

**PROCEEDINGS OF
THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE
IN
HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
[IRCHSS]-2018**

“Crossroads: Where Humanities Meet Social Sciences”

29th and 30th November, 2018

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

Proceedings of the International Research Conference on Humanities and Social Sciences 2018

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura

320 Pages

ISSN: 2279 - 2309

Copyright © Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

All rights are reserved according to the Code of Intellectual Property Act of Sri Lanka, 2003

Published by: IRCHSS-2018 and Faculty Humanities and Social Sciences,
University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka

Tel/Fax: +94 (0) 11 2803196

Disclaimer

The responsibility for opinions expressed, in articles, studies and other contributions in this publication rests solely with their authors, and this publication does not constitute an endorsement by the IRCHSS - 2018 or Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the opinions so expressed in them.

Official website of the Conference

<http://www.sjp.ac.lk/fhss/irchss2018/>

Published By : Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka

Printed By : Nelum Printers
142, Abeyratna Mawatha, Boralesgamuwa
Colombo , Sri Lanka
Tel./ Fax. +94 (011)2519601

Cover Design by : Danushka Gayan Jayasundara
Department of Social Statistics
University of Sri Jayewardenepura

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE - IRCHSS 2018

Advisor

Prof. D. P. S. Chandrakumara
Dean / Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Conference Chair

Dr. (Mrs.) Damayanthi Bamunusinghe

Conference Secretary

Dr. (Mrs.) Nelum Kanthilatha Yapa

Treasurer

Dr. (Mrs.) Dhammika Withanage

Committee Members

Ven. K. Vineetha Thero
Prof. Dhanapala Wijesingha
Dr. Gamini Ranasinghe
Dr. Indira Mawella
Dr. Kanchankesi Warnapala
Dr. Asha Fernando
Mr. D. L. S. Ananda
Ms. Imesha Dharmasena
Ms. W. M. G. D. K. Wanasinghe
Mr. B. A. S. C. Kumara
Ms. H.P.L.W. Shashikala

Ms. Nelum Rathnayake
Ms. H. P. I. Nadeeshani
Ms. R. M. K. G. U. Rathnayaka
Mr. N. M. A. Jayasinghe
Mr. Ravi Nandana Gamachchi
Ms. B. H. Senevirathne
Mr. K. B. Deepal Gunasena
Mr. Sajana Jayasankha
Mr. Muditha Arunamadu
Mr. Danushka Gayan Jayasundara

REVIEW PANEL – IRCHSS 2018

Ven. Prof. Magamma Pagnananda	Dr. Lalith Ananda
Ven. Prof. Madagampitiye Wijithadhamma	Dr. Asha Nimali Fernando
Ven. Prof. Medagoda Abeyathissa	Dr. Chaminda Abeysinghe
Ven. Prof. Naymbala Dhammadassi	Dr. Gamini Ranasinghe
Ven. Dr. Elamaldeniye Sarananda	Dr. K. B. G. S. K. Gamlath
Ven. Dr. Panahaduwe Yasassi	Dr. Himalika Ranaveera
Ven. Dr. Pinnawala Sangasumana	Dr. Jayantha Jayasiri
Ven. Dambara Amila	Dr. R. M. C. Jayathilake
Ven. Dapane Chandarathana	Dr. Kanchanakesi Warnapala
Ven. Kudakathnoruwe Vineetha	Dr. K. M. S. Samarasekara
Ven. Meepitiye Seelarithana	Dr. Manori Gamage
Prof. K. M. Alexander	Dr. Nilan Cooray
Prof. P. Athukorala	Dr. H. A. A. Nishantha Hettiarachchi
Prof. G. M. Bandaranayake	Dr. S. S. Pereira
Prof. R. Chandrasoma	Dr. Praneeth Abeysundara
Prof. Charmalie Nahallage	Dr. Shantha Wijesinghe
Prof. Dhanapala Wijesingha	Dr. K. M. D. Silva
Prof. Y. Devika Jayathilake	Dr. H. A. G. Sujeewa
Prof. Dunesh Gunathilake	Dr. Sunil Rajaneththi
Prof. Gamini Weerasinghe	Dr. Sunil Rathnayake
Prof. Gnanadasa Perera	Dr. W. B. A. Witharana
Prof. M. W. Jayasundara	Dr. B. W. R. Damayanthi
Prof. Karunasena Hettiarachchi	Dr. Dhammika Withanage
Prof. (Emeritus) Malani Edagama	Dr. Indira Mawelle
Prof. Mayura Samarakoon	Dr. M. A. N. R. M. Perera
Prof. H. M. Nawarathna Banda	Dr. Priyantha Thilakasiri
Prof. Nimal Herath	Dr. Nelum Kanthilatha
Prof. R. P. Pathiraja	Dr. Neranji Wijewardhana
Prof. Pathmasiri Kannangara	Dr. Nayana Wijayasundara
Prof. Pradeep Rathnayaka	Dr. Samantha Kelewalathenna
Prof. R. M. K. Rathnayake	Dr. Samudra Senarath
Prof. Saman Chandra Ranasingha	Dr. Sanjeevi Manthrirathna
Prof. W. M. Semasinghe	Dr. Saroja Adhihetty
Prof. Shirantha Heenkenda	Dr. Sepala Samarasekara
Prof. Sunethra Thennakoon	Dr. Seetha Bandara
Prof. (Emeritus) Tennyson Perera	Dr. Suba Mallikahewa
Prof. K. A. Weerasena	Dr. Sujeewa Hettiarachchi
Prof. W. A. S. Wijekoon	Dr. Vijitha Kumara
Prof. W. M. Yaparathne	Dr. P. Wijetunge
Dr. M. D. I. Amarasinghe Waas	Mr. Aruna Shantha Walpola
Dr. Anil Perera	Mr. Ajantha Kalyanaratne
	Mr. S. D. R. Gunasekara

Mr. I. D. Jayaruwan
Mr. Nishantha Hettiarachchi
Mr. P. L. T. Purasinghe
Mr. Sarath Ananda
Mr. Stanley Silva
Mr. B. A. Sumanajith Kumara
Mr. Sajith Peiris
Mr. Tharanga Weerasooriya

Ms. Anuruddika Buddadasa
Ms. Dilini Walisundara
Ms. Geethani Satharasingha
Ms. Nelani De Costa
Ms. D. P. K. Manel
Ms. T. S. H. Perera
Ms. H. P. L. W. Shashikala
Ms. Vishaka Suriyabandara

EDITORIAL PANEL – IRCHSS 2018

Editor in-Chief

Dr. Damayanthi Bamunusinghe

Dr. Nelum Kanthilatha Yapa

Editorial Board Members

Ven. Dodamgoda Sumanasara

Dr. Kanchanakesi Warnapala

Dr. Praneeth Abhayasundara

Dr. Dhammika Withanage

Dr. Indira Mawella

Dr. Saroja Ardihetti

Mr. Tharanga Weerasooriya

Ms. H. P. L. W. Shashikala

Ms. Geethika Rathnayaka

Mr. N. M. A. Jayasinghe

Ms. Buddhi Senevirathna

MESSAGE FROM THE ORGANIZERS

On behalf of the organizing committee of the International Research Conference on Humanities and Social Sciences (IRCHSS) – 2018 of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura, it is with great pleasure that we write this message for the Book of Abstracts of the Conference.

A research conference provides an important channel which provides an invaluable opportunity for researchers and academics to present, discuss and exchange new information. It is also an occasion where a researcher can not only find one's place as an expert but also engage in networking with others who share their research interests. The Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences (FHSS) of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura, through its research conferences throughout, has set an example for bringing together innovative research findings of high quality from different parts of the world. This time, too, the organizing committee stands as witness to the keen interest of researchers from all over the world to participate and present the essence of their research at the Conference, IRCHSS, which has become an inseparable part of the life of our Faculty.

It is our duty and pleasure on this occasion, to thank and express our utmost gratitude to Prof. Sampath Amaratunge, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura, for his most willing support and guidance, and Prof. DPS Chandrakumara, the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences for his constant support, being the most indispensable person in the organizing of IRCHSS-2018. We also extend our deepest gratitude to all our sponsors for their support in making this event a success.

Dr. Damayanthi Bamunusinghe
Conference Chair

Dr. Nelum Kanthilatha
Conference Secretary

MESSAGE OF THE VICE CHANCELLOR

On the occasion of the sixth International Research Conference on Humanities and Social Sciences (IRCHSS) – 2018 organized by the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences (FHSS) of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura, it gives me great pleasure to send you a message of support and best wishes.

The University of Sri Jayewardenepura, since its inception, has played a crucial role in the development of the knowledge economy of Sri Lanka, through various initiatives which promote the social and economic wellbeing of the country. At present, amidst broader challenges facing higher education, including declining budgets for national universities, and increasing competition from privatized higher educational institutions, there is a significant strain on universities to seek innovative ways to ensure the attainment of national-level goals of higher education. Therefore, it is essential that the University of Sri Jayewardenepura explore new avenues of catalyzing national development while retaining our core mission of educating future generations into globally competent citizens. It is my view that the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences is better equipped to contribute to this endeavor, by exploring the research-policy-practice nexus in higher education which would not only heighten the academic reputation of the university but also ensure its sustainability.

IRCHSS 2018 is indeed an important and timely event as it will provide a forum for knowledge exchange and sharing among stakeholders in higher education including academics, policy makers and funding institutions, thereby exploring further avenues of collaboration and engagement between institutions, and seeking long-term solutions to issues from national and international perspectives.

Let me conclude by expressing my sincere wishes for an effective, successful and productive conference.

Prof. Sampath Amaratunge

Vice Chancellor,
University of Sri Jayewardenepura
Nugegoda
Sri Lanka.

MESSAGE OF THE DEAN

On behalf of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, I would like to convey my best wishes to the International Research Conference on Humanities and Social Sciences – (IRCHSS) 2018 organized by the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences (FHSS) of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura.

As you all know, this conference is, without exaggeration, an eagerly anticipated biennial event at the faculty. It not only brings together insights from multiple disciplines and a wide variety of perspectives, but also provides a valuable forum for academics, scholars, researchers, stakeholders and others worldwide to explore, discuss and share the findings of contemporary research, and thereby generate critical thinking and engage in intellectual debate. It is my belief that in the current national context, it is imperative that faculties of humanities and social sciences take a leading role in constructive social change. As such, it is my hope that this year's conference, titled *Crossroads: Where Humanities Meet Social Sciences*, will be an important platform to explore interrelationships, interdependencies and interconnectedness of these two subject domains, humanities and social sciences, across local and global communities, and thereby become a site for new, relevant and transformational knowledge production.

I take this opportunity to extend my gratitude to the conference committee for their dedication and commitment to make this event a success. I also express my sincere thanks to the stakeholders for their valuable support in helping us to make this conference a reality.

I conclude my congratulatory remarks by wishing all the participants a fruitful and rewarding conference.

Prof. D. P. S. Chandrakumara

Dean

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

University of Sri Jayewardenepura

Sri Lanka.

Table of Contents

Organizing Committee - IRCHSS 2018 -----	iii
Review Panel - IRCHSS 2018 -----	iv
Editorial Panel - IRCHSS 2018-----	vi
Message from the Organizers -----	vii
Message of the Vice Chancellor -----	viii
Message of the Dean -----	ix
Table of Contents -----	x

Keynote Address:

<i>Narrative as a Research Methodology in the Arts and Humanities</i> -----	3-16
<i>Mike BAYNHAM, Professor of TESOL, University of Leeds, UK</i>	

Plenary Speech-1:

<i>Integration of ASEAN Banking Sector Stocks</i> -----	19- 46
<i>Jones Odei MENSAH, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa</i>	

Plenary Speech-2:

<i>Why Depend on Others? Why Not Thinking of Ours? A Methodological Approach to Conceptualization in Social Science Research</i> -----	49- 56
<i>Dr. M. A. Shantha WIJESINGHE, Department of Geography, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka</i>	

MINI SYMPOSIUM - PASDUNRATA NATIONAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

USE OF ENGLISH SONGS TO IMPROVE THE VOCABULARY OF JUNIOR SECONDARY LEVEL STUDENTS -----	59
<i>A.J.R.I. Navoda, R.M.D Rohan, Sampath Pushpakumara</i>	

THE IMPACT OF PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND FAMILY BACKGROUND ON THE PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS -----	60
<i>A.V.K.Perera, P.S Kumara, B.W.R Damayanthi</i>	

FACTORS AFFECTING GRADE 11 STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN COLOMBO DISTRICT -----	61
<i>Dinithi Alutharachchi, Kumudu Udayarathna, W.M. Dhanapala</i>	

INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT TEACHING METHODS ON STUDENTS' LEARNING PERFORMANCE: WITH REFERENCE TO ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING -----	62
<i>G.D.S Navoda, R.M.G.U.K Rathnayake, B.H Seneviratne</i>	

WHY ARE STUDENTS RELUCTANT TO READ IN ENGLISH? -----	63
<i>G.L.T. Piyumali, G.H.D.J.P Gurunada, B.W.R. Damayanthi</i>	
THE FACTORS BEHIND THE AVERSION OF THE ENGLISH AS SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNERS TO SPEAK IN THE TARGET LANGUAGE -----	64
<i>J.P.S.N Jayawardene, G.H.D.J.P Gurunada, H.P.L.W Shashikala</i>	
FACTORS THAT PERSUADE THE JUNIOR SECONDARY STUDENTS TO ATTEND TUITION CLASSES -----	65
<i>P.S.L. Kuruppu, G.H.D.J.P Gurunada, N.A.N.J Maduwansha</i>	
THE ROLE OF MOTHER TONGUE IN LEARNING ENGLISH IN JUNIOR SECONDARY CLASS -----	66
<i>S.L.A.J.C. Anuradhi, G.H.D.J.P Gurunada, D.P. Withanage</i>	

AESTHETIC AND CULTURAL STUDIES

PLATO'S CAVE IN <i>THE MATRIX</i> : FUSING PHILOSOPHY AND CINEMA -----	69
<i>Chrishari de Alwis Gunasekare</i>	
ලාංකේය ජන සමාජයේ රුක්මණී දේවී ආදර්ශනය පිළිබඳ විමසුමක් -----	70
උදිත යොහාන් ගුණසේකර	
A COMPARATIVE MARXIST ANALYSIS OF TWO FICTIONAL DYSTOPIAS: THE MATRIX AND NEVER LET ME GO -----	71
<i>Aparna Hettiarachchi</i>	
80 දශකයේ දී වාරණයට ලක් වූ ගුවන්විදුලි හීන පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක් -----	72
මැණිකේ ආර්. ජී. එච්. යූ.	
DIFFUSION OF BALI SHANTHIKARMA IN SRI LANKA -----	73
<i>L.N.A.D.P.Nissanka</i>	
හෙන්රි රාජකරුණාගේ ඡායාරූප කලාව : රෝලන්ඩ් බාන්ගේ ඡායාරූපාත්මක පණිවිඩය පිළිබඳ සංඥාර්ථවේදී විමසුමක්. -----	74
යාන්ත ගුණරත්න	
FEMALE BODY IN POST-COLONIAL FRANCOPHONE CARIBBEAN LITERATURE -----	75
<i>Charitha Liyanage</i>	
CREATING CRITICAL THEORY USING CINEMA-SEMIOTICS FOR THE MUSIC VIDEO ART-----	76
<i>D. C. Vimarsha Fernando</i>	

DUKKHA AND HESIOD'S *KĒDEA LUGRA*: AN EXAMINATION OF HUMAN
SUFFERING ----- 77
V. Edirisinghe

REFLECTIONS OF 1971 INSURRECTION THROUGH THE EYES OF SRI LANKAN
ENGLISH POETS ----- 78
C.A. Dahanayake, L.C.P. De Silva

ලාංකේය ජන විඥානයෙන් වියැකී යන ජන කවියේ ජෝඩු සීපද ----- 79
ඩී. ඩී. එස්. ජී කුලතුංග

RAO'S CAT AND SHAKESPEARE: ASSIGNING DUE RECOGNITION TO AN
UNDERMINED TITLE ----- 80
Janitha Ekanayake

INDIVIDUALITY VS PRIORITIES OF THE COLLECTIVE: THE GENDERED SILENCE
OF PATHAMANATHAN, A FEMALE COMBATANT'S POETRY ----- 81
L.M.S. Wijetunga

මහනුවර යුගයේ වික්‍ර කලා සම්ප්‍රදායය සම්භාව්‍ය ගණයට නො වැටෙන
පොදු ජන වික්‍ර කලා සම්ප්‍රදායක් ලෙස හැඳින්වීම යුක්ති සහගත වේ ද ?----- 82
එන්. ඩබ්. ඒ. ටී. රිද්මානි

COMMUNICATION, MASS MEDIA AND SOCIETY

PERCEPTION OF MEDIA IN DETANGLING THE INDO-SRILANKAN CULTURAL
MOORINGS ----- 85
Debanjana Nag

දිනිති තාක්ෂණිකරණය වන ශ්‍රී ලාංකේය රූපවාහිනිය සහ ග්‍රාහක බලපෑම ----- 86
දර්ශිත දියනාන් සමරකෝන් උදීන ගයාණන් ගුණසේකර

“කඩවුණු පොරොන්දුව” වික්‍රපටයෙන් නිරූපිත සමාජ සංලක්ෂණය ----- 87
රවීන්ද්‍ර ප්‍රියන්ත ලාල්

FEASIBILITY OF THE INTERNET IN REDUCING CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN
SRI LANKA ----- 88
H.D.E. Gunasekara

ආහාර මිල දී ගැනීමේ දී රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍යවල අවදානම පිළිබඳ සන්නිවේදනය
පාරිභෝගිකයින්ට බලපාන ආකාරය ----- 89
ඩබ්. ඒ. එස්. විජේකෝන්, .ජී. ඩබ්. ජී. ප්‍රසාද්

සියදිවි නසාගැනීමේ ප්‍රවෘත්ති වාර්තාකරණය සහ එහි සමාජ බලපෑම (පුවත්පතට විශේෂිතව කරනු ලබන අධ්‍යයනයක්)-----	90
<i>නසනා සුරවීර</i>	

CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

A STUDY ON THE FACTORS RELATED TO RECIDIVISM OF THE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN SRI LANKA -----	93
<i>Madara Dias and K.G.N.U Ranaweera</i>	

A CRIMINOLOGICAL STUDY REGARDING THE MOTHERS WHO ARE IN REMAND PRISONS FOR A LONG PERIOD AND THE INFLUENCE DONE TO THEIR CHILDREN-----	94
<i>H. P. K. N. Hewawasam</i>	

CORRECTION METHODS AVAILABLE FOR THE CONVICTS IN SRI LANKA COMPARED WITH AMERICAN METHODS OF CORRECTION -----	95
<i>Muditha Vidanapathirana</i>	

SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS THAT AFFECT RAPE (IN RELATION TO MAHARA PRISON) -----	96
<i>S. W. P. Kumaraa</i>	

A STUDY ON THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THE SCENE OF CRIME OFFICERS IN HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION PROCESS IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MIRIHANA DOMAIN) -----	97
<i>K. G. N. U. Ranaweera, P. B. Sampath Pushpa Kumara</i>	

YOUNG PERSON'S ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE POLICE: A STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND THE POLICE -----	98
<i>W.G.A. Premarathna, Y.M.N.S. Yapa, U.K.D.I.L. Gunesekara, C. Perisi, B.V.N. Wijewardhana</i>	

ECONOMICS, FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT

SATISFACTION ON CONSUMER CONVENIENCE STRATEGY: A CASE OF SHOPPING CENTERS IN CHENNAI CITY -----	101
<i>R. Saminathan</i>	

EXPLORING THE EMPLOYABILITY FACTORS OF THE ARTS UNDERGRADUATES (CASE FROM UNIVERSITY OF SRI JAYEWARDENEPURA)-----	102
<i>H.K.S.H. Udaya Kumari, U.M Weerasena</i>	

IMPACT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ON EMPLOYMENT OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR IN SRI LANKA -----	103
<i>H.R.A.C. Thilanka</i>	
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POPULATION GROWTH; IN DEMOGRAPHICAL AND ECONOMICAL ASPECTS -----	104
<i>E.V.D.Dilhani</i>	
AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE MIGRATION OF SRI LANKAN PROFESSIONALS TO QATAR -----	105
<i>E.M.A.P. Ekanayake, K. Amirthalingam</i>	
AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLD ENERGY CONSUMPTION CHOICE IN SRI LANKA-----	106
<i>A. Pallegedara</i>	
THE IMPLICATIONS OF GLOBAL VALUE CHAIN FOR MEASURING THE EFFECT OF TRADE COSTS USING GRAVITY EQUATION -----	107
<i>Himali Bogodagedara</i>	
THE IMPACT OF TRAINING ON EMPLOYEES PERFORMANCE IN SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES SECTOR IN SRI LANKA -----	108
<i>A.L.G.K.O.Senevirathna</i>	
ASYMMETRIC INFORMATION AND SME FINANCING: A CASE STUDY OF HOMAGAMA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT-----	109
<i>P S Kodippili Arachchi</i>	
THE INDIAN OCEAN ECONOMY: OUTLOOK AND CHALLENGES -----	110
<i>Ganeshan Wignaraja, Adam Collins and Pabasara Kannangara</i>	
FACTORS AFFECTING THE SATISFACTION OF COMMUTERS ON THE THREE-WHEELER SERVICE: CASE STUDY IN AREA OF THE DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION OF COLOMBO-----	111
<i>R.M.C.B. Ratnayake, H.P. Diunugala and G.P.S. Nalaka</i>	
FACTORS DETERMINING THE FUTURE PROSPECTS OF ISLAMIC BANKING PRACTICES IN SRI LANKA BASED ON CUSTOMERS' PERCEPTIONS -----	112
<i>S.W.A.Dinithi, M.Samarasinghe and D.P.K. Manel</i>	
RESPONSIVENESS OF FISCAL CONSOLIDATION FOR STEADY GROWTH IN INDIA AND SRI LANKA -----	113
<i>Swati Jain</i>	

THE EFFECT OF ENTREPRENEURS' CHARACTERISTICS ON BUSINESS PERFORMANCE: A CASE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SMES) IN COLOMBO DISTRICT -----	114
<i>M. D. Madushani, B. H. Seneviratne, N. A. N. J. Maduwansha</i>	
විපර්යකාරක කුඩා කණ්ඩායම් තුළින් පුද්ගලයන්ට සපයන සේවාවේ ගුණත්වය (ඉබ්බාගමුව ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසය ඇසුරින්)-----	115
<i>එම්. ජී. පී. එස් මධුමාලි, ආර්. එම්. කේ. ජී. යූ. රත්නායක</i>	
THE NEXUS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN NIGERIA: DOES OIL REVENUE MATTER?-----	116
<i>Adamu Jibira, Iliya Garba, Musa Abdua, Michael, A. Oteikwu and Mohammed Bello Sania</i>	
ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රදේශවල සුළු හා මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ කර්මාන්ත ස්ථාපිත කිරීමේ දී ව්‍යවසායකයින් මුහුණ දෙන ගැටලු අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම-----	117
<i>පී. ඩී. සමරසිංහ</i>	
COMPLIANCE WITH STAKEHOLDER PRINCIPLES OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND CORPORATE PERFORMANCE: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM SRI LANKAN LISTED COMPANIES -----	118
<i>D.H.S.W. Dissanayake, D.M.P.B.H. Dissabandara, A.R. Ajward</i>	
EFFECT OF ENGAGING IN PART TIME JOBS BY UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ON GRADE POINT AVERAGE: EVIDENCE FROM UNIVERSITY OF SRI JAYEWARDENEPURA-----	119
<i>N.K.N. Niroshani; B.W.R. Damayanthi</i>	
IMPACT OF SERVICE QUALITY ON CUSTOMER LOYALTY IN BANKING INDUSTRY: WITH REFERENCE TO ABC BANK -----	120
<i>K. G. G. Weerasinghe, C. I. K. Weerasinghe</i>	
IMPACT OF THE INTERIOR ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON CONSUMER SHOPPING ACTIVITY: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FASHION RETAIL MARKET IN COLOMBO CITY LIMITS -----	121
<i>Janitha C Ratnyakea, Geethika Ratnayake, B. H. Seneviratne</i>	
BUDDHIST ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES: CONCEPTUAL INVESTIGATION TOWARDS SOCIAL WELL-BEING -----	122
<i>Ven. Jatila (Namhsan)</i>	
GEO-STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF SRI LANKA IN THE ONE BELT ONE ROAD INITIATIVE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN REGION -----	123
<i>D. T. G. S. Maheshika Thotadeniya</i>	

STOCK MARKET DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: EVIDENCE FROM MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES IN THE ASIAN REGION -----	124
<i>Nishadi Jinendrika Jayasinghe, P. D. Nimal</i>	
THE IMPACT OF EXCHANGE RATE DEPRECIATION ON THE PERFORMANCE OF BALANCE OF PAYMENT IN SRI LANKA -----	125
<i>S. U. Badullahewage</i>	
THE MACROECONOMIC INFLUENCE ON THE STOCK MARKET: EVIDENCE FROM A FRONTIER MARKET IN ASIA -----	126
<i>Sanka Silva and Wasantha Perera</i>	
සමාජ සජීවීකරණය සඳහා වන ක්ෂුද්‍ර මූල්‍ය දායකත්වයේ කාර්යසාධනය සඳහා ග්‍රාමීය ජනතාවගේ පුද්ගල මූල්‍ය සාක්ෂරතාවයෙන් වන බලපෑම සංඛ්‍යාන විද්‍යාත්මකව අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම (මිද්දෙණිය නැගෙනහිර ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී කොට්ඨාසය ඇසුරින්) -----	127
<i>කේ. එන්. ඩී. කුමාර</i>	
IMPACT OF EMPLOYMENT SECTOR ON WAGE INEQUALITY: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE OCCUPATION TYPE OF EMPLOYEES -----	128
<i>R.D.Kalpana Rasadari Randeniya and Hemantha P. Diunugala</i>	
HOUSEHOLD AND GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN SRI LANKA: A COINTEGRATION ANALYSIS -----	129
<i>Geekiyanaage Yashoda Nirmani Gunathilaka</i>	

EDUCATION

DETERMINANTS OF NON-PARTICIPATION IN STUDENT POLITICS: A STUDY AMONG THE UNDERGRADUATES OF PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES IN SRI LANKA -----	133
<i>T. D. Weerasinghe, W. P. N. Wijesiri</i>	
REVIEW SUMMARY OF VALUING SCHOOL QUALITY VIA A SCHOOL CHOICE REFORM IN NORWAY -----	134
<i>Kasun D Ramanayake R.A</i>	
THE ENCOURAGING LEVEL OF CORRECTIVE FEEDBACK RECEIVED DURING PLANNED VS. INCIDENTAL FOCUS ON FORM INSTRUCTION -----	135
<i>W.S.A.. Fernando</i>	
POWER OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS IN PROVIDING EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES-----	136
<i>K. R. N. Harshani</i>	

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE AFFECTIVE ATTRIBUTES OF A TEACHER AND AN ACHIEVEMENT OF A STUDENT IN SENIOR SECONDARY CLASSES -----	137
<i>K.V.Sudarma Harischandar, and W.B.A.Vitharana</i>	
MULTIFACTOR ANALYSIS OF VARIABLES IMPACTING THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATES IN SRI LANKA-----	138
<i>R.U.Thowfeek , N.D.U.Vimukthi and U.P.Miriyagalla</i>	
AWARENESS OF PRESCHOOL TEACHERS IN SRI LANKA ON CHILD RIGHTS -----	139
<i>P.G.S.T.Gunathilaka</i>	
EXPLORING THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE STUDENTS' CHOICE OF SPECIALIZATION AREA -----	140
<i>R.H Asari Tharuka Perera</i>	
IDENTIFYING DETERIORATION FACTORS OF HISTORICALLY VALUABLE LIBRARY RESOURCES AND TREATMENT OF PRESERVATION IN THE LIBRARY (WITH REFERENCE TO UNIVERSITY OF SRI JAYWARDENEPURA AND THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL MUSEUM) -----	141
<i>H. D. Menaka Nishanthi</i>	
FACTORS AFFECTED TO THE STUDENTS TO JOIN GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION SECTOR IN SRI LANKA -----	142
<i>K.A.I.M. Amarasekara</i>	
TEACHER STUDENT RELATIONSHIP IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS OF SRI LANKA-----	143
<i>M A N Rasanjalee Perera</i>	
විශ්වවිද්‍යාල සිසුන්ගේ ප්‍රාථමික හා ද්විතීයික අධ්‍යාපනයේ ස්වරූපය පිළිබඳ සමාජ විද්‍යාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක් (ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය ඇසුරින්) -----	144
<i>E.M.L.N. Sarangi, W.T.D Wijethunga, W.M.W. Shyamali, M.T. Samarakoon</i>	
ENGINEERING UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF FEEDBACK -----	145
<i>Manjula Silva</i>	

GEOGRAPHY, ENVIRONMENT AND GEO INFORMATION

AN ASSESSMENT OF SEASONAL WATER QUALITY VARIATION IN MAHAWELI RIVER -----	149
<i>K. Kirujika</i>	
GEOSPATIAL ANALYSIS OF LAND COVER AND LAND USE CHANGES OF THE SURROUNDING AREA OF WILPATHTHU NATIONAL PARK -----	150
<i>D. S. Udatiyawala, R.M. K. Ratnayake</i>	

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CASSAVA CHIPS PROCESSING -----	151
<i>M.A.D. Somendrika, Wickramasinghe, M.A.J. Wansapala , S. Pieris</i>	
ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දක්ෂිණ දිග සංචාරක කලාපයේ සංචාරක කර්මාන්තය ආශ්‍රිත කුඩා සහ මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ධනය පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක්-----	152
<i>ඩී. එච්. ඒ. එම්. විජේරත්න</i>	
හින්තැටිය ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී වසමේ වියපත් ජනතාව ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනයට දායක කරගත හැකි විභවතා-----	153
<i>එම්.සු. නංසිකා</i>	
ජීවනෝපාය වත්කම් තීරණය වීම කෙරෙහි භූගෝලීය සාධක වල බලපෑම කොහොතාවල ග්‍රාමය ඇසුරින් -----	154
<i>කේ.වතුරිකා සහ ටී.එම්.එස්.පී.කේ.නෙන්නකෝන්</i>	
ජල හිඟයට විසඳුමක් ලෙස වැසි දිය පොකුණු භාවිතය පිළිබඳ මොනරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ අත්දැකීම් ඇසුරෙන් අධ්‍යයනයක්-----	155
<i>පී. එස්. ඩී. සෙනෙවිරත්න සහ පී. එම්. බණ්ඩාරනායක</i>	
CITY, LANDSCAPE AND DEFENCE; A CASE STUDY OF CHAMPANER PAVAGADH ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK -----	156
<i>Avradeep Munshi , Vasant Shinde</i>	
DISTRIBUTION OF THE DENGUE EPIDEMIC PAST AND PRESENT PROSPECTS ON KARAITIVU, AMPARA-----	157
<i>S. Mathanraj</i>	
FARMERS' PERCEPTION OF PADDY LAND CONTRACTION; SPECIAL REFERENCE IN KALUTHARA DISTRICT-----	158
<i>N.T.M. Silva, D.S.R.E. S. Gunawardhana, D.P.I.L. Prasangika</i>	
මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය සමාජයට ඇතිකරන බලපෑම පිළිබඳ සමාජ භූගෝල විද්‍යාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක් (කිරුළපහ පොලිස් බල ප්‍රදේශය ඇසුරින්)-----	159
<i>ජී. ඩබ්. පී. ප්‍රසාද් , ජී.ඒ.එ.එන්. ශ්‍රී ධාන්</i>	
PEOPLE'S AWARENESS OF SEAGRASS AND AFFECTED REASONS FOR ITS DEGRADATION IN THE SOUTHERN COASTAL AREA-----	160
<i>W.K.V. Dayalatha, K.A.P. Siddhisena, S.K.M. Ali</i>	
IMPACTS OF ANTHROPOGENIC ACTIVITIES ON WALAUWEWATTA WATURANA FRESH WATER SWAMP FOREST IN SRI LANKA. -----	161
<i>S.H.S.M. Siriwardana, H.M.B.S. Herath</i>	

PUBLIC PERCEPTION ON EXISTING SYSTEM OF URBAN FLOOD HAZARD
MANAGEMENT IN NORTH COLOMBO REGION OF SRI LANKA
(A CASE STUDY OF 2016 FLOOD AFFECTED KOLONNAWA URBAN COUNCIL) ----- 162
M.L.S. Dissanayaka, Ven. P. Sangasumana

INDIGENOUS ADAPTATIONS TO CLIMATIC VARIATION IN AGRICULTURAL
ACTIVITIES THE STUDY BASED ON THE DRY ZONE OF SRI LANKA ----- 163
L.S. Thisara Kandambige

GENDER STUDIES

WOMEN'S POLITICAL LEADERSHIP IN INDONESIA: THE FACTORS
PREVENTING WOMEN FROM BECOMING POLITICAL LEADERSHIP ----- 167
Gede Eko Putra Sri Sentanu and Tri Utami Handayani

ROLE OF WOMEN IN FISHING INDUSTRY IN KALPITIYA PENINSULA, SRI LANKA - 168
M. D. K. L. Gunathilaka

LEADERSHIP AND WOMANHOOD: PROBING THE PAUCITY OF FEMALE
ACADEMICS' LEADERSHIP ROLES IN SRI LANKAN STATE UNIVERSITIES ----- 169
H.P. Deshanee Bhagya Senevirathne

THE FASHIONING OF HOMOSEXUALITY; QUEERING THE CONTEMPORARY
SRI LANKAN ENGLISH NOVEL ----- 170
M.N. De Costa

WOMEN WRITE THEIR EXISTENCE IN MULTIPLE WAYS: AN ANALYSIS OF
FEMALE CHARACTERS IN COLOR PURPLE AND MADAME BOVARY ----- 171
H.V. Arundathi Hettiarachchi

GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN INDIA THROUGH
THE THIRD MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL ----- 172
W. D. N. Leelachandra

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON THE REPRESSION AND RENUNCIATION OF THE
IDENTITY OF MAGGIE TULLIVER IN THE MILL ON THE FLOSS ----- 173
D.N.P. Amarasooriya

AN INVESTIGATIVE STUDY ON SRI LANKAN WOMEN IN DOWN SOUTH IN EARLY
20TH CENTURY THROUGH THE PERSPECTIVE OF A BRITISH IMPERIALIST
(BASED ON THE NOVEL 'THE VILLAGE IN THE JUNGLE' BY LEONARD WOOLF) --- 174
Thilini Tharushi De Silva , Dilshani Ishanthi De Silva

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

THE ROLE OF LEISURE IN DETERMINING THE QUALITY OF LIFE ----- 177
Pramoda Sarojini

FACTOR ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER'S AWARENESS AND ATTITUDES
TOWARDS ORGANIC PRODUCTS: CASE STUDY OF MAHARAGAMA
URBAN COUNCIL ----- 178
V Upananda, M. T. I Perera, W. Wimalarathana Thero

THE INFLUENCE OF PERCEIVED PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL
AND POLICY FACTORS ON LEISURE-TIME PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES
(SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WESTERN PROVINCE, SRI LANKA) ----- 179
P.Y.H. Dilshani, Sun-Yong Kwon, A.R.N.D. Ramanayaka, T. Oh

THE PERCEPTION OF EFFECTIVENESS OF SWIMMING TO REDUCE STRESS
AMONG URBAN RESIDENTS ----- 180
Nishadini Hethumalika Pallage Arachchi

SPORTS FOR WELLBEING: ATTITUDE CHANGES OF FRESH MEDICAL
STUDENTS TOWARDS SPORT ACTIVITIES AT THE FACULTY OF
MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF KELANIYA ----- 181
Mahadula IP Kumari, K. Kodikara, Lanka Ranaweera

INCOME ELASTICITY OF HEALTH CONSUMPTION IN SRI LANKA ----- 182
N.D.V. Sandarooa, B.W.R. Damayanthi

ACCESS AND UTILIZATION OF MATERNAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES AMONG
WOMEN IN RURAL AREAS OF BAUCHI STATE, NIGERIA ----- 183
M. Dafi, I.M. Lackshman and D. Abeyasinghe

HISTORY, HERITAGE MANAGEMENT, ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

ANCIENT AND MODERN FOOD SECURITY PRACTICES IN SRI LANKA ----- 187
A.A. Jayantha Jayasiri and A.A.R. Thamodi

A STUDY ON THE USE OF COMPUTER SOFTWARE FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL
IMPACT ASSESSMENTS ----- 188
*D.S. Udatiyawala, U.M. Weerasena, D.L. Ranagala G.K. Vidanapathirana,
O.G.S.A. Ruwanthika M.D.I.K. Abeynayake*

THE PREHISTORIC FOOD PATTERNS OF EASTERN SRI LANKA REVEALED
THROUGH THE RAJAGALA ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION ----- 189
*K.M.A. Kapukotuwa, G. Ranasinghe, M.D.I.K. Abeynayake, G.K. Vidanapathirana,
I.G.R.N. Wimalasuriya*

ලංකාවේ පශ්චාත් යුධ සමයේ මුහුදු වැදි ජනතාව කෙරෙහි සිදු කළා වූ සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතීන් පිළිබඳ මානව විද්‍යාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක් (වාකරේ ප්‍රදේශය කුප්මිකල්කුලම්, මේවාන්ඩකුලම් හා මිනිමිත්තිවිල යන ගම්මාන ඇසුරින්) ----- 190
 සේපාල සමරසේකර, ඒ.ඒ.සී.එන්.අමරකෝන්, එච්.එම්.කේ.ජී.දුෂ්මන්ත
 ඒ.ජී.කේ.සී.ගුණවර්ධන, ඩබ්ලිව්.කේ.එම්.විජයරත්න

AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY ON NUNS IN TIBET:
 WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO 'ZHEQI' MONASTERY ----- 191
Luo Jingping

THE SRI LANKAN PERSPECTIVE OF LEGENDS PERTAINING TO KING RAVANA
 AND THE ORIGIN OF SINHALA NATION ----- 192
Yasanjali Devika Jayatileke, D.Dinindu Dulshan

ඓතිහාසික ශිලා ලේඛනමය ගිවිසුම් හා නූතන ගිවිසුම් නීතියේ මූලිකාංග පිළිබඳව සන්සන්ධනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක් (සංගමු විහාර ලිපිය ඇසුරින්) ----- 193
 උදය නෙලුම් රත්නායක

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ආදි වාසී දෘශ්‍ය කලාව තුළ නිරූපිත සත්ව රූපයන්ගේ කලාත්මක පරිචය හඳුනාගැනීම ----- 194
 කේ. උදේනි අරුණසිරි

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY ON BRITISH GARRISON CEMETERY IN KANDY ----- 195
A.V.D.P.S Jayawickrama

FEMALE LEADERSHIP IN THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN ANCIENT
 SRI LANKA (REVEALED BY HISTORICAL SOURCES) ----- 196
S.K.Ranasinghe

හෘද රෝග නිර්ණය කිරීමෙහිලා ජ්‍යොතිෂ ශාස්ත්‍රයෙහි උපයෝගීතාවය පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක් ----- 197
 ඒ. ඒ. ජයන්ත ජයසිරි, ඩබ්. එම්. වරින් ලක්ෂාන් මධුශංඛ

A FUZZY SYSTEM FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL RECOGNITION
 IN KADURUGODA VIHARAYA-JAFFNA ----- 198
D.S Kalana Mendis

අනුරාධපුරය ආශ්‍රිත ස්වභාවික හා රූ දෙස් සංවරණ විභවතාවන් හඳුනාගැනීම හා සංවරණ ගමනාන්ත කළමනාකරණ සැලැස්මක් යෝජනා කිරීම ----- 199
 ඩී.එස්.ඒ මුණසිංහ

LESSER-KNOWN BUDDHIST CAVES AROUND PUNE : A PRELIMINARY SURVEY
 (BHANDARA HILL, MAAN, YELGHOL AND PATAN) ----- 200
Pratik Savale, Kim Yongjun

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF RESETTLEMENT TOWARDS THE TRADITIONAL RELIGIOUS BELIEF SYSTEM OF HENANIGALA INDIGENOUS GROUP, SRI LANKA -----	201
<i>D. T. H. Ananda, C. A. D. Nahallage</i>	
STUDY ON HOME RANGE SIZE AND PATTERN AMONG DIURNAL NON-HUMAN PRIMATES IN MIHINTALE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE -----	202
<i>H.W.R. Kumara, C. A. D. Nahallage, M. A.Huffman</i>	
THE DISTRIBUTION SURVEY OF NON-HUMAN DIURNAL PRIMATES IN SOUTHERN PROVINCE -----	203
<i>H.W.R. Kumara, C. A. D. Nahallage, M. A.Huffman</i>	
ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ අභිකුණ්ඨික සමාජයේ වෙනස් වීම හා එහි ප්‍රතිවිපාක (තඹුන්තේගම ප්‍රදේශයේ කුඩාගම අභිකුණ්ඨික ගම්මානය ආශ්‍රයෙන්) -----	204
<i>වයි. එම්. එස්. පියුමන්ති යාපා, ජී. ජී. ඩී. එස්. බණ්ඩාර, එස්. ඒ. ඩී. එස්. අමරසිංහ</i>	
නවීකරණය සමාජ සංස්කෘතික වෙනස්වීම් සඳහා බලපාන ආකාරය හා එහි ප්‍රතිවිපාක (දියගම ප්‍රදේශය ආශ්‍රයෙනි) -----	205
<i>ටී. වයි. ඩී. වික්‍රමනායක, බී. ජී. ඒ. ටී. එන්. වික්‍රමරත්න, එච්. එම්. එච්. එම්. හේරත්, සේපාල සමරසේකර</i>	
සමාජ සංස්කෘතික වෙනස් වීම පුද්ගල පෞරුෂයට සිදු කරන බලපෑම පිළිබඳ විචාත් වූ වැදි ජනතාව ආශ්‍රයෙන් කළ විශ්ලේෂණයක් -----	206
<i>මධුක හිත්තැටියගේ, කේ. කේ. ඩිලාන් නිසරු හේවාමාන්න, එම්. ඩී. බී. විහාරා සෙවිවන්දි, සේපාල සමරසේකර</i>	
THE CONSERVATION OF THE QUEEN'S COLOURS FLAGS OF THE SRI LANKA LIGHT INFANTRY -----	207
<i>N.M.P.Neththasinghe</i>	
ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මැණික් පතල් කර්මාන්තය හා සැබැඳුණු ශිල්පීය ක්‍රම සහ එහි ඓතිහාසික වෙනස්වීම් පිළිබඳ විමර්ශනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක් -----	208
<i>තුෂාණි සංදීපනී මාවන්.</i>	
CONTINUITY OF HARAPPAN TRADITION AT RAKHIGHARI -----	209
<i>Shalmali Mali, Vasant Shinde</i>	
IDENTIFICATION OF THE WEATHERING AND CONSERVATION PROCESSES ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE SITE IN SIGIRIYA -----	210
<i>Ajith Srilal Jayathissa , Y.A.D.Dhananjani</i>	
අනුරාධපුර පැරණි යෝධ ඇලෙහි වාරි තාක්ෂණික ශිල්පීයක්‍රම පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක්--	211
<i>එච්. එච්. අශෝක කරුණාරත්න, ඇලෙක්සැන්ඩර් කපුකොටුව</i>	

දරුවන් නොමැති කාන්තාවන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් පවතින සාම්ප්‍රදායික ගැමි දෘෂ්ටිකෝණය වෙනස් කිරීමෙහිලා රිද්දියාගයේ උපයෝගීතාව පිළිබඳ මානව විද්‍යාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්----- 212
 කේ. ඒ. වමන් සමීර ආනන්ද , එම්. ආර්. ගුණරත්න

ප්‍රාග් ඓතිහාසික මානවයාගේ අභිචාර විධි ආශ්‍රිත කලාව----- 213
 බී.ඒ. නිපුණ හේමන්ද බස්නායක, කේ. කිත්ති පී. පෙරේරා

ඓතිහාසික මූලාශ්‍රය වලින් හෙළිවන පුරාණ ලංකාවේ නැකත් භාවිත කිරීම පිළිබඳ විමර්ශනයක් (අනුරාධපුර යුගය ඇසුරින්) ----- 214
 එම්.ඩබ්.එන්.ටී.සුමනසේන, එච්.එල්.ජයශානී

ලෝරි ගැසටියර් තුළින් හෙළිවන 19 වන සියවසේ උඩරට ප්‍රදේශවල ආර්ථික හා සමාජීය තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක් ----- 215
 ඩබ්ලිව්.ජී.ටී.සු වික්‍රමසිංහ

වකුගඩු රෝගය වැළඳීම සඳහා රැකියාවේ බලපෑම පිළිබඳ මානව විද්‍යාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක් (පොළොන්නරුව දිස්ත්‍රික්කය ඇසුරෙන්) ----- 216
 මල්කි සුලෝචනා හේරත්, නෙළුම් කාන්තිලනා, ප්‍රනීන් අභයසුන්දර

බදුල්ල පුරවරයේ අස්පර්ශිත හෙළ උරුමයන් පිළිබඳ කෙටි ගවේෂණයක්----- 217
 ආර්. එම්. එච් රත්නායක

THE USE 3D PHOTOGRAMMETRIC TECHNIQUES FOR VISUALIZING SHIPWRECK SITES IN SRI LANKA ----- 218
 Gamini Ranasinghe

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC POLICY

A STUDY ON PUBLIC CONSCIOUSNESS AT REGAINING COMMON RIGHTS: A CASE STUDY OF MEETHOTAMULLA WASTE PROBLEM ----- 221
 K.A.D.A.D. Gunarathna, K.G.S.P.D Alwis

LACK OF WOMEN PARTICIPATION IMPACT ON GENDER EQUALITY & GOVERNANCE SYSTEM IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS IN SRI LANKA - 222
 K.B.G.S.K.Gamlath

CONFIGURING FOREIGN POLICIES FOR SMALL STATES: A CASE STUDY OF SRI LANKA ----- 223
 Shakthi De Silva

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ඡන්දදායක හැසිරීමේ තීව්‍රතාව තීරණය කිරීම සඳහා කුල සාධකයේ බලපෑම ----- 224
 ඩබ්. එම්. සරසි ජායා බණ්ඩාර

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජාතික ආරක්ෂාව සම්බන්ධයෙන් රාජ්‍ය නොවන සංවිධානවල බලපෑම - 225
 ඩබ්. එම්. සරසි ජායා බණ්ඩාර

CHALLENGES AND POSSIBILITIES FOR POST-WAR RECONCILIATION IN SRI LANKA -----	226
<i>K. Jashmiya</i>	

DELIBERATIVE DEMOCRACY AND POLITICAL IGNORANCE IN SRI LANKA WITH REFERENCE TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTION OF 2018 -----	227
<i>Nishantha Hettiarachchi, Yaparathne Weerasekera</i>	

RELIGION , CULTURE , PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY

A PHILOSOPHICAL STUDY ON BHAGAVAD GĪTĀ AND MANAGERIAL FUNCTIONS FOR AN EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT -----	231
<i>N.M.B.P.K.Karunathilake</i>	

බුද්ධ ඥානයෙහි ප්‍රභේදයන් පිළිබඳ සුත්‍රාශ්‍රිත අධ්‍යයනයක් -----	232
ගලගම කරුණාකර හිමි, මැදවෙල ධම්මධාරණී මෙහෙණින් වහන්ස	

ONTOLOGY DRIVEN FOOD CULTURE AND CULINARY RELATED (TRADITIONAL) KNOWLEDGE PRESERVATION -----	233
<i>Prasad M. Jayaweera, Publis Silva, and Nahallage A. Charmalie</i>	

DERRIDA AND NĀGĀRJUNA: A POST-STRUCTURALIST CRITIQUE ON LOGOCENTRISM -----	234
<i>J.D.A. Kumara</i>	

තෝමස් ඇක්වයිනාස්ගේ දෙවියන් පිළිබඳ අවිනිත්‍යත්ව විග්‍රහය (Incomprehensibility of God), ශුන්‍යතාවේ විරෝධාභාසය හා ඩෙර්ඩාගේ නිෂ්ප්‍රාය පිළිබඳ තුලනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක් -----	235
<i>ජේ. ඩී. ඒ. කුමාර</i>	

සජාතීය සමාජයක් බිහි කිරීමෙහිලා අද්වේන වේදාන්ත දර්ශනාගත මායාවාදයේ උපයෝගීතාව (සදානන්දයෝගීගේ වේදාන්තසාර කෘතිය ආශ්‍රයෙන්) -----	236
<i>Rev Wilgamuwe Sumanasiri</i>	

සිංහල සාහිත්‍යාගත ‘බුද්ධ, බෝධි සහ බෝසත් සංකල්ප’ මහායාන සංකල්ප නොවේ -----	237
<i>නාවලපිටියේ අනුරාධා සුධම්මිකා හික්ෂුණිය</i>	

DOES BUDDHISM HOLD AUTHORITATIVE INFLUENCE ON FOLLOWERS BY THE CONCEPT OF CONFIDENCE (SADDHĀ) -----	238
<i>Ven. T. Kusalagnana</i>	

ICONOLOGY OF ŚANKHA: TRACING ITS ANTIQUITY IN ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY -----	239
<i>Amrithavalli Panyam</i>	

STUDY OF THE USEFULNESS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL STRATEGIES ADOPTED
BY A PRIVATE INSTITUTION TO MANAGE EMPLOYER STRESS ----- 240
Pannila Vithanage Wasana Sandamali

බුද්ධ ප්‍රතිමා ඇසුරින් ගොඩනැගෙන දොළොස් දහස් රටේ බෞද්ධ ඉතිහාසය
පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක් (මොණරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ බුද්ධ ප්‍රතිමා ඇසුරින්) ----- 241
එච්. ඒ. සී. එන්. එච්. ආරච්චි

DIMENSION OF BUDDHIST OBLATIONS AND ITS ETHICAL AND
PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT FOR SOCIAL WELL-BEING ----- 242
Ven. Thittagalle Arunasiri

A DISCUSSION ON MEANINGFULNESS OF PROPOSITIONS WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO LOGICAL POSITIVISM ----- 243
Rev. A. Wijayamaithri

BUDDHIST RESPONSE FOR THE RESOLUTION OF PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL
CONFLICT ----- 244
Ven. Kapugollawe Rathanawansha

MORAL JUDGMENTS ARE BASICALLY CONFLICT WITH POLITICAL JUDGMENTS
IN POWER BASED MATERIAL SOCIETY. A COMPARATIVE PHILOSOPHICAL
ANALYSIS ON KAUTILYA AND MACHIAVELLI ----- 245
K.H.S.R.M.Jayawardhana

පත්තිනි දෙවගන පිදීම වෙනුවෙන් රඟ දක්වන සොකරි නාටකයෙහි
පැනවෙන කාර්තා වාරණය පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක් ----- 246
එම්. ආර්. ගුණරත්න , කේ. ඒ. සී. එස්. ආනන්ද , එම්. ඒ. ගුණරත්න

PLURALISTIC APPROACH TO TRUTH AND MORAL JUSTIFICATION:
SPECIAL REFERENCE WITH JAIN EPISTEMOLOGY ----- 247
Ratugamage Asha Nimali Fernando

රැකියාවේ නිරත පුද්ගලයන්ගේ මානසික ආතතිය (Stress) කෙරෙහි මානව
වැඩ වර්ෂාව (Human work behaviour) බලපානු ලබන ආකාරය පිළිබඳව
සමාජ මනෝ විද්‍යාත්මක විග්‍රහයක් ----- 248
ටී.එම්.කේ.එල්.සී නෙන්නකෝන්

MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF THE SUTTA-PITAKA: A STRUCTURAL &
THEMATIC STUDY ----- 249
Ven. Galle Dhamminda Thera , Ven. Kelegama Jinarathana Thera

TRIBAL WOMEN AND MATERNAL HEALTH: A STUDY AMONG KONDAREDDY TRIBAL
WOMEN OF ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA----- 250
T. Chiranjeevi

ජීවිත රක්ෂණය පිළිබඳ පුද්ගලාකල්ප: මනෝවිද්‍යාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක් ----- 251
නිරෝෂි ගුණරත්න

