIP**

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Urban development is a process which combines the economic, social, environmental and physical development of the urban areas. Urban planning, activating, promoting are also included in that. Townships which represent the lowest level in urban hierarchy show the positive possibility of future development of the country. Among the new towns of Sri Lanka, the planned towns which are constructed under the Mahaweli development project in the 1980's reflected the prominent stage of urban planning. Due to the Victoria reservoir project large numbers of people were displaced and these people resettled in the Mahaweli downstream and some of them resettled in the upper stream areas. Old Teldeniya town was also removed under that project. This was an organically originated town and provided important urban services. Mahaweli authority constructed new towns to supply urban services to the people who resettled in upper stream areas. Among these new towns Karalliyadda (1986) was important as a new planned township which was established close to the lost old Teldeniya town. After the establishment of the new town, an examination of the businessmen's reaction to the new town, the growth potential of the new township with a new periphery, the plan of the new town, and its present situation were the aims of the research. Urban services (Trade, Transport, Administrative, education etc) divided in to 08 groups and from each group 10% were selected as a sample for the survey. Quantitative and qualitative methods were used to analyse the data. At the beginning of the town businessmen lost their businesses due to lack of periphery. But now Karalliyadda had gradually settled in the new location with a new periphery. Today some services overlap other service center's periphery as well. When compared to the planned area of the town we notice that there's a rapid growth besides the Kandy – Mahiyangana main road. Finally we can see a positive growth potential in the Karalliyadda township.

Keywords: *development, growth potential, periphery, planned township, upper Mahaweli*

**IMPACT OF CLIMATIC VARIATIONS ON WATER RESOURCES AND
THE COMMUNITY ADAPTATIONS:
THE RAINWATER HARVESTING PRACTICES IN MONARAGALA DISTRICT**

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It is apparent that climate is changing worldwide and Sri Lanka also experiences remarkable impacts of the changing climate. During 1969-1990 the county's mean air temperature increased by about 0.016^o C per year and the mean annual rainfall decreased by about 144mm compared to the period 1930-1960. The daytime maximum temperature has distinctively increased resulting in high evaporation. The major rainfall sources, the North-eastern and South-western monsoons have changed in both onset and prevailing durations. This situation is mostly evident in the dry zone where the agriculture based on natural and man-made water resources is prominent. The present paper is a research undertaken by the author in 2013. Climatic data pertaining to 50 years recorded in the Meteorology Department were initially used to understand the climatic variations. In addition, field investigations related to the environmental indications such as changes in vegetation, land use and water use were done to further understand the climatic variations in general. Selected water resources in *Thanamalwila* sample area namely streams, tanks and domestic wells were investigated in detail, to understand the quantity and quality wise changes. Scenarios of climatic changes were made with long term time series analysis while community adaptations were studied by hearing the people taking their experiences. The most prominent adaptations to the water scarcity 'Rainwater harvesting' is the focal point of concern in this study. It was revealed that the water availability, quantity and quality of most water resources have been badly affected by recurrent climatic changes. It is evident that the seasonal scarcity of water is becoming a severe problem in drinking, sanitation, domestic and agricultural use of water. It is also apparent that the rural communities show a trend of inclining to alternative water sources like rainwater harvesting introduced by the government and NGOs. The Rainwater Pond system (RWP) introduced by one of the NGOs in the area has become a popular adaptation. There is a possibility of having consideration of some positive aspects of this system to be developed further.

Keywords: *climatic variation, dry zone, rain water harvesting*

DEPOSITIONAL PROCESS OF LAKE SEDIMENT IN THE *KALU GANGA* RIVER BASIN OF RATNAPURA - SRI LANKA

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Since Sri Lanka is a tropical country, it is more reasonable to study the erosion, transportation and deposition process mainly because it is rich with more than 100 river basins. According to the geological timescale these processes were evident during the Quaternary period. Therefore a lot of sediments are found everywhere in the country. The gem bearing minerals with sediments have been deposited around the Ratnapura and Kaluthara districts where river erosion and transportation are mostly evident. The Kalu Ganga river basin is prominent for sedimentation of such gem bearing minerals and sediments in comparison with other river basins. Even though lake sediments are found along the Kalu Ganga river basin from its source to the mouth, it is in the Ratnapura district that high deposition has taken place. There is a stratigraphy in gem-bearing sediments and lake sediments in the Kalu Ganga river basin having identical clear layers of structures. This research has attempted to study the way in which the above mentioned stratigraphy took place and which factors have caused the creation of such particular patterns. For this purpose, an investigation was carried out in 10 gem mines representing the lower catchment of the river through a random sampling. Particularly GIS mapping, Lab testing and statistical methods have been used for analyzing and presenting data. The laboratory analyses mainly focused onto Sieve analysis, Organic content analysis and Pipette analysis. The research brought out the fact that different sediment layers belonging to different geological periods can be found near the Ratnapura city. Since the lake sediments are found between different sediment layers in the gem mines it is assumed that there was gemorphological morphology of a lake in the middle of the Quaternary period.

Keywords: *deposition, Kalu ganga, lake, sediment layer, stratigraphy*

ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION: THE IGBO APPROACH

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This study looks on Igbo people's approach in preserving their environment. The Igbo as a people has great respect for their environment. This is evidenced in its place amongst its gods. In Igbo cosmology, "Ala" one of the deities known as the earth goddess is highly revered and wields so much influence in the wellbeing and success of the people. As an agrarian people, they never fail to protect it from both human and natural harm. Several measures are put in place to protect it from being abused. This is made manifest in the way and manner the preservation is structured: from the immediate family, kindred level and finally community level. Anything short of this is frowned at and at the same time attracts certain penalty on the side of the perpetrator. This work firstly gives a brief history of Igbo people vis-a-vis their location. It further deals with some basic methods and ways the Igbo of south East Nigeria put in place in preserving their environment for healthy and body of its citizenry, their gains and the present environmental challenges as well as the unforeseen disaster ahead of human race. The work concludes by highlighting the success of Igbo of old in protecting their environment, the laws put in place to strengthen them, the organs used in its enforcing these laws and finally a call on the relevant authorities for the maintenance and consolidating on the ideals of the Igbo of the old as well as advancing on them.

Keywords: *Ala, community, family, masquerade*

ASSESSMENT OF PESTICIDE USAGE FOR VEGETABLE CULTIVATION IN NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT

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Farmers who cultivate upcountry vegetables apply high amounts of pesticides and fertilizers, especially due to the short duration of crops and highly favorable humid conditions for the rapid spread of pests and diseases. Indiscriminate use of pesticides causes health hazards to humans and long lasting bad effects to the environment. The objective of this study was to identify the type and frequency of pesticide (insecticides, fungicides and weedicides) used by the farmers and the impact of the pesticides. Specifically the study was carried out to identify the water sources used for the cultivation, disposal methods of empty pesticide containers, and the beliefs of the farmers on the crops and pesticide usage. Primary data for the study were collected from 80 (n=80) farmers in four villages of Nuwara Eliya DS division namely Bambarakelle, Shanthipura, Galpalama and Ambewela. Approximately, 90% of the farmers applied Glyphosate as a weedicide. Insecticide and fungicide applications began from 2-3 weeks after the crop establishment. Most of the farmers always apply pesticides prior to the appearance of any symptoms. Survey data revealed that 90% of the farmers used Chlorpyrifos as a pivotal insecticide. Climate is the common factor that determines whether to apply pesticides or not. The survey revealed that most prominent fungicide used by farmers (90%) was Chlorothalonil. Approximately 13% of the farmers used fungicides at high frequency (apply 3-5 times per crop). Most of the farmers (90%) used natural water streams or well water as the water sources. The majority of the farmers (>90%) disposed the empty pesticide containers, particularly by throwing in the crop land itself. All farmers agreed (Average 6.6) that pesticides were highly toxic when their perception was measured at 1-7 Likert Scale. However, everybody was with the intention of using pesticide for their crops in the next season. They believe that without applying the pesticides as and when necessary, high level of profits would not be achieved from vegetable cultivation.

Keywords: *farmer behavior, pesticides, vegetable cultivation, water sources*

Food, Health and Physical Fitness

RELIGIOUS VIEW POINTS ON FOOD, HEALTH AND PHYSICAL FITNESS IN CONTRAST WITH BUDDHISM

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“Your body is precious. It is our vehicle for awakening. Treat it with care” stated by Lord Buddha in Dhammapada , elaborates the importance of a healthy body to attain spiritual attainment. Even though the connection between a healthy body and food was highlighted 2500 years ago by Lord Buddha, connection between food and health was discovered in modern science recently as “If a human body is considered as a machine, food, supply power to proceed the machine”. This is not a topic that has been limited only to Buddhism and divers attitudes towards food can be seen when other religions are explored. Even though food is a common topic in all religions in the world, Buddhism bears a completely different perspective towards food and health. Distinctive attitudes towards food and physical health in Buddhism and essence of food to continual survival of all beings is going to be illustrated in the first part of this paper by paying special attention to other religious views that contrast with the views expressed in Buddhism with reference to Vinaya Pitaka and Sutta Pitaka. Even though the purpose of getting food is the same, the way people fulfill that purpose can change from religion to religion. For instance, taking food at an inappropriate time has been prohibited in Buddhism. Similarly, in Islam also, a particular period that is allocated for fasting can be identified. In Jain religion, vegetarianism has been emphasized as one of the main doctrines for purification. Diversity of food cultures can be seen by these kinds of various food habits. In the second part of this paper, relativity between physical health and food habits will be discussed through the religious perspective and social viewpoints which have been provided by various scholars and religious leaders. The main objective of this paper is to discuss the term food and physical health by going through Buddhism and other religions and to prove that Buddhism is the best religion which has given the best methods to protect physical health compared to other religions. Finally, this paper can be concluded by emphasizing that Buddhism is the best religion which could utilize best food habits in the perspective of disease prevention when it is compared with other religions.

Keywords: *Buddhism, disease prevention, food, food habits, other religions, physical health*

NUTRITIONAL STATUS AMONG PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE BALANGODA SECRETARIAT DIVISION IN THE RATHNAPURA DISTRICT, IN SRI LANKA

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Nutritional status (NS) in early life has major consequences on mental and physical development as well as the future education of children. To address the issues pertaining to malnutrition among Sri Lankan children, appropriate anthropometric and socio-economic data should be gathered to fill the gaps in the literature and statistical reports. Balangoda (E 80° 35' to 80° 55' N 60° 30' to 60° 45') is a prime township that has average economic, educational and sanitary conditions with a population of about 77,500. The objective of this study was to assess NS of Pre-School children (PSC) and to find out the associated factors regarding the NS of PSC. The study was conducted from November 2014 to May 2015. Out of the registered 75 Pre-Schools in the Balangoda SD, 20 Pre-Schools were selected and anthropometric data were collected from 320 PSC (160 girls and 160 boys) between 2 to 5 years of age. Body weights (W), and Height (H) were measured and the Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated according to the 2000 National Center for Health Statistics (CDC/NCHS). Questionnaire survey and interview methods were used to obtain socio-economic status from the parents of PSC. The mean height of the girls was 101.8cm \pm 5.19 and the boys was 102.4cm \pm 5.03, and the mean weight of the girls was 13.9kg \pm 1.93 and the boys was 14.3kg \pm 1.86. The prevalence of underweight children among PSC was higher than expected. Out of 320 children, 63% was in the underweight range (66%-boys and 61%-girls). Thirty five percent of children were in normal weight range and 2% was in over weight and obese range. The mean BMI of girls was 13.4 \pm 1.24 and boys was 13.6 \pm 1.18. There was a positive correlation with parental income, level of maternal education, and NS of children. The prevalence of dental caries was 64% among underweight children. Therefore, promoting awareness among parents about early childhood nutrition, prevention of low birth weight, breastfeeding within one hour of birth up to first six months, appropriate feeding from 6 months are recommend to address malnutrition among children.

Keywords: *body mass index, dental caries, malnutrition, underweight*

INSIGHTS INTO AGRICULTURAL LAND MEASUREMENTS CYCLE, MANIFESTED IN TRADITIONAL FOOD CULTURE OF SRI LANKA: A REVIEW

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Agricultural land management has been an inspiring theme from the beginning of human civilization. In economics, land is one of the four traditional production factors, which is a primary factor gifted by Mother Nature. Though land includes all the natural resources which could be used in the productive production processes, here the researchers have taken only soil for the purpose of this research. In agricultural land management, it is important to study land measurements as the capacity of the soil is heavily determined by the land size. Even though the measurements of agricultural lands are vastly visible in western 'estate management' literature, there are a plenty of evidence to prove that it was manifested in traditional food culture in Sri Lanka. This paper presents a review of agricultural land measurements cycle manifested in traditional food culture in Sri Lanka, which includes "PELA, LAAHA, KURUNIYA and AMUNA". Further, the paper discusses the impact of the application of the aforesaid land measurements cycle in agriculture on other related areas including water management, food security, management of other resources, development of integrity and ultimately management of the village as the basic unit of governance in the traditional society. It is concluded that the agricultural land measurements cycle mainly depended on either the input volume of seeds to be cultivated in a particular land or the output volume of the crop from it. The environmental situation, human relationships, traditional agricultural law and customs were also taken into account when allocating and managing land for cultivation. The paper emphasized that land measurements cycle have more pragmatic application which could improve the productive use of agricultural lands plus the use of other resources in cultivation. It is suggested that policy makers and practitioners in the country need to develop and establish effective policies in agriculture which are compatible with those land measurements and land management techniques, as they have roots in traditional agriculture, as well as in traditional food culture and finally, they may also provide valuable answers for the problem of food insecurity in the economy.

Keywords: *land management, land measurements cycle, traditional food culture*

DIETARY PRACTICES, PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES AND NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

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Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) which are responsible for two thirds of the world's deaths have become a major health burden in the world today. Of the 56 million global deaths in 2012, 38 million (68%) were due to NCDs, principally cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases (Global Status Report on Non Communicable Diseases, World Health Organization, 2014). NCDs have already become the largest contributor to disease in Sri Lanka accounting for 85% of ill health, disability and early deaths. It has been identified that obesity, smoking, high sugar, salty diets and alcohol are the leading risk factors for the NCDs. At the same time, a growth of the risk factors which mainly occurred in the last century due to industrialization and urbanization which resulted in rapid changes in the diet and life style of people has been observed. In view of the above, the main objective of this study was to identify and explore the life styles of the people, especially their dietary practices and level of physical activities which cause NCDs. The study was conducted by a randomly selected group of 292 people in rural and semi urban setting in Sri Lanka in 2013. The data were collected only from the cardiovascular and diabetes clinics at Urubokka Government Hospital and Colombo South Government Hospital. Odds Ratio and Relative Risk were used to identify the level of the risk on the lives of people who are more exposed to risk factors than others. In addition, Factor Analysis was applied for hidden factor identifications. The analysis highlighted that the individuals who consumed more than 400g of salt per month have two times the risk of having NCDs than those who use a lesser amount of salt. Moreover, people who use more than 500ml of oil in their diet per month, have three times the risk of suffering from NCDs than those who use a lesser amount. Dietary practices and physical activity levels of people are two factors that can be identified through the Factor Analysis. Thus, the analysis points out that new direction and policies in dietary practices are urgently needed to rectify the problem.

Keywords: *diseases, non communicable, relative risk*

WORKER PERCEPTIONS ON LOSS OF LABOR PRODUCTIVITY BY FOOD & WATERBORNE DISEASES AND OTHER RISKY EVENTS

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Food & waterborne diseases (FWD) and other diseases/risky events that are not directly connected with consumption of food and water (NFW) cause substantial financial/economic costs to the parties affected, i.e. individuals/household and employers, by way of loss of working days that diminishes the labor productivity. On this rationale, this study assesses the perceptions of workers towards the probability that a set of FWD and NFW, which were further classified to denote the 'Acute' and 'Chronic' nature of occurrence of each event (e.g.: *FWD-Acute* – Diarrhea; *FWD-Chronic* – Diabetics; *NFW-Acute* – Dengue; *NFW-Chronic* – Asthma), can lead to a loss of minimum of 2 working days in a given month. The data were gathered from full-time workers (n=400) in the Mawanella Divisional Secretariat Division during March to April 2015 through a *face-to-face* interview supported by a structured questionnaire. Perceptions of the respondents on each event were evaluated on a 10-point likert-scale ranging from "0" to "1" (i.e. 0.1 intervals to reflect increasing degree of severity of the event concerned), and was aggregated to derive 'Matrix Plots' highlighting the "High" (H) and "Low" (L) degree of perceptions across four distinct quadrants: (1) H-H; (2) H-L; (3) L-H, and (4) L-L. It was found that, through the application of Chi-square and other quantitative techniques, worker perceptions on FWD vs. NFW and Acute vs. Chronic were significantly different. The fact that 25.8 and 51.8 percent of respondents in the categories of H-H and L-L, respectively, imply that workers, in general, were not highly concern on the adverse effects of these diseases/risky events; however, they take precautions to a certain level. The outcome of the study provides useful information for policy planners to minimize the failures in the health insurance markets arising from "hidden information" (i.e. adverse selection) and "hidden action" (i.e. moral hazard).

Keywords: *food and waterborne diseases, productivity, risk management, worker perceptions*

**Information
Communication
Technology for Social
Development**

DIGITAL DIVIDE IN SRI LANKA: ISSUES IN INTERNET ADOPTION AMONG RURAL COMMUNITIES

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Internet adoption is a significant factor for national development such as rural empowerment and socioeconomic development. Internet was introduced to the Sri Lankan information and communication system in 1990, but Sri Lankan Internet user percentage has lingered at a mere 18.3%. The aim of this study is to identify the issues hindering Internet adoption among rural communities in Sri Lanka. The specific objectives are to determine the relationship between Internet adoption and infrastructural facilities, adopter characteristics of rural communities, technology characteristics and affordability. This study used the survey research method to obtain data from 400 respondents in Bibile and Monaragala districts within a specific four-week period. The data was analysed using the SPSS version 20.0. The results of the study showed that Internet adoption among these rural people was low due to lack of infrastructural facilities, affordability issues and low computer skills. From the correlation analysis, all the nine variables showed a strong significant relationship with Internet adoption. There was a strong significant negative relationship between internet adoption and infrastructural facilities, computer skills and affordability while adopter characteristics and technology characteristics have strong significant positive relationships with internet adoption. Based on the Five Stages Innovation - Decision Model designed by Rogers E.M (2003), this study identifies the issues of Internet adoption among rural communities in Sri Lanka. Infrastructural facilities and relevance are the important factors for Internet adoption contributed to the Roger's Model by this study. Internet has the potential to bridge the digital divide among urban and rural communities in Sri Lanka and to empower rural communities. Government and non-government organizations should take the following measures: introduce public policies for ICT development; establish effective Island-wide projects to change the attitudes and behavior of rural communities; improve socioeconomic conditions and infrastructural facilities in rural areas and create rural employment and fund large-scale ICT and English language education. Therefore, this study suggests that attention should be given to the variables related to Internet adoption among rural communities in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *digital divide, internet adoption, rural communities, Sri Lanka*

UNIVERSAL HL7 INTERPOLATION FOR INTERNATIONAL INTEROPERABILITY

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The Medical fraternity and the healthcare sector have long acknowledged the benefits of IT investment. The use of *Electronic Health Records* (EHRs) worldwide can levitate service levels, improve patient care and safety, and lower costs. The clamour for new, smart computer systems for healthcare is allied with a commensurate need for standardized, regulated global operation, facilitating the free but controlled exchange, storage, management, and access to valued healthcare information. Enhancing *Semantic Interoperability* is key, which is the meaningful interchange of healthcare information with homogenous understanding. But of tantamount importance is also the implemented standard's ubiquitous appeal, facilitating *International Interoperability*. *Health Level Seven* (HL7) is the predominant *interoperability-related* global healthcare standard in operation today. Introduced in 1987 by the *HL7 International Inc.*, its current version 3 has a few issues. Besides being difficult to implement and maintain, true *international interoperability* the germinal thought behind *HL7*, is still an illusion. Member countries need to be able to exchange healthcare information expeditiously and efficiently. The *EHR* of any patient should be available to the treating medical practitioner irrespective of the geographical location of the patient or his migration habits. Current *HL7* implementations are deficient in this respect, and as such the achievement of these goals undercore the thrust of this research. This paper presents a pragmatic and practical approach to achieving true *HL7-based International Interoperability*. It discusses challenges to the global use of the standard, and examines deleterious adaptations which subvert exchange. Systematic expansion of *HL7's* use is recommended, capitalizing on the abounding benefits afforded, and manifold cogent considerations in the present day's context are discussed. *Uniform, universal, HL7* use overarching socio-economic boundaries and other demographic stratifications is advocated, confluent towards our principle, superlative *interoperability* goal. Current implementations of the *HL7* standard are *non-uniform, non-contiguous, nationally-oriented pockets of interoperability*; true international exchange is veritably subverted. This paper propounds an unerring, reliable, and secure approach to actualize *ubiquitous* exchange and *International Interoperability*.

Keywords: *deleterious, EHR, international interoperability*

IMPACT OF SOCIAL NETWORKING TRENDS ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS: A CASE STUDY RESEARCH BASED ON FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES AT RAJARATA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

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Social networking web sites are becoming more and more popular and have become part of daily life for a rising number of people. Because of their features, like; profiling, instant messaging, status updates, sharing of rich multimedia contents, more and more young people are attracted to social networking sites. A tremendous increase in the use of social networks in Sri Lanka has also been observed. But yet few studies have been conducted for assessing the impact of these social networks among university students. In this paper, the authors explored the impact of social networking sites on the undergraduate students at the Rajarata University of Sri Lanka in the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities. This research was based on a case study that reviews the Impact of Social Networking trends of the undergraduate students at the Rajarata University of Sri Lanka in the faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities. Hundred students were taken as the sample and an anonymous questionnaire was administered to collect data. Duration of the study was nine months. Data had been analyzed using Minitab and MS Excel applications. Analysis showed that most of the undergraduate students connected with the Facebook web site (95%) and some of the students connected with Twitter (24%), YouTube (85%), Google+ (28%) as well, according to their favors. More students, more than 78% spent their time on entertainment on the Internet rather than academic activities. As a conclusion, an approach is needed to better balance the relationship between social networking and academic activities. Therefore, students should think passively about balancing their academic activities and social networking and as a recommendation, further research need to be done in this area.

Keywords: *facebook, social networking, Sri Lanka, undergraduate students*

THE DETERMINATION OF SRI LANKAN DEMOCRACY WITHIN MEDIA AND PUBLIC SPHERE

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This paper will look at the behavior of mass media in relation to the processes of democracy and human development as well as the necessity of an alternative mass media network. It includes a discussion on the application of media functionalist theory and Habermas' public sphere as well as a discourse-theoretic model of deliberative democracy in Sri Lanka. The space between citizens, government and mass media in a democratic society is explored through quantitative data analysis. The survey was conducted using the population of the Uva Province and the selection of the sample respondents was done based on the cluster and convenience sampling procedures. Public opinion surveys were provided to a random sampling of Sri Lankan society in order to gain a clear and meaningful portrait of public opinion. Results from the citizens' feedback survey indicate that citizens are not satisfied with the role of mainstream mass media in helping to protect the process of democracy in Sri Lanka. The Mass media plays neither the role of a moderator between the government and citizens, nor the role of social watch dog. Both undertakings are necessary in order to have an active democratic society. This paper explores the necessity of an alternative mass media network to fulfill the vacuum between the mainstream mass media and the Sri Lankan citizens.

Keywords: *deliberative democracy, mass media, public sphere, Sri Lanka*

**TOWARDS THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR USE OF COMPUTER
MEDIATED COMMUNICATION:
RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY OF SRI LANKAN ACADEMIA**

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Over the last two decades, the Internet and related computer-mediated communication (CMC) technologies have become increasingly central to scientific work. CMC is a process in which human data interaction occurs through one or more networked telecommunication systems. The use of CMC in research is one of the major shifts in processes of scientific knowledge production. Therefore, investigation of the factors that relate to faculty use of CMC in their scholarly activities is important. However, there is a dearth of studies on the relationship between the use of CMC and research productivity in university academia from a theoretical perspective. No evidence was found on the impact of the use of CMC on academic productivity in Sri Lanka and therefore this research contributes on to the possible impact of CMC on academic research productivity. This paper aims to develop a theoretical framework to study the factors effect on use of CMC on research productivity of Sri Lankan academia. The objective of this research is achieved through an analysis of data collected from a questionnaire-based survey which employed a sample of 335 academic staff from six universities in Sri Lanka, through a stratified sampling method. Motivation theories and technology diffusion and acceptance models have been reviewed and the theoretical framework integrating the Vroom's Expectancy Theory and Task Technology Fit was developed. CMC has been linked to increase the research productivity which is often measured in terms of all forms of output from a research endeavor. The principal dependent variable in the current study is all forms of output from a research endeavor. Independent latent variables in the present study are: Task characteristics, technology characteristics, individual characteristics, task technology fit, use of tools of CMC, performance, institutional factors, environmental factors and personal career development factors. Findings suggests to the policy makers in Sri Lankan universities to develop a long term effective motivation strategy to increase the research productivity in computer mediated communicational environment.

Keywords: *faculty productivity, ICT, research productivity*

Social Issues and Sustainability

**GLOBAL FAILURE TO IDENTIFYING THE SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT AS A SOCIAL ISSUE:
ANOTHER EXAMPLE FROM SRI LANKA**

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Researchers in the field of Solid Waste Management (SWM) emphasize that SWM must be sustainable to the environment. However in the past three decades, global failure to attain a sustainable SWM shows that the issue has not been identified as a social issue but as a mere governmental failure to provide basic services toward citizens. The failure of identification makes it impossible to find solutions thus creating catastrophic climate changes, groundwater pollution etc. in global scale, preventing social, economic and scientific progress. This academic failure is attributable to poor methodologies adopted by researchers and the lack of interdisciplinary research practices. SWM is a legal duty allocated to Local Authorities (LAs) and very few researchers have paid attention to public policy analyses related to SWM. This study adopted an inductive approach, choosing survey as the strategy conducted through a cross sectional study. A sample of the survey consisted of 150 citizens and employees in 9 LAs in the Western Province of Sri Lanka where 65% of volume of total waste is collected. Standardize coefficient Beta has been measured together with t-values and p-values to compute the strength of the evidence that shows that all probabilities are statistically significant. The finding confirms that the failure is attributable to public policies and the paper identifies several alternative solutions in developing public policies which are feasible and effective considering their practicability in cost and benefit analysis. The value added by the present paper and the academic contribution in identifying alternative policies are likely to have direct impacts on SWM policies in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *abuse of power by state employees, public policy analysis, social issues, solid waste management*

CONFLICT PREVENTION – A SRI LANKAN CASE STUDY

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A review of literature has indicated that the conflict prevention skill through resource management among Sri Lankans has not been fully understood. Sri Lanka suffered economic development setbacks due to the civil war for thirty years. The conflict ended with a military victory in May 2009. Lack of understanding of the perceptual factors associated with conflict prevention through resource management skill must have played a pivotal role initiating the thirty year old war. Military victory alone will not help Sri Lanka to achieve economic development goals. Ability to manage resources for the same goal preventing conflicts by the public is important. The objective of this research is to examine how Sri Lankans belonging to different ethnic groups manage resources to prevent a conflict. Face to face interviews with fifteen persons belonging to three main ethnic groups living in the Colombo district were conducted to analyze how they manage variables; finance, energy, water, education, media and information and communication technology resources to prevent a conflict. A questionnaire was developed based on the interviews and circulated among a 390 randomly selected sample in the Colombo district. Colombo experienced the worst economic setback during the civil war and also this district represents all ethnic groups. These findings suggest that the resources can be used to prevent conflicts and implement sustainable development plans in a society especially after a long conflict affecting the whole society.