මනසේ ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය පිළිබඳ බෞද්ධ ඉගැන්වීම්-----	252
<i>නෙල්ලිවල මෙන්තානන්ද හිමි</i>	
ථේරවාද භික්ෂු කතිකාවත් ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ පනත් කෙටුම්පත පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක් -	253
<i>පූජ්‍ය කුඩාකන්තෝරුවේ විනීත හිමි</i>	
A STUDY ON UNDERSTANDING ROLE OF RELIGIOUS READER IN PEACE BUILDING IN A NATION LIKE INDIA -----	254
<i>Ashok Danavath</i>	
A CRITICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE METHODS OF SCIENCE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE METHOD OF ABDUCTION IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THEORIES -----	255
<i>J. A. D. F. M. Jayathilake</i>	

SOCIOLOGY, SOCIAL POLICY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

“CASE SCENARIOS” RELATED TO NON-SUICIDAL SELF-INFLICTED INJURIES ENCOUNTERED BY THE FORENSIC PATHOLOGISTS AND RELATED ASPECTS OF MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY-----	259
<i>H.T.D.W.Ariyaratna , S.R.Hulathduwa</i>	
NEGATIVE OUTCOMES WHEN MEDIA REPLACES INSTITUTION OF FAMILY IN CHILD SOCIALIZATION -----	260
<i>Nizra Muzammil</i>	
CHALLENGES IN GOVERNING FISHER MOBILITY: A CASE STUDY FROM POST-WAR SRI LANKA -----	261
<i>D.N. Korlagama, M. Bavinck</i>	
THE SOCIAL IMPACT ON DRUG ABUSE AND REHABILITATION IN SRI LANKA -----	262
<i>R. M. Wijeratne</i>	
SUBSTANCE USE IN NIGHT CLUB SUB CULTURE IN COLOMBO DISTRICT -----	263
<i>Bhadranai Senanayake, A.T.Darshana, D.G.P.M.Perera</i>	
ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL FACTORS THAT AFFECT DRUGS USAGE -----	264
<i>Dulaj Chathuranga Wijewardane, B.W.R. Damayanthi</i>	
මෑත කාලීන ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මාරක රිය අනතුරු ව්‍යාප්ත වීමේ ස්වභාවය පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක් -----	265
<i>ඩබ්.වී.ඒ.කිත්මිණි සහ කාන්ති මානෙල්</i>	
SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS AFFECTING TO SQUATTERS RESETTLED IN “METHSARA UYANA” -----	266
<i>C. B. M. P. D. Weerasekara</i>	

GENDER DISCRIMINATION AND URBAN POVERTY;
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COLOMBO WEST ----- 267
R.A.C Kanchana

CHILD MARRIAGE UNDER THE MUSLIM LAW IN SRI LANKA:
AN ASSESSMENT IN THE LIGHT OF HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND VALUES ----- 268
P. M. A. S. Pathiraja

කරුණයින් මනෝවර්ථක ඖෂධ භාවිතයට යොමුවීම සහ ඒ ආශ්‍රිත ප්‍රවණතා
සහ රටා ----- 269
හදානි සේනානායක, නිලානි රේණුකා, ඒ.ඒ සජීව අනාවැදි

මිනීමැරුම් කෙරෙහි බලපාන සමාජ සංස්කෘතික සාධක හා එහි
සමාජ විද්‍යාත්මක පසුබිම (මහර බන්ධනාගාරය ඇසුරින්) ----- 270
එස්. වසන්ත ප්‍රදීප් කුමාර

EFFECTS THAT ARISE IN CONNECTION WITH THE RETIREMENT OF
OLDER WORKERS: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS IN GLOBAL CONTEXT ----- 271
P.K.M. Dissanayake and Ubeseekara Dissanayake

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට පැමිණෙන විදේශීය සංචාරකයින්ගේ මනෝ සමාජීය ගැටලු පිළිබඳ
විමසුමක් (දකුණු වෙරළබඩ ප්‍රදේශයට අයත් හික්කඩුව සංචාරක පුරවරය ඇසුරෙන්) 272
එම්. එම්. අමීල බණ්ඩාර, කේ. හේනන් නිර්මල

නගරාශ්‍රිත අපරාධ ප්‍රවණතා පිළිබඳ සමාජ විද්‍යාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්
(කොළඹ කොටුව හා පිටකොටුව නාගරික කලාප ඇසුරින්) ----- 273
W.M.W. Shyamali, B.V.N. Wijewardhana, M.T. Samarakoon

A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE CONTRIBUTION MADE BY THE ORGANIZATION
OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF EMPLOYEES' SATISFACTION ----- 274
W.T.D. Wijethunga, W.M.W. Shyamali, E.M.L.N. Sarangi, W.A.S. Wijekoon

නවීකරණය හරහා සිදුවන සමාජ සංස්කෘතික වෙනස් වීම
(රුහුණු මාගම්පුර වරාය ආශ්‍රයෙන්) ----- 275
ආර්. එම්. යූ. මධුනානි, එල්. එච්. එච්. කුමුදුමාලී

THEORETICAL AND APPLIED LINGUISTICS

USING IMAGE SCHEMAS IN TEACHING PHRASAL VERBS TO ENGLISH AS A
SECOND LANGUAGE (ESL) LEARNERS: A COGNITIVE LINGUISTIC APPROACH ----- 279
N. W. Buddhima Sandaruwani Keerthiwansha

THE FEMALE CHARACTERS REPRESENTED IN NOVELS OF PREMCHAND----- 280
J. A. D. S. U. Ranasinghe

AN ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING DRAMA TO DEVELOP
SPEAKING SKILLS OF THE MANAGEMENT UNDERGRADUATES AT USJP ----- 281
Dinesha Balachandra

THE RESULTS OF FREE ASSOCIATIVE EXPERIMENT AMONG SINHALESE AND RUSSIAN SPEAKERS ON COLORS -----	282
<i>Rev. Waskaduwe Siri Sarana Thero, Kharchenro Elena Vladimirovna</i>	
A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON THE COMMUNAL IDENTITY OF THE SRI LANKAN TELUGU COMMUNITY (SRI LANKAN ROMANI PEOPLE) -----	283
<i>S.V.Wijeratne, R.M. Wijayawardhana , D.N. Ukwatte, and B.S.Dilrukshi</i>	
A STUDY OF INCENTIVES TO USE THE BILINGUAL FEATURES AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ON NAME BOARDS -----	284
<i>P. S. Manthirathna</i>	
A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CANONICAL CLAUSAL NEGATION IN ENGLISH AND SINHALA-----	285
<i>Sajith Peiris</i>	
A MODEL ANALYSING THE CORE AND PERIPHERAL POSITIONS OF BELIEFS OF LANGUAGE IN ESL-----	286
<i>Samitha Pothupitiya</i>	
VARIANT GRAMMAR FEATURES IN SLES AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING IN SRI LANKA -----	287
<i>H C Keshala</i>	
MADOL DOOVA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH ITS ENGLISH AND TAMIL TRANSLATIONS -----	288
<i>K.A.J.P.K. Medawatte, H.K.C.K Ranaweera, Thilini Tharushi De Silva</i>	
AN ANALYSIS ON “USE OF THE SUBSTITUTE “ONE” IN WRITTEN SRI LANKAN ENGLISH SYNTAX -----	289
<i>D.A.G. Ariyasinghe</i>	
SYNTACTIC ERRORS MADE WHEN LEARNING ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LINGUISTICS STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITY OF KELANIYA -----	290
<i>H. Sasanjalie Jayasinghe</i>	
දකුණු පළාතේ දමිළ භාෂා භාවිතයේ සුවිශේෂීතාවය පිළිබඳව සංසන්දනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක් -----	291
<i>ආර්.එම්.ඩබ්ලිව්. ප්‍රදීපා රාජනායක</i>	
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION: VALIDATING A SPELLING AND LANGUAGE APTITUDE TEST FOR ADOLESCENTS USING ITEM RESPONSE THEORY -----	292
<i>R. D. C. Niroshinie</i>	

KEYNOTE ADDRESS



Narrative as a Research Methodology in the Arts and Humanities

Mike BAYNHAM

*Professor of TESOL
The University of Leeds, UK*

Introduction

Narrative is first and foremost a prodigious variety of genres, themselves distributed among different substances.....able to be carried by articulated language, spoken or written, fixed or moving images, gestures, and the ordered mixing of all these substances, narrative is present in myth, legend, fable, tale, novella, epic, history, tragedy, drama, comedy, mime, painting (think of Carpaccio's St Ursula), stained glass windows, cinema, comics, news items, conversation (Barthes 1977:79)

Narrative is indeed predominant in a prodigious variety of genres, including as I will show in this paper narrative in genres of research writing where there has been what is often called "a narrative turn". One might also in fact say that there is now a prodigious variety of disciplines in humanities and the human sciences where narrative has become an important method and data source: literary studies, discursive psychology, anthropology, education, sociology, semiotics, linguistics, film studies to name but a few. It follows therefore that I could have taken many different disciplinary paths to follow this topic today. My particular path is from linguistics, which shares with literary analysis a close interest and attention not just to what is being said (content) but also to how it is being said, its texture, textuality, entextualization. One of the many ways in which the path of linguistics diverges from the path of literary analysis is in its concern, historically dominant indeed, with spoken language (cf Weth & Juffermans 2018). Oral narrative has been a significant research focus for me ever since my doctorate which examined narrative and narrativity in the talk of first generation Moroccan migrants (Baynham 1988). My remarks today will therefore be grounded in and exemplified from my study of oral narrative.

So why narrative? Seyla Benhabib argues the case from feminist studies:

While it is no longer possible or desirable to produce “grand narratives of history”, the “death of history” thesis [i.e. poststructuralism] occludes the epistemological interest in history which accompany the aspirations of all struggling historical actors. Once this “interest” in recovering the lives and struggles of those “losers” and “victims” of history is lost, can we produce engaged feminist theory? (Feminism 23)

Narratives, which we can gloss here as “the stories people tell” are a privileged way into the lives of those who may have been invisible or invisibilized in the broad currents of history, for example the migrant making the perilous crossing of the Mediterranean to cite an example close to home. Narrative is therefore a way of connecting with the experiences of the actors in a given historical or social situation and as researchers to look for and collect narratives is to assume that the experiences of actors matter, are somehow important to a thick understanding of any situation. In the remarks that follow I will use the terms (oral) “narrative” and “story” interchangeably, with narrative understood as the etic research category and story as the emic user term. In my own work I have mainly concentrated on oral narratives of migration, which centrally involve the experience of displacement and mobility (cf Baynham & de Fina 2005, Baynham & de Fina 2015), though I have also used narrative analysis to investigate other topics such as the professional lives and experience of English teachers (cf Baynham 2011). Narrative analysis as I hope to show is a flexible and adaptable methodology, largely for the reasons Barthes outlines above: the extraordinary pervasiveness of narrative in all aspects of daily life. Show me a narrative free zone!

Narratives as vital clues to thinking

However narrative is not just a pathway into the experience of actors (i.e. what happened), it also tells us about what they felt and thought about what happened, indeed more intimately who they feel/think they are. As such they have been seen as a way of investigating questions of subjectivity and identity: There was a certain story my father was fond of repeating over the years. I recall listening to him telling it to visitors when I was a child, and then later, when I was starting out as a footman under his supervision. I remember him relating it again the first time I returned to see him after gaining my first post as a butler - to a Mr and Mrs Muggerridge in their relatively modest house in Allshot, Oxfordshire. Clearly the story meant much to him. My father's generation was not one accustomed to discussing and analyzing in the way ours is and I believe

the telling and retelling of this story was as close as my father ever came to reflecting critically on the profession he practised. As such, it gives a vital clue to his thinking.

(from *The Remains of the Day*, by Kazuo Ishiguro)

The telling and re-telling of stories, as Ishiguro suggests, provide vital clues to thinking. The focus on subjectivity and identity has been an important research strand for those who work on oral narrative (for example de Fina 2003, Georgakopoulou 2007, Bamberg 2006, de Fina, Schiffrin & Bamberg 2006, de Fina & Georgakopoulou 2015).

While there is a widespread assumption that narrative is an excellent way to research life experience, subjectivity and identity, less attention has been paid to the question of why narrative: what is it about the textual organization narrative that lends itself to the investigation of experience, subjectivity, identity? This is a question to which linguistic analysis of narrative can provide some answers as I argue in Baynham (2014), where I suggest that narrative has the following characteristics which lend themselves to identity work:

- repeatability,
- involvement,
- distribution of evidential responsibility
- pragmatic and metapragmatic explicitness

Overview

The structure of the talk will be as follows. Firstly I have briefly introduced the case for narrative in social science and humanities research, flagging that my approach to the topic will be from linguistics and the focus on oral narrative. Next I will briefly survey a number of major linguistic approaches to the study of narrative. Following that I will review some current issues in narrative analysis. Then I will ask again the question I have just posed : Why narrative? What is it about narrative as a genre that lends itself to the investigation of experience, subjectivity and identity? and try to provide an answer. I will then go on to introduce some theoretical tools that I (and others) have found useful in investigating subjectivity and identity in oral narrative: stance, positioning and alignment, giving examples.

A semantic approach: Propp's Morphology of the Folktale

This is not strictly a linguistic approach, though it might be called semantic, Propp (1968) analysed traditional Russian folk stories to identify distinctive and recurrent narrative elements or functions:

- departure
- struggle
- return

In Propp's analysis these are not reflected directly in the texture of the story, though can maybe be used to gloss episodes: the hero departs, the hero struggles with an unknown assailant, the hero returns with a treasure. I don't know how many of you have studied for a higher degree overseas, but it is not hard to imagine a Proppian analysis of the life story of someone who leaves their home to study abroad (departure). The struggle is with the study, Master's, PhD. The return is triumphant with the certificate/treasure and the protagonist is changed/transformed.

Discourse Analysis (DA) approaches to narrative: Labov's model

Labov's interest in narrative arose out his sociolinguistic research into language variation in inner city Philadelphia. In the course of his fieldwork he collected fight narratives from young people involved in the study, out of which arose a proposal for the generic structure of oral narrative that has been very influential. Labov describes the generic structure of oral narrative as having the following components:

- Abstract
- Orientation
- Complicating Action
- Evaluation
- Resolution
- Coda

A major revision of the framework in Labov and Waletzky (1967) and Labov (1972) arose from problems with treating the evaluation as a discrete element or generic stage. In 'the Transformation of Experience in Narrative Syntax', Labov argues that, rather than just being a discrete element or stage of narrative structure, 'the evaluation of the narrative forms a secondary structure which is concentrated in the evaluation section but may be found in various forms throughout the narrative' (Labov 1972: 369). This insight has been further developed in recent work on subjectivity, evaluation and positioning in

discourse stance (Jaffe 2009 and Englebretson 2007), so that we now have the analytical apparatus to see how evaluation is realized in a whole range of linguistic choices.

Another DA approach to narrative is found in the work of Eggins and Slade (1997) who identify discourse patterns in conversation which they call chunks and chat: a chunk of talk is an extended turn, displaying patterns of internal structuring that, according to Eggins and Slade are not found in the rapid transfer of turns characteristic of chat. Narrative examples include those occurring in coffee break chat in workplaces .

Discourse analysis of narratives have found a range of different narrative genres, such as anecdote, exemplum, recount, joke to which the narrative of personal experience generic structure identified by Labov does not necessarily apply.

Narrative in Conversation Analysis (CA)

Although embraced by linguists, CA is an approach that arises out of the ethnomethodological strand of sociology, which seeks to make explicit the organizing principles by which participants coordinate social activity, including talk. The key narrative problem for the conversational analyst is how the telling of a story is occasioned in the ongoing unfolding of talk which is itself characterized by organized turn-taking (cf Slade and Eggins's chat), signalling to other participants that he/she is claiming the extended turn necessary to tell a story. How do other participants accede to or deny that claim? Just as importantly, how does a speaker signal the closing of a story and the upcoming transitional relevance point, where other participants may take a turn? So when conversation analysts engaged with narrative one of their focuses is openings and closings.

Sacks (1974) analyzes the telling of a joke in a group therapy session involving teenaged boys. He divides his analysis of the course of the joke's telling using a story format into preface, telling and response. In the preface, the intending teller seeks to establish the ground of conversational consent for the actual telling. The preface leaves space for other participants to accept or refuse the offer.

Ken: You wanna hear muh-eh my sister told me a story last night
Roger: I don't wanna hear it. But if you must
 (Sacks 1974:338)

This is how Sacks characterizes the preface to a joke:

first a party, the intending teller, producing an utterance that combinedly contains sequentially relevant components as: an offer to tell or a request for a chance to tell the joke or story; an initial characterization of it; some reference to the time of the story events' occurrence or the joke's reception; and, for a joke particularly, a reference to whom it was received from if its prior teller is known or known of by recipients. Such a group of components should be packed into an utterance, whose first possible completion, which will usually coincide with its first sentence's possible completion, is supposably the point of transition from intending teller's talk to recipient reply. (Sacks 1974: 340-341)

Sacks and CA more generally avoid appealing to context to make sense of conversation, they aim to account for the mechanisms that inform the coordination of talk purely in terms of the talk itself, without consideration of factors such as purpose, speaker intention, power relations. Any insights have to be manifested in the talk itself.

Narrative in Linguistic Ethnography (LE)

A linguistic ethnographic approach to narrative, while drawing on the notion of the contingent emergence of understandings in talk that is characteristic of CA, also departs from the CA agenda through emphasizing the rich contextualization of narrative, often called by the term Geertz (1973) uses after Ryle (1971) 'thick description'.

The LE approach draws from a number of sources including folklore studies of verbal performance (cf Bauman 1986,1993) and Briggs (1990) and Hymes's ethnopoetics (Hymes 1996). Bauman (1993:182) understands performance as: a metacommunicative frame, the essence of which resides in the assumption of responsibility to an audience for a display of communicative competence.....highlighting the way in which verbal communication is carried out, above and beyond its referential content.

Hymes's ethnopoetic analysis of narrative also emphasizes narrative as verbal art. Hymes develops a distinctive transcription for breaking up the narrative into units, based on features such as prosodic marking, discourse markers and structural parallelism. This is designed to highlight the stylistic shaping of the

narrative and has been used by Blommaert (2001) and Maryns (2006) in their work on asylum seeker narratives and by Blackledge, Creese and Hu (2016).

Current issues in narrative analysis

Labov's analysis concerned the internal structuring of narrative as a genre. There has more recently been a shift from narrative-as-monologue performed for an audience and analysed internally in structural-functional terms, towards a notion of narrative as co-constructed in speech events as well as a move away from 'canonical' narratives of personal experience to focus on what Bamberg and Georgakopoulou (2007) have termed small 'stories'.

Regarding the shift to thinking about narrative in interaction Norrick (2008: 127) writes, distinguishing this approach from the internal analysis of narrative form for example in Labov's approach :

Genuine conversational storytelling is always interactive, negotiated, and not simply designed for a particular audience by a single teller; indeed, it is often hard to determine even who is the primary teller, especially when the events were jointly experienced or the basic story is already familiar.

Also taking this interactional approach Bamberg & Georgakopoulou write:

We are interested in the social actions/functions that narratives perform in the lives of people; in how people actually use stories in every-day, mundane situations in order to create (and perpetuate) a sense of who they are. Narratives, in this kind of approach, are focused upon not as tools for reflecting on (chunks of) lives but as constructive means that are functional in the creation of characters in space and time, which in turn are instrumental for the creation of positions vis-à-vis co-conversationalists. Narratives, in our approach, are aspects of situated language use, employed by speakers/narrators to position a display of situated, contextualized identities.

From this perspective they argue that narrative analysis has privileged autobiographical narrative, ignoring the many functions of narrative in everyday life:

Bamberg and Georgakopoulou (2008) point out that narrative analysis has assumed that 'stories are privileged forms/structures/systems for making sense of self, by bringing the co-ordinates of time, space, and personhood into a unitary frame so that the sources "behind" these representations (such as

“author”, “teller”, and “narrator”), can be made empirically visible for further analytical scrutiny in the form of ‘identity analysis.’

So is Identity something we are/have or something we do?

Is an identity a settled stable characteristic? Something we have or are? Or is it something dynamic, emergent performed? Something we do? Performative theories of identity argue that identity is something we do. We do identity work. The question of whether identity is a pre-existing essence or something that is interactionally accomplished has been an issue in current thinking about identity:

“earlier views of identities as singular, static and given properties that at some point in one’s life become finished projects” (Georgakopoulou 2008)

Identity from this interactional perspective is not something pre-existing but is discursively performed and interactionally achieved. And narrative is one of the means by which we do this.

Identity and Positioning

In an insightful argument, the sociolinguists Le Page and Tabouret Keller point out that identity involves both

- How you position yourself (self-ascription) and
 - How you are positioned by others (other-ascription)
- (Cf Le Page and Tabouret Keller Acts of Identity)

Another way of thinking about how a speaker takes up an evaluative position in a text:

Stance is a public act by a social actor, achieved through overt means, of evaluating an object, positioning the self, and aligning with other subjects in respect of any salient dimension of the stance field (Dubois 2007:163).

The psychologist Michael Bamberg has further developed the notion of positioning:

- i) How are actors positioned in relation to each other within the story?
- ii) How are narrators positioned in relation to their audience?
- iii) How are narrators positioned in relation to themselves?

The third category needs to be expanded to include how narrators and other actors within the story are positioned in relation to the grand narratives that organize society, gender for example, but also religious and other ethical belief. Drawing on the notion of indexicality it becomes clear that a small local story can index processes of a much larger scale.

Identity and interpellation or hailing

It is argued that identity formation must be understood as attachment to categories that precede the subject. When a child learns to think of themselves as a Buddhist, a Muslim, a Hindu or a Christian, their developing sense of themselves becomes attached to something bigger and older than them.

Identities are thus points of temporary attachments to the subject positions which discursive practices construct for us...They are the result of a successful articulation or 'chaining' of the subject into the flow of the discourse, what Stephen Heath, in his path-breaking essay on 'Suture' called 'an intersection' (1981:106) 'A theory of ideology must begin not from the subject but as an account of suturing effects, the effecting of the join of the subject in structures of meaning' (Hall 2000:19)

This attachment of the emergent subject to pre-existing structures of meaning is of course dynamic and has been characterized by the philosopher Althusser as "interpellation" or "hailing". This is how Hall describes it:

The notion that an effective suturing of the subject to a subject-position requires, not only that the subject is 'hailed', but that the subject invests in the position, means that suturing has to be thought of as an articulation, rather than a one-sided process, and that in turn places identification if not identities, firmly on the theoretical agenda. (Hall 2000:6)

Of course it is never the case that the only option of the subject is to accept the hailing. There is always the option to reject. People are hailed early by belief systems which they later go on to reject, choosing other belief systems. People may reject conventional understandings of gender and sexuality. Your family want you to marry a certain person, you wish to marry someone else. This leads you to stand out against family values into which you have been hailed. People can be hailed by particular discourses but rather than aligning with them have gone on to position themselves against them. This is how Hall describes this dynamic process of identifying/not identifying:

The question which remains is....what the mechanisms are by which individuals as subjects identify (or do not identify) with the 'positions' to which they are summoned; as well as how they fashion, stylize, produce and 'perform' these positions, and why they never do so completely, for once and all time, and some never do, or are in a constant, agonistic process of struggling with, resisting,

negotiating and accommodating the normative or regulative rules with which they confront and regulate themselves.

An example of Stance, Positioning and Alignment

When we consider how children are brought up and into the norms and values of their family and community we can easily see such processes of stance and positioning at work.

Consider the following example, a favourite one, from my fieldwork:

The setting is my Moroccan friends M. and F.'s house. I am talking to Tariq, their 4 year old son, while they are elsewhere in the house. A propos of nothing in particular, the following conversation:

Tariq: You don't speak like us

Mike: Why not?

Tariq: Because we are Arabic

When I repeat this conversation to his parents, M, his father, says: 'Mike speaks Arabic, but he doesn't speak Moroccan. He then asks Tariq in Classical Arabic, teasingly, 'Ma ismuka?' (What is your name?) to which Tariq replies in a small voice and in Moroccan Arabic 'Snu?' (What?)

Tariq positions me, but he also positions himself, part of his emerging identity work. His father positions Tariq as a small boy who doesn't know Classical Arabic yet, while also positioning himself as an authority figure who does. So we are constantly taking up positions in discourse and positioning others. We can align with others in talk or distance ourselves from them, othering them if you like. Tariq is othering me. His father is othering Tariq. In doing so they are also positioning themselves. This is what I mean by identity work.

Historicizing identity: the habitus

In this episode we can see how Tariq is building up his sense of identity, through small interactive moments. We accumulate, build up identities over time, through socialization, education, life experience. One way we can understand this accumulation is through the notion of the habitus:

The habitus, the product of history, produces individual and collective practices, and hence history, in accordance with the schemes engendered by history.

(Bourdieu 1979: 82)

The habitus is a "system of dispositions - a past which survives in the present and tends to perpetuate itself into the future by making itself present in practices structured according to its principles"(Bourdieu 1979:82).

Tariq has more to come. Much more to come. He hasn't started school. He has not yet started to learn Classical Arabic.

Identity brought along/identity brought about

You may have noticed a certain tension between the pre-existing identities that I have been discussing just now and the critique of pre-existing essentialist identities in favour of the performative account. In my work I address the tension by talking about two dimensions:

- “Identity brought along” which captures the accumulation and sedimentation of identity positions in habitus not as some essentialist pre-existing category but as discursively constituted, enabled and constrained by the limits of language.
- “Identity brought about” which captures the performativity by which identity is contingently made and re-made in discourse, either with or against the grain of dominant discourses.

Tariq's identity as an Arabic speaker, something he will bring along with him in life, one of his labels if you like, is brought about performatively through an endless succession of small interactions like this one. So identities are not just tickets or labels we stick on ourselves and others. They involve complex ways of thinking, feeling and behaving, positioning ourselves and others, taking up stances, aligning with others. They accumulate and develop over time, we are socialized into them, hailed by them, in families, education, peer groups, work and through life experience.

So what is it about narrative?

So what is it about narrative that makes it particularly suited to finding out about people's thinking, identity and practices? In the rest of this paper I will discuss why narrative is an important means of doing identity work. I mentioned above four characteristics of narrative that lend themselves to doing identity work:

- repeatability,
- involvement,
- distribution of evidential responsibility
- pragmatic and metapragmatic explicitness

Due to time constraints I will only discuss the first, repeatability. You can find the full discussion in Baynham (2014). You will recall how the narrator describes his father's story in the *Remains of the Day*: “There was a certain story my father was fond of repeating over the years.” Repetition is a characteristic of narrative, stories get told and retold, the points contained in them, their

evaluations become sedimented. Not by accident does Homi Bhabha call his book *Nation and Narration*. And as it is at the level of nations, so it is in communities, families, friendship groups. Repeated stories are a crucial means of establishing and confirming who we are.

The notion of repeatability is also crucial to Judith Butler's account of the constitution of the self:

The rules that govern intelligible identity, i.e. that enable and restrict the intelligible assertion of an "I", rules that are partially structured along matrices of gender hierarchy and compulsory heterosexuality, operate through repetition. Indeed when the subject is said to be constituted, that means simply that the subject is the consequence of certain rule-governed discourses that govern the intelligible invocation of identity. The subject is not determined by the rules through which it is generated because signification is not a founding act, but rather a regulated process of repetition that both conceals itself and enforces its rules precisely through the production of substantializing effects. In a sense all signification takes place within the orbit of the compulsion to repeat; "agency", then, is to be located within the possibility of a variation on that repetition.

(Butler 1990, in Burke, Crowley & Girvin 2000:176)

So it is the very repeatability of narrative that makes it a crucial tool in the constitution of the self but also on the level of family, peer group, community, nation. Connected to repeatability is of course memorability. A story is repeatable just because it is memorable. It is organized in such a way that encourages remembering.

Conclusion

A lecture is not a narrative genre but a persuasive genre. Of course narrative has a powerful potential in persuasion. If you look back over this paper you will see a number of points where I recruit narrative to develop my argument. Oral narrative is a very commonplace genre, found in all sorts of forms of talk and contexts. Through oral narrative, the stories people tell each other, they do identity work, take up positions, align with or disassociate themselves from others. I have suggested that it is through the evaluative aspect of stories, that speakers make visible how they are placing themselves and others in the social world, what they value and adhere to and what they reject. This makes stories an invaluable resource for exploring what people make of themselves, each other and their world. As such they are a treasure trove of meanings for the researcher.

References

- Althusser, L. (2000) Ideology interpellates individuals as subjects. In du Gay, P. J. Evans & P. Redman (eds.) *Identity: a reader*. London: Sage.
- Bamberg, Michael (2006) Stories: Big or Small? Why do we care? *Narrative Inquiry* 16, pp 147-155.
- Baynham, Mike (2011) “Stance, positioning and alignment in narratives of professional experience”, *Language in Society*. 40: 63-74.
- Baynham, Mike (2014) Brought About or Brought Along: Narrative as a Privileged Site for Researching Intercultural Identities. In: Dervin Fred & Karen Risager (eds.) *Researching Identity and Interculturality*. Abingdon: Routledge, pp. 67-85.
- Baynham, Mike (2015) Narrative and Space/Time. In de Fina & Georgakopoulou (eds.), pp 119-139.
- Baynham, Mike and Anna de Fina (2016) Narrative analysis in migrant and transnational contexts. In Marilyn Martin-Jones and Deirdre Martin (eds.) *Researching Multilingualism*. Abingdon: Routledge.
- Baynham, Mike (2017) Intersections of necessity and desire in migration research: queering the migration story. In: Suresh Canagarajah. (ed.) *The Routledge Handbook of Migration and Language*. Abingdon: Routledge.
- Baynham, Mike & Anna de Fina (2005) *Dislocations/Relocations: narratives of displacement*. Manchester: St Jerome.
- Bhabha, Homi (1990) *Nation and Narration*. London: Routledge.
- Blackledge, A., Creese, A. and Hu, R. (2016) The structure of everyday narrative in a city market: An ethnopoetics approach DOI: 10.1111/josl.12213
- Bourdieu, Pierre (1979) *Outline of a Theory of Practice*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Butler, J.(2000) Chapter 18:From Parody to Politics. In Burke, Crowley & Girvin (eds.) *The Routledge Language and Cultural Reader*. London: Routledge, pp 174-179.
- de Certeau, Michel (1988) *The Practice of Everyday Life*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- de Fina, Anna (2003) Crossing Borders: time, space and disorientation in narrative. *Narrative Inquiry* 13, pp 367-391.
- de Fina, Anna, Deborah Schiffrin and Michael Bamberg (eds.) (2006) *Discourse and Identity*. Cambridge: Cambridge University press.
- de Fina, Anna & Alexandra Georgakopoulou (eds.) (2015) *The Handbook of Narrative Analysis*. Oxford: Wiley Blackwell.

-
- Dubois, John (2007) "The Stance Triangle." In R. Englebretson (ed.) *Stancetaking in Discourse: Subjectivity, Evaluation, Interaction*. Amsterdam: Benjamins.
- Eggs, Suzanne and Diana Slade (1997) *Analyzing casual conversation*. London: Cassell.
- Georgakopoulou, Alexandra (2007) *Small Stories, Interaction and Identities*. Amsterdam: Benjamins.
- Hall, Stuart (2000) Who needs identity? In du Gay, P. J. Evans & P. Redman (eds.) *Identity: a reader*. London: Sage.
- Jaffe, A. (2009) *Stance: sociolinguistic perspectives*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Labov, William and Joshua Waletzky (1967) Narrative Analysis: oral versions of personal experience. In John Helm (ed.) *Essays on the Verbal and Visual Arts*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, pp 12-44.
- Labov, William (1972) *Language in the Inner City*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Le Page, Robert & Andre Tabouret Keller (2006) *Acts of Identity: creole based approaches to language and ethnicity*. Quebec: E.M.E.
- Maryns, K (2006) *The Asylum Speaker: language in the Belgian asylum process*. Manchester: St Jerome.
- Norricks, N. (2008) *Conversational Storytelling*. In D. Herman (ed.) *The Cambridge Companion to Narrative*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Porter Abbot, H. (2009 updated 2011) *Narrativity*. In Peter Hühn, John Pier, Wolf Schmid and Jörg Schönert *Handbook of Narratology*. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.
- Propp, Vladimir (1968) *Morphology of the Folktale*. East Austin: University of Texas Press.
- Sacks, Harvey (1974) Analysis of a joke's telling. In *Explorations in the Ethnography of Speaking* (Joel Sherzer, Richard Bauman, (eds.), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 337-53.
- Weth, Constanze and Kasper Juffermans (eds.) (2018) *The Tyranny of Writing: Ideologies of the Written Word*. London: Bloomsbury.

PLEANARY SPEECH 1

Integration of ASEAN Banking Sector Stocks

Jones Odei MENSAH ^{a,*} and Gamini Premaratne ^b

^a *Wits Business School, University of the Witwatersrand, 2 St Davids Place, Parktown, Johannesburg 2193, South Africa*

** Corresponding author.*

^b *School of Business and Economics, University of Brunei Darussalam, Jalan Tungku Link, Gadong BE 1410, Brunei Darussalam*

E-mail addresses: jones.mensah@wits.ac.za (J. O. Mensah), gamini.premaratne@ubd.edu.bn (G. Premaratne),

Abstract

Over the past decades, ASEAN countries have made wide-ranging commitments and concerted efforts to achieve greater financial integration. Despite these efforts, the extant literature on equity market integration does not say much about how the banking sector, in particular, has been evolving over the years. Moreover, very little is known about the level of spillover effects in volatility and conditional asymmetry across banking sector returns. This paper sets out to address these issues using DCC-GARCH framework, and Granger-causality approach. We apply a quantile-based estimate of conditional asymmetry and examine its propagation across markets. Our findings confirm the evolving nature of financial integration in the banking sector through rising correlation. However, the correlation is of low magnitude across both ASEAN banking sector returns and returns of non-ASEAN countries and irrespective of whether we use a bivariate or multivariate model. This suggest possible gains in diversification. The Granger-causality model supports the existence of feedback between the volatilities of banking returns, where volatility in banking sector returns spillover across the ASEAN markets and between ASEAN and other markets outside the region. These volatility spillovers between the banking sector returns suggest the possibility of a systemic event, although with a relatively low probability. On the other hand, we find little evidence of spillover in terms of conditional asymmetry, which suggests that asymmetry is mostly a local phenomenon.

Keywords: banking sector stocks; conditional asymmetry; spillover; dynamic correlation

1. Introduction

Financial markets across the globe have experienced rapid integration over the past four decades, mainly spurred by the gradual loosening of controls on movement of capital and foreign exchange transactions, deregulation and relaxation of banking restrictions, globalization and advances in information technology. A major benefit of financial integration is that it generally improves risk sharing across national borders since restrictions on investment are removed; this is shown in the earlier works of Obstfeld (1994) and more recent works by Wright (2005), Gourinchas and Jeanne (2006), and Bekaert, Harvey and Lundblad (2006). Integration reduces the impact of regional shocks in domestic consumption, which has the potential of affecting long-term growth by altering resource allocation and savings rates. However, greater financial integration also leads to stronger co-movement between markets and increases the chances of cross-border contagion. Examples include the global repercussions of the stock market crash in 1987, the 1997 Asian crisis and the recent global financial crisis of 2008. In a broader sense, this affects the gains from international diversification, which hinge on the co-movement between markets.

There are both economic and financial reasons to investigate the integration of equity markets in South East Asia, considering the wide-ranging commitments and concerted efforts being made for economic and financial integration in the region. For instance, the region is considering various areas under its financial integration frameworks including financial services, payments and settlements, capital account and capital markets. In April 2011, the ASEAN Central Bank governors endorsed the ASEAN Banking Integration Framework, which sets out to harmonize five regulatory areas, namely bank accounting standards and disclosure requirements, minimum capital requirements, prompt corrective action and methodologies for the resolution of failed banks, restrictions on large exposure, and anti-money laundering and consumer protection regulations (Vinayak & Thompson, 2014). As a further step in pursuing financial integration, the ASEAN trading link was launched in 2012 to integrate equity markets in Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. These efforts suggest that member states are determined to explore the potential gains from deeper integration. The question that naturally rises is whether these wide-ranging concerted efforts have led to greater financial integration in the region.

The objective of this paper is to investigate the extent of financial integration across the banking sector in the ASEAN region as well as with other influential

Asian markets and global markets. Even though ASEAN markets have experienced economic integration into regional and global markets in recent decades, there is limited empirical evidence on the extent of financial integration in the sub-region, particularly one involving the banking sector. This paper intends to fill this gap by addressing the following questions: To what extent are the banking sectors in the sub-region integrated? Is the banking sector in the sub-region integrated with other influential regional and global markets? How are shocks transmitted within and across the banking sector in the sub-region?

The extant literature provides several dimensions and definitions of financial integration, such as free movement of capital, relaxation of capital controls, financial openness, and integration of financial services. A broad range of measuring criteria exists, ranging from evaluation of spillovers of shocks and volatilities, to studying return co-movements and international capital flows (Boubakri and Guilaumin, 2015). For instance, Mensah and Alagidede (2017) and Mensah and Premaratne (2018) study the co-movement of stock markets using copula techniques. Lean and Teng (2013) study the co-movement of Malaysian stock market and other emerging markets. Boubakri and Guilaumin (2015) employ GARCH models to assess the dynamics of regional financial integration on East Asian countries. Our study contributes to the strand of literature investigating the time-varying level of financial integration employing dynamic multivariate GARCH models. The main similarity with existing literature is that we examine the integration of financial markets in Asia, which is addressed in Sharma and Wongbangpo, 2002; Click and Plummer, 2005; Jeon, Oh & Yang, 2006; Lee, 2008; Yu, Fung and Tam, 2010; Claus and Lucey, 2012; and Wang, 2014.

The contribution of this study is the focus on integration across banking sector indices, unlike previous studies that deal with the entire stock market indices. There are several reasons for the chosen sector. Unlike other sectors, the banking sector plays a major role in the financial system and the economy by allocating funds from savers to borrowers in a manner that makes the overall economy more efficient, motivating the need to study the dynamic interdependence of the sector in a regional context. In addition, the global financial system has experienced several episodes of banking crises, affecting both advanced and emerging economies. Even the recent global financial crisis with its bitter and slow recovery had big banks as its major cause. Asian banks have recorded a total of 22 banking crises between 1945 and 2008 and its total share of years in a banking crisis since 1945 is 12.4%, the highest of all regions (Reinhart & Rogoff, 2009; Mensah and Premaratne, 2017). High capital mobility,

which is the result of increased financial integration, is known to be correlated with banking crisis. We examine the changing integration of the banking sector in the aftermath of banking crisis episodes.

Beyond the methodologies and sectoral focus, this paper also contributes in the manner it addresses spillovers across the various markets. Previous empirical research addresses this issue mainly in the mean and volatility of returns. , These past studies are generally driven by implications for risk management, asset allocation and the development and implementation of regulatory frameworks. By contrast, we take a further step to analyse the degree of co-movement and spillover in conditional asymmetry among the banking sectors in Asia. In line with Ghysels, Plazzi and Valkanov (2011), we employ conditional quantile techniques to estimate the conditional asymmetry for each banking sector index and estimate the causal effect among the banking sector stocks in our results we observe that integration patterns are upward trending although the observed correlations are not at high levels. We also find evidence of significant causal linkages, in terms of volatility, to and from the ASEAN banking sector. However, we find little evidence of conditional asymmetry spillover.

The remainder of the paper is structured as follows. Section 2 presents the methodology. Section 3 discusses the data and some preliminary analyses of the data series covered in the study. Section 4 presents the estimation results. Section 5 provides concluding remarks.

2. Methodology

Existing integration measures can be classified into three categories: (i) price-based measures; (ii) quantity-based measures and (iii) regulatory measures. The price-based measures are the most popular in the existing literature that examine integration in Asia. As argued by the Adam et al (2002), the usefulness of an integration measure is based on four main criteria, namely: data availability, reliability of the data on which the indicator is based, economic meaning of the indicator and the ease of building and updating the indicator. Price-based indicators largely satisfy these criteria and for that reason, we follow that strand of literature.

From a methodological point of view, previous studies on financial integration have mostly relied on price-based measures such as Vector Auto-Regression (VAR) models, standard cross-correlation, cointegration and error-correction models (Chan et al., 1992; Vo, 2009). However, these methods have a

number of drawbacks. For instance, cointegration and VAR models are unable to produce a numerical value for financial integration (Billio et al., 2017). In addition, cointegration methods are static and do not capture the evolving nature of financial integration. The standard correlation measure also assumes a static relationship between variables and ignores possible volatilities.

In view of the above, we rely on the dynamic conditional correlation model of Engle (2002) in order to quantify the level of integration and trace out its dynamics over time. We also employ the Granger causality method to trace out the causal linkages between the various markets. In addition, we employ a quantile-based measure of conditional asymmetry in line with (Ghysels, Plazzi and Valkanov, 2011). This allows us to quantify conditional asymmetry and subsequently measure its spillover across the banking sectors of the countries examined. Details on the models are explained in the ensuing subsections.

2.1 Dynamic Conditional Correlation

Generally, high correlation among international markets suggests high co-movement and thus greater financial integration. For this reason, we employ the dynamic conditional correlation (DCC) model (Engle, 2002; and Tse & Tsui, 2002), which is one of the most widespread proxies for measuring financial markets co-movement and consequently financial integration. DCC overcomes the problems of simple correlation, accounts for heteroscedasticity and captures the time dependence of integration. Following Engle (2002), we assume the returns from N assets, r_t , are multivariate normally distributed as

$$r_t | \Phi_{t-1} \sim N(O, H_t), \tag{1}$$

The conditional covariance matrix, H_t , is formulated by :

$$H_t = D_t R_t D_t \tag{2}$$

where $D_t = (\sqrt{h_{1t}}, \sqrt{h_{2t}}, \dots, \sqrt{h_{Nt}})$ is a diagonal matrix with the i th diagonal element $\sqrt{h_{it}}$ (i.e. conditional standard deviations), and $R_t = (\rho_{ij,t})$ refers to the correlation matrix of dimension $N \times N$, which implies that $\rho_{ii,t} = 1 \forall_i$ and \forall_t . The conditional variance, h_{it} , must be positive for all i , and R_t must be positive-definite to ensure that the covariance matrix, H_t , is also positive-definite.

The conditional variances, h_{it} , are obtained by fitting GARCH(1,1) to each of the return series as follows:

$$h_{it} = \omega_i + \alpha_i \varepsilon_{it-1}^2 + \beta_i h_{it-1} \text{ for } i = 1, 2, \dots, N \tag{3}$$

$$\omega_i > 0, \alpha_{ip} \geq 0, \text{ and } \beta_{iq} \geq 0$$

where $\omega_i, \alpha_{ip}, \beta_{iq}$ are the unknown coefficients to be estimated and satisfy the “non-explosivity” condition $\alpha_{ip} + \beta_{iq} < 1$, which ensures non-negativity and

stationarity in variance. The correlation matrix, R_t , is specified in a way that ensures it is positive-definite and does not depend on so many parameters to estimate. We define the dynamic process on the covariance matrix of the standardized residuals, $\tilde{\varepsilon}_t$ (i.e $\tilde{\varepsilon}_t = D_t^{-1}\varepsilon_t$), denoted Q_t , and transform it to the correlation matrix, R_t :

$$Q_t = (1 - \gamma - \delta)\bar{Q} + \alpha(\tilde{\varepsilon}_{t-1}\tilde{\varepsilon}'_{t-1}) + \beta Q_{t-1}, \quad (4)$$

$$R_t = \text{diag}(Q_t)^{-1}Q_t\text{diag}(Q_t)^{-1} \quad (5)$$

where \bar{Q} is an $N \times N$ symmetric unconditional correlation matrix of the standardized residuals, and γ and δ are non-negative scalar parameters which satisfy $\gamma + \delta < 1$. The parameter γ shows the sensitivity of the co-movements to news, and δ represents the decay of past co-movement. Q_t is symmetric and positive-definite if Q_0 is positive-definite and the condition, $\gamma + \delta < 1$, is met. Hence, R_t will be positive-definite and represents the correlation matrix at each point in time.

Note that the normality assumption in Eq. (1) implies that we maximize log-likelihood over the parameters of the model as follows:

$$L = -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{t=1}^T(n\log(2\pi) + \log|H_t| + r'_t H_t^{-1} r_t) \quad (6)$$

$$L = -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{t=1}^T(n\log(2\pi) + 2\log(|D_t|) + \log(|R_t|) + \tilde{\varepsilon}'_t R_t^{-1} \tilde{\varepsilon}'_t) \quad (7)$$

Engle (2002) proposes a two-step procedure that gives simple but inefficient parameters of the model. This involves a two-stage estimation of the conditional variance model and conditional correlation model, giving rise to two sub-divisions of the log-likelihood function: L_V and L_C for the conditional variance and conditional correlation parts respectively. Let θ denote the vector of parameters of the conditional variances contained in D_t and λ is the vector of the parameters of the conditional correlation matrix, R_t . Thus,

$$L(\theta, \lambda) = L_V(\theta) + L_C(\theta, \lambda), \quad (8)$$

$$L_V(\theta) = -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{t=1}^T(n\log(2\pi) + 2\log|D_t| + r'_t D_t^{-2} r_t) \quad (9)$$

$$L_C(\theta, \lambda) = -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{t=1}^T(\log(|R_t|) - \tilde{\varepsilon}'_t \tilde{\varepsilon}_t + \tilde{\varepsilon}'_t R_t^{-1} \tilde{\varepsilon}_t) \quad (10)$$

We first estimate Eq. (9) with a univariate GARCH model and once θ is estimated, the value can be inserted into Eq. (10) and then maximized with respect to λ . The two-stage quasi-maximum likelihood (QML) estimator of DCC is consistent and asymptotically normal under broad conditions although the parameter estimates are inefficient.

The DCC model enables us to model the conditional correlation of a pair of stock indices in conjunction with how their correlation evolves over time. The dynamic correlation estimated from the DCC model measures market integration. Markets become more integrated when the conditional correlation increases over time. The modelling process begins by formulating appropriate ARMA (p,q)-models for each of the banking sector returns. Next, we determine the optimal lag-length for the univariate GARCH-models and fit bivariate DCC(1,1).

It is important to note that the DCC-GARCH captures only pairwise conditional correlation. For this reason, we also employ the Dynamic EquiCorrelation (DECO) model of Engle & Kelly (2012). The DECO captures time-varying correlation between two or more return pairs at a time, thus providing a holistic view of financial integration across many markets. Details on the DECO model are provided in the appendix.

2.2 Conditional Asymmetry

Other than examining the extent of integration, this paper seeks to quantify the level of asymmetry and subsequently measure its spillover across the banking sector stocks. To achieve this, we rely on the quantile-based asymmetry measure (Ghysels, Plazzi and Valkanov, 2011), which tests whether the interval between conditional quantiles $1 - \theta$ and θ is positioned at the conditional median of $r_{t,n}$. Suppose, we consider the difference between the upper and lower quartiles of the conditional distribution of $r_{t,n}$, then the return distribution is asymmetric if at time t , the midspread is not centred at the median. The quantile-based measure of conditional asymmetry given information I_{t-1} is specified as:

$$CA_{\theta,t}(r_{t,n}) = \frac{(q_{\theta,t}(r_{t,n}) - q_{0.50,t}(r_{t,n})) - (q_{0.50,t}(r_{t,n}) - q_{1-\theta,t}(r_{t,n}))}{q_{\theta,t}(r_{t,n}) - q_{1-\theta,t}(r_{t,n})} \quad (11)$$

where $q_{\theta,t}(r_{t,n}) = F_{t,n|t-1}^{-1}(r)$ is the conditional quantile θ of return $r_{t,n}$. Denote $q_{\theta,t}(r_{t,n})$ by $q_{\theta,t}(r_{t,n}; \delta_{\theta,n})$, where the vector, $\delta_{\theta,n}$, captures the unknown parameters of the quantile model. This measure captures the asymmetry of quantiles $q_{1-\theta,t}(r_{t,n})$ and $q_{\theta,t}(r_{t,n})$ with respect to the median, which is $q_{0.50,t}(r_{t,n})$. The function q can be estimated at various quantiles θ and the vector of parameters $\delta_{\theta,n}$ could vary across quantiles and horizons. In the empirical analysis, we set $\theta = 0.75$ to denote the interquartile range, which results in a conditional version of the Bowley's (1920) statistic. The denominator normalizes the statistic to lie between -1 and 1 and ensures that is

unit-free. If at time t , $CA = 0$, then the return distribution is symmetric whereas values close to -1 or 1 suggests left and right skewness respectively. We model $q_{\theta,t}(r_{t,n}; \delta_{\theta,n})$ as a function of financial and economic state variables ($M_{\theta,t-1}$), contained in the vector $M_{\theta,t-1}$:

$$q_{\theta,t}(r_{t,n}; \delta_{\theta,n}) = \alpha_{\theta,n} + \beta_{\theta,n}M_{\theta,t-1} \quad (12)$$

where $\delta_{\theta,n} = \alpha_{\theta,n}$, $\beta_{\theta,n}$ are the unknown parameters to be estimated and state variables $M_{\theta,t-1}$, which capture the fluctuations in the quantiles of n -period returns, are allowed to vary across quantiles. More details on the state variables are provided in section 3.

2.3 Granger Causality Test

In addition to the extent of integration, we are also interested in finding out how the banking sector stocks volatility and conditional asymmetry spillover across countries. To fulfil this, we employ the Granger causality test (Granger, 1969, 1980 and 1988). Explicitly, X is said to “Granger-cause” Y if previous values of X contain information that helps predict Y above and beyond the information contained in past values of Y alone. The form of the Granger-causality equation is specified as

$$X_t = \sum_{j=1}^m a_j X_{t-j} + \sum_{j=1}^m b_j Y_{t-j} + \epsilon_t \quad (13)$$

$$Y_t = \sum_{j=1}^m c_j X_{t-j} + \sum_{j=1}^m d_j Y_{t-j} + \omega_t \quad (14)$$

where m denotes the maximum lag length and ϵ_t and ω_t are two uncorrelated white noise processes. Y is said to cause X when b_j is not equal to zero. Similarly, X causes Y when c_j is different from zero, that is, if the p -value is less than 5%. When both statements hold, then there is a feedback relationship between the two time series. Y and X refers to either conditional volatility or conditional asymmetry, within the context of this study.

3. Data and Preliminary Observations

The data set employed for this study consist of banking sector indices for the following countries: Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Japan, China, India, and U.S.A.¹ The data are collected from

¹ We have provided the names, and mnemonics of the banking sector indices in the appendix. The Thompson Reuters indices usually have two versions, i.e. Price Return and Total Return, depending on whether dividend is adjusted or not. Further information on the

DataStream and comprise of 3390 daily observations based on closing prices from January 4, 2000 to December 31, 2012. The summary statistics are reported in Table 1. Judging by the mean returns and volatility, the markets generally do not follow the standard risk-return trade-off where high standard deviation is expected to be accompanied by high returns. For instance, Malaysia has the lowest standard deviation although it ranks second in terms of returns whereas U.S.A has the highest standard deviation although it ranks ninth in terms of returns. The markets with negative skewness include Hong Kong, India, Malaysia, and Thailand; the rest of the markets have positive skewness. Reasons for high negative skewness include relatively high turnover and uncommon high returns over previous periods. The degree of skewness is also related to stock capitalization (Hashmi and Tay, 2012). The kurtosis coefficients provide evidence of fat-tails in the return distributions. The Jarque-Bera statistic, which is not reported, strongly rejects the null hypothesis of normality in the return distributions. Finally, the ARCH-LM test of order 10 strongly confirms the presence of ARCH-effects in the individual series, justifying the employment of GARCH models for the conditional variance of the returns.

Table 2 shows the correlation coefficients. The correlation coefficients across all the banking sector stocks in our sample tend to be positive, with the exception of correlation between U.S.A and China. The correlation ranges from -0.0057 to 0.5114, which indicates weak co-movement across the markets. For the ASEAN markets, which are the focus of this paper, we can say that proximity does not necessarily imply stronger ties, as the correlation coefficients are weak in all cases. The low correlations also suggest that there could be low risk for financial losses that may arise due to adverse movements in correlation between the markets. At the level of country pairs, Singapore and Hong Kong shows a relatively greater correlation, 0.5114, compared to the others. This could possibly be because the two markets have more developed financial systems. The correlation coefficient of China with U.S. banking sectors tend to be the least, -0.0057. In effect, this low correlation presents an escape route for investors in the event of adverse shocks in one of the markets. However, these coefficients are static and since correlations are time-varying, it is important that we model the stochastic processes, which by construction are time dependent. We estimate the dynamic correlation in the empirical section using the DCC model.

calculation methods is available here:

<https://www.thomsonreuters.com/content/dam/openweb/documents/pdf/tr-com-financial/methodology/global-equity-index-methodology-oct-2015.pdf>

To estimate expression 12, we employ a set of lagged state variables $M_{\theta,t-1}$ based on economic theory and previous evidence on stock return predictability. We consider two financial state variables – conditional volatility of stocks and stock return turnover – as well as two macroeconomic indicators (short-term interbank or government bond yield and the spread between a long-term and the short-term rate). The factors include:

- a. **Financial Variables:** Conditional Volatility of stock market index from each country, estimated with a GARCH model. This is used as a proxy for economic uncertainty and also captures the leverage effect for each market (Ghysels, Plazzi and Valkanov, 2011).
The second financial variable considered is turnover, which is defined as the log of the ratio of total value of shares traded to average market capitalization for the period. This is used as a proxy for the degree of financial development or the intensity of disagreement among investors (Ghysels, Plazzi and Valkanov, 2011; Bekaert, Harvey, Lundblad, and Siegel, 2011; Chen, Hong, and Stein, 2001).
- b. **Economic Variables:** We also consider the short-term interbank or government bond yield as well as the spread between long-term and short-term rate, which capture changes in the investment opportunity set. Engle and Rangel (2008), Ghysels, Plazzi and Valkanov (2011), Bekaert, Harvey, Lundblad, and Siegel (2011) have also used these variables in recent studies.

Ghysels, Plazzi and Valkanov (2011) use the above variables and additional variables to capture the dynamics in conditional asymmetry. This study however employs these variables to capture the time variation in the conditional moments of the returns.

Table 1. Summary statistics of returns of Banking Sector Indices

	Mean	Std.Dev.	Skewness	Kurtosis	ARCH test Q2(10)
Singapore	0.0001	0.0149	0.0021	7.4488	0.0000
Malaysia	0.0003	0.0104	-0.3263	9.4668	0.0000
Thailand	0.0002	0.0191	-0.3055	11.1406	0.0000
Philippines	0.0002	0.0129	0.2307	13.3943	0.0000
Indonesia	0.0002	0.0235	0.2199	9.1878	0.0000
Japan	-0.0003	0.0189	0.0888	7.5193	0.0000
Hong Kong	0.0000	0.0154	-0.8656	27.6498	0.0000
China	0.0001	0.0178	0.3217	7.6169	0.0000
India	0.0007	0.0208	-0.1556	8.0315	0.0000
U.S.A	-0.0001	0.0238	0.1386	17.9743	0.0000

Notes: The table reports the summary statistics for the log returns of the 12 Asian Banking indices at daily frequency from January 2000 to December 2012. ARCH test Q2(10) shows the p-values for the Engle(1982) test for heteroscedasticity at 10 lags.

Table 2 Correlation Coefficients across Asian Banking Sector 2000-2012

	Singapore	Malaysia	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Japan	Hong Kong	China	India
Malaysia	0.3488								
Thailand	0.3752	0.2964							
Philippines	0.2347	0.2629	0.2260						
Indonesia	0.2619	0.2121	0.2193	0.2278					
Japan	0.3272	0.2328	0.2459	0.2563	0.2186				
Hong Kong	0.5091	0.3014	0.3600	0.2772	0.2451	0.3872			
China	0.1811	0.1373	0.1436	0.1191	0.1191	0.1608	0.2253		
India	0.3438	0.2065	0.2658	0.1673	0.2043	0.1894	0.3134	0.1573	
U.S.A	0.1586	0.0368	0.0762	0.0042	0.0378	0.0545	0.1038	-	0.1586
								0.0031	

Notes: The table presents the estimated correlations among the Asian banking sector indices over the period January 2000 to December 2012.

4. Empirical Results

4.1 Financial Integration

Table 3 reports the estimated univariate GARCH(1,1) model parameters and the log-likelihood values for the respective banking sector stocks. Panel A shows results for the conditional mean equation, which has significant parameters for most of the countries. Panel B reports the estimates of the conditional variance parameters ω , α and β from equation 3. According to Bollerslev (1986), the following inequality restrictions must be satisfied to ensure that the GARCH (1,1) model is not misspecified: (i) $\omega_0 \geq 0$ (ii) $\alpha_1 \geq 0$ (iii) $\beta_j \geq 0$ (iv) $\alpha_1 + \beta_1 < 1$. In this regard, all the estimated coefficients satisfy the standard regularity conditions. The volatility updating parameter, α_1 , ranges between 0.0366 to 0.1079 whereas the autoregressive variance parameter, β_1 , ranges from 0.8433 to 0.9589. The parameter estimates indicate that the GARCH model captures the high volatility persistence in the 10 banking sectors and is correctly specified. The sum of the ARCH and GARCH coefficients, $\alpha_1 + \beta_1$, indicates that shocks to volatility have a persistent effect on the conditional variance. In other words, periods of high volatility in the prices will last for a long time.

Table 4 presents the maximum likelihood estimates for the multivariate DCC-GARCH model for the ASEAN-5 markets. With the exception of Singapore-Thailand, all the DCC(1,1) parameters, α and β , are statistically significant for all market-pairs, which suggests considerable time-varying co-movement. The persistence measure ($\gamma + \delta$) is mostly close to one, suggesting a very slow mean-reversion in the conditional correlations. This explains the upward trending correlations observed in the evolution of the DCC(1,1) shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2. Maximum likelihood estimates of the DCC-GARCH for ASEAN with

other influential markets are shown in Table 5. The first two rows of each panel shows the estimates of the DCC(1,1) parameters γ and δ in Equation 5. Both parameters are statistically significant for many of the pairs, indicating significant time-varying co-movement. The persistence measure is also high for most of the pairs examined.

Figure 1 presents the pairwise time-varying correlations for the ASEAN-5 countries. Generally, an upward trend is observed although the correlation coefficients are at moderate levels. This upward movement in correlation suggests that integration among the banking sectors in the ASEAN region has been rising for the period analysed. However, the magnitude of rising correlation is moderate. These findings further suggest that diversification benefits for portfolios that contain assets from these sectors may have decreased during the past one and half decade. In particular, we observe similar upward movement and an abrupt rise during the early 2000s crisis, the sub-prime crisis, the collapse of Lehman Brothers on September 15, 2008 and the European sovereign debt crisis, which began in 2010. At a country level, the degree of correlation between Singapore-Malaysia and Malaysia-Thailand increased by an average of only 6% after 2001, whereas the rise for the remaining pairs is as follows: Singapore-Thailand (51%), Singapore-Philippines (273%), Singapore-Indonesia (135%), Malaysia-Philippines (103%), Malaysia-Indonesia (110%), Thailand-Philippines (15%), Thailand-Indonesia (73%) and Philippines-Indonesia (60%). Figure 2 shows the evolution of the estimated conditional correlation coefficients between the ASEAN-5 countries and other influential markets. Similar to figure 1, the correlation is not so pronounced for the various pairs although the trend is upwards. The magnitudes of the correlation coefficients are below 0.5 for most the pairs, with the exception of Singapore-Hong Kong where it peaks around 0.6 and Thailand-Hong Kong where it peaks around 0.55. These plots reveal a common upward movement for all the correlations pairs, and they reach their peak in the second half of 2008.

Table 3. Estimation Results of ARMA(p,q)-GARCH(p,q) Models

	Singapore	Malaysia	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Japan	Hong Kong	China	India	U.S.A
Panel A: Conditional Mean Equation										
C	0.0003 (0.0002) ^c	0.0006 (0.0002) ^b	0.0008 (0.0003) ^b	0.0005 (0.0002) ^b	0.0010 (0.0003) ^a	0.0002 (0.0003)	0.0003 (0.0002) ^b	0.0000 0.0002	0.0012 (0.0003) ^a	0.0003 (0.0002) ^c
AR(1)	-0.0123 (0.0184)	-0.4429 (0.2939)	0.0722 (0.0193) ^a	0.2833 (0.1361) ^b	0.0216 (0.0177)	0.0967 (0.0178) ^a	0.0209 (0.0186)	-0.0326 (0.0171) ^b	0.1038 (0.0176) ^a	-0.0450 (0.0182) ^b
MA(1)		0.5602 (0.2941) ^b		-0.1705 (0.1412)						
MA(2)		0.0659 (0.0388) ^c								
MA(3)		0.0503 (0.0177) ^b								
Panel B: Conditional Variance Equation										
Constant	0.0000 (0.0000) ^a	0.0000 (0.0000) ^a	0.0000 (0.0000) ^a	0.0000 (0.0000) ^a	0.0000 (0.0000) ^a	0.0000 (0.0000) ^a	0.0000 (0.0000) ^a	0.0000 (0.0000) ^a	0.0000 (0.0000) ^a	0.0000 (0.0000) ^a
ARCH	0.0958 (0.0074) ^a	0.0724 (0.0044) ^a	0.0718 (0.0061) ^a	0.1038 (0.0062) ^a	0.1079 (0.0058) ^a	0.0742 (0.0057) ^a	0.0821 (0.0044) ^a	0.0366 (0.0022) ^a	0.0906 (0.0063) ^a	0.0843 (0.0048) ^a
GARCH	0.8995 (0.0069) ^a	0.9264 (0.0037) ^a	0.8959 (0.0089) ^a	0.8433 (0.0098) ^a	0.8839 (0.0061) ^a	0.9180 (0.0055) ^a	0.9188 (0.0038) ^a	0.9589 (0.0022) ^a	0.8910 (0.0072) ^a	0.9172 (0.0042) ^a
Ljung-Box Q-statistics Q(10)	0.1110	0.614	0.2570	0.2590	0.9370	0.7150	0.5140	0.1340	0.3010	0.5750
ARCH test Q2(10)	0.2381	0.1484	0.9979	0.5512	0.4663	0.8734	0.4082	0.2971	0.3946	0.4304

Notes: The table presents results for daily returns on the Asian banking sector indices over the period January 2000 to December 2012. The top panel presents the parameter estimates for the conditional mean, modelled by an ARMA(p,q) model; the second panel presents parameter estimates from GARCH(1,1) models for the conditional variance. Values shown in parenthesis are the t-values. ^a and ^b indicates statistical significance at 5% and 10% respectively

In order to have a holistic view, we present results for the DECO-GARCH. The DECO correlation, shown by the lower panel of Figure 3, reveals that correlation between the ASEAN and other markets increased by 269% from the start of the sample to the peak in 2008. The second half of 2008 marks the period when stocks and commodities around the globe experienced sharp reductions in value, which culminated with a global systemic crisis and led the failure and takeover of key financial institutions in the US and Europe such as Lehman Brothers, AIG, Merrill Lynch, Glitnir bank, Kaupthing bank and Landsbanki. It was around the same period that the Indonesia stock exchange halted trading after a 10% drop in one day and the Bank of East Asia in Hong Kong experienced a brief run on deposits at some branches immediately after the collapse of Lehman Brothers. The common upward movement in correlations of ASEAN banking sector as well as with other Asian markets suggest rising integration of banks within the region. High correlation among the Banking-sector is a conduit for the easy spread of negative economic shocks, which in extreme cases could be systemic with dire consequences across the regional banking sector. However, one cannot be sure of the probability of such an extreme event occurring and subsequently spreading across the ASEAN banking sector, as correlations remain at moderate levels. The mild upward trend suggests the existence of common regional factors, which drive correlation in the ASEAN banking-sector, and could possibly be the result of contractual links among the banks (Adrian & Brunnermeier, 2010) or a common interbank market. It is also possible that there are similarities in how the banks conduct their business and if such closeness in behaviour strengthens over time, it could make the regional financial sector prone to systemic risk.

Table 4. DCC results for ASEAN

	γ	δ	$\gamma + \delta$	DF	LL
SIN-MAL	0.0377 (3.2470) ^a	0.9292 (31.24) ^a	0.9668	6.1203	21516.9350
SIN-THA	0.0194 (1.2160)	0.9711 (932.83) ^a	0.9905	6.8440	19316.7940
SIN-IND	0.0122 (1.8070) ^c	0.9865	0.9986	6.8595	18837.5390
MAL-THA	0.0236 (2.0330) ^b	0.9286 (118.30) ^a	0.9522	4.9570	20508.9650
MAL-IND	0.0072 (2.1010) ^b	0.9918 (17.76) ^a	0.9990	5.1281	20030.0070
THA-PHI	0.0117 (4.0530)	0.9792 (190.20) ^a	0.9908	5.4634	19464.8140
PHI-IND	0.0059 (1.8760) ^c	0.9932 (223.50) ^a	0.9991	5.2427	19066.6070
THA-IND	0.0151 (2.6410) ^a	0.9787 (107.60) ^a	0.9938	5.4944	17803.9420
MAL-PHI	0.0056 (1.8040) ^c	0.9921 (195.40) ^a	0.9977	5.0043	21741.0810
SIN-PHI	0.0111 (2.5660) ^b	0.9781 (103.30) ^a	0.9892	6.3617	20464.7710

Notes for Table 4: This table shows the evolution parameters for the DCC GARCH model with t-values in parenthesis. DF and LL denotes degree of freedom and log-likelihood values; $\gamma + \delta$ shows the degree of persistence. a, b, and c implies statistical significance at 1%, 5% and 10%, respectively. SIN, MAL, THA, PHI, IND refers to Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, and Indonesia in that order.

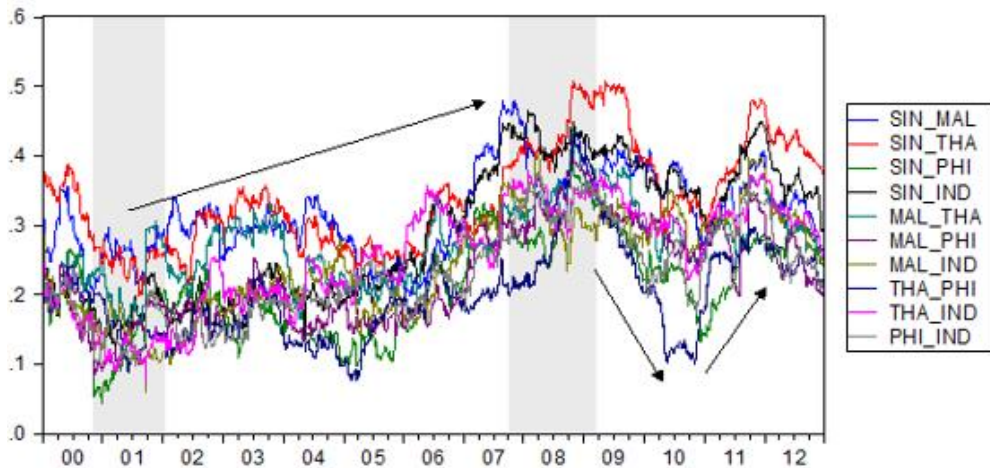


Figure 1 DCC-GARCH Model Estimates for ASEAN countries

Notes: The Figure shows the conditional correlations between banking sector indices overtime, 2000–2012. SIN, MAL, THA, PHI, IND refers to Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, and Indonesia in that order.

Table 5. DCC Results for ASEAN and other markets

	Japan	Hong Kong	China	India	U.S.A
Panel A: Singapore-Related Pairs					
γ	0.0153 ^c	0.0152 ^c	0.0042 ^b	0.0061 ^a	0.0000
δ	0.9766 ^a	0.9806 ^a	0.9954 ^a	0.9930 ^a	0.6531
$\gamma + \delta$	0.9920	0.9958	0.9996	0.9991	0.6531
DF	8.1986	5.9229	6.0860	7.9616	7.6320
LL	19339.7920	20998.0400	19386.6100	18961.7950	19532.7390
Panel B: Malaysia-related pairs					
γ	0.0246	0.0218	0.0181 ^a	0.0156 ^c	0.0048
δ	0.9532 ^a	0.9543 ^a	0.9498 ^a	0.9492 ^a	0.9813 ^a
$\gamma + \delta$	0.9778	0.9761	0.9679	0.9649	0.9861
DF	5.8257	5.0743	4.7058	6.0821	5.7397
LL	20498.3940	21962.3810	20654.2150	20089.8250	20758.7890
Panel C: Thailand-related pairs					
γ	0.0042	0.0259	0.0054 ^a	0.0063 ^a	0.0016
δ	0.9939 ^a	0.9533 ^a	0.9917 ^a	0.9926 ^a	0.9972 ^a
$\gamma + \delta$	0.9982	0.9792	0.9971	0.9989	0.9987
DF	6.3477	5.3272	4.9210	6.1820	6.2459
LL	18263.8530	19794.8060	18418.9910	17920.3900	18517.1390
Panel D: Philippines-related pairs					
γ	0.0181	0.0066 ^a	0.0058 ^b	0.0069 ^b	0.0000
δ	0.9734 ^a	0.9909	0.9898 ^a	0.9798 ^a	0.8703 ^a
$\gamma + \delta$	0.9915	0.9975	0.9956	0.9867	0.8703
DF	6.0004	5.0697	4.6490	6.1360	6.1725
LL	19569.0210	20956.5640	19716.5200	19118.4430	19797.9010
Panel E: Indonesia-related pairs					
γ	0.0120 ^b	0.0160	0.0086 ^b	0.0062 ^b	0.0000
δ	0.9794 ^a	0.9813 ^a	0.9889 ^a	0.9923 ^a	0.8811
$\gamma + \delta$	0.9914	0.9973	0.9975	0.9986	0.8811
DF	6.6559	5.3935	5.1142	6.2416	6.3423
LL	17800.5250	19304.1660	17970.5550	17456.8950	18070.8440

Notes: This table shows the evolution parameters for the DCC GARCH model with t-values in parenthesis. DF and LL denotes degree of freedom and log-likelihood values; $\gamma + \delta$ shows the degree of persistence. ^a, ^b, and ^c implies statistical significance at 1%, 5% and 10%, respectively.

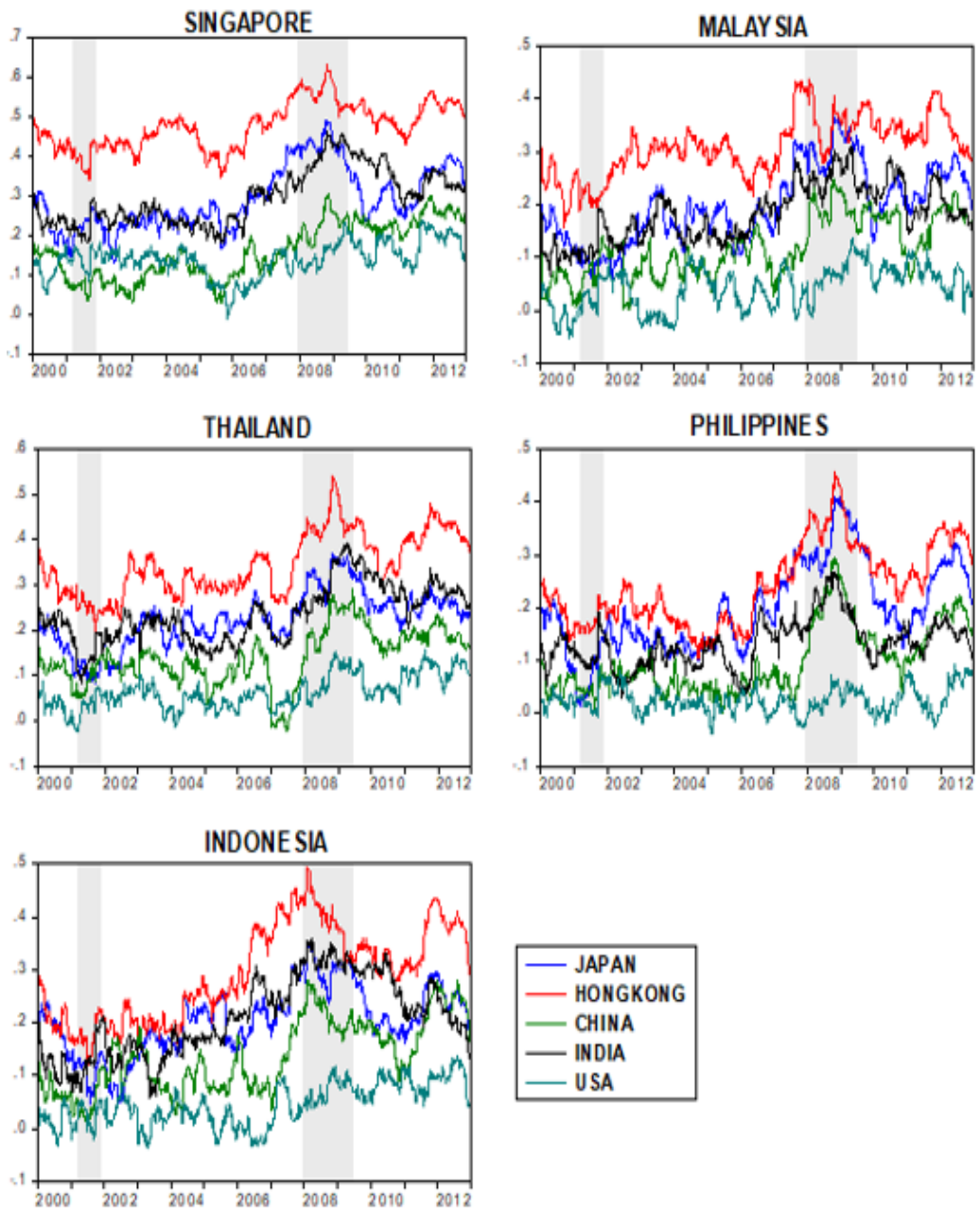


Figure 2 DCC-GARCH Model Estimates for ASEAN and Other Countries

Notes: The Figure shows the conditional correlations between banking sector indices overtime, 2000–2012.

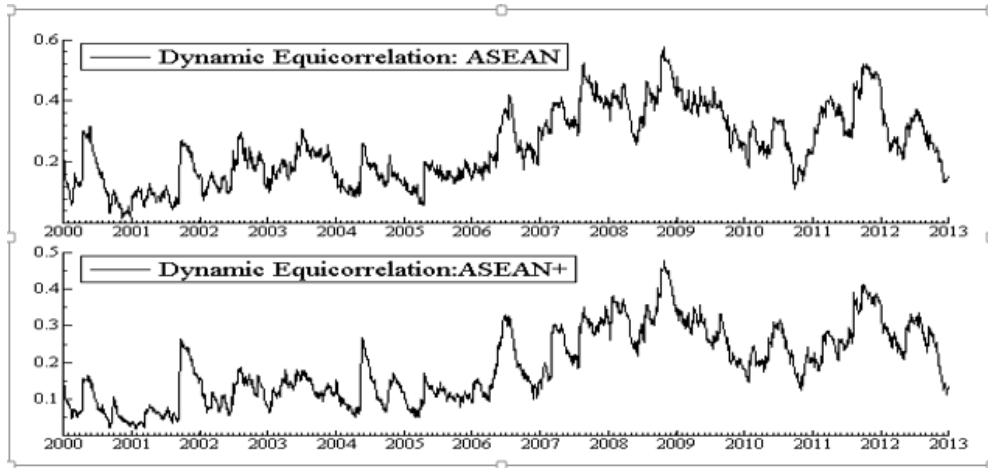


Figure 3 DECO coefficients among the banking sector indices, 2000-2012

4.2 Spillover in Volatility and Conditional Asymmetry: Granger Causality

To gain more insight into the dynamic relationship between the banking sectors, we apply the Granger-causality test for the entire sample of banking sector indices in ASEAN as well as the U.S.A and other Asian markets. We investigate causality for conditional variance and conditional asymmetry. Table 6 presents the Granger-causality test results for the conditional volatilities of the ASEAN banking sector indices as well as with that of the other influential markets. The results show that volatility of the Singapore banking sector affects volatility in Malaysia, Thailand, Japan, Hong Kong and vice versa. The volatility of the Malaysian and Indonesian banking sectors also spills over to each other. Volatility in Philippines and Indonesia also affects volatility in Singapore. There is a two-way causality between Indonesia and Thailand. These findings imply that some extent of volatility spillover occurs within the ASEAN region. After including U.S.A and the other influential markets in East Asia, we observe significant causal linkages, in terms of volatility, to and from the ASEAN banking sector. For instance, Japan Granger-causes Singapore and Malaysia, volatility in Hong Kong spills over to Singapore and Indonesia while China affects the banking sectors in Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia. These results indicate that the information set provided by other influential markets can predict the future fluctuations of the banking sector stocks in the ASEAN region. Interestingly, India and the U.S banking sectors do not Granger-cause any of the ASEAN banking sectors.

The results up until now suggest volatility spill over between the ASEAN banking sector stocks and other influential markets in Asia and the U.S. The asymmetric feature of stock returns implies that the first and second moments

do not suffice in describing the risk faced by investors in those markets (Ghysels, Plazzi and Valkanov, 2011). Therefore, as a next step, we examine whether the spillovers observed for the mean and conditional variance are also present in the conditional higher moments of the banking sector stocks. In particular, we rely on the quantile-based conditional asymmetry measure presented in equation 11 and 12. First, we estimate the 25th, 50th and 75th conditional quantiles in equation 11 and proceed to substitute them into expression 12 to obtain the time-series of conditional asymmetry values. Next, we run Granger causality tests using the conditional asymmetry series.

Table 7 presents the results. Generally, we observe mixed results. Considering only ASEAN, we do not find evidence of spillover effects in the conditional asymmetry of banking sector returns for most of the pairs with the exception of Malaysia-Indonesia, Malaysia-Thailand, Thailand-Indonesia, and Indonesia-Singapore. Considering the other influential markets, we note the following causal relations: Singapore-US, US-Singapore, Malaysia-India, India-Singapore, Philippines-India, Indonesia-India, Japan-Singapore, Hong Kong-Singapore, Hong Kong-Malaysia, and India-Thailand. In the absence of significant Granger-causal relations for most of the pairs, it may be concluded that asymmetry is mostly a local phenomenon, which is in line with the findings by Hashmi & Tay (2012).

So far, we find that correlations fell to pre-crisis levels post the GFC period. Similarly, correlations rose during the European sovereign debt crisis but fell after this period. This result is contrary to self-fulfilling prophecy phenomenon popularised in the literature (Dalkir, 2009). Essentially, the argument of the self-fulfilling prophecy phenomenon is that traders' belief that different markets are highly correlated during a crisis becomes reality due to their correlated actions; eventually, stopping correlation falling to pre-crisis levels.

We also argue that the integration process may have been amplified by the GFC and the Euro debt crises, on the basis that correlations were strong during the Global financial crisis and the European sovereign debt crisis. To some extent, it suggests that the ASEAN banking sector is relatively not well protected against a Global Financial crisis. The mostly below 0.5 but positive correlation between markets indicate limited risk of contagion, but this is possible in the future and could expose the regional banking sector to systemic risk, if the comovements strengthen over time. As seen from the Granger causality results, there is a tendency towards volatility transmission across some markets in the ASEAN region. To this end, policy makers should be watchful to the behaviour of the banking sector in their design and implementation of appropriate regulatory measures.

Moreover, the findings from this study have significant implications for portfolio managers. The benefits of diversification hinge on low correlation (Markowitz 1952; Sharpe 1964). So far, the evidence points to a time-varying upward trending correlations for both the ASEAN-5 countries and, between the ASEAN-5 countries and other influential markets. Although, the correlations remain at moderate levels (mostly below 0.5 for most pairs), the upward trend suggest that opportunities to take advantage of international diversification may have declined in recent times. Ideally, a negative correlation is preferable from a risk management perspective, as it could help reduce overall portfolio risk, in the sense that if one asset price decreases, the other asset on average increases. Contrary to this, we find positive correlations and this could potentially lead to upward adjustments in the levels of risk for equity investors, possibly leading to financial losses. These results should alert investors to pay close attention to banking sector stock behaviour within the ASEAN region and relative to other influential markets.

Table 6. VAR Granger Causality for conditional variance

Dependent	Excluded	Chi-sq	Prob.	Dependent	Excluded	Chi-sq	Prob.
Singapore	Malaysia	21.626	0.000 ^a	Japan	Singapore	124.091	0.000 ^a
Singapore	Thailand	10.449	0.005 ^a	Japan	Malaysia	18.338	0.000 ^a
Singapore	Philippines	0.370	0.831	Japan	Thailand	2.585	0.275
Singapore	Indonesia	1.221	0.543	Japan	Philippines	27.459	0.000 ^a
Singapore	Japan	7.540	0.023 ^b	Japan	Indonesia	3.711	0.156
Singapore	Hong Kong	47.590	0.000 ^a	Japan	Hong Kong	43.310	0.000 ^a
Singapore	China	0.706	0.703	Japan	China	0.760	0.684
Singapore	India	9.665	0.008 ^a	Japan	India	32.745	0.000 ^a
Singapore	USA	80.346	0.000 ^a	Japan	USA	157.340	0.000 ^a
Malaysia	Singapore	9.121	0.011 ^b	Hong Kong	Singapore	81.619	0.000 ^a
Malaysia	Thailand	5.929	0.052	Hong Kong	Malaysia	1.481	0.477
Malaysia	Philippines	8.719	0.013 ^b	Hong Kong	Thailand	0.948	0.623
Malaysia	Indonesia	14.755	0.001 ^a	Hong Kong	Philippines	1.692	0.429
Malaysia	Japan	2.800	0.247	Hong Kong	Indonesia	13.935	0.001 ^a
Malaysia	Hong Kong	4.616	0.100	Hong Kong	Japan	12.393	0.002 ^a
Malaysia	China	1.226	0.542	Hong Kong	China	6.311	0.043 ^b
Malaysia	India	0.881	0.644	Hong Kong	India	2.211	0.331
Malaysia	USA	50.148	0.000 ^a	Hong Kong	USA	141.203	0.000 ^a
Thailand	Singapore	7.122	0.028 ^b	China	Singapore	0.276	0.871
Thailand	Malaysia	0.229	0.892	China	Malaysia	2.732	0.255
Thailand	Philippines	3.559	0.169	China	Thailand	9.876	0.007 ^a
Thailand	Indonesia	6.874	0.032 ^b	China	Philippines	22.823	0.000 ^a
Thailand	Japan	1.362	0.506	China	Indonesia	8.549	0.014 ^b
Thailand	Hong Kong	9.618	0.008 ^a	China	Japan	5.742	0.057
Thailand	China	4.065	0.131	China	Hong Kong	9.555	0.008 ^a
Thailand	India	3.871	0.144	China	India	2.441	0.295
Thailand	USA	8.554	0.014 ^b	China	USA	4.397	0.111

Philippines	Singapore	171.670	0.000 ^a	India	Singapore	0.737	0.692
Philippines	Malaysia	3.731	0.155	India	Malaysia	3.799	0.150
Philippines	Thai	0.002	0.999	India	Thailand	0.815	0.665
Philippines	Indonesia	1.522	0.467	India	Philippines	4.235	0.120
Philippines	Japan	1.769	0.413	India	Indonesia	0.733	0.693
Philippines	Hong Kong	7.734	0.021 ^b	India	Japan	13.898	0.001 ^a
Philippines	China	28.561	0.000 ^a	India	Hong Kong	23.296	0.000 ^a
Philippines	India	21.732	0.000 ^a	India	China	10.860	0.004 ^a
Philippines	USA	67.687	0.000 ^a	India	USA	18.407	0.000 ^a
Indonesia	Singapore	29.628	0.000 ^a	USA	Singapore	0.160	0.923
Indonesia	Malaysia	15.861	0.000 ^a	USA	Malaysia	0.195	0.907
Indonesia	Thailand	9.507	0.009 ^a	USA	Thailand	1.599	0.450
Indonesia	Philippines	2.619	0.270	USA	Philippines	2.533	0.282
Indonesia	Japan	5.260	0.072	USA	Indonesia	1.083	0.582
Indonesia	Hong Kong	18.226	0.000 ^a	USA	Japan	0.755	0.686
Indonesia	China	0.462	0.794	USA	Hong Kong	1.542	0.463
Indonesia	India	9.375	0.009 ^a	USA	China	49.833	0.000 ^a
Indonesia	USA	22.112	0.000 ^a	USA	India	0.411	0.814

Notes: The table shows the Granger Causality evolution parameters for conditional variance of banking sector returns, 2000-2012. Testing is based on the null hypothesis of no Granger causality against the alternative hypothesis of Granger causality. ^a and ^b denotes statistical significance at 1% and 5%, respectively.

Table 7. VAR Granger Causality for conditional Asymmetry

Dependent	Excluded	Chi-sq	Prob.	Dependent	Excluded	Chi-sq	Prob.
Singapore	Malaysia	5.831	0.054	Japan	Singapore	14.413	0.001 ^a
Singapore	Thailand	0.040	0.980	Japan	Malaysia	3.208	0.201
Singapore	Philippines	3.060	0.217	Japan	Thailand	4.182	0.124
Singapore	Indonesia	0.469	0.791	Japan	Philippines	3.165	0.205
Singapore	Japan	1.154	0.562	Japan	Indonesia	1.694	0.429
Singapore	Hong Kong	2.418	0.299	Japan	Hong Kong	6.331	0.042 ^b
Singapore	China	0.586	0.746	Japan	China	0.849	0.654
Singapore	India	1.347	0.510	Japan	India	62.289	0.000 ^a
Singapore	USA	18.405	0.000 ^a	Japan	USA	10.451	0.005 ^a
Malaysia	Singapore	4.380	0.112	Hong Kong	Singapore	13.720	0.001 ^a
Malaysia	Thailand	26.268	0.000 ^a	Hong Kong	Malaysia	8.115	0.017 ^b
Malaysia	Philippines	3.044	0.218	Hong Kong	Thailand	0.628	0.731
Malaysia	Indonesia	7.761	0.021 ^b	Hong Kong	Philippines	2.409	0.300
Malaysia	Japan	0.365	0.833	Hong Kong	Indonesia	4.520	0.104
Malaysia	Hong Kong	0.228	0.892	Hong Kong	Japan	1.424	0.491
Malaysia	China	5.937	0.051	Hong Kong	China	1.248	0.536
Malaysia	India	15.121	0.001 ^a	Hong Kong	India	10.264	0.006 ^a
Malaysia	USA	1.028	0.598	Hong Kong	USA	1.463	0.481

Thailand	Singapore	9.920	0.007 ^a	China	Singapore	0.178	0.915
Thailand	Malaysia	1.069	0.586	China	Malaysia	2.616	0.270
Thailand	Philippines	0.279	0.870	China	Thailand	0.921	0.631
Thailand	Indonesia	19.288	0.000 ^a	China	Philippines	3.889	0.143
Thailand	Japan	1.978	0.372	China	Indonesia	2.372	0.305
Thailand	Hong Kong	0.730	0.694	China	Japan	0.503	0.778
Thailand	China	0.681	0.711	China	Hong Kong	0.025	0.987
Thailand	India	3.634	0.163	China	India	5.631	0.060
Thailand	USA	1.258	0.533	China	USA	3.694	0.158
Philippines	Singapore	4.390	0.111	India	Singapore	7.711	0.021 ^b
Philippines	Malaysia	1.161	0.560	India	Malaysia	1.400	0.497
Philippines	Thai	0.512	0.774	India	Thailand	7.560	0.023 ^b
Philippines	Indonesia	5.134	0.077	India	Philippines	3.334	0.189
Philippines	Japan	2.948	0.229	India	Indonesia	3.163	0.206
Philippines	Hong Kong	4.289	0.117	India	Japan	11.826	0.003 ^a
Philippines	China	5.648	0.059	India	Hong Kong	2.125	0.346
Philippines	India	17.463	0.000 ^a	India	China	4.172	0.124
Philippines	USA	1.358	0.507	India	USA	3.412	0.182
Indonesia	Singapore	11.305	0.004 ^a	USA	Singapore	13.920	0.001 ^a
Indonesia	Malaysia	11.225	0.004 ^a	USA	Malaysia	2.250	0.325
Indonesia	Thailand	1.230	0.541	USA	Thailand	16.582	0.000 ^a
Indonesia	Philippines	1.810	0.405	USA	Philippines	0.417	0.812
Indonesia	Japan	1.722	0.423	USA	Indonesia	7.766	0.021 ^b
Indonesia	Hong Kong	0.026	0.987	USA	Japan	7.918	0.019 ^b
Indonesia	China	0.664	0.718	USA	Hong Kong	0.927	0.629
Indonesia	India	10.055	0.007 ^a	USA	China	3.517	0.172
Indonesia	USA	2.916	0.233	USA	India	8.366	0.015 ^b

Notes: The table shows the Granger Causality evolution parameters for conditional asymmetry of banking sector, 2000-2012. Testing is based on the null hypothesis of no Granger causality against the alternative hypothesis of Granger causality. ^a and ^b denotes statistical significance at 1% and 5%, respectively.

5. Summary and Conclusions

Over the recent decades, member states of the Association of South East Asian States (ASEAN) have taken steps to deepen regional integration. A few of these include the goal of forming the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by 2015, the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI), as well as other areas under its financial integration frameworks including financial services, payments and settlements, capital account and capital markets. Despite these efforts, the extant literature on equity market integration does not say much about how the banking sector, in particular, has been evolving over the years. Again, little is known about how shocks, in particular conditional asymmetry, are transmitted within and outside the region.

In this paper, we have examined financial integration within and across the banking sector of five ASEAN markets, namely Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and Philippines, as well as other influential markets, which include the U.S.A, Japan, China, India, and Hong Kong. In particular, we have employed univariate and multivariate models to examine how the integration dynamics of the ASEAN banking sector stocks have changed over time. Notably we applied a quantile-based estimate of conditional asymmetry and examined its propagation across markets.

Our findings confirm the evolving nature of financial integration in the banking sector; in particular, the study shows evidence of time-varying rising correlation, which suggest rising integration. Nevertheless, this rising integration is of low magnitude due to the relatively low correlations observed. This trend appears consistent across both ASEAN banking sector returns and returns of non-ASEAN countries and irrespective of whether we use bivariate or multivariate modelling techniques. We also note that the integration process of the ASEAN banking sector is amplified by crisis events; we observe relatively higher correlations during the global financial crisis and the European debt crisis, which is line with the literature. This suggests that the ASEAN banking sector is not immune to global financial crisis. Importantly, the results from the Granger causality estimations indicate the presence of volatility spillovers within the ASEAN banking sector and across the ASEAN and banking sectors from other regions. Therefore, although correlations are mild (mostly below 0.5) and may not indicate serious risk of contagion in the present moment, there is still the need for careful attention from policy makers to put forth measures to curb any potential systemic events that may results from adverse movements in correlations in future.

Furthermore, the results from this study have important implications for portfolio managers. The theory of portfolio selection makes a strong case for the role of low correlation (preferably negative correlations) in reducing portfolio risk. Adverse movements in correlation between two or more financial assets could lead to the risk of financial loss. The upward trending correlations, although mild, suggest that diversification benefits for portfolios that contain ASEAN banking sector stocks may have declined overtime. Also, the fact that correlations are amplified by crisis events imply that risk managers who have in their portfolios low correlated ASEAN banking sector stocks could suddenly witness these stocks decline together, eventually resulting in losses. These findings call for alertness from investors and policy makers towards the behaviour of banking sector stocks within and across the ASEAN region.

References

- Adam, K., Jappelli, T., Menichini, A., Padula, M., Pagano, M. (2002). Analyse, compare and apply alternative indicators and monitoring methodologies to measure the evolution of capital market integration in the European Union. University of Salerno. Centre for Studies in Economics and Finance (CSEF).
- Adrian, T., & Brunnermeier, M. (2010). CoVaR. (Working Paper). Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
- Aielli, G. (2009). Dynamic conditional correlations: on properties and estimation. (Working Paper). University of Florida.
- Azad, A. (2009). Efficiency, cointegration and contagion in equity markets: Evidence from China, Japan and South Korea. *Asian Economic Journal*, 23(1), 93–118.
- Bekaert, G., Erb, C., Harvey, C. R., & Viskanta, T. (1998). Distributional characteristics of Emerging Market returns and asset allocation. *Journal of Portfolio Management*, 24(2), 102–116.
- Bekaert, G., Harvey, C., & Lundblad, C. (2006). Growth volatility and financial liberalization. *Journal of International Money and Finance*, 25(3), 370–403.
- Billio, M., Donadelli, M., Paradiso, A., & Riedel, M. (2017). Which market integration measure? *Journal of Banking and Finance*, 76, 150-174.
- Bollerslev, T. (1986). Generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity. *Journal of Econometrics*, 31 (1), 307–327.
- Boubakri, S., & Guilaumin, C. (2015). Regional integration of the East Asian stock markets: An empirical assessment.. *Journal of International Money and Finance*, 57, 136-160.
- Bowley, A. (1920). *Elements of statistics* (4th ed.). New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
- Chan, C.K., Gup, B.E., and Pan, M.S. (1992). An empirical analysis of stock prices in major Asian markets and the United States. *Financial Review*, 27 (2), 289-307.
- Claus, E., & Lucey, B. M. (2012). Equity market integration in the Asia Pacific region: Evidence from discount factors. *Research in International Business and Finance*, 26, 137–163.
- Click, R. W., & Plummer, M. G. (2005). Stock market integration in ASEAN after the Asian financial crisis. *Journal of Asian Economics*, 16, 5–28.
- Dalkir, M. (2009). Revisiting stock market index correlations. *Finance Research Letters*, 6, 23-33.
- Engle, R. (1999). *Cointegration, causality and forecasting*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Engle, R. (2002). Dynamic conditional correlation: A simple class of multivariate generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity models. *Journal of Business & Economic Statistics*, 20(3), 339–350.

-
- Engle, R., & Kelly, B. (2012). Dynamic equicorrelation. *Journal of Business & Economic Statistics*, 30(2), 212–228.
- Ghysels, E., Plazzi, A., & Valkanov, R. (2011). Conditional Skewness of Stock Market Returns in Developed and Emerging Markets and its Economic Fundamentals. (Research Paper No. 11-06). Swiss Finance Institute, Geneva, Switzerland.
- Gourinchas, P.-O., & Jeanne, O. (2006). The elusive gains from international financial integration. *The Review of Economic Studies*, 73(3), 715–741.
- Granger, C. (1969). Investigating causal relations by econometric models and cross-spectral methods. *Econometrica*, 37, 424–438.
- Granger, C. (1980). Testing for causality: A personal view. *Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control*, 2, 329–352.
- Granger, C. (1988). Causality, cointegration and control. *Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control*, 12, 551–559.
- Hashmi, A. R., & Tay, A. S. (2012). Mean, volatility and skewness spillovers in equity markets. In L. Bauwens, C. Hafner, & S. Laurent, *Handbook of Volatility Models and Their Applications* (pp. 127–145). New Jersey: Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Lean, H. H., & Teng, K. T. (2013). Integration of world leaders and emerging powers into the Malaysian stock market: A DCC-MGARCH approach. *Economic Modelling*, 32, 333–342.
- Lee, J. (2008). Patterns and determinants for cross-border financial asset holdings in East Asia. (Working paper series on regional economic integration 13). Asian Development Bank.
- Markowitz, H. M. (1952). Portfolio Selection. *Journal of Finance*, 7, 77–91.
- Mensah, J.O., & Alagidede, P. (2017). How are Africa's emerging stock markets related to advanced markets? Evidence from copulas. *Economic Modelling*, 60, 1–10.
- Mensah, J. O. & Premaratne, G. (2018). Dependence patterns among Asian banking sector stocks: A Copula Approach. *Research in International Business and Finance*, 45, 357-388.
- Mensah, J. O. & Premaratne, G. (2017). Systemic interconnectedness among Asian Banks. *Japan and the World Economy*, 41, 17-33
- Obstfeld, M. (1994). Risk-taking, global diversification, and growth. *American Economic Review*, 84(5), 1310-329.
- Reinhart, C. M., & Rogoff, K. S. (2009). *This Time is Different: Eight Centuries of Financial Folly*. Princeton University Press.
- Sharma, S. C., & Wongbangpo, P. (2002). Long-term trends and cycles in ASEAN stock markets. *Review of Financial Economics*, 11, 299–315.
- Sharpe, W. F. (1964). Capital Asset Prices: A Theory of Market Equilibrium under Conditions of Risk. *Journal of Finance* 19, 425–442.
- Tse, Y., & Tsui, A. (2002). A multivariate GARCH model with time-varying correlations. *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics*, 20, 351–362.
- Vinayak, H., & Thompson, F. (2014). In Brief - Southeast Asia At The Crossroads: Three Paths To Prosperity. 20th ASEAN Banking Conference & 44th
-

- ASEAN Banking Council Meeting (p. 4). Cebu: SC (Sang Choy) International Pte Ltd.
- Vo, X.V. (2009). International financial integration in Asian bond markets. *Research in International Business*, 23(1), 90-106.
- Wang, L. (2014). Who moves East Asian stock markets? The role of the 2007-2009 global financial crisis. *Journal of International Financial Markets, Institutions and Money*, 28, 182–203.
- Wright, M. L. (2005). On the gains from international financial integration. *Economics Letters*, 87(3), 379–386.
- Yu, I.-W., Fung, K.-P., & Tam, C.-S. (2010). Assessing financial market integration in Asia – Equity markets. *Journal of Banking & Finance*, 34, 2874–2885.

Appendix

A. Dynamic EquiCorrelation (DECO)

Following Enlge & Kelly (2012), we specify the dynamic process generating the equicorrelation matrix by

$$R_t^{DECO} = (1 - \rho_t)I_N + \rho_t J_{N \times N} \quad (15)$$

where ρ_t is the equicorrelation (scalar), I_N refers to the $N \times N$ identity matrix, and $J_{N \times N}$ denotes the $N \times N$ matrix of ones. For each time period, we take the cross-sectional average of the DCC conditional correlation matrix of Engle (2002) and its cDCC modification proposed by Aielli (2009) to arrive at the equicorrelation matrix, ρ_t ,

$$\rho_t = \frac{1}{N(N-1)} (J_{1 \times N} R_t^{DCC} J_{N \times 1} - N), \quad (16)$$

The determinant of the DECO correlation matrix is given by

$$|R_t^{DECO}| = (1 - \rho_t)^{N-1} (1 + (N - 1)\rho_t) \quad (17)$$

Hence, the inverse of the equicorrelation matrix is given by

$$(R_t^{DECO})^{-1} = \frac{1}{(1-\rho_t)} I_N + -\frac{\rho_t}{1+(N-1)\rho_t} J_{N \times N} \quad (18)$$

The two-stage quasi-maximum likelihood (QML) estimator of DCC is consistent and asymptotically normal under general conditions. The simple structure of the inverse correlation matrix guarantees that the model can be estimated for a large dimension unbiased correlation parameters, α and β using maximum likelihood estimation. Within the DECO framework, all returns share an equal correlation

on a given day, but this correlation differs over time thus allowing us to have a dynamic average correlation across several markets.

Table A3. Name of Banking Sector Indices

NAME OF SERIES	MNEMONIC
Singapore-datastream banks	BANKSSG
Malaysia-datastream banks	BANKSMY
Philippines-datastream banks	BANKSPH
Thailand-datastream banks	BANKSTH
Indonesia-datastream banks	BANKSID
Hong kong-datastream banks	BANKSHK
Japan-datastream banks	BANKSJP
China A-datastream banks	BANKSCA
India-datastream banks	BANKSIN
United States-datastream banks	BANKSUS

Notes: The table reports the names and mnemonics of the banking sector indices. All data was sourced from Thompson Reuters Datastream. The Thompson Reuters indices usually have two versions, i.e. Price Return and Total Return, depending on whether dividend is adjusted or not. Further information on the calculation methods is available here: <https://www.thomsonreuters.com/content/dam/openweb/documents/pdf/tr-com-financial/methodology/global-equity-index-methodology-oct-2015.pdf>

Table A. 2. Dynamic Conditional Equi-Correlation Results

	α	(Prob)	β	(Prob)	$\alpha + \beta$	DF	LL
ASEAN	0.0234	3.2370	0.9726	91.630	0.9959	6.7073	50235.1490
ASEAN+	0.0260	2.4060	0.9714	61.420	0.9975	8.7842	98082.8770
ASEAN+CHIINA	0.0281	3.0210	0.9673	73.620	0.9954	6.8033	59548.0680
ASEAN+INDIA	0.0190	1.7310	0.9798	69.610	0.9988	7.6642	59120.4440
ASEAN+HKG	0.0270	3.6990	0.9695	90.740	0.9965	6.7519	61271.0340
ASEAN+JAP	0.0275	4.6290	0.9668	116.500	0.9943	7.5160	59585.9370
ASEAN+USA	0.0106	2.2100	0.9888	178.600	0.9994	7.1897	59505.8920

Notes: This table shows the evolution parameters for the DECO GARCH model. ASEAN comprise of member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand). DF and LL denotes degree of freedom and log-likelihood values; $\alpha + \beta$ shows the degree of persistence.

PLEANARY SPEECH 2

Why Depend on Others? Why Not Thinking of Ours? A Methodological Approach to Conceptualization in Social Science Research

Dr. M. A. Shantha WIJESINGHE

Department of Geography, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences,
University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka
shanthawi@gmail.com

Abstract

It is so clear that many of our researches depend on others' concepts and knowledge. It is the influence of scientific positivism into our research, as we always try to frame the research within a conceptualized frame developed from others' knowledge addressed in literature. There is no argument that others' knowledge is essential to be a good academic and scientific scholar, as the quality of our research is inevitably be judged in relation to other researchers' and scientists' work. But it is timely to re-think the extent to which such knowledge and concepts, particularly designed based on the literature, are relevant and applicable to different social and cultural structures. It is also timely to re-think whether we are ready to rely any further on such literature-based knowledge which could be or could not always be practicable and applied. On the other hand, is there any possibility of applying the concept of universalism emphasized by the scientific positivism to every society and culture neglecting their diversity? If so, have we so far thought of designing our own concepts or developing our own methodology to understand any of the knowledge belonging to us? It is correct to mention here that it is very rare in our literature of generating our own set of indigenous knowledge or suggesting an approach to generate such knowledge. Therefore, the objective of this plenary speech is to emphasize a research approach as one of the essential methodological approaches to generate knowledge for any given society or culture. Methodologically, this is a conceptual paper that emphasizes an approach to generate concepts or knowledge particularly by applying signs, objects and concepts as the instruments to generate knowledge. As the outcome, the practice of this approach by the scientists and researchers to conceptualize knowledge from ground level is expected.

Key words: Concepts; Knowledge; Objects; Scientific positivism; Signs

Introduction

It is so clear that we, as researchers, always try to depend on others' knowledge by practicing scientific positivism for our research. There is no argument that others' knowledge is essential to be a good academic and scientific scholar, as the quality of your research is inevitably be judged in relation to other researchers' and scientists' work. Accordingly, it is evident that many of our research are majorly influenced by the scientific positivism that emphasizes designing and controlling variables within a conceptualized frame and making conclusions by testing hypothesis. Apart from the scientific positivism, there are many researches practicing qualitative interpretive approach as well, but the extent to which such qualitative researches have also been able to generate our own set of knowledge is still in question. Even though the qualitative interpretive approach is the approach that supports to generate knowledge, it is obvious that qualitative studies are also based on predetermined concepts or conceptual framework which is emphasized by the scientific deductive research approach.

Accordingly, in the present research and academic environment it is so unfortunate to mention here that many of our research mainly rely on scientific positivism that emphasizes to conduct research based on predetermined conceptual frame developed from the review of literature relating to the research problem.

The scientific method is the method of investigating a particular research problem with a minimum of biasness so that productive unbiased solutions can be given by following the steps such as identification of a research problem, designing variables according to pre-determined concepts within a conceptual framework or model, constructing hypothesis based on the developed conceptual frame, testing of hypothesis particularly by quantitative methodology to see the relationship among designed variables and making conclusions based on the analyzed relationships.

If the scientific method is based on the approach of testing theory, have our qualitative researches been able to deviate from this approach? It has been difficulty to give a clear and direct answer to this question, as many of our qualitative researches are also based on testing of theory approach initially started from literature review. Such researches have only been nominally qualitative, as they have followed descriptive data gathering and analytical techniques and they also have failed to generate new concepts or knowledge to the societies, cultures and the countries like ours.