Keywords: *disaster preparedness, management skills*

BUDDHIST ETHICS AND SOCIAL HARMONY IN THE TEACHINGS OF THE BUDDHA

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The word harmony can be defined as unity, peace, amity, friendship, consistency, consonance, and conformity. Today the world and the human beings are going to be degenerated because of political, economic, social, religious, and racial issues, because the peace or harmony cannot be seen in people living in the world. Therefore they live in the society killing, cheating, quarreling and fighting with each other. Not only that, they harm animals living in the world. Consequences of these actions are such that the world has become a hell or battlefield. According to Buddhist perspective the harmony or peace should come within oneself. If the one does not have peace within himself, he cannot seek it from others. In Buddhism the concept of social harmony can be categorized into two parts as personal life and social life. If one can live with good ethical behavior and moral values in his personal life, it leads to the social harmony and to build up a good relationship in their social activities. This paper emphasizes social harmony through the economical ways. If people can share what they have with others and be happy giving and helping others they can come to a certain position in their personal life and they can make the whole world a better place. The main reason for social disharmony is none other than unbalanced economical livelihood. Ethical deterioration begins with poverty. Therefore everyone needs to help another to eradicate poverty. If people can do like that disharmony cannot be seen. The Buddha says that the root of personal problems and social problems is Craving or *tanha*. At the same time *Lobha, Dosa, Moha* these are the principle factors of social disharmony. People crave for money in unrighteous ways and store them without sharing. And this is further discussed in the great teachings of the Buddha and some historical evidences which talk about social harmony can be found. Code of ethics, five precepts, four sublime states, ten transcendental virtues or ten *paramita* highlight how they are important in making peace and social harmony

Keywords: *Buddhist perspective, harmony, moral value, poverty*

RELIGION AS A DOUBLE EDGED SWORD OF BREAKING THE CYCLE OF VIOLENCE: A CASE STUDY OF SRI LANKA

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Post-conflict efforts to bring societies together are always hampered with extreme difficulties, predominantly in cases of deep ethnic fragmentations being created by a protracted social conflict. Hence, post war Sri Lanka continues to face a huge challenge of ethnic integration ever since the end of the civil war by military means because such military victory does not necessarily mean the end of the conflict. This divided society can only be built by having a well guided reconciliation process since reconciliation is an approach which consolidates peace, breaks the cycle of violence by preventing the possibilities of the use of the past as a seed of renewed conflict. Religion can be an effective tool in the post war reconciliation process. Most of the religions endorse ‘forgiveness’ and ‘justice’ which are the main pillars of peace building. Further, being motivated by religious goals of seeking peace, religious leaders have frequently played prominent roles as mediators in conflict scenarios. Particularly, Buddhism can play a pivotal role in post war peace building process. ‘*Nahiverena Verani*’ (Hatred never ends by means of hatred) is one of the major principles in Buddhism. This principle is very much in line with the key themes of reconciliation. Hence, Cambodia provides a promising initiative for using religion as a tool of post conflict peace building. Nevertheless, religion is not constructive in peace building if it is politicized or manipulated as a tool of nationalism. Further, religious fundamentalism has become a subject of much controversy and debate and it has become one of the contributors to collective violence. Based on literature research methodology, the paper finds the dialectic nature of Buddhism in Sri Lanka both as a creator and a destroyer of the post war ethnic integration. In one hand Buddhist doctrine can be well utilized for braking the cycles of violence which is often driven by polarities. On the other hand Buddhism as an apparatus of nationalism can make serious damages in the social and ethnic fabric of the country which is already torn apart by war.

Keywords: *Buddhism, cycle of violence, nationalism, reconciliation, Sri Lanka*

URBAN DWELLERS ACCUSTOM TO NEW HOUSING PROJECTS IN COLOMBO CITY

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Although the urbanization process is widely acknowledged to be associated with increasing levels of national production and higher levels of development, several negative sides remain a persistent feature of urban life. One such negative side of it is a line of houses with least facilities or houses with many shortages. Recently, many housing projects have been launched as a remedy for the aforesaid issues. There was a persuasion from government authorities to move into these safer houses from those they used to live in. And also deprived families need optimum homes as the first step toward their economic empowerment and social upliftment. With this rehousing process, it's important to identify whether the deprived persons get positively accustomed to these new housing projects. The main objective of this research is to investigate how and in which manner persons get accustomed to new housing projects. For this study low income housing project of Mihindusenpura of Thimbirigayaya in Colombo district was selected. Nearly 10% of all the houses of Mihindusenpura was selected as the sample. Primary data were collected through questionnaires, interviews and observations and data were analyzed using excel. According to the analysis it was revealed that those who shifted to new housing projects have positively moved to those new dwelling places. But the manner in which they got accustomed to new places varies from person to person. Though some people physically moved to these new houses they have not yet been able to internally change themselves. The behaviors and the social issues are the same that they used to have. This shifting has been made by most due to a persuasion. The most obvious suggestion is that all these issues can only be changed by a superlative rehabilitation. These new housing projects are foreign to these half civilized persons. Therefore, the study mainly emphasizes the importance of rehabilitating them. If these person's economical and social status are uplifted they will gain prosperity.

Keywords: *new housing projects, rehabilitation, the deprived persons, urbanization*

GANG DELINQUENCY BY URBAN YOUTH IN COLOMBO CITY IN SRI LANKA

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Youth ganging and gang delinquency have become a critical social issue in the world today, though it is an issue existed at different scales in the past. This study focuses on the extent of pessimistic impact on the general public and the society by the criminal culture and low breaking behavior of ganged youth in the Colombo city. Besides, the risk factors associated with gang membership and vulnerability are also discussed. This study consisted of three main sections namely; theoretical, methodological and empirical. In the first part, the attention is focused on the basic conceptions of delinquent behavior of youth, with subsequent focus on different types of definitions of gangs and related features, whereas, the research methodology had focused on official statistics and survey outcomes. Under empirical part of the study, pragmatic reasons and causes attracting youth to the gangs are discussed. The Research was conducted using 493 identified gang members belonging to 75 well known gangs within 14 GN divisions of Colombo city. All the said gangs and the gang members were identified within the study area through a snowball technique using available contacts of gangs and via the data gathered through field observations, interviews (formal/informal), etc. through a survey questionnaire, In-depth interviews, focus group discussions, case studies and information collected from police & related institutions and also from general public were applied as and when necessary. The age range of the interviewees was 18 – 32 years. The results of data analysis showed that the reasons such as regular access for drugs, easily accessible income sources, broken families, under education, unlawful practices of protecting etc. have attracted helpless youth or street children to the gangs, and the intervention measures of changing attitudes of youth to become socialized citizens. Other noticeable features were the freedom, protection from legal authorities and substances uses while involving in unethical sexual contacts. The conclusion of the study is that the stability of gang culture depends on varied socio-economic and cultural factors that are prevalent in the city of Colombo. Furthermore, external factors such as migrant youth and proper mechanism to socialize the affected youth cause to emerge gangs.

Keywords: *crime, delinquency, gang, social problem, urban, youth*

Language and Literature

DECODING THE CODE: A STUDY INTO THE USE OF CODE SWITCHING IN BILINGUAL EDUCATION IN JUNIOR AND SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN SRI LANKA

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Nearly 13 years have passed since bilingual education has been introduced to the Sri Lankan national curriculum. One of the objectives of this introduction was to improve the second language proficiency of the learner. Making use of an additional language as a vehicle to achieve social integration is yet another objective. Teaching learning approach capable of achieving the objectives of bilingual education, however, is yet to be designed. The objective of this paper is to study the status of the use of code switching in teaching the prescribed subjects in English medium in bilingual classes. Code switching, as it is evident in literature, is the practice of selecting or altering linguistic elements so as to contextualize talk in interaction. This paper examines the use of code switching in making the learning of content specific, cognitively demanding subjects in bilingual education comprehensible to the learner. The theoretical perspective that supports this study is Cummins' (1979, 2009) common underlying hypothesis where he claims, once skills, content and linguistic knowledge are learned in L1 those skills will become beneficial for the learner in learning a second language causing language transfer. The study was carried out selecting 20 bilingual classrooms in junior secondary and senior secondary schools in the selected sample of study. Both qualitative and quantitative data gathering instruments were used in collecting data. Learning teaching process of bilingual classes was observed and observations were coded into main and subcategories. Content of the teacher education programmes for the bilingual teachers were studied in relation to a questionnaire administered to the bilingual teachers and the teachers of English teaching in bilingual classes. Findings made in the study were as follows. The code switching used in classroom teaching by the bilingual teachers were not determined by a rationale. There were instances where the teachers resorted to one code; first or second language. Teacher awareness programmes are necessary to educate the bilingual teacher and the second language teacher about the logical use of code switching in bilingual education enabling them to differentiate bilingual education from English medium education.

Keywords: *bilingual, code switching, content, education*

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODS TO ENHANCE THE LANGUAGE COMPETENCE AMONG LEARNERS: IN THREE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN SRI JAYEWARDENEPURA KOTTE DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT

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The fluency in English is an essential requirement in present Sri Lankan context and this vital necessity has asserted a high demand of language proficiency among learners. Therefore, the Ministry of Education, Sri Lanka has taken initiative to implement effective and efficient English language teaching methods to enhance the English language competency among learners in secondary school education. Hence, this study is specifically based on evaluating the effectiveness, successes and weaknesses of prevalent ELT methods which facilitate the students' language competency. This research was conducted with 150 students and 20 English language teachers randomly selected from three government schools in Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte divisional secretariat, Western province, Colombo district, Sri Lanka. A language paper in English was given to the students under the self-observation of the researcher to test their proficiency in language. A speech test based on a given topic was also done by selecting 20 students per school. Further, the questionnaires were administered to ELTs and ELLs to get their views regarding this issue. It became apparent from the results, that majority of the students had a weak performance in English and that occurred predominantly as a result of the weaknesses in prevailing ELT methods. However, learners' dedication and enthusiasm also had an impact on their performance. The selected ESL learners showed a weak performance especially in speaking skills and their reading, writing and listening skills were average. It became apparent that the ELT methods practiced by the ESL teachers in secondary education context have various issues which resulted in the weak performance of the learners. This study recommends to improve the quality of ELT methods and introduce novel teaching techniques so the learner becomes more interested in learning the language as the language learning process can make more effective predominantly through implementing successful ELT methods which motivate the learners to become more enthusiastic in language learning. Moreover, the ELTs should motivate their ELLs to improve their competency in English to cater more opportunities in future.

Keywords: *English language teaching methods, language competency, performance, teachers and learners*

AN ANALYSIS OF ‘THE DESTINY OF WOMAN WITHIN THE REPRESSED SOCIAL REALM’ BASED ON THE FOREMOST FEMININE PORTRAYALS IN LITERATURE

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The images of the ‘feminine figures’ which are reflected through the diverse socially and culturally created dimensions appear as fragmented bodies thus allowing the feminine self to be surrounded by the awareness of her nonexistence, the sense of lack of belonging and repressed individuality. Thus the study focuses on analyzing the female literary portrayals like ‘*Nora Helmer*’ in the play ‘*The Dolls House*’ by *Henric Ibsen*, ‘*Adela*’ in ‘*The House of Bernarda Alba*’ by *Federico Garcia Lorca* and ‘*Emma Bovary*’ in ‘*Madame Bovary*’ by *Gustave Flaubert*, ‘*Maggie Tulliver*’ in *The Mill On the Floss* by *George Eliot* and ‘*Katrin*’ in *Mother courage and Her children* by *Bertolt Brecht* with the objective of bringing to the surface the socially determined fatal end and the imagined symbolic disappearance of the feminine figure. In analyzing and elaborating the perspectives which are discussed within the research paper the theoretical perspectives of *Simon de Beauvoir* (‘*The second sex*’), *Sigmund Freud*, (‘*Civilization and its Discontents*’,) and *Slavoj Zizek*, (‘*Looking Awry*’) are referred with a thorough consideration. Consequently the woman figure whose identity is negated and given less vitality is identified as an inferior and vulnerable social figure within the existing social order and thus the literary characters like *Adela*, *Nora*, *Emma*, and *Maggie Tulliver* portray the antagonism between the social principle of ‘Repression’ and the feminine ‘Liberation’. In contrast to the characters such as *Adela*, *Emma* and *Nora* who negate the social other in pursuing their determined routes towards the self-satisfaction, the feminine portrayals like *Katrin* and *Maggie Tulliver* adopt the self-denial and renunciation of desires for the betterment of the other. Thus the characters like *Nora*, *Emma* and *Adela* become capable of gratifying their intense abomination towards the social order while *Katrin* and *Maggie Tulliver* with their self-sacrifice and altruistic motives achieve a serene satisfaction. In that sense it can be identified that their self-annihilation leaves behind something rather than nothing implying a more psychological vitality without being just a physical deterioration.

Keywords: *feminine figure, liberation, individuality, repression, self-annihilation*

TRANSLATING TERMS RELATED TO COLOUR: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GIRAYA AND ITS TRANSLATION /GIRƏJƏ/

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Colour is another important socio linguistic factor that should be discussed under the subject of translation. The concept of colour can be found in each and every language in the world since it is also considered as a universal feature regardless of the speech community. Similarly, various colours can be found in various languages and in some instances it is impossible to find the equivalent terms from another language. Wardhaugh (1986) has stated that “We also find that we sometimes cannot directly translate color words from one language to another without introducing subtle changes in meaning.” The concept of colour and how it is perceived by different cultures are discrete. One colour may exist in one language and culture while another colour may not and it is a well-known fact that a translator faces difficulties in translating terms related to colour. This study will utilize the novel *Giraya* written by Punyakante Wijenaikē and its translation by Cyril C. Perera in extracting the necessary instances and examples related to colour and how they have been translated. According to the examples that are being extracted from the novel ‘*Giraya*’ it is evident that many terms related to colour have been used in this literary piece of work and it is interesting to note how these terms have been translated in to Sinhalese. For example the term ‘yellowed lace’ is translated as /kahapa:ʈə vu: pærəni re:ndə/ highlighting the fact that the said lace was timeworn. Though the source author has not included the word ‘timeworn’, the translator has translated the term ‘yellowed lace’ in a more descriptive manner hinting the readers that this particular lace is of yellow colour since it is time worn and this can be considered as one instance of the different interpretations that occur in colours. This research addresses the problems faced by translators in translating terminology related to colour and how to overcome them, with special reference to the novel *Giraya* and its translation /girəjə/.

Keywords: *colour, problems, translation*

ROLE OF THE POET: AN EVALUATION OF “FROGS” BY ARISTOPHANES

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It was before thousands of years that the ancient Greeks laid the foundation of western drama on the Hellenic soil. Aristophanes is regarded as the major representative of old comedy and it is visible that the contemporary social, political and cultural background has influenced his themes and plots of the dramas. Aristophanic humour makes the people swallow the bitter pills of truth, coated with the sugar of laughter. The ‘Frogs’ is regarded as one of Aristophanes’ masterpieces and scholars recognize this as a drama that sets up the foundations of western literary criticism. The backdrop of ‘Frogs’ is war-torn Athens as it was the period of the Peloponnesian War between Athens and Sparta; Spartans were devoted for their state while the Athenians were reluctant. It was the period of democracy in Athens and as a result, people had the freedom of speech; Sophists taught them the art of speech, they argued and questioned before believing and accepting. It was against these rapid changes that Aristophanes used his dramas as a weapon. Aristophanes believed that the Athenians are lost due to the fact that good poets are not alive to teach them. As Aristophanic Aeschylus declares in ‘Frogs’, “Schoolboys have a master to teach them, grown-ups have the poets”. This study concludes that the role of the poet that Aristophanes portrays in ‘Frogs’ is the role of a teacher to the nation, a teacher who can talk to the minds of the people and teach them good values and make them better citizens. Aristophanes’ belief is that people should be influenced by good poetry and should be taught to differentiate good poetry from bad. The ability of the poet should be to meet the requirements of the time; his responsibility is not only to please the mass; his role encompasses the duty as a moral teacher to the nation.

Keywords: *Aristophanic Humour, athens, role of the poet*

CONTRIBUTION OF METACOGNITIVE STRATEGY USE, READING MOTIVATION, AND PRINT ACCESS TO L2 TEXT COMPREHENSION

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Empirical studies in L1 contexts have shown that students' text comprehension is based on the joint functioning of cognitive and metacognitive strategies and motivational processes among readers. Similarly, the literacy resources available at home and community such as print access, contributes to students' intrinsic motivation and metacognitive strategy use. However, in L2 contexts and specifically in the Sri Lankan context, to date, there are no published empirical studies on the relationship among these variables. Therefore, the main objective of this research was to investigate the underlying structure of reading motivation, metacognitive strategy use, and print access among 406 Sri Lankan L2 learners and the relationship among these variables and their text comprehension. A reading comprehension test, a reading motivation questionnaire based on self-determination theory, a metacognitive strategy use questionnaire based on metacognition and reading, and a print access questionnaire were used for data collection. The Principal Componential Analysis identified four constructs of intrinsic motivation, five constructs of extrinsic motivation, four constructs of metacognitive strategy use, and two constructs of print access. The confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was used to examine the hypothesized model of reading motivation, metacognitive strategy use, and print access. The final model fitted the data well indicating that only intrinsic motivational constructs and metacognitive strategy use positively contributed to text comprehension when associated with extrinsic motivation indicating that intrinsic motivation and metacognitive strategy use are fundamental to successful L2 text comprehension among Sri Lankan university students. Similarly, print access predicted both intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. It was also revealed that there is a reciprocal relationship between intrinsic motivation and metacognitive strategy use. Furthermore, the findings of this study supported the claims made by L1 theorists that motivational and self-regulated learning components together with socio-cultural influences embedded in the local context contribute to L2 learners' text comprehension.

Keywords: *intrinsic motivation, metacognitive strategy use*

"PASSING" PROTAGONISTS: A POST-STRUCTURALIST READING OF THE FEMALE INDIVIDUALIST IN SELECT FEMINIST TEXTS

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This paper attempts to shed new light on the perennial question of the representation of the female individualist in select feminist texts based on the insights of more contemporary theory on gender and sexuality. Rooted in an observation made by the critic Andrew Delbanco that the classic feminist text *The Awakening* is a novel of “passing” – a novel about “a woman passing for a man”, the paper seeks to address such questions as: is the feminist individualist, who is often portrayed in a manner that undercuts the societal perception of ‘woman’, is to be seen as attempting to emulate men - as a character who is attempting to pass for a man? Thus, is it to be understood that the empowerment of the female can only be achieved by compromising her ‘femininity’ and desiring a more ‘masculine’ conception of the self – a self that she eventually finds difficult to sustain because it is too gross a deviation from her essential ‘feminine’ self? Adopting the insights of post-structuralist theory on gender and sexuality to read the female individualists in select feminist texts belonging to women writers of different socio-cultural origins and orientations, I contend that along with their primary preoccupations with exposing women’s oppression, the assertions of women’s independence and individuality, women writers have continued to challenge the very conceptions of gender/sex in the presentation of their feminist individualists. In my study I scrutinize the representation of the female individualist in the following feminist classics: Kate Chopin's *The Awakening*, Doris Lessing's *The Grass is Singing* and Alice Walker's *The Color Purple*. My analysis concludes with the observation that the presentation of the feminist individualist in the texts is depicted in a manner that explodes the oppressive essentialist conceptualizations of sex/gender because the feminist individualist 'doing' ‘masculinity’ dismantles the notion that there is an essential, ontologically located ‘masculinity’/‘femininity’. This insight debunks the ‘anatomy is destiny’ notion, substantiates the feminist demand for recognizing both ‘men’ and ‘women’ as equally worthy and also underlines the need for a wider field of activity for ‘women’.

Keywords: *gender studies, female individualist, identity*

THE “HOSTILE MILITARY NATION”; POLITICIZED POSITIONING OF NORTH KOREA IN MODERN AMERICAN CINEMA

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The Orientalist discourse on West and East, established on socio-cultural diversities, has found its stealthy yet subtle twin. The master architect of this new form, namely, the American ideology, has set about to re-define the international states, depending on their political allegiances and/or hostilities to the United States. In the American cinema, since the World War I, Germany, Russia, Vietnam, Cuba and Iraq have respectively borne the disgraceful political label of “Hostile Nation”, and its latest title holder is North Korea. This research intends to scrutinize the attempts, observed in (selected) recent popular - American films, to depict and stereotype the identity of North Korea as a “Hostile Military Nation”. The methodology includes a textual analysis of two American films in popular-cinema; *Red Dawn* (2012) by Dan Bradley and *The Interview* (2014) by Seth Rogen and Evan Goldberg. The study entails a theoretical analysis of the above mentioned portrayals of states, including North Korea, in contrast to Edward Said’s ideas on Orientalism, in order to examine how the previous ethno-cultural demarcations have now been substituted by their political counterparts. The politicized mapping of states by the United States has been highly significant since the Cold War. Any nation being the “Hostile Nation” on the American Silver Screen happens parallel to the political conflicts that take place between that particular nation and the United States. Thus, North Korea, with its consistent diplomatic complications with the United States, is perceived and defined as a “military nation” in the American cinema. For this purpose, North Korea is portrayed through imagery and elements associated with war and military, with infused undertones of “hostility” and “brutality”. On the contrary, the same ideological framework functions as a platform to propagandize the image of America, both politically and socially, as the “saviour”. Hence, the juxtaposition of the ideological “Hostile Military Nation” in American cinema with the international political relations between the two countries has the potential of initiating a substantial discourse to identify the subterranean forces that govern this new politicized ideology of defining nations.

Keywords: *American cinema, ideology, international politics, North Korea*

DOES INSTRUCTION HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE STUDENTS' ARTICLE USAGE?

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Interlanguage errors have long been a field of interest for a number of studies over the years. Errors in article usage, a kind of interlanguage errors are a persistent problem that teachers of English as a second/foreign language very often encounter. It is widely observed in the Sri Lankan context too that learners have difficulty with the article system of English as Sri Lankans consider error-free English as the hallmark of English proficiency. Many teachers agree that errors in article usage is basically a problem caused by the absolute complexity of English article system as learners experience difficulty in expressing definiteness or indefiniteness of the noun using appropriate articles. It has been debated whether these errors in article usage can be rectified by an effective approach to teaching of articles. This study was an attempt to identify whether 'teaching of correct article usage' would help the first year undergraduates at the Wayamba University of Sri Lanka overcome their errors in article usage. The study was carried out by means of a pre-test, a post-test and a delayed post-test. Teaching was done after the pre-test and the post-test was deployed after teaching and a delayed post-test was conducted four weeks after the post-test. The tests consisted of a cloze test and a free writing task. The necessary data were obtained by analyzing the students' errors in zero, single and multiple modifier noun configurations. The descriptive method was used and statistical analysis was followed to identify the variance of errors. P values of two way ANOVA tests on the percentages of correct attempts were considered to determine the effect of instruction on the learners' performance. The analysis of the results indicated that the instruction had no any significant bearing on the performance of the subjects' using articles. This supports the view that learners have to be exposed to a considerable amount of language over a long period of time before they master certain grammar rules, especially articles, which consist of a number of rules as well as exceptions to those rules.

Keywords: *errors, grammar, interlanguage*

**AN INVESTIGATION OF COLONIAL SRI LANKAN SOCIETY THROUGH
THE INSIGHTS OF DIARY-INFORMATION:
BASED ON 1892-93 AND 1898-99 SINHALESE DIARIES**

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A diary is a special book with a space or page for each day in which one writes down his or her regular arrangements, appointments, and meetings, in addition to more personal thoughts and feelings. Furthermore, a diary provides considerable space for useful information which is necessary for day-to-day life. This information is, in a sense, a representation of contemporary social life including people's desires. In this manner, diaries published during the British colonial period offer an immense contribution to our understanding of colonial Sri Lankan society. Four diaries dated 1892, 1893, 1898 and 1899, and published by T.W Goonewardene and Henry Fernando, were used for this study. These diaries draw a complex picture of contemporary administrative systems, providing facts about members of the royal family, members of public institutions, and rules for Headmen regarding the arrest of accused persons. Information related to contemporary communication systems also appears, such as post offices and postal information, stamp duty, telegraph rates, names of contemporary Sinhalese and English newspapers and journals, as well as now-forgotten Sinhalese newspapers. Furthermore, these diaries contain information about contemporary transport systems, such as coach services and carriage hire. Astrological information, indigenous medical teachings, treatments for epidemics, and advice for the prevention of malarial fevers were also published. Aside from general knowledge, such as main roads in Sri Lanka and lists of Sinhalese kings, these diaries provide descriptions about various topics: the names of ola-leaf manuscripts at the National Museum in Colombo, advice for vegetable cultivation, guides for preparing edible sweets, renter's rates, Sinhalese who are working in foreign countries, and government holidays. Various advertisements appeared in diaries to invite deep discussion. These advertisements are quite different than today's advertisements in their form, language use, and their outward appearance. In this way, these diaries are cross-sections of society which provide complex representations of colonial Sri Lanka from different administrative, social, political, and cultural perspectives. This research attempted to examine the importance of these conflicting representations.

Keywords: *colonial Sri Lankan society, diaries*

A STUDY ON PERPETUITY OF SENTIMENT OF WITHDRAWAL OF HUSBAND AND WIFE REVEALED BY JAYADEVA IN GĪTAGOVINDA

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This study investigated the research problem “Does Sanskrit literature reveal the various sentimental nature of human mind and problems which arise in society and family life?” This was done with special focus on the Gītagovinda composed by Jayadeva which describes the love story of Kriṣṇā and Rādhā in the Vṛndā forest near the bank of Yamunā. Having compared the Gītagovinda written by Jayadeva between the commentaries, translation and other elaborations written on it, it was intended to show sentimental nature of mind of the lovers in it. Jayadeva has tried to explain his faith of God Viṣṇu, how one can get blessings of the gods and also the sentimental nature of the mind of lovers, while evaluating narratives the love story of Kriṣṇā and Rādhā. For this purpose, he describes the love between the god and goddess which can be compared to the same between an ordinary man and a woman. Jayadeva has explained not only sentiments as separation, gathering and various status of mind, but also failures such as antipathy of husband, chastity, jealousy, hostility and frustrations that arise in the minds of women because of misbehavior of the husband. Thus, he mixes love and jealousy of man with his expectation of co-existence with a wife who is prepared to overlook the mistakes committed by the husband caring the mistakes done by man. This research paved the way to find out various sentiment of withdrawal of husband and wife such as jealousy, hostility, frustration and general situation of human mind which arises due to the particular circumstances faced by them. Thus, it will be helpful to counsellors to provide good counselling for the purpose of protection of the family life, make good connection between husband and wife and in building the good atmosphere of the society.