As confirmed above, there is no argument that the scientific method/positivism is essential in understanding the reality behind an issue as it has many advantages of its application. Particularly its capability of macro level application with large sample size and its strength of statistical inference by representing whatever the population challenge to other methodological approaches. But it is timely to re-think and evaluate the extent to which such concepts, particularly designed based on the literature, are relevant and applicable to different social and cultural structures. It is also timely to re-think whether we are ready to rely forever on such literature-based knowledge which could be or could not always be practicable and applied. On the other hand, is there any possibility of applying the concept of universalism emphasized by the scientific positivism to every society and culture neglecting their diversity? If so, have we so far thought of designing our own concepts or developing our own methodology to understand any of the knowledge belonging to us? It is correct to mention here that it is very rare in our literature of generating our own set of indigenous knowledge or suggesting an approach to generate such knowledge. Therefore, the objective of this plenary speech is to emphasize a research approach, as one of the essential methodological approaches to generate knowledge for any society or culture.

If the issue is so clear now it is the time to address in this plenary session how to practically suggest and do this process so that the knowledge or the concepts can be generated without depending on others. The following steps are basically emphasized in this regard.

- i. Determining what to conceptualize
- ii. Theoretical sampling
- iii. Identification of signs behind the concept
- iv. Construction of objects based on signs
- v. Construction of concepts based on objects
- vi. Conceptualization and comparison

i. Determining what to conceptualize

The first step of the approach is to determine the concept or theme that we are going to research and generate. It may be any of the matter practically or academically needed to generate and apply at policy level. Usually, research is generated from academic or professional perspective. Academic approach starts by highlighting the gap of knowledge and its main objective is to fill that gap. But in the process of conceptualization whether the theme is covered or not is not

important to the researcher because his main objective is to generate knowledge about the concept according to the real interpretation of active respondents.

ii. Theoretical sampling

After determining the concept or theme to research, next step is to design the correct target group by applying a proper sampling technique. Theoretical sampling is the method suggesting in this regard. Theoretical sampling can be defined as the process of data collection for generating theory whereby the analyst jointly collects, codes and analyzes his data and decides what data to collect next and where to find them in order to develop his theory as it emerges (Glaser and Strauss, 1967). Thus, this sampling technique is closely associated with grounded theory methodology based on analytical induction. It attempts to discover categories and their elements in order to detect and explain interrelationships between them. Its main aim is to generate and develop theoretical data.

The first should be focused on designing the target group for knowledge generation based on where the problem exists and to whom the problem relates. Normally, in scientific positivism, probabilistic sampling techniques are used for the selection of the relevant target group for the study but here the target group should be designed at floor level, as the data is expected to generate at ground level. This sampling technique is applied, as the knowledge is expected to generate according to the perception of the active participants facing to the theme or problem. Thus, for the collection of data, the sample should initially be designed by the researcher depending on the situation. As there are many subject perceptions associated with the theme and its knowledge, researcher needs to select the sample as diverse as possible. Thus, the sample selected by the researcher should have the capability to strengthen emerging knowledge by defining the properties of the categories representing the sample. It means that the sampling should be based on theoretically relevant constructs by representing real respondents to whom the knowledge is relevant and applied. Thus, the following steps are important to follow in this regard.

- Making initial decisions regarding specific individuals or group of people who have knowledge about the research problem.
- Analyzing initial data until theoretical ideas start to emerge and particular signs, objects and concepts arise.
- Choosing further participants, events or situations on the basis of theoretical ideas and concepts as revealed in the previous stage.

- Continuing the process until theoretical saturation is reached. Theoretical saturation is the matter of theorizing the events sufficiently until they come to a comprehensive end.

iii. Identification of signs behind the concept:

After designing the sample as explained above, respondents of the sample should be requested to highlight the signs behind the concept according to their real understanding. In the process of conceptualization or knowledge generation, signs of individual or group of people can play a major role as they indicate the mental pictures of people which are very important in constructing the concepts. Sign is anything that can be known or perceivable. It may also be cognizable or recognizable. Signs are studied by semiotics. It studies how meaning is constructed and understood by signs. According to the principles of semiotics, meaning is constructed by the development of objects that function as signs. It helps to expand conceptual and practical domain of qualitative research (Chandler, 2002).

As pointed out by Leeuwen (2005), a sign is anything that can be used to mean and it is a resource which has been drawn into the domain of social communication. Thus, it is the ways that people understand different phenomena and organize them mentally. After understanding different phenomena, how it is transmitted for sharing with others is emphasized by semiotics.

According to Peirce (1995), a sign is anything and not necessarily to be a written or pronounced word. In semiotics, it is not linguistics extending itself in order to comprehend other types of codes. According to Peirce (1995), it is the semiotics that studies all sign systems, including linguistic systems as well. Thus, written or pronounced word, symptom, signal, dream, letter, sentence etc. are considered as signs. Thus, the researcher needs to ask from all respondents of the sample to signify different signs established in their minds regarding the concept that we are going to construct. As some of the guidelines, the following matters can be examined regarding the concept that we are going to develop.

- What mental pictures they have regarding the concept
- What explanations they can give as sounds regarding the concept
- What text they can write as words or sentences to explain their mental pictures of the concept
- What mental sketches they can create and draw regarding the concept
- What cognitive images they have that can be transformed into sketches, text, sounds, words etc.

- What mental map they have about the concept
- What images they have in their mental world regarding the concept

Based on these different words, sketches, pictures, images, mental maps, sound etc. respondents of the sample must be allowed to signify their signs about the concept in different manner. For example, one can draw some mental map of the concept according to his mental setting. Another can draw a sketch about the concept according to his/her perception. Thus, these sketches, maps, words, sentences or whatever the signs are originated according to their mental setting which suits to create a better concept or concepts according to their real social and cultural structures.

iv. Construction of objects based on signs:

In many instances, signs cannot be seen in a tangible or visible manner. Therefore, it is essential to convert them into tangible format that should be given in object form. For this purpose, signs must be converted into object that is what the sign refers to or represents. A sign stands for an object and it can be perceptible or imaginable. Thus, without a sign it is impossible to know the object, as the sign refers to the object. On the contrary, object determines the sign but it exists apart from the sign. It means that an object exists independent of a sign, but it is cognizable only through a sign. In order to act a sign as active or potential sign, it has to be converted into an object. Thus, the transformation of the identified signs of the concept into objects could be done in the following manner.

What highlighted signs mean and refer to can be questioned from the subjects of the sample. It is one way of understanding about the signs that they highlight by asking and allowing them to interpret their meaning. Then the signs can be labeled by converting them into objects. For example, one person of the sample may have drawn a sketch about the concept. Another one may have drawn a picture or his/her mental map about the concept. Then we need to ask and know what such sketch, picture or mental map mean. Definitely respondents then highlight the meaning of their sketches, pictures, mental maps, texts, sounds etc. so that the researcher could be able to develop the qualities, features or characteristics of the concept in object form.

v. Construction of concepts based on objects:

Based on the signs highlighted relating to the concept, objects should be constructed by indicating what different signs mean or refer to. Thus, the final step of the conceptualization is to convert identified different objects into

concepts. A concept is an object type, understood as a kind of psychological entity that is shared by speakers, and which is a condition for determining a referent (on a particular occasion of using signs) or a category (across occasions of using signs) (Kockelman, 2004). Traditionally, the concepts were understood in terms of a set of necessary and sufficient features (Taylor, 1995). In contrast to classical understanding, modern theories of concepts are couched in terms of prototypes with the combination of salient features, indicators or dimensions abstracted from previously experienced instances. Thus, in the conceptualization process, features, indicators or dimensions of the identified objects must be highlighted to convert objects into the concepts. Here, it is essential to compare the similarities and dissimilarities of the features, indicators or dimensions emphasized by the subjects of the sample as the concern on similarity is very important to generalize the ultimate picture of the concept. It means that concept should not be an individual subject entity or feature and it should have the capability of representing the ideas or perceptions of majority of respondents of the sample.

vi. Conceptualization and comparison:

Final step of the process is the conceptualization of whatever the theme or matter explored by the respondents or the subject matters of the sample. Accordingly, the theme or matter researched is conceptualized in terms of the concepts generated by the objects. It means that the final conceptualization of the theme or matter is a set of concepts identified by the features, indicators or dimensions by which the objects were identified in the research process. That is the emerging knowledge generated from ground level by following inductive bottom up approach.

After generating concepts or knowledge, comparison can be done by examining similarities and dissimilarities of generated knowledge with existing knowledge particularly to confirm whether generated concepts are new or same as the knowledge so far addressed by the literature. This is important to get it confirmed the extent to which generated knowledge has contributed to fulfill the lacuna of existing knowledge. But that is not the main importance or purpose of this approach. The main purpose of this approach is to generate our own set of knowledge which is more suitable to our environment by emphasizing that the knowledge should be time and place specific and accordingly our research should focus.

Conclusion:

The above research process illustrated how to conceptualize a theme or matter by exploring it according to active participants views, ideas and perceptions by generating data and information at ground level. It is mainly associated with the principles of grounded theory, as the concepts are generated from ground level by the first-hand original data and information. As the knowledge is derived from the interpretations given by the subjects of the concerned matter, it is the most suitable and applicable approach at policy level, as it does not depend on others' knowledge. Thus, it is clear that this is not the deductive reasoning followed by the scientific positivism mainly based on others' concepts and knowledge. It is so interpretive as the knowledge relating to the study matter is generated according to real life experience of the subject matters of the sample. In the real sense, such conceptualization or knowledge generation is a product of social construct and not like scientific positivism it may vary across time and space by rejecting replicability and the universalism emphasized by the positivism and scientific method. It means that it depends on the way of conceptualizing by different people, societies and cultures.

Finally, we need to understand whether we are any further ready to depend on others' knowledge, which may be or may not be suitable to our own social and cultural structures. Someone may question about the quality, validity and the practicability of this approach without the knowledge so far developed but it is time for us to think why we attempt to apply forcibly some other knowledge which may not be suitable and inherent to us in many instances. Anyhow, the decision and the comments are open to the forum at plenary session.

Bibliography

- Blumer, H. (1969). *Symbolic Interactionism: Perspective and Method*. Prentice Hall.
- Chandler, D. (2002). *Semiotics: The Basics*. Routledge.
- Glaser, B. and Strauss, A. (1967). *Discovery of Grounded Theory: The Strategies for Qualitative Research*. New York: Aldine Transaction.
- Kockelman, P. (2004). Stance and Subjectivity. *Journal of Linguistic Anthropology* 14 (2), pp.12- 18.
- Leeuwen, V. T. (2005). *Introducing Social Semiotics: An Introductory Textbook*. Routledge.
- Peirce, C. S. (1955). *Logic as Semiotic: The Theory of Signs*. New York: Dover.
- Taylor, J. R. (1995). *Linguistic Categorization: Prototypes in Linguistic Theory*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Wijesinghe, M. A. S. (2018). *Qualitative Research Methodology*. Colombo: Godage Book Publishers.

MINI SYMPOSIUM

**PASDUNRATA NATIONAL
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION**

Use of English Songs to Improve the Vocabulary of Junior Secondary Level Students

A.J.R.I. Navoda^{a*}, R.M.D Rohan^b, Sampath Pushpakumara^c
Passdunrara National School of Education^{ab},
University of Sri Jayewardenepura^c

To be competent in writing and speaking in any language, one should master his or her vocabulary. Improving the vocabulary of students who are learning English is an important aspect that teachers of English should pay attention to. In the present context in Sri Lanka, a major problem among school students who are learning English is the lack of competence in vocabulary making them reluctant to write and speak in English. According to McDonald (1984), the use of the songs in English classroom allows the students to hide behind the music and then avoids the heat of an early spotlight landing on a timid students. Therefore this study intended to identify an effective, entertaining and student friendly method to improve the vocabulary of students by using music. As songs are appreciated for their pedagogical, linguistic, cultural and entertaining features and are considered as precious language learning materials to develop any aspect of language. The study investigates whether the learners who are exposed to English songs in their day today learning process in the classroom would display a change in their vocabulary competence in English compared with those who are not exposed to English songs. The Shapiro-Wilk test results confirmed that the test score data are normally distributed and paired-sample t-test was confirmed that the tests score of the methods are different. The findings reveal that appropriately applying music as a learning tool would enhance level of competence of students' knowledge in vocabulary. Therefore based on the results, it can be concluded that teaching vocabulary through listening to English songs is more effective to improve the vocabulary of students than without using songs. Furthermore it can be recommended that music can be utilize as entertaining and student friendly method to improve the vocabulary of students.

Keywords: English; vocabulary; songs; methods; retention

The Impact of Parental Involvement and Family Background on the Performance of Students

A.V.K.Perera^{a*}, P.S Kumara^b, B.W.R Damayanthi^c
Pasdunrara National School of Education^{ab}
University of Sri Jayewardenepura^c

This research is conducted to determine the impact of parental involvement and the family background on the primary students' performance. Thirty (30) primary grade students, aged between 8 – 10 years, from the Panadura area were selected as the sample and case reports were constructed. Questionnaires, direct interviews and the observation method were used to collect qualitative data. It was reported that the parents whose children show very good performance in academic and nonacademic work were very supportive to their children and they maintain a good teacher-parent relationship as well. Cases revealed several reasons for lesser parental support: very young children, low education level, business, house-work, and neglect are some of the reasons revealed. It was clearly shown that income and educational level of parents become immaterial if parents can spare time for children and support them.

Keywords: parental involvement; parental support; family background; student behavior; student's academic performance

Factors Affecting Grade 11 Students' Performance in English Language in Secondary Schools in Colombo District

Dinithi Alutharachchi^{a*}, Kumudu Udayarathna^b, W.M. Dhanapala^c
Pasdunrata National School of Education^{ab}
University of Sri Jayewardenepura^c

This study investigated factors affecting students' performance in the subject of English Language in secondary schools in the Colombo district. The study employed a quantitative approach. Data were collected using a questionnaire. Results of the study reveal that students are motivated to learn English for future expectations such as local and international communication, academic advancement and employment prospects. Also, the students are affected by their socio-economic backgrounds and by the absence of teaching learning materials. Study findings indicate that students' infrequent use of English at school and at home, teachers' responsibilities, poor teaching and learning environment in the classrooms, limited home support and the educational levels of the parents are contributing factors for poor English of the students.

Keywords: students' performance; factors; study; English; students

Influence of Different Teaching Methods on Students' Learning Performance: With Reference to English Language Teaching

G.D.S Navoda^{a*}, R.M.G.U.K Rathnayake^b, B.H Seneviratne^c
Pasdunrata National College of Education^a
University of Sri Jayewardenepura^{cb}

Education brings out a fundamental change in the learner. To facilitate the process of knowledge transmission, the teacher should use different kinds of approaches. Modern teaching methods include the notion that the teacher has to be a facilitator in the learning process. Many studies had been carried out to find the best method in teaching. Teaching is a continuous process that is involved in bringing about desirable changes in learners through the use of appropriate methods (Ayeni, 2001). One classification of teaching is based on the mode of interaction between learner and teacher. In teacher-centered methods students simply obtain information from the teacher without building their engagement level with the subject being taught (Boud & Feletti, 1999). Another approach is student centered. The teaching method is regarded more effective since it does not centralize the flow of knowledge from the lecturer to the student (Lindquist, 1995). Therefore this study intended to determine whether the different teaching methods, - teacher centered and teacher-student interactive method - at primary school increased students' performance and test scores. Data were collected from a primary girls' school in the Kaluthara District. Students' performances were measured from pre and post test score on the assessment for a total of 38 students from Grade 4. Data was analyzed on the basis of the responses given. The Shapiro-Wilk test results confirmed that the test scores are normally distributed and paired-sample t-test confirmed that the tests score of the methods are different. The results of the test score data statistically confirmed that the post test scores of the two methods were not identical (p-value = 0.000). Finally, it can be concluded that teacher-student interactive method has more potential in improving students' test score. This shows how different teaching methods help students in their academic performance. To conclude the analysis, the researcher notes that the teacher-student interactive method modifies the role of the teacher from translator of information to the facilitator by providing an environment for students to actively participate in the learning process.

Keywords: students' test score; teaching methods; teacher-student interactive method; learning process

Why are Students Reluctant to Read in English?

G.L.T. Piyumali^{a*}, G.H.D.J.P Gurunada^b, B.W.R. Damayanthi^c
Pasdunrara National School of Education^{ab}
University of Sri Jayewardenepura^c

Though English is a compulsory subject for school students as the global language, today most of the students do not like to read English although it is a part of the main skills. The main objective of this research was to examine the reluctance of Grade 7 students to read in English. The research sample was a group of forty ESL learners of Grade 7 who have had a very limited exposure to the target language. This research was conducted as a case study to find out the reasons behind the aversion of Grade 7 students towards reading in English. Fifteen days were spent in interviewing the students on the basis of three students per day. Therefore this research can be considered as a qualitative one.

According to the results, 61percent of the sample had no knowledge of English. 23 per cent of the sample liked to learn English, but they did not have facilities for reading at their homes or school. 15 percent of the sample were from uneducated family backgrounds. That was why they had lost their interest in English. 8 percent of the sample did not like to learn English. They had a myth that they would never be able to read in English as they liked. It was found that there are four main reasons behind the students' reluctance of reading. They are: lack of knowledge of English, lack of facilities for reading, low educated family background, unwillingness to learn English. The following methods can be suggested for language teachers to help improve the students' reading ability: develop a better classroom environment, maintain a good relationship between the teacher and the students, provide positive reinforcement for the students and conduct reading activities to improve the reading skills of the students

Keywords: English; reading; school students; English language

The Factors behind the Aversion of the English as Second Language Learners to Speak in the Target Language

J.P.S.N Jayawardene^{a*}, G.H.D.J.P Gurunada^b H.P.L.W Shashikala^c
Pasdunrara National School of Education^{ab}
University of Sri Jayewardenepura^c

English is a global language and it has become one of the most influential factors in the modern world. Therefore, learning English has become very important in all the countries where English is not spoken as the native language. In the field of English as Second Language (ESL) learning and teaching, a major problem that a teacher encounters is the aversion of the ESL learners to speak in the target language. This research was conducted in order to identify the factors behind this aversion of the ESL learners to speak. According to a considerable amount of related literature, it is evident that this problem is encountered not only by a majority of the learners in developing countries like Sri Lanka but also in developed countries like Korea. Therefore, this situation can be identified as a global issue. The research was carried out with a case study approach and comprised a sample of 35 ESL learners who had very limited exposure to the target language being taught to them. All the pupils, involved in the study, were interviewed within twenty days. The findings reported four major factors that caused an aversion to communicate in English and from among them, anxiety towards learning English was identified as the most common factor. Furthermore, this study forwards the remedial measures that are feasible and very effective in making students confident enough to speak in and outside the classroom.

Keywords : English language; aversion; anxiety; ESL learners; ESL teachers

Factors that Persuade the Junior Secondary Students to Attend Tuition Classes

P.S.L. Kuruppu^{a*}, G.H.D.J.P Gurunada^b, N.A.N.J Maduwansha^c
Pasdunrata National School of Education^{ab}
University of Sri Jayewardenepura^c

The quality of education is a factor that has a strong impact on the country's future. Not only the world's most developed countries, but also developing countries are highly concerned about their education sector. Sri Lanka is a developing South Asian country which is provided with free education from primary to university level according to its free education policy. Significantly, the literacy rate in Sri Lanka is 98.1% which is the highest among the South Asian countries. There is a huge competition in the field of education due to various factors such as population growth in Sri Lanka with the widening opportunities for higher education and the lack of accessibility to facilities. Private tuition classes are popular among junior secondary students who are facing competitive government examinations in their near future. This study examined the factors that make the junior secondary students to attend tuition classes, mainly under economic difficulties, social factors and educational factors. The survey was conducted using a sample of students who were selected randomly from Grade 6 and Grade 7 in a leading girls' school in Colombo, and their parents. In the sample, there are 32 students from Grade 6 and 41 students from Grade 7. Structured questionnaires and personal interview methods were used to collect primary data. Most of the students attend private tuition classes for the main subjects like English, Science and Mathematics since they are comparatively difficult subjects. Especially the exam-oriented education system is influencing students to attend tuition. Therefore, the government education system should pay more attention on the above three subjects in order to familiarize the students with those curricula.

Keywords: junior secondary; free education; private tuition

The Role of Mother Tongue in Learning English in Junior Secondary Class

S.L.A.J.C. Anuradhi^{a*} G.H.D.J.P Gurunada^b, D.P. Withanage^c
Pasdunrara National School of Education^{ab}
University of Sri Jayewardenepura^c

The role of mother tongue in second language achievement has been the topic of much debate and controversy. Along the way of learning English, the learner's use of mother tongue can influence their achievement in the target language. Throughout the history of English language teaching and second language achievement, the role of mother tongue has been a significant issue. An important body of literature has explored this phenomenon from teachers' perspectives, and an adequate number of studies have explored the phenomenon from the students' perspectives. However, there are less studies on the relationship between medium of instructions and students' performance. This paper explores and discusses the effectiveness of using the mother tongue in learning English by evaluating the efficiency in learning English grammar by the students who are exposed to English only versus the students who are exposed to learning English grammar in their mother tongue. The study was conducted on a sample of 50 students at junior secondary class of Grade 8. Data were collected using a questionnaire to check their preferences regarding the help of mother tongue in learning English. T-tests were used to compare two scores of independent groups and the results revealed that there is a significant difference between pre- and post-tests in the two groups. With the above results, it is obvious that junior secondary level students in Sri Lanka need the help of their mother tongue to understand English lessons. Most students who followed the lessons only in English had difficulty in clarifying their doubts which led to a loss of interest in the lesson. Most students could not grasp most of the lesson as well. Therefore, it is suggested that junior secondary students must be provided with the help of their mother tongue in learning English.

Keywords: mother tongue; second language; English

AESTHETIC AND CULTURAL STUDIES

Plato's Cave in *the Matrix*: Fusing Philosophy and Cinema

Chrishari de Alwis Gunasekare
University of Kelaniya
chrish.alwis@gmail.com

In the past few decades, the use of creative arts as a mode of representation to surpass the mundane and present the extraordinary had led to the intervention of popular culture – cinema in particular – into the field of philosophy. *The Matrix* (1999) directed by the Wachowskis is a prime example of a film that had successfully incorporated philosophical concepts into a film generally classified as science fiction by film critics. However, upon scrutiny, it is evident that the premise of this motion picture bears a distinct resemblance to the precepts discussed in the ‘allegory of the cave’ expounded by Plato nearly 2400 years earlier in his celebrated work the *Republic*. Based on Plato’s cave and the narrative of *The Matrix*, the objective of this research is to critically examine whether film can be considered an effective medium to convey Platonic thought. The methodology used in this study is the comparative appraisal of Platonic notions discoursed in the allegory of the cave and the depiction of the same precepts in *The Matrix*, taking into consideration the opinions of film critics and scholars. Accordingly, this study examines how diligently the storyline of *The Matrix* follows the principles illustrated in Plato’s cave in order to determine the degree of success through which the film had expressed Platonic thought, rendering philosophy accessible to a wider audience.

Keywords: Allegory of the cave; cinema; platonic philosophy; popular culture

ලාංකේය ජන සමාජයේ රුක්මණී දේවී ආදර්ශනය පිළිබඳ විමසුමක්

උදිත ගයාණාන් ගුණසේකර
කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය,
uggunasekara@hotmail.com

මහජනතාව ඉදිරිපිට ප්‍රසිද්ධ වේදිකාවේ, ගැයුම කෙසේ වෙතත් රැගුම කාන්තාවනට උචිත නොවන බව ලාංකේය ජන සමාජයේ ස්ථාපිත ව තිබූ පොදු පිළිගැනීමකි. එබැවින් ඉදහිට හෝ රංගනයේ නිරත වූ කාන්තාවනට සම්භාව්‍ය ලාංකික සමාජයේ හිමි ව තිබුණේ අඩු තක්සේරුවකි. මෙම හේතුවෙන් නාට්‍ය, නාත‍්‍ය, ටීටර් හා ජනශ්‍රැතික රංග කාර්යයන්හි කාන්තා වර්ත නිරූපණය කරන්නට සිදු වූයේ පිරිමින්ට ය. ස්ත්‍රීන්ට රංගනය අකැප බවට මුල්බැස තිබූ මතය වෙනස් කර, වේදිකාවේ කාන්තා වර්තවලට යථාර්ථවත් ලෙස පණපොවන්නට සැබෑ කාන්තාවන්ට හැකියාවක් පවතින බව සනාථ කරමින් කාන්තා වර්තවල උරුමය කාන්තාව සතු කරලන්නට මෙරට පළමු සම්මානනීය රංගවේදිනිය ලෙස සැලකෙන රුක්මණී දේවිය වෙතින් කෙබඳු පුරෝගාමී කාර්යයක් ඉටු වී දැයි සොයාබැලීම මෙම අධ්‍යයනයෙන් අරමුණු කෙරෙයි. ස්වකීය රසිකයා සන්නර්පණය කිරීමේ කලාවේදියා සතු වගකීමට සීමා නොවී, රංගන ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ කාන්තාව පිළිබඳ වූ ආකල්පය වෙනස් කරලන්නටත්, දේශීය කලාව තුළ ප්‍රගතිශීලී නව මතවාද ස්ථාපනය උදෙසාත් රුක්මණී දේවියගෙන් ඉටු වූ කාර්යය විමර්ශනය කොට තක්සේරු කිරීම මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ මූලික පරමාර්ථය විය. ඒ සඳහා රංගන හා ගායන ක්ෂේත්‍රය තුළ ඇයගේ නිර්මාණාත්මක සංලක්ෂණ මෙන් ම ක්‍රියාත්මක මැදිහත්වීම මෙහි දී අවධානයට පාත්‍ර කෙරිණි. ලිඛිත මූලාශ්‍ර, සිනමා පට ගීත මෙන් ම ඇයගේ කෘතීන්වල නිර්මාණ අධ්‍යක්ෂවරු, රසිකයින්, විචාරකයින්, පාර්ශවකරුවන් ඉදිරිපත් කළ අදහස් හා පැවැත්වූ නිර්මාණ සබඳතා ද විමසා බැලීම මේ සඳහා වැදගත් විය. සමකාලීන කලා ක්ෂේත්‍රයට වෙනස් මුහුණුවරක් එක් කරමින් දේශීය කලා රසිකයාගේ ප්‍රසාදයට හා ගෞරවයට සේ ම ජාත්‍යන්තර පිළිගැනීමට පාත්‍ර වන්නට තරම් වූ රුක්මණී දේවියගේ ප්‍රතිභාසම්පන්න දක්ෂතාව මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ දී හඳුනාගත හැකි විය. ජාතික හා ජාත්‍යන්තර වශයෙන් ඇය ලත් ජයග්‍රහණ, සම්මාන, පිළිගැනීම්, කීර්තිය මෙරට කලාවේ දිදුලන යුගයක ආරම්භය සනිටුහන් කෙරුණු බව මෙහි දී පැහැදිලි විය. එමගින් “නිළිය” පිළිබඳ මෙරට තහවුරු වී තිබූ පොදු මතය වෙනස් වීමත්, නව පරම්පරාව තුළ රංගනය යන්න ජීවිතය හා ලෝකය ජයගත හැකි උසස් වෘත්තියක් ලෙසින් පිළිගැනීමට ලක් වීමත්, තාර්කික ව සනාථ කළ හැකි විය. ඒ සමග ම කලාකරුවා යනු මානවීය හා සමාජ සම්බන්ධතා ජාලයක කේන්ද්‍රීය කාර්යභාරයක් ඉටු කරන්නෙකු බව රුක්මණී දේවියගේ වර්ත ලක්ෂණ ඔස්සේ සනාථ කර දැක්විණි.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද: කඩවුණු පොරොන්දුව; ද්විත්ව වර්ත නිරූපණය; සිනමා සාහිත්‍යය; තරු සංකල්පය; ප්‍රාසංගික ශිල්පිණිය.

A Comparative Marxist Analysis of Two Fictional Dystopias: *The Matrix* and *Never Let Me Go*

Aparna Hettiarachchi*

University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka

* aparna.hettiarachchi@gmail.com

The present study conducted a Marxist analysis of the movie *The Matrix* (1999) directed by Lana and Lilly Wachowski and the novel *Never Let Me Go* (2005) written by Kazuo Ishiguro, both of which are categorized under the dystopian genre. Both *The Matrix* and *Never Let Me Go* portray a speculative alternative reality that is oppressive and that appears, at first glance, vastly different from the contemporary society. However, as the present study argued, it was this speculative nature of these alternative realities that paved the way to the two texts' larger agenda as dystopian fictions, which is to critically engage with the systemic oppression in the contemporary society. In this context, the study employed Marxist theorizations of labour and capital, Ideology and Ideological State Apparatus in order to uncover Marxist overtones of the two texts. The study indicated that despite the striking differences in medium, content and authorial background, the novel and the movie engaged with issues related to the dehumanized social conditioning of modern day human society, and thus produce a criticism a criticism of the dehumanizing effects of capitalistic hegemony and the manner in which it enslaves human body and mind through ideology. The present study argues that their criticism of the dehumanising effect of the capitalist hegemony lies in their ghastly redefinition of capital, labour, social classes and working conditions. Furthermore, the study argues that if *The Matrix* unveils the ugly “base” of capitalist economy, then *Never Let Me Go* explores the social reality of living in its “superstructure” conditioned by all its ideological apparatuses

Keywords: Ideological state apparatus; ideology; Marxism; *Never Let Me Go*; *the Matrix*

80 දශකයේ දී වාරණයට ලක් වූ ගුවන්විදුලි ගීත පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක්

ආර්. ජී. එච්. යූ. මැණිකේ
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, නුගේගොඩ
hansamala@hotmail.com

1925 දී නිල වශයෙන් මෙරට ස්ථාපිත වූ ගුවන්විදුලිය වනාහි තාක්ෂණික උපකරණ භාවිත කරමින් සන්නිවේදන ක්‍රියාවලියෙහි යොදාගත් ප්‍රථම විද්‍යුත් මාධ්‍ය යි. විවාරක අදහසට අනුව ගුවන්විදුලි රචනා කලාවේ දී දැකිය හැකි ප්‍රධාන අංග දෙකකි. ඒ, භාෂණය හා ගීතය යි. ඒ අනුව ගුවන්විදුලියෙන් නිර්මාණය වූ ගීත හැඳින්වූයේ 'සරල ගීත' (light song) යනුවෙනි. මෙසේ හැඳින්වූ සරල ගීතවලින් ඇතැම් ගීත එක් එක් කාලවලදී ගුවන්විදුලියෙන් ප්‍රචාරය කිරීම වාරණයට ලක් විය. එහෙත් 80 දශකයේ දී කැසට් පටයේ ආගමනයත් සමඟ ම එසේ වාරණයට ලක් කළ ගීත ශ්‍රාවකයාට අසන්නට අවකාශ ලැබුණි. මෙකී පත්‍රිකාවේ අරමුණ වන්නේ 80 දශකයේ දී වාරණයට ලක් වූ එම ගීත පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම යි. ඒ සඳහා පාදක කරගනු ලබන්නේ ගුවන්විදුලිය ඇසුරින් නිර්මාණික සරල ගීත නමින් ව්‍යවහාරයට පත් වූ ගීත යි. සරල ගීත යනු හින්දුස්ථානි-රාගධාරී සංගීත ආභාසයෙන් මිදී වඩා නිදහස් ව හා වෙනත් ආභාසයන් ද සහිත ව නිර්මාණය වූ සංගීත කෘතීන් ය. එය නිර්මාණය වී ඇත්තේ ගේයපද රචකයා, සංගීතඥයා සහ ගායකයා හෝ ගායිකාව යන ත්‍රිපුද්ගල එකතුවෙහි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ලෙස යි. විනාඩි කිහිපයක කෙටි කාලයක් ඇතුළත රසය, වමන්කාරය, අවබෝධය සහ සන්නිවේදනය ප්‍රේක්ෂකයා වෙත ලබාදීම හේතුවෙන් ගුවන්විදුලි ගීතයට හිමි වූයේ අති මහත් ජනප්‍රියත්වයකි. එහිලා වෙසෙස් දායකත්වයක් ලබා දී ඇත්තේ ගේයපද රචනය බව පැහැදිලි වන්නේ සන්නිවේදනයෙහිලා ගීතයට හිමි වී ඇති ශක්‍යතාව සහ ගීත වාරණය හේතුවෙනි. එ බැවින් මෙම විමර්ශනය සිදු කෙරෙනුයේ 80 දශකයේ දී ගුවන්විදුලියෙන් වාරණය වීම හේතුවෙන් කැසට්ටවලින් සමාජගත වූ ගීතවල ගේයපද රචනා ඇසුරිනි. එම ගීත වාරණය වීමට බල පෑ ආසන්නතම හේතුව වී ඇත්තේ තදනුබද්ධ සමාජය, එකී ගීතවලින් විවරණය වීම යි. එම සමාජ විවරණාත්මක ගීත මගින් පොදු ජන මතයක් ගොඩ නැගීම ව්‍යර්ථ කිරීම, ගීත වාරණයේ අරමුණ වී ඇත. ඒ අනුව හඳුනාගත හැකි වන්නේ කිසියම් මතයක් සමාජගත කිරීම සඳහා ගීතය සතු ව අසීමාන්තික සන්නිවේදන බලයක් ඇති බව යි. පුද්ගල, ආයතන සහ රජය යනුවෙන් තෙවැදෑරුම් වූ මෙම වාරණය මගින් නො සැලකිලිමත් අයුරින් ගීත නිර්මාණ කප්පාදු කිරීමත් සමකාලීන සමාජ යථාර්ථ සමාජගත කිරීම අවහිර කර ඇති අයුරුත් දැකිය හැකි වේ. එසේ ම වාරණය වූ ගීතවලින් පැහැදිලිව ම තත් සමාජ තත්ත්වයන් එයට එරෙහි ව නැගුණු ජනතා විරෝධයන් හඳුනාගත හැකි වේ. සමාජීය සාහිත්‍ය අධ්‍යයන ක්ෂේත්‍රය නියෝජනය කෙරෙන මෙම පර්යේෂණය මගින් ගීතය වූකලී ප්‍රබල සන්නිවේදන ශක්‍යතාවකින් යුතු කෙටි කලකින් සහාදයා වෙත සමීප විය හැකි සාහිත්‍යාංගයක් බවත් තත්කාලීන සමාජය පිළිබිඹු කරන කැඩපතක් බවත් සාක්ෂාත් වී තිබේ.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද: වාරණය; සන්නිවේදනය; ගේයපද රචනය; ගුවන්විදුලි ගීතය; සරල ගීතය

Diffusion of Bali Shanthikarma in Sri Lanka

L.N.A.D.P.Nissanka

University of the Visual and Performing Arts

darshana.nissanka@gmail.com

Since centuries, Sri Lankans conduct rituals expecting fortune and good health. Among all those rituals Bali Shanthikarma in Sri Lanka holds a special place in Sri Lankan culture. In Sri Lanka “Bali Shanthikarma” has spread in various ways in different areas. Udarata Bali, Pahatharata Bali, Nuwara kalawiye Bali, and Uva Bali are the main traditional Bali directions in Sri Lanka. Bali Shanthikarma is also an ensemble of music, dancing and sculpture. I engaged in practical field work with Mr Sumanaveera who is a Bali performer. Though it has originated in India it shows less features of Indian culture than in Sri Lankan culture. Stanzas, Slokas and Sanna which are sung in the Bali shanthikarma show how it developed independently in Sri Lanka. Primary sources, secondary sources, discussions and case studies were used in this research.

Keywords: Astrology; Bali; Sanskrit; Solar system; Vedic culture

හෙන්රි රාජකරුණාගේ ඡායාරූප කලාව : රෝලන්ඩ් බාත්ගේ ඡායාරූපාත්මක පණිවිඩය පිළිබඳ සංඥාර්ථවේදී විමසුමක්.

ශාන්ත ගුණරත්න
gunaratneshantha@gmail.com
සෞන්දර්ය කලා විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

මෙම පර්යේෂණය මගින් කලාත්මක ඡායාරූපකරණයේ නියැලෙන ශ්‍රී ලාංකේය ඡායාරූප ශිල්පී හෙන්රි රාජකරුණාගේ නිර්මාණ, ප්‍රංශ ජාතික විචාරකයෙකු වූ රෝලන්ඩ් බාත් විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලැබූ ඡායාරූපාත්මක පණිවිඩයේ (Photographic message) දැක්වෙන අරුත් මතුකිරීමේ ක්‍රියාවලිය (Connotation procedure) පාදක කරගනිමින් විශ්ලේෂණය කෙරේ. ජාත්‍යන්තර ඡායාරූප කලා සම්මේලනය මගින් පිරිනමනු ලබන උසස්ම සම්මානය වන MFIAP (Master FIAP) දිනාගැනීමට සමත් වූ එක ම ශ්‍රී ලාංකේය ඡායාරූප ශිල්පියා වන හෙන්රි රාජකරුණා තම ඡායාරූප දිවිය ආරම්භ කරනුයේ 1960 දසකයේ දී ය. නිසල ඡායාරූපය තුළ නිශ්චලතාවයේ සීමා මායිම් අඛණ්ඩව ගොස් විවිධාකාරයෙන් වලනය සටහන් කිරීම පිළිබඳ අත්හදාබැලීම් සිදු කිරීමේ පුරෝගාමියා ලෙස ද ඔහු හැඳින්විය හැකි ය. ප්‍රංශ ජාතික සාහිත්‍ය න්‍යායාචාර්යවරයෙකු, විචාරකයෙකු මෙන් ම සංඥාර්ථවේදියෙකු ලෙස ඉතා ඉහළ පිළිගැනීමකට ලක් වූ රෝලන්ඩ් බාත් (1915 - 1980) විසින් ප්‍රකාශයට පත්කර ඇති ග්‍රන්ථයක් වන 'ප්‍රතිබිම්බ-සංගීතය-පඨිතය' (Image-Music-Text) ග්‍රන්ථයේ ඡායාරූපාත්මක පණිවිඩය (Photographic message) පිළිබඳ පැහැදිලි කර ඇත. ඡායාරූපාත්මක පණිවිඩයේ දැක්වෙන අරුත් මතුකිරීමේ ක්‍රියාවලිය (Connotation procedure) පාදක කරගනිමින්, කලාත්මක මෙන් ම සෞන්දර්යාත්මක ඡායාරූප මගින් මිනිසා වෙත සමාජීය, සංස්කෘතික හා දේශපාලනික පණිවිඩ ඉදිරිපත් කළ හැකි බව හෙන්රි රාජකරුණාගේ ඡායාරූප ඇසුරින් විමසා බැලීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ මූලික අරමුණයි. රෝලන්ඩ් බාත් විසින් පළකරන ලද 'ඡායාරූප හා ප්‍රතිබිම්බ' පිළිබඳ දාර්ශනික මතවාද සහ ඒ සම්බන්ධව ලියවී ඇති විද්වත් මත, රාජකරුණා කලාවේදියා හා ඔහුගේ ඡායාරූප පිළිබඳ ලියවී ඇති ග්‍රන්ථ, ලිපි හා විචාර විමර්ශනය කිරීම මෙහි පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය වේ. ඊට අමතරව ඔහුගේ නිර්මාණ ක්‍රමවේදය අධ්‍යයනයට බඳුන් කිරීමත්, කෘති අන්තර්ගතය පිළිබඳ මනෝවිද්‍යාත්මක, මානව විද්‍යාත්මක හා වින්දනාත්මක ලක්ෂණ හඳුනාගැනීමත් මෙම අධ්‍යයනය සඳහා පාදක කොටගැනිණි. මෙහි දී අංග හයකින් යුතුව ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති බාත්ගේ අරුත් මතුකිරීමේ ක්‍රියාවලියෙහි එන ප්‍රයෝග ආචරණ (Trick effects)" ඉරියව් (Pose)" අරමුණු (Objects), ඡායාරූපාත්මක සුන්දරත්වය (Photogenia), තාක්ෂණික ආචරණයන් (Technical effects), සෞන්දර්යාත්මක බව (Aestheticism) සහ ඡායාරූප ගණනාවක් එකට ඇමිණීමෙන් ඇතිවන අනුපිළිවෙළ (Syntax) යන න්‍යායන් රාජකරුණාගේ නිර්මාණ භාවිතය තුළ පැහැදිලි ලෙස අන්තර්ගත වන බව හඳුනාගැනිණි. එනම් හෙන්රි රාජකරුණා යථා ව ඡායාරූපමය යථාර්ථයක් වශයෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමේ දී, බාත්ගේ අරුත් මතුකිරීමේ ක්‍රියාවලිය හා අනුරූප වන කාලීන සමාජීය, සංස්කෘතික හා දේශපාලනික අරුත් සංඥාර්ථවේදී ආකාරයෙන් මතුකරන බව මෙම අධ්‍යයනයෙන් සනාථ කළ හැකි විය.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද : ඡායාරූපාත්මක පණිවිඩය; සංඥාර්ථවේදය; මුඛ්‍යාර්ථය; අරුත් මතුකිරීමේ ක්‍රියාවලිය; සෞන්දර්යාත්මක බව

Female Body in Post-Colonial Francophone Caribbean Literature

Charitha Liyanage

Department of Languages, Cultural Studies & Performing Arts

University of Sri Jayawardenepura

charitha.liyanage@sjp.lk

Female body in literature carries numerous metaphors of the society and the culture it resides while the flesh of the latter becomes the language, the sign. This paper examines the representation of the female body in post-colonial Francophone Caribbean Literature through a comprehensive literary analysis of two major novels; *Chair Piment* by Gisèle Pineau and *Moi, Tituba Sorcière...* by Maryse Condé. The colonial history of slavery marked by violence has undeniably influenced the construction of the black female body in modern narratives which is portrayed as a site of abuse and discrimination. Black slave-sorceresses, unquenchable prostitute; these literary portrayals of the suffering bodies are also the reflection of the aspirations of the post-colonial black feminists, who are fighting for the freedom of the female body in a patriarchal society. Hence, we observe a celebration of femininity and desires, heroines taking control of their own destiny breaking away from their dark memories of torture.

Keywords: Caribbean islands; female body; *Chair Piment*; *Moi; Tituba Sorcière*; post-colonial feminism

Creating Critical Theory Using Cinema-Semiotics for the Music Video Art

D.Chathura Vimarsha Fernando
University of Kelaniya
chathuravimarsha@gmail.com

Music video is considered as a new art form in the digital media era but it is debatable whether music video is an art form or merely popular commercialized industry. Although most of the music videos are only fan based commercialized videos, still there are many music videos which can be called a piece of art because of its aesthetic approach. Art of music video is a collaboration of three major art mediums which are literature (lyrics and scripts), music and visual language. To make a critical approach to the music video art, there must be a suitable theory, which should focus on both content and form (structure). Andre Barthers and Vladimir Propp introduced the structure of the music video. Christian Metz, and Roland Bath developed a cinema-semiotics for the film. Using Christian Metz cinema semiotics, we can create suitable critical theory for music video art because both mediums share similarities in the structure. Music video art is a creation of a work from a diverse range of things; therefore, there is an essentiality of creating critical theory for music video art as it has reached some ideological meanings. Structure of the music video contains visual language based on cinema semiotics, symbolism, the type of the editing rhythm. Always structure should lead to the main concept of the song. Lyrics, script and the story of the music video are the foundations of the content of the music video. This content leads to the philosophy and the ideology in the content music video. As any other art form, music video art also has that potentiality to express the philosophical and ideological content. In conclusion, it is clear that there is a gap in the critical theory for music video art, and in using cinema semiotics, there is a potentiality in creating critical theory for music video art.

Keywords: ideology; music video art; philosophy; cinema-semiotic; visual language

***Dukkha* and Hesiod’s *Kēdea Luga*: An Examination of Human Suffering**

V. Edirisinghe

Department of Classical Languages, University of Peradeniya

varunadatta@gmail.com

Ancient ruminations over human suffering due to the nature of the cosmos show a deep concern for the human predicament. The objective of this study is to highlight the complementarity between the Buddha’s cure for human suffering and that of the Greek didactic poet Hesiod (8th Century BCE) based on the universal natural principle. In his mission to cure human suffering (*MN* 26.13), the Buddha discovered the relationship between the innate transitoriness of the universal natural principle (*MN* 22-5) and *dukkha* (suffering, or unsatisfactoriness) characteristic of all things that come into being (*MN* 4. 27). The universal *dukkha* is reflected in the individual through the five aggregates (*S* III. 47) that begins at birth, followed by every experience thereafter (*SV* 421; *Vin* 1.10; *MN* 26. 5, 74.9, 11). *Nibbana*, the cure, is found through this knowledge and moral virtue prescribed by the Noble Fourfold and Eightfold Paths respectively (*SN* 56. 11; 38.14; *MN* 9. 14-18, 141). Hesiod, on the other hand, claims that Zeus, the king of gods and men, is the cosmos, and living in accordance with his will is the right (just) way to live on earth. Thus, Hesiod teaches him “true things” (*etētuma*, 11), such as, that the world is under its ruler Zeus (6-7) who dispenses justice by withering the proud and straightening the crooked (8). And, Zeus punished man with suffering (*kēdea luga*, 49) for receiving fire from Prometheus by sending to earth Pandora, an evil thing (7), a ruin, that all men enjoy (56-7) – the first mortal woman. She brings misery (*kēdea luga*, 95) and countless pains wander among men (100). The remedy is agricultural labor which is tantamount to honest living rewarded by prosperity. The Buddha showed that a spiritual life in conformity with the natural principle was the only remedy for suffering intrinsic to the human experience, and likewise in Hesiod Zeus-cosmos authors suffering which will be cured by a remedy that originates from him.

Key Words: cure; *dukkha*; *kēdea luga*; suffering; universal natural principle

Reflections of 1971 Insurrection Through the Eyes of Sri Lankan English Poets

C.A. Dahanayake¹, L.C.P. De Silva²

University of Ruhuna¹, University of Kelaniya²

Corresponding Author: chakrangi90@gmail.com

This study looks into the reflections of 1971 insurrection in contemporary Sri Lankan poetry, mainly discussing the major socio-political incidents which took place from the late 1950s to the early 1970s in Sri Lankan society. It vividly explores the approach of the poets towards the times of tension and the social issues once prevailed in Sri Lanka, where they convey the uncertainty of survival and the difficulties faced by the people in the society through their poetry. It also focuses on the use of language and imagery to show the realistic picture of the time, and the nature of the chaotic catastrophe which emerged with the social, cultural and political ideologies of the society. Moreover, the study entails an in-depth analysis of the social issues depicted in the poems. Interpretative epistemology and Textual analysis were used in analyzing the data for the study. It discusses the tangled complexities of social issues as painted by the major poets in the period of 1960s and 1970s such as Ashley Halpe, Suvimalee Gunaratna, Lakshmi de Silva, and Anne Ranasinghe. The study analyses the 1971 insurrection, as it is the ultimate and result of many social problems of the society which had a significant impact on the creative and influential poetic advancement. The poetry in this era in crucial form and it was also central to the re-articulation of the debate on politics in the then society. This study tries to articulate how far the poets were successful in depicting the traumatic society that prevailed in that era realistically, through their poetry by communicating and mediating between readers' emotions and poets' emotions during the era of insurgency. The study seeks to answer the questions such as how far the Sri Lankan poets in English have accurately identified the social trauma caused by the insurgency and how realistically they are portrayed in the poetry, showcasing poets as non-legislators of the law to the public sphere and the nation.

Keywords: 1971 insurgency; poetry; social issues; social trauma

ලාංකේය ජන විඥානයෙන් වියැකී යන ජන කවියේ ජෝඩු සීපද

ඩී.බී.එස්.පී කුලතුංග
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය
sandhyakulathunga@gmail.com

ශ්‍රී ලාංකේය පොදු ජන විඥානය සජීවී ලෙස හඳුනා ගතහැකි අංගයක් ලෙස ජනකවිය හැඳින්විය හැකිය. ඒ යටතේ සාකච්ඡා කරනු ලබන ජෝඩු සීපද හඳුනාගැනීමේදී එක් අයෙකු නගන පැනයට තවත් අයෙකු ලබාදෙන පිළිතුරු සමඟ මෙම සීපද බිහි වූ බව හඳුනාගත හැකිය. එයින් එකිනෙකා අතර පවතින අන්‍යෝන්‍ය බැඳීම, සුහදශීලී බව, දුක, සතුට, පාලුව, කාන්සිය මෙන්ම ඔවුන් සතු දක්ෂතාව, දැනුම පිළිබඳව ද මොනවට පැහැදිලි වේ.වයස් හේදයකින් තොරව රසවිඳිය හැකි ජනකවි විශේෂයක් ලෙස හඳුනාගත හැකි ජෝඩු සීපද වර්තමානය වනවිට අප අතරින් ගිලිහී යන තත්ත්වයට පත්ව ඇත. නමුත් සාම්ප්‍රදායික චින්තනය ගරු කරන ඇතැම් උගත්තු තම තමන්ට හැකි පමණින් මුද්‍රිත හා විද්‍යුත් මාධ්‍ය ඔස්සේ ජනකවි ආරක්ෂා කිරීමට වැයම් දරති.

ජනකවිය පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයේදී, එය සමාජයේ සුලමුල දක්වන වාර්තාවක් බවත් ඒ වාර්තාවේ අත්හළ නොහැකි අංගය ජනකවිය බවත් පී.ඩී.එස්.වීරසූරිය මහතා හඳුන්වා දී ඇති අතර එමඟින්ද පැහැදිලි වන්නේ තත්කාලීන සමාජ තොරතුරු හෙළි කරගත හැකි අංගයක් ලෙස ජනකවිය වැදගත් බවයි. එකල සමාජයේ කාන්තාව පිළිබඳ, ඇයගේ යුතුකම් හා වගකීම් මෙන්ම ආරක්ෂාව පතා තහංචි පැනවීම්, තම අදහස් සෘජුව ප්‍රකාශ කිරීම ආදී දැ පිළිබඳව ජෝඩු සීපද අධ්‍යයනයේදී අවධානය යොමු කළ හැකිය. මෙම පර්යේෂණයේදී ලිඛිත මූලාශ්‍ර සඳහා ප්‍රස්තකාල අධ්‍යයනය කළ අතර එහිදී ජනකවි පිළිබඳව ලියවුණු පොතපත පරිශීලනය කොට ජෝඩු සීපද මොනවාදැයි හඳුනාගැනීමත්, සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා වලදී තවදුරටත් ජනකවි හා ජෝඩු සීපද පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක් සිදුකරනලදී.

මෙම පර්යේෂණය සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දැනට ශේෂව පවතින ජනකවි හා වියැකී යන ජෝඩු සීපද පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම සිදුකරන ලදී. එහිදී පර්යේෂණයේ පහසුව සඳහා දැනට මුද්‍රිත හා විද්‍යුත් මාධ්‍යවල ගබඩාකර ඇති ජනකවි අධ්‍යයනය කිරීමත්, ඒ අතරින් ජෝඩු සීපද මොනවාදැයි හඳුනාගැනීමත්, ජනකවි පිළිබඳ සාම්ප්‍රදායික ඥානයක් සහිත පිරිස සමඟ සාකච්ඡා කිරීමත්, ඒ ජනකවි අතරින් දැනට ශේෂව පවතින ජෝඩු සීපද මොනවාදැයි විමර්ශනය කිරීමටත් මූලික අවධානය යොමු කරන ලදී. තවද මෙම ජනකවි වියැකී යාමට හේතු, වියැකී ගිය ජෝඩු සීපද ඉදිරියට පවත්වාගෙන යාමට පිලියම් හා ඒවා සංරක්ෂණය කළ යුත්තේ කෙසේද? යන්න පිළිබඳව අවධානය යොමු කිරීමට හැකිවිය.

පර්යේෂණය මඟින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ ජනකවි අංගයක් වූ ජෝඩු සීපද වියැකී යාම නිසා ඉදිරි පරපුර වෙත සීපද රැකගෙන යාමට ඇති බාධා, ගැටලු හඳුනාගත හැකි විය. ඊට මූලිකම හේතුව වී ඇත්තේ මුඛ පරම්පරානුගතව පැවතුණු ජෝඩු සීපද පරම්පරාවෙන් පරම්පරාවට පැමිණෙන විට අඩු වැඩි වශයෙන් ඊට පද හා අදහස් එකතු වීමය. මීට පිලියමක් ලෙස මුද්‍රිත හා විද්‍යුත් මාධ්‍යවල ගබඩා කිරීමේදී එය නිසි වගකීමකින් යුතුව සිදුකිරීම වඩාත් යෝග්‍ය යැයි සිතමි.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද :- ශ්‍රී ලංකාව; ජනකවිය; සීපද; සංරක්ෂණය; මුද්‍රිත මාධ්‍ය

Rao's Cat and Shakespeare: Assigning Due Recognition to an Undermined Title

Janitha Ekanayake
University of Sri Jayewardenepura
janitha.nishan@gmail.com

Even though the works of the Indian writer, Raja Rao, are widely discussed and analyzed, it is apparent that the critics and scholars have failed to identify the symbolic value of the title of one of his novels, *The Cat and Shakespeare* (1965). According to the critics, the term 'Cat' can be seen in the text as a reoccurring phenomenon that symbolizes the philosophical positioning of the text's protagonist, Govindan Nair, whereas the term 'Shakespeare' does not have a considerable significance. Thus, this study attempts to foreground the validity of the latter term through a thorough textual analysis, which will utilize a solid theoretical framework consisting of post-colonial literary theories – with an emphasis on Homi K. Bhabha and Frantz Fanon – in order to corroborate the argument developed through the study. In addition, the concepts of the Nobel Laureate; V. S. Naipaul, the colonialist; Thomas Macaulay and the scholar; Gauri Vishwanathan, will be used to contextualize the study in the post-independent India. With the analysis it becomes visible that the term 'Shakespeare' is not a vague reference, but a carefully placed term that is used to symbolically bring out the composition of Govindan Nair, who has been educated under the colonial educational system. Therefore, the study elucidates that the title of the novel actually symbolizes the duality of the personality or the internal composition of Govindan Nair. Furthermore, it could be stated that the title stands for Govindan Nair, himself. When referred to the aforementioned intellects, this dual composition can be seen - not as unique to Govindan Nair, but as the common ethos of the contemporary Indian society, where people were influenced by both the traditional philosophies and the British educational System.

Keywords: Indian fiction in English; Post-colonialism; Post-independent Indian identity; Raja Rao; The cat and Shakespeare

Individuality vs Priorities of the Collective: The Gendered Silence of Pathamanathan, a Female Combatant's Poetry

L.M.S. Wijetunga
University of Colombo
minoli.wijetunga@gmail.com

Poets who write on nationalism, or poets whose work revolve around nationalism, have to negotiate a constant tension that exists between the priorities of the collective and their own individual experiences. When analysing the individual expressions in poetry on nationalism, one of the more prominent areas is the role of the woman, the importance of the woman's voice – or the lack thereof; the woman has often been marginalized despite her being fundamental to the notion of ethnonational identity and culture. Rathika Pathamanathan is a rehabilitated LTTE cadre, who is a representative of women in the battlefield in a liberation movement. Instead of highlighting her individual experiences as a woman, Pathmanathan's work oscillates between her vocalisation of the priorities of the collective and her individual experiences as a schooling child. This paper uses literary analysis to argue that gender is not a discussion she has in any of her poetry. Drawing a comparison between the work of Pathmanathan and the works of other LTTE women cadre, as well as discourse on women's liberation movements around the world, this paper contends that she has desexualized herself, and has created a persona which is more in line with the LTTE's expectations of their combatants: revolutionary. Thus, through selected poems from her collection "There is a Darkness Called Light and I Grope for Myself in the Thick of It" (2016), the essay posits that Pathamanathan does not attempt to fill the gender gap in poetry on nationalism in Sri Lanka, but permeates other strains of individuality, thereby remaining within a patriarchal paradigm, an ideology of the collective, that is difficult to contextualize.

Keywords: conflict; gender; identity politics; nationalism; war poetry

මහනුවර යුගයේ චිත්‍ර කලා සම්ප්‍රදායය සම්භාව්‍ය ගණයට නො වැටෙන පොදු ජන චිත්‍ර කලා සම්ප්‍රදායක් ලෙස හැඳින්වීම යුක්ති සහගත වේ ද ?

එන්. ඩබ්. ජී. ටී. රිඳ්මානි
රුහුණ විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය
thamosharidmani90@gmail.com

ශ්‍රී ලංකේය චිත්‍ර කලා ඉතිහාසය තුළ පුරාවිද්‍යාත්මක මූලාශ්‍රය හා සාහිත්‍ය මූලාශ්‍රය අතින් දියුණු චිත්‍ර කලාවක් පැවතීමට සාධක හමු වී ඇත. මෙවන් වූ දියුණු චිත්‍ර කලාවක් පැවතීමෙන් පැහැදිලි වනුයේ ලාංකිකයන් උසස් වූ චින්දන ශක්තියකින් හෙබි පිරිසක් ලෙස කටයුතු කළ බවයි. ලාංකේය ශිල්පීන් තම දක්ෂතා ඔපට්ටීම කරගනු ලැබුවේ භාරතීය චිත්‍රකලා ශිල්පය අනුසාරයෙනි. ලංකා ඉතිහාසයේ යුග බෙදීම අනුව, මහනුවර රාජධානි සමය ලෙස සැලකෙන්නේ ක්‍රි. ව 1592-1842 දක්වා වූ සියවස් දෙකකට මදක් වැඩි කාල පරිච්ඡේදයකි. මෙම යුගය අත් කවරදාකවත් නොවූ පරිදි දේශපාලන, ආගමික, අධ්‍යාපනික හා සංස්කෘතික පරිහානියක් විද්‍යමාන වූ යුගයක් වශයෙන් හඳුන්වා දිය හැකිය. නැති වී ගිය බෞද්ධ ප්‍රබෝධය නැවත තහවුරු කිරීම සඳහා ප්‍රබල මාධ්‍යයක් ලෙස බෞද්ධ සිතුවම් කලාව භාවිත කර ගන්නට විය. ඒ අනුව මෙම යුගයේ චිත්‍ර නිර්මාණය වී ඇත්තේ බුද්ධ ගෝචර චිත්‍ර ලෙස නොව අක්ෂි ගෝචර චිත්‍ර ලෙසය. ඒ අනුව මහනුවර යුගයේ චිත්‍ර කලා සම්ප්‍රදාය සම්භාව්‍ය ගණයට නො වැටෙන පොදු ජන චිත්‍ර කලා සම්ප්‍රදායක් ලෙස හැඳින්වීම යුක්ති සහගත වේ ද? යන ගැටලුව පාදක කර ගනිමින් මෙම පර්යේෂණය සිදුකරන ලදී. මහනුවර යුගයේ චිත්‍ර කලා සම්ප්‍රදාය සම්භාව්‍ය ගණයට නො වැටෙන පොදු ජන චිත්‍ර කලා සම්ප්‍රදායට අයත් වූවක් ද යන්න විමසා බැලීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ මූධ්‍ය අරමුණවන අතර ඊට අමතරව මෙම චිත්‍ර කලාවට ආවේණික වූ සුවිශේෂී ලක්ෂණ පිළිබඳ විමසා බැලීමත් ඒ පිළිබඳව සමාජයට විධිමත් වූ අවබෝධයක් ලබා දීමත් මෙම පර්යේෂණය තුළින් අපේක්ෂිත අරමුණු ලෙස පෙන්වා දිය හැකිය. මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ දී ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් සාහිත්‍ය මූලාශ්‍රය පිළිබඳව පුළුල් අවධානයක් යොමුකරන අතර එසේම මහනුවර සම්ප්‍රදාය නියෝජනය කරන සිතුවම් සමන්විත තෝරාගත් විහාරස්ථාන කිහිපයකම සිතුවම් අධ්‍යයනය කරමින් කෙණ්දු අධ්‍යයනයන් ද භාවිත කරමින් මෙම පර්යේෂණය සිදුකරනු ලබයි. මහනුවර යුගය මුල් කරගෙන නිර්මාණය වූ චිත්‍ර සම්ප්‍රදාය මහනුවර යුගයේ චිත්‍ර සම්ප්‍රදාය ලෙස හඳුන්වනු ලබන්නේ සෙසු යුගවලට අයත් බිතුසිතුවම් සමඟ සැසඳීමේ දී මෙම චිත්‍ර සම්ප්‍රදාය තුළ මහනුවර යුගයට ආවේණික වූ ලක්ෂණ රාශියක් පිළිබිඹු කරන බැවිනි. මෙම යුගයේ චිත්‍ර සම්ප්‍රදාය පිළිබඳව විවිධ මත ඉදිරිපත් ව පවතින අතර එහිදී මහාවාර්ය සිරි ගුණසිංහයන් අවධාරණය කරන්නේ මෙම සිතුවම් "ජන චිත්‍ර සම්ප්‍රදායකට" අයත් බවයි.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද : මහනුවර; චිත්‍ර කලාව; සුවිශේෂී ලක්ෂණ; පොදු ජන චිත්‍ර

COMMUNICATION, MASS MEDIA AND SOCIETY

Perception of Media in Detangling the Indo-Srilankan Cultural Moorings

Debanjana Nag

University of Allahabad, India

Corresponding author: debanjana22.nag22@yahoo.com

The post-modern era of 20th century had undergone several successive changes. The effects were not only limited to political and economic negotiations but also in cultural transfigurations. But the inherent factor that fuelled the process is the mass media. Rather, by connecting the world more virtually it accelerated the quest to explore one another's culture and its diversity. The communication technologies like television, cinema and social media employed as a vehicle of 'Cross- cultural communications' or 'interculturalisation'. The inseparable neighbors India and Srilanka are the best example of it. They have built up a legacy in intellectual, religious, linguistic and cultural intercourse. Their connectedness evidences more than 2500 years at the age of Ramayana. The first instance of traditional media was found in the Asokan period when Asoka's son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra went around Sinhala to teach Buddhist doctrine. Later, Buddhism became the religion of the common mass in the state. India shares a good relation with Srilanka though sometimes affected by Tamils' militant movement. Indian cinemas like 'A Peck on the Cheek', 'Katrukkena Veli', 'The Terrorist', 'Ceylon', ' Madras Café' has portrayed the Tamil civilian wars and their impacts irrespective of various age groups, caste and class. Conjointly, the cinema as a medium of modern mass media further creates a 'sense of identity' among both of the cultures. It especially charms the Diasporas living in foreign countries as they are always nostalgic to their pan culture. With the emergence of new media like internet, the flow of culture became more rapid. Social media articulates the political grievances as well as preserve their socio-cultural identity beyond the hindrance of the state. Thus, the study offers to demonstrate the way media focuses light on the Indo-Srilankan ethnic conflicts and affinity and its imprint on their cultural liaison.

Keywords: Mass media; Indo-Srilankan ethnicity; culture.

දිනිති තාක්ෂණිකරණය වන ශ්‍රී ලාංකේය රූපවාහිනිය සහ ග්‍රාහක බලපෑම

දර්ශිත දියනාන් සමරකෝන්, උදිත ගයානාන් ගුණසේකර
කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය
darshitha@hotmail.com

රූපවාහිනී දිනිති තාක්ෂණිකරණය ලෝකයේ රටවලින් 75% ප්‍රමාණයක් සම්පූර්ණ කර ඇති නමුත් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට ආදාළව තවමත් ප්‍රතිපත්තිමය තීරණ ගැනීමෙහි අවස්ථාවෙහි පවතී. එහෙත් ලංකාවේ දිනිති තාක්ෂණිකාත ගෙවීම් රූපවාහිනී සේවාවන් භාවිත කරන්නන් සහ අන්තර්ජාලය ආශ්‍රිතව විවිධයෝ සේවා පරිහරණය කරන්නන්ගේ ප්‍රමාණය ඉතා ශීඝ්‍රයෙන් වර්ධනය වෙමින් පවතී. තව ද ලංකාවේ පැතලි තිර සහ දිනිති සුසරකිරීම් සහිත රූපවාහිනී යන්ත්‍ර ව්‍යාප්තිය ඉතා ඉහළ අගයක් ගනී. වර්ෂ 1977 දී ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට රූපවාහිනිය හඳුන්වාදීමට පෙර ඒ සඳහා සමාජ විද්‍යාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක් කළ නමුදු දිනිති තාක්ෂණිකරණය හඳුන්වාදීමට ප්‍රථමයෙන් ඉන් සිදුවන සාමාජික බලපෑම පිළිබඳව අධ්‍යයනයක් සිදු කර නොමැති හෙයින් රූපවාහිනිය බහුමාධ්‍ය උපකරණයක් ලෙස භාවිතයට සැබෑ ග්‍රාහක අවශ්‍යතාවක් පවතින්නේ ද? එම අවශ්‍යතාව කවර සමාජ විද්‍යාත්මක කරුණු පදනම් කොටගෙන ගොඩනැගෙන්නේ ද? දිනිති තාක්ෂණය මගින් එම අවශ්‍යතාව සපුරාලිය හැක්කේ කෙබඳු ආකාරයෙන් ද? යන ගැටලු වලට පිළිතුරු සපයා ගැනීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ අරමුණ වේ. එහෙයින් වර්තමාන ශ්‍රී ලාංකික රූපවාහිනී ග්‍රාහකයා දිනිති තාක්ෂණිකාත රූපවාහිනී ග්‍රහණය සඳහා ඇති සුදානම සහ එහි අවශ්‍යතාව ද, එය ප්‍රමාද වීම මත දේශීය රූපවාහිනී කර්මාන්තය කෙරෙහි ඇතිවන බලපෑම ද සමීක්ෂණයක් ආශ්‍රයෙන් අධ්‍යයනය කරන ලදී. ශ්‍රී ලාංකික රූපවාහිනී ග්‍රාහකයින්ගෙන් 40% ක ප්‍රමාණයක් දිනිති තාක්ෂණිකාත රූපවාහිනී සේවා ලබාගැනීමේ හැකියාවෙන් සමන්විත රූපවාහිනී භාවිත කරන බව සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත ආශ්‍රයෙන් නිරීක්ෂණය විය. ප්‍රේක්ෂක අභිලාෂය සපුරාලීම සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ රූපවාහිනී දිනිති තාක්ෂණික සම්ප්‍රේෂණය ඉතා ඉක්මනින් ආරම්භ කළ යුතුව ඇති බව බවත් එසේ නොවූහොත් රූපවාහිනී ග්‍රාහකයින්, ගෙවීම් රූපවාහිනී සේවා සහ අන්තර්ජාල ආශ්‍රිත රූපවාහිනී හා විවිධයෝ ආශ්‍රිත සේවා ග්‍රහණය කිරීමට යොමුවීම හේතුවෙන් දේශීය ව නොමිලයේ නැරඹිය හැකි සේවා පද්ධතිය අඩපණ වනු ඇති බවත් මෙහි නිගමනය වේ. තවද ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට වඩාත් ගැලපෙන අනාගත දිනිති තාක්ෂණික රූපවාහිනී මාධ්‍යය පුද්ගල, සීමිත සහ පුළුල් විකාශ මුහුණත් වූ ආකෘතියක් වන බවට සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත සහ සමාලෝචනයන්වල ප්‍රතිඵල මත නිගමනය කර ඇත.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද: අන්තර්ජාලය; තාක්ෂණිකරණය; දිනිති; පුද්ගලවාහන ; ප්‍රතිපෝෂණය

“කඩවුණු පොරොන්දුව” චිත්‍රපටයෙන් නිරූපිත සමාජ සංලක්ෂණය.

රවීන්ද්‍ර ප්‍රියන්ත ලාල්
ravipriyanlal@gmail.com
ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජාතික චිත්‍රපට සංස්ථාව

1947 දී තිරගත වූ කඩවුණු පොරොන්දුව චිත්‍රපටය ප්‍රථම සිංහල කථානාද චිත්‍රපටය වේ. එය සමකාලීන සමාජ අත්දැකීමක් පදනම් කරගත් වෘත්තාන්ත චිත්‍රපටයක් වන අතර, එය, එනමින් ම නිෂ්පාදිත බී.ඒ. ඩබ්. ජයමාන්නගේ මිනර්වා නාට්‍යය චිත්‍රපටයට නැගීමකි. චිත්‍රපටය තිරගත වූවායින් පසුව ඉදිරිපත් වී ඇති විචාරවලින් එකී චිත්‍රපටයේ නිරූපිත දේශීයත්වය සහ සමාජ පැතිකඩ පිළිබඳ නිර්දේශ විවේචන එල්ල වී ඇත. ඇතැම් විට ඒ පිළිබඳ ධනාත්මක අදහස් ද වේ. නමුත් චිත්‍රපටය මෙන් ම ඊට පාදක වූ මිනර්වා නාට්‍ය ද අතිශය ජනප්‍රියත්වයට පත් නිර්මාණ විය. එබැවින් කඩවුණු පොරොන්දුව චිත්‍රපටයෙන් නිරූපිත සමකාලීන සමාජ සංලක්ෂණය කවරාකාර ද යන්න අධ්‍යයනයේ ගැටලුව වේ. නාමාවලියේ චිත්‍රපටයේ තිර කතාව බී.ඒ.ඩබ්. ජයමාන්න සහ ජේ.සිංහ ලෙස සඳහන් වුව ද කතාව දෙබස් දර්ශන පෙළගැස්වීම ආදිය බී.ඒ.ඩබ්. ජයමාන්නගේ නාට්‍ය අනුව ම සිදු කෙරී ඇත. මිනර්වා නාට්‍යයේ වර්ත නිරූපණය කළ පාත්‍ර වර්ගයා ම චිත්‍රපටයේ ද එකී වර්ත නිරූපණයේ යෙදී ඇත. නාට්‍යයේ තිරරචක හා අධ්‍යක්ෂ වන ජයමාන්න ඉපදුනේ ද, අධ්‍යාපනය ලැබුවේ ද, දිවි ගෙවූයේ ද මිගමුව ප්‍රදේශයේ ය. එනම් කතෝලික ආගමික පරිසරයක් සහිත සමාජ පසුබිමක ය. චිත්‍රපටයේ අධ්‍යක්ෂ ජේ. සිංහ දකුණු ඉන්දියානුවෙකු වූ බැවින් සහ නළුනිලි පිරිසට චිත්‍රපට මාධ්‍ය පිළිබඳ තිබූ අනවබෝධය හේතුවෙන් සහ චිත්‍රපටයට පදනම්වූ මිනර්වා නාට්‍යය තාත්විකත්වයෙන් දුරස් වූ තරමක ශෛලිගත රංග වින්‍යාසයක් සහිත බැවින් චිත්‍රපටය තරමක් තාත්විකත්වයෙන් බැහැර වී ඇති බව අධ්‍යයනයේ දී අනාවරණය විය. මේ ආදී හේතු නිසාත් දේශීයත්වය ජාතිකත්වය පිළිබඳ අදහස් රෝපණය වෙමින් පැවති, එසේම අවශේෂ කලා නිර්මාණ තුළ එකී ලක්ෂණ විශද වෙමින් පැවතුනු යුගයක කඩවුණු පොරොන්දුව චිත්‍රපටය බොහෝ විචාරකදෝෂ දර්ශනයට ලක් වී ඇත. නමුත් චිත්‍රපටය පිළිබඳ වූ විචාර තුළත්, එයින් නිරූපිත සමාජ ඓතිහාසික පැතිකඩ පිළිබඳ ධනාත්මක තොරතුරු ද අනාවරණය කරගැනීමට හැකි විය. චිත්‍රපටයේ නිරූපිත වර්ත මගින් ද එකී සමාජ ඓතිහාසික පැතිකඩ නිරූපණය වන අතර, ඉහළ ධනපති සමාජය, මධ්‍යම පාන්තික සමාජය, පහළ සමාජ ස්තරය ආදී වශයෙන් සමකාලීන සමාජය ස්තර තුනකින් නිරූපණය වේ. එකී විචාරක මෙන් ම චිත්‍රපටය පිළිබඳ සාහිත්‍ය මූලාශ්‍රය චිත්‍රපටයේ එන සිද්ධි හා අවස්ථා මෙන් ම වර්ත සමග සංසන්දනාත්මක ව අධ්‍යයනය කිරීමෙන් එයින් නිරූපිත සමාජ සංලක්ෂණය පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු අනාවරණය කරගැනීමට හැකි විය. ඒ අනුව කඩවුණු පොරොන්දුව චිත්‍රපටයෙන් සමකාලීන සමාජ පැතිකඩක් නිරූපනය වන බවත්, සමකාලීන සමාජය පිළිබඳ සමාජ විද්‍යාත්මක කරුණු එනම් සමාජ ස්තර තත්වයන් කාර්ය කොටස් ආදිය නිරූපණය වන බවත් අධ්‍යයනයට ලක් කරන ලදී.

ප්‍රමුඛපද: සමාජ ස්තර; පොදු වර්ත; සමාජ ඓතිහාසික පැතිකඩ; මිනර්වා නාට්‍ය.

Feasibility of the Internet in reducing Child Sexual Abuse in Sri Lanka

H.D.E. Gunasekara
University of Sri Jayewardenepura
edirigunas@gmail.com

Internet, which is rapidly spreading throughout the world, has become an essential item for the public in Sri Lanka. The majority consider the internet as something which has unnecessary influences. But what is proved by this research was regarding the virtuous usage of internet. The major issue of the research focused on the feasibility of the Internet in Reducing Child Sexual Abuse in Sri Lanka was, “Can internet be used to reduce child sexual abuse in this country? If so, how can it be used?” Accordingly, the main goal of the study was to seek the possibility of using internet to reduce child sexual abuse in Sri Lanka. The prologue of the research became that internet can be used as a productive mass media to reduce child sexual abuse in Sri Lanka. Also four research methods have been mainly used to collect data related to the research. Those are questionnaire method, interview method, case study method and having connection through the internet. Data collected through those methods were analyzed through SPSS database.

Accordingly, proving the prologue of the research, the major decision taken was that, “Internet can be used as a productive mass media to reduce child abuse in Sri Lanka”. Here it is adequately proved that information related to awareness of children how to get protected from child sexual abusers and awareness of adults to protect the children from them can be socialized using sources such as news websites and other popular websites, Facebook, Tweeter, YouTube, ‘popup’ notifications, web radio, web television, Skype, Viber, blog, FTP, electronic mail etc. It can be mentioned very clearly that general public as well as the responsible state mechanism should act to reduce child sexual abuses in Sri Lanka using technical methods mentioned above. In an era where the entire social opinion is built up regarding the misuse of internet, this research, which logically sought its good abilities, is a very important research done in the field of the said subject.

Keywords: children; feasibility; internet; law; sexual abuse.

ආහාර මිල දී ගැනීමේ දී රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍යවල අවදානම පිළිබඳ සන්නිවේදනය පාරිභෝගිකයින්ට බලපාන ආකාරය (පස්සර ග්‍රා.නි.කො ආශ්‍රයෙන්)

ඩබ්. ඒ. එස්. විජේකෝන්*, .ඒ. ඩබ්. පී. ප්‍රසාද්
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය
*wije6309@gmail.com

ආහාර නිෂ්පාදකයින් විසින් ආහාර නිෂ්පාදනය වර්ධනය කිරීමට, කල්තබා ගැනීමට, ආහාරයේ පෙනුම පවත්වා ගැනීමට වශයෙන් විවිධ රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරයි. මෙම රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය මිනිසාගේ සෞඛ්‍යය පිරිහීම කෙරෙහි බලපාන ප්‍රධාන ම හේතු සාධකයක් බවට පත්ව තිබේ. මේ නිසා පාරිභෝගිකයින්ට ආහාර මිල දී ගැනීමේ දී ආහාරවල ඇති රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍ය පිළිබඳව අවධානය යොමු කිරීමට සිදු වී ඇත. ඒ අනුව මෙම අධ්‍යයනය තුළින් ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය මිල දී ගැනීමේ දී රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍යවල අවධානම පිළිබඳ සන්නිවේදනය පාරිභෝගිකයන්ගේ වර්ගවත්ව බලපාන ආකාරය පිළිබඳව අධ්‍යයනය කොට ඇත. මෙහි ප්‍රධාන අරමුණ ලෙස ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය මිල දී ගැනීමේ දී රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍යවල අවධානම පිළිබඳ සන්නිවේදනය පාරිභෝගිකයින්ට බලපාන අයුරු අධ්‍යයනය කිරීමත්, අතිරේක අරමුණු ලෙස ආහාර නිෂ්පාදනයේ දී රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය පිළිබඳ නිෂ්පාදකයා ලෙස ද පාරිභෝගිකයා ලෙස දැනුවත් ද යන්න සෙවීම, ජනතාව විසින් රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍ය හා රසකාරක භාවිත කිරීමට පෙළඹෙන විවිධ හේතු හඳුනා ගැනීම, රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍ය හා රසකාරක හේතුවෙන් ඇති වන විවිධ රෝගාබාධ හඳුනාගැනීමත් හැඳින්විය හැකි ය. ආහාරවල ඇති රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍ය පිළිබඳ දැනුවත්භාවය ආහාර මිල දී ගැනීම කෙරෙහි ඇති කරන බලපෑම මෙහි පර්යේෂණ ගැටලුව වන අතර අධ්‍යයන ප්‍රදේශය වන්නේ බදුල්ල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ පස්සර ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී කොට්ඨාසය යි. පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය ලෙස අහඹු ලෙස කුටුම්භ 100 කින් ප්‍රශ්නාවලි මගින් හා සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා තුළින් තොරතුරු ලබාගෙන ඇත. දත්ත දායකයින්ගෙන් 77% ක් මිල දී ගන්නා අතර 19% ක් මිල දී ගැනීම සහ වගා කිරීම සිදු කරයි. ඉතිරි පුද්ගලයින් වගාකිරීමෙන් පමණක් ආහාර ලබාගනී. මොවුන්ගෙන් 96%ක් ආහාර සඳහා විවිධාකාරයෙන් රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරන බව පිළිබඳව දැනුවත් අතර 6%ක් දැනුවත් බවක් නොමැත. දැනුවත් පුද්ගලයින්ගෙන් 80%ක් රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍ය යෙදූ ආහාර පරිභෝජනයට නුසුදුසු බව දැනගෙනත් එම ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය පරිභෝජනයට ගන්නා අතර එයට හේතු වන්නේ රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍ය ඇති ආහාර වෙළඳපොළේ බහුලව පැවතීමත්, වගා නොකිරීමත්, අඩු මුදලට ලබාගත හැකිවීමත් ය. ඒ අනුව පැහැදිලි වනුයේ ජනතාව ආහාරවල පවතින රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍ය සම්බන්ධයෙන් දැනුවත්භාවයෙන් සිටිය ද ආහාර මිල දී ගැනීමේ දී එම කරුණට අමතරව වෙනත් කරුණු ප්‍රධාන ගැටලුව යටපත් කරමින් ඉදිරියට පැමිණ ඇති බවයි.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද: ආහාර; පරිභෝජනය; රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍ය; සන්නිවේදනය

**සියදිවි නසාගැනීමේ ප්‍රචන්ති වාර්තාකරණය සහ එහි සමාජ බලපෑම
(පුවත්පතට විශේෂිතව කරනු ලබන අධ්‍යයනයක්)**

නයනා සුරවීර

nayana.suraweera214@gmail.com

යම් පුද්ගලයෙකු හිතාමතාම තම කැමැත්තෙන් යම් උපක්‍රමයක් තමන් විසින්ම ක්‍රියාත්මක කොට එකී උපක්‍රමය හේතුවෙන්ම සිය තොර කර ගැනීම සියදිවි නසා ගැනීම ලෙස අර්ථකතනය කළ හැකිය. ලෝක සෞඛ්‍ය සංවිධානයේ වාර්තාවට අනුව 2016 වසරේදී ලංකාවේ සියදිවි නසා ගැනීම් අනුපාතය 21. 3 (- 10 000 ට) කි. සාමාන්‍ය වශයෙන් යම් රටක ජන සන්තවයෙන් පුද්ගලයන් ලක්ෂයකට දහඅට දෙනෙකු සිය දිවි තොරකර ගන්නේ නම් එකී රට සිය දිවි නසා ගැනීම් ඉහළ අගයක් පෙනුනම් කරනු ලබන බැව් ප්‍රකාශිතය. එහිදී ලංකාව නිතරම සෑම වර්ෂයකම පාහේ අදාළ ප්‍රතිශතාත්මක අගයට වඩා ඉහළ අගයක් ගනු ලබන අතර එය රටේ විවිධ සමාජ ගැටලු හා අභියෝග අතර ප්‍රමුඛතම ගැටලුවක් බවට පත්ව ඇත. විශේෂයෙන් අදාළ ගැටලුව තව දුරටත් වර්ධනය කිරීම උදෙසා මාධ්‍ය විසින් සදාචාර නොවන ආකාරයෙන් සිය දිවි නසා ගැනීම් වාර්තා හේතු වන බවට මාධ්‍යට වෝදනා එල්ල වී තිබේ. රටක සිව්වැනි ආණ්ඩුව ලෙස විරුදාවලිය ලබා ඇති මාධ්‍ය විසින් සිය ආචාරධර්මයන් උල්ලංඝනය වන ආකාරයෙන් කටයුතු කරමින් සමාජයේ විසදිය යුතු ප්‍රමුඛතම ගැටලුවක් තව දුරටත් ගැටලුවක් ලෙසම වර්ධනය කරන්නේනම් ඒ පිළිබඳව ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගත යුතුව ඇත. එබැවින් අදාළ අධ්‍යයනයෙන් සොයා බැලෙනුයේ සියදිවි නසා ගැනීම් වාර්තා කිරීමේදී පුවත්පත කටයුතු කර ලැබ ඇති ආකාරය සහ එහි වන සමාජ බලපෑම පිළිබඳවය. පර්යේෂණ ගැටලුව තුළින් අධ්‍යයනය කරනු ලැබූයේ පුවත්පත් සියදිවි නසා ගැනීමේ ප්‍රචන්ති වාර්තා කිරීමේදී සිදු කරනු ලබන්නේ කවර සමාජ බලපෑමක්ද යන්නය. අදාළ අධ්‍යයනයට අවශ්‍ය දත්ත රැස් කර ගැනීම උදෙසා අන්තර්ගත විශ්ලේෂණ ක්‍රමය යොදා ගනු ලැබූ අතර එහිදී 2017 වසරට විශේෂිතව ලාංකීය පුවත්පත් සියදිවි නසා ගැනීම් වාර්තාකරණය කරනු ලැබූ ආකාරය ස්වයං විමර්ශනයකට ලක් කරනු ලැබීය. සිය දිවි නසා ගැනීම් වාර්තාකරණයේදී මාධ්‍ය සිය ආචාරධර්මයන් පැහැදිලි ලෙසම උල්ලංඝනය වන ආකාරයෙන් කටයුතු කරන අතර එය සමාජය තුළ අදාළ ගැටලුව තව දුරටත් තහවුරු කිරීමට සහ අනුකරණාත්මක සියදිවි නසා ගැනීම් සදහා දිරි දීමක් සිදු කරනු බැව් අධ්‍යයන නිගමනය විය.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද: සියදිවි නසාගැනීම; සමාජ බලපෑම; මාධ්‍ය වාර්තාකරණය; සමාජ ගැටලු, මාධ්‍ය ආචාරධර්ම

CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

A Study on the Factors Related to Recidivism of the Juvenile Delinquency in Sri Lanka

Madara Dias*, K.G.N.U Ranaweera
University of Sri Jayawardenepura
madaramadhu@gmail.com

Juvenile delinquency is the participation of a child, under the age of 18, in illegal behavior or activities. It is also used to refer to children who exhibit a persistent behavior of mischievousness or disobedience, so as to be considered out of parental control, becoming subject to legal action by the court system. Juvenile delinquency has become a social problem and at the same time the tendency of a convicted juvenile delinquents to reoffend has been arisen around the globe. The objective of the present study was to identify the factors influencing for juvenile delinquency recidivism in Sri Lankan context. As the research problem, this study considers on what are the factors that influence the recidivism of juvenile delinquency? Study adopted a descriptive survey research design. By using target sampling method, 83 delinquents including 43 females and 40 males were selected as the sample. Data was collected from delinquents' records and via semi structured interviews. Moreover, the matrons were interviewed. Data were analyzed using SPSS. The study revealed, theft/burglaries, disobedient to parents, trafficking, selling and use of alcohol, attempt to suicide as the most reported fields in delinquency reports. Lack of education, poverty and fruitless family relationships could be recognized as the factors affecting to the juvenile delinquency as well as the factors of its recidivism. Majority of the delinquents stated that the association with the peers is highly influenced them in recidivating even in the certified schools. Changing attitudes of the children could be recognized as the ideal type of rehabilitation, Soft skills training programs regular and continuous monitoring and assessing, play a vital role for diminishing the juvenile delinquency recidivism. At the same time the study recommends, establishing a separate rehabilitation institution, training matrons for counseling, skill training programmes for school dropouts and awareness programmes to control the issue.

Keywords: differential association; juvenile delinquency; probation; rehabilitation; recidivism

A Criminological Study Regarding the Mothers Who are in Remand Prisons for a Long Period and the Influence Done to Their Children

H. P. K. N. Hewawasam
University of Sri Jayewardenepura
kaushi@sjp.ac.lk

This is a review of a research done regarding the mothers who are in remand prisons for a longer period and the problems faced by their children. Even if a suspect is an innocent person within the system of law in Sri Lanka, because of the existing legal obstacles, they are detained in a remand prison for a long period as an offender. This type of remanding of mothers in prisons may cause an obstacle to their children living in the society. Accordingly the problem of this research study was that when the mothers are remanded in prisons for a long period, what is the influence their children receive? The basic intention of this research was that the identification of problems of social economic studies faced by such children and to forward the necessary recommendations to minimize such problems. 90 women who were under detention for more than 6 months in Walikanda prison were selected under the multi stage sampling method. This study was done under the process of primary questionnair interview discussions, and used periodicals, books as the secondary beginning. Data analysis was done under the quantitative and qualitative processes. It was clear that among 20% of the children of these women had been placed directly under unsecured state. Also among 116 children of 90 women, 40% of students who have studied and whose mothers were remanded, it was confirmed that because of their mothers were remanded in the prison became an obstacles, for their studies. Further it was also confirmed that 10% of the children are now under probation and their age was under 15 years and there were exposed to smoking, using of alcohol and other gender misbehaving. It is recommended to provide necessary arrangement for these children under the state assistance. Further, it is vital to arrange an accelerated legal procedures related to women of this nature

Keywords – women; remand; prison; crimes; children

Correction Methods Available for the Convicts in Sri Lanka Compared with American Methods of Correction

Muditha Vidanapathirana
University of Sri Jayewardenepura
mudithavidana@sjp.ac.lk

Different corrections methods are available for post-convicted criminals in Sri Lanka. It was decided to perform a study to identify the post-conviction correction methods and types available in Sri Lanka and their contribution for the rehabilitation of the convicts and to compare those with USA. A descriptive cross-sectional study based on latest secondary data on the convicts of Sri Lanka in 2016 published by Statistics Division of Prison Headquarters and other relevant secondary data published by Department of police, Department of probation, community correction etc was conducted. There were five types of post-conviction correction methods. Four were non-imprisonment corrections; (1) 'Suspension of the sentences of imprisonment', (2) Supervision of 'Island registered criminals (IRC)', (3) 'Probation' and (4) 'Intermediate sanctions'. The fifth type is the imprisonment. The first method is 'Suspension of the sentences of imprisonment' and number of convicts were not published in 2016. The second method is periodic supervision of IRC and there had been 4462 in 2014 but data were not published for 2016. Similarly, in USA, the sex offenders are registered and supervised. The third method was 'Probation' and there were two types of corrections; probation orders and probation hostels with certified schools for 12-16 years minor offenders and the number of convicts in 2016 was not published. In USA, the 'U.S. Probation and Pre-trial Services System' is the community corrections arm. The fourth method was 'Intermediate sanctions' and the types available were 'Community-based correction orders' and 'Order to pay fines, compensation or restitution'. The number of convicts who were granted intermediate sanction in 2016 in Sri Lanka was not published. However, the majority (53%) of convicted prisoners in 2016 were 'Fine defaulters'. In addition to those, several intermediate sanction types are available in USA: 'Intensive Supervised Probation', 'Boot Camps' 'Shock Incarceration' 'Halfway Houses' and 'Home Confinement'. The other method of post-conviction correction was 'Imprisonment'. The number of post-convicted prisoners in Sri Lankan prisons in 2016 was 24,060. Of them 96% were males, 59% were between 22 and 39 years of age, 85% had studied less than grade 8, 51% were Buddhists and 76% were married. Significant number (44%) had committed narcotic drug offences. Majority (90%) were admitted from Magistrate courts. The post-convicted prisoners were directly admitted to remand prison (48%), closed prison (52%) or Training school for youth offenders (TSYO) (0.01%, n=14). Of them, based on their behaviour within the prison, 456 were sent to the open prison camp and 588 to work camps. Based on the offence committed, 180 were serving death sentence and 23 were serving life imprisonment. None of them were executed in 2016. However, in the USA, 20 executions were done in 2016. Another method of correction was rehabilitation and all the convicts were given some kind of rehabilitation. For further rehabilitation, there were different release methods for the prisoners; 'Work release scheme', 'Home leave scheme' and 'License scheme (parole)'. The 'Final discharge' is done on bail, payment of fines, on pardon or after serving the sentence. Above correction methods and types showed that almost all the convicts were given some kind of rehabilitation at different levels. Further, the rate of imprisonment in Sri Lanka (115/100,000) is about 4 times lesser than the USA (450/100,000). In Sri Lanka, majority of the convicts were married, young adult, Buddhist, males who has studied less than grade 8 standard and they do not have the capacity to pay the fines, compensations or restitution. Hence, imposing large fines may further increase the number of prisoners and the burden to the government. Therefore, in the developments of criminal justice system, it is prudent to take evidence-based decisions.

Keywords: Suspension of the sentence of imprisonment; Island registered criminals; Probation; Intermediate sanctions; Imprisonment

Socio-Cultural Factors that Affect Rape (in Relation to Mahara Prison)

S.W.P.Kumara

University of Kelaniyaa

Corresponding author: swpkumara84@gmail.com

A woman living in any country and in any social background can be put under physical or mental pressure due to the influence of economic, social or cultural factors. It can either be physical or mental pressure. Situations such as rape, rape and murder can be identified as instances of being physically pressured. At present, this crime is increasing numerical. According to the annual police reports in Sri Lanka, rape rate increased from 7.4 cases per 100,000 population in 2004 to 10.6 cases per 100,000 population in 2013, growing at an average annual rate of 6.57%. 2008 cases of rape were reported to the police in 2014 and the number of reported rape cases have increased to 2033 in 2015. The problem of this study was 'what socio-cultural factors affect rape? Mahara prison was selected for the study because it had some inmates who were convicted as repeat offenders for rape. Taking into consideration of the situation mentioned above, the main objective of this study was recognition of the socio-cultural factors that affect rape. Understanding the ethnicity, age group, civil status, educational level and family background of the rapists, the relationship between reape and the non-sexual needs, were the other specific objectives of the study. 40 detainees who were convicted by the courts for female rape were randomly selected as the sample of the research. Structural and non-structural interviews, case studies and observations were used as the method for primary data collection. Secondary data were collected from books, magazines, research reports, police records, websites, etc. This research found that uncontrollable lust highly affect rape. There was a clear relationship between rape and use of alcohol or drugs. 27.5% of rapes were affected by alcohol or drug consumption. Further, this research found that non sexual factors such as revenge (10%) and break up of love affairs (2.5%) have also affected rape. The sexual curiosity occurred in the duration of love affair, non-fulfilment of sexual intentions, prostitution were found as the other socio-cultural factors that affected rape.

Keywords - grave crime; prostitution; rape; sexual curiosity; socio-cultural factors.

**A Study on the Problems Faced by the Scene of Crime Officers in
Homicide Investigation Process in Sri Lanka
(With Special Reference to Mirihana Domain)**

K. G. N. U. Ranaweera*, P. B. Sampath Pushpa Kumara
University of Sri Jayewardenepura
*ranaweera@sjp.ac.lk

According to the criminal law, a “*felony*” refers to a serious crime and “*misdemeanor*” is any lesser criminal act. Generally the police bare the major and anterior part of the crime. There is a special process which police use to locate and prove the guilt of an accused criminal is called “Criminal investigation”. To engage in this special process there is a group of trained police officers who gather forensic evidence for the investigation. Those are called “Scenes of Crime Officers” (SOCO). Homicide investigation requires the greatest effort of all major crimes; Coordinate witnesses, suspect, officers, forensic pathologist, criminalists, and medical examiner. Thus the collecting evidence is the assumed part of SOCO officer in criminal justice process. This study was based on the problems faced by the SOCO officers who engaged in collecting evidence of homicides. Sample consisted of ten SOCO officers from Mirihana, using random sampling method. In-depth interviews were used for qualitative data collection. Quantitative data were collected from police records (Mirihana) of five (05) year period ranging from 2010-2015 from SOCO unit. Police records revealed that there is 45% evidence samples of homicides are to be disclosed. 23% of cases are pending due to the contamination of the evidence. There is only 32% homicide cases were solved with the help of biological and physical evidence collected by the SOCOs. Lack of training, less number of officers, Weak transportation and communication, deficiencies of collecting evidence, Lack of preserving instruments, Inadequate training and Unawareness were recognized as the major problems faced by the SOCOs in homicide investigation. Government should facilitate to establish new and modern SOCO labs and also empower them with the modern technology. The biggest impediment to an investigation is the removal or loss of a piece of evidence from the scene of a crime. Due to the high movement of human traffic in a crime scene, it is likely for items to be misplaced, stolen or moved. As the contamination of evidence has been an issue, making each and every person aware of the homicide investigation process could be recommended while emphasizing the government’s share of financing, recruiting and training to solve the problems faced by the SOCOs in homicide investigation process.

Keywords: crime scene, felony; homicide; misdemeanor; scene of crime officers

Young Person's attitudes towards the police: A study on the relationship between the University students and the Police

W. G. A. Premarathna*, Y. M. N. S. Yapa, U.K.D.I.L. Gunsekara, C. Perisi
B.V.N. Wijewardhana
University of Sri Jayewardenepura
*anuththaraz17@gmail.com

University students are one of the most influential group in society. Staying true to the nature of young, when they perceived something wrong they take actions through the student movements to show their objection in deferent ways. Sometimes, the reactions of the students greatly disrupt the law and peace in the society and at such times police interference occurs in order maintain the law and peace in the society. University students consider that it is inhumane to use police force against them as the process caused several injuries and deaths of students. The research problem of the study was to look at the nature of attitudes and the relationship between the students of University of Sri Jayewardenepura and the police. The study was based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data have been collected from students who study at University of Sri Jayewardenepura. The study used the simple random sampling method to represent several faculties of the university. It was found that the university students possessed a negative attitude towards the police and the police also have the same attitude toward the students. As a result, parties negative attitude forward each other result in breaking the law and disturbing the peace in the society. The study emphasizes the need for a durable mechanism to change this context and established a way to minimize the violence against university students caused by police forces. -

Keywords: the police; attitudes; relationship; suppression; university student

ECONOMICS, FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Satisfaction on Consumer Convenience Strategy: A Case of Shopping Centers in Chennai City

R. Saminathan
Bharathidasan University College,, India.
E mail: drrsaminathan@gmail.com

Consumer convenience strategy refers to various facilities provided by business firms to all the customers at free of cost and it includes a lot of modern means of communication, information feeding, provision of easy accessibility, car parking and such other relate facilities. The researcher aims to analyse most attractive consumer convenience facility among the consumers of large shopping maals. The car / two wheeler parking, Clock Room Facility, Provision of Air Coolers, Air conditioning, Easy Accessibility and Provisions for Relaxation are the major variables of the study. This study takes the consumers of large shopping maals in Chennai city as the population of the research and 200 objects were selected as per the judgment sampling technique from the selected shopping centers. It was found that the car / two wheeler parking is the attractive factor that has majority of the customers. In addition, it concludes that the customer convenience should not be offered at the cost of consumers.

Keywords: attractive factor; consumer convenience strategy; satisfaction; shopping maal

Exploring the Employability Factors of the Arts Undergraduates (Case from University of Sri Jayewardenepura)

H.K.S.H. Udaya Kumari, U.M Weerasena

University of Sri Jayewardenepura
samithaharshaniudayakumari@gmail.com

The demand for higher education in Sri Lanka is rapidly increasing. Yet Sri Lanka fails to get the labour force of the graduates who pass out of universities involved in the country's development. Most of the job seekers' desire is to get high paid employments with less skills. Among all the graduates, graduates of Arts faculties face much difficulties in the job market in finding a suitable employment. Though many students enroll for Arts faculties, one of the main problems face by them is not having a direct job after the graduation. Therefore, in deciding the future career path, it is very much vital to focus on other factors. The main purpose of this research is to identify the potentials of the undergraduates that affects for their future careers. For the research, a sample of 100 undergraduates was selected from the faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences using an equal proportion of stratified random sampling method. A structured questionnaire was used in collecting primary data. In analyzing the data, descriptive statistics and a factor analysis was performed to identify the potential factors and the identified factors affect to the employability of the undergraduates are personality, mentality, language proficiency and computer literacy. In conforming to the analysis, 81% of the respondents are more inclined towards the state sector and out of that, 41% of the respondents prefer to engage in teaching career. 23%, 12% and 4% of the respondents are more likely to do a job in administration sector, banking and consultation sector and mass media sector respectively. As per the factor analysis, it was discovered that there are four main factors which affects in determining future careers. It was examined that the most influential factor is the personality factor as it takes the largest value for "lamda" among other factors and it represents 37.2% of the total sample proportion. The second factor is mentality. Language proficiency and computer literacy takes third and fourth factors respectively. Therefore, it can be concluded that undergraduates should focus on their studies as well as the above potential factors if they are willing to be a demanded employee.

Key words: ability; Arts degree; employability; undergraduate

Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Employment of Industrial Sector in Sri Lanka

H.R.A.C. Thilanka
University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka
hrathilanka@gmail.com

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is the most widely used means of attracting resources under the ambience where the country's own resources are inadequate to utilize for the economic development process. In Sri Lankan context, government's reorientation of economic policy towards investment and export driven growth has led to attract more FDI in industrial and services sector being a major dynamic force of creating employment opportunities and aiming at the acceleration of economic growth. Particularly, the export oriented manufacturing sector which is a main sub sector in industrial sector has become one of the outstanding economic sectors in attracting FDI. With this basis, the objective of the study is to examine the impact of FDI on employment of industrial sector in Sri Lanka covering the period from 1990-2016 using Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) approach. The empirical results show that FDI affects positively the employment of industrial sector suggesting incentives should be given for attracting more FDI. Moreover, trade openness, private investment and inflation rate affect positively the employment in industrial sector in long-run. These findings lead to have proper policy compilation on FDI and employment. Currently, in industrial sector particularly, manufacturing sub sector attracts more FDI requiring a higher level of employment. As this sector mainly uses manpower for its process of production, flowing more FDI into the sector gives incentives for requiring more labour. Therefore, FDI leads to increase the level of employment indicating the need of ensuring an investment friendly climate through the consistent macroeconomic policies, economic stability, guarantee of property rights and well-established law and order. Further, liberalized economic policies for trade is required to urge the employment level in industrial sector as this sector is mostly related to the international trade. Stimulating the private investment gives incentives to increase the level of employment of industrial sector and maintaining a moderate and bearable inflation rate causes to stimulate the employment level.

Keywords: ARDL approach, employment, foreign direct investment, industrial sector

The Relationship Between Economic Growth and Population Growth; in Demographical and Economical Aspects.

E.V.D.Dilhani
University of Ruhuna.
evddilhani@gmail.com

This study examined the relationship between the population growth and economic growth of Sri Lanka using theoretical and empirical evidences. Per-capita income is an important factor which figure out the Economic condition of a country. Gamble (2004) has cited that ‘The remarkable success of weston economies in the past 200 years is therefor associated with strong population growth, yet population growth is problematic if it outpaces increases in productivity’. Recently, Sri Lanka is facing a population ageing problem. United Nations population fund has estimated, the population who elder than 60 years will be 29.4% in 2025 in Sri Lanka. Currently it is 11.2%.That creates Socio-economic problems in Sri Lanka. There is no any contribution of 60< age group to Gross Domestic Production (GDP) in Sri Lanka. The famous Malthus’s theory said that the power of population is indefinitely greater than the power in the earth to produce subsistence for man (Malthus, 1970). But there are also consider as the consumer of the economy. That effect to increase the proportion of consumers comparatively to the labor force. The study aims to examine the relationship between GDP growth and population growth in Sri Lanka according to the theoretical background and practical situation. There is a high increase in GDP, but there is no any parallel increase in population growth. This directly opposes Malthus theory. The GDP of Sri Lanka is increasing. But no any increasing pattern in population growth as much as GDP. But economists have said that higher increase in GDP comparatively with population in a country is a bad signal for financial crisis in the future. They have come up with the example of UK (United Kingdom). Sri Lanka is also has similar situation now. The per-capita income may be high whenever the labor force is decreasing. Because strong population of a country can consume as well as make production to increase the level of the economy. But there is no any short term solution to increase the country population without considering about the immigration. So, here it can be clearly seen that it’s good to increase the population growth rate in our country with the clear image of the future of Sri Lankan Economy.

Keywords: Malthus theory; population aging; population growth, GDP growth

An Empirical Study on the Factors Affecting the Migration of Sri Lankan Professionals to Qatar

E.M.A.P. Ekanayake *, K. Amirthalingam
University of Colombo, Sri Lanka
* anoji.ekanayake@gmail.com

Since the boom in the oil industry in the mid-1970s, the Gulf region has increasingly become an attractive destination for Sri Lankan temporary professional migrants. Among the Gulf nations, Qatar has attracted the highest number of professionals since 2011. The decision of Sri Lankan professionals to migrate to Qatar has been influenced by various push factors in Sri Lanka and pull factors in Qatar. The primary objective of this paper is to identify these push and pull factors that motivate Sri Lankan professionals to migrate to Qatar. The study is based on primary data gathered via in-depth interviews with 12 key informants and an online survey of 125 professionals representing three professions (engineering, quantity surveying and accounting). The sample for the questionnaire was selected using a combination of non-probability methods of convenient, snowball and judgement sampling and the data gathered was analysed using a mixed methodology. Among the various factors that affect the migration of Sri Lankan professionals to Qatar, the study identifies that the pull factor of highly attractive salary and benefit packages offered in Qatar as the most influential factor. The study also classifies the reasons for the migration of Sri Lankan professionals to Qatar into three categories as income-related factors, career-related factors and quality-of-life-related factors, and identifies that the primary cause for the migration of Sri Lankan professionals to Qatar is due to income-related factors, followed by career-related and quality-of-life-related factors.

Keywords: migration; mixed methodology; professionals; Qatar; Sri Lanka

An Empirical Analysis of Household Energy Consumption Choice in Sri Lanka

A . Pallegedara

Wayamba University of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka

*asankap@wyb.ac.lk

It is important to understand the factors affecting household energy consumption choice and fuel switching dynamics over the years in developing countries because many households in developing countries lack access to clean energy sources and rely on so called “dirty energy” sources for cooking, lighting and heating purposes. This is an interesting case study because Sri Lanka has no, known fossil fuel and required energy supply is mainly fulfilled through petroleum, biomass, coal, hydro-electricity and new renewable energy sources. Accordingly, the main objective of this paper is to analyze the patterns and determinants of household energy consumption choice on different energy sources in Sri Lanka over the years. The study uses data from three nationwide household data covering the period from 1990 to 2013 and traces the household energy consumption dynamics. The results reveals that there has been a significant increase in use of modern clean energy sources such as electricity and LP gas and a substantial reduction in dirty energy sources such as kerosene and firewood over the years. Richer households tend to choose clean energy sources such as electricity and LP gas compared to poor households who tend to choose dirty energy sources such as firewood and kerosene. Results also show that age of the household head, household size, location of the household reside and ethnic background are other driving factors of the household energy consumption choice. As policy recommendations, government and donor agencies could consider enhancing poverty reduction programs as well as promote cost-effective solar energy products to engender sustainable energy use.

Keywords: energy choice; Sri Lanka; electricity; firewood; household survey

The implications of Global Value Chain for Measuring the Effect of Trade Costs Using Gravity Equation

Himali Bogodagedara
Department of External Resources
hbogodagedara@yahoo.com

International trade is important factor for developing process for any country. At earlier, international trade was limited and most luxury goods were traded. After industrial revolution, trade expanded all over the world. The most recent trend of international trade was Global Value Chain (GVC) which became main feature of international trade in twenty first century. Rapidly declined trade cost as a result of the improvement of transportation and information communication technology is one of main factor for expanding GVC. Most studies apply gravity model to analyse determinants of the trade activities. Traditional gravity model shows that the trade flow from origin country to destination country depends on the economic size of each partners and distance between countries and mainly considers the gross term of trade flow. However, intermediate good trade flows became more important with GVC. So, applying traditional gravity model to analyse the intermediate trade flows were criticised by many studies. This study analysed the implication of GVC for measure the trade cost using gravity model by an empirical study based on Sri Lankan garment and apparel export. The result of study did not confirm the predicted relationship of gravity model. Tariff and GDP variable showed the expected sign but not statistically significant, also, distance variable was statistically significant, however, it showed a positive relationship. Accordingly, it revealed that Sri Lanka as a developing small open economy, the factors for apparel trade are differ than the factors describe in the gravity model. Apart from the variable of traditional gravity model, the labour cost or average wage level, international trade negotiations are some of important factors for trade flows for developing counties like Sri Lanka.