Keywords: *Gītagovindaya, family life, sentimental, withdrawal*

ERROR ANALYSIS OF WRITTEN ENGLISH AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SCHOOL STUDENTS IN COLOMBO DISTRICT

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Writing assumes crucial significance in all Second Language (*L 2*) syllabi in all the educational institutes from school to university. Closely associated with writing in English as a Second Language is the errors the learners make. According to Pit Corder (1970) many researchers took different approaches to analyse learner errors during 1970s which became known as Error Analysis. Although many studies have been conducted on error analysis in general, studies on specific contexts are not many. In particular, existing studies on error analysis with respect to writing at the Secondary level in Sri Lanka are not sufficient. Hence, the purpose of this paper is to examine the type of errors that the Secondary level school students make in the English as a Second Language (*ESL*) Classroom. This would, in turn provide some useful insights into syllabus and course design, material preparation and teaching methodology. The sample group was selected from the secondary level school students in Colombo District. Accordingly, a sample of their different writing activities was examined. Further, interviews and discussions were held with the teachers and students to collect more data on the subject. Our main conclusions in the study were that most of the errors the students made belonged to the category of spelling and grammar. Grammatical errors can be attributed to the students' First Language (*L 1*) interference. Spelling errors occur due to the complexity of the language and variety of pronunciations. Through the interviews and discussions we found that learner's socio-cultural background also contributed to their errors. Learners continue to make these types of errors when sufficient attention is not made to their writing at an individual level at an early stage so that these errors fossilize. Therefore teachers should correct learner errors as and when the students make them.

Keywords: *error analysis, fossilize, second language*

ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE (ESL) IN PIRIVENA EDUCATION: SOME PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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In the past, Pirivenas were the most important educational institutes of the country, providing education for monks and laymen. Tripitaka, grammar, rhetoric and prosody were taught in Pirivenas in Sri Lanka. Teaching only these particular disciplines for bikkhus has been a tradition up to the present. However, lack of prominence given to English in Pirivena education system has often hindered these monks receiving higher education. This has also restrained their dynamic participation in activities where English is a medium or the object of study. Hence, the need to re-organize the Pirivena education system with due prominence given to teaching English should be recognized. This paper explored the place of English in the Pirivena education system, identifying the drawbacks in curriculum preparation, material development and teaching methodology. Five major Pirivenas in the country were selected as the sample. Questionnaires, interviews, the existing curriculum for English, teaching methodology and other related resources were the main data collection sources. Mainly the qualitative techniques were used for data analysis. The findings reveal that many bikkhus did not make a concerted effort to learn English language, though they learnt other languages such as Pali and Sanskrit. Further, the teachers attached to all the Pirivenas were not sufficiently qualified to teach English as they were volunteer English teachers. Most of the Pirivenas lacked facilities for teaching English. So, bikkhus should be given qualified English teachers such as in schools. In addition they should be provided relevant books, audio, video, recording equipment, and computer programs to improve their English language skills.

Keywords: *bikkhu, ESL, pirivena education*

IMPACT OF DICTATION ON SECOND LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

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Dictation is a technique that has been long used by teachers in English as a Second Language (ESL) classroom to facilitate students' learning of the Second Language (L2). The study explored to what extent dictation impacted the language development of L2 learners. According to Sawyer and Silver-(1961), dictation methods are classified into four categories as phonemic item dictation, phonemic text dictation, orthographic item dictation, orthographic text dictation. Another category is the methods followed by teachers in local contexts (jig-saw dictation, partial dictation, running dictation, grammar dictation, and composition dictation). As there is no bridge between these two, sometimes teachers follow those methods without knowing the technical terms. However, teachers also apply their own methods which seem to be sometimes better than the established practices which create an interest in dictation in the students. Further, teachers practice dictation in the class under four categories. They are the word level (giving a set of words with pronunciation and meaning, mostly the meaning is in First Language (L1)), phrase level (giving a set of phrases with pronunciation and meaning, mostly the meaning is in L1), sentence level (giving a set of sentences with pronunciation and meaning, mostly the meaning is in L1) and essay level (giving a complete essay to the students and don't expect the meaning). From this study, we expected to find out whether these methods impacted positively on L2 learners. Direct observation, questionnaire and interviews were used to collect data. Our findings are that some teachers treat dictation as a means of teaching spelling and meaning, and therefore they seem to be unaware of the objectives of giving dictation. They also do not use group activities and language games which are appropriate to the learner's ability, age and intellectual capacity during dictation practice. Thus we suggest that rather than merely testing those skills, teachers should first discern where dictation can fit into their lesson. Further, they should make dictation activity more interesting by using new techniques such as teaching spelling rules.

Keywords: *dictation, language development, meaning*

USE OF MEANINGFUL DRILLS IN THE ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE (ESL) CLASSROOM IN SRI LANKA

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Drilling has been used as an effective language teaching technique in ESL classrooms for many years. It was highlighted in Audio Lingual Method (ALM) by Brooks (1964), in Total Physical Response (TPR) by Asher (1977) and in modern Eclectic Approach too. Drilling may represent repetition or over learning of language items in order to practice them efficiently. This paper explores the use of meaningful drills for better achievement of target language (TL) in Sri Lankan ESL classrooms. The data for the research study were gathered from 15 schools and 435 learners in the educational zone of Walasmulla in Hambantota district including both national and provincial schools. The research study comprised teacher interviews, classroom observations and questionnaires. The lesson plans of the teachers and the exercise books of the learners were also observed. The results of this study revealed that, all the teachers in selected schools have used drilling as an effective teaching technique. They have used drilling to teach pronunciation patterns, stress, intonation and grammatical structures. It was revealed that meaningful drills play an active role in teaching-learning process in facilitating the internalization of above mentioned language items by the learner. Similarly, the observations of text books and teachers' instructional manuals revealed that the writers also had recommended using drilling as a teaching technique in classrooms. The teacher interviews revealed that effective language practice, accuracy of language performance, confidence to use the TL, active learner participation, good language model and immediate feedback are the plus points to make drilling, an effective language teaching technique. Furthermore, it was identified that the teachers used different types of drills such as repetition drill, substitution drill, backward/forward build-up drill, chain drill, incremental drill, transformation drill and Chinese whisper. Based on these findings, it is reasonable to state that, meaningful drills can be used as an effective teaching technique in the ESL classroom to have a better pronunciation, stress, intonation and grammatical structures and finally for acquisition of English.

Keywords: *better achievement, drilling, teaching technique*

THE EFFECT OF USING MOTHER TONGUE TRANSLATION IN TEACHING SECOND LANGUAGE VOCABULARY IN THE ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE CLASSROOM

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Teaching of vocabulary plays a significant role in the English as a Second Language classroom as it is impossible to communicate effectively without sufficient vocabulary. Teaching of vocabulary can be quite challenging to most of the second language teachers, just as it also can be equally challenging for the second language learners. In spite of what most of the educators have said, using direct translation from the target language to mother tongue is the commonly used method by most of the second language teachers when introducing new L2 vocabulary. This study is focused on investigating the effect of using mother tongue translation in teaching second language vocabulary in L2 learning classroom. The research is based on data gathered from a comparative study of two second language learning groups from grade 7 of an urban government school in the Western Province. While the first group was taught L2 vocabulary using mother tongue translation, the second group was taught L2 vocabulary without using MT translation and at the end of each lesson the two groups were tested using written tests and oral tests which tested the meanings of the words and their usage as well. The data analysis of the above study showed that although mother tongue translation can be useful in teaching the mere meaning of a particular word, it is not effective in teaching the proper usage of the word which brings out the importance of teaching L2 vocabulary using methods other than MT translation. Thus, the use of mother tongue translation in teaching vocabulary in L2 classroom is not recommended, while the findings promote other effective methods of teaching vocabulary in order to assure an effective and efficient teaching learning experience for the second language learners and teachers.

Keywords: *mother tongue, second language learning, vocabulary*

THE IMPACT OF CONCEPT MAPS AS A LEARNING AND INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY AT THE PRE-WRITING STAGE TO PRODUCE BETTER WRITTEN COMPOSITIONS

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Improving writing skill of the English as a Second Language (ESL) learner in secondary schools require greater concerns since the failure rate of English language at G.C.E O/L Examination repeatedly reminds the necessity of efficient approaches to improve the ESL learners' ability to generate successful compositions. This involves viewpoint, development, unity, coherence, organization and thinking. The Research was carried out as a survey to examine to which extent the ESL learners followed or were guided by the teachers to employ concept mapping among various other strategies in the Pre writing stage to organize the compositions. A learner's understanding of a topic is represented by mapping concepts and their relationships in a hierarchical way. The Sample comprised fifty teachers (50) and two hundred students (200) from Grade 10 and 11 in five National Schools in Colombo District. Data was collected by means of a questionnaire and direct observation. Data was analyzed in terms of the types of strategies employed by the teachers and learners. With 50 teachers it was found that 88% followed an effective strategy to guide students in planning compositions in the Pre writing stage. While 9% used less effective strategies, 3% did away with organizing. Out of the teachers who guided students with an effective strategy only 3 per cent employed concept maps. With respect to the students with prior experience of concept mapping, 86% preferred concept maps to other strategies in organizing their compositions. The results highlight the effectiveness of employing concept mapping as a focused instructional strategy as well as a learning strategy at the Pre writing stage in developing written compositions. Hence, more research must be encouraged on this aspect. Further, more prominence should be given to the relationship between concept mapping and producing better written compositions by the ESL learner in Secondary schools.

Keywords: *compositions, concept mapping, ESL*

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PEDAGOGICAL REASONING SKILL FOR THE ESL TEACHER

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Teacher cognition is an important aspect of current understanding of Teaching English as a Second Language (TESL) which comprises the cognitive abilities of the teacher: how the beliefs, ideas and attitudes shape the conceptualization of teaching and pedagogic practices. This concept focuses on the decision making, on the selection of theory of teaching, the presentation of subject content, and other teaching skills employed in teaching at various levels during a particular lesson. In the current TESL context these ideas are established along with the practical pedagogic content knowledge and one's personal theory of teaching as teacher cognition. Further, the practical focus of teacher cognition is a specialized kind of thinking that the teacher possesses and makes use of in planning and conducting the lesson. The purpose of this study was to explore and describe the practical reasoning skill which is an important construct of ESL teacher cognition in meaning making experience or pedagogical reasoning through pedagogical content knowledge in the ESL classroom. The study was conducted with a sample group of five teachers in three national schools in the western province. Data was collected by means of questionnaire and classroom observation followed by discussions. In order to develop multi perspectival accounts of the construct of pedagogical reasoning I employed interpretive phenomenological case study design. Analysis of the data revealed that this reasoning ability develops with experience, that more experienced teachers have reasoned out classroom practice in transforming their content knowledge into forms that are pedagogically powerful and appropriate to the understanding of learners. However, the scripted curricular, the syllabus and the student text were inhibitions to the freedom of content presentation and intelligent pedagogic practices. Further, lack of understanding of the teacher regarding the concept of pedagogic reasoning has made the ESL teacher a technician who follows the pre-set text. Thus it is suggested to give opportunities for the less experienced to observe the experienced teachers in classroom teaching context. Further, the concept of teacher cognition can be introduced to the novice ESL teachers.

Keywords: *ESL, pedagogical content, pedagogical reasoning, teaching*

**THE IMPACT OF LANGUAGE GAMES ON TEACHING ENGLISH AT THE
PRIMARY LEVEL:
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RURAL SCHOOLS IN SRI LANKA**

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In the fast developing world, technology plays a major role in the language class room. But unfortunately, the teachers of the rural schools in Sri Lanka still have to struggle with traditional teaching strategies, methods and tools in the English as a Second Language (ESL) classroom due to limited facilities available in those schools. The research was conducted to identify the effectiveness of using language games in such a context to improve the students' English competence. The sample group was selected from G/Etkandura Seevalie MahaVidyalaya which is a rural school in Southern Province. Eighty two students from two parallel classes of Grade Four were taken as the sample and they were interviewed randomly to find out their willingness to engage in language games. At the same time the two English teachers of those particular classes were given a questionnaire about the motivation and the achievement of their students' in the class room while learning through language games. From the two classes selected for the research, one remained as the control group and the other as the experimental group. Pre-test was given to both the classes to determine the achievement levels of the students. Selected structures were introduced during the period of two weeks through language games for the experimental group while other methods, strategies and techniques were used for the control group. After the period of two weeks, both classes were given a post-test from the structures they learnt during the last two weeks. After analyzing the data of the pre-test and the post-test statistically, it was found out that there was a significant difference between the experimental group and the control group. The experimental group showed higher achievement than the control group in the post-test. And also the responses of the two teachers and the students prove that teaching through games is very effective in the primary ESL class room.

Keywords: *achievement, effective teaching, language games*

USE OF TECHNOLOGY AND STUDENT CENTERED LEARNING

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The last two decades have witnessed a revolution due to onset of technology, and has changed the dynamics of various industries, and has also influenced the way people interact and work in the society. It has been proved that this rising of technology has paved the way to explore new teaching and learning models and most of these models are based on student centered learning. Use of multimedia in the classroom has advantages of its own such as it cultivates the students interest in the study, increases the communicational studies, creates a context for language teaching and learning, improves the interaction between learner and the teacher, broaden the knowledge of the learner, improves the teaching effects and gives a better understanding of the subject matter. In our study we focused on the problems that occur when using multimedia technology in the classroom. We selected randomly three classes with fifty students in each from the first year students of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura. In addition to semi structured interviews and classroom observations we designed a questionnaire to collect the data. Our findings of the negative aspects of the use of multimedia were the lack of opportunities that for communication between the teacher and the learner, the restriction of students thinking patterns and abstract thinking replaced by the imaginary thinking. The study recommends that multimedia should not be over used, traditional language teaching instruments and devices should not be overlooked and it should not invade the position of teacher/learner at the class room.

Keywords: *communication, multimedia technology, student centered learning*

THE EFFECT OF CULTURAL STEREOTYPING ON TEACHING AND LEARNING ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

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This paper discusses the effect of cultural stereotyping of teachers and learners on learning and teaching English as a Second Language in Sri Lanka. Generalist and commonsense notions form stereotypes in a culture based on traditions, beliefs and norms. Members who share a culture often conform to these stereotypes. Stereotypes on teachers and students in a culture function as a determinant of their behavior in a classroom. The study investigated whether this stereotyping of the role of a teacher and of learners, create facilitative or a debilitating language anxiety on their behavior in the classroom. Current literature on ESL (English as a Second Language), emphasize that the common and traditional stereotypes of teachers and learners in the ESL discourse need to be revisited and redefined, because, not only the functions/duties/responsibilities associated with these roles have undergone immense change but also the values attached to them. The current study attempted to observe what stereotypes are existent in the ESL classroom in Sri Lanka, particularly among undergraduates and lecturers at the University of Sri Jayewardenepura on teachers and learners. Upon this investigation, the study next sought to find out how these stereotypes affect classroom behavior of both teachers and learners and in turn, how it impacts learning English as a Second Language. Further, the current research also studied the relationship between stereotyping and language anxiety both among learners and teachers. The study employed both qualitative and quantitative means to analyze the data collected through the instrument of a questionnaire and semi-structured interviews. The findings suggest that stereotyping regarding both teachers and learners mostly affect language learning negatively. Results also suggest that the current stereotypes are ambiguous and that they obliterate the reality and hinder language learning, creating language anxiety. The study also emphasizes that the vital changes the society has experienced during the last two decades, in relation to communication technology and access for information have changed the interface between ESL teachers and students and therefore, the stereotypes regarding these roles need to be reconsidered and redefined.

Keywords: *ESL, Stereotypes, language anxiety*

CONFIGURATIONALITY AND SCRAMBLING EFFECTS IN SINHALA: SENTENCES WITH RE-DUPLICATED EXPRESSIONS

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Studies on Sinhala language concerning word order have posited different arguments where some researchers concluding that Sinhala is a non-configurational language (Gair, 1998; Chandralal, 2010), while some others arguing for its configurational structure (Kanduboda, 2011; Kanduboda & Tamaoka, (2012; Tamaoka et al., 2010). The arguments for non-configuraionality can be attributed to the relatively free word-order possibility in Sinhala which shows different ordering of constituents still retaining its grammaticality. However, due to the difference of the information provided by differently ordered sentences, Sinhala language may possess a configurational structure despite the surface manifestation of free-word-order phenomenon. This study examined, using the nature of scrambling effects, whether sentences containing re-duplicated expressions possess a configurational structure. The sample group consisted of 20 native speakers of Sinhala and the data consisted of 60 Sinhala sentences with such reduplicated expressions. Analysis confirmed that the reaction times were incongruent between different word orders, and Subject-Object-Verb ordered (canonical) sentences were processed faster. Therefore, this study concluded that, Sinhala sentences consisting of reduplicated expressions possess a configurational syntactic structure.

Keywords: *configurational structure, scrambling, Sinhala*

IMPROVING WRITING SKILLS OF PGDE STUDENTS IN ENGLISH THROUGH ICT-ENRICHED INSTRUCTIONAL APPROACHES

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English Language is one of the International languages and mostly used for various international communications. It continues to reign as the language of trade and commerce, higher education, travel and tourism, employment, research, and technology in the world. Realizing the status of and need for English Language at national and international levels, the government of Sri Lanka has introduced English as a subject in the study of Postgraduate Diploma in Education (PGDE) to strengthen teacher education and equip graduate teachers with appropriate English language competencies. However, most PGDE students are faced with difficulties in learning English language, particularly writing skills. They make a lot of errors in their written communications. This raised concern to many including teachers and students. Therefore, this study was planned to address this issue. In this study, 20 PGDE bottom level performers were selected as sample. It was an experimental study with Single Group Pretest-Treatment-Posttest design. The major objective of the study was to assess the effectiveness of ICT-Enriched Instructional Approaches in improving writing skills in English among PGDE students in Sri Lanka. For implementing the ICT-Enriched Instructional Approaches, an ICT-Enriched Instructional Package consisting of two modules of writing skills enhancement activities for constructing sentences and building paragraph, was developed by the investigator and implemented for six months among the sample. The investigator also developed achievement tests: pretest, posttest, and progressive test and a validation scale as tools for the study. The diaries of the students distributed for the record of the feedbacks also served as a tool. From the analysis of data by using “t” test, Gain Ratio and Effect Size, it was found that the ICT-Enriched Instructional Approaches employed in this study has significantly enhanced the writing skills of the PGDE students in English: constructing sentences and building paragraph. The qualitative analysis of Students' Diaries indicated that PGDE students showed positive attitude towards learning writing with the support of the ICT-Enriched Instructional Package.

Keywords: *building paragraph, constructing sentences, English Language*

Politics and Good Governance

ILLEGAL FISHING ISSUE AND POLITICAL RELATIONS BETWEEN SRI LANKA AND INDIA

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Even though, Sri Lanka and India share mutual relations from years, recently several controversial issues have been occurred between the two countries. Illegal fishing issue can be recognized as one of the significant issues between them. The study is focused on “identifying the nature of the impact of illegal fishing issue committed by Indian fishermen in Sri Lankan waters on the political relations between Sri Lanka and India”. In addition to the main objective of the study, the sub objective is to understand the socio-economic aspects of the complex political relationship between Sri Lanka and India with the emergence of the illegal fishing issue. The methodology that has followed for the study is qualitative in nature while using both primary and secondary data. To collect primary data, sample of 50 people has been used in the fields of government, academic, military and other professionals and for secondary data, newspapers, magazines, websites and journals have been referred. According to the study, it is clearly identified that illegal fishing activities committed by Indian fishermen in Sri Lankan waters have made considerable impacts on the political relations between Sri Lanka and India, even being a threat to the territorial integrity of Sri Lanka, influencing on the international community regarding the human rights violation and war crime issue, raising against the question of sovereignty over the Kachchativ Island and conducting propaganda against the Sri Lankan image in international arena. Further, from the illegal fishing issue, several socio-economic aspects could be identified in both countries. The particular issue has made an impact on the livelihood of the Indian fisherman as well as Sri Lankan Northern Province fishermen. It is important to understand that all these controversies can be overcome by negotiation mechanisms, because both countries need to be bound together for life time to protect their integrity in Indian Ocean.

Keywords: *illegal fishing issue, impact, India, political relations*

THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDIA'S POLITICAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, HUMAN, ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SPHERE

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Globalization has several dimensions: political, technological, human, environmental and cultural. These dimensions can reflect or contribute to the exclusion of the economically and educationally poor people especially in developing countries like India, and environmental degradation, as well as the growth of prosperity and peace in some areas and conflict & civil unrest in some areas. There are many major issues related to identity, which develop due to globalization in India. First, due to migration, there developed a bicultural identity or a hybrid identity. The young develops an identity that gives them a sense of belonging to a worldwide culture, with the elements of the native, local and global culture. There is identity confusion. Individuals from non-western cultures instead of becoming bicultural, they feel isolated and are excluded from both their local culture and the global culture, truly belonging to neither. The timing of transitions to adult roles such as work, marriage and parenthood are occurring at later stages preparing for jobs in an economy that is highly technological and information based. With millions of poor farmers, rural labourers, urban unemployed, slum-dwellers, refugees, street children, and the millions displaced by 'the development' projects, poverty in this era of globalization has assumed new dimensions. Objectives of the study were to examine globalization and its effects on political, technological, human, environmental and cultural sphere; to determine how globalization has contributed to the transformation of the national; to identify the impact of globalisation on social organization and cultural life as well; to address a number of problems caused by globalization and to provide policy makers and research institutions with the basic data, this would help in designing new program that will be real and problem specific. Mostly consulted secondary sources during the study. Several textbooks, journals, unpublished dissertations and other related publications on the subject were also referred. The descriptive techniques were used in analysing the data collected from sources.

Keywords: *culture, globalisation, hybrid identity, non-western, India*

THE IMPACTS OF THE BRAIN DRAIN FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

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India is the second prominent country which has been affected by the brain drain. Most of the Indian software engineers, doctors and technicians are migrating to developed countries and developing countries due to some socio/economic conditions such as poverty, unemployment, political corruptions and poor social status. The result of long-term investment of Indian government for education of a person, has become a profit of another country and this situation has led to build up a social dialogue that brain drain is a loss for the national development of India. On the other hand, since there is a high unemployment as well as a high population, the ability to absorb the workforce to the domestic market in order to avoid the brain drain is a problem. In that sense, the research problem is to investigate *whether the brain drain makes a positive or negative impact to Indian national development*. By utilizing and referring secondary sources as well as primary sources such as statistics and data as tools of the methodology, the author formed the hypothesis that *Does brain drain make a positive impact to the Indian national development*. Furthermore the author discusses that although lot of young undergraduates are graduated annually from national and private educational institutions they have very less opportunity to engage in the domestic job market as per their salary expectation. This workforce could be a risk to Indian domestic security because there are various social conflicts based on gender, cast, religion, etc. which have mostly emerged because of the youth unrest and unemployment. Moreover this research concludes that brain drain affects not only the national development of India but also for expanding power throughout the international political economy through the engagement of the Indian skilled workforce in the global market.

Keywords: *brain drain, brain gain, national development*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND AUTHORITARIAN RULE: A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN

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Local Government is a third tier of government in federal state. It is a training institution for the politicians. The official bodies of local government are working to provide the facilities to people on local level. It is also an easy approach for the people to solve their local level problems, such as basic education and health facilities. The constructions of schools and health centers are also included in the responsibilities of local government. Providing the clean drinking water and the constructions of sewerage lines for wastage, Street lights as well as constructions of roads / streets and providing the fire brigade service are included in the functions of local government. The transport service on local level is also arranged by local body institutions in some areas. The town planning on modern level is established by local governments. The cultural activities and work for the development of local culture are the functions of local governments. In the History of Pakistan the local governments were functional during the authoritarian rule. The problem is that, why local government was very functional during authoritarian rule and whether it could solve the real problems of public or not? This is the main question. This study focuses on relations of local government and authoritarian rule in the context of Pakistan.

Keywords: *authoritarian, elections, government, people, rulers*

ROLE OF SINDHYANI TEHREEK IN DEMOCRATIC STRUGGLE: AN ANALYSIS

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Sindh is a southern Province of Pakistan. The people of Sindh played a leading role in the formation of Pakistan. They are by nature democrats and liberal people. So they played significant role in democratic struggle. Along with the men of Sindh there is great contribution of women in the social economic and political fields. Women of Sindh participated in political activities before the independence of Pakistan to get freedom from British empires and also after independence they continued to take part in the political movements and particularly in the democratic movements. Sindhyani Tehreek is also one of the political organizations of women of Sindh, and it is working for stability of democracy like other political parties in Pakistan and in Sindh. Unfortunately the democracy in Pakistan has been remained on challenges due to the interference of Pakistan military in the politics. The 2nd martial law in Pakistan was imposed by General Zia on 5 July 1977. An alliance was made by the democratic parties of the country with the name of Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD), and launched the struggle for restoration of democracy. Sindhyani Tehreek was the part of that alliance and played very active role in the movement. The women leaders of Sindhyani Tehreek led the processions, they faced the Lathi charge of Police and armed forces and tear gas, and they also offered arrest and went jail. The main role was played by the women of Palijo family like Mariyam Palijo, Fatima Palijo Akhtar Baloch and women of Rahoo family like Mariyam Rahoo, Shehnaz Rahoo. because the founders of Sindhyani Tehreek were Rassol Bux Palijo and Fazil Rahoo Both were the leaders of Awami Tehreek. Apart from these women leaders of Sindhyani Tehreek the other women like Zahida Shaikh, Sahabzadi dahri and others played momentous role for democracy. This paper will focus on the role of women politicians of Sindhyani Tehreek for the restoration of democracy in Pakistan.

Keywords: *democracy, martial law, Sindh, Tehreek, women*

BUDDHIST INSIGHTS REGARDING PRINCIPLES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

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This paper draws attention on the principle of good Governance in Buddhist perspective with the purpose of bringing out happiness and well-being of many. In the name of good governance most of the leaders are involved in corruption and so many malpractices. When examining the cause for the bad principles of a leader, hunger for power can be recognized as the major cause. As a result of lack of knowledge of the responsibility which a leader should rest upon him for the benefit of the society, leaders tend to exploit the society and abuse the power vested in them. It includes basic characteristic such as participation, rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, and equity: (effectiveness, efficiency and accountability). Buddhism suggests that a leader should possess good qualities with him or her and without those qualities a leader who does not fit for leadership. According to Buddhism the main principle for the good governance is the righteous administration of the ruler. Buddhism has established a theory that, Man is not for religion, Religion is for man. This study examines the Buddhist teachings of ethics and righteousness with which good governance can be established in society. Paying special attention to Cakkavattisihanada Sutta, Kutadta Sutta, Vyaggapajja Sutta, Mahagosintha Sutta, Adhammika Sutta, Sigālovada Sutta and Appaṇṇa Jātaka, Tittira Jātaka, Sonadanda Jātaka this paper elaborates the Buddhist approaches on good governance and their practical applicability to the present society and how those approaches are effective and beneficial for establishing good governance in a country. It is concluded that a peaceful and righteous administration can be found in Buddhist teaching which is leading to the well-being and happiness of all the communities in the world. If these righteous principles are applied to politics, current conflicts and problems can be solved. On the other hand, it deals with collaborative partnership, which is necessary for policy formulation, and implementation, attempts to make this activity not just efficient and effective but also more accountable, democratic and responsive to the public needs.