Keywords: Global Value Chain; intermediate goods; trade cost; textile trading

The Impact of Training on Employees Performance in Small and Medium Enterprises Sector in Sri Lanka

A.L.G.K.O.Senevirathne
University of Sri Jayawardenapura
ouwshadhi@gmail.com

It has become a fact that is widely accepted that small and medium enterprises (SMEs) play a very important role in contributing to economic development in many countries. Specially, SMEs are major source of employment and production of food and also the main livelihood of rural Sri Lanka. Though, one third of Sri Lankan population depend on SMEs, it was very clearly pointed that a vast majority of them are ill performed. Lack of employee training and consequent lack of employee performance is frequently shown as the major reason behind this low performance. This study attempted to study whether there is significant contribution of training on employee performance. The main objective of training is to help the organization achieve its objectives by adding value to its key assets: the people who are employed. The independent variables of training was divided into seven sub variables such as method of training; delivery style of training; investment on training; duration of the training (number of training hours); quality of training; training schedule and training design. A random sample of 200 was selected to execute the questionnaire and the data were collected. The response rate was 100%. Data evaluated and analyzed by using descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression. The results revealed that there was a significant relationship among method of training, delivery style of training, investment on training and training design with employee performance in SMEs sector. But there was no significant relationship among duration of training, quality of training and training schedule with employee performance. Overall the results confirmed that training is significantly impacted on the performance of employees. The findings can be useful to Human Resource Managers, Human Resources policy decision makers as well as government and academic institutions. Future research may replicate the present study and expand it including other related causes which impact on employee performance such as subjective factors.

Keywords: binary logistic model; employee performance; small and medium enterprises; training

Asymmetric Information and SME Financing: A Case Study of Homagama Divisional Secretariat

P. S. Kodippili Arachchi
University of Colombo
pskarachchi@gmail.com

Many experts argue that small and medium enterprises play a significant role in the economy irrespective of the status of the development. According to the Sri Lankan context, SME contribution is 52 - 53 percent to GDP. Since majority of SMEs themselves unable to finance on their own requirements, many move towards the external financial sources. SME financing is a challenging task for lenders and obtaining credit facilities from financial institutions is also challenging for SMEs. Irregularity of SMEs, specially in reporting transactions, fund management, lack of innovation and asymmetry of information are common issues that inherent to SME industry. This study is based on asymmetric information related to SMEs. During the process of a credit facility, asymmetry of information creates a great influence. When it comes to SME lending there is a gap between borrower and the lender regarding both financial and non-financial information which is resultant in adverse selection and moral hazard. The main objective of the study was to observe how asymmetric information affects in SME financing. Both private sector and state banks have the issue of asymmetric information in lending for SMEs. SME borrowers faced obstacles when obtaining credit facilities from banks and banks have a greater amount of default credit facilities in SME lending. The study realized that majority of default credit facilities fell under sole proprietorships and the least were in limited liability concerns. Banks follow a rigid procedure to facilitate SMEs having a strict way of analyzing financials where it has become an obstacle for to obtain credit facilities from formal financial industry. Many tend to provide favourable information with the view of obtaining the credit facilities. If banks inject their loan funds majorly into existing good payers, how do new born SMEs survive and develop?

Keywords : asymmetric information; credit facilities; external financial resources; SME financing

The Indian Ocean Economy: Outlook and Challenges

Ganeshan Wignaraja, Adam Collins* and Pabasara Kannangara
Lakshman Kadirgamar Institute of International Relations and Strategic
Studies (LKI)
*adam@lki.lk

This paper takes an initial look at the changing economic context for a study of the dynamic Indian Ocean region – comprising 25 littoral states across 3 continents – since the 2008-2009 global financial crisis. It assesses the region’s recent economic performance by considering initial conditions and constructing key regional economic aggregates, including GDP, GDP per capita, trade and poverty levels. Based on a “business-as-usual” scenario, these aggregates are projected to highlight the region’s economic potential for 2025. Major policy challenges are then discussed, including existing trade and regulatory barriers, development gaps and nascent regional institutions. Finally, policy implications for a peaceful and prosperous Indian Ocean economy are explored.

Keywords: Indian Ocean; international economics; international relations; Macroeconomics; regional economic integration

Factors Affecting the Satisfaction of Commuters on the Three-Wheeler Service: Case Study in Area of the Divisional Secretariat Division of Colombo

R.M.C.B. Ratnayake, H.P. Diunugala and G.P.S. Nalaka*
University of Sri Jayewardenepura
*hellonalaka@gmail.com

The inability and also non availability of enough conventional public transport service to gratify the travel demands of the general public, led way to the surfacing of three-wheelers as an alternative mode of transport, in both urban and rural areas. In the Western Province where the study area is located according to the statistics of Department of Motor Traffic about 400,000 out of 500,000 registered three-wheelers run hires which are a massive number. Three-wheeler transport is also presently unregulated. This vast number of commuters, thus involved travel within the city for an umpteen number of reasons. Whether they are really contented or whether they approve of the way the three-wheeler drivers deal with them are questions that have been left unanswered. Therefore, the researcher, sensing the importance of how useful this contribution would make, hopes to find out from a survey conducted among the commuters themselves in the randomly chosen sample area (five Grama Niladari Divisions of Colombo Divisional Secretariat where the most number of by roads and three-wheelers are available), what factors condition the satisfaction of commuters on the three-wheeler service presently available. The data required were collected through questionnaires and interviews with the passengers in the relevant sample area. Before the data collection a pre-test was carried out. After the collection of data both descriptive and advanced statistical analyses such as sample t tests, mean comparisons, one-way analysis of variance tests and finally a regression model were performed to identify the main objective of the study. Cronbach's alpha values and other tests were used to measure the reliability and validity of the sample data. According to the results of t-test, analysis of variance, correlation analysis and regression analysis, gender, education standards, income level, safety, reliability, accessibility, wait time, comfort and travel time can be identified as factors affecting commuters' satisfaction of three-wheeler service.

Keywords: informal public transport; Three-wheeler service; commuters' satisfaction; correlation analysis; regression analysis

Factors Determining the Future Prospects of Islamic Banking Practices in Sri Lanka Based on Customers' Perceptions

S.W.A.Dinithi*, M.Samarasinghe and D.P.K. Manel

University of Sri Jayewardenepura

*dinithisamarasinghe8@gmail.com

Islamic financing has become an emerging topic as a viable alternative for the weaknesses identified in the conventional banking system after the financial crisis. When developing strategies that will ensure a quality service within Islamic banking industry, it is important to identify the factors that will determine the future prospects of it focusing on customers' perceptions since they play a major role in determining the future of the industry. Although many studies have been conducted to address the above problem in other countries all over the world, due to the rare case of researches in Sri Lanka, future growth of Sri Lankan Islamic banking industry cannot be precisely forecast. Hence, with the objective of identifying the determinants of future prospects of Islamic banking practices within Sri Lanka, a survey was conducted considering 218 customers dealing with Islamic banking practices in Colombo district using the simple random sampling technique using a printed questionnaire with nineteen Likert scaled items. Descriptive statistical techniques, principle component analysis and exploratory factor analysis were used to analyse the collected data. Univariate analysis revealed that all the respondents are above the advanced level qualification and are Islamic people who are mostly engaged in businesses. Both the principle component analysis and the factor analysis identified four hidden factors. When considering those factors that determine the future prospects of Islamic banking practice within Sri Lanka, customers' perception on; a positive attitude towards the image of the bank, relative advantages from Islamic products, expected services from the bank, and employee customer relationship, which ensures a lasting loyalty towards the Islamic banking services and the providers. Accordingly, the identification of the determinants of the future of the Islamic banking practices depend on the presence of financial institutions within the industry, which ensure the growth and the stability while promising its positive impact towards the country's growth as well.

Keywords: customers' perceptions; future prospects; islamic banking; Sri Lanka

Responsiveness of Fiscal Consolidation for Steady Growth in India and Sri Lanka

Swati Jain
University of Allahabad, India
jswati2008@gmail.com

Fiscal policy and fiscal reforms have a dynamic impact on the growth process. It has been empirically established in the post monetarist, endogenous growth theories, that productive expenditures and non-distortionary taxes positively affect long run growth. Macro adjustment theories based on IS-LM framework emphasized upon the effectiveness of fiscal policy through various fiscal instruments. 1990s onwards, as increasing number of countries started facing fluctuations and crisis in terms of growth rate, budget deficits, current account deficits, exchange rate, inflation, investment, savings and countries started adopting rules based reforms along with public sector restructuring, tax reforms and expenditure reprioritization. IMF (2015) emphasizes that fiscal reforms in developing countries contribute more towards growth as compared to developed nations. In these countries fiscal consolidation is a pre condition for growth, given their levels of deficit compulsions. Recent literature puts more emphasis on fiscal consolidation process through deficit and debt sustainability and hence macro stability. Fiscal consolidation process in India and Sri Lanka exhibits a contractionary approach, though Sri Lanka appears with better fiscal ratios and stable GDP growth. Panel regression estimations revealed a weak relationship between public debt to GDP ratio as dependent variable and GDP growth, tax revenues and inflation and capital expenditure as independent variable. Although both the countries have been successful in reducing their fiscal deficit and hence public debt to GDP ratios, this has been at the cost of reducing capital expenditures only. Interest payments and tax revenues. Which have theoretically been proven as the significant determinants of public debt reduction process, appear to be non-responsive in the ongoing fiscal consolidation. The fiscal sustainability indicators approach indicates the weakness of the fiscal rules based policy being aggressively adopted by both the countries.

Keywords: crowding in; fiscal consolidation; fiscal discipline; fiscal sustainability indicators; public expenditure restructuring

The Effect of Entrepreneurs' Characteristics on Business Performance: A Case of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Colombo district

M. D. Madushani, B. H. Seneviratne, N. A. N. J. Maduwansha*
University of Sri Jayewardenepura
*madugodagedinusha@gmail.com

Majority of the firms the word are Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and the performance of the SMEs are closely associated with the economic development of the nation significantly. In the Sri Lankan context more than 50% of the gross domestic product is produced by this sector (Economy of Sri Lanka, 2014). In Colombo district, SMEs account of the total establishments are larger than other districts (Non-Agricultural Economic Activities in Sri Lanka, 2013/2014). The point is that some SMEs have been growing with success while some are unsuccessful. Though the success of a business might rely on many reasons, this study aims to determine the effects of the entrepreneurs' characteristics on business performance of the Small and Medium Enterprises. A sample of 255 entrepreneurs based on the business category of the Non-Agricultural Economic Activities, located in Colombo district were chosen for the study. Entrepreneurs were selected by using simple random sampling technique. A questionnaire was administered to the owners of small and medium enterprises to collect data and only 238 participants were responded. Data were analyzed using Smart PLS 3 and SPSS statistical packages. One sample t-test was used to identify whether the business performance is high or low. Structural Equation Model was used to identify significant entrepreneurial characteristics associated towards business performance of SMEs. The results revealed that the performance of the business is in a high level. Furthermore, it was discovered that there is an impact of the entrepreneurs' characteristics: business experience, opportunity identification, leadership, taking risks and self-confidence on the small and medium business performance. Finally, the present study indicate that to upturn the performance level of a business; entrepreneurs' business experience, opportunity identification, leadership, taking risk and self-confidence can make a significant contribution.

Keywords: business performance; entrepreneurial characteristics; small and medium enterprises

විපර්යකාරක කුඩා කණ්ඩායම් තුළින් පුද්ගලයන්ට සපයන සේවාවේ ගුණත්වය (ඉබ්බාගමුව ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසය ඇසුරින්)

එම්. ජී. පී. එස් මධුමාලි*, ආර්. එම්. කේ. ජී. යූ. රත්නායක
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්ව විද්‍යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව
*piyumimadushanika@gmail.com

ග්‍රාම සංවර්ධනය වෙත අතීතයේ සිට අවධානය යොමු වූ අතර, රජය සහ රාජ්‍ය නොවන සංවිධාන එක් වැඩසටහනක් අසාර්ථක වන විගසින්, පරිපාලන ක්‍රමවේදය වෙනස්වන පමණින් නවමු ග්‍රාම සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති දියත් කරන ලදී. එහෙත් අපේක්ෂිත අන්දමට සංවර්ධනය ගම තුළින් දැකිය නොහැකි විය. සමාජ සවිබල ගැන්වීම් හා සුබසාධන අමාත්‍යාංශය කේන්ද්‍ර කොට පිහිටුවා ඇති ග්‍රාම සංවර්ධන හා පුනුණු පර්යේෂණ ආයතනය විසින් දියත් කරන විපර්යකාරක කුඩා කණ්ඩායම් ක්‍රමය ග්‍රාම සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතීන්ගේ දුර්වලතාවන් ගවේෂණය කර සාර්ථකව පුද්ගලයින් සවිබලගැන්වීම උදෙසා විධික්‍රම තනයි. සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන්වලින් නොසලකා හැර තිබුණු ආර්ථික හා සමාජීය වශයෙන් පීඩාවට පත් වූ ප්‍රජාව සතු නිර්මාණශීලී කුසලතාවන් ඉස්මතු කරගනිමින් ඔවුන් සංවර්ධනයේ කේන්ද්‍රය බවට පත්කරගැනීම මෙම ප්‍රවේශයේ මූලික හරයයි. පුද්ගලයන් මෙම විපර්යකාරක වැඩසටහන කෙරෙහි නැඹුරුවීමට බලපාන විවිධ සාධක අතර මෙම සේවාවෙන් ලැබෙන සේවා ගුණත්වය කේන්ද්‍රීය ලාක්ෂණිකයක් ලෙස හඳුනා ගන්නා ලදී. නමුත් විපර්යකාරක වැඩසටහන පිළිබඳව විවිධ විශ්ලේෂකයන් විසින් පර්යේෂණ සිදු කර ඇතත් සේවා ගුණත්වය පූර්ණ වශයෙන් පර්යේෂණයට යොමු වී නොමැත. එබැවින්, විපර්යකාරක වැඩසටහන කෙරෙහි පුද්ගලයන් නැඹුරු වීමට එහි සේවා ගුණත්වය බලපාන්නේද යන්න හඳුනා ගැනීම සඳහා මෙම විපර්යකාරක වැඩසටහන තුළින් ලැබෙන සේවාවේ ගුණත්ව මට්ටමක්, සේවාවේ ගුණත්වය හා සේවා ගුණත්ව සාධකට භෞතිකත්වය, විශ්වාසනීයත්වය, ප්‍රතිචාරාත්මක බව, ආරක්ෂාව, සංවේදනය අතර සම්බන්ධයන් හඳුනාගැනීම මෙම අධ්‍යයනයෙන් ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ. සසම්භාවීව පොකුරු නියදීම් ක්‍රමය යටතේ ඉබ්බාගමුව ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසයෙන් ග්‍රාම සේවා වසම් දහයක් තෝරා ගෙන සාමාජිකයන් සමානුපාතික නියෝජනය වන පරිදි ඉබ්බාගමුව ප්‍රජා ශක්ති සංවිධානයේ සාමාජික ලැයිස්තුවෙන් සරල සසම්භාවීව පුද්ගලයන් 387ක නියදියක් තෝරා ප්‍රශ්නාවලී ක්‍රමය යටතේ දත්ත රැස් කර ගන්නා ලදී. සරල දර්ශකාංකයන් සහ තනි නියදි එ පරීක්ෂාවට අදාළව ලද ප්‍රතිඵල ඇසුරින් මෙම කුඩා කණ්ඩායම් සාමාජිකයන්ට ලැබෙන සේවා ගුණත්වය ඉහළම මට්ටමේ පවතින බව තහවුරු විය. එසේම විපර්යකාරක කුඩා කණ්ඩායම්හි සේවා ගුණත්ව මට්ටම සහ ගුණත්ව සාධක අතර පවතින වෙසෙසියාත්මක සම්බන්ධතාවය හඳුනා ගැනීමට සිදු කළ ස්වායක්තතාවය පිළිබඳ කයි වර්ග පරීක්ෂාවේ ප්‍රතිඵලවලට අනුව භෞතිකත්වය හැර සෙසු සාධක එනම්, විශ්වසනීයත්වය, ප්‍රතිචාරාත්මක බව, ආරක්ෂාව, සංවේදනය අතර සංඛ්‍යාත්මක සම්බන්ධතාවයක් පවතින බව තහවුරු කර ගන්නා ලදී ($P < 0.05$). එබැවින්, පුද්ගලයන් විපර්යකාරක වැඩසටහනට නැඹුරු වීමට මෙම කුඩා කණ්ඩායම් ක්‍රමය තුළින් ලැබෙන සේවා ගුණත්වය වෙසෙසියාත්මක සම්බන්ධතාවක් දක්වන සාධකයක් බව තහවුරු වූ බැවින් ස්වයං රැකියා වැඩමුළු ආදිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරමින් ගුණාත්මක බව ඉහළ මට්ටමක පවත්වාගෙන යාමට කටයුතු කරන්නේ නම් මෙම කුඩා කණ්ඩායම් කෙරෙහි තවදුරටත් පුද්ගලයන් ආකර්ෂණය කර ගැනීමට ඉහළ හැකියාවක් පවතී.

මුඛ්‍ය පද : ගුණත්ව සාධක, ග්‍රාම සංවර්ධනය, සේවා ගුණත්වය, විපර්යකාරක කුඩා කණ්ඩායම

The Nexus Between Government Revenue and Expenditure in Nigeria: Does Oil Revenue Matter?

Adamu Jibir*, Iliya Garba, Musa Abdu, Michael, A. Oteikwu and Mohammed Bello Sani
Gombe State University, Nigeria
*adamujibir@gmail.com

The study examines the nexus between government expenditure and oil revenue in Nigeria using time series data spanning between 1986 and 2016. The paper applies autoregressive distributive lag (ARDL) model for the analysis. The findings reveal that there is positive and significant relationship between oil revenue and government expenditure. Granger causality result also indicates a unidirectional causality between government expenditure and oil revenue running from oil revenue to government expenditure supporting tax – spend hypothesis. The policy implication of the findings is that oil revenue has contributed immensely in the expansion of the size of Nigeria’s government expenditure over the years. The study recommends that government should as a matter of urgency take appropriate steps towards diversifying the revenue base of the country through other revenue generating sources like agriculture, manufacturing and solid minerals. Government should also design workable fiscal policy framework aimed at moving the economy away from oil revenue. This can be achieved by making tax administration effective and efficient through training, innovation and conducive working environment for tax administrators so as to improve the level of tax revenue in the country.

Keywords: ARDL, expenditure, revenue, oil revenue, Nigeria

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රදේශවල සුළු හා මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ කර්මාන්ත ස්ථාපිත කිරීමේ දී ව්‍යවසායකයින් මුහුණ දෙන ගැටලු අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම

පී. ඩී. සමරසිංහ
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය
pdsamarasingha.pds@gmail.com

කාර්මික විප්ලවයේ ආරම්භයත් සමඟ ආර්ථික ව්‍යුහය තුළ කර්මාන්ත අංශයේ වැදගත්කම ප්‍රවලිත වන්නට විය. සංවර්ධිත රටවල මෙන් ම සංවර්ධනය වෙමින් පවතින රටවල ද ආර්ථිකයට විශාල දායකත්වයක් සුළු හා මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ කර්මාන්ත වලින් ලබා දේ. ලංකාවේ සමස්ත කර්මාන්තවලින් 75%ක් පමණ කුඩා හා මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ කර්මාන්ත වන අතර සමස්ත රැකියා අවස්ථාවන්ගෙන් 45%කට වඩා එම අංශයේ සේවා නියුක්ත වේ. එසේ ම දළ දේශීය නිෂ්පාදිතයෙන් 50%ක පමණ දායකත්වයක් ද සුළු හා මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ කර්මාන්තවලින් ලබාදෙන නිසා මෙම කර්මාන්ත ක්ෂේත්‍රය ශ්‍රී ලංකා ආර්ථිකයේ කොඳුනාරටිය ලෙස සැලකිය හැකි ය. මේ අනුව සුළු හා මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ කර්මාන්ත නගාසිටුවීම රටේ සමස්ත ආර්ථික වර්ධනයට හා සංවර්ධනයට ඉවහල් වේ. ඒ අනුව ග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රදේශවල කර්මාන්ත ස්ථාපිත කිරීම, ග්‍රාමීය සංවර්ධනය සඳහා ඉතා වැදගත් වේ. නමුත් ග්‍රාමීය කුඩා ව්‍යවසායකයින්ට කර්මාන්ත ස්ථාපිත කිරීමේ දී විවිධ ගැටලුවලට මුහුණදීමට සිදු වේ. ඒ නිසා කුඩා කර්මාන්ත ස්ථාපිත කිරීමේ දී ග්‍රාමීය ව්‍යවසායකයන් මුහුණපාන ප්‍රධාන ගැටලු අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම, කාර්මික සංවර්ධනය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රතිපත්තිමය තීරණ ගැනීමට ද ඉවහල් වේ. ඒ අනුව ග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රදේශවල කුඩා කර්මාන්තකරුවන් මුහුණදෙන ගැටලු හඳුනාගැනීම මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ මූලික අරමුණ වේ. ඒ සඳහා අධ්‍යයන ප්‍රදේශය ලෙස රත්නපුර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ඇඹිලිපිටිය ප්‍රදේශය තෝරාගත් අතර ඇඹිලිපිටිය ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසයේ ලියාපදිංචි කුඩා කර්මාන්ත 60ක් අහඹු ලෙස තෝරාගැනුණි. කුඩා කර්මාන්තකරුවන්ට ලබාදුන් ප්‍රශ්නාවලියක් ඇසුරෙන් රැස් කරගත් ප්‍රාථමික දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණය කිරීම සිදු විය. අධ්‍යයනයට අනුව තෝරාගත් කුඩා කර්මාන්ත නියැදිය තුළ ග්‍රාමීය කුඩා කර්මාන්ත ස්ථානගත වීමේ දී පුද්ගලයන් මුහුණපාන ගැටලු ගණනාවක් හඳුනාගත හැකි විය. ග්‍රාමීය කුඩා කර්මාන්ත දිරිගැන්වීම සඳහා ආයතනික වශයෙන් ලබාදෙන සහයෝගය ඉතා අඩු මට්ටමක පැවතීම මෙම ප්‍රදේශවල කුඩා කර්මාන්තකරුවන් මුහුණදෙන ප්‍රධාන ගැටලුවක් විය. එසේ ම ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ ගැටලු, අපද්‍රව්‍ය කළමනාකරණ ගැටලු, ණය ලබාගැනීම අපහසු වීම ආදී ගැටලුවලට ද ග්‍රාමීය ව්‍යවසායකයන්ට මුහුණදීමට සිදු වී ඇත. නමුත් ග්‍රාමීය යන්ත්‍ර භාවිත කිරීමේ ගැටලුව හා ශ්‍රම හිඟය යන සංරෝධක එතරම් බලපෑමක් සහිත ගැටලු ලෙස ඉස්මතු වී නොමැති අතර ඊට හේතුව ලෙස ග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රදේශවල අතිරික්ත ශ්‍රමයක් පැවතීම මෙන් ම අති බහුතරයක් වූ ග්‍රාමීය කුඩා කර්මාන්ත ශ්‍රම සුළු කර්මාන්ත වීම දැක්විය හැකි ය. එමෙන්ම ග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රදේශවල තවදුරටත් කර්මාන්ත ස්ථාපිත කිරීම සඳහා ඉහළ විභවතාවක් පවතින නමුත් කුඩා ව්‍යවසායකයන් මුහුණපාන සංරෝධකයන් පැවතීම බාධාකාරී වන අතර කර්මාන්ත ස්ථාපිත කිරීම ආකර්ෂණය සඳහා විවිධ ආයතනික සහයෝගයන් ලබා දීම, යටිතල පහසුකම් සංවර්ධනය කිරීම, උපදේශන සේවා සැපයීම, සේවකයන්ට අවශ්‍ය පුහුණුව ලබාදීම, මූල්‍ය පහසුකම් සඳහා ප්‍රවේශ දියුණු කිරීම යනාදිය තුළින් කුඩා ව්‍යවසායකයන් මුහුණදෙන ගැටලු අවම කර ග්‍රාමීය අංශයේ ශ්‍රම සුළු කර්මාන්ත ස්ථාපිත කිරීම වඩාත් යෝග්‍ය වනු ඇත.

ප්‍රමුඛපද:- සුළු හා මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ කර්මාන්ත; සුළු හා මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ ව්‍යවසායකයින් මුහුණදෙන ගැටලු; කර්මාන්ත ස්ථානගත කිරීම; ප්‍රාදේශීය සංවර්ධනය

Compliance with Stakeholder Principles of Corporate Governance and Corporate Performance: Empirical Evidence from Sri Lankan Listed Companies

D.H.S.W. Dissanayake^{a*}, D.M.P.B.H. Dissabandara^b, A.R. Ajward^c
Wayamba University of Sri Lanka^a, University of Sri Jayawardenapura^{b&c}
* hiranya@wyb.ac.lk

With the contemporary corporate scandals that had taken place and the recent updating of the Code of Best Practices on Corporate Governance of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (ICASL) and the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) in 2017, there is a rekindled interest in corporate governance (CG). On the other hand, extant studies find that compliance with stakeholder principles is a highly important and a crucial dimension of CG. Nevertheless, it is observed that not much research attention is paid to this important dimension in the Sri Lankan context. Accordingly, this study examines the relationship between the level of compliance with the stakeholder principles and corporate performance (i.e., captured using Return on Assets, Return on Equity, and Tobin's Q) of listed companies in Sri Lanka. Using archival data from a panel of 133 listed companies, which were selected based on the highest market capitalization covering the period 2009 to 2016, the results of the panel regression analysis performed indicate that there is a positive relationship between the compliance with stakeholder principles (measured using Stakeholder Compliance Index - SCI) and corporate *financial* performance (i.e., Return on Assets and Return on Equity) indicating that higher degree of compliance on stakeholder principles leads to higher level of corporate financial performance. This finding is consistent with the findings of the extant studies. However, based on the mean value of the SCI, the compliance rate in Sri Lanka is found to be only 50% (approximately). Overall, this study provides empirical support for the stakeholder perspective, where it is observed that companies in Sri Lanka benefit from higher financial performance when they adopt governance principles related to the stakeholders. Accordingly, this study is expected to have significant policy implications where policies and mechanisms should be promoted to encourage higher degree of compliance with stakeholder principles that will enhance corporate financial performance in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: corporate governance; stakeholders; stakeholder perspective

Effect of Engaging in Part Time Jobs by University Students on Grade Point Average: Evidence from University of Sri Jayewardenepura

N.K.N. Niroshani, B.W.R. Damayanthi
nadeenisha1993@gmail.com; bwrdam@sjp.ac.lk

Although the government grants Mahapola bursary for undergraduates at present, there is a tendency of engaging in part time jobs of undergraduates while studying in universities because of two main reasons; to overcome financial difficulties and aiming at getting job experience. While the effect of these part time employments may be detrimental to academic achievement in some contexts, part time job may not always be detrimental to some others giving inconclusive results in the literature. The main objective of this study is to investigate the influence of engaging the university students in part time jobs and how it affects their academic achievement in the Sri Lankan context. A sample of 112 students, with equal number of male and female students relevant to the 4 study years of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura was applied under stratified random sampling for this study using a questionnaire as the main tool. Other than the descriptive analytical method, independent samples t test was used for the mean comparison. It was found that the majority of (51%) students engaged in part time jobs because of economic hardships of the family while the delays of starting academic year and pausing factors are other motivations. The majority of part time employees receive Mahapola Scholarship and they perceive that it is not adequate to cover their expenses. Average GPA for the students who engaged in part time jobs was 3.3 while average GPA of students who didn't engage in part time jobs was seen as 3.4. The mean difference is statistically significant showing that the effect of part time employment is detrimental to academic achievement. It was found that, if the students work less than 10 hours per week, their GPA was not affected while more than 10 hours negatively impacted on GPA. An interesting finding of the current study is that work has a positive effect on both satisfaction and GPA, when students did work fewer than 10 hours. Additionally, it was found that there is a positive association between attendance to lectures and GPA. Further, although majority of the students earn a wage of Rs.5000-10000 weekly their academic achievement, sports, extra-curricular activities, social cultural relationships have rigorously deteriorated.

Keywords: part time job; university; grade point average (GPA)

Impact of Service Quality on Customer Loyalty in Banking Industry: with Reference to ABC Bank

K. G. G. Weerasinghe*, C. I. K. Weerasinghe

University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Business Management School, Sri Lanka.
gaminiw64@sjp.ac.lk

Service quality impressions result from a comparison between customer desires with actual service output. Nevertheless, Customer loyalty is where shop keepers try to appeal their customers to the shop and gain the trust of them. Therefore, authorized individuals in the firms have to continue higher degree of service quality in order to create customer loyalty. However, this study efforts to identify the impact of service quality on customer loyalty in the banking industry, particularly with ABC bank PLC. In this study, deductive approach has been used as the research design because quantitative research method often falls under deductive approach. Also, SERQUAL model has been tested and total of 65 surveys were taken into account with a form of Likert scale questionnaires that have distributed to the clients of the bank to get the information. Therefore, random sampling method has been used to identify the candidates from the target population. However, the end result showed that service quality is positively related with the customer loyalty. Further, it resulted that the dimensions of the service quality such as Reliability and Assurance are the most significant predictors of the Customer loyalty at the Bank level. Moreover it showed, all the dimensions of SERQUAL model were required to gain the customer loyalty for the ABC bank. Further analyzes and the conclusions can be derived from the findings.

Keywords: banking industry; customer loyalty; reliability; SERQUAL Model; Service Quality

Impact of the Interior Environmental Factors on Consumer Shopping Activity: With Special Reference to Fashion Retail Market in Colombo City Limits

Janitha C Ratnayake^{a*}, Geethika Ratnayake^b, B. H. Seneviratne^c
University of Moratuwa^a, University of Sri Jayawardenepura^{b, c}

*janiarcht@gmail.com, geethika@sjp.ac.lk, bseneviratne@sjp.ac.lk

Contemporary Sri Lankan society, it is evident that the influence of fashion has a considerable impact on the day-to-day life of people. Being a multi-cultural society, the adoption of fashion differs from one set of people to another and it also differs based on the region. The study was aimed to identify the relationship between the retail interior environment (the physical environment) and customers' internal evaluation (organism) on shopping behavior with special reference to Colombo city limits. Customers' internal status: cognitive and affective evaluation stand as the dependent variable, while retail interior environmental factors: atmospheric factors (social cues, design cues, ambient cues) and merchandise cues are standing as independent variables in the analysis. The required data were acquired through a structured questionnaire. Sampling method was systematic random sampling with a sample size of 300 retail customers. Chi-Square analysis has used to identify the association between dependent and independent variables. The results indicated that there is a statistically significant association between interior environmental factors and customers' internal evaluation ($p < 0.05$). Furthermore, the results revealed that the cognitive evaluation toward store also significantly associated with affective evaluations toward the store. Finally, the results confirmed except the cognitive evaluation toward merchandise, the affective evaluation toward the merchandise / store and the cognitive evaluation toward store significantly influences on approach-avoidance behavior. According to the results it can be concluded that the effects of store environmental factors specially design, social and ambient factors influence on the customer's internal evaluation and it leads to increased stimuli of shopping activity. Further the study provided research implications, managerial implications, and avenues for future research.

Keywords: affective evaluation; approach-avoidance; cognitive evaluation; interior environmental factors

Buddhist Economic Principles: Conceptual Investigation towards Social Well-being

Ven. Jatila (Namhsan)
University of Kelaniya
takkasila2012@gmail.com

This research intends to analyze the concept and utilization of Buddhist economic principles towards social well-being. Data collections gathered from discourses and applied to analytical and critical study. Although Buddhism principally emphasizes on spiritual development, prosperity development is not neglected. Hence, we can find mutual obligations of employer and employee, right livelihood, acquiring and utilizing of property in Buddhism.

The *Kūṭadanta sutta* describes that Government has responsibility to allocate paddy, capital and proper wages to run economic projects for the people. To prosper, frequent meeting, regular conferring on community affairs and projects in harmony, etc., described in the *Mahāparinibbāna sutta* should be performed. These are useful for any government or organization to develop the corporation business. To have good relationships, the Buddha in the *Siṅgālovāda sutta* expounds five mutual duties and responsibilities of employers and employees. An employer should be arranging and assigning employees' duties according to their competencies, paying adequate wages, providing medical needs, etc. Employees should also be starting work before the employer, stopping work after the employer, taking only what is given, doing job well, etc. These obligations are still utilized from the Buddha's time up to now. Further, Buddhist economic principle emphasizes on right livelihood for acquisition wealth with causing harm to anyone, and rejects wrong livelihood due to harmfulness to wards others. Buddhists also focus on four conditions of prosperity and happiness, namely, the accomplishment of persistent of effort, protection of wealth, association with good friends and balanced livelihood described in the *Vyagghapajja sutta*. After acquiring property, one should manage systematic plans; consumption, investment and saving for emergency needs. The *Siṅgālovāda sutta* suggests that one portion should be used for expenditure, two portions for investment and another portion for emergency needs.

The foregoing facts highlight Buddhist economic principles play a significant role for any organization. Implementing tasks to achieve its objective, utilizing human resources management, and generating to increase prosperity for those who apply them are few examples proving this notion. The outcome leads one to experience the four kinds of happiness of possessing wealth, spending wealth, freedom from debt, and blameless conduct.

Keywords: Buddhist economy; mutual responsibility; right livelihood; conditions of prosperity.

Geo-Strategic Importance of Sri Lanka in the One Belt One Road Initiative in the Indian Ocean Region

D. T. G. S. Maheshika Thotadeniya
Peradeniya, Sri Lanka
Shiwanthima92@gmail.com

As a upcoming global power in the 21st century, China is playing an important role in its work frame of the Indian Ocean economic penetration. Sri Lanka was already included in this plan, as a part of the chain of infrastructure project “One Belt, One Road” initiative of China. As Sri Lanka has been identified as a tactical location with deep-water coast line close to the Indian Ocean’s major shipping routes, sizeable deep-water port in Sri Lanka will be an ideal transshipment point for goods and natural resources entering and departing the subcontinent. Within this background, Sri Lanka will be well positioned to play a strategic role in the 21st century Belt and Road project. The research problem addressed here analyses the capability to procure an operative contribution on One Belt One Road project as a maritime center within Sri Lanka’s strategic position in the region. Sri Lanka is provides a unique opportunity by its location, strategically sitting in the middle of the Indian Ocean adjacent to one of the busiest global East West maritime routes. Therefore, the recent Chinese investment projects in the Hambantota port and Colombo port are the most important and will be developed as most prominent financial and commercial centers in the region. There is potential of the Colombo international financial city to elevate Sri Lanka’s state as a commercial hub in the region as the most efficient in South Asia is high. As an important cooperative partner, participation in this initiative will boost the country’s economy, helping to attract more foreign direct investments and boosting the foreign industry in the country. Apart from this, Sri Lanka has boosted connectivity by expanding its road, rail, port and air networks. However, there are some issues as well as disadvantages and advantages through this ongoing projects regarding the local, regional and global platforms. Power balancing, war situations, etc. as well as the positive and negative impact exerted on the country as a regional diminutive country are several of those concerns. Therefore, Sri Lankan policy makers must leverage carefully to gain the fruitful outcome in the national economic advancement through this unique opportunity. On one hand, Sri Lanka as a prosperous and stable country will be an asset to the region in the upcoming century as it offers the opportunity of promote the country as a trading hub in the Indian Ocean. As a result of Sri Lanka’s position in the “string of pearls”, it emphasizes the geo-strategic importance of Sri Lanka’s role, to improve trade and linkages with China and OBOR nations and the capability to affiliate the series of ports in friendly countries in the 21st century Maritime Silk Road in the region.

Keywords - geo-strategic; maritime silk road; investments; maritime center

Stock Market Development and Economic Growth: Evidence from Middle Income Countries in Asian Region

Nishadi Jinendrika Jayasinghe*, P. D. Nimal

University of Sri Jayewardenepura

*nishadij.jayasinghe@gmail.com

The growing importance of stock markets around the world has recently opened a new avenue of research into the relationship between stock market development and economic growth. A vast literature is available related to the stock market development and economic growth. But there are only few studies which focus on middle income countries in Asian region. Thus the aim of this research is to fill the gap in existing literature and to develop an understanding about the relationship between stock market development and economic growth of middle income countries in the Asian region.

The study analyses data of 11 middle income countries in the Asian region over the period of 2011 to 2016 using secondary data sources. Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression method is used as the main method of describing the relationship between stock market development and economic growth using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) Version 22. Moreover; with the intention of supporting the results of the main method, descriptive statistics and correlational analysis are also used. Economic growth which is the dependent variable of this study is measured by GDP per capita growth rate. As independent variables, stock market development indicators which are recognized through literature survey are used. Market capitalization ratio is used as the indicator of stock market size and as the indicators of stock market liquidity, total value traded ratio and stock market turnover ratio are used. Rate of inflation and government consumption ratio are the control variables used in this study. The main finding of this study indicates that there is an association between stock market development and economic growth at a significance level of 0.05. The results reveal a significant positive relationship between stock market turnover ratio and GDP per capita growth rate. Further, economic growth has a significant relationship with inflation rates and government consumption ratio. In order to achieve economic growth through development of stock market, governments of middle income countries can implement numerous policies such as ensuring clear and concise rules for investment, providing incentives to attract capital on equity markets from the international monetary system, spreading knowledge to the public about the benefits of investing in stock markets and creation of state-run mutual funds to ensure higher liquidity on stock markets.

Keywords: economic growth; stock market development; stock market liquidity

The Impact of Exchange Rate Depreciation on the Performance of Balance of Payment in Sri Lanka

S. U. Badullaheewage
University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka
Shohani.92v@gmail.com

Fluctuation in exchange rate in a country's economy is an important internal factor and the frequent variations due to economic performance would impact on the macroeconomic variables like imports, export prices, interest rate and inflation rate. In Sri Lanka today a floating exchange rate base is being maintained on hard economic conditions. The exchange rate of the country mainly depends on the demand for foreign exchange in the international trade and in other words in an import and export economy. The exchange rate coincides to its appreciation and depreciation nature in the volatile economy. The main purpose of the depreciation is to compete in the external affairs and improve the balance of payment in an economy and also the appreciation to face for more demand for imports. Under this situation it is apparent that the policy makers have to face certain trade-off between external competitiveness and increasing price level in formulating their policies whether the scenario is more or less applicable to Sri Lanka in policy making. Very few studies are conducted to find the impact of exchange rate regimes on BOP. Hence, the paper intends to find out the impact of exchange rate depreciation on the balance of payments (BOP) in Sri Lanka and how the effectiveness of exchange rate works on external competitiveness after the economy was liberalized in 1977. The real effective exchange rate would not create a significant impact on the trade balance improvement in the short run, but the co-integration tests reveal that there is a long-run relationship between the trade balance and the real effective exchange rate. It shows very marginal impact in improving trade balance in the long run. Research study used qualitative data in the descriptive form under the inductive approach to justify the relationship between the research study and the collected data. The data of exchange rate, import, exports during the period of 1977- 2015 were collected from various reliable resources and evaluated and compiled to obtain the expected results. The empirical findings indicates that the exchange rate depreciation tends to reduce positive BOP in the medium and long term and that a significant variation in Sri Lanka's BOP is not mainly due to the changes in exchange rate fluctuations, but also may be other critical issues in the Sri Lankan economy such as inadequate infrastructure, poor policy framework and implementation. It is suggested that the policy stance should be more focused in setting up the money market equilibrium so that to restore the external balance automatically to a considerable extent.

Keywords: balance of payment; depreciation; exchange rate

The Macroeconomic Influence on the Stock Market: Evidence from a Frontier Market in Asia

*Sanka Silva, Wasantha Perera
University of Sri Jayewardenepura
Corresponding Author: silva.sanka@gmail.com

This study evaluates the long and short run influence of the macroeconomic variables on Sri Lankan stock market as a frontier market in Asia. The MSCI Sri Lankan index is used to capture the Sri Lankan stock market. The macroeconomic influence is mainly measured using two domestic macroeconomic variables, four international macroeconomic variables and four global macroeconomic variables. The analysis is based on monthly time series data from 2010 to 2017. The long run influence of macroeconomic variables was examined by employing the Johansen's co-integration analysis, whilst the short run influence was examined in the light of, autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) model. The study finds that international and global macroeconomic variables influence on the stock market in Sri Lanka in both long run and the short run, in varying degrees.

Keywords: ARDL; co-integration; macroeconomic variables; frontier market

**සමාජ සජීවීකරණය සඳහා වන ක්ෂුද්‍ර මූල්‍ය දායකත්වයේ කාර්යසාධනය සඳහා
ග්‍රාමීය ජනතාවගේ පුද්ගල මූල්‍ය සාක්ෂරතාවයෙන් වන බලපෑම සංඛ්‍යාන
විද්‍යාත්මකව අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම (මිද්දෙණිය නැගෙනහිර ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී
කොට්ඨාසය ඇසුරින්)**

කේ.එන්.පී. කුමාර
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය
knpkuma@gmail.com

ලෝකය තරම්ම පැරණි මෙතෙක් නොවිසඳුණු ප්‍රධාන සමාජ ආර්ථික ගැටලුවක් වශයෙන් දරිද්‍රතාවය හඳුනාගත හැකිය. මෙය නූතන සහභාගිත්ව සංවර්ධන ප්‍රවේශයේ සමාජ සජීවීකරණ මූලිකාංගය මත පදනම් වූ ක්‍රියාවලියකි. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දරිද්‍රතාවය පිළිබඳ මෑතකාලීන ප්‍රවණතා අතර ප්‍රධාන ලක්ෂණය වන්නේ දරිද්‍රතා ප්‍රතිශතය අඛණ්ඩව පහත යාම වුවත්, වැඩිවන ජනගහනය හේතුවෙන් එහි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක අඩු වීම සිදුවන්නේ ඉතා මන්දගාමීව වේ. එබැවින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දරිද්‍රතාව පිටු දැකීමේ උපකරණ සහ මෙවලම් විධිමත් සහ විනිවිද භාවයකට ලක් කිරීම කාලීන අවශ්‍යතාවයකි. ඒ අනුව මෙම පර්යේෂණය තුළින් අවධානය යොමු කරනු ලබන්නේ ග්‍රාමීය අංශයේ ක්ෂුද්‍ර මූල්‍ය සමඟ සම්බන්ධ වී සිටින දරිද්‍රතාවයෙන් පෙළෙන පිරිස ආර්ථිකමය සහ සමාජීය වශයෙන් බලගැන්වීම සඳහා විධිමත් අංශයේ රාජ්‍ය සහ වාණිජකරණය වූ ක්ෂුද්‍ර මූල්‍ය නිෂ්පාදනයන් භාවිතා කරන ග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රජාව දරිද්‍රතාවයෙන් මිදීමට සහ ජීවන මට්ටම නගාසිටුවීම සඳහා ඔවුන්ගේ පුද්ගල මූල්‍ය සාක්ෂරතාව ප්‍රසස්ථ මූල්‍ය තීරණ ගැනීමේදී කොපමණ ප්‍රමාණයකින් තීරණාත්මක සාධකයක් වී තිබේද යන්න පිළිබඳව අධ්‍යයනය කිරීමයි. අධ්‍යයන අරමුණු සඳහා ප්‍රශ්නාවලි ක්‍රමය උපයෝගී කර බසනැරඹි පරිමාණයේ දත්ත ක්ෂේත්‍ර අධ්‍යයනය මගින් ලබා ගන්නා ලදී. පුද්ගල මූල්‍ය සාක්ෂරතාවය සහ ක්ෂුද්‍ර මූල්‍ය පහසුකම් භාවිතා කිරීමේ කාර්යසාධනය සඳහා සංයුක්ත දර්ශකයන් ගොඩනගන ලදී. හම්බන්තොට දිස්ත්‍රික්කය කටුවන ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසයේ අංක 500 දරණ මිද්දෙණිය නැගෙනහිර ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී වසම අධ්‍යයන ප්‍රදේශය වේ. ඡන්දහිමි නාමලේඛනය උපයෝගී කර වසමේ මුළු කුටුම්භ 532 ක් අතරින් කුටුම්භ 100 ක නියදියක් සරළ සසම්භාවී නියදීම් ක්‍රමය භාවිතා කර තෝරා ගන්නා ලදී. මූලික සහ උසස් මූල්‍ය සාක්ෂරතාවය යටතේ ක්ෂුද්‍ර මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධනය ඇස්තමේන්තු කිරීම සඳහා සිදු කරන ලද බහුගුණ ප්‍රතිපායන විශ්ලේෂණයේ ප්‍රතිඵල පහත පරිදි විය. මූලික මූල්‍ය සාක්ෂරතාවය සහ කාර්යසාධනය අතර සහසම්බන්ධතා සංගුණකයේ අගය 0.669 ක් වන බැවින් එම විචල්‍යයන් අතර ධන සහසම්බන්ධතාවක් පැවතීමත්, මූලික මූල්‍ය සාක්ෂරතාවය, සහ උසස් මූල්‍ය සාක්ෂරතාවය, ක්ෂුද්‍ර මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධනය යන විචල්‍යය සමඟ සරල රේඛීය සම්බන්ධතාවයක් පවතීමත් නිසා බහුගුණ ප්‍රතිපායන ආදර්ශ ආකෘතිය ගොඩ නැගීමට හැකි විය. මෙම අධ්‍යයනය හරහා මූලික මූල්‍ය සාක්ෂරතාවය සහ උසස් මූල්‍ය සාක්ෂරතාවය ඉහළ යන විට ක්ෂුද්‍ර මූල්‍ය උපයෝජනයේ කාර්යසාධනය ඉහළ යන බව අනාවරණය කර ගැනීමට හැකි විය.

ප්‍රමුඛපද:-මූල්‍ය සාක්ෂරතාවය; ක්ෂුද්‍ර මූල්‍ය; දරිද්‍රතාවය; සමාජීය වශයෙන් බලගැන්වීම

Impact of Employment Sector on Wage Inequality: with Special Reference to the Occupation Type of Employees

R.D.Kalpna Rasadari Randeniya¹, Hemantha P. Diunugala²

University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka

kalpijaani@gmail.com¹, hemantha@sjp.ac.lk²

Studying about inequalities has become a vital part in many of the sociological researches. Among them 'wage inequality' received much attention since the wages are the most crucial factor in determining the income of people. Today wage differentials are present among various occupations and sectors of the economy. In many instances, employees performing similar kind of work are paid differently. It can be identified that even in the same occupation type, wages are different with the same level of skills. The primary objective of this paper is to identify the impact of the sectorial differences considered with occupation type towards the disparity of wages. It has considered the three major employment sectors in Sri Lanka; the government, semi-government and private sector. The occupation type was fourfold as permanent, temporary, and casual. The data used in this study come from the Labour Force Survey-2015, conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics. The sample selected for the analysis consists of 8151 employees who were filtered based on the status of occupation equals to 'Employee' category and the age group of 15 to 65. It has used a correlation analysis to identify the association between wages of employees with several occupation types and employment sector. One-Way ANOVA tests have used to test whether there are disparities in those wages due to the employment sector with respect to the type of occupation. The results conclude that the sector of the employment is positively associated with wages with occupational type and indicated that there was a significant sectorial difference of wages in permanent and temporary occupation types. But in casual occupational type, a significant difference was not identified with in the sectors. Thus the wages of permanent and temporary employees imply an inequality between the government, semi government and the private sectors. Results of the Tukey pair wise comparisons confirmed the wages are significantly different between government and private sectors considering temporary occupation while permanent employees' wages differ within private-government and private-semi government employees. Therefore it is clear that the wages are differing as per the employment sector although the occupational type is similar.

Keywords: employee; employment sector; occupation type; wage inequality

Household and Government Consumption and Gross Domestic Product in Sri Lanka: A Cointegration Analysis

Geekiyanage Yashoda Nirmani Gunathilaka
University of Colombo, Sri Lanka
yashoda.nirmani@yahoo.com

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is an important indicator which represents the economic health of a country. Household and government consumption are the important elements that influence the formation of the GDP. Therefore, the study examines the relationships among household final consumption expenditure, government final consumption expenditure and Gross Domestic Product in Sri Lanka. For the study, data were extracted from the World Bank database for the period of 1962-2016. The study applied Augmented Dickey Fuller and Phillips-Perron unit root test to test the stationarity of the data series and Johansen cointegration, Engle and Granger test and pairwise Granger Causality test to identify the short run and long run relations among the variables. Results of unit root test revealed that all the series were stationary at first difference. Since the variables are co-integrated it was extended the study by performing a Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) which elaborated that about 53% of disequilibrium corrected each year by changes in GDP. Pairwise Granger Causality revealed that bidirectional causal relation between government expenditure to Gross Domestic product and household expenditure to government expenditure. Further, there is a one directional causality from GDP to household expenditure but not vice versa in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: consumption expenditure; gross domestic product; co-integration

EDUCATION

Determinants of Non-Participation in Student Politics: A Study among the Undergraduates of Public Universities in Sri Lanka

T. D. Weerasinghe*, W. P. N. Wijesiri
University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka
*tdtmdananjaya@gmail.com

Student politics is a crucial phenomenon in university education in Sri Lanka. Since the establishment of the first university; the University of Ceylon in 1942, participation of students in politics is reflected, and has always represented the social and political pressures of the country. However, it is evident that participation of students in politics in Sri Lankan public universities has drastically decreased during last two decades. Hence, this exploratory, cross-sectional, field study was designed with the prime purpose to identify the significant determinants of non-participation in student politics among the undergraduates in Sri Lankan public universities. Purposive-convenience sampling was applied to select the sample in which 500 undergraduates are included, selected from six public universities in Sri Lanka, which have a long lasting history for students' political movements.

Primary data was collected through a self-developed questionnaire, developed based on extant literature and a preliminary investigation conducted via social media; Facebook. Simple ranking method and the Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) were employed to analyze data with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Factor Loading (FL) values and the Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings (ESSL) were used to draw conclusions. Fear of being suspended (FL=0.831), fear of losing the degree (FL=0.790), idea that parents' hopes cannot be fulfilled (FL=0.789), external political impact on student unions (FL=0.779) and ragging in universities (FL=0.769) are found to be the prominent five determinants of non-participation in student politics, among twenty determinants identified. Further, all together those twenty determinants were loaded into five components representing the ESSL value of 65.135%. Moreover, a significant difference of determinants of non-participation in student politics is found among public state universities selected for the current study. Building on the reported findings, the current study provides insights for both university administration and student unions to reconsider and adopt management strategies of student politics in public universities in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: public universities; Sri Lanka, student politics; university undergraduates

Review Summary of Valuing School Quality via a School Choice Reform in Norway

R.A. Kasun D Ramanayake

University of Florence, Italy.

Kasun.ramanayake@stud.unifi.it / kasunkdr@gmail.com

Education, and economists, are strongly debating on the concept of, which good schools matter. According to this, estimated school quality valuations based on the house prices, by interpreted a policy reform regarding members of the research bases, choices to attend high school. This paper consideration to a change in school selections that occurred in Oslo county in 1997, the school authorities to take actions for the policy from one based on catchment zones to open entering policy actions that allowed the local student to apply to any high school in that region. research data shows that the value of parents economics substantially affected to the better-performing of schools because the ambitions of housing valuations to school performance falls significantly (by over 50 percent) following the school choice reform that made the move to open enrollment. This paper also considers three main key words: House prices, school choice reform and school quality.as well as, the inter relationship between local house (residential) prices and higher school quality in a different in Oslo. Illustrates advance on this work arises as we counted at what happens to the willingness to pay (WTP) for school quality before and after school admissions with two different time situation in Oslo. This data took place in the 1997/1998 school year in Oslo Norway, when the mode of high school admission was based on the system that was based on fixed catchment areas to one illustrated school choice with open enrollment. Main evaluations based on the reform demonstrate data of that value of parents' economics substantially better performing schools. They also represent that school selection matters. When approximate to high school vision of the residence in a fixed catchment area (so that children have to attend schools in one of the six zones where they can live), a responsibility of the parents need to prepare to pay suitable amounts of money to live in the catchment area of schools.