Keywords: *buddhist teachings, ethics, good governance*

**AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON THE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF
THE RURAL YOUTH:
SPECIAL FOCUS TO CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION**

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Youth participation in politics can be identified as an essential factor of contribution in decision making. The political future of a country can be envisaged consistently with the nature of active political participation of the youth. Political participation of youth, in contrast to the political participation of the other age groups, reflects the political future and the aspirations in terms of the future governance. Hence, the political participation of the youth has become an essential factor. The population which belongs to the age category of youth represents 36.1% of the total population. The majority of them represent the rural youth. This study explores reasons for the decline of campaign political participation of rural youth in relation to Baddegama Divisional Secretariat. Collected primary data was processed quantitatively and qualitatively to identify the factors, randomly selecting 200 youth as the sample and employing a questionnaire. The data was also collected from a discussion with two focused groups, provincial council members and local government members who are the pioneers of active politics, in order to recognize the decline of campaign political participation of rural youth. According to the results obtained, it's identified that a huge participation of youth in politics under the age group of 27-35 is considerably higher than the participation of the age group 18 - 26. This study focus on the reasons pertaining to this decline of campaign political participation as the impact of present political environment, socialization, involvement in education and improved technology.

Keywords: *age, politics, participation, socialization, youth*

SECULAR STATE VS. ATHEISM: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STATE AND RELIGION IN SRI LANKA

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Secularism is considered as an important theme in modern day liberal democracy as well as in political modernization process. A secular state is a state in which political institutions and religious institutions are separated from each other and people of different faiths are treated equal before the law. There has been a debate over the relationship between the state and religion in Sri Lanka for decades and certain sections of the civil society and academia argue that the Sri Lankan state is not politically secular mainly for the fact that the Article 9 of the constitution guarantees for Buddhism ‘the foremost place’ and proclaims that ‘it shall be the duty of the State to protect and foster the Buddha ‘*Sasana*’. Therefore, abolition of the said article is suggested in order to integrate minorities into the state successfully and to safeguard their religious rights. However, this suggestion has understandably provoked a public outcry among Sinhala Buddhists, who understand it as an ‘aggressive’, ‘threatening’ and an ‘unfair’ demand that would ultimately challenge their due place in the Sri Lankan society. This situation, which widens the gap between the majority Buddhists and the minorities, warranted a study that would investigate the relationship between the religion and the state in Sri Lanka. This study employed two different but interrelated approaches. Firstly, the legal and constitutional aspects were examined, based on the theoretical background. Secondly, a comparative study was conducted between Sri Lanka and several other countries, namely France, The United Kingdom, The United States, India, Norway, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The findings of the study suggest that the Article 9 of the constitution is ornamental and decorative rather than legally binding and it does not provide any special privilege to Buddhists individually or collectively. The results also suggest that the actual relationship between the citizen and the state is determined by the articles of 10, 12(2) and 14(1) of the constitution and several other parliamentary acts, which establishes that Sri Lanka is a secular state in constitutional and practical terms. The findings of this study emphasize the need of refraining to interpret secularism to the extent of state atheism since it would create insecurity and resentment among the majority, and would lead into which conflicting positions.

Keywords: *regional politics, secularism, Sri Lanka*

ERADICATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON LEGAL FRAMEWORK BETWEEN SRI LANKA AND BANGLADESH

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Violence Against Women (VAW), in general, and Domestic Violence Against Women (DVAW), in particular, are significant social problems. The United Nations defines VAW as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life." It is one of the most pervasive of human rights violations, denying women equality, security, dignity, self-worth, and their right to enjoy fundamental freedom. DVAW means the violence by an intimate partner or by other family members. Women are in great danger at home, the place where they should feel safe. DVAW has a long lasting bad impact on women's physical and mental health and even on their children's. DVAW is common almost everywhere in the world and particularly more prevalent in some countries or parts of the world, often in developing countries; for example the associations of dowry violence and bride burning with countries such as Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and so on. Women are the half of the population both in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. Now-a-days they play an important role in countries economy. Without securing them from such violence overall development of the country will be hampered. There are some laws both in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka for preventing DVAW, for example Domestic Violence (Protection and Prevention) Act, 2010 in Bangladesh and Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, 2005 for Sri Lanka. But these laws are failing in eradicating the DVAW. This study will conduct a comparative legal study between the laws for preventing DVAW of two countries, to find out the reasons of this failing situation of legal framework and to make a way out of this situation in legal framework; while this study may not be focusing on other sociological perspectives of DVAW. Moreover, the history of DVAW remains vague in scientific literature as it is widely recognized that even today, lack of reliable and continuous data is an obstacle in having a clear picture of domestic violence against women.

Keywords: *intimate partner, legal framework, violence*

SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

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This study attempts to analysis the future prospects and challenges of the relationship between the two rising giants of Asia, namely China and India. As the both countries are rising as great powers, their mutual relationship will have a significant impact not only Asia but on the whole world. At present, the nature of Sino-Indian relationship is mixed i.e., growing cooperation in the field of trade and commerce along with distrust and mutual suspicious in the strategic fields. The future relationship between India and China can be characterized by the competition and even hostility in some areas, including the border issues, relationship with other countries particularly USA and Pakistan, their encirclement policies, competition for energy resources, nuclear arms race etc. However, at the international level, both countries would find convergence of interests by cooperating with each other on the issues like international terrorism, climate change, restructuring of international institutions particularly UNO, taking joint stand on human right issues, promoting multipolar world and on some other areas also. India-China relations, though occasionally showing signs of peace and cooperation, have often been afflicted by tension and mistrust. With the potential to make big contributions to regional peace and development, these two Asian powers have by design or accident, themselves been the sources of regional tension and insecurity to some extent. Beside their internal dynamics, the interplay of interests and moves of their neighbors and several external powers would have significant bearing on the equation and relations between them. The objective of the present study is to explore the content of future Sino-Indian relationship in order to provide an understanding of the relative importance trade and cooperation might have for the security setting between the two Asian giants. The data for the present study is collected through secondary sources and they have been descriptively analyzed to identify evolving trends of relations among two nations. The conclusion of the study is that trade and cooperation are unlikely the main factors in the Sino-Indian relationship preventing or reducing attention from being given on security related issues.

Keywords: *China, competition, cooperation, India, relationship, trade*

WEAK ADAPTATION OF GLOBAL TRENDS IS AN IMPACT ON ROLE AND OBJECTIVES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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The main purpose of this paper is to explore the changing pattern of global economic and political ideology on Local government institutions in third world countries. Local government is a vital factor of any given country regarding their economic, social and political enhancement. Also, it is the foundation stone of any given country with regard to the political system. There are different kinds of local government systems that can be shown in many countries in the world. Global ideology on economic and politics has rapidly been changed in recent history. Simultaneously, Local government system of developing countries could not properly restructure of their system with parallel to such global trends. Meanwhile, Global ideology regarding the role of local government system has been signified regarding economic and political development. Therefore, international institutions and other forces have emphasized local government system of developing countries as a vital factor for achieving their millennium targets. Therefore, comparatively, most developed countries and their local government system could achieve their millennium targets with changing pattern of the global trends, yet developing countries and their local government institutions have shown lack of achievements in their millennium targets. Why? This paper examines the main factors regarding the lack of economic and political achievements of the local government institutions in the third world. Mainly, global institutions such as World Bank, United Nations and other global financial institutions and their perspectives have been investigated in this regard. Global literature on democracy, governance, and local government and their nature and activities have been critically examined in this paper. In this empirical study, both primary and secondary resources have been applied to analyze the existing situation of local government institutions in the selected third world countries. In this paper it has been found that lack of democratic practices and conservative perspectives have given a negative impact on re-adjustments of the political, structural sphere and decisions making process with regard achievements of the local government institutions in the selected developing countries. Final output of this paper will be opened for further researchers who desire to investigate nature and dynamics of local government institutions in the third world countries.

Keywords: *global changes, lack of adjustment, lack of Practices, local government institutions, role and objectives,*

**CRISIS IN COMMUNICATION:
THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE POLICY AND THE GRAMANILADHARI
ADMINISTRATION IN SRI LANKA**

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In a context of vast gap between people and the officialdom, the due process of administration interrupts and confines the avenues for a responsive bureaucracy. Absence of responsiveness in the bureaucracy is mainly owing to the communication barricade in the administrative service delivery makes the achieving of expressed objectives impossible with unexpected outcomes. Therefore, a viable communication method should be maintained between authorities and beneficiaries for an effective service delivery, for which, particularly in a diverse socio-political context, a commendable language policy becomes a compulsory requirement in the administration. According to the Official Language Policy (OLP), all officers to the Public Services should acquire proficiency in the official language within a period of five years in addition to the official language through which they enter the service in Sri Lanka. The standards of proficiency have been 9.0 for the Category 1 of the Sri Lanka Administrative Service (SLAS) and for the Category 2 of the Public Management Assistant Service (PMAS) and similar services and the Gramaniladhari Service. This study aims to examine to what extent the implementation of OLP has been successful in the Gramaniladhari service delivery in which people often demand and cope with primary administrative matters in the public Service of Sri Lanka. The field of study comprises with 107 Gramaniladhari Units in four Divisional Secretariat Divisions (DSD) namely Akurana, Delthota, Panvila and Pasbagekorale as they were the only ones with the ethnic majority percentage locates less than 50 percent of the total population of the DSDs in Kandy District. According to the survey findings, even though the main objective of the OLP was focused at improving the language skill of public servants, it has been largely ignored in the Gramaniladhari Service and, the steps that are to be taken to address the problems of communication have been inadequate to bridge the gap between people and the administration in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *bureaucracy, communication, language policy, Gramaniladhari administration*

Population and Gender Studies

FACTORS AFFECTING ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE AMONG ELDERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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Many developing countries have been undergoing a rapid process of aging. Growth in the number of elderly dependents may negatively affect to enhance the heaviness of the dependency burden while leading to economic and health burdens. Population ageing affects on economic growth, savings, investment and consumption, property and care from one generation to another. In the past, traditional values have been supportive to elders, thus, after various changes such as economic changes, social security systems such as pension, they are limited to civil servants comprising only a small proportion of the elderly. Asian countries like Sri Lanka which depends on an agricultural setting lead to raise numerous beneficiaries of various social assistance programs. Family as a crucial part of taking care of these elders, eroding traditional family structures and changing living arrangements could cause to enhance the economic independence of older persons. The study attempts to present a literature review of the factors affecting economic dependence among elders in developing countries, incorporating electronic databases, manual searches of journals, the bibliographies of retrieved articles published from 2000 to 2013. Economic dependence is summarized under three main areas such as factors related to economic well-being, health factors and social related factors such as gender, marital status and living arrangements, etc. The findings show that factors such as economic situation, gender, educational status, marital status, area of residence and living arrangement of elderly, occupy a prominent place in making elders become economically independent. Health hazards such as chronic diseases, decline of cognitive, physical functioning and disability would rise and enhance the economic independence of elders as the higher life expectancy leads to higher health care expenditures. It is also revealed that women are in a more disadvantageous position to become economically dependent as the feminization of ageing is prevalent in many developing countries. The findings suggest that the economic dependence of the elderly should be addressed more by the governments in developing countries according to the changing values and traditions. Policies and programs need to be implemented to support the elders who are, economically, socially and healthily independent.

Keywords: *economic independence, elderly, economic burden*

SOCIAL SECURITY ISSUES AMONG INTERNAL MIGRANTS: A CASE OF URBAN COMMUNITIES IN KALUTARA DISTRICT IN SRI LANKA

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Over the past three decades, urban migration in the Western Province of Sri Lanka has been increasing. Most urban migrants who live in urban areas have suffered from social insecurity due to the lack of health facilities, sanitary facilities, future life security and other welfare benefits. Hence, this paper attempts to identify the social security issues of internal urban migrants. Both qualitative and quantitative data gathered from the selected urban communities representing three Urban Council areas in the Kalutara District were used for this study. The quantitative data was collected from a sample survey using an interviewer administered questionnaire covering 414 migrant households. Moreover, in-depth interview method was used to collect qualitative information on highlighting family well-being problems, environmental and sanitary issues related to social security of migrants. Multivariate analysis was used for the quantitative data while the discourse analysis was used for the qualitative information. The findings of this study identify that approximately half of the households plan to save money by joining a pension scheme or provident fund and other investments for their future life security. The migrant people those who are in urban communities are more likely to save their money in legally recognized institutions, whereas less educated migrants tend to use illegal saving methods. Moreover, around one third of the households has been rented and encroached. More than two third of the employed household heads have low wages due to their engagement in informal employments. Logistic Regression results also revealed that people who are engaged in informal sector employments are 4.3 times as likely as people who work in formal sector employments. The qualitative findings also discovered that several community and environmental factors such as lack of sanitation facilities and lack of awareness and future life planning largely contribute to increase social security issues within these urban communities. These results suggest that future employment opportunities and awareness programs regarding the importance of future life planning should focus on empowering, especially informal employees. Further, policy implications to improve urban migrants' social security status should be introduced.

Keywords: *internal migrant, social security, Sri Lanka, urban communities*

INVOLVEMENT WITH AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF SRI JAYEWARDENEPURA

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Extracurricular activities (ECA) spread over a vast range of fields and they are found in almost all the academic institutions. When particularly, the university students are concerned, participating in constructive ECA is highly beneficial for them as it affects positively on students' academic achievements, physical and mental well-being, building up of social skills to shape up the personality. In the study, a descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out among 385 medical students in the University of Sri Jayewardenepura. A validated self-administered questionnaire was used for data collection and the data analysis was done by using the SPSS 16.0 version using the Chi square test, T test and ANOVA. Out of 385 student participants, 148 (38.4%) were males and 237 (61.6%) were females. Majority of the students (86%) had participated in at least one of the extracurricular activities. Highly participated ECAs among students were, entertainment related ECAs (watching TV, movies, listening to music, reading) (82.3%), religious activities (60.3%) and aesthetic activities (53.2%). Sports/games (32.7%) and physical activity (40.8%) participation were very low and it was much lower among females. Student's regular participation in ECAs (At least several times a week) was very low except in entertainment related ECAs (70.6%). Students overall attitude towards the involvement in ECAs was positive. Further, the students had positive attitudes on the effect of involvement in ECAs towards their academic performance, physical health and social well being. Lack of time, distance to the university, lack of involvement in ECAs among friends and less available facilities and equipments were the most significant barriers that students face when participating in ECAs. The data revealed that the majority of the medical students had not participated in constructive ECAs which help the students to build up their physical, mental and social well being. Students' regular participation in ECAs were very low except in entertainment related ECAs. Even though the students were having overall positive attitudes towards ECAs, the lower involvement in structured ECAs could be identified due to higher impact of the barriers that they were facing when they engage in ECAs.

Keywords: *attitudes, barriers, extracurricular activities, medical students, involvement*

**FEMINISM AS A POWERFUL TOOL TO END SEXISM: BREAKING THE
CHAIN OF SILENCE ON DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN,
EVOLVING SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE ERA OF PATRIARCHY**

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The Feminist theory first emerged when the society put the father's label on the shoulders of men. Feminism articulates that men and women should be equal; politically, economically, socially, etc.. The paper mainly focuses on whether the women should still, be silent when men violate the rights of women acting as dominants, which has become a practice established from the concept of patriarchy. Women do not have the same rights as men in the society. The society still portrays the line of gender gaps in deciding the access to higher education, right to own property and vote and standing for elections. Mostly Muslim dominant countries restrict the equal enjoyment of most of these rights for women. The paper attempts to describe the gravity of oppressions underwent by women because of the mental perception referred to as sexism developed among the people around us, and how women and men can join hands together to eradicate all forms of discrimination against women. The paper adopted secondary data as sources of information. Feminism is a tool to eradicate sexism, sexist exploitation and oppression, and men also resort to the theory of feminism as much as women. Further, the paper analyses the legal framework addressing the said issue. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the general recommendations provided by the Women's Committee on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination of Women established by CEDAW provide relevant applicable legal standards for women in this regard through the subject of Human Rights Law. The study concludes drawing an attention to implement opposite human rights mechanisms in order to secure women from violence against male domination. Gender roles are also a social construction like patriarchy. So, it's the society which can tarnish such attitudes, which are barriers to the development of a nation. We are in the 21st century, so why still hold on to the concepts of the stone era when we call ourselves as civilized persons.

Keywords: *discrimination against women, feminism, patriarchy, sexism*

THE IMPACT OF FEMALE HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE AGE OF MARRIAGE AND MARRIED LIFE IN SRI LANKA

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Profound changes about the roles of women in connection with the labor market and the family responsibility have been recorded and discussed in the global literature during the last several decades. Observing social structure in Sri Lanka, also it can be identified that there were significant changes with substantial effects on demographic and social institutions including the marriage and married life of women. Marriage is a crucial event of human life that heavily relates to the recognition as a responsible person in the society, and more importantly establishing families with children and other social relationships. Further, the current Sri Lankan contexts evident that “interests of higher education & higher responsible employments”, and “age of marriage & family engagements” of women have a closer relationship. Hence, this paper attempts to examine how higher education of women affects their marriage and family life. One can argue that those who married can provide views/experience about family life. It is true as if the study focuses on such particular areas. However, this study considers the perception of young and educated women of their future marriage life. Hence, a randomly selected sample consists of 100 female students engaged in higher education was used to collect primary data. Interviews, group discussions, experts’ views and unstructured questionnaire survey were the data collection mechanisms. Relevant secondary data was used to supplement the primary sources. Using elementary statistics, data was descriptively analyzed. The study found that the females’ higher education directly and significantly cause to delay their marriage. The delay to marriages is furthering after the graduation as they are struggling to realize employability desires. It can be argued that even though the young women are dreaming of their family life and marriage, they are more serious about education, employment and social recognition as success factors for marriage and family life. This social mindset among young women causes for delaying marriage in the educated society in current Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *delaying marriage, higher education, married life, young women*

A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ISSUES RELATED TO FEMALE LABOR UTILIZATION IN EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES

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Export Processing Zones (EPZs) were established in Sri Lanka after the liberalization of the economy in 1977. In post war context, the investments in Sri Lanka were increased and the employments in EPZs were expanded. Implications of the female labor utilization have become a highlighted issue. Thus, the main objective of the research is to identify the ways in which female labor is utilized. Specifically current issues, working conditions, provision of welfare and the level of satisfaction among female workers are focused in the study. Being based on Marxist feminist perspective, the study employed a mixed method incorporating both quantitative and qualitative data. Questionnaires and qualitative interviews were carried out in the Biyagama EPZ, which was the selected field of study. An exclusive sample of 100 females was selected from two factories in the zone and the simple random as well as purposive sampling methods were incorporated. The study revealed the exploitative aspects of female labor issues related to working conditions and relationship with the management. A significant improvement in the working conditions was noted and there were a number of new conditions in EPZs which enabled the utilization of female labor in more subtle and cost effective ways. 62% were satisfied with the working conditions and a strong co-relation between worker satisfaction and working conditions was evident ($P=0.00$). The technological developments, welfare and provision of entertainment enabled the employers to utilize the female labor in more manipulative means. The statistical data suggested a strong relationship between entertainment and worker satisfaction ($P=0.02$). The study concludes that the female labor is utilized in a more subtle form of exploitation. The new ways of female labor utilization in EPZs ensure that female workers are provided with more contended and motivating environment while they are controlled by means of technology, directed towards more efficiency and productivity. Thus, in the EPZs, female labor is utilized through a multiplicity of dynamic strategies assuring the reaching of capitalistic goals.

Keywords: *exploitation, export processing zones (EPZs), female labor, feminism*

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BLOOD TYPE AND PERSONALITY TRAITS: WITH A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE UNIVERSITY OF SRI JAYWARDENEPURA

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Characterizing personality by blood type is quite popular in North Asian countries. The theory that there is a possible correlation between blood types and personality traits has been floating around for a long time and there have been lots of studies conducted to analyze the various personality traits in the *ABO blood type system*. Though there have been many attempts to evaluate this theory, the results have been inconsistent and are best described as conflicting. So, the aim of this study was to explore a possible correlation between blood types and certain specific personality trait. In this study, for the assessment of personality traits, the *Five-Factor Model* was utilized as one of the most widely accepted personality assessment tools. This model describes various aspects of personality, including the five domains of personality namely, neuroticism, extraversion, openness, agreeableness, and conscientiousness. Primary data was obtained from 200 undergraduate students from four different faculties in the University of Sri Jaywardenepura using *Simple Random sampling method*. In collecting data, the *Big Five Inventory* questionnaire method was used and evaluated five hypotheses using the conceptualization of personality based on the *Five-Factor Model*. To analyze the data, *Descriptive Statistics, Factor Analysis, Chi-Square Test, and Multiple Regression Analysis* were used for each of the personality domains listed above. Above statistical analysis showed no significant relationship between blood types and personality traits except for one of the sub-factors in the *Chi-Square Test* that indicated 'work hard to accomplish my goals'. That *p*-value was significantly lesser than 0.05. Other than that single factor, all other 43 sub-factors showed no significant relationship. It was concluded that there was no sufficient evidence to prove the relationship between blood types and personality traits.

Keywords: *ABO Blood Type System, big Five Inventory, five-factor model, personality traits*

FACTORS AFFECTING IN DETERMINING THE FERTILITY: THE CASE OF GALLE DISTRICT

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Children are the symbol of both social and economic well-being. There has been a significant decline in fertility in Sri Lanka since 1963. The study focuses to identify whether there is a tendency in decreasing the household fertility while exploring the factors affecting it. The study used both primary and secondary data. The empirical study is undertaken on the randomly selected 256 households out of 16 *GramaSewa* divisions in 4 Divisional Sectors, Galle District. Univariate, bivariate and *Multivariate Analysis* have been done to describe the fertility differentials. The *Chi-Square test* is applied to examine the association between socio-economic factors of the household and children born. The effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable after controlling for the effect of other predictors has also been measured through *Multiple Linear Regression*. *Factor Analysis* is used to analyze the collected data in order to underline the major factors influencing on the household fertility decline. In the view of above context, the average number of children born in a household is limited to two children. Among many contributing socio-economic factors, age of starting a family, environmental and occupational exposure, alcohol consumption, women's education, economic factors and the preventative care have substantial effects on fertility. Patriarchal households use health services more frequently than patriarchal households. The possible explanation could be that the women who have autonomy in decision making are more likely to have higher level of contraceptive use, which might ameliorate their productive behavior risks and results in longer birth intervals and low fertility. It is important to understand the ways in which lifestyle behaviors may benefit or harm fertility in order to minimize complication and to maximize fertility outcomes. By understanding the impact of socio-economic factors on reproductive health, the modification of lifestyle behaviors of households actively helps to maintain their fertility potentiality optimistically. The growing interest and the amount of research in this field have made it evident that socio-economic factors have a significant impact on fertility.

Keywords: *alcohol consumption, fertility differentials, household fertility, matriarchy, socio-economic factors*

Religion, Mind and Human Wellbeing

BEHAVIOURAL PREREQUISITES FOR A THRIVING INITIATION OF BUDDHIST MEDITATION

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Moral training, an inevitable prerequisite for mind development designated in Buddhism, enhances mental strength for meditation. The objective of this paper is to expose the significance of behavioural prerequisites that enhance morality for the initiation of Meditation in this respect. The preliminary behavioral prerequisites encompass a simple life, light living (*sallahuka*) with few duties (*appakicco*), less attachment and less craving, fewness of wishes, satisfaction (*santussako*), a balanced livelihood (*sama-jīvikatā*) with persistent effort (*uṭṭhāna-sampadā*), the accomplishment of watchfulness (*āraṅkha-sampadā*), good friendship (*kalyāṇamittatā*) and right livelihood (*sammā ājīva*) which refers to the engagement in wholesome occupations, etc. The three Right Conduct in body, speech and thought elaborated in the Sangīti Sutta, Cunda Kammāraputta Sutta, Sāleyyaka Sutta, etc. as the foremost behavioural prerequisites that form the principal basis for mind development should be adopted. The scrupulous observance of the precepts for the laity and the *pātimokkha* for the ordained provides grounds to avoid malevolent physical and verbal misconduct which nourishes the Five Hindrances (*pañcanīvaraṇa*). The restraint of bodily and verbal activities that leads to weaken the external inimical forces that hinder the practice is to be developed. The purification of moral behaviour endowed with psychological strength such as non-remorse, joy and rapture, etc. helps a meditator to remain psychologically undisturbed and inwardly calm and maintain concentration during the practice. Thus, the observance of the moral discipline that reinforces the outward suppression of harmful mental factors and in turn helps one to suppress the inward detrimental mental factors that impede concentration and mindfulness should be adopted. Hence, wholesome behavioural prerequisites as explicated and advocated in Buddhism make practitioner's mind highly receptive and malleable for the initiation and the progress of mental training. As a whole, moral restraint and moral purity which establishes sound outward conditions which are conducive to inward progress is an obligatory behavioural prerequisite for a thriving initiation of mental development.

Keywords: *behavioural prerequisites, moral training, mind development*

**THE INFLUENCE OF HYPER REALITY ON CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL
LIFE – JEAN BAUDRILLARD’S INTERPRETATION –
A PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS**

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It is not exaggeration that modern world is created and ruled by media. The goal of philosophy is searching and reaching the reality and as a philosopher Baudrillard searches the reality in the media creating modern world. In his journey of the reality, he interprets the meaning of the concept ‘simulacrum’ (direct meaning is copy of something) as media reality or hyper reality. The term ‘hyper reality’ is coined by Baudrillard to explain the nature of reality in postmodern world. Baudrillard sheds light on the very concept ‘the hyper reality’ having mastered in Linguistic, Structuralist and Marxian traditions. The significance of the concept, the hyper reality is studied under a complex relationship between media and socio -political systems. He pinpoints that the hyper reality is the concept which deals with the significant processes of exploitation and alienation in the contemporary society. Baudrillard never fails to highlight that there is an inseparable connection among the concepts: production, consumption and media and these concepts are blended with the hyper reality in unbelievable manner. With help of many interpretations and examples Baudrillard tries to show that hyper reality functions as reality in media dominating contemporary society. Baudrillard argues that our perceptions and judgments on everything or event in the world are to larger extent saturated with the concept of the hyper reality. Baudrillard states that we live in the hyper reality imagining it as the reality and he shows that what the role is played by the hyper reality in determining values and meanings of our life. In contemporary society, signs and symbols, receive more significant place than meaning and usefulness of the things referred by them. We perceive and interpret every event and thing in our life with some ideas acquired from media or the hyper reality. This process is named by Baudrillard as ‘precession of simulacra’. Contemporary media such as television, cinema, newspaper, internet, etc., create more commercially oriented needs and not natural and innate needs in the minds of contemporary human beings. This paper analyses the concept and interpretation of the hyper reality of Baudrillard in contemporary society with a critical outlook.

Keywords: *consumption, hyper reality, media, reality, values*

BUDDHIST SOFT SKILLS FOR EMOTION CONTROL

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Soft skills are personal attributes that describe an individual's ability to interact with others. Soft skills also known as people skills complement hard skills to enhance an individual's relationships. Every institution/organization is a complex organism, planning, reacting, adapting, evolving, growing and shrinking in response to external demands and internal capabilities. The ability to execute depends on soft skills or human capabilities. Soft skills is a term often associated with a person's EIQ (Emotional Intelligence Quotient) cluster of personality trait, social graces, communication, language, personal habits, friendliness, Strong work ethics, Positive attitude. Good communications skills, time management abilities, problems solving skills, acting as a team player, self-confidence, ability to accept and learn from criticism, flexibility and adaptability, And optimism that characterize relationship with other people. Dr. Daniel Goleman and many psychologists mentioned five basic components of emotional intelligence, self-awareness, self-regulation, internal motivation, empathy and social skills in recent time in western world. Buddhist soft skills introduced to the world by the Buddha before 2600 years back in India. It can be used as conflict resolution tools in any given situation without any discrimination. It basically focuses for understanding yourself, motivating yourself, managing your own emotion, your goals, intentions, responses, behavior and all. Similarly given attention to understand others, recognizing other people's emotions and managing relationships also given prime concern. Mindfulness meditation is a very powerful tool for developing soft skills. This has been demonstrated in a number of scientific researches. Recent neurological research has taken picture of people's brain while engaged in mindfulness meditation. These pictures illustrate heightened activity in the part of the brain related to self-awareness. Self-awareness is the foundation of Emotional Intelligence, Loving-kindness, compassion, sympathetic joy, equanimity, conviction, virtuousness, learning (suta) generosity, wisdom, will be main focus in Buddhist soft skills to conflict resolution with reference to the Tripitaka. Buddhist soft skills will be one of the great solutions to find many problems occur in the contemporary world today.

Keywords: *EIQ, mindfulness, social skills, soft skills*

SIGNIFICANCE OF ADHERING INTO BUDDHIST COUNSELING PRINCIPLES IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF POLICE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURE

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Department of POLICE acts as the main law enforcement authority as well as public peace keeping force in any country of the world. A wide range of activities has been entrusted under its purview to perform as its duties in order to accomplish the aforementioned missions. Police Department also performs as a mediatory source in between the General Public and the Government to maintain peace and harmony within the country. Most of the minor cases are being addressed by the junior level police officers who work at the main charge room at the inception. The total subsequent proceedings depend on his/ her judgment and the approach of handling the scenario. It would be fine If he enters in to a correct decision otherwise the case will end up with leadings to wastage of money, time and other resources of all the related parties inclusive not only the victim and accuse but the Government parties too. Under the circumstances, in this particular study we attempt to address this important point and to make the Police officer's role fruitful for the Sri Lankan context in civil conflict resolution. Buddhist way of addressing problem is different from that of the western originated modern practices, which the present judicial process is applying in Sri Lanka. The whole concept of Buddhism is purely for counseling (*anusasana*) the mankind to resolve their issues completely with a comprehensive understanding. In this study Buddhism is considered as a doctrine which explains the inherent nature of the world by the angle of the theory called "causality". Also it is important to discuss the influence of Sri Lankan cultural context for the conflict resolution which is intrinsic to all of Sri Lankans irrespective of their Religion or The Nationality. Hence, although the Sri Lanka is considered as multi Religious and multi National country, the philosophy deriving through this study will benefit any one of the General Public in Sri Lanka with no barriers.

Keywords: *causality, conflicts, law enforcement, Police, understanding*

VIRTUE AS A REQUISITE FOR A MEANINGFUL LIFE FROM WELL-BEING TO WELL-DYING

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All societies have age categories and people are expected to act proper behavior at different ages. But modern people have no guidelines as how to manage their expanded lifetime and what to prepare for their old age. Therefore, this paper has two objectives: 1) to elucidate the virtues what say in Buddhism and 2) to clarify the importance of the virtues as the best way for well-being and well-dying. The research is mainly textual study. The collected data which has been collected from the primary and the secondary sources was observed on the critical bases. Today life expectancy of human beings is getting longer. Some are still pursuing sensual pleasures, or imitate young people. Others defray expenses on anti-ageing products to look younger. The phenomena of ageing may be connected with problematic mental states and those are some of the main causes of mental conflicts giving rise to problematic behaviors. Most of older people feel alienated from family and society due to ambiguous age-status and uncertain age-norms of what to do or what is expected of them. According to Buddhism, all wholesome and unwholesome state is mind based. The virtue is the way of living for the Buddhist that directed by all teachings of the Buddha. *Kimśīlasutta* and *Dhammikāsutta* give a full account of what moral practice. *Madhupiṇḍikasutta* analyzes mental conflicts. *Māgandiyāsutta*, *Lokāsutta*, *Mūlasutta* expose the causes of mental conflicts. *Visuddhimagga* gives a detailed exposition about four kinds of morality consisting of purification (*catupārisuddhisīla*). Age is no guarantee of maturity. The Buddha expounds the four virtues—faith (*saddhā*), virtuous behaviour (*sīla*), generosity (*cāga*), and wisdom (*paññā*)—conducive to a layman’s happiness hereafter. Virtues are not only the fence against the encroachment of bad things which spoil our body and mind but also a plant of wholesomeness that we should cultivate by ourselves. Accomplishment of virtues is truly first step that go toward the *Nibbāna*, the highest happiness.

Keywords: *age-norm, mental conflict, virtue, well-dying, well-being*

SPIRITUAL-DEVELOPMENT IN RELATION TO CONTEMPLATION OF FEELING

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Each individual has feelings within body and mind such as painful feeling, pleasant feeling. Because of feelings, we are facing psychological problem and physical suffering. These sufferings based on feelings should be eliminated to bring peace and happiness to oneself and others. The purpose of this study is to analyze the arising and cessation of feelings (*vedanā*) and the Contemplation of feeling (*vedanānupassanā*) to liberate from suffering (*dukkha*). The method of this research will focus on a textual study; Dependent Co-origination (*paṭiccasamuppāda*) found in *Nidānavagga Saṃyutta* of the *Saṃyutta Nikāya*. The Four Noble Truths found in *Dhammacakkapavattana Sutta* of the *Saṃyutta Nikāya*. Contemplation of feeling (*vedanānupassanā*) found in *Mahāsatiṭṭhāna sutta* of the *Dīgha Nikāya*. *Vedanā* means feeling or sensation. It has the characteristic of experiencing. Feeling in the normal order of the *Paṭiccasamuppāda* shows the arising of feelings between cause and effect. Dependent on contact, arises feeling. Dependent on feeling, arises craving. Feeling in the reverse order of the *Paṭiccasamuppāda* highlights the cessation of feelings. With the cessation of contact ceases feeling. With the cessation of feeling ceases craving. According to the Four Noble Truths, the truth of feelings must be understood. The cause of feelings must be eradicated. The cessation of feelings must be realized. The path leading to the cessation of feeling must be followed. *Vedanānupassanā* is insight meditation on feelings. Whenever feeling arises, it should be observed as it really occurs. The reverse order of the *Paṭiccasamuppāda* indeed highlights the way to complete cessation of all human sufferings. Through contemplation of feeling, purification of a being from all defilements, overcoming of sorrow can be gained. Through following the Noble Eightfold Path, the truth of feelings can be penetrated, the cause of feelings can be eliminated and the cessation of feelings can be realized. If there is cessation of feelings, there would be a complete cessation of craving. It is called '*nirodha*'.

Keywords: *contemplation, co-origination, dependent, feeling, suffering*

**‘ALUT DEVI KATĀVA’:
A RARE MANUSCRIPT WHICH, ATTRIBUTES THE GODHEAD TO THE
LAST KING ŚRĪ VIKRAMA RĀJASIMĤE**

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The only Palm leaf manuscript of the rare *asna* poetry ‘*Alut Devi Katāva*’ (1828), composed with 169 verses by notary *Siyātu*, who belonged to an historic family of ‘*Kavikāra Maduva*’ at the phase of the last king, was founded by this author. Attributing godhead to the last King *Śrī Vikrama* as *Alut Deviyo* (new deity), wishing the fate of all who conspired the late king, destroying all who annihilating the Buddhism and publishing antagonist ideas of domestic chiefs against to the British government were some purposes of the poetry. Further, The author had established a temple for *Alut Deviyo* in *Ilukgoda, Yatinuvara*. The poetry applauds the glory of *Alut Deviyo* and his wife and mentions that they are the protectors of the Buddhism and the country. According to the poetry, The late king *Śrī Vikrama* alias *Alut Deviyo* and his wife have ascribed the power by God *Katagama* as well as Goddess *Pattini* and other domestic deities. *Alut Deviyo* had disembarked to the island at *Uggal Alut Nuvara* and then visited to several important historic places through the Island with his *yakkha* followers and showed his distinctive powers. Finally, he had visited to *Yatinuvara* and resided in the fortunate land of *Ilukgoda*. The intention of re-establishing the Sinhalese State system and antagonistic ideas about the British government of local chiefs have periphrastically and intensively emphasized in the poetry. Further, it tries to persuade that, the *Alut Deviyo* will procure the power and capableness to achieve those objectives. This poetry is important as a publication of bringing out the social pressure under the British government and, as a significant evidence, which reveals the common attitude of the infra level of the society on the late king as a deity, who protect both the country and Buddhism. This all and all about reveals that the devilish image on the king, which created by the conspirators was not accepted by a portion of the contemporaneous society.

Keywords: *Asna, Alut Devi, Kavikāra Maduva, deities, godhead*

COMPARATIVE STUDY ON PERSON CENTERED PSYCHOTHERAPY OF CARL ROGERS WITH THE BUDDHA

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In modern psychotherapeutic process, ‘person-centered psychotherapy’ (PCT) is a form of talk-psychotherapy developed between 1940 and 1950 by renown psychologist Carl Rogers. Rogers asserted that the most important factor in successful therapy is the relational climate created by the therapist's attitude to their client. He specified three interrelated core conditions (fundamentals of therapy or counselling) such as, 1. Genuineness 2. Empathy 3. Unconditional Positive Regard. Rogers highlights these three qualities should be possessed by the psychotherapist. When we turn to the Buddhist philosophy, its founder Gotama the Buddha, as a successful psychotherapist, has shown distinctive psychotherapeutics characteristics from his life in number of places of the canon. When the Rogers represents his opinion in 19th century, the Buddha has proclaimed overall psychic disorders, their causes, cessation and the direct path for cessation of psychic disorders. It is extremely profound, deep and gives results in this very life and instructs and engages the beings with everlasting solutions here and here after (*Ubhayalokārtha*). On the other hand when we scrutinize the character of the Buddha, it is obvious that the three interrelated core conditions of a psychotherapist are appeared in his character. For an example the Buddha was born in India when the society is full of multiple social variations. Because of the Buddha has the ‘Unconditional Positive Regard’ (the third quality of psychotherapist) for all peoples who represented various castes, religions, philosophies and social states, thousands of refugees and mentally disordered patients came to the Buddha, seeking a spiritual consolation. Likewise, a specific character of Psychotherapeutic theories of the Buddha was to allow and allocate special priority for the free-will, independence and self-authority of the client. The issues that I want to discuss here are, “is it adequate the Rogers’s methods of Person-Centered Psychotherapy for the perfect and complete alleviation of mental disorders?, what kind of instructions have been given by the Buddha in this regard? And what is the vital importance among them? Considering above all facts, in this paper, my chief endeavor is to present a comparative revelation about the Person-Centered Psychotherapy which was represented by Carl Rogers and vastly put into practice by the Buddha.

Keywords: *carl rogers, psychotherapy, perfect consolation, The Buddha*

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF JOB STRESS ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE AT ABC COMPANY

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Research on the impact of job stress on employee performance is one of the core discussions in apparel industry due to heavy workload pattern. In the present situation majority of the garment sector employers are considering about the development of mental status towards job as well as general life of their employees for a better integration between profit and people. ABC Clothing Private Limited is a small scale garment factory. From the beginning of this year, they obtained a high amount of employee turnover and absenteeism rates. Ultimately, the achievement of their employee performance levels went down and they had to undergo on a huge sales dropout in the market. Machine operators are the backbone of every garment. They have the big responsibility of maintaining the quality of products in order to achieve the bottom line. On the other hand; they are the one who directly deals with work stress factors, whereas job performance is the major outcome which is affected by workplace stress. Basically, job specialization and tough work tasks are the major reason behind the workplace, stress which creates a poor psychological impact on employee performance. This study empirically examines the impact of job stress on employee performance at ABC Company by using machine operators. Methodology of this study derived both quantitative and qualitative factors. The researchers recognized stress as an independent variable and performance as the dependent variable. This research investigates environmental factors and role characteristics as the main causes for stress in order to enhance work performance. Four hypotheses are developed and will be tested based on job stress and performance. The data will be gathered through a structured questionnaire analyzed by correlation and regression. The results of this study, which focusing that there is a significant relationship between job stress and employee performance. Researchers' main purpose is to find out the factors affecting on job stress at ABC Company employee's performance level.

Keywords: *apparel industry, employee performance, job stress, workload*

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHRISTIAN ART DURING THE EARLY CHURCH

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In the history of the Church, the first three centuries were a period of persecution and suffering for the Christians. During these centuries, Christians faced hostilities from the Jewish and Roman authorities. The situation was such that the followers of Christianity could not openly practice their faith. In spite of such obstacles and oppositions, the Church expanded and increased in number. In the history of the Church this period is called the “brave age.” This research shows how the believers of this period were steadfast in their faith in spite of the sufferings they faced and what artistic features they adopted to conduct their worship and to spread their religion. The believers of this period used indirect signs and used secret places to conduct their worships. They developed paintings in the secret places of their worship. The objective of this research was not only to review the fact that the art made it easy to put forward matters concerning religion, in a manner that people could easily understand it and to make it clear, that in spite of a background full of persecution, people were steadfast in their faith life but also to find out the indirect signs adopted to put ward Christian views to the people. So the research was being carried out to find out the common nucleus of the Christian Art in the history of the Church, to show the essentials of the life of the Christians during the first three centuries and to estimate how the artistic features helped in the enhancement of their spiritual life. Further research was carried out at a depth, to find out which artistic features originated during this period. The information obtained from books, journals and articles are analyzed by using descriptive methodology.

Keywords: *Christian art, persecution, spiritual life*

THE ROLE OF VENERABLE ANANDA THERA AS A THIRD PARTY ON CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

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Conflict Management is a very important and discussive topic worldwide today. Conflicts are multifactorial and specially physical, mental, personal and social factors affect on it. The term “conflict” can be simply defined as a clash between emotions or persons. Basically, conflicts are mental based. There are a lot of theories and strategies of conflict management. Primarily, intervention of a third party is considered as an effective strategy of conflict management that happens between two persons or two groups. This third party should be impartial and unbiased while the main two parties are going on extremes. Intervention of a third party to manage conflicts can be seen in Tripitaka literature also. There are many cases that can be identified as examples to prove above statement with reference to conflicts intervened by Venerable Ananda Thera. Venerable Ananda Thera has intevened to Conflicts that happend between the Lord Buddha and monks, between monks, between the lord Buddha and lay people and also between devotees. It was very important on conflict management in Buddhist order. Folowing incidents can be mentioned as examples; the case of Begining of Bhikkuni order, the case of Nalagiri, the case of planting “Ananda Bodhi”, the case between king Udeni and his wives, the case of first Dhamma Sangayana, the case of embarassment of women who came to pay the final homage to the Lord Buddha. There were some complaints against Venerable Ananda Thera as Chulla wagga paali mentions,although those interventions were success and fruitful. Therefore, this study is to investigate the intervention of Venerable Ananda Thera on conflict management as a third party.

Keywords: *conflicts, managements, third party, Venerable Ananda thero, devotees*

A STUDY INTO THE CULTURAL PATTERNS OF ANXIETY RELATED CONDITIONS AMONG UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATES

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Fear and anxiety are two emotions identified universally in human societies that are experienced in everyday life, in front of things or situations that seem to threaten individual well-being. In studying about anxiety related conditions, individual's responses to them and the possible consequences of such conditions should be analyzed in different perspectives to achieve a balanced and successful understanding as each of these levels would equally matter in affecting the individual. Therein biological, cognitive, affective, sociocultural and behavioural perspectives are considered in the contemporary studies. Among these factors culture functions as in fact as invisible underlying determinant of people's behaviour in a particular context. Accordingly the purpose of this study was to examine cultural patterns of anxiety related conditions among university students. For that, two groups of students from the students' community are chosen who relatively share two different cultural values and norms within the same context including four undergraduates. It was attempted to catch up a glimpse of the different stressors they face, expressions behavioral skills used to face the stressors and cultural meaning given to these stressors and the individual's response to them. A qualitative research design was adopted in data collection and data analysis and four participants faced semi-structured interviews. The collected data were analyzed in using thematic analysis. The results provided evidence for the prevailing stressors the students had to face during the first year, expression of anxiety, the interpretation of the stressors in the subculture, coping strategies, and the possible interpretations of other cultures on the stressors. It is concluded in the study that although emotions and their expressions in certain extent are universal, diverse cultures alter these reactions of people to these situations in different ways shaping the way people categorize situations and people's feelings. Thus there are striking cultural differences in the display rules that determine when it's appropriate for people to express certain feelings.

Keywords: *anxiety, coping methods cultural patterns, stressors*

THE FOUNDER OF TAOISM

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There are many controversies regarding the founder of Taoism. Therefore, it is necessary to study the main character who gave the birth to the Taoism. In this research paper my main attempt is that to identify the real founder of Taoism. Taoism was born Sichuan Province at the time of the Han Emperor Shun-di at the end of the First Century. The meaning of the word of 'Tao' is way or road. As well the word of Tao also takes up several other meanings too. In Chinese philosophical tradition there are many research has been done to identify to the person who distribute the Taoist philosophy and religion within that the Lao zi too. Laozi(老子) was born in 604 BC in the Chu Province, now known as the Hunan Province. Laozi is an honorific title. Lao means "venerable" or "old". Zi, or Tzu means "master". He lived in the latter part of the spring and autumn period (770-476B.C) and his doctrines are presented in his book titled the Dao de jing, which was variously used by other Chinese philosophers Dao De Jing “道德經” is the most important canon of Taoist philosophy. Dao/Tao literally means way De/Te basically means Virtue, power Jing/Ching as it is used here means Canon, book, Dao De Jing can be translated as the classical cannon of the way/path and the power/virtue Dao De Jing is a short text of around 5.000 Chinese characters in 81 brief chapter, Chuang Tzu and other ancient and modern philosophers developed the teachings of Lao Zi. When we consider logically and comparatively about his teaching Lao-tzu can be proclaimed as a one of the greatest philosopher in the world

Keywords: *Dao De Jing, Laozi, Taoist philosophy*

THE ASPIRATIONS PRACTICED BY BODHISATTVAS IN THERAVADA TRADITION

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The Bodhisattva, who is aspiring to become a Buddha, should complete six types of aspirations (*Adyashas*). These six are essential to fulfill the Bodhisattva doctrine. They support to complete the perfections that should be practiced by Bodhisattva practitioners. By names, they are called to be *Nekkhamadyasaya*, *Pavivekajjhasaya*, *Alobhajjhyasaya*, *Adosadjjhasay* *Amohajjhasaya* and *Nissaranajjhasaya*. The list of these six aspirations implies that the Bodhisattva has to cross over his practices gradually. In this gradual process, the Bodhisattva realizes the nature of life, and how sorrowful life is. Thereafter, he tries to find the way to help the people, who have suffered due to various kinds of causes. As a result of that, the Bodhisattva enters monk hood and avoids all companions, gatherings or having complex relationships. It means that the Bodhisattva foregoes his household life and comforts with in the peaceful palaces. Consequently, his purpose is to have a solitary life which makes him to donate all the wealth he has earned such as gems, gold palaces, as well as parts of the body. Afterward, he treats in everyone the same way Moreover, reducing his ignorance, he overcomes suffering and becomes a passionless person. This paper aims to disclose the identity of Theravada tradition based on the six aspirations and their interrelations.

Keywords: *bodhisattva, bodhisattva practitioners, Theravada*

CHILD RIGHTS AND BUDDHIST PRIESTHOOD: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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The United Nations Charter on the rights of children is the Internationally accepted standard and most of the countries of the world have arrived at this consensus. It is a requirement that these rights are met wherever the child is and whatever classification he or she is assigned without discrepancy. However these rights are frequently violated, while International organizations both governmental and nongovernmental monitor such actions, a worldwide challenge remains. It is postulated that the ordaining of very young children as novices into the clergy constitute a violation of the rights of the child. This study examines these issues under the light of the UN Charter itself the Tripitaka and related religious scriptures as well as several other related studies. It is argued that the rights of the child as enunciated in the UN Charter are not violated when a child enters the priesthood as a novice. To become a novice the child must like it and the parents must consent. While it is true that the child leaves the family the priest who takes over as guide and mentor satisfies his worldly and supra mundane needs. His material needs are met, and he is provided with an excellent education as well as a practical preparation for life. The novice is free to leave the Order if he so decides as he comes of age. The senior priests make every effort not to scar the child. Buddhism is a religion of benevolence and charity and novices who leave the Sangha later in life are all the more benefited by the experience.

Keywords: *Buddhist, Priesthood, rights of children, Tripitakaya, young children, UN charter*

A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF ANGER EXCLUSION METHODOLOGIES

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Anger is a negative personal sentiment which has deferent similar words such as indignation, spleen, irritation, malice. In addition to that, it gives the meaning of stress, worry and discontent. Anger exclusion is a very popular concept that is talked much in the subject of health psychology field that is included more meaning such as reluctance and peeving. When getting an adversity, a pane, a physical or mental hurt, the harmful thought that effect willingly or unwillingly himself and others is the anger that is defined in the oxford dictionary as the strong feeling that you have when something has happened that you think is bad and unfair. This can be arisen in the mind when getting a thought of stress, disappointment, criticism or anytime that effect for the physical or mental body and then the person becomes change physically, mentally and verbally. Then he lost his inter personal relationships and finally he makes illogical, irrational and harmful activities that effect offensively himself and others. As a result of that it is got the pressure, stress, hurt attach, diabetic and mental illnesses. When it is come up to climax, he suicides himself. So it is necessary to exclude the anger for a healthy life. Exclusion means discarding. It has many methodologies to exclude the anger as given following. To identify the real situation that is behind the anger, when anger arise in the mind, changing the environment, to follow the suitable methodologies to exclude the anger, capitulate, crispness, to change the language and the postures, to practice relaxation lesions, to forgive, to develop the attitudes, meditation, to think the result of anger so on. The main purpose of this research paper is to point out the psychological methodologies on anger exclusion.

Keywords: *anger, exclusion, methodologies, meditation, psychology*

**A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCE
FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT:
WITH A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HOMAGAMA EDUCATION DIVISION**

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Childhood development is the basic foundation for perfect man. Under the Government act of Children those who are under 14 years are defined as children. Future of a child is defined as a young human being who is not yet an adult by the Oxford Dictionary. Child development is the whole development of physical, cognitive and emotional aspects. A child encounters different stages of development from the day he conceived. Every child has specific developmental features. Many psychologists who analyze child and childhood tend to analyze it under few main stages. According to there are stages affected to the environmental and genetic factors such as height, weight body size and body color. Cognitive Development Theory of Jean Piage, Psychosexual Development Theory of Sigmund Freud and Psychosocial Development theory of Erick Eriksson are important studies in the Child development. The impact of environment on the mental development of a child is greater than the physical development. The aim of this research is to study the psychological influence of the environmental factors on the child development. The data is collected from the children out of twenty selected families. In the study, the environmental factors family, neighbors, school, mass media are employed by this research. Accordingly, it is recognized that the environmental factored have a great impact on develop child intelligence, perceptual ability, coping ability, personality development, emotional control, decision making, self-esteem ability, critical thinking and as well as deviant behavior.

Keywords: *child development, environmental factors, family, Psychosexual stages, personality*

A STUDY REGARDING PROBLEMS ARISING IN CARING FOR A DEMENTIA PATIENT

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The elderly population has been expanding remarkably all over the world during the last few decades and Sri Lanka is no exception. Hence one may encounter more and more psychiatric conditions seen in old age. Dementia is one of the devastating clinical conditions amongst them. The incidence of dementia is approximately 5% over 65 years and 20% over 80 years (Silva, 2003). Dementia in most cases is irreversible and progressive. A small percentage however may be treatable. Daily living skills and available resources should be assessed to draw up a care plan. Problems arising in caring for dementia patients could be identified as the research problem in this case. Objectives of the research are identifying the psychotherapy and memory development activities they use, identifying the problems arising in caring for a dementia patient and identifying the problems confronted by a care taker of a dementia patient. Caretakers of dementia patient inmates at Alzheimer's foundation and Help age institute could be identified as samples for this research. Interviews were conducted and questionnaires were presented as the instrument for collecting data. Objectives of the research were achieved by visiting two Non- Governmental organizations and interviewing the caretakers of dementia patients there in.

Keywords: *alzheimer, dementia, elders, psychiatric*

STUDY OF SIGNIFICANT FACTORS AFFECTING THE EMOTIONAL STRESS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

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Man is always capable of inculcating plenty of things from birth to death consciously or unconsciously. Learning could be simply defined as usual effort to gain knowledge related to anything. The process of knowledge gaining would be difficult and informal due to various regular reasons. The formal process had been constantly executed by a teacher in the school. The school was recognized as a small society. The pupil is a member of that society. They are extremely exposed to the usual regular social problems. Most of the schoolchildren were being chased by severe interrogations occurred in this complicate society. The objective of this research was to give attention to; what are the challenges or problems they have to face according to above mentioned troubles; why do they lose their schools?. Also while concerning the other objectives; how to control the emotional stress of school children, and benefits could be taken pertaining to the elimination of stress are prominent. Sample inspection had been carried out to reveal certain matter and advanced level students were selected in Homagama and Rathnapura Divisional Secretariats. This research depicts the idea of emotional stress related mental disorders and symptoms precisely. Anxiety seems to be much common than the others. Emotional status is also consequential. The emotional status of the pupils would be the criterion of wellbeing. It has to be mounted duly for the enrichment of their lives. The DSM report of the WHO defines the exact situation of the mental illnesses as possible. Large amount of students have become distressed due to various reasons such as separation and quarrels of parents, technological victims, drug abuse and addiction, depressed workloads for children, unhealthy food habits and spiritual reluctant as well. They had emphasized a difference between developed and developing countries. Most of the young children in developing countries were down with panic attacks but most elderly and infants were panic attacked in developed countries. These mental distortions such as panic attacks had arisen due to the stressful emotions. Loss of consciousness will tend to suicides. The stress is defined as the silent tempter of all human beings. Thus the inspection of significant reasons related to the emotional stress of the school children would determine the affordable solutions relevant to the interrogations.

Keywords: *affordable solutions, mental disorders, panic attacks*

CATHARTIC HEALING OF THE BODHI-PUJA IN SRI LANKA

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The word catharsis is derived from Greek word translated as cleaning, purification or purgation. General idea of Catharsis is the purgation of emotions or expressions of emotions to receive spiritual solace. One such of exercising catharsis in which the emotions were expressed in their full intensity is through crying or speech or other symbolic means. Most of the definitions emphasize two essential components of catharsis; the emotion aspect (strong emotional expression and processing) and the cognitive aspect of catharsis (insight, new realization and the unconscious becoming consciousness). Aristotle defined catharsis as “purging of the spirit of morbid and base idea or emotions by witnessing the playing out of such emotions or ideas on stage”. Catharsis is a keyword in modern Psychology and Religion. Freud and Breuer officially introduced the “Cathartic Therapy” as a therapeutic method in to modern Psychology. There are some catharsis based therapies in modern Psychology. Catharsis has capacity to release emotions. Almost every religion has rituals. Some forms of religious Catharsis concern efforts to come to terms with guilt and sin by punishing or restricting the physical body through ascetic practices, penance, self-chastisement, or meditation. In Sri Lanka, this can be seen in Buddhist rituals such as Bodhi Puja(to worship the BO tree), Paritta(chanting), Prathima puja(worship the statue), kandy perahera (Buddha’s tooth relic in the procession). Thus within the practical Buddhism we can find new ways to overcome major changes to life with cathartic ways. The veneration of the Bodhi-tree has been a popular and a widespread ritual in Sri Lanka. Bodhi-tree had become sacred to the Buddhist as the tree under which Gotama Buddha attained Enlighten. The ancient Bodhi-tree worship was a tribute to the Lord Buddha but nowadays this veneration had been constantly using to refrain from problems of day to day life. However the cathartic is indispensable for the human beings. Today it would be difficult to find a person who has a purified mind due to various reasons. Regular interrogations influence the humans defectively. Thus the worships such as “veneration of Bo-tree” would be a guiding light for a prosperous life. The ultimate objective of this paper was to emphasize the applied validity of religious and philosophical aspects and its attribution for the human wellbeing.