Keywords: house prices; school choice reform; school quality

The Encouraging Level of Corrective Feedback Received During Planned vs Incidental Focus on Form Instruction

W.S A. Fernando
Wayamba University of Sri Lanka
sajeewaniapsara@gmail.com

Collaborative tasks provide the learners with the opportunities to use language, to focus on it and to correct it. This research is devoted to investigate how and to what extent the learners discuss grammar on their own initiative at the Sri Lankan university context under planned and unplanned (incidental) circumstances, and in which group compositions this happens best. The Planned Focus on Form (PFF) has been achieved through grammar consciousness raising activities as a mean to stimulate the learners to notice specific structures of grammar through discussion and to be more accurate while Incidental Focus on Form (IFF) has been achieved by allowing the learners to discuss the whole range of grammar naturally in the language being produced. The data gathered through the transcriptions of the student interactions prove that the focus on form that occurs in Sri Lankan university context is generally satisfactory. The results also indicate that the PFF is far more successful in achieving accuracy compared to the IFF. Further, the highest focus on form occurs in PFF homogenous low proficiency group structure.

Keywords: planned focus on form; incidental focus on form; language related episodes; grammar consciousness raising

Power Of Library Buildings In Providing Effective And Efficient Library And Information Services

K.R.N.Harshani
Rajarata University of Sri Lanka
wimukasi@yahoo.com

This paper examines the changes of library buildings and their function past to present. The library has turned out to be a place for the active and collaborative use of knowledge. The primary form of man's information transmission was fixed and written on stones and on animals' skins. Afterward, with the use of papyrus, people were able to protect their knowledge conveniently and finally they evolve to an old form of books. These books were housed in temples, churches, mosques and cathedrals. With the need of larger places to study and easy accessibility to books, the idea of constructing library buildings came into existence. For that reason, the librarians faced serious problems, particularly after the development of the printing press that resulted in the manufacture of a large number of books. Main objective of the study is to redesign and reinvent libraries and library services that effectively meet library users' needs and expectation. Hence, librarians with the collaboration of architects made serious efforts and lastly efficient library buildings were designed. In the recent years, functional libraries have come up as an outcome of suitable planning with proper services within the buildings. As a matter of fact, libraries have developed into an essential part of the education. Furthermore, library buildings can be conducive for the students. The library is also in the position to play a significant role as a new cultural institute. An additional important shift in library use is its growing significance as a place of interaction. Traditional library seating – lounge seating, study tables in open areas and individual study accommodations are increasing in demand. An important ongoing transformation in the idea of the library as a place is the fact that libraries are being used more than ever as places of interaction and not as repositories of materials. Libraries have to be lively participants in addressing local social, cultural, economic and institutional issues.

Keywords: library architecture; library building; library design; library space

The Relationship Between the Affective Attributes of a Teacher and an Achievement of a Student in Senior Secondary Classes

K.V.Sudarma Harischandar^a, W.B.A.Vitharana^b

National Institute of Education^a University of Sri Jayewardenepura^b
isasudharma@gmail.com

It is a well-known factor that the education has been considered as one of the human rights worldwide. It is said that one must be given at least the primary education. It has been affirmed that every child is entitled to have at least the primary education by the act of the Declaration of the Rights of the child in 1959. There are four major concerns which have to be considered in preparing the objectives in education. It emphasizes that the goals of the education should be making a perfect man who is intelligent, innovative, and responsible to the society. The same idea has been included in the report named “Education for survival” submitted by Edga Poray and his group. To achieve these, a teacher must have a positive thinking towards the progress of the education of a child. Having considered all the above mentioned facts, this study has been done to identify the relationship between the Affective attributes of a teacher and an achievement of a student in Senior Secondary Classes. Therefore, the research was carried out to find out how the qualities of a teacher affects the learning of a student. Both features of quantitative and qualitative methods have been used and 208 people of Colombo and Hambantota districts were taken as the sample. Everyone in the sample of this research were intellectuals such as teachers and principals. Teachers’ affective attributes were Self-esteem, socialization, interest, attitude values, and appreciation. The researcher came to the conclusion that there is a positive relationship between the qualities of a teacher and the progress of the achievement of a student in Senior Secondary Classes.

Keywords: teachers’ affective; attributes; student’s achievement

Multifactor Analysis of Variables Impacting the Academic Achievement of University Undergraduates in Sri Lanka

R.U.Thowfeek, N.D.U.Vimukthi and U.P.Miriyaigalla*

University of Peradeniya

*upekhz@gmail.com

The candidates who enter the university are considered by Educationalists to be the cream of the achievers who manage to get through the GCE Advanced Level. But the question arises as to why we begin to perceive vast differences among the achievements of these very same high achievers once they enter the university. The current research explored the multi dimensions in the concept of academic achievement. 90 undergraduates from the Faculty of Arts, University of Peradeniya were chosen as the sample. Data were collected using a questionnaire consisting of 8 subscales in the areas of stress, socio economic status, procrastination, language, social climate, academic involvement, academic participation and academic achievement. In order to explore the scales in detail, the items of the stress and social climate scales were factor-analyzed using SPSS. Findings suggest that academic achievement is negatively correlated with stress ($r = -0.280$, $p=0.016$) and that socio economic status has no observable relationship with the said variable. In doing further analysis using the factor clusters of the stress scale, researchers found that the factor of “how well one grasps study material” ($r = -0.222$, $p = 0.050$) and the factor of “obstacles” ($r=-0.321$, $p= 0.004$) are significantly negatively correlated with academic achievement. The factor cluster of “belongingness” in the social climate scale negatively correlates with procrastination ($r = -0.242$, $p = 0.036$). An overall look at the findings support the researcher’s problem that many different factors do play a part in shaping the academic achievement of university undergraduates.

Keywords: academic achievement; SES, social climate; stress, procrastination

Awareness of Preschool Teachers in Sri Lanka on Child Rights

P.G.S.T.Gunathilaka
University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka
Sankhaja@live.com

The present study explored whether the preschool teachers in Sri Lanka have awareness of child rights. In the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it is proclaimed that anyone is entitled to all the freedoms without any distinction such as race, color, sex, language, religion, opinion, birth or other status. A child needs special safeguards and care including appropriate legal protection before and after birth by reason of his or her physical and mental immaturity. The child is entitled to receive education. Therefore, the awareness of child rights is important for the preschool teachers to avoid violations of human rights. The main objective of this study is to investigate whether the preschool teachers in Sri Lanka have adequate knowledge on child rights in order to take actions when these rights are violated and also to protect their rights in the learning space. The other objective is to investigate whether every preschooler can enjoy the rights in the same manner in learning spaces regardless of any boundaries. The study was conducted with the consent of the directors of preschools and the preschool teachers. The participants were a sample of 40 preschool teachers and 30 parents. Both qualitative and quantitative measures were used for data collection. For quantitative data, the preschool teachers were given a semi-structured questionnaire. Semi-structured interviews were also conducted with the 40 preschool teachers. The parents were given a semi-structured questionnaire and discussions were also conducted. Primary data were collected from interviews and discussions. Results were analyzed using thematic analysis. The outcome of the study conveyed that the awareness of preschool teachers regarding the child rights is not sufficient to protect the rights of the child whenever it is violated or to promote the child rights in their learning space. Different boundaries and ideologies of society limit preschool teachers from gaining proper knowledge on child rights and practicing them in the preschool. Therefore, in conclusion, the public authorities and responsible individuals should take necessary initiatives to promote the importance of child rights and to improve the knowledge and awareness of child rights among the Sri Lankan preschool teachers for the betterment of the preschoolers.

Keywords: awareness; child rights; preschoolers; preschool teachers

Exploring the Factors that Influencing Students' Choice of Specialization Area

R.H Asari Tharuka Perera
Eastern University, Sri Lanka
tharukaperera91@gmail.com

The course selection is one of the most important decisions a student has to make in higher Education because that decision plays a major role on defining their future. Therefore, they should make the best choice at the beginning when selecting the course. The objective of the study is to understand the factors which influence the selection of specialization domains among a group of management students of the Trincomalee Campus, Eastern University, Sri Lanka. This study was executed as quantitative research. The participants of this study were undergraduate students. The sample consisted of 75 participants majoring in different subjects. The results of the study revealed not only how students choose their major field of study but also why many students do not tend to select certain courses. Result of this study shows that the most important in the selection of major subjects are Job related factors and academic quality factors.

Keywords: students' choice of specialization area; Eastern University; Sri Lanka

Identifying Deterioration Factors of Historically Valuable Library Resources and Treatment of Preservation: With reference to University of Sri Jayewardenepura and the library of the Department of National Museum

H. D. Menaka Nishanthi
University of Sri Jayewardenepura
nishanthi@sjp.ac.lk

Historical library resources are created due to the works of ancient people. There were archaeological evidences to prove that they used various materials for writing in the past, such as stones, clay and wood. But, because of the size and difficulty of manipulation of these materials they used leaves of trees. Sri Lanka and many other countries in Asia used Palmyra leaves (Thalpath) for this purpose. Most of the time palm leaves were used for writing in the past which can be found in present libraries nowadays. With the advent of papermaking, it has changed the character of library resources. Now there are printed and non-printed library resources. We should protect different media of historically valuable library resource of both these libraries from decay. There are different types of deterioration of library resources. Those are: Physical deterioration factors; Biological deterioration factors; Chemical deterioration factors. However, it is important to identify deterioration factors in both these libraries, and protect historically valuable library resources for future generations. The study is an attempt made to analyze the deterioration factors of both of these libraries.

The specific objectives of this study are to identify the deterioration factors and treatments to preserve historically valuable library resources of both of these libraries. The study is qualitative in nature and it adopts the scientific observation method and investigates the information that is being issued systematically, while primary and secondary data are also being used. Throughout these investigations, various deterioration factors can be identified within these two libraries. In both of these two collections, the protection of printed library resources from the insects can be preserved by laying cotton wool pillows filled with citronella oil in between racks. Conducting awareness programs for readers, leaflet campaigns, etc. can help to minimize harmful effects on the library resources. It is recommended that the historically valuable library resources of the libraries of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura and Department of National Museum should be preserved in the future.

Keywords: Department of National Museum; deterioration factors; library resources, treatment; University of Sri Jayewardenepura,

Factors Affected to the Students to Join Government Technical and Vocational Education Sector in Sri Lanka

K.A.I.M. Amarasekara
University College of Matara, Sri Lanka
021madushani@gmail.com

Sri Lanka's Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) system is characterized by a multitude of agencies including training providers of public and private sectors, standards and curriculum development agencies and a regulatory body, under the purview of the 'Ministry of Youth Affairs. The purpose of this research is to investigate the most significant factors to the students' attitudes towards joining Government TVET institutes in Sri Lanka. Students in Technical and Vocational Educational Institutes in Matara District and Advanced Level students in Matara District were the population of this study. In this study data was collected from 10 students from each TVET institute (NAITA,VTA,TC, UC) by representing all four TVET institutes and Ten students from each Educational zone and all four educational zones are covered. Through questionnaire and total 80 students was the sample of this study. Correlation and Regression Analysis are used to find the statistical impact of factors on Students Attitude towards Technical Education and Vocational Training and Association and the effect of regressions are analyzed using these techniques. The results of this study reveals that teachers influence is statistical significant which impact on the student decision towards TEVT. Parental influence, peers influence, socioeconomic status and career & job potential variables are statistically insignificant which impact on the student decision towards TEVT. The findings of this study would help the policy makers for promotion of Technical Education and Vocational Training system in Sri Lanka and deal with ongoing challenges.

Keywords: attitudes; technical and vocational education; TVET

Teacher Student Relationship in Higher Education Institutions of Sri Lanka

M. A. N. Rasanjalee Perera
University of Sri Jayewardenepura
rasanjalee@sjp.ac.lk

Teacher student relationship is one of the most powerful elements within the learning environment. In modern society, teacher student relationship is defined by questioning and arguing instead of obedience and acceptance in traditional society. Teacher is not only a person who teaches subject matters, but also plays his/ her role as an important secondary socialization agent, counsellor, advisor, supporter as well as a faithful and close adult. Students can share their problems with their teachers and get effective solutions for any kind of socio economic, psychological, and personal or education matters. Hence, teaching is considered as a profession of honor and every one respects teachers throughout the history. However, due to several factors, its dignity has been severely damaged in current society and teacher student relationship is being faded away creating a gap. Situation is more critical within the higher education sector in Sri Lanka.

This study attempts to understand why teacher student relationship is important, to investigate the nature of the teacher student relationship in universities in Sri Lanka and to identify the reasons for the existing situation of phenomenon, and to examine its impact on university education as objectives of the study. A random sample of 50 students was selected in third year 25 academics from the faculties of Humanities and Social Sciences and Management Studies and Commerce, of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura. Questionnaire survey and discussions were the data collection techniques. Data was descriptively analyzed adopting the attachment theory that provides a descriptive and explanatory framework for discussion of interpersonal relationships between human beings. Findings clearly evident a weak teacher student relationship within the university. All most all students and many lecturers are highly dissatisfied with student teacher relationship. According to the students' point of view, university lecturers show less closeness and kindness, not given an adequate attention to them and don't try to understand their problems. Such unfavorable learning environment adversely affect their education. Academics pointed out that students do not respect lecturers referring to number of reasons such as "tuition culture in country", "busy life style of both lecturers and students", "having a large number of students in a batch" that reduces the possibility of individual attention, "students' addiction internet and mobile chatting" rather than companying with others. Attitudes of both of them and higher workload including too many curricular requirements and the impact of changing values and norms in mass society etc. are further barriers in developing good teacher student relationship. In summing up, study suggests that this matter should be analyzed continuously and scientifically as positive teacher – student relationship is essential to ensure the real meaning of the education that makes a greater contribution to the socio economic and moral development of society.

Key words; higher education; relationship; students; teacher; university education

විශ්වවිද්‍යාල සිසුන්ගේ ප්‍රාථමික හා ද්විතීයික අධ්‍යාපනයේ ස්වරූපය පිළිබඳ සමාජ විද්‍යාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක් (ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය ඇසුරින්)

එම්. ටී. සමරකෝන්, ඊ.එම්.එල්.එන් සාරංගි,* ඩබ්.ටී.ඩී. විජේතුංග,

ඩබ්. එම්. ඩබ්.ග්‍යාමලී

ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

*sarangiekanayaka27@gmail.com

අධ්‍යාපනය යන්නෙන් ඉගෙනීම, ඉගැන්වීම, ඇගයීම, රස රසවිඳීම, පුහුණුව ආදී පුළුල් ක්ෂේත්‍රයන් අර්ථවත් වේ. ඇරිස්ටෝටල් පවසන පරිදි අධ්‍යාපනය, නිරෝගිමත් ශරීරයක් තුළ නිරෝගිමත් මනසක් බිහි කිරීම සඳහා මහෝපකාරී වන්නකි. පුද්ගල සංවර්ධනය අර්ථගන්වන්නා වූ ක්‍රියාවලියක් වන මෙය වයස අවුරුදු 18ට අඩු සෑම පුද්ගලයකුට හිමි වන්නකි. උසස් අධ්‍යාපනයට යොමු වීමට පෙර ද්විතීයික අධ්‍යාපනය තුළදී ඔවුන් විවිධ වූ ගැටලුවලට මුහුණ දෙනු ලබයි. එම ස්වභාවය ඔවුන්ගේ උසස් අධ්‍යාපනය සඳහා තෝරා ගන්නා විෂය ධාරාවන් තීරණයෙහිලා ප්‍රබල බලපෑමක් සිදු කරනු ලබයි. උසස් අධ්‍යාපනය හදාරා විශ්වවිද්‍යාල අධ්‍යාපනයට යොමුවන ශිෂ්‍යයින්ගේ ප්‍රාථමික හා ද්විතීයික අධ්‍යාපනයේ ස්වරූපය අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම මූලික අරමුණු කරගනිමින් පර්යේෂණය සිදුවිය. විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයේ ප්‍රධාන පීඨ හතර නියෝජනය කරමින් අධ්‍යයනය සඳහා ප්‍රශ්නාවලී සහ සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා ක්‍රමය යොදා ගනිමින් අහඹු ලෙස තෝරා ගත් සිසුන් 500 කගෙන් දත්ත රැස් කරන ලදී. ඉන් 35%ක් මහා විද්‍යාල වලින් ප්‍රාථමික අධ්‍යාපනය ලබා ඇති අතර ප්‍රාථමික අධ්‍යාපනය ලැබූ පාසලේ පහසුකම් පිළිබඳව 46%ක් සතුටුදායක ප්‍රතිචාරයක් ලබා දී තිබේ. දත්ත දායකයන් අතරින් ශිෂ්‍යත්ව විභාගය සමත් වූ ප්‍රතිශතය 48%කි. එය වෛද්‍ය පීඨය 36%ක්ද, විද්‍යා පීඨය 32%ක්ද, වාණිජ පීඨය 23%ක්ද සහ කලා පීඨයෙන් 9%ක්ද විය. දත්ත දායකයින්ගෙන් 74%ක් උපකාරක පන්ති සඳහා සහභාගී වූ පිරිස විය. විභාගය සමත් වීම සඳහා බහුල වශයෙන් උපකාරක පන්ති ඉවහල් වූ බව අනාවරණය විය. දත්ත දායකයන් අ.පො.ස(සා/පෙළ) සඳහා ඇතුළත් වූ පාසල තුළ සියලුම විෂයයන් සඳහා ගුරුවරුන්ගේ ප්‍රමාණවත් බව 72%ක් ප්‍රකාශකර තිබේ. විද්‍යාගාර පහසුකම් සහ පුස්තකාල පහසුකම් ලැබී ඇත්තේ 65%කට පමණි. එසේම උසස් පෙළ ඇතැම් කලා විෂයන් සඳහා ගුරු හිඟයක් පැවතීම තුළ ඔවුන්ට පාසලේ පවත්නා වූ විෂයන් සඳහා පමණක් යොමු වීමට සිදු වී ඇත. එසේම විද්‍යා හා ගණිත විෂයන් සඳහා අමතර පන්ති වියදම් දරා ගත නොහැකි නිසාවෙන් කලා විෂය තෝරා ගැනීමට 55%කට සිදුව ඇත. විද්‍යා විෂයන් සඳහා විද්‍යාගාර පහසුකම් නොමැති වීම තුළ 37%ක් කලා සහ වාණිජ විෂයයන් තෝරා ගෙන ඇත. මෙහිදී ප්‍රාථමික හා ද්විතීයික අධ්‍යාපනය ළමයින්ගේ උසස් අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍ෂේත්‍ර කෙරෙහි සුවිශේෂී බලපෑමක් සිදු කරන බව හඳුනාගත හැකි අතර ඒකී සීමාව තුළ සිසුන් මුහුණු දෙන්නා වූ උක්ත දැක්වූ ගැටලු පාසල් පද්ධතිය හා දැඩිව සම්බන්ධ වේ. එම ගැටලු නිරාකරණය කර ගැනීමට පරිපාලකයන් මැදිහත්ව අංග සම්පූර්ණ පාසල් පද්ධතියක් නිර්මාණය කිරීම කාලෝචිත වේ.

මුඛ්‍යපද: අධ්‍යාපනය; පාසල ; විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය; ශිෂ්‍යයින්

Engineering Undergraduate Students' Perception of Feedback

Manjula Silva

Imperial College, London

Many student satisfaction survey results including those from the National Student Survey in the UK have led many to consider feedback as the most discussed topic in Higher Education in recent years. Feedback can be placed in a broader context, but when receiving it for a single activity in higher education, it is always associated with an assessment. Feedback related problems are mostly associated with this written assessment component. There is a sense of dissatisfaction, with learners experiencing a range of issues associated with feedback as a barrier for engagements. Content surplus resulting in time pressures, the summative nature of the assignments and lack of social interactions have an impact on this. Within the context of education, feedback must be a learning tool for undergraduate students and feedback must be a part of teaching. Many discussions in literature in education drive Higher Education Institutions to reform feedback to set the principles for best practice in response to societal challenges that incorporate social - cultural and historical dimensions. Through focus group interviews with 1st and 3rd year undergraduate students, this research places the research question 'The student perception of what feedback is?' at the centre of the study to explore student views across year groups. This study then seeks to judge whether undergraduates having received feedback for a year, are sufficiently developed to think what feedback is to them and are prepared to engage with feedback within the purpose of the Higher Education and the self-regulated role.

The Activity Theory was used as the theoretical framework to investigate students' perception of what feedback is, how it changes within the students, how they connect with feedback and factors influencing it, that disclosed tensions and hence disturbances within the activity system. These disturbances deviate the standard process, so have detrimental effects on students engaging with feedback. Findings emphasized that in some respect desirable attributes are not supported in the current feedback giving practice for the anticipated outcome. A broader array of perceptions that are unique to individuals that link to their social and cultural environments, together with many interpretations of feedback, were identified. Barriers, assignment issues, and course structure were identified within the current feedback process as tensions within the activity. These examples of an ongoing study helps to identify tensions within the current feedback process in changing teaching and learning environment, when placed within the activity theory.

Keywords: feedback; activity theory; student perception; engagement; tensions

GEOGRAPHY, ENVIRONMENT AND GEO INFORMATION

An assessment of Seasonal Water Quality Variation in Mahaweli River

K. Kirujika

Uva Wellassa University, Sri Lanka

kirujika@gmail.com

Water is an abundant natural resource in Sri Lanka. Rivers and lakes are mostly affected by pollutants. The Mahaweli River is especially polluted because an arm of the river flows through industrial areas. The purpose of this study is to investigate how the water quality changed seasonally and spatially. The water was analyzed before and after filtration. Water quality analyses before filtration give the natural conditions of water. Then the water was filtered using 0.45 micron filter paper to remove all the suspended matter and analyzed parameters indicate the dissolved matter of water. The water quality parameters such as pH, colour, turbidity, organic carbon content and potassium permanganate (KMnO_4) consumption were measured in collected water samples before and after filtration, and the data were analyzed statistically using MINITAB statistical package version 17.0. In this study, results indicate that the Mahaweli river water contains a higher amount of colour, Turbidity with comparing WHO and SLS standards, Organic carbon and the KMnO_4 consumption for raw water also was higher and the water quality parameters were differed due to the seasonal variation of the environment. Based on the statistical analysis, the water quality parameters of raw water samples have differed significantly from the filtered water samples; the apparent colour of the river water depends on the organic carbon MR and the KMnO_4 consumption. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Mahaweli River was polluted significantly due to the Organic carbon, colour and turbidity. Based on the results, it can be proved that the filtering process affects the water quality of the sample; there is a relationship between apparent colour with the organic carbon MR and the KMnO_4 consumption and there was no relationship between the true colour with the mentioned water quality parameters.

Keywords: - apparent river water colour; organic carbon; surface water pollution

Geospatial Analysis of Land Cover and Land Use Changes of the Surrounding Area of Wilpaththu National Park

D. S. Udatiyawala, R.M. K. Ratnayake
University of Sri Jayawardenepura
dhanushkasenaa@gmail.com

Sri Lankan land cover takes different forms. It has a natural land cover and the use of land has been changed over the time. It is very significant with the nationally recognized and well-known gardens, sanctuaries and parks. A land cover is a land area covered with grass, trees bare lands water etc. The land cover use of different purposes by people, it is a land use. Wilpaththu sanctuary is one of the famous and oldest natural parks in Sri Lanka, which is located in the North western coastal area of dry zone of Sri Lanka. At present as well as over the war during 30 years some of the issues arise regarding land cover changes of Wilpaththu. The objective of this research was to identify the fact whether Willpaththu forest cover is being cleared by humans after the war or whether it was reforested naturally during the war season widening the borders and now the reforested borders of the Wilpaththu forest area are cleared and resettled. In conducting the research, secondary data such as Topo sheets, satellite images, metric map of Sri Lanka (1:50000) and google images were used to identify the changes of the land cover and the land use. This study focused on the causes influenced for the changes occurred in the Wilpaththu land cover and land use. Though the currently operating multi-purpose development projects are being monitored and carried out as per the implemented Sri Lankan laws and regulations, the presentation of environmental reports on the effect on the bio diversity and the natural environment. It was discovered that the personal favors, government policies, decision on development projects have affected for the massive clearing. Since 2011, deforestation has been taking place within the boundaries of the Maraichukkaddi-Karadikkuli (Kallaru Forest), Vilaththikulam and Veppal Forest Reserves, with land being cleared for the alleged resettlement of internally displaced people. Finally, it was discovered that temporary human settlements have been established forcefully in certain parts of the Wilpaththu forest cover.

Keywords: land used; land cover; Wilpaththu; spatial analysis

Environmental Impact of Cassava Chips Processing

M.A.D Somendrika*, I. Wickramasinghe, M.A.J. Wansapala, S. Pieris
University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka.

* dsomendrika@sci.sjp.ac.lk

Cassava chips are fast moving ready to serve snack product made by frying raw cassava root slices in palm oil. The study was carried out to assess the environmental impact and identify the hotspots in the life cycle of cassava chips manufacturing. Life cycle analysis was conducted according to the method described by ISO 14040:2006 standards. Three separate but interrelated components: inventory analysis, impact assessment and interpretations were performed for the cassava chips life cycle using software package SimaPro 8.4.0.0 faculty version. Inventory data was collected through the use of structured questionnaires and personal communication. Data was collected on cassava farming, chips manufacturing, packaging and transportation. The impact assessment methodology chosen was ReCiPe2016 end point (H) method in SimaPro software. The results revealed that Life cycle environmental impacts of a cassava chip were dominated by activities in cassava farming, refined Palm oil, Liquid petroleum gas and Electricity using in cassava chips processing. High amount of NPK fertilizer usage in cassava farming caused the highest negative environmental impact. High chemical and water usage and high amount of effluent generation while refined palm oil production contributed mostly for global warming (37%), stratospheric ozone depletion (26%), Fine particulate matter formation (25.4%), Terrestrial ecotoxicity (28%), Marine ecotoxicity (26%), Mineral resource scarcity (30.7%) and Water consumption (62.1%). Fossil resource scarcity was dominated by cassava chips life cycle stage, liquid petroleum gas (LP gas) utilization. Electricity consumption mainly contributes for cassava chips' environmental impact categories of marine ecotoxicity, Human non carcinogenic toxicity and human carcinogenic toxicity due to emissions from fuel oil and coal combustion in electricity production in Sri Lankan National Grid. Tap water consumption, packaging material and transportation stages did not caused a significant effect on all the cassava chips' environmental impact categories.

Keywords: cassava chips; environment impact; inventory analysis; life cycle analysis; simapro software

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දක්ෂිණ දිග සංචාරක කලාපයේ සංචාරක කර්මාන්තය ආශ්‍රිත කුඩා සහ මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ධනය පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක්

ඕ. එච්. ඒ. එම්. විජේරත්න
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය
madushiwijerathna9275@gmail.com

සංචාරක කර්මාන්තය සංවර්ධිත මෙන්ම සංවර්ධනය වෙමින් පවතින රටවල ආර්ථිකයේ වැදගත් අංගයක් බවට පත්වී ඇත්තේ එය රටේ ජාතික ආර්ථිකයට වැදගත් දායකත්වයක් සපයන බැවිනි. එනිසාම එම රටවල සංචාරක කර්මාන්තය ආශ්‍රිතව කුඩා සහ මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ කර්මාන්ත අංශයද සංවර්ධනය වී ඇත. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දක්ෂිණ දිග වෙරළ කලාපයේද සංචාරක කර්මාන්තය ආශ්‍රිත කුඩා සහ මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ කර්මාන්ත වැඩි වශයෙන් ව්‍යාප්ත වී ඇති අතර ලී කැටයම්, ස්වර්ණාභරණ, බතික්, අත්යන්ත්‍ර රෙදිපිළි නිෂ්පාදනය සහ බිරලු රේන්ද නිෂ්පාදන මේ අතරින් වැදගත් වේ. එම අංශයේ සංවර්ධනය සඳහා සංචාරක කර්මාන්තයේ දායකත්වය පිළිබඳව අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ මූලික අරමුණ විය. මෙම අරමුණ සාක්ෂාත් කරගැනීම උදෙසා අවශ්‍ය දත්ත ද්විතීයික සහ ප්‍රාථමික මූලාශ්‍ර මගින් ලබාගන්නා ලදී. අධ්‍යයන නියදිය සංචාරක කර්මාන්තය ආශ්‍රිත කුඩා සහ මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ කර්මාන්ත, නිෂ්පාදන අලෙවිසැල් මෙන්ම සංචාරකයන් යනාදී ලෙස සමස්ත නියදිය 61ක් විය. ඒ අනුව සංචාරක කර්මාන්තය ආශ්‍රිත කුඩා සහ මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ කර්මාන්ත ආශ්‍රිත අයිතියේ ස්වභාවය, වෙළෙඳපොළ තත්ත්වය, සේවක සංඛ්‍යාව, වෙළෙඳපොළට නිෂ්පාදන සපයන ආකාරය, කර්මාන්ත හිමියන්ගේ අධ්‍යාපන තත්ත්වය සහ නව තාක්ෂණය භාවිතා කිරීමේ හැකියාව යනාදී සාධක කිහිපමක් සිදු කර ඇතිදැයි අධ්‍යයනය කළ අතර මෙහි අවසාන නිගමනය වූයේ කර්මාන්ත අයිතියේ ස්වභාවය හැර අනෙකුත් සාධක සංචාරක කර්මාන්තය ආශ්‍රිත කුඩා සහ මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ධනය කෙරෙහි සැලකිය යුතු බලපෑමක් සිදුකර ඇති බවයි.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද: කුඩා සහ මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ කර්මාන්ත ; දක්ෂිණදිග සංචාරක වෙරළතීරය; සංචාරක කර්මාන්තය; සංවර්ධනය

හිත්කැටිය ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී වසමේ වියපත් ජනතාව ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනයට දායක කරගත හැකි විභවතා

එම්.යූ. හංසිකා.
භූගෝල විද්‍යා අධ්‍යයනාංශය
ushani92hansika@gmail.com

ජන සංඛ්‍යාව වියපත් වීම වර්තමාන ලෝකයේ කැපී පෙනෙන ප්‍රජා විද්‍යාත්මක ලක්ෂණයකි. සංවර්ධිත රටවල වියපත් ජන සංඛ්‍යාව ලෙස වයස අවුරුදු 65 හෝ ඊට වැඩි පිරිස් සැලකෙන අතර සංවර්ධනය වෙමින් පවතින රටවල වයස අවුරුදු 60 හෝ ඊට වැඩි පිරිස් වියපත් ජන සංඛ්‍යාව ලෙස සැලකේ. මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ ප්‍රධාන අරමුණ වූයේ වියපත් ජනතාව ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනයට දායකකරගත හැකි විභවතාවයන් හඳුනා ගැනීම හා ඒ සඳහා ගතයුතු ක්‍රියාමාර්ග යෝජනා කිරීමයි. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට අනාගතයේ දී මුහුණ දීමට සිදුවන ගැටලු අතර ජන සංඛ්‍යාව වියපත් වීම තුළින් ආර්ථික ක්ෂේත්‍රයට සිදුවන බලපෑම් ද ප්‍රබල ගැටලුවක් වනු ඇත. ජන සංඛ්‍යාව වියපත් වීම පිළිබඳ බොහෝ අධ්‍යයනයන් සිදු වුවත් එමඟින් ආර්ථික ක්ෂේත්‍රයට සිදුවන බලපෑම් පිළිබඳ අවධානය යොමුකර ඇත්තේ ඉතා අඩු වශයෙනි. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයට බඳුන් වූ හිත්කැටිය ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී වසම ගත්කල මාතර ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසයේ වැඩිම වියපත් ජන සංඛ්‍යාවක් සිටින ග්‍රාමනිලධාරී වසම වේ. එහි සමස්ත ජන සංඛ්‍යාවෙන් 45% ක් පමණ වියපත් පුද්ගලයින් වේ. මේ අධ්‍යයනය සඳහා ප්‍රාථමික දත්ත වන සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා, ප්‍රශ්නාවලි, පරීක්ෂණ ක්‍රමය, මෙන්ම ද්විතියික දත්ත වන ප්‍රකාශිත දත්ත, සඟරා හා පුවත්පත්, ආයතනික වාර්තා, සම්පත් පැතිකඩ, අන්තර්ජාලය ආදිය උපයෝගී කරගන්නා ලදී. මෙහි දී අධ්‍යයනය ප්‍රදේශය තුළ ජීවත්වන වියපත් පුද්ගලයින් ස්ත්‍රීපුරුෂ භාවය අනුව, වයස් කාණ්ඩ අනුව, අධ්‍යාපන මට්ටම් අනුව, නිපුණතාව/පළපුරුද්ද අනුව හා ගලනයතාව අනුව ඔවුන් ආර්ථික කටයුතුවලට දායක කරගැනීමට හැකිවේදැයි පරීක්ෂාකර බලන ලදී. එහි දී පැහැදිලි වූයේ වියපත් පුද්ගලයින් ආර්ථික කටයුතුවලට දායක කරගැනීමේ ඉහළ විභවතාවක් පවතින බවයි. එහෙයින් ඔවුන් ආර්ථික කටයුතුවලට දායක කරගැනීමට අවශ්‍ය වැඩපිළිවෙලක් යෝජනා කිරීම මෙම අධ්‍යයනයෙන් සිදු විය. එනම් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වියපත් වූවන් ආර්ථික කටයුතුවල නිරත වීමට කැමැත්තක් දක්වන හෙයින් ඔවුන් නිරත වීමට කැමති හෝ කලින් නිරත වූ රැකියාවන්ට අදාළව අවශ්‍ය පුහුණුව හා නිපුණතාව වර්ධනය කර ගැනීමට නව තාක්ෂණය, නව උපකරණ හා ක්‍රම පද්ධති ආදිය හඳුන්වා දී ඔවුන්ට තවදුරටත් රැකියාවන්හි නිරත වීමට අවස්ථාව සලසා දීම මෙමඟින් අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ. විශේෂයෙන් ඔවුන්ට විවිධ ක්ෂේත්‍රවල අත්දැකීම් ද බහුල වේ. පාරම්පරික ඥාන සම්භාරයක් ඔවුන් සතුව ඇත. රටේ කාලීන අවශ්‍යතාව වන්නේ ද රටේ ආර්ථික ප්‍රතිපත්ති සැකසීමේ දී වියපත් ජනයා ඊට දායක කරගතහැකි අයුරින් සැකසීම ය. එමඟින් වියපත් ජන සංඛ්‍යාව ද රටේ ආර්ථික ක්‍රියාවලියේ පාර්ශවකරුවන් වනු ඇත.

මූලාශ්‍ර පද : ජන සංඛ්‍යා ගැටලු; වියපත් පුද්ගලයින්; ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනය; විභවතාව

**ජීවනෝපාය වත්කම් තීරණය වීම කෙරෙහි භූගෝලීය සාධක වල බලපෑම:
කොහොනාවල ග්‍රාමය ඇසුරින්**

කේ.වතුරිකා සහ ටී.එම්.එස්.පී.කේ.තෙන්නකෝන්
භූගෝල විද්‍යා අධ්‍යයනාංශය
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්ව විද්‍යාලය
sumalichathu@gmail.com
sunethrapk@sjp.ac.lk

මානව ජන ජීවිතයෙහි ඉතා වැදගත් අංගයක් වන ජීවනෝපාය මාර්ග වත්කම් විග්‍රහ කිරීමේදී ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන න්‍යායාත්මක ප්‍රවේශයක් ලෙස ජීවනෝපාය පද්ධතික ප්‍රවේශය ඉතා වැදගත් වේ. ග්‍රාමීය හුදෙකලා ප්‍රදේශයක ජීවනෝපාය වත්කම් තීරණයවීම කෙරෙහි භූගෝලීය සාධක බලපා ඇති ආකාරය පරීක්ෂා කිරීම මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ ප්‍රධාන අරමුණ විය. අධ්‍යයනය සඳහා කොහොනාවල ග්‍රාමයේ ජීවත්වන 49ක් වූ සමස්ත පවුල් සංඛ්‍යාවම තෝරා ගත් අතර ප්‍රශ්නාවලි සමීක්ෂණය සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා නිරීක්ෂණය හා ප්‍රත්‍යක්ෂ අධ්‍යයන යන ක්‍රම දත්ත හා තොරතුරු රැස්කිරීම සඳහා භාවිතයට ගන්නා ලදී. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේදී සොයාගන්නා පර්යේෂණ ප්‍රතිඵල අතර අධ්‍යයන ප්‍රදේශයේ මානව වත්කම් පහළ මට්ටමක් ගැනීම විශේෂත්වයකි. එහිදී ඉතා අඩු අධ්‍යාපන මට්ටමක් එනම් ප්‍රදේශවාසීන්ගෙන් 18 ක් පාසල් අධ්‍යාපනය නොලැබූ අයවන අතර 47 ක් 5 ශ්‍රේණිය දක්වා පමණක් අධ්‍යාපනය ලබා තිබීම දක්නට ලැබුණි. ආර්ථික වත්කම් අතර ප්‍රධාන ආදායම් ලැබීමේ මාර්ගය ලෙස ප්‍රදේශයේ ජීවත්වන්නන්ගෙන් 63 ක් ගොවිතැන් කටයුතුවල නිරත වන අතර අමතර ආදායම් ලෙස 51 ක්ම කුලී කම්කරු සේවයේ නිරතවේ. සමීනි සමාගම් වලට යොමු වෙමින් එකිනෙකා අතර මනා බැඳියාව හා සහයෝගයකින් යුක්තව ජීවත්වන නිසා සමාජ වත්කම් ඉහළ මට්ටමක පවතී. මෙම ප්‍රදේශය භූමිය, ජලය, ඉඩම්, වනාන්තර ආදී වූ ස්වාභාවික වත්කම් අතින් අනුන නිසා ආර්ථික වත්කම් ළඟාකර ගැනීමේදී ඒවා භාවිතයට ගැනීම හඳුනාගත හැකිවිය. භෞතික වත්කම් ලෙස ඉතා නොදියුණු මට්ටමක පවතින ගුරුවරුන් 02 ක් සිසුන් 13 ක් හා ගොඩනැගිලි 01 ක් සහිත ප්‍රාථමික පාසල පමණක් දක්නට ලැබුණි. ඉතුරුම්ල ආදායම් හා වියදම් යන මූල්‍ය වත්කම්ද ඇතුළත් සියලුම වත්කම් භූගෝලීය සාධක පදනම් කරගෙන නිර්මාණය වී තිබේ. පංචවිධ වත්කම් තීරණය වීමට හුදෙකලා බව, භූ විෂමතාව, ප්‍රවේශ වීමේ අපහසුව හා ආසන්න නගරයට දුර වැඩි වීම යන භූගෝලීය සාධක හේතුවී තිබේ. පහළ අධ්‍යාපන මට්ටමක් පැවැතීමට, දියුණු සෞඛ්‍ය හා අධ්‍යාපන පහසුකම් ස්ථානගත නොවීමට මෙන්ම වෙනත් භෞතික යටිතල පහසුකම් ඒකාකාරීව පැවතීමට හුදෙකලා බව සෘණාත්මකව බලපා ඇති අතර සමාජ සබඳතා පුළුල් වීමට එය ධනාත්මකව බලපා තිබේ. ප්‍රදේශයේ වගා කරන බෝග වර්ගයන් තීරණය වීමට, ජලවහන පද්ධතිය නිර්මාණය වීමට හා නොදියුණු දුර්වල මාර්ග පද්ධතියක් පැවතීමට උස් කඳුකර භූ විෂමතාව බලපා තිබේ. ප්‍රවේශ වීමේ අපහසුව නිසා නගරයට පැමිණෙන වාර ගණන අඩුවීමත් එනිසාම පාරිභෝගික අවශ්‍යතා හා කාර්යයන් රාශියක් නගරයෙන් එක්වර ඉටුකර ගැනීම, ගම තුළින්ම සිටිටු දැමීම, අත්ති ක්‍රම හා ග්‍රමදාන මගින් කාර්යයන් ඉටුකරගැනීම, සිසු දරුවරුන් නේවාසිකව සිට පාසල් යාම සහ ගෙවත්තේ ශාක වලින් ලැබෙන ඵලදාව අපතේ නොයවා කල්තබා ගැනීම වැනි නොනැසී ජීවත් වීමේ උපාය මාර්ග හෙවත් භූගෝලීය අනුවර්තනයන් දක්නට ලැබුණි.

මුඛ්‍ය පද - ජීවනෝපාය; වත්කම්; භූගෝලීය සාධක; හුදෙකලාබව; කොහොනාවල

ජල හිඟයට විසඳුමක් ලෙස වැසි දිය පොකුණු භාවිතය පිළිබඳ මොනරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ අත්දැකීම් ඇසුරෙන් අධ්‍යයනයක්

පී. එස්. ඩී. සෙනෙවිරත්න* සහ ජී. එම්. බණ්ඩාරනායක
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය,
* sureshsenewirathna7@gmail.com

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වියළි කලාපයේ සෙසු දිස්ත්‍රික්ක මෙන්ම මොනරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේද කාලීන ජල හිඟතාවයෙන් දුෂ්කර අත්දැකීම් ලබන දහස් ගණනක ජනතාව වෙසෙති. මෙම ප්‍රදේශය දේශගුණික ලෙස අන්තර් කලාපයට අයත් වුවද ඊසානදිග මෝසම් වර්ෂාවේ අවිනිශ්චිතතාවය, වර්ෂාපතන ප්‍රමාණයට වඩා වාෂ්පීකරණය සිදුවන මාස ගණන වැඩි වීම නිසා අවුරුද්දේ වැඩි කාලයක් වියළි තත්වය පැවතීමට හේතුවේ. කාලයකදී ජල අතිරික්තයක්ද, කාලයකදී ජල හිඟයක්ද මෙම ප්‍රදේශයේ දැකිය හැක. මොනරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ප්‍රධාන ජීවනෝපාය මාර්ග බොහොමයක් කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය මුල්කරගෙන ගොඩ නැගී ඇති නිසා ඔවුන්ගේ ජල ඉල්ලුමට සරිලන සැපයුමක් නොලැබීම බරපතල ගැටලුවකි. එබැවින් වැසි ජල පොකුණු ව්‍යාපෘතිය වර්ල්ඩ් විෂන් ආයතනයේ මග පෙන්වීමෙන් 2000 වර්ෂයේදී ප්‍රදේශයට හඳුන්වා දී ඇත. වැසි ජල ටැංකිද නොයෙක් අවස්ථාවලදී රජය විසින් ලබා දී ඇත. වැසි ජල පොකුණු හා ටැංකි දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ කාලීන ජල හිඟයට කොතරම් ප්‍රයෝජනවත් වී ඇත්ද යන්න සොයා බැලීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ අරමුණයි. තණමල්විල ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසයේ තෝරා ගත් ග්‍රාම සේවා වසම ආශ්‍රයෙන් ලබාගත් නියැදියක් යටතේ ප්‍රාථමික දත්ත ලබා ගැනිණි. ප්‍රශ්නාවලි, නිරීක්ෂණ හා ඉලක්කගත කණ්ඩායම් සමඟ සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා පැවැත්වීමෙන් දත්ත ඒකරාශී කෙරුණු අතර මිශ්‍ර දත්ත, අන්තර්ගත හා සහසම්බන්ධතා යන විශ්ලේෂණ ක්‍රම යොදා ගැනිණි. වැසිදිය පොකුණු හා ටැංකි භාවිතයේ සාර්ථකත්වය නිර්ණය කිරීමට මිනිසුන්ගේ ප්‍රතිචාර, ජල සම්පත් භාවිතය, ප්‍රවණතාවය යන නිර්ණායක භාවිත කෙරිණි. පර්යේෂණයට අනුව වැසි ජල පොකුණු ගොවීන්ට ප්‍රශස්ත අස්වැන්නක් ලබා දීමටත් වැසිජල ටැංකි නිවැසියන්ගේ දෛනික අවශ්‍යතා සාර්ථක කර ගැනීමටත් හේතු වී ඇත. පොකුණු ඉදිකිරීමට අවශ්‍ය ශ්‍රමය, ණය සහනදායීව ලබාගත හැකි වීම වැසි ජල පොකුණු වැඩි වීමට හේතු වී තිබේ. අධ්‍යයනයෙන් පෙනී ගිය වැදගත් කරුණක් නම් භූ විද්‍යාත්මක හා ජල විද්‍යාත්මක සංරචක කෙරෙහි නිසි අවබෝධයෙන් තොරව ඉදි කළ පොකුණු වසර පුරාම සක්‍රීය මට්ටමේ නොපැවතීමයි. වැසිදිය පොකුණු නිසා ජල හිඟයට මුහුණ දී අපේක්ෂිත ප්‍රථිඵල ලබාගත් පවුල් සංඛ්‍යාව 55%කි. වර්ෂ 2010දී වැසිදිය පොකුණු 171ක් ඉදිකර ඇති අතර 2015දී එය 600ක් දක්වා වර්ධනය වී ඇත. වැසිදිය පොකුණු නිර්මාණයෙන් පසු ජල භාවිතය පිළිබඳ පැන නැගුණු ගැටලු අතර ඉක්මණින් ජලය සිඳී යාම ප්‍රධාන වේ. එයට හේතුව භූ විද්‍යාත්මක හා ජල විද්‍යාත්මක ගැඹුරු අධ්‍යයනයකින් තොරව ඉදි කිරීම නිසා ජලය ගබඩා කර ගැනීමේදී ඇතිවන ගැටලුවයි. නමුත් වියළි කලාපීය ජල හිඟයට හොඳම විසඳුම ඊසාන දිග මෝසමෙන් ලැබෙන අතිරික්ත ජලය රැස් කොට තබා ගැනීම වන අතර ඊට යෝග්‍යතම උපාය මාර්ගය වැසි ජල පොකුණු හා වැසි ජල ටැංකි බව කිව හැකිය.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද : උපාය මාර්ග; ජල විද්‍යාත්මක සංරචක; ජල හිඟය; වැසි ජල පොකුණු; වැසි ජල ටැංකි

City, Landscape and Defence; A Case Study of Champaner Pavagadh Archaeological Park

Avradeep Munshi and Vasant Shinde
Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute
mipshan@gmail.com

The term 'Fort' in its entire facet epitomizes the intricacy of human psychology. It is a manifestation of human behaviour, which incorporates their resultant thoughts and strivings. However, the judgmental choice of establishing a fortified settlement is always a hypercritical process that encompasses the susceptibility of catchment exploitation in terms of natural resources as well as its interactions with other associated locale. The present study thus aims to comprehend this kind of parallels by studying one of the old cities historical Gujarat, Champaner – Pavagadh (73°27' E - 73°36' E and 22°25' N - 22°32' N). A city which emerged as the capital of Sultanate Gujarat state (1484 AD) by means of constant political upsurges in the surrounding region of modern day Guajrat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. The study based on topographical attributes around the region, points out that the capital city is placed upon a unique landscape. Part of the Aravalli hill range (Patel 1972) the Pavagadh hill is one of the few hills that covers the entire region. Thus, for a better understanding, the paper will attempt to answer how the architectural settings around the region were used to protect the city from the surroundings.

The results suggests that the Pavagadh hill holds a unique position around the locale and the five plateaues of the hill were actually in use for construction activities. This testifies to the uniqueness of landscape and it's relation with the development of the city. It can be identified as a multilayer defense model was created to protect the city from the surrounding. The entire paper will be divided in two sections. One section will describe a detail of the architectural settings and the other section will analyse the same with the help of GIS technologies based on detail topographic data of the surroundings.

Keywords: champaner – pavagadh, defense architectures, GIS, topography

Distribution of the Dengue Epidemic Past and Present Prospects on Karaitivu, Ampara

S.Mathanraj
Eastern University, Sri Lanka.
mathanrajs@esn.ac.lk

Dengue fever is a common viral infection in tropical and subtropical regions that is carried and spread by mosquitoes. Sri Lanka is facing an unprecedented outbreak of dengue fever, which has resulted in more than 100,000 cases and claimed almost 300 lives so far this year. The major objective of this study is to plot the dengue severity map using previous dengue events. The gathered sample data were mapped using model and distance analysis tool in GIS application. The finding of the study are the highest people around 37 affected by dengue fever in 2016 and the lowest around 4 in 2014. Severity level was very high below 100m of breeding zone approximately 413878.6 Sq. m. in 2013, between 100m and 200m also very high sensitivity region around 702119.0 Sq. m. and between 200m to 300m zone too very effective region around 819407.2 Sq. m. as dengue spreading zone. To minimize the spreading level has to take necessary action through the dengue prevention unit.

Keywords: breeding zone; mosquitoes, severity level; viral infection

Farmers' Perception of Paddy Land Contraction; Special Reference in Kaluthara District

N.T.M. Silva*, D.S.R.E. S. Gunawardhana, D.P.I.L. Prasangika
University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka
*ntmsilva123@gmail.com

This study focused on identifying the factors that created an impact on Farmers' Perception (FP) for Paddy Land Contraction (PLC), which is considered as one of the demotivation factors in any agriculture field. The study was carried out with special reference to Kaluthara District, which is located in the wet zone of Sri Lanka (SL). It is the area which has faced contraction the paddy lands. The main objective of this study is to examine the factors which influence farmers' perception of paddy land contraction. As the specific objective, this study explored what is /are (the) most influenced factor and perception indicators to the paddy land contraction of the area. As literature shows. Rice is the main food for more than half of world population and even in Sri Lankan context, rice is considered as the staple food. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to identify the main factors that contribute to the abandonment of paddy lands. An inductive approach was taken to accomplish the objectives with a sample of 200 paddy farmers selected from Kaluthara District. Exploratory Factor Analysis method (EFA) was used as an analytical tool to extract important factors of the Farmers' Perception (FP) for Paddy Land Contraction (PLC). This study found out six factors of the Farmers' Perception (FP) for Paddy Land Contraction (PLC) in Kaluthara District in Sri Lanka, namely *Social Factors (SF)*, *Economic Factors (EF)*, *Ecological & Climate Factors (ECF)*, *Political & Government Influence (PGI)*, *Institutional & Education Influence (IEI)*, *Geographical Factors (GF)*. The Cronbach's Alpha value of the questions was 0.821 and KMO value to estimate the adequacy of the observations was 0.634. The cumulative variance explained by the factors was 96.37%. After applying descriptive statistics analysis, it was discovered that the EF and SF have relatively high potential to influence the contraction process. Some indicators have a considerable contribution to that process according to the ground level data. (Lack of labours, land issues as boggy, land fragmentation, land converting and low-income.)When commencing a future agriculture planning and policy making, it will be important to examine those factors influences.