Keywords: *Bodhi puja, Catharsis, healing, purification, rituals*

BUDDHIST ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE FACTORS AFFECTING MALE FEMALE DIVERSIFICATION

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Living being is the greatest gift from the nature to the universe and divided into male and female for the identity of future generation. Here our attention is mainly focused on to the factors affecting male and female diversification according to the Buddhist teachings. It is better to identify the male and the female vitally. For that there are two foundations such as physical nature and social attitude. It is included in “Iththiththa Purisaththa” and “Iththibhawa Purisabhawa”. “Iththiththa” is Womanhood or physical nature. “Iththibhawa” is social attitude. “Purisaththa” and “Purisabhawa” also have same meaning. There are three bases for gender diversification such as biological, moral philosophical and psychological which is a circular theory in Buddhism. Biological foundation is defined as the difference in the body. This is represented as “Iththiththa” and “Purisaththa”. “Iththi Puma na Pagnayathi” in ‘Agganna Suthra’ clearly proves that environmental and psychological factors also have impacts on this. Basic creature has only a spirit without gender differentiation. With the usage of ‘Rasa patawiya, Bhumiapphataka, Badalatha and Al sahal’ a ‘Karaja body’ was created. Male female physical appearances were designed according to the long time male female sexual experiences. Then creature with the female body was named as ‘Female’ while creature with the male body was named as ‘Male’. Moral philosophical foundation has also influence this introduction. With the point of view of the society towards male by the female and female by the male and also with the virtual identities built by the society, male female identification has occurred. Female is a mother. The person who is involved in that process is the male or the father. Staying on this foundation male female diversification is represented. For this, psychological foundation is also used. For all these concepts mind is the foundation. It is emphasized in “Sanyogawisanyoga Dharmapariyaya Suthra”. Female is a human being with a female body who is attracted to a male body from the outer appearance. Male is also same. Therefore, it is clear that mentality is the major cause for this diversification. “Sanyogawisanyoga Dharmapariyaya Suthra” and “Somatheri gatha” clearly mentions that by changing the mentality, this differentiation can be converted. Our conclusion is that due to these foundations this male female diversification is prominent in the universe.

Keywords: *factors, machismo, womanhood*

UTILITY OF RELIGIOUS BELIEVES IN AVOIDING SUICIDE

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Suicide which is also known as self murder has become a vital problem in the present society. There are many factors which induce a human being to suicide. These factors may be from internal or external environment or they can be natural causes. A person's inability to react towards the challenges coming from internal and external environments can be identified as the fundamental reasons for suicide. In this case study we aimed to emphasize the utilization of religious believes how to minimize suicides. A religion is created in the hope of personal absolution. Religious beliefs have a unique ability to control pessimistic imaginations in human mind like self degeneration, fright, selfishness, hatred, revenge, greed, passion, alcoholism and to develop optimistic imaginations such as honesty, self realization, self discipline, non violence, authenticity, dedication and so on. Therefore it is clear that within the religious beliefs which develop personal imaginations can influence in the subject of minimizing suicides. Suicide is a guilty offence not only by the law but also by the religion and culture. In religions like Buddhism, suicide is described as a mighty sin which does not let reincarnation to occur. Moreover it is taught that no one is allowed to kill his/her own life and if anyone disobeys that norm, he/she is sentenced to god's curse. Through the case study we have done, we were able to clarify that the above mentioned religious norms which are in the subconscious can be applied to control the mental state of a human being who is in a suicide mentality.

Keywords: *avoiding, induce, religious beliefs, sin, suicide*

BUDDHA'S EXPLANATION ON MANAGEMENT OF CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

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Buddhism is a philosophy in which a person's both spiritual and secular development is expected. It clearly shows how spiritual happiness is attained through a well-managed secular life. Buddhism accepts that wealth as a key factor for secular development. But, as shown in Buddhism, if someone acts with no sense of limitations of consumption of wealth, he or she suffers. Therefore, how one should manage his income wisely has been given much emphasis, and the study of that is the main purpose of the present study. Through some *suttas*, Buddha expounded how to manage wealth. One of them is *Anana sutta*, which explains that one gains *Atti suka* by obtaining wealth through good ways and means. If such wealth is well-managed, one can enjoy *Bogha Sukha* and that leads to *Anana Suka* as he is not indebted. With the satisfaction that he possesses rightly earned wealth, he receives *Anawajja Suka*. In fact, the key method the Buddha preached to manage the consumption of wealth was the *Middle Path*. That is, to avoid extreme ends of utilising wealth: excessively utilising and not utilising wealth, and using it at an adequate and moderate level. As mentioned in *Viyaggapajja Sutta*, income and expense should be well-managed and maintained just like a grocer equally controls both sides of the Scale. In *Singalovada Sutta* too, consumption of wealth is described in four ways. There the Buddha divided wealth into four parts in terms of its use. One of which should be used for the daily use, two parts for investments and one part should be saved to be used at a time of distress. The concept of *Panchabali in Patthakamm Sutta*, *Patama Aputthaka Sutta*, *Mangala Sutta*, *Parabawa Sutta* also stress the Buddhist concept of consumption of wealth. Based on the Buddha's explanation on the management of consumption of wealth, it is quite clear that it has the solutions for the problems caused by the present style of consumption.

Keywords: *consumption, investments, management and Buddhism, wealth*

A CRITICAL STUDY OF THE LITERATURE OF PALI LEGAL BOOKS

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'Rule' otherwise 'Laws' are an integral aspect of human life and ethics. Law is called by Buddhists as ordering (pagnnatti), where *order* means discipline. Discipline is an ordered one and the Rule is a compiled one. The king's responsibility is to be accomplished in rules for the betterment of human and society and Lord Buddha accepted it and said to monks to follow them. Rule (Neeti) belongs to feminine and its' meanings are Rule, Precept and acceptable order. Further 'Neeti' means the knowledge of administrative constitutions of a country. 'Neeti' means guidance, practice, ritual, conduct, behavior, bearing in a broader context. Another meaning for 'Neeti' is discipline. Shiksha (precepts) are disciplines. The Buddhist notion is, if people overcome the rule they will receive their results according to the fate. Thripitaka, commentaries, subcommentaries and Prakarana are main parts of the pali literature. Legal books are included in prakarana. Also contents of pali legal books are similar to advices given in Dhammapada and suttas in Tripitaka. Pali legal books have taken the way of jataka tales too. Things contained in Hithopadesa, Panchatantra and such Sanskrit dialects also can be seen in pali legal books. They are spread in Thailand, Burma and such countries. Naradakkhadeepani, Suttantaniti, Chanakyaniti, Nitimanchari, Chaturarakhadeepani, Dhammaniti, Surassaniti, Lokaniti, Maharahaniti, Kavidappananiti are some pali legal books. There are about Politics, economy, marriage, education and social conditions. This literary work also can be seen as a part of dialect literature which give advice for this life and life after.

Keywords: *Buddhist law, discipline, pali legal books*

CAREER GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING FOR STATE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN SRI LANKA

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In recent years, various forms of career guidance and career counseling have become more prominent and better serviced in most of the universities throughout the world. Such services are obviously to the benefit of the students themselves and for society with improving their soft skills. Poor employability of fresh graduates has been a perennial problem in Sri Lanka, forcing the successive governments to absorb them into the state sector. On the other hand, the private sector, the largest employer in Sri Lanka providing 70% of the employment, has pointed out a mismatch between the employer expectations and the skills, competencies and attitudes of fresh graduates. Lack of awareness of industry requirements and poor linkage with the private sector organizations have been considered as possible reasons for this mismatch. Today, Sri Lanka is in a transitional period and rapidly achieving its economic development after the terrible war. In this context, the role of current graduates has become critical than ever before. The study is based on a literature survey of educational reports, empirical and theoretical research papers. Studies done by Sri Lankans and in other countries as well as those comparing the inter - country situation are also summarized in this paper. Review findings revealed that importance of Career Guidance and Counseling, employer expectations, role of the career guidance unit and skills definitions. This study concludes that university should identify employability skills development programs that will best serve the future labor market and align programs to meet those needs. Using mainly core literature examining the context of career guidance and counseling in Sri Lanka from 2001 to the present, this paper elaborates on the current situation and summarizes the progress that has been made.

Keywords: *career guidance, counseling, employability skills, students' perceptions*

REVISITING AND UNDERSTANDING THE CONCEPT OF SPIRITUALITY: THE ROLE OF SPIRITUALITY FOR POSITIVE SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

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The term spirituality denotes any kind of meaningful activity that engages one's devotion, contemplation and perfection through moral or religious reflections and psychological development. Spirituality embodies many aspects that can directly be applied in today's social life for a peaceful and joyful living in this world of agony. But suffice to say, the world today is quite away from this practice. The twenty first century came with many unprecedented scientific and technological developments resulting into material progress which has distanced man from spirituality. These have increasingly resulted into corruptions of nature, proliferation of nuclear weapons, social disharmony, despondency of humanity, unsatisfactory enjoyment of pleasures, riches and all other miseries of life. Above all, doubt and skepticism on the pre-established moral assumptions and beliefs have been the source of the many social upheavals in the world. This paper seeks to explore an understanding and the role of spirituality for positive social transformation. The paper also explains why the need for spirituality in social life. If peace, happiness and harmony in societies are to prevail, spirituality and materialism should dually be integrated and a great need for cooperation amongst individuals is very significant in this cause.

Keywords: *materialism, social life, social transformation, spirituality*

Livelihood Strategies and Economic Security

IMPACT OF REMITTANCES ON ESTATE SECTOR POVERTY: A STUDY ON TEA ESTATE SECTOR IN BADULLA DISTRICT

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Availability of external employment and resulting migration play an important role in poverty reduction in the rural areas of developing countries. Estate sector continues to play a major role in the tea industry of Sri Lanka. As fine plucking is still considered to be important to maintain the quality of the final product, shrinkage of residential work force due to out-migration of skilled laborers from formerly residential work is identified as major problem faced by the industry. From the household perspectives, remittances from migrated members would increase household income and reduce poverty levels of households. Therefore, this study was conducted to investigate the impact of labor migration on poverty in estate sector in Badulla District. We first assumed that the remittances from migration are a potential substitute for household earnings within the estate. We then developed counterfactual scenarios of what household poverty would have been in the absence of migration and remittances. Data were collected in 2014 through a sample survey of 288 households in tea estates in Badulla District. Sample households were selected through cluster sampling technique. As households with migrant members are systematically different from households without migrants, we used Heckman's two stage estimator to control for selection arising out of this non randomness. Results reveal that incidence of poverty, depth of poverty and severity of poverty are reduced by 13.19%, 3.81% and 1.37% respectively, if at least one member has migrated out of the estate. The study concludes that labor migration is an important upward driver for households in tea estates to move out of poverty. Identifying skill levels of residential workers and a remuneration policy to encourage retention of high skilled workers to continue work in the estates can be recommended. This may help to have extra income for worker households and increase the labor productivity in the estates.

Keywords: *FGT measures, Heckman's two stage estimator, household income, residential workers, skilled based remuneration*

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BUDDHIST TEACHING OF SAMMĀ ĀJĪVA IN THE ALLEVIATION OF POVERTY AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

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Today, in this world of unlimited wants yet limited resources, global economies have been based on profitability which have immanently actuated self-greediness and egoistic tendencies among people. As a result, socio-economic imbalances have been inevitable in societies and problems such as poverty, corruption, theft, robbery and among others have also been inescapable. Moreover, the modern economic policies such as privatization which were introduced to reduce the gap between the haves and have-nots have instead escalated and enlarged the gap as they promote competition rather than cooperation. Most of the times, a profit-oriented economic system gives no place for ethical values. This overwhelmingly leads people to engage in unethical livelihood means which sometimes make others' life unhappy and suffering, yet they want their children to be happy with the money earned giving a lot of unhappiness and suffering to people. A society based on the Buddhist teachings however, recognizes that one should aim at promoting the good of the greater unit to which one belongs, and as a minimum one must not look for one's own satisfaction in ways that may cause harm to others. Thus, in Buddhist approach to social and economic development, the primary criterion governing policy formulation must be the well-being of members of the society as a whole. In The Noble Eight-fold Path, Buddhism emphasizes the importance and the practicability of Right Livelihood, *Sammā Ājīva* in building a people-friendly economy based on the motto of happiness and welfare of the whole society. This paper discusses the significance of *Sammā Ājīva* in bringing-out the ethical livelihood means into practice, how such means can bring economic security into society and finally how the two-fold development – spiritual and material, as explained in the Buddhist teachings, answers many problems in the world today.

Keywords: *economic sustainability, happiness, poverty, Sammā Ājīva, socio-economic system*

**INDUSTRIAL ESTATES AND ITS IMPACT ON PROVIDING
EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN SRI LANKA:
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE**

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An industrial estate is a large area divided into plots where infrastructure facilities such as roads, water, electricity and other utility services are available to industrialists to establish industries which will benefit from economies of scale. Industrial estates play an important role in promoting industries and have a special importance for creating employment opportunities in order to bring about high standard of living of the population in the backward regions. The prevalent theories express how employment opportunities expand through the multiplier effect taking place by the establishment of industries in a particular area. For the past three decades industrial estates have been considered to play a major role in providing employment opportunities in Sri Lanka, while considering a balanced regional development. However, according to the available information, the industrial estates in economically advanced regions seem to be a success in this context while it has not showed the expected goal in the backward regions. Therefore, the main objective of this paper is to examine the reasons why the industrial estate programme has not been successful in providing employment opportunities in economically backward regions. NCP has been selected as the study area though it has the largest land area but the industries and the number of industrial employment were lower when the programs were implemented. Four industrial estates were selected for a field survey. A questionnaire method was used to collect primary data from the industrialists in the relevant estates. Formal and informal discussions were held with key informers and the executives of IDB, MASL, and MI. Descriptive method was used for data analysis. According to the main findings, majority of industrial estates have not been successful in attracting industrialists and as a result, employment opportunities were not generated as expected. Lack of favourable business environment, such as insufficient infrastructure, lack of marketing facilities, lack of raw materials, financial problems, labour issues and shortcomings in planning and administrative procedure have been cited as hindrances to the industrial development and thus these factors work against the creation of employment opportunities.

Keywords: *backward regions, development, employment opportunities, industrial estates, industrialists*

ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FARMERS AND SMALL & MEDIUM ENTREPRENEURS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KURUNAGALA DISTRICT

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Entrepreneurs are appeared a centralized role in GDP. Agricultural and Small and Medium scale Entrepreneurs (SME) are the most important stake holders in the developing process of a country. Entrepreneur performance depends on dynamic entrepreneurial skills. This paper is delivered about effective characteristics and differences between farmers and SMEs entrepreneurial skills. Data from 500 SMEs and farmers in Kurunegala district were collected by employing a structured questioner questionnaire five skills have been evaluated regarding Entrepreneurial skills namely, innovation capacity, risk-taking, profit oriented skills, visionary, managerial skills and autonomy. Likert-scale answered questions were used to develop the entrepreneurial skills (ES) index. Then, four questions were used for innovative and two were used to explore managerial skills. Three questions were asked to explore risk taking, profit oriented skills, visionary and self-confidence. According to this study the mean age of farmers is 41 years and SMEs is 32 years. The highest percentage of male participation was in farming and SMEs sectors. According to the level of education, over 50% farmers are in primary and secondary level. 60% SMEs are in territory level. Most farmers have either ten or more than ten years of experience in farming. A high percentage of farmers do not participate in any entrepreneurial activities other than farming. Farmers, who are engaged in entrepreneurial activities, have short or long term entrepreneurial training. In addition, SMEs have obtained professional qualification regarding their field unlike farmers. 2% of farmers and 35% of SMEs maintained business plans for their income generation process. According to ES index, there has aspectual difference in entrepreneurial skills between farmers and SMEs. Of the factors such as age and the level of education, entrepreneurial training is the most influential and affective factor in entrepreneurial skills. Therefore, government and non-government organizations should provide these famers and SMEs with opportunities, to experience more about their fields through informal education. In here, they have to pay attention on innovation, self-confidence and dissemination of knowledge. Such organizations should also encourage women's participation in farming and SMEs sectors.

Keywords: *agricultural sector, entrepreneurial training, farming, innovation*

MODELING THE ELECTRICITY DEMAND IN SRI LANKA

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The main objective of this study is to build suitable statistical models for forecasting electricity demand in Sri Lanka. For that, the quarterly data relevant to the total electricity demand and its main components such as industry, commercial and domestic, obtained from 1997 to 2013 was used. As a time series technique, the triple exponential smoothing method/Winter's method was applied to build the suitable models for forecasting future values. According to the forecasts based on the estimated models, the total electricity demand is expected to increase by 25% from 10631GWh in the year 2013 to 13272GWh by 2020. The annual average rate would be 3.7 percent in this period. The current annual electricity demands (according to the year 2013) in the fields of industry, commercial and domestic are 3487GWh, 3344GWh and 2331GWh and it is expected to increase them up to 4172GWh, 3941GWh and 3220GWh respectively by the year 2020 with rates of 20%, 18% and 38.1%. Further, the average annual rate of the total electricity demand is 6.47% during the period of study. But, the average annual rate in the past seven years from 2007 to 2013 has decreased to 4.8 percent. According to the forecasts for the next seven years from 2013 to 2020, it is revealed that it will further decrease to 3.57 percent. According to the past data in the study period, the average annual rates of electricity demand in the fields of industry, commercial and domestic have increased by 9.89%, 5.2% and 7.68% respectively. But, the average annual rates of the commercial and domestic sectors have decreased to 4.6% and 4.4% respectively in the past seven years. The forecasts revealed that it is expected to decrease these percentages further by 3.23% and 3.28 respectively by the year 2020.

Keywords: *electricity demand, forecasting, giga watts, time series*

DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL RISK TOLERANCE AMONG DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD SECTORS IN SRI LANKA

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This study examined the financial risk of tolerant behavior at the household level with particular emphasis on different household sectors in Sri Lanka. The analysis measured, based on a questionnaire survey, the household willingness to take financial risk or risk tolerance. Financial risk tolerance was measured with the help of a likert-scale, and a composite index was developed using the values for the answers. The study used descriptive statistics and also the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) test to compare the risk tolerance between three main household sectors, i.e. urban, rural and estate. The effects of socio-econ-demographic factors upon financial risk tolerance of households were investigated using Tobit regression analysis. The study basically was an attempt to explain the relationships between financial risk tolerance and ten socio-econ-demographic factors. The results revealed that a majority of respondents exhibited an above average (high) risk tolerance as a whole. The study found significant differences in risk tolerance preferences of households at sectoral level. The results indicate that gender, age, education, occupational status, income, income diversification, distance to a financial institute and financial literacy are significant in the determination of the financial risk tolerance. The findings provide inputs for designing policies for the development of the financial markets in the Sri Lankan context.

Keywords: *risk assessment, financial planning, financial risk tolerance*

DETERMINANTS OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY: URBAN-RURAL DIFFERENCES

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Identifying the factors affecting food security at household level is an essential step in designing policies which ensures food security at household level. Sri Lanka as a country pays significant attention to assuring food security, dearth of studies which analyses the determinants of household level food security is a grave problem. Therefore, the current research attempts to examine the major determinants of household food security in Sri Lanka with an urban-rural comparison. The data was collected from 200 households which were randomly selected from Nawinna Grama Niladari division and Thirappane secretariat division. Household Dietary Diversity Scale (HDDS) was used as a measure of food security as it covers all three dimensions of food security; availability, access and utilization. A regression analysis was carried out to identify the major determinants of household dietary diversity. The study found that the urban households consume a more diverse diet than rural households. Striking differences as well as some similarities of the determinants of food security between urban and rural sectors were also found. In general, household income was the major determinant of food security in both urban and rural households. In both sectors women in the households fully or partly contribute to the household income and their contribution was identified as a significant factor increasing household food security. A higher level of food security was recorded in urban households when the education level of the person who has the responsibility in food management within the household is high. However, for the rural households, this relationship was non-existent. Further, household level food crop growing increases the dietary diversity in urban households, whereas it was not the case for rural households even though the majority of their food needs are fulfilled through their own cultivation. Moreover, the study found that the use of indigenous knowledge for household food management increases the food security of rural households where indigenous methods are mostly applied. Hence, the policies which aim to enhance food security at household level should focus on increasing income generating opportunities of the household, especially of women. Besides, increasing their level of education and encouraging home gardening of food crops would be useful for assuring food security of urban households.

Keywords: *determinants, dietary diversity food security*

FACTORS INFLUENCING SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING AMONG THE URBAN POOR IN SRI LANKA

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The urban poor refers to individuals found mostly in the slums, ghettos and shanties; they are unable to have decent and dignified life-styles. Multiple deprivations faced by the urban poor are distinguished from all the other types of poverty mainly because of two reasons. Firstly, their deprivations are greatly attached to the qualitative dimensions such as independence, security, self-respect, identity, close and non-exploitative social relationships, decision-making freedom, and legal and political rights. Secondly, this group of people is commonly identified as one of the most marginalized. Hence, it is argued that people's own conceptions about their deprivations may considerably be different from the general conception. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to subjective wellbeing in order to get efficient interventions to assist them with the specified policy formations to stabilize their social and economic life for a long lasting solution to eradicate poverty. The main objective of the present study is to examine poverty perceptions of the urban poor in the country. In order to achieve this objective, this study utilized principal component method based linear robust composites and logistic regression to explore subjective poverty. It employed a sample of 2438 households in urban underserved settlements in Colombo. It was found that productive capital is more strongly related to probability of being poor while human and physical capitals are significant albeit less effect in sizes. Among the predictors, neighborhood effect has the strongest impact on the probably of being perceptual poor while institutional responses are also considerable. Households which are pessimistic were more likely have perceived poverty than the individuals. This study demonstrated that the neighborhood effect that the urban poor reside matters as much as or even more than their dwelling, any other assets or characteristics for their poverty. Actions have to be taken to change socio-cultural environment rather than providing mere alternatives for their geographical setting. Further, this study specified the need of bottom-top approach which ensures people's participation at the grass roots for the design and in the implementation of wellbeing development efforts.

Keywords: *logistic regression, principal component method, psychological wellbeing, urban poor*

SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF FARMERS IN AMPARA DISTRICT

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Urbanization, technological development and cultural change have affected the traditional agrarian society in Sri Lanka. Though the main agricultural form of Sri Lanka is paddy cultivation from ancient times, the contemporary Sri Lankan farmers are facing a huge problem of acquiring a profitable income for their production. Ampara district is famous as “*Sahal Naliya*” and this region plays an important role in the annual paddy production in Sri Lanka (20% of paddy production). The main objective of this research was to find out the effect of the loss toward farmer’s socio- economic conditions. Gonagola, Galapitagala, Senagama, Rajagama, Kumarigama and Suhadagama villages in Ampara district were selected as study area. Questionnaire survey and interview method were used to collect data. Eight hundred and seventy famers were randomly selected to gather information for the questionnaire and in-depth interviews were conducted with 20 farmers. The study was conducted from November 2014 to May 2015. Thirty two percent of the farmers in Ampara District still depend on the agriculture while 68% are engaged in factories and other services. Due to the lapses in the strategies and the policies regarding the agricultural practices in Sri Lanka and intervention of brokers, sufficient attention was not given to the distribution of the harvest. Nevertheless farmers cultivate their lands as they have no other alternatives of living and that the lands were inherited from their fore fathers thus they do not like to let lands go barren. Some of the recommendations of this study that are listed below aim at improving the socio-economic conditions of the farmers systematically. Water supply to the paddy cultivation in the dry season: making policies and regulations to distribute harvest in a proper way to the market, and preventing the intervention of the brokers in the paddy market; introducing stable price for the harvest, and give concessionary loan facilities to the farmers and introduce new technologies to the cultivation system are some of the recommendations of this study. The disadvantages of the paddy cultivation have caused youngsters to leave the traditional paddy cultivation. This cultivation practice should be given due social recognition rather than the social accusation by the contemporary society.

Keywords: *agriculture, farmers, paddy cultivation, profit*

**CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AS AN EFFECTIVE
MECHANISM FOR WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SRI LANKA**

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Sri Lanka is a country which is highly enriched with water resources enhanced by its geographical location and special climatic conditions. Nature of these water resources is special to Sri Lanka. These water resources are being contaminated by human activities. As a result of that Sri Lankan water resources are polluted. In this backdrop, the main objective of the research is to analyze some case studies in Sri Lanka which are severely affecting the water resources in Sri Lanka. Special focus will be given to the Rathupaswala water issue and Kukulegaga water project. The case studies would be used as a tool to make recommendations to buttress the principle of sustainable development. Further, the author wishes to discuss the importance of the procedural requirements of sustainable development, such as, Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Protection License (EPL) and their significance to the water management in Sri Lanka. The research is mainly based on the literature review in the areas of Environmental Law. Particularly the research follows legal research methodology and is based on primary sources of law such as statutes, academic expressions and judicial decisions. Further this study engages in an analysis of the concepts of the International Environmental Law principle. When considering the present scenario in Sri Lanka, the evidence, specially in the legal context, supports the view that the concept of sustainable development is not given due recognition and practical application. At the same time it does not cater to meet the present day procedural requirements as provided by the National Environmental Act, and this has adversely affected sustainable water management in Sri Lanka. Especially the recent incident concerning the Rathupaswala Water Crisis is a highly debatable and controversial mainly due to the fact that the crisis was a result of the lack of proper water management in Sri Lanka. Consequently, it is clear most of the time that Sri Lankan development projects have not given adequate attention to water resource management. Therefore the author has identified that there is a possibility of a water crisis in the near future in Sri Lanka as a result of poor water resource management.

Keywords: *environmental protection, sustainable development, water resource management*

QUANTIFYING THE EFFECTS OF CONSUMER PSYCHOLOGY: THE MOBILE TELECOM INDUSTRY OF SRI LANKA

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The mobile telecom industry in Sri Lanka has seen the rapid technological developments in the recent years. This has kept the Sri Lankan population abreast with the latest telecommunication technologies. The consumers have experienced the ultra convenience and utility in the use of new technology. With the industry being capital intensive by nature, without appropriate return on investments the mobile network operators will not be able to sustain the investments into infrastructure development. Thus, understanding the needs of the different demographic segments is of vital importance to the industry. Human behaviour and consumer psychology play a significant role in determining the behaviour of the existing and potential customers. The primary objectives of the study include the identification of key Socio-Cultural and psychological factors that determine the behaviour of consumers in the industry and the development of a mathematical representation to support quantification of the effects through a statistical analysis. In addition, the study aimed to formulate recommendations on the development of competitive strategies. 391 complete and valid responses were collected using the questionnaire method. Sample selection was limited to the Colombo District due to resource constraints. Twelve distinct criteria that affect the behaviour of consumers were identified and categorized into four segments based on the nature of their respective psychological influence. Through hypothesis testing the effect of each of the criteria were quantified leading to a mapping of consumer psychology. Socio Cultural Factors comprised of “Social Influence” (the level of influence the society has on a person’s consumer purchasing decision) and “Influence of Peer Recommendations”. Three consumer personality related factors were identified, namely “Ethnocentricity”, “Preference of Technology” and “Influence of Prior Experience on Purchasing Behaviour”. The effect of “Perceived Quality of Service”, “Perceived Price Level”, “Perceived Value of Features” and “Perceived Cost of Switching” were categorised as Perceived-Value Based Factors. Finally, it was considered that “Perceived Brand Equity”, “Influence of Promotions and Advertising” and “Influence of Recommendations by Retailers” influence the brand and marketing communication on consumer psychology.

Keywords: *consumer behaviour, consumer psychology, mobile telecommunications*

Satellite Symposium on
The Legacy of Pali: Perceptions and Insights

3rd December 2015
13:15 – 18:00 at Faculty Board Room
Sumangala Mandiraya

Pali is a repository of supreme knowledge because it is concerned mostly with the words of an Enlightened Person or detailed explanation of his teachings in the form of commentaries and sub commentaries and kindred literature. Since the secular literature of Pali chronicles, medical texts, and inscriptions is of great historical importance it must be preserved and disseminated among the people by the intellectuals in this domain.

The Keynote Speaker:

Ven. Prof. Dr. Khammai Dhammasami
Faculty Member, Faculty of Theology and Religion,
University of Oxford.

**DESANTARASĀSANIKA-SAMBANDATĀ VISAYE PĀLI BHĀSĀYA
SAPPAYOJANATTĀ
(PUPPHĀRĀMAVIHĀRENA TAYYARATṬHAM PESITA PĀLILEKHĀNĀSUSĀRENA
VĪMAṢSANAM)**

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Sammāsambuddhena desitaṃ yaṃ teṭṭakabuddhavacanaganthārūlhaṃ taṃ kho pana pāli bhāsāyeva katanti adhunā vohariyate. Pāli bhāsāya ca assā jātabhūmiyā ca āradhha pācīnapaticīna saddasatthañño viddhāyo matayo āharanti. Yadi, Teṭṭakabuddhavacane vā aṭṭhakathāsu vā katthacipi na dissati vohāramidaṃ bhāsaṃ yathā Pāli iti nāmena. Aṭṭhakathā pana teṭṭakabuddhacagananthārūlhāya upayuttā bhāsā magadhī bhāsā, magadhanirutti, māgadhikavohāra, tanti, tantinaya, tantibhāsā ādināmehi eva nāpentī. Yathākathāñcīpi vaṃsakathāgatanayena, aṭṭhakathāracanākāle pana imā bhāsā desantarabhāsā'ti atīvavissutaṃ ca pākāṭibhūtaṃ ca iti daṭṭhabbaṃ. Tatopattihāya sirilaṅkāyaṃ yāva seṅkaḍaselarājadhānisamaye, kālena kālaṃ desantaravasena theravādaanussave upaṭṭhita sāsānikaviggahāni vūpasametum ca paṭipassambetum ca kataṃ desantrakiccānaṃ pālibhāsāmeva sappayojitabhāvaṃ dissate. Seṅkaḍaselarājadhānisamaye pabhūta sāsānaviparitāni sodhetum Tayyaratṭhe bhikkhūhi saha kataṃ sāsānikicasandhānaṃ pālibhāsā'va desantarabhāsā vasena upayogitā iti ettha pākāṭo heva. Tathā tadanantaraupaṭṭhitaṃ taṃ taṃ kāraṇamārabba kathaṃ desantarabhāsāvasena pālibhāsāṃ samudīritaṃ iti ca imaṃ kāraṇaṃ imasmiṃ pariyesane upaparikkhitaṃ. Yathā vaṃsakathāgatanayena velivitaḡāmajena saraṇaṅkarena sāmaṇerena syāmaratṭhamhā idha upasampadāmānetum syamaratṭhe bhupālassa pesitalekhaṇāni pālibhāsāyameva likhitanti daṭṭhabbo. 'tatopaccā'pi upasamadāya paṭicca upaṭṭhita nānākāraṇāni vūpasametum ca Tayyaratṭham pesitalekhāni pālibhāsāyameva likhitabhāvaṃ pupphārāmavihārapasse surakkhikita porāṇalekhaṇehi yebhuyyena paññāyante. Tesu ekaṃ lekhaṇaṃ pana sammāsambuddhāparinibbānato catussatādhikānaṃ dvinnaṃ vassasahassānamupari tesattatime saṃvacchare pupphārāmavihāre mahānāyakatheravarapamukha-kāraka-mahāsaṅghasabhāya syāmadese se saṅgharājāyatipuṅgavassa pesita lekhaṇaṃ. Taṃ lekhaṇaṃ pana Pupphārāvihāra-kārasaṅghasabhāsambandhena uppatitaṃ amūlikaṃ upavādaṃ sandhāya upaparikkhanaṃ ca tīraṇaṃca nāpetum pestalekhaṇaṃ. natthi tādisāni aññalekhaṇāni pana pāli sāhicce dakkhitaṃ. Tena hi Pālibhāsāpunavirūlhāya tassa lekhaṇassa sappayojanabhāvaṃ ca pālibhāsāsaṃvaḍḍanāya tassa upayttanavānupattī ca sāsānapunavirūlhāya Pāli bhāsāya sagāravabhāvaṃ ca pupphārāmavihāre surakkhita pālibhāsāyalikhita tena lekhanānusāreṇa ettha vīmaṃsitāṃ.

Pamukhapadāni: *Pālibhāsā, Saraṇaṅkarasāmaṇera, deyyaratṭha, pupphārāmavihāra*

KABBASAṄKAPPĀNI VITTHĀRAṄAVISAYE SUBODHĀLAṄKĀRE BHĀVITA SOGATACARITAVAṄṄANĀYO

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Kabbasaṅkappāni sakkatabhāsāya viggahituṃ *Daṇḍi* nāmena ācariyena *Kāvyaḍarśa* nāma potthakaṃ viracitaṃ. Subodhālaṅkāro nāma pāli ganthe ca *Siyabaslakaro* nāma sihaḷa ganthe ca tāni saṅkappāni tāhi tāhi bhāsāhi vijjamānāni. Tasmā Subodhālaṅkāro ca *Siyabaslakaro* ca, *Kāvyaḍarśa* nāma potthakaṃ upanissāya racita ganthāni bhavanti'ti sallakketuṃ sakkā. "Iti *Saṅgharakkhita* mahāsānipāda viracite Subodhālaṅkāre rasabhāvāvabodho nāma pañcamo paricchedo" ādivasena paricchedānaṃ osānapāṭhāni yojetvā, *Saṅgharakkhita* nāma therena Subodhālaṅkāro viracito'ti sallakketabbaṃ. Ekaṃ saṅkappaṃ dassetvā taṃ vitthāretuṃ katipaya nidassanāni dassanaṃ pana imesu ganthesu sāmāññalakkhaṇaṃ. Yadi yesu yesu saṅkappesu atthāvabodhaṃ sudukkharaṃ bhavēya, tesu tesu ṭhānesu katipaya nidassanāni vijjamānāni. Kiñcā'pi sakkata nidassanānaṃ parivattanāni *Siyabaslakaro* nāma potthake dissante, Subodhālaṅkāro nāma ganthe katipayesu ṭhānesu aññatarāni nidassanapajjāni vijjamānāni. Tāni pajjāni pana sogatacaritaṃ upanissāya racitavaṅṅanāyo honti. *Kāvyaḍarśa* nāma ganthato katipayāni padāni āharitvā aññaṃ atthaṃ janānāya racitagāthāyo ca Subodhālaṅkāre passituṃ sakkā. Sukumāratā guṇaṃ vitthāraṇāya *Kāvyaḍarśa* nāma potthake imaṃ pāṭhaṃ vijjamānaṃ.

Maṇḍalī kṛtya varhāṇi - Kaṇṭhayirmadhuraḡitibhiḡ

Kalāpinaḡ pranṛutyanti - Kāle jīmūtamālinī

Kintu Subodhālaṅkāre kho pana,

Lomaṅca piṅjaracanā - Sādhuvādābhitaddhanī

Laḷanti me munīmeghummadāsādhū sikhāvalā

iti dissate. Kiñcā'pi *Kāvyaḍarśa*pajje pana ihalokassa ucitā vaṅṅanā dissate, Subodhālaṅkārapajje pana ekā sogatavaṅṅanā passituṃ sakkā. Saṅgharakkhitatthero sakkatapadānaṃ atthaṃ āharitvā aññataraṃ atthaṃ paridīpeti. Pāli sāhiccaṃ pana sogatacaritaṅca sogatadhammaṅca upanissāya racitaṃ. Īdisāni lakkhaṇāni upayuṅṅita bahūni ganthāni theravarehi racitāni. Tasmā Pāli ganthesu bahu ṭhānesu Īdisāni vaṅṅanāni vijjamānāni. Lekhakā pana ratanattayaṃ paṇāmetvā ganthāni ārabba paccā'pi dhammavaṅṅanāni karonti. Kintu tesu tesu ganthesu mūlikārammaṇāni na pajahanti. *Saṅgharakkhita* therassa ārammaṇaṃ pana sakkata kabbasaṅkappāni Pālibhāsāya vaṅṅanaṃ. Tasmā Subodhālaṅkāraṣṣā'pi kiṃ taṃ sādharmaṇa kāraṇa'ti, nidassana gāthāyo yojetvā vīmaṅsanaṃ pana ettha ārammaṇaṃ.

Pamukhapadāni: *Kabbasaṅkappāni, Kāvyaḍarśa, Sogatacaritavaṅṅanāyo, Subodhālaṅkāro*

**KAMBUJADESE SAKAJĀTIKAGHĀTITASAMĠĀME BUDDHASĀSANAM
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Kampujapadeso hi dakkhiṇapubbabhāge Āsia-dīpetiṭṭhati. Atītakāle Kambujaraṭṭhaṃ nāma *Nagarabhnom* iti vā *Funan* iti vā saññāpito. Samantappāsādhikāyaṃ bāhiraṇidāne Buddhaghosatthero Soṇuttarattherā buddhasāsanam buddhasakassa tatiyasatake Suvaṇṇabhūmiṃ gantvā buddhasāsanam pakāsītā'ti dassesi. Kambujappadeso ca tassa bhāge patiṭṭhito. Tathā hi anena itihāsenā tasmim samaye buddhasāsanassa anubhāvaṃ paṭiladdho tañca kiṭṭhasakassa dutiyasatakassa ādito paṭṭhāya imasmim gāḷhaṃ vuḍḍhitam. Tato Buddhasāsanam padesasmā na vināsitaṃ. Buddhasāsanam pana paccasattatyuttaranavasatādhikasahassavaccharato paṭṭhāya yāva ekūnāsītyuttaranavasatādhikasahassavaccharā vyantīkato. Ito paraṃ buddhikasikkhāpanapathañca jātikasikkhāpanapathañca raṭṭhe khemarakulaputte sikkhāpitum na anuñātāni. Aparāñca tepiṭakam ca aṭṭhakathā ca nānāpothakācadaḍḍhā. Sabbe ārāmā yuddhaṭṭhānāni ahoṣi āvudhāgārā gorakkaṭṭhānāni bandhanāgārādiko. Api ca tattha paṇḍito kavi ācāriyo sisso bhikkhusaṅghādīti sabbe manussā mārītā. Tena kāraṇena dvidasasahassādhikā manussā tattha kālam katā.

Pamukkhapadāni: *Sakajātikaghātasamḡāma, Buddhasāsana, buddhikasikkhāpanapatha, ārāma, bhikkhusaṅgha*

SIRILAÑKĀDĪPE TĀĻAPAÑṆAPOTTHAKALEKHANAVISAYE VANITĀNUGGAHAṀ

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Sirilañkādīpe piṭakattayavisaye likhitanekāni tāḷapañṇapotthakāni saṃvijjanti. mahāmatisambahulā bhikkhū ca gahaṭṭhapaṇḍitā ca tāni bahupotthakāni likhiṃsu atha vā aññe yojetvā likhāpesuṃ. Katipaya potthakesu ganthāvasānapañṇesu tāni likhituṃ vanitāhi laddhānuggaṃ dassitamatti, idhāhaṃ tāni kāraṇāni vīmaṃsitvā imaṃ pariyesanapattikaṃ saṅghamakariṃ. Tepiṭakassa abhivuddhiṃ pattayamānānaṃ sihaḷadese saddhāsampannasogatopāsikānaṃ mūlyānuggahena likhitāni potthakāni ca tāhi eva likhitāni katipayapotthakhāni ca dissante. Anekesu gāmanagaresu mahāvihāraporaṇavatthuniketanesu rakkhitāni tāḷapañṇapotthakāni vīmaṃsitvā nidassanāni datvā tāni kāraṇāni pākāṭikātuṃ mama abhippāyo'bhavi. Vaddūva nāma gānavare Pavacanodayaporaṇavihāre rakkhitesu tāḷapañṇapotthakesu rakkhitasamūttanikāyaṃ atthi sāsānābhilāsīnaṃ bhikkhūnaṃ uggahaṇadhāraṇādīpayojanattāya. idaṃ buddhassa bhagavato parinibbānato dvīsu vassasahassesu catusu cavassasatesu chabbīsatisu saṃvacchaesu atikkantesu āsāḷhapuṇṇamīmāse guruvāre atukoralagottena māṇiksāmīnāmāya dasasīlasikkhāpadesu samādāya sikkhitāya upāsikāya aññatarassa lekhakassa vetanaṃ datvā likhāpetvā niṭṭhanti dassitaṃ. Atha vā vohāravassena ekūnavīsatisaṃvacchare tiyāsītivasse likhitāyanti nātappaṃ. Sā upāsikā aññesaṃ saddhāsampannajanānaṃ upakārena ca taṃ potthakaṃ likhāpetvā Rayigamagāmajassa Indajotīnāmattherassa samīpe ṭhapitaṃ. Seṅkaṇḍhaselanagare dāṭṭhādātumandirapotthakālaye dīghanikāyatāḷapañṇapotthakaṃ vohāravassena ekūnavīsatisaṃvacchare tesattativasse sāvaṇamāse sattavīsativāre talgahagoḍa karuṇājayatilakanāmājo mahāsayaṃsa ca gottena harasgama herat mudiyanso nāma kandaghare puṃcirāla upāsakassa ca anumatiyā likhitaṃ. Taṃ potthakaṃ likhituṃ gottena herat mudiyanso nāma ghare Kirimāṇikā nāma upāsikā ca upakāramakari. Hatthiselapure Vāriyapola visuddhārāmaṇavihāre potthakālaye vijjamaṇaṃ dīghanikāyatāḷapañṇapotthakaṃ vohāravassena ekūnavīsatisaṃvacchare pañcaccattāḷīsativasse jeṭṭhamāse sanivāre bahūnaṃ vanitānaṃ upakārena likhāpitānaṃ. Kā pana tā vanitānaṃ nāmā. Vāriyapolanagaravāsīno ḍiṅgirimāṇikā, māṇik-etanā, ukkuhāmi, sīncinonā, attammā, kirimāṇikā, raṃmāṇikā, kaduhāmi upāsikā ca vahantaragāmājo ukkuhāmi, vādanḍagāmājo ḍiṅgirimāṇikā, mirihampiṭṭigāmājo ukkumāṇikā upāsikā ca. Pubboditakāraṇe sallakkente tāḷapañṇapotthakāni likhituṃ vanitānaṃ laddopakāraṇāni atippākāṭameva.

Pamukhapadāni: *Sirilañkādīpa, tāḷapañṇapotthakaṃ, porāṇavatthuniketana, vohāravassaṃ*

**SAKKATA-KABBA-VICĀRAṆA-MŪLADHAMMEHI VINĀ PĀLI-KABBA-
VICĀRAṆAṀ KĀTUṀ SAKKĀ VĀ TI: VĪMAṀSANAM**

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Pālikabbavicāraṇe niyuttehi samānehi sambahulehi vidujanehi sakkata-kabba-vicāraṇa-mūladhammanisevitabhāvaṃ pana ativiya pākaṭametam kāraṇam. Pāli-kabba-vicāraṇa-mūlagandhavasena pākaṭe Subodhālaṅkāre’pi etaṃ lakkhaṇam dissate. Api ca etehi Sakkata-kabbavicāraṇehi porāṇataram tepīṭakam vīmaṃsiyamāne tattha Pāli-gandesu saṃvijjamānā anekā kabbavicāraṇa-mūladhammā daṭṭhum sakkā. Te kho pana mūladhammā Sakkatabhāsā-kabba-vicāraṇehi aparidīpitapubbā kāraṇā’va. Te nāma Atthasūcanālaṅkāro, Pañhavissajjanavācakālaṅkāro, Samānapadaññamañña viruddhattha-sampādanālaṅkāro, Samānosānapādālaṅkāro ādayo alaṅkāra ceva Sāntarasa-uppādano, Paṭikkūle-upekkhā-rasa-uppādano, Vivittarasa-uppādano, Paṭinissaggarasa-uppādano ca Pariyosānamapekkhālaṅkāro iti vasena dassetum sakkā. Ettha hi Samānapadaññamaññaviruddhattha-sampādanālaṅkāra-vasena sambahulesu ṭhānesu dveveva gāthā daṭṭhum sakkā. Suttanipāte āgatā “Atthi vasa atthi dhenupā - godharaṇiyo paveṇiyo’pi atthi, usabho’pi gavampatī’dha atthi - atha ce patthayasi pavassa deva” iti gāthā ca “Natthi vasā natthi dhenupā - godharaṇiyo paveṇiyo’pi natthi, usabho’pi gavampatī’dha natthi - atha ce patthayasi pavassa deva” iti dve gāthā kho pana tathārūpānaṃ alaṅkāraṇaṃ sandhāya udāharaṇā. Vivittarasa-uppādanagāthā sandhāya hi Ekavīhāriyattheragāthāsu āgatā etā dve gāthā dassetum sakkā. “Handa eko gamissāmi - araññaṃ buddhavaṇṇitaṃ, phāsu ekavīhāriṣṣa - pahitattassa bhikkhuno” iti gāthā ca “Ekākiyo adutiyo - ramaṇiye mahāvane, kadāhaṃ viharissāmi - katakicco anāsavo” ca iti. Atha Pariyosānamapekkhālaṅkāravasena khīṇāsavehi dassitā pariyosānaṃ apekkhitā anekā gāthā dassetum sakkā. Yasodharātheriyāpadāne āgatapubbā “Paripakko vayo mayhaṃ - parittaṃ mama jīvitaṃ, pahāya vo gamissāmi - kataṃ me saraṇamattano” iti gāthā udāharaṇavasena sallakkhetabbā. Paṭinissaggarasa-uppādana-gāthāvasena Cāpātherīgāthāsu āgatā “Jahanti putte sappañña - tato ñāti tato dhanam, pabbajanti mahāvīrā - nāgo chetvā’va bandhanaṃ” ādayo gāthāyo yojetum sakkā. Evaṃ Buddhena bhagavatā ceva khīṇāsavehi dassitā gāthā vītarāgacetasā samānā’va dassitā. Tasmā’va te gāthā lokiyarasa-virahitā bhavanti. Tathārūpā gāthā asādhāraṇalakkhaṇayuttā pubbe dassitākārena añña-sakkata-kabba-vicāraṇa-mūladhammehi.

Pamukhapadāni: *Subodhālaṅkāro, Kabbavicāraṇa, Gāthā, Khīṇāsavā, Rasā*

KO PANA MARO: MĀRASAṄKAPPAVĪMANSANAṂ

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Amhākaṃ Sammāsambuddho kappasatasahassādhikāni cattāriasaṅkheyyāni pāramiyo pūretvā mārabalaṃ vidhamitvā mārāñca mārāsenāyo ca parājetvā sammāsambuddhattaṃ patto'sīti sammā pākaṭameva. Atīte ca paccuppanne ca ko pana māro. Puggalo vā kilesā vā paññattivāti, mārāṃrabbha manussānamantare kaṅkhaṃ abhavi bahavati ca. Imasmiṃ kāraṇe vidadāni vivādāni ca karonti. Ekaṃ samayaṃ Bhagavā Rājagahe viharati Veḷuvane Kalandakanivāpe. Atha kho āyasmā Samiddho yena bhagavā tenupasaṅkami; upasaṅkamitvā bhagavantaṃ etadavoca. “māro, māro'ti bhante vuccati. kittāvātā nu kho bhante māro vā assa mārapaññatīti vā'ti. Bhagavā tassa pañhaṃ vissajento evaṃ desesi. Yattha kho Samiddhi, atthi cakkhu, atthi rūpā, atthi cakkhuvīññānaṃ, atthi cakkhuvīññānaviññātabbādhammā, atthi tattha māro vā mārapaññatti vā. Iminā nayena chakkhu sotaghānajvāhākāyamanādisaḷāyatanā atthi tattha māro ca mārapaññatti ca atthī'ti desesi. Tathē'va pañcakkhando māro ca kāmadikilesāmārāsenāti ādī vasenadesitasuttantā ca dissanti. Tathē'va Aṭṭhakathāsu khandamāra, kilesamāra, abhisankhāramāra, maccumāra, devaputtamāra ādivasena pañcamārā dissanti. Tathā'pi pubbaṭṭhakathāsamaye pañcamārā nābhaviṃsu. Taṃ pana anukkamena vaḍḍitabhāvaṃ ddhissati. “bodhipallaṅke tiṇṇaṃ mārānaṃ matthake bhinditvā paṭividdha asādhāraṇāñāṇo” ādivasena Sumaṅgalavilāāsiniyā tisso mārā niddissanti. “catunnaṃ mārānaṃ matthakaṃ madditvā” ādivasena cattāro mārā suttaniddesaṭṭhakathāyamāgacchanti. Imasmiṃ kāle devaputtamāro nābhavissa. Devaputtamāro pana pañcamārānaṃantare puggalattamāropitamāro bhavati. Sesā pana cittacetāsikāca nesaggikāmarānaṃ ca bhavanti. Asmiṃ lekhanīyā māro pana puggalo vā kilesa vā paññattivāti pariyesiṭaṃ.

Pamukhapadāni: *Sammāsambuddho, Māro, Kilesā, Puggalo, paññatti*

VINAYATĪKĀSU ANTOGADHA ‘VĪMAṂSITABBAM’ ITI PĀṬAYOJITA ANVAYĀNUBADDHAJJHAYANAṂ

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Tepiṭaka gantesu antogadha gaṇṭhiṭṭhānāni vā dubbaññeyyāni paṭivijjhituṃ aṭṭhakathāhi ca aṭṭhakathāsu antogadha gaṇṭhiṭṭhānāni paṭivijjhituṃ ṭikāhi ca sahayogaṃ janayati. Tathāpi ṭikāganthesupi dhammavinayānubaddha avissajjamaṇāni gaṇṭhiṭṭhānāni santiyeva. Tīṇimāni tikāganthāni Vinayaṭṭakānugata accantasamyogāni. Katamāni tīni : Sāratthadīpanī, Vimativinodanī, Vajirabuddhī’ti. Suttābhidhamma peṭakaganthesu pāṭekkaṭṭakāṃ sandhāya tayo ṭikāyo racitavyaṃ yadi Vinayaṭṭakāṃ sandhāyeva. Pabbuddhārīta Vinayaṭṭikā vīmaṅsante tesu antogadha yāni yāni dhammavinayaṭṭakāraṇāni paṭicca appekaccesu vivaraṇāsu ante ‘Vīmaṅsitabbam’ iti pāṭaṃ vijjhati. Appamattappamaṇena Vinayaṭṭikāsu navatimsatippamaṇāni (39) tādisaṭṭhānāni vijjhamānāni. Tāni ṭhānāni vīmaṅsante tesu nānāvisayānubaddha dhammavinayaṭṭakāraṇāni dissanti. Suttaṭṭakānubaddha ṭikāsu ayaṃ pade bāvitā pana ativiya appatamaṃ lahutamaṃ dissati. Yathāyogavasena sattakkattuṃ (07) taṃ yojitā. Tatheva Abhidhammapāṭakānugata ṭikāsuca imasmiṃ padayojanā atidullabhāyeva. Mama gaṇaṇānusārena taṃ pana kevalamekavārova (01) yojitaṃ. Vinayaṭṭikāsupi Vajirabuddhiṭṭikā panettha visesataraṃ dīpeti. Taṃ kissa hetu : Vinayaṭṭikāsu ettha navatimsativāresu (39) pañcavīsativattakāni (25) vārāni pana Vajirabuddhi ṭikāyeva passituṃ sakkā. Vimativinodanī nāma ṭikāyaṃ aṭṭhakkatthṃ (08) yojitā, Saratthadīpanī nāma ṭikāya chakkattuṃ (06). Yathā vā tathā vā hotu, sabbesu imesu ṭānesu sallakkento taṃ kissa hetūti hetu paṭipucchanaṅca tāni ṭhānāni vibhajanīkaraṇaṅca yathāvutta dhammavinayaṭṭakāraṇāni desanā pññapanā paṭṭhapanā vivaraṇā vibhajanā uttānikaraṇā pana imasmiṃ pariyesana pattasmiṃ mamārmaṇaṃ.

Pamukhapadāni: *Vīmaṅsitabbam, Sāratthadīpanī Tikā, Vimativinodanī Tikā, Vajirabuddhi Tikā, Dhammavinaya*

DHAMMAVINAYE MANASIKĀROGYAPPADDHĀNA PAVESANAMAGGĀNI

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Imasmiṃ kāle sakalalokassa avadhanam yebhuyyena Buddhadesanāyaṃ samvattati. Buddhassa bhagavato desanāyo ceva tasmaṃ anugamanañca pubbāparadesāyatthehi vidūhi gatesu dvidasakesu vassesu sammāvadhāritam. Tehi nānāvidhāni mūladhammāni ca samvaddhitāni dhammavinaya-manovijjā paṭibaddhāni. Janānam aroyatthāya dhammavinaye āgatāni kāraṇāni yathāsatti samdassetum ahametttha ussahito imasmiṃ pariyesane. Tañca mānasikāroyavisayassa sīmitam. Dhammavinaye āgatanayena mānasikārogyam atippasattham. Mānasikārogyam hi seṭṭham lābham. Tathā ca kāyamanosambandhañca pākaṭameva. Aroyam khalu manussānam ācāragocarasaṃpannato ceva tappatisaṃyuttaññena ca samāyutam. Tasmā cattārimāni arogyāni bhavanti kāyikārogyam, mānisikārogyam, sāmājikārogyam, ajjhattikārogyanti. Ajjhattikārogyam laddhum ārāmikacārittavārittasīlam anugantabbanti dhammavinaye avadhāritamatthi.

Pamukhapadāni: *Buddhadesanā, Manovijjā, Kāyikārogyam, Mānisikārogyam, Ajjhattikārogyam*

DĪGHANIKĀYAṬĪKĀYA SAMUPAYOJITĀ NĀNĀVIDHĀ NAYĀ

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Imaṃ pariyesaṇaṃ pana Līnatthappakāsīnī nāma Dīghanikāyaṭīkāya bhāvitakatipayanayā ārābba saṅkhepanajjhayaṇaṃ. Tadatthasādhanatthāya pamukhavasena *Lily de Silva* nāma vibhuddhāya sodhitaṃ Dīghanikāyaṭīkāya potthakaṃ upaparikkhiṃ. Tatheve tayā taṃ potthakaṃ sandhāya sampādita-saññāpanaṅca mātikānubaddha-upaganthāni ca bhāvitā Svānubhūtiṅca yathārahaṃ samupayojitaṃ. Idha sabbeva nayā vīmaṃsitaṃ na sakkā. Tasmā tasmīṃ potthake uccinita katipaya nāyā ettha sandassīyante. Tāni pana nissayavohāranaya, ekasesanaya, pārisesanaya, lakkhaṇahāranaya, sahaaraṇanaya, āvuttinaya, niruttinaya, virūpaekasesanayaṭīti nānāvidhā. Amhehi pariyesitā nayā ca tāsānaṃ yojitākāraṅca ettha dassīyate Dīghanikāyaṭīkānusārena. Nissayavohāranayo. *“Ayanti cakkhu saddo. Pasādacakkhu voherānā’ti iminā cakkhusaddo cakkhupasādeyeva nippariyāyato vattati. Pariyāyato pana nissayavohārena nissitassa vattabbato cakkhuvīññāṇepi yathā ‘mañcā ukkuṭṭhiṃ karontī’ti dasseta”*ti nidassanaṃ. Ekasesanayo. *“Imasmiṅca atthavikappe paññāpajjoto’ti padena bhagavato paṭivedhapaññā viya desanā paññāpi sāmāññaniddesena ekasesanayena vā saṅgahitāti daṭṭhabbaṃ”* ti nidassanaṃ. Pārisesanayo. *“Pathavikampādi-uppādajananenaceva pathavīkampaṃsa bhagavato hetunidassanena ca. ‘addhā ajja bhagavatā āyusaṅkhāro ossatṭho’ti sallakkhesi pārisesañāyena”* ti nidassanaṃ. Lakkhaṇahāranayo. *“Vedanāggahaṇena vedanāya sahaṅgānissayārammaṇabhūtā ca rūpārūpadhammā gahitā eva hontī’ti pañcannāpi upādānakkhandhānaṃ gahaṇaṃ daṭṭhabbaṃ. Vedanāsīsena pana desanā āgatā. Tattha kāraṇaṃ vuttameva. Lakkhaṇahāranayena vā ayamattho vibhāvetabbo”* ti nidassanaṃ. Yathāvuttākārena etasmīṃ pana vīmaṃsanasmīṃ Dīghanikāyaṭīkāya yojitakatipayanayānaṃ bhāvitākāraṃ saṅkhepena sandassitaṃ sakkā. Osānavasena tā nayā bhāsāmaya, dhammamayatta kāraṇāni sūcentī’ti vattabbameva. Tatheva te nayā accantaṃ sambandhitā’ti me mati.

Pamukhapadāni: *Dīghanikāyaṭīkā, nāyā, nissayavohāranaya, ekasesanaya, bhāsāmaya*

EKENA BHOGĒ BHUÑJEYYĀTI ETASSA GĀTHĀYA ATTHAṂ KATHAṂ GAHETABBAṂ: VĪMAṂSANAMAṂ

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Dīghanikāye Sigālovādasutte, Ekena bhoge bhuñjeyya – dvīhi kammaṃ payojaye iti ayaṃ suppakataṃ buddhabhāsitaṃ āgataṃ. Tassa jineritassa atthaṃ sampādentā pana pariyāya desitaṃ buddhavacanaṃ nippariyāyena gahetvā bhāsitassa pakaraṇṃpi asallakkhetvā sabbesaṃ eva manussānaṃ jīvanavuttīnaṃ sādharāṇa vasena etaṃ vuttanti gaṇhanti. Desakāpi tamatthaṃ vatvā manusse aṭṭhāne niyojenti ca. Tasmā etasmiṃ pariyesane kathaṃ etassa atthaṃ gahetabbanti vicāretuṃ ussaḥiṃ. Etassa dhammapariyāyassa aṭṭhakathācariyena dinnaṃ atthaṃ pana, “ekena bhoge bhuñjeyyāti ekena koṭṭhāseṇa bhoge bhuñjeyya. dvīhi kammaṃ payojayeti dvīhi koṭṭhāsehi kasīvaṇijjādikammaṃ payojeyya. Catutthaṅca nidhāpeyyāti catutthakoṭṭhāsaṃ nidhāpetvā ṭhapeyya” iti. Atthayojanāya evaṃ vuttampi taṃ assarantā sabbesaṃ eva etana catudhā vibhajanena payogaṃ sādharāṇanti cintetvā bahavo sallakkhenti. Imāya gāthāya dutiyapadena idaṃ kassakammaṃ vā vaṇijjānaṃ vā sandhāya vuttanti gahetuṃ vaṭṭati. Rājasevāya niyuttassa vā vetanena jīvikaṃ kapentassa etaṃ upadesaṃ katampi na yuñjati. Kasmā. Tassa kammante payojanaṃ nāma natthi. Tatheva paṭiladdhvetanena jīvikaṃ kappetuṃpi asakkonto kathaṃ pana catudhā vibhajitvā pādena yapessati. Tatheva “ayo nāma heṭṭhimattena vayato catugguṇo veditabboti” tīkāgatena vohāreṇa ca kasīvaṇijjādikammaṃ payojeyyati dassite aṭṭhakathā viggahena ca pāṭipuggalavetaṇaṃ vihāya kamammantādīnaṃ lābhaṃ eva gahitaṃ. Tasmā imasmiṃ dhammapariyāye ekena bhoge bhuñjeyyāti idaṃ sabbesaṃ eva asādharananti ca kasīvaṇikkammādīnaṃ vyāparitānaṃ sandhāya vuttanti ca gahetabbāṃ.

Pamukhapadāni: *Jīvanavutti, Kasīvaṇikkamma, Koṭṭhāsa, Jīvikaṃ, Rājasevā*

ÑĀṄOPALADDHIYAṀ PACCAKKHAÑĀṄASSUPAYOGITĀ

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Paccakkhaṃ pana sammā ñāṇassa maggamiti veditabbaṃ. Paccakkhañca sacchikitiyañca samānatthesu piṭakattayapāliyaṃ yujjanti. Theragāthāṭṭhakathāyaṃ payujjamānaṃ “paccakkhanti paccācikkhanto pariccajanto. Paccakkhātipi pāli. Accakkhāyāti atthoti”ti payogamidaṃ tāya nidassanaṃ hoti. Indriyavisayānubaddhaṃ ñāṇaṃ paccakkhaṃ. Tasmā cakkhusotaghāṇādīnañca indriyānaṃ rūpasaddagandhādīnañca ārammaṇānaṃ nissāya laddhañāṇaṃ paccakkhaṃ ñāṇantipi. Pati ca akkhassa ca dvinnaṃ padānaṃ samavāyena paccakkhanti padaṃ nibbattaṃ. Ettha patīti upasaggaṃ. Akkhanti indriyapariyāyo saddo. Tasmā indriyatthānaṃ sannikatṭhatāya laddhaṃ ñāṇaṃ paccakkhanti veditabbaṃ. Na kho panāyaṃ me mati. Idaṃ kho pana ñāyasatthepi dissati. Tasmā kevalamidaṃ sogatamatimīti na gahetabbaṃ. “Tatra pratyaksham kalpanāproḍhamabrāntamīti” Nyāyabindunāma potthake evaṃ dissati. Tasmīṃ yeva evampi vuttaṃ. Tatra timirāsubbhamaṇasamuddagamanasamkhubhanādyanākulaṃ ñāṇaṃ paccakkhanti. samayappavāhakānaṃ aññaladdhikānaṃ matānusārena pana sabbathāyeva paccakkhañāṇaṃ suddhañāṇamattameva bhavitabbaṃ. Sogatadhammā paribāhirā ekacce cintakā catubbedāṃ ñāṇupāyaṃ āharimṣu. Paccakkhamanumānupamānaṃ sāddeyyanti. Taṃ pana atīva pākaṭaṃ. Theravādamhā paribāhirā ekacce takkikā samayappavādikā ācariyā paccakkamanumānanti dve dhammā ñāṇupāyassa mūlabhūtāti anusīṭṭā. piṭakattayapāliyaṃ sammāñāṇassa katipayāni pariyāyapadāni dissanti. Tathaṃ avitathaṃ sammādiṭṭhiṃ yathābhūtanti. Tāni padāni aṭṭhakathācariyā aṭṭhakathāsu tattha tattha suvisadākārena vitthāritāni yeva. Tasmā atthikehi tāni vīmaṃsetvā gahetabbāni. Evameva upari dassitānaṃ sogatāsogatānaṃ dvinnaṃ takkikānaṃ matīhi asaṃyūlhaṃ amissaṃ aññataramatiṃ samudāharitumidhamahaṃ vāyamāmi. Diṭṭhaṃ suttaṃ mutaṃ viññātanti catubbhidaṃ ñāṇupāyaṃ piṭakattayapāliyaṃ dissati. Visesto pana tathāgatena arahatā sammā sambuddhena sayameva desitāni pākaṭesu Suttanipāte aṭṭhakaṇṭhāyanavaggesu antogadesu suttesu imāni vitthāritāni dissanti. Kathamapi imesu catusu kāraṇesu diṭṭhasutamutāni bāhirindriyavaseṇāpi viññātaṃ antarindriyavaseṇāpi ñāṇaṃ janayati. Nyāyabindu nāma potthake dassitena ñāyadassane mannapaccakkhanena saddhiṃ abhidhammāpāliyaṃ vitthārito sukhumarūpavitthāro na sansandati. Na sameti. Alokikānaṃ tayo pabhedā pana Nyāyabindu potthake byākiṇṇāyeva bhavanti. Tasmīṃ byākiṇṇataṃ avisadataṃ sammā ñāṇupāyaṃ paṭicca samayantarikānaṃ viggaho gaṇṭhiṭṭhānāni janayati. Tasmā kathaṃ manasā vinā kevalaṃ pañcannaṃ indriyānaṃ ca rūpādīnaṃ ārammaṇānaṃ ca samavāyena paccakkhaṃ tathaṃ avitathaṃ suvisuddhaṃ anāvajjaṃ ñāṇaṃ laddhuṃ sakkoti? ayaṃ vāyāmo pana taṃ gaṇṭhiṭṭhānaṃ nibbēṭhanāyeva hoti.

Pamukhapadāni: *Paccakkha, Nyāyabindu, ñāṇa, ñāṇupāyaṃ, paccakkhaṃ ñāṇa*

KAMBUJARATTHE BUDDHASĀSANAPPAVATTI (1993-2011)

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Tenavutyuttaranavasatādhikasahassasaṃvacchare jātikuccinanassa pacchā saṅghanāyako ca raṭṭhābhipālo ca appamattacittā sakaraṭṭhe puna Buddhasāsanam saṃvidahitā. Tathā hi tehi sakalappadese Buddhapaññattena vinayena bhikkhusāmaṇere gopituṃ saṅghaṭhānānukkamo patiṭṭhāpito. Api ca ubho te Buddhikapaṭṭhamasikkhato paṭṭhāya yāva Buddhikuttamasikkhāpadese saṅghadhanadhānam bahulikātuṃ Buddhasāsanassa sikkhāpanapatham puna saṃvidahiṃsu. Ito param te Kambujaraṭṭhe Buddhasāsanikānam ovādanatthāya ākāsagāmisaddappakāsena ca dūradassanayantena ca nānādhammadesanāya ca Buddhavacanassa pakāsana-kāriyasūciṃ nimmiṇiṃsu. Aparāñca raṭṭhābhipālo appamatto hutvā'va ciraṃ Buddhasāsanavisayaṃ pāletuṃ Dhammakārasāsanassa mandīraṃ māpesi. Tena pana Buddhasāsanapaṇḍitavijjāṭṭhānam puna kātuṃ anuññātaṃ. Tato tena teṭṭhakañceva aṭṭhakathā ca aññadhammaganthavalī ca sakalaraṭṭhe manussānam hitāya puna pacāritā ahesuṃ. Anāgate kāle sabbāni Khemarasāṅgamasmiṃ Buddhasāsanavisayaṃ abhivaḍḍhessanti. Imasmiñhi paccuppannakāle Kambujappadese Buddhasāsanābhipālāne Upekkhā sambojajhaṅgiko (Dep Vong) nāma thero Mahānikāyagaṇassa sumedhādhipati saṅgharājāhoti, Abhisirisugandho (Buor Kry) ca Dhammayuttikanikāyagaṇassa saṅgharājā. Dve sabbehi saṅghamantīhi saddhiṃ padese Buddhasāsanassa paripālanam seṭṭham sajjituṃ sāmaggā ahesuṃ. Devasikaṃ sabbe Kambojikabuddhamāmikā raññā ca amaccehi saddhiṃ saddhā sampannā silavantā raṭṭhappaveṇiyā ca Buddhasāsanappaveṇiyā dānādīni puññāni pūrenti.

Pamukhapadāni: *Kambujaraṭṭha, Buddhasāsanappavatti, Saṅghaṭhānānukkama, Sikkhāpanapatha, Pakāsana-kāriyasūci*

TATHĀGATASSA HASITUPPĀDASSA VISESATĀ

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Sabbāsu bhāsāsu atīva sundaravacanāni santi. Tesu hasatīti pana ekaṃ pamukhanti sabbe patigaṇhanti. Manussā vividhāni kāraṇāni ārabha hasanti. Te pana sukhe ca pītiyā ca vividhavisaye hasanati. Tathāpi sabbe'pi te lokiyārammaṇāni gahetvāva tathā karotīti sammā pākaṭameva. Na pana puthujjanā ariyāpi hasanti. Sammāsambuddhārahantādi seṭṭhā pugalāpi hasitabhāvaṃ piṭakesu āgatameva. Tesam hasanaṃ pana na lokiyārammaṇaṃ paṭicca. Taṃ pana lokuttarāramaṇavisayasuyeva daṭṭhabbaṃ. Tathāgatho arahaṃ sammāsambuddho loke jeṭṭho seṭṭho aggoti atīva pākaṭameva. So pana imāya lokadhātuyā aggatamo ti viduno jānanti. Na tu ettakaṃ, so bhagavā vesākhapuṇṇamiyaṃ bodhimūle sabbāni akusalamūlāni viddhaṃsetvā vināsetvā kusalaṃ paripūretvā sabbaññutaññaṃ labhi. Tasmā tassa citte kiñcāpi akusalārammaṇāni natthi. Tathāgatassa manasi akusalacittāni uppajjīti netam ṭhānaṃ vijjati. Tasmā tassa manaṃ pana atīva pārisuddhanti daṭṭhabbaṃ. Sammāsambuddhopi hasati. Tathāpi tassa hasituppādassa santi visesatā. Tam pana arahantassa hasituppādato ca na sametīti veditabbaṃ. Tathāgatassa hasituppādacittassa visesatā upaparikkhiṃ imasmiṃ pariyesane.

Pamukhapadāni: *Sammāsambuddho, Arahā, Puthujjanā, Sabbaññutaññaṃ, Akusalacittāni*

NIBBĀNAṂ CA PARINIBBĀNAṂ CA: ATTHAVINICCHAYAM

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Tañhāvānavirahitattā nibbānanti padaṃ satthusāsane anuttaraṃ sammāsambodhiṃ abhisambujjhaṇaṃ paramaṃ sukhaṃ viññāpeti. Kathaṃhi idaṃ vacanuppannaṃ. Tattha ‘vāna’ iti taṇhā. Natthi ettha vānanti vā natthi puggalassa vānanti nibbānaṃ. Taṃhi natti atthe ni dissati. yasmā taṇhāya nikkanto tasmā nibbānanti vuccati. Tateva taṇhakkhayoti nibbānaṃ. Sakkatabhāsāyaṃ nirvāṇanti ca Māgadhi bhāsāyaṃ nibbānanti ca padasiddhiṃ, idaṃ sogatadhamme pāribhāsika vacanameva hoti. Tattha nibbānaṃ sopādisesa nibbānadhātuyaṃ ca anupādisesa nibbānadhātuyaṃ ca vasena duvidhameva. Parinibbānanti kilesanibbānatthena tasseva vevacanaṃ, kilesaparinibbānena parinibbutoti ca manussānaṃ sabbakilesaparinibbānatthāya dhammaṃ desitatthena parinibbānāyāti ca vuccati. Mahāparinibbānasutte nibbānaṃ ca parinibbānaṃ ca antare dissamānatthaviseso vivaṭo. Idamasmiṃ pariyesana pattikāya mama payatanaṃ pana tesam atthavicāraṇaṃ hi. Dīghanikāye Udumbarikasīhanādasutte "parinibbuto so bhagavā parinibbānāya dhammaṃ deseti"ti kilesa parinibbānatthena dasseti. Ettha nibbānanti padaṃ taṇhākkhayavisayāya bahūsu suttesu nidassitaṃ. Tathā “yo kho āvuso rāgakkhayo dosakkhayo mohakkhayo idaṃ uccati nibbānaṃ ti” Saṃyuttanikāye Nibbānasutte āyasmā Sāriputtatthero Jambukādakassa pariḍḍhāyassa sacchikaroti. Aṅguttaranikāye Girimānandasutte tathāgato kathamācānanda nirodhasaññāti vissajjento 'etaṃ santaṃ etaṃ paṇītaṃ yadidaṃ sabbasaṅkhārasamatho sabbūpadhipaṭinissaggo taṇhākkhayo nirodho nibbānaṃti sabbāsavānaṃ khayō vayo bedho natthibhāvo vivarati. Apica tasmīṃ Aggappasādasutte 'yadidaṃ madanimmadano pipāsavinayo ālayasamuggahāto vaṭṭupacchedo taṇhākkhayo virāgo nirodho nibbānaṃti' sabbāsavānaṃ khīṇattheneva vibhajati. Iminā nayena vuttāni kāraṇāni sallakkhento sabbakilesāsavāni parihāraṇatthāya 'nibbānaṃti padattharūpaṃ dassetuṃ icchāmi. Tathāpi 'parinibbānaṃti vacanēna khīṇāsavānaṃ anāsavā hutvā taṇhākkhayānaṃ abhāvaṃ uttānikaroti. tathāpi Mahāparinibbānasutte māro pāpimā bhagavantaṃ 'parinibbātudāni bhante bhagavā, parinibbātu sugato parinibbānakālodāni bhante bhagavato' ti bhāsītā hoti. Apica Saṃyuttanikāye Cundasutte hi 'atha kho āyasmā sāriputto teneva ābādhena parinibbāyī....āyasmā sāriputto parinibbuto' iti Sāriputtattherassa parinibbutabhāvaṃ dasseti. Tepiṭakagantesu āgata pubboditakāraṇānusārena parinibbānanti vacanaṃ kilesa parinibbānāyattheva yojitanti veditabbaṃ. Tatheva tena vacanena khīṇāsavānaṃ parinibbānaṃ pakāsetīti mama matī. Tathāpi ca parinibbānanti ariyānaṃ abhāvāya bhāvito pāribhāsikavacanameva. Apica taṃ vacanaṃ anupādisesa nibbānadhātuṃ vācetuṃ bhāvitavacananti ca ñātābbaṃ.

Pamukhapadāni: *Nibbānaṃ, Parinibbānaṃ, Taṇhā, Tepiṭakaṃ, Abhāvaṃ*

PĀLI TEPĪṬAKASSA VIYAṬNĀMABHĀSĀ PARIVATTANAKICCAM

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Ito dvivassasahassato pubbe Sogatadhammaṃ Viyaṭnāmadese pacāraṇamāgataṃ. Pāli Tepīṭakaṃ ekūnavīsatisaṭṭhipaññāsavasse paṭhamataraṃ Viyaṭnāmabhāsaṃ parivattitumāraddhaṃ. Aritu taṃ yāvajjatanā na niṭṭhaṃ gataṃ. Iduṃ Tepīṭakapariattanakiccaṃ ekaccehi ekaccehi puggahehi eva kattattā tassa ekamitikañca saṃgatattañca dassituṃ na sakkā. HCM nagare patiṭṭhitasmim Viyaṭnāma Sogata Nikhilavijjālaye paṭhama Adhipatibhūtena āyasmatā Thich Minh Chau bhikkhunā Suttantapiṭakaṃ Viyaṭnāmabhāsaṃ parivattitaṃ. So mahāthero ekūnavīsatisaṭṭhipaññāsavasse Pāli Tepīṭakaṃ Viyaṭnāmabhāsaṃ parivattituṃ samāraddhaṃ. Tato telasavassato pacchā so Suttantapiṭake paṭhamanikāyacatukkassa parivattanakiccaṃ sampūresi. Tato pacchā tena theravarena Khuddakanikāyassa parivattanakiccaṃ āraddhaṃ. Tasmim āyasmā Thich Minh Chau Khuddakapāṭha, Dhammapada, Udāna, Itivuttaka, Suttanipāta, Theragāthā, Therīgāthā, Jātakapāli ādayo sabkena sabbaṃ parivattitā. Aritu tassa Theragāthā, Therīgāthā, Jātakapāli parivattanāni na Tepīṭakaganthā. Tā pana Aṭṭhakathāyo bhavanti. Tassa mahātherassa ekā sissā Tran Phuong Lan mahācariyā Jātaka Vimānavatthu Petavatthūti tayo ganthā āṅgalibhāsāya Viyaṭnāmabhāsāya parivattitā. Ito aṭṭhavassato pubbe āyasmatā Indacandabhikkhunā Khuddakanikāye Buddhavaṃsapāli, Cariyāpiṭakapāli, Apadānapāli, Paṭisambhidāmaggapakaraṇa iti cattāro ganthā Viyaṭnāmabhāsaṃ parivattetvā laṅkādiṇe Sogata-saṃkatika majjhaṭṭhānena pakāsitā. Tathe'va imasmim saṃvacchare Vesākhamāse Mahāniddeṣapāli parivattito'pi na muddāpitā. Tayo ganthā nāmehi Cullaniddeṣapāli, Nettipakaraṇa, Peṭakopadesa iti na tāva parivattitā. Tatheva teneva Indacandabhikkhunā ito dasavassato pubbe Vinayapiṭakaṃ Viyaṭnāmabhāsāya parivattitaṃ. Tampi laṅkādiṇe Sogata-saṃkatika majjhaṭṭhānena pakāsitaṃ. Ekūnavīsatiṭṭhāsīttime vasse Santikiccena bhikkhunā (Tinh Su) Abhidhammapiṭakaṃ khalu sākallena syāma Abhidhammapiṭakato Viyaṭnāmabhāsāya parivattitaṃ. Tam Ekūnavīsatiṭṭhāsīttime vasse muddāpitaṃ. Pubbadassitaṃ vivaraṇaṃ sallakkhente Tepīṭakassa Viyaṭnāma parivattanaṃ Pāliñca āṅgalī syāma parivattanāni ca samavalokento katanti nātum vaṭṭati. Khuddakanikāyattā Cullaniddeṣapāli, Nettipakaraṇa, Peṭakopadesa it tayo ganthā na tāva Viyaṭnāmabhāsāya parivattitā. Theragāthā, Therīgāthā, Jātakapāli parivattanāni na Pāli Tepīṭakaganthānugātāni. Ime pana Tepīṭakassa Viyaṭnāmabhāsā parivattanesu katipaya sallakkhetabbaṭṭhānāni.

Pamukhpadāni: *Tepīṭakaṃ, Viyaṭnāmaḍesaṃ, Viyaṭnāmabhāsā, parivattanaṃ, Sogatadhammaṃ*

PĀLIBHĀSOCCĀRAṆA VISAYE NIDDIṬṬHA KATIPAYA VIDHINIYAMĀNI

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Saṃmāsambuddhena saṃdesitaṃ saṃpakāsitaṃ saddhammaṃ pana sissānusissa paraṃparāyābhatā yāvajjatanam mukhapāṭhavasena. Tañca pana Buddhena vā sāsana bāradhārehi khīṇāsavehi arahantehi saṃbuddhasāvakehi vā atha veyyākaraṇācariyehi vā tadanubaddha uccāraṇa vidhiniyamāni ca sandassitāyeva. Taṃ yathā: Niggahītānubaddha uccāraṇa vidhiniyamāni, rassa-dīghavasena uccāretabba paṭhitabbaṭṭhānāni, Padasodhammasikkhāpadavasena ca nānābhāvo vinābhāvo dissanti. Tatheva makārānta-niggahītanta saraṇāgamanāni ca. Tādisāni veyyākaraṇa vidhiniyamāni ca santiyeva. *‘saṃyogato pubbe e, o rassā, rassassaram nissāya gayhati, karaṇam nigahetvā gayhatīti vā niggahītam’* ādinā taṃ nidassitaṃ. Tatheva īdisāni sāsananiamāni ca santi; Niggahītam paṭicca *‘tam pana sāsanicappayogavasena rassassaram nissāya gayhati uccāriyatīti niggahītaṅti vuccatī’* tyādinā. Nat’vev’etthakaṃ ; *‘Yo pana bhikkhu anupasampannam padaso dhammam vāceyya pācittiyam’* iti sikkhāpadaṃ Vinayapiṭake Pācittiyapāliye dissati. Tañca pana Pāli uccāraṇa visaye niddiṭṭha tādisaṃ vidhiniyamamekanti vadituṃ sakkāyeva. Īdisāni kāraṇāni vīmaṅsitvā tāsu sādharmaṇāsārādharaṇatā ācikkhanā desanā pññapanā paṭṭhapanā vivaraṇā vibhajanā uttānikaraṇā pana imasmiṃ pariyesana pattasmiṃ mamārmaṇānti veditabbaṃ.

Pamukhapadāni: *Uccāraṇavisaya, Vidhiniyama, Mukhapāṭha, Padasodhammasikkhāpada, Sāsanicappayoga*

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Māgadhi vohāro pana mājjhatana Indu-Ariyabhāsāsu eko bhavati. Sūrasenī, mahāraṭṭhi, pesāci, apabbhaṅsādayo’pi tasmiññeva āyattā. Eso Māgadhi vohāro Sammā sambuddhena vuttappakaro’ti aṭṭhakathāsu vutto. So vohāro pana Porāṇa Indu-Ariyabhāsāya atha vā Vedabhāsāya lakkhaṇehi ca sabhāvalakkhaṇehi ca samaṅgībhūto’ti veditabbo. Khuddakanikāyatte Suttanipāte aṭṭhakaṇṭhāyanavaggesu ca Jātakapāḷiyā ca tathāvidāni lakkhaṇāni dissante. Saddavicāra-padavicāra-vākyavicāranayehi tesu vīmaṃtesu Māgadhiḥbhāsāya bhāsantarasaṃvaḌḌhanam sallakkhetuṃ sakkā. Imasmim pariyesane tāni vitthārajjanappayogānusārena vīmaṃsitam.

Pamukhapadāni: *Māgadhi vohāro, bhāsantarasaṃvaḌḌhanam, Vedabhāsā, Jātakapāḷi*

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