Keywords: abandonment; agriculture, farmers' perception; paddy land contraction; socio-economic impact

මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය සමාජයට ඇතිකරන බලපෑම පිළිබඳ සමාජ භූගෝල විද්‍යාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක් (කිරුළපන පොලිස් බල ප්‍රදේශය ඇසුරින්)

ජී. ඩබ්. පී. ප්‍රසාද් *, ජී.ඒ.ඒ.එන්. ශ්‍රී ශාන්'
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය
*gwpprasad@gmail.com

සමාජ භූගෝල විද්‍යාව යනු සමාජ අවකාශය හා ස්ථානය පිළිබඳ විද්‍යාවයි. සමාජය තුළ ඇතිවන්නා වූ විසංවිධානකාරිත්වයන් සමාජ අවකාශයට සිදුකරන බලපෑම මෙම විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍රය තුළින් අධ්‍යයනය කරනු ලබන අතර සමාජ භූගෝල විද්‍යාවේ මූලික පදනම වන්නේ සමාජ අවකාශය යන්නයි. ඒ අනුව සමාජ යථාපැවැත්ම පිළිබඳ භූගෝල විද්‍යාත්මකව අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම මෙහිදී සිදුකරයි. ඒ අනුව කාලයක් ගත වුව ද ස්ථිර විසඳුම් නොලද සමාජ ගැටලුවක් වන මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය සමාජයට ඇතිකරන බලපෑම පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක් කිරුළපන ප්‍රදේශය ආශ්‍රයෙන් සිදුකර ඇත. මෙහි දී අවධානය යොමුකර ඇති ප්‍රධාන අරමුණ ලෙස කිරුළපන පොලිස් බල ප්‍රදේශයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය සමාජයට ඇතිකරන බලපෑම පිළිබඳ පිළිබඳ විමර්ශණය කිරීමත් සුවිශේෂී අරමුණු ලෙස මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ව්‍යාප්තියට බලපාන හේතු, මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය සඳහා යොමු වීමට බලපාන කරුණු හඳුනාගැනීම සහ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය නිසා ඇති වන ගැටලු හඳුනාගැනීම දැක්විය හැකිය. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය සමාජ ගැටලු සඳහා සහ සමාජ විකාශනයට බලපෑම් කරන්නේ කෙසේ ද යන්න පර්යේෂණ ගැටලුව ලෙස මෙහිදී අධ්‍යයනය කරයි. අධ්‍යයන ක්ෂේත්‍රය ලෙස කිරුළපන පොලිස් බල ප්‍රදේශය මෙහිදී යොදා ගන්නා අතර පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය ලෙස ප්‍රශ්නාවලි ක්‍රමය මගින් හා සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා තුළින් අවශ්‍ය තොරතුරු ලබාගෙන ඇති අතර ද්විතීයික දත්ත ලෙස කිරුළපන පොලිසියේ පොලිස් වාර්තා මගින් ලබාගත් තොරතුරු ද මෙම අධ්‍යයනය සඳහා යොදාගෙන ඇත. මෙම පර්යේෂණයට අනුව මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය සමාජ ප්‍රශ්නයක් වී ඇති අතර මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය මගින් ව්‍යාජ ආත්ම විශ්වාසයක් ජනිත කරවන අතර පවුලත්, සමාජයත් අතර බැඳුණු සාරධර්ම හා සමාජමය ගුණධර්ම ඉක්මවා යා හැකි ව්‍යාජ නිදහසක් ද ඇති බව මෙම පර්යේෂණය තුළින් තහවුරු විය. මත්පැන් හේතුවෙන් කෙනෙකුගේ සැලසුම් කිරීමේ හැකියාවත්, ගැටලු විසඳීමේ හැකියාවත් පහත බසින අතර, ආත්ම සෝදිසිය උෟණනය වෙයි. දරුවන් කෙළෙසීම්, ස්වාමි භාර්යා ගැටලු යනාදී ප්‍රශ්න බිමත්කමත් සමඟ ශීඝ්‍රයෙන් ඉහළ යයි. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වඩාත් සුලබ වීම, ප්‍රචාරණය, සමාජ ආර්ථික සාධක, සංක්‍රමණය, ආගම සහ සදාචාරයේ වෙනස්වීම්, දේශපාලන සහය, පොලිස් නිලධාරීන්ගේ අඩු අවධානය හා කාර්යක්ෂමතාවේ අඩු උනුඹුකම් යනාදිය මේ සඳහා වැඩි වශයෙන් බලපා ඇත. ප්‍රදේශයේ වැඩි ප්‍රවණතාවයක් ඇති මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය හා සම්බන්ධ අපරාධ වන්නේ හෙරොයින් සහ ගංජා ළඟ තබා ගැනීම වන අතර කිරුළපන පොලිස් බල ප්‍රදේශය තුළ අනෙක් අපරාධවලට සාපේක්ෂව මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය දුර්භාවිතය ඉහළ ප්‍රතිශතයක් ගනියි. පාසල් දරුවන් ඉලක්ක කර මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය විකිණීම ද මෙම පර්යේෂණය තුළින් හඳුනා ගන්නා ලද ප්‍රවණතාවකි.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද: අපරාධ; ඇබ්බැහි වීම; මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය; සමාජ ප්‍රශ්න

People's Awareness of Seagrass and Affected Reasons for its Degradation in the Southern Coastal Area

W.K.V. Dayalatha^{*a}, K.A.P Siddhisena^b, S.K.M. Ali^c

University of Ruhuna^a, Matara, Sri Lanka

University of Colombo^b, Colombo, Sri Lanka

* wkvdayalatha@yahoo.com

Seagrasses undoubtedly provide many ecosystem services for the marine environment. They not only provide useful ecological services and economic components to the coastal ecosystems, but also for coastal human population. Though, seagrass is valuable yet overlooked habitats. As a result of increasing anthropogenic activities in coastal environments and people's unawareness of them about the seagrasses have lead this valuable resource to face degradation. Therefore, the objective of this study is to investigate people's awareness of seagrasses and factors of which are affected for degradation of seagrasses in the Southern coastal area in Sri Lanka. The study area spreads from Dondra to Ambalangoda coastal area and it was carried out from January 2013 to January 2014. Ten percent household sample was selected using cluster random sampling method and a questionnaire, focus group discussions (FGDs), observations and water quality monitoring were used for data collection. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used to analyse the data by using some analytical tools. Water sampling was done on a monthly basis within this period in selected coastal areas. DO, BOD, Nitrogen, total Phosphorus, Electrical Conductivity, Salinity, TDS, Oil and Grease, pH, Turbidity, and Lead samples were determined in situ and laboratory analysis using standard methods. The results highlighted that 68.4% of coastal people were not aware about seagrasses and only 27.2% of people have seen it. Due to the peoples' perception, 24.2% of people have known seagrasses supply the habitat for numerous sea animals and 20.9% indicated most threatened method of seagrasses is the destructive fishing practices. The study has revealed the different water pollution levels. The DO, BOD, Nitrogen, total Phosphorus, Electrical Conductivity, Salinity, TDS, Oil and Grease samples exceeded by the highest percentage (between 75% - 91%) except pH, Turbidity, and Lead and its cause of degradation and loss of seagrass meadows. Further studies are needed to improve coastal peoples' knowledge and to reduce the pollution in the sea water and control the massive threats on seagrasses.

Keywords: habitat; protein; sea animal; species; waste

Impacts of Anthropogenic Activities on Walauwewatta Waturana Fresh Water Swamp Forest in Sri Lanka

S.H.S.M. Siriwardana^{a*}, H.M.B.S. Herath^b
University of Sri Jayawardenapura, Sri Lanka
*s.h.s.m.siriwardana@gmail.com

Swamp forests are late succession stage of a freshwater marsh ecosystem and it is the rarest wetland type in Sri Lanka. Swamp forests are rich in biodiversity, thus providing a number of ecosystem services. The Walauwewatta Wathurana has been identified as most the dynamic fresh water ecosystem in Sri Lanka. Endemic and rarest flora and fauna species are recorded within this forest and the species of *Stemnoporus mooni*, *Mesua stylosa* are point endemic to this forest. These rare forest ecosystems have been subjected to degradation over the past decades due to various reasons, especially due to anthropogenic activities. A study was conducted to explore the magnitude of the impact caused by anthropogenic activities. A household survey was conducted using a structured questioner, Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA) and discussions were carried out to gather information from adjacent people who live closer to the swamp. Data was analyzed by using simple statistical parameters. It was revealed that a large number of activities were carried out surrounding the forest by the adjoining communities directly or indirectly related to their livelihoods as well as for their daily household needs. 92.3% of the population engaged in agriculture. Communities earn additional income by depending on the forest for sand mining (27%), rattan industry (18%), fishing (17%), and bamboo industry (13%). 73.33% of farmers use agro-chemicals. Species richness and abundance have been decreased over the past two decades due the unsustainable fishing activities, contamination of agro-chemicals as well as chemical effluents of rubber based industries located around the forest area. Therefore the Wathurana fresh water swamp forest has been subjected to degradation due to anthropogenic activities. Conservation strategies should be strengthened in order to maintain the sustainability of the ecosystem services provided by this freshwater swamp forest.

Keywords: anthropogenic activities; degradation; ecosystem; fresh water swamp forest

Public Perception on Existing System of Urban Flood Hazard Management in North Colombo Region of Sri Lanka: A Case Study of 2016 Flood Affected Kolonnawa Urban Council

M.L.S. Dissanayaka* , Ven. P. Sangasumana
University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka
* mlsdissanayaka@gmail.com

Floods are one of the hydro-meteorological hazards that often record as severe catastrophic natural hazard in the world. Flooding ranks as the most damaging forms of natural disaster in Sri Lanka. Since the most of the populated urban spaces are being subjected to the flood hazard, urban flood hazard management has come to the fore in the field of disaster management. Many urban areas of the Western Province in Sri Lanka, especially North Colombo Region were severely affected due to the flood hazard in May 2016 and many issues occurred in different stages in flood hazard management process. By focusing on this hazard event as a case study, the main objective of this study was to identify the public perception on existing system of the urban flood hazard management in North Colombo region by focusing the four main stages of flood hazard management in Kolonnawa Urban Council. Mainly among the affected 9111 families belonging into 13 Grama Niladhari Divisions (GN Division) in Kolonnawa urban council area, two GN Divisions were selected purposively in terms of mostly affected GN Divisions. By giving 5% of quota for each GN Division altogether 50 sample size was defined and respondents were selected by using snow ball sampling technique. Collected data through observation, questionnaire and informal discussions were analysed descriptively. The research findings shows that, even though there were high preference of the respondents for flood hazard preparedness, awareness of the flood risk was reported less than 34% and mode of awareness of the people was reported almost based on self-experience of the people. The idea of the people about availability of the flood early warning system was negative as well as the confidence of the respondents on early warning system was varied from low confidence to no confidence. Although the respondents had positive perception on different institutional activities in the stage of emergency response, high level of negative responses were reported regarding the institutional activities mainly in the stages of rehabilitation and mitigation. For a Proper flood hazard management process in Kolonnawa urban council, the suggestions and recommendations were also emphasized in this study.

Keywords :urban; flood; hazard management; public perception; Sri Lanka

Indigenous Adaptations to Climatic Variation in Agricultural Activities: A Study Based on the Dry Zone of Sri Lanka.

L.S. Thisara Kandambige

University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka

It is obvious that Sri Lanka experiences remarkable climatic variations under global climate change. The greater impact of climatic variation is on agriculture, water resources and the people who involve in the agricultural activities. Agricultural land use agricultural production and survival of the peasant community will be the focal point of concern in the future agricultural development efforts. There are so many research undertaken on climate variation and impact on agriculture but the adaptations have been less concerned. Sri Lankan peasant community have so many traditional views, attitudes, concepts, knowledge and customs related to agricultural activities. But their scientific significant and effectiveness have not been adequately subject to study.

In this research is attempted to identify the climatic variations in the relevant area, and then identify and prepare an inventory of indigenous adaptations used by farmers in the Dry Zone, to prepare indigenous adaptation methods used by the farmers to identify climate variation and to analyses the scientific reality of the adaptations in order to understand their effectiveness. This was undertaken mainly based on field data collected in the sample areas and on recorded information collected by review of literatures where climatic and weather incidents were recorder in the past. The present study found that the most indigenous adaptations strategies were depended on the last generation of community in Anuradhapura districts. By end of this generation the wide range of indigenous knowledge has come to end. Most of adaptation strategies had been changed as a result of change of natural environment and the collapse of the traditional socio economic system in Anuradhapura district it was evidence that has some adaptations strategies are deferent. The present study explored that some indigenous activities in fact have a scientific reality. Such knowledge has to powerful advantages over outside knowledge it has little or no cost and it is readily available. Modern science is not appropriate, and use of simpler technologies and procedures are required to solve problems. Thus, indigenous knowledge provides basis for problem solving strategies in local communities, especially the poor.

Keywords: climatic variation; adaptation; agricultural activities

GENDER STUDIES

Women's Political Leadership in Indonesia: The Factors Preventing Women from Becoming Political Leadership

I Gede Eko Putra Sri Sentanu^{a*} and Tri Utami Handayani^b
Universitas Brawijaya^a, Indonesia,
Huazhong University of Science and Technology^b P.R.China
* sentanu@ub.ac.id

This research studies the factors preventing women from becoming political leadership and women's political leadership in the local government area. The purpose of this study is to explore the most and critical barriers to women's political leadership to reach the top position in local government. A mixed method approach with the sequential explanatory design was used to answer the research question. The hypotheses testing used multiple regression analysis. Our findings were based on 278 questionnaire survey data from Political Parties, Local Parliament, Academicians, and 57 OPD (local government office) in the local government of Tabanan Regency, Karangasem Regency and Denpasar City in Bali Province, and showed that culture, motivational, economy, and education barriers had a positive association with women's political leadership. However, this research did not find any significant association among the institutional barriers with women's political leadership. This research studies contributed to the understanding of the influencing the factors preventing the women from becoming political leadership and women's political leadership in local government in order to improve the implementation of women-friendly policies in local politics and democracy, by giving women space and opportunities to take an active role as potential party cadres in the face of direct elections and reach the top position of leadership in local government.

Keywords: leadership; women's political leadership; barriers; direct elections; and mixed methods.

Role of Women in Fishing Industry in Kalpitiya Peninsula, Sri Lanka

M. D. K. L. Gunathilaka
University of Colombo, Sri Lanka
kalpani.lakmali92@gmail.com

In Kalpitiya, fisheries and aquacultural resources imperatively contribute to the income and food security of the local rural livelihoods. Small-Scale Fishery (SSF) activities are seen as male domain and role of women is poorly addressed. This paper examines the role of women in fishing communities in purposively selected six fishing villages in Kalpitiya peninsula in order to assess the contribution of women to the fishery industry. Primary data was collected through a questionnaire for ninety women along with thirty focused group discussions for fishermen across the six villages. The results provided a in local context-specific analysis of the role of women in fishing villages, demonstrating that 72 percent of women were engaged in non-paid production stage activities in fishing industry apart from other non-paid activities. Married women were directly involved in various fishery activities while some of them carried out aquacultural activities. Differences in women's 'bio-clocks' indicated various activities they carried out in their villages. Comparing to fishermen, women have done a wide range of activities daily including fishery related activities. Respondent women also participated in natural resource management activities which in turn contribute to increasing their fish, mollusc, gastropod and crustacean species harvest. Therefore, women must be included in future conservation and fishery management. Even though, women have played a vital role in fishing industry, their roles have not been given a proper place.

Keywords: gender division of fisheries; productive and non-productive work; women

Leadership and Womanhood: Probing the Paucity of Female Academics' Leadership Roles in Sri Lankan State Universities.

H.P. Deshanee Bhagya Senevirathne*

University of Moratuwa

*deshaneeb@gmail.com

Female leadership has been a part of women's studies since the manifestation of women's rights in the former consecutive political movements. Yet in terms of the number of female leadership roles, there is a hindrance. It is visible in any field. Nonetheless, this study specifically looked at the leadership roles that women hold in Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) of Sri Lanka. Among them, the focus was given to Sri Lankan female academics in the state universities. The data collected by the University Grants Commission and Department of Census and Statistics of Sri Lanka clearly showed the difference between the number of leadership roles held by males and the females. Thus, the objective of this study was to explore the reasons behind this. Though they can be varied from one context to the other, the influence of the social expectations on each gender has a great part to play on the less number of female leadership roles compared to that of male roles. The lack of psychological freedom caused by this has made it difficult for the female academics advance to be the leading personals in the state universities according to the findings of this research. However, the remedy for this is in the hands of both genders. Female academics who aspire to become leading roles should be able to lead a balanced life between womanhood and leadership and be qualified to be placed as a leader academically and personally, be passionate and grow a desire towards a difference. On the other hand, men including academics and policymakers have the responsibility to sense the inconsistencies faced by female academics due to the stereotypes linked with womanhood and create an equal space to both genders to hold leadership roles in the HEIs.

Keywords: academics; imbalance; leadership; social expectations; womanhood.

The Fashioning of Homosexuality; Queering the Contemporary Sri Lankan English Novel

M.N. De Costa*

University of Sri Jayewardenepura^a

*mn.decosta@gmail.com

Queer studies are based on the social production and regulation of sexuality by focusing on sexual minorities who are vilified and marginalized within the hegemonic discourse. This study engages with the representation of queer identities to scrutinize homosexuality and homosexual relationships in selected Sri Lankan English novels. It identifies literary work which have voiced the queer identity within the dominant discourse that superimposes the establishment of a 'compulsory heterosexuality.' The methodology of this study is based on a textual examination of two novels by two contemporary Sri Lankan English writers who voice such non-conformist sexualities in their fiction. The primary novels which are examined for this study comprise of *Funny Boy* (1994) by Shyam Selvadurai and *Living their Lie* (2009) by Brandon Ingram. The objective of this paper is to problematize the representation of homosexuality in these novels by incorporating insights of a number of theorists including those of queer theorists. The research problem of this study is grounded on a queering approach to the selected literary works. This is incorporated to analyse whether their queer representations challenge or affirm the dominant societal heteronormative discourse. The discussion of the selected novels unearths the ubiquitous and pervasive heteronormative ideology and its ideological expectations in representing homosexuality and homosexual relationships. The representation of queer identities are thus exclusively perceived through a lens of heteronormativity which has enabled an essentialist perception of sexuality. It is through this essentialist perception that, the non-normative sexualities are regarded as deviant, unnatural, marginal and in opposition to heterosexuality which is established as the norm. This study concludes by establishing that, despite the subversive and radical attempts of the selected novels in addressing queer identities, they still cater to the superimposition of heteronormativity. This is realised by how the novels contribute to the dominant heterosexual expectations of the society to perceive homosexuality and homosexual relationships as taboo and forbidden identities.

Keywords: dominant ideologies, heteronormativity, homosexuality, queer theory, Sri Lankan English novel

Women Write Their Existence in Multiple Ways: An Analysis of Female Characters in *Color Purple* and *Madame Bovary*

H.V. Arundathi Hettiarachchi

Department of English Language Teaching, University of Kelaniya
arund-athihettiarachchi@gmail.com

In feminist literature, the term “locations” is approached not only as geopolitical, but also temporal zones related to self- reflexivity, consciousness, self-narrative and memory, which explicate existence and experience of different women as diverse, depending on personal as well as social factors which influence the articulation of the individual gendered identity. This research study aims to evaluate how women write their existence in different ways by analyzing the texts *Madame Bovary* written by Gustave Flaubert in 1857 and *The Color Purple* by Alice Walker in 1982. *The Color Purple* is a pivotal text in the tradition of literature by black women writers which illustrates a young black woman’s journey from silence and subservience to voice and “authentic female selfhood” (Eysturoy ,1996) which highlights an autonomous identity that reflects the female protagonist’s self-assertion, self- identity and her authority over her own life and her own story. Alice Walker situates her novel in an extreme situation of women’s subordination and oppression within the male-dominated social order, in order to highlight the black woman’s capability to ultimately transcend and transform her social position through the development of her own self-identity and self-expression. On the other hand, sexuality as a mode of liberation through self-expression is further portrayed in the character of Emma in Gustave Flaubert’s novel *Madame Bovary*. Emma Bovary is the epitome of nineteenth-century culture; she embodies the superficiality and shallowness of the romanticized bourgeois. Instead of submitting to the accepted social conventions which were beneath her expected romantic reality Emma decides to escape her reality by engaging in promiscuous sexual relationships. Unlike Celie in *The Color Purple* who used sexuality as a means of self- assertion and altering her existing reality by challenging the norm, Emma uses her sexuality to escape the disappointment which she experienced in her domestic life. Through an in-depth analysis of the two novels, this research aims to underline how different women from varied socio-cultural, political, ethnic and economic backgrounds express their existence in different ways where women from different social locations react to the same force differently.

Keywords: authentic female selfhood; female existence; *The Color Purple*; *Madam Bovary*

Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women in India Through the Third Millennium Development Goal

W. D. N. Leelachandra

Sri Lanka Institute of Advanced Technological Education

wdnleelachandra0511@gmail.com

This study is mainly targeted at examining why India has failed to achieve gender equality and empowerment of women despite the efforts made by the United Nations in their third Millennium Development Goal (MDG) - 'Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women'. A qualitative research method has been followed by the author to collect data and the data has been analyzed involving a discussion on common patterns and controversies that support the objectives of the study. Data is gathered from the annual reports on MDGs by the United Nations, official websites of the United Nations and other agencies of the United Nations. Other types of literature produced on this issue is further referred to by the author. The research is based on the assumption that India's patriarchal society and its customs and traditions hinder the achievements the referred MDG. According to the literature, programmes, constitutional amendments, policies, and new laws were implemented in India in order to achieve the third Millennium Development Goal. However, throughout the years, India's performance in this regard has not been impressive and as the world reached the dead line for these goals (2015), the various reports available determined that India has not been successful in achieving gender equality and empowering its women despite the solid efforts by the government of India and the United Nations as well. As per the intention of this study in order, to search for the reasons for India's failure to reach this goal, the author has investigated and has successfully proven that the presence of strong traditional social conducts recurrently barricade India's realization of the third Millennium Development Goal.

Keywords: empowerment; equality; gender; India women; millennium development goals

An Analytical Study on the Repression and Renunciation of the Identity of Maggie Tulliver in the Mill on The Floss

D.N.P Amarasooriya
National Institute of Business Management
nimeshprsd061@gmail.com

George Eliot, a journalist and a leading writer in Victorian era, through her narrative 'The Mill on the Floss' created the character of *Maggie Tulliver* bringing forth a destiny of a female being whose existence and the individuality are defined and molded through the impact of the conventional social taboos and the authoritative cultural constraints which overshadow the individual expectations. Thus, the study has focused on analyzing the female literary portrayal of *Maggie Tulliver* with the objective of bringing to the surface the socially determined fatal end and the 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. During the journey towards the destination of her self-emancipation, Maggie Tulliver follows a traumatic path and encounters a unsettling emotional conflict through which her self-love is replaced by the compassion towards the social other whose emotional satisfaction and the survival become a source of spiritual victory in her life. The destiny of Maggie is incarcerated within a continuum of dichotomies between the societal repression and the psychical repression which erupt within her own self in questioning and justifying the intuitive desires and expectations that she conceals within her psyche. Thus, while encountering prejudiced repressive approaches of the social other, she has to succumb to the repression which evolves within her mind structure by suppressing her intuitive anticipation and securing the emotional survival through renunciation of her hidden desires.

Keywords: female identity; liberation; repression; social authority; self-identity,

An Investigative Study on Sri Lankan Women in Down South in Early 20th Century through the Perspective of a British Imperialist. (Based on the novel ‘The Village in The Jungle’ by Leonard Woolf)

Thilini Tharushi De Silva ^a, Dilshani Ishanthi De Silva^b
University of Sri Jayewardenepura ^a, Rajarata University^b
ldishanthi95@gmail.com

The Village in the Jungle, a novel written by Leonard Sydney Woolf (1880-1969) was first published in 1913 in England, based on a couple of isolated poor peasants who lived in a hamlet in arid zone surrounded by the thick scrub jungle in Hambantota in the South Eastern part of Ceylon. One reason for the extreme popularity of the novel The Village in the Jungle as an excellent work of literature is due to its inclusion of the contemporary rural life styles and the pathetic situation of woman, along with the social, cultural, economic and political aspects during the British Colonial period of the early years of the 20th century. Woolf has made use of his experience gained through the close association of peasants of Hambantota, in drafting this novel. He has successfully highlighted the attitudes and imaginations of villagers, their beliefs in spirituality, difficulties in poverty stricken life styles, low grade diet, semi-civilized behaviours, use of colloquial language, vicious circle of indebtedness, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and the fear of the jungle etc. Only very few authors have discussed these subject matters upto now. Therefore attention has been focused on this novel, The Village in the Jungle. In this study we attempted to reveal the Sri Lankan women in down south in the early 20th century through the female characterization of the novel The Village in the Jungle by Leonard Woolf.

Woman plays her role as a daughter, a wife and as a mother who is encircled within the family. Further Woolf has characterized the woman’s responsibilities, duties and obligations which connects her into the family forever. He had fully and correctly learnt about the village woman, the attitudes of general society towards her and the position she holds in society. Woolf is successful in setting the attention and sympathy of the readers towards women by this timely inclusion of the female characters of Punchi Menika, Hinnihami, Dingihami, Karlinahami, Nanchohami and Angohami. Armed with all the above facts, Woolf successfully created the story of The Village in the Jungle.

Keywords: chastity; domestic violence; exploitation of women; male dominance; Sri Lankan Down South Women

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

The Role of Leisure in Determining the Quality of Life

Pramoda Sarojini
Sri Lanka Foundation Institute, Colombo
saro499@yahoo.com

Quality of life has become a growing concern for individuals, communities, governments seeking to find out and sustain satisfaction, happiness and a belief in the future in a rapidly changing world. Therefore researchers more concerned with the identification and measurement of key indicators that might enhance quality of life. The way people spend their leisure time is different according to the social and cultural context in each society. Therefore measuring leisure time is different in each society. This paper focuses on how people spend leisure time according to the given indicators. Jaffna district had been selected as a research area and Jaffna AGA division was selected as the study population. Total Resettled families of the Jaffna district is 34032 as at 31st December 2016 (Ministry of Resettlement, Reconstruction and Hindu Religious Affairs). These families have been dispersed among respective AGA divisions. Highest number of families has been resettled in Jaffna AGA division similarly it is 4325 families. Probability sampling technique was employed to select respective sample. Selection of the sample within the area was randomized purposively. A sample of 100 was selected for this study. Data collected from questionnaire and analyzed by using SPSS methods. This paper found both the content and measurement of leisure and its relationship to quality of life. It reports the results of a study that examined the relative importance of selected place and person-centered leisure attributes in predicting quality of life. The study tested a set of objective and subjective indicators that people are most concerned with in their leisure lives. Overall it was found that the person-centered leisure attributes in leisure satisfaction, was the best predictor of quality of life. Further analysis revealed that people who engage with friends more frequently and who are more satisfied with the psychological benefits they derive from leisure, experience higher levels of perceived quality of life.

Keywords: leisure; satisfaction; quality of life; measurement; Indicators

Factor Analysis of Consumer's Awareness and Attitudes towards Organic Products: Case Study of Maharagama Urban Council

V. Upananda, M. T. I Perera, W. Wimalarathana Thero
University of Colombo
werangika@gmail.com

Compared to the western countries, the consumption of organic food products is low in Sri Lanka. However, in overall, organic food consumption has steadily increased over the years. This study investigates the consumer's preferences towards organic food products. The objective of the research is to find the main contributory factors of organic food consumption of super market customers. The data were collected from 108 super market customers who regularly visit four leading super markets in Maharagama Urban Council. A principal component factor analysis using SPSS was conducted to determine the underlying dimensions among 16 variables. The Barlett test of Sphericity was significant. (Chi-square=676.804, $p < 0.000$). The KMO overall measure of sampling was 0.77, indicating that data were suitable for the Principal Component Analysis. The analysis with Varimax rotation of the variables resulted in four factor solution that explains 62.8% of the total variance. Four factors were identified and named as: Sustainable Food Consumption, Natural Attributes, Extrinsic Attributes and Social Attributes. All four factors had eigenvalues greater than 1. Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient was computed to evaluate the internal consistency of each component. The overall reliability of the 16 variables was 0.813. Each factor had reliability coefficient ranging higher than 0.6. The results indicated that the sustainable food consumption component has a high importance of the buying decision process. This attribute focused on preservation of natural resources, greenhouse effect, bio diversity and environmental friendliness. Natural attributes make a considerable impact on buying process of organic food. This factor involved characteristics that focus on the absence of artificial ingredients such as chemicals and preservatives. Further Extrinsic attributes, such as packaging and branding regarded as having to play a major role in consumer buying process. However, 'social attributes' which concerned about consumer impression of waste of money and genetically modified food could be removed from the further analysis due to lack of consistency of reliability coefficient.

Keywords: consumer preference; factor analyses; organic

The Influence of Perceived Psychological, Social, Environmental and Policy Factors on Leisure–Time Physical Activities: Special Reference to Western Province, Sri Lanka

P.Y.H. Dilshani^a, Sun-Yong Kwon^b, A.R.N.D. Ramanayaka^c, T. Oh^d
Seoul National University, South Korea^{a,b,d}
University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka^c
harini.dilshani@gmail.com

“Lack of activity destroys the good conditions of every human being, while movement and methodological physical exercise save it and preserve it” -Plato-

This study focused on to how the influence of perceived psychological, social, environmental and policy factors on leisure-time physical activities among Sri Lankans and find the underlined factor what enables and inhibits leisure-time physical activities in the certain domain. There is a substantial evidence demonstrating as a significant determinant of health-related quality of life is regular physical activities (PA) which providing both physical and psychological benefits. Escalating healthcare cost with rising rates of non-communicable diseases (NCD) one of the main challenges currently Sri Lanka is facing. One main factor is “insufficient physical activities” (Global Health Report). Hence there is a gap to fulfil in the knowledge of studies regarding physical activity involvement. The questionnaire was developed through using three existing instruments namely; International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) short version, Behavioural Risk Factor Surveillance (NHIS) and Barriers for Physical Activity Questionnaire (BPAQ) included in previous studies and set a theoretical foundation of Ecological Model. The data collection was based on the online survey and through distributing questionnaire manually, filled by 206 participants, age between 18-64 (Male=100, Female= 106) country labour force age category who lives in Western Province, Sri Lanka in order to find answers to RQ1 and RQ 2. Panel discussion had been used to find answers for RQ 3. Factor Loading, Cross tabulation and appropriate analysis have performed to find out any significant relationship with taking medicine for NCD and exercise involvement (RQ 1). The study identified there is no statistically significant relationship with NCD towards LTPA though a strong association between participation in LTPA and taking medicine. Self-efficacy as a factor which was underlined with a high level of sample adequacy 0.77 and taking as a more important factor for a better change (RQ 2). Building self-efficacy through the education system, Integrate interdisciplinary subjects, Creating a brand message, Magnetism of the built environment were main recommendations by the panel (RQ 3).

Keywords: ecological model; leisure; non-communicable diseases; physical activities

The Perception of Effectiveness of Swimming to Reduce Stress among Urban Residents

Nishadini Hethumalika Pallage Arachchi
National Institute of Infectious Diseases, Angoda
hethumalika@gmail.com

Stress is of major public health significance. Health distractions, social issues, and abnormal behaviors illustrate a reflection of the level of stress. When people feel stress, body reacts by releasing chemicals (hormones) to the blood to supply more energy and strength. For compensated mechanism, to expel the rest of these chemical formations from the body and to produce feel good hormones (serotonin and endorphin) requires active physical performance. Especially this study has identified swimming as the best physical exercise modality to reduce stress. As an all-round physical activity it keeps physical, physiological and psychological status at an extraordinary level comparatively to other physical exercises. Its high intensity, rhythmic and aerobic form improves endurance, cardio vascular fitness and builds muscular strength for better perfusion to eliminate chemicals from body efficiently. In addition, water accumulation makes unique qualities to reduce stress effectively, making a perfect place for exercise with natural hydrotherapy, wide range of hydraulic pressure, **higher density**, efficient whole body involvement with locomotor function, reduce weight-bearing stress and allow successful abdominal breathing with floating and earthing. Opportunity to perform without interpersonal competition, its exercise adherence to recreational activity, predictable physical exercise modality for all ages even for that disabled is significant. In the Sri Lankan society, awareness of swimming is very poor and have not been identified as beneficial. However swimming in a simply manner will reap a number of advantages. Aim of this study is to introduce swimming as the best physical exercise modality to reduce stress to the people. This study has carried out with 200 Colombo district resident's perceptions of effectiveness of swimming via a questioner and interview focusing on stress indicators. Treatment group-A, 100 people consisted of early started regular swimming⁷⁵, swimming as a part of daily routing 25 and control group-B consisted of 100 of people who do not perform swimming. The study has recognized, that swimming provide significant adjunct for improve physiological, psychological and emotional response for stressors. From treatment group 90% achieved mood uplift, 84% improved sleep patterns, 88% achieved reduced disease conditions and irritation, 82% achieved better endurance, 68% improved interest in sex, 98% improved physical fitness, and 58% improved body image. In addition, they were significantly low with anger, fatigue, confusion and tension after swim for more than month. However control group B, people done gym exercise and jogging, have not achieved significant stress reduction out come.

Keywords: stress reduction; urban living; effectiveness of swimming; perception, therapy

Sports for Wellbeing: Attitude Changes of Fresh Medical Students Towards Sport Activities at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya

Mahadula IP Kumari, Kodikara K, Lanka Ranaweera*

University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka^a

* lanka@kln.ac.lk

Sports and physical activity has long been used as a tool to improve the mental, physical and social well-being. Strong scientific evidence points out that physical inactivity is a major risk factor for non-communicable diseases such as coronary heart disease, cancers and diabetes. Therefore, it is good to promote the healthy lifestyle choices among university students. The main objective of the study was to identify attitudes towards sports amongst the first year students of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya. Furthermore, we tried to identify perception variations of these students and how to influence their academic discipline to participate in sports activities. This study was based on a self-administrated questionnaire on 141 (59 male & 82 female) first year students at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya. The software program "'SPSS 16.0' was used to analyze the data. Amongst the 141 students, 78 (55.3%) were not involved in sports before entering the medical faculty. The main reasons were not enough time (46.5%), fear of disturbances to studies (23.2%) and parental oppression (5.8%). There were 134 (95%) students who wanted to participate in sports during their undergraduate years. The main reasons for their opting to participate in sports during undergraduate years were to achieve a healthy and balanced life (34.9%), for mental relief (28%), to meet new friends and for the feeling of win and victory. Most of the students preferred racket sports (37.7%) and general fitness programs (27.2%) whereas some preferred indoor (15.3%) and outdoor (12.5%) sports. Only a few students opted for martial arts (6.9%). In conclusion, most of the students were not engaged in sports before entering the university. However, after entering the Medical Faculty most students have changed their attitude towards sports with a fresh mind. We identified the reasons that affected their negative and positive attitudes towards sports activities.

Keywords: attitude; medical students; sports activity; university

Income Elasticity of Health Consumption in Sri Lanka

N.D.V. Sandaroo*, B.W.R. Damayanthi
University of Sri Jayewardenepura
*veenavee92n@gmail.com

Among middle income countries, Sri Lanka reports to have satisfactory levels of health status but with lower expenditure on health. With future growth, country is also expected to experience various health threats linked to numerous transitions, while health consumption would have to rise. Being a developing country Sri Lanka has achieved higher levels of health status but with less overall expenditure on health. This study aims at estimating income elasticity and the interest rate elasticity of health consumption in Sri Lanka. Annual data of the period 1990 -2016 are used for the study. Real Total Health Expenditure (RTHE) as a proxy for health consumption stands as the dependent variable, while Per Capita Real GDP (PRGDP) and Fixed Deposit Rate (FDR); as the proxies for income and interest rate respectively are independent variables in the analysis. Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) Unit-root test was carried out to test the stationary condition of data series. According to ADF test results, all the three variables are identified as non-stationary which becomes stationary at the first difference. At a situation where all variables are I (1), the suitable method to find the long run relationship was Co- integration Method. Hence, the Johansen Co-integration Test was employed while Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) facilitated the finding of short run dynamics. There was one co-integration relation among the variables. In the long run, income shows a positive relationship with health expenditure indicating that health consumption had a positive relation with income while interest rate had a negative relationship. Health consumption is corrected towards equilibrium within a one year period which is a very little rate of adjustment. R squared of model is satisfactory & explanation power of the model is 65%. Results concludes that when income increases people tend to increase health care consumption but with an elasticity less than one. Since Sri Lanka is still a developing nation, this comparative inelasticity is obtained but research can be done to observe changes in this responsiveness with the increasing income in the country.

Keywords: co-integration test; health consumption; income elasticity; vector error correction model

Access and Utilization of Maternal Health Care Services Among Women in Rural Areas of Bauchi State, Nigeria

M. Dafi*, I.M. Lackshman and D. Abeysinghe

University of Colombo, Sri Lanka

*dafimagaji@ahoo.com

The general objective of the study is to examine the determinants and effect of access and utilization of maternal health services among women of childbearing age in rural areas of Bauchi State, Nigeria. Health Belief Model by Stretcher and Rosenstock (1979) and “Three Phases of Delay” developed by Thaddeus and Maine (1994) are adopted for this study. The study used an exploratory research design. A simple random as well as accidental sampling techniques are used in the selection of the study subjects. The sample consists of three hundred and fifteen (315) women drawn from the three (3) senatorial district of the state. Questionnaires and in-depth interviews are used to collect data. Data obtained are analyzed using SPSS for quantitative data whereas; the qualitative data is analyzed thematically. The findings of the study reveal that utilization of maternal health care is influence by socio-cultural factors which includes cost of health services, age, employment status, income and the level of education, attitudes of health workers. The result also reveals that women prefer traditional birth attendants than skilled birth attendants. It was also asserted that lack of access and utilization had negatively affected the lives of women in rural areas of Bauchi state, Nigeria. The study recommends that, all services that form parts of the maternal health care services should be free in order to encourage all women, irrespective of social, economic or demographic and educational background to enjoy all services. Health campaigns, education and counseling need to be intensified in order to maximize the utilization of maternal health care services.

Keywords: success; maternal health care; rural areas; utilization; women.

**HISTORY, HERITAGE
MANAGEMENT,
ARCHAEOLOGY AND
ANTHROPOLOGY**

Ancient and Modern Food Security Practices in Sri Lanka

A.A. Jayantha Jayasiri* & A.A.R. Thamodi

University of Sri Jayewardenepura^b

* jayanthajayasiri@yahoo.com

Through centuries food has been recognized as important for human beings in health and diseases. The history of man has been to a large extent struggle to obtain food. To keep food clean and safe in the home, there must be a good storage space, suitable container because food may be spoiled by micro-organisms, parasites, insects, rodents, warm air, light, too little or too much moisture, dirt and careless banding of foods. So, the main objective of this research paper is to study our own food security methods which have been followed by the ancient and modern people of Sri Lanka. These days, all most everybody has concentrated for this theme according to the various perspectives. Accordingly, this topic has become very important to the disciplines such as Social Sciences, Humanities, Medical Sciences and Applied Sciences. To conduct this research, primary and secondary sources were used to collect data. As primary sources fifty respondents were selected from Ratnapura, Kandy and Matale Districts using purposive or the judgement sampling techniques for the convenience of the study. As the main technique of data collection interview and observation methods were used. As secondary sources various types of books, articles and some other documents were referred. People of Sri Lanka have been used several methods to store food safely such as keeping in a dry place, boiling, frying, drying, storage of grains, making oil, drying rice to prepare sweet items, preparing pickles, smoking, keeping of paddy in 'vee bissa', grinding grains to make flour, keeping food items under the ground, making vinegar, keeping areca nut inside a water pot, keeping meat inside a honey pot and conducting various types of religious activities, rituals, rites as well as calendared rites to secure food and materials can be identified. By now, food and nutrition are global concern today. So, it has been introduced as an Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH).

Keywords: food security; food security practices; ICH

A Study on the Use of Computer Software for Archeological Impact Assessments

D.S. Udatiyawala, U. M. Weerasena , D.L. Ranagala G.K.
Vidanapathirana , O.G.S.A. Ruwanthika , M.D.I.K. Abeynayake
University of Sri Jayewardenepura
dhanushkasenaa@gmail.com

Sri Lanka is blessed with numerous sites of archaeological importance in South Asia. After 1977 county is undergoing rapid urbanization and implementing several projects for the economic development. Therefore during the last three decades we had lost some of our archaeological sites. One of the main issues with regard to archeological heritage is how to achieve compromise in sustaining this aspect of heritage in the face of rapid urbanization and development. As a solution for this issue, a new subject known as Rescue Archeology was introduced to the discipline of archeology. The objective of rescue archeology is to recover and manage the threatened archeological heritage for present and future generations. Archeological Impact Assessments (AIA) are currently being conducted in Sri Lanka.

In archeological impact assessments, one of the main purposes is to record through images and measured drawings, the monuments and site that are being affected due to such development. The reports that are produced for archaeological impact assessments at present are simple reports with basic facts of the monuments. These records will therefore become the only source which can be used to obtain information about the threatened monuments.

At present, developed countries use computer software to execute productive archeological impact assessment reports. The main objective of this study is to investigate the possibility of using such software in presenting data when compiling archeological impact assessment reports.

A new program is currently being developed to apply on two of the main impact assessment projects Yan-Oya and Malwathu-Oya valleys, using software such as Excel, Access, 3D Max, Auto CAD, Google Sketch up, Arc Map, Arc Science.

Such a program allows the researchers to obtain information regarding the affected archeological sites. Thus, it provides the opportunity to study the accurate location (latitudes/ longitudes), height and width, scale and unique archaeological features of the monument. As such it offers the spatial and three dimensional information of the monument and sites that the conventional recordings methods cannot offer. But on the other hand such a program will provide the opportunity to get an idea of the sites and monuments through virtual reality stimulations.

Keywords: archeology; heritage; software

The Prehistoric Food Patterns of Eastern Sri Lanka Revealed Through the Rajagala Archaeological Excavation

K. M. A. Kapukotuwa, G.Ranasinghe, M.D.I.K. Abeynayake,
G.K.Vidanapathirana, I.G.R.N. Wimalasuriya *
University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka
* raviniwim@gmail.com

Rajagala is the largest Buddhist monastery complex found in Sri Lanka which spreads across 1025 acres. It is located in 'Uhana' Divisional Secretariat area, in the District of Ampara of Eastern Province, Sri Lanka. For the first time in the history, prehistoric excavations have now been extended to the eastern part of the country and the first ever site has been '*Rajagala Mahalena*', which is the largest cave on the site. Since there are no early records, it is a query, how the food pattern of the prehistoric humans of Eastern Sri Lanka might have been and the similarity or dissimilarity with other dry zonal prehistoric areas. Hence, the main objective of this research paper is to unveil the prehistoric food pattern of the people of Eastern Sri Lanka revealed by the Rajagala Archaeological Excavation, which was conducted in 2016 and 2018. This excavation made notable discoveries including stone tools, glass beads, animal teeth and bones, shells, human bones, some floral remains, etc. and according to the relative dating, the aforesaid findings have been decided to the Mesolithic period of Sri Lanka. Thus, the Mesolithic floral and faunal residues found at the excavation and the related literary sources have been used as the primary and the secondary data sources respectively for this research. Apart from the animal flesh, the seeds of 'kekuna' has also been consumed as a food of their food culture. Speaking of the present vegetation, the site landscape is covered with a forest which is highly dense of flora and fauna. Thereby, it is assumed that plenty of diversified animal existence in the area might have created an environment not to have a scarcity of food to the contemporary humans.

Keywords: Eastern Sri Lanka; food pattern; mesolithic period; Rajagala

ලංකාවේ පශ්චාත් යුධ සමයේ මුහුදු වැදි ජනතාව කෙරෙහි සිදු කළා වූ සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතීන් පිළිබඳ මානව විද්‍යාත්මක අධ්‍යයනක් (වාකරේ ප්‍රදේශය කුංජම්කල්කුලම්, මේවාන්ඩකුලම් හා මිනිමිත්තිවිල යන ගම්මාන ඇසුරින්)

සේපාල සමරසේකර, ඒ.ඒ.සී.එන්.අමරකෝන්, එච්.එම්.කේ.පී.දුෂ්මන්ත,
ඒ.පී.කේ.සී.ගුණවර්ධන, ඩබ්ලිව්.කේ.එම්.විජයරත්න
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

Chathurungani@gmail.com , wkm94727@gmail.com

ශ්‍රී ලාංකාවේ දඹාන, හෙන්නානිගල, පොල්ලෙබැද්ද, රතුගල, නිල්ගල ආදී ප්‍රදේශවල විසූ ආදිවාසී ජනතාව මහවැලි සංවර්ධන ක්‍රියාවලිය හේතුවෙන් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ උතුර, නැගෙනහිර යනාදී පළාත්වල ස්ථාපිත කරනු ලැබීය. මෙයින් වාකරේ, ත්‍රිකුණාමලය යනාදී මුහුදුබඩ ප්‍රදේශ ආශ්‍රය කොටගෙන පදිංචි වූ ආදිවාසී ජනතාව “මුහුදු වැද්දන්” ලෙස හඳුන්වනු ලැබේ. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ පැවති 30 වසරක යුද්ධය නිමාවත් සමඟ අවතැන් කඳවුරු වල සිටි මුහුදු වැදි ජනතාවට රජයෙන් මෙන්ම රාජ්‍ය නොවන සංවිධානද මැදිහත් වීමෙන් නිවාස හා යටිතල පහසුකම් ආදී සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතීන් මුහුදු වැදි ජනතාව වෙනුවෙන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනු ලැබීය. කෙසේ වුවත් මෙකී යථාර්ථවාදී සංවර්ධන ක්‍රියාවලියක ප්‍රතිඵල වාකරේ මුහුදු වැදි ජනතාව ලැබුවේද යනාදී කරුණු මෙහිදී විමසීමට ලක් කිරීමට අප බලාපොරොත්තු වේ. මෙහිදී ආදිවාසී ජන නායකයන්ද ඇතුළත් වන පරිදි නිශ්චිතව තෝරාගත් පවුල් 20ක් ආශ්‍රය කොට ගෙන සම්මුඛ පරීක්ෂණ උප ලේඛණයක් ආධාරයෙන් සහභාගීත්ව නිරීක්ෂණය යටතේ අදාළ දත්ත රැස් කිරීම සිදු කරන ලදී. කුංජම්කල්කුලම්, මේවාන්ඩකුලම් හා මිනිමිත්තිවිල යන ගම්මානයන්හි සිදුවූ නිවාස සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති නිසි සැලැස්මක් නොමැති වීම හේතුවෙන් නිවාස ඉදිකර සුළු කාලයක් තුළ සෑම නිවසක්ම අබලන් තත්වයට පත්ව ඇත. මෙම සමඟම ජනතාවගේ සෞඛ්‍ය හා සනීපාරක්ෂක තත්වය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමට සෑම නිවාසයකටම වැසිකිලිය බැගින් ලබා දුන්නද ඔවුන් එම වැසිකිලි වෙනත් කාර්යයන් සඳහා භාවිතා කරනු ලැබේ. මුහුදු වැදි ජනයාගේ ජීවන තත්වය නගා සිටුවීමට සිතා ලබා දුන් සතුන් ශිත දේශගුණයක් පවතින ප්‍රදේශ වලින් ගෙන ඒම නිසා වාකරේ වැනි උෂ්ණාධික ප්‍රදේශයකට ඔවුන් ඔරොත්තු නොදීමෙන් වැඩි සතුන් ප්‍රමාණයකට මරණය උරුම විය. සංවර්ධන ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ඇති කිරීමට ලබා දුන් සේවාවන් හා භාණ්ඩයන්හි වටිනාකම පිළිබඳව අවබෝධයක් නොමැතිකම හේතුවෙන් එම සම්පත් ගම තුළම දිරා පත් වෙමින් පවතී. මෙහිදී අවසාන වශයෙන් එළඹිය හැකි නිගමනය වන්නේ සංවර්ධනය මුටුවෙන් ක්‍රියාත්මක වී ඇති සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතීන් තුළින් සැබෑ ලෙසින්ම ජනතාව ආර්ථික, සංස්කෘතික සූරා කැමකට ලක්ව ඇති බවයි.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද - සංවර්ධනය; සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති; මුහුදු වැදි ජනතාව; පශ්චාත් යුධ සමය

An Anthropological Study on Nuns in Tibet: With Special Reference to 'zheqi' Monastery

Luo Jingping
Minzu University of China
jiangyangrangmu@163.com

The 'zheqi' monastery is a Tibetan Buddhism nunnery on the eastern edge of the Tibetan area. Unlike other Tibetan Buddhist monasteries, which has a long history, this nunnery built in the 1990s. Now there are 52 nuns in the temple, all of them from nearby towns. Influenced by new economic models and ideas, traditional Tibetan Buddhism monastery has seen a decline in the number of monks. But the new temple, which is so close to the border with the Han and Tibet, has maintained that scale and the number of nuns still increasing. New economic models have indeed been introduced into the region and have had an impact on the lives of people in the region. It seems that the new economic model has little effect on the temple. Why isn't there a decline in nuns here, is there a large population increase here? Women are more pious or really exists the blessing of god? Figuring out these questions and understanding the situation of the nuns monastery will helps us to understand how religion maintains its vitality in a new environment, and how it fits with new and new ideas. Attitudes toward religion in the new economic model between male and female.

According to eight -month fieldwork I did in this nunnery, there exist some interesting phenomena. The economic model of the region has changed since the 1980s. The economic situation has improved and the number of families engaged in business activities has increased. Now women have more autonomy, and they have a certain economic foundation to choose their own way of life. Actually new economic models and ideas do not necessarily weaken traditional notions. Religion is not opposed to new ideas. In fact, it is the development of economy that promotes the increase of the number of nuns. Women have more time and space to engage in religious activities than men who take part in the main economic activity.

Keywords: religion; female; economic; monastery

The Sri Lankan Perspective of Legends Pertaining to King Ravana and the Origin of Sinhala Nation

Yasanjali Devika Jayatilleke*, D. Dinindu Dulshan

University of Sri Jayewardenepura

* dulshandewapura@gmail.com

This research provides a critical analysis of the popularity of King Ravana's folklore. It has focused on the origin of the Sinhala nation and its interrelation with legends of King Ravana. Although historical or archaeological evidences not available, plenty of folklores; legends and myths prevailing around the King Ravana in Sri Lanka. This research was carried out by adopting a qualitative approach. Primary data were collected through interview method. Accordingly, some qualitative data were accumulated from secondary sources to have clear knowledge about these folk stories. Apart from such methods, researchers conducted in depth interviews with key informants like scholars, university lecturers who are interested in this theme. A vast geographical regions including rural, urban and semi urban have been used for the collection of qualitative data. Five (5) regions of Central Province, Three (3) regions of Northwestern Province, Two (2) regions from Uva, One (1) from Western, One (1) from Southern, One (1) from Northern, One (1) from Eastern, One (1) from Sabaragamuwa Provinces were selected. Researchers basically paid their attention to the places where related to Ramayanaya and where identified as important places in folk legends of Ravana. Totally, hundred and fifty (150) respondents had interviewed in this research. Accordingly, this research was carried out in selected fifteen areas. Ten (10) key informants were selected from each area based on purposive sampling method. Presently, Sinhalese are motivated by studying their culture through Ravana's legends. In fact, elements of culture are very important to separate human from the animal world. As human beings, all we should have proper knowledge about our culture. As a major element of culture folklore plays an important role. Cultures of every country can be safeguarded through legends. Therefore, it is considered as a major subfield in Anthropology. As a unique element of the culture, folklore is being kept active by the people from generation to generation. Accordingly, it is very important to study about legends as one of the major parts of folklore.

Keywords: folklore, culture, legends, Sinhala nation

ඓතිහාසික ශිලා ලේඛනමය ගිවිසුම් හා නූතන ගිවිසුම් නීතියේ මූලිකාංග පිළිබඳව සන්සන්ධනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක් (සංගමු විහාර ලිපිය ඇසුරින්)

උදය නෙලුම් රත්නායක
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය
nelukit@sjp.ac.lk

ශ්‍රී ලාංකේය ඉතිහාසය පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම සඳහා මූලාශ්‍රය විශේෂයක් ලෙස අභිලේඛන සාධක යොදා ගැනේ. සාහිත්‍ය මූලාශ්‍රමය තොරතුරු සනාථ කිරීම, නිශ්ප්‍රභා කිරීම, උභය පූර්ණ සැපයීම, නව්‍ය තොරතුරු අනාවරණය කර ගැනීම අභිලේඛනයන් හි ප්‍රමුඛ කාර්යයෝ වෙති. දැනට පිළිගෙන ඇති පරිදි ක්‍රි.පූ 03 වැනි සියවස ආසන්නයේ සිට මෙරට හමුවන මුල් කාලීන බොහෝ සෙල්ලිපි ආගමික තොරතුරු සඳහා සීමාවූවක් කල්යාණ මෙරට දේශපාලන, සමාජීය, ආර්ථික හා සංස්කෘතික තොරතුරු ඒවායේ අන්තර්ගත විය. අනුරාධපුර අවධියේ සිට ක්‍රමිකව විකාශනය වූ මෙම සෙල්ලිපි පොළොන්නරුව යුගය වනවිට ප්‍රමාණාත්මකව ද අන්තර්ගතයෙන් ද විශාලවන්නට විය. රාජ්‍ය අධිකාරිය පනවන ලද නෛතික ලේඛන විශේෂයක් ලෙස සෙල්ලිපි සැලකේ. රජයේ පාලන ප්‍රතිපත්ති, ආර්ථික ප්‍රතිපත්ති නීති ප්‍රකාරව ජනතාව වෙත සන්නිවේදනය කිරීමට මෙම සෙල්ලිපි යොදාගෙන ඇති බව අධ්‍යයනයන් තුළින් තහවුරු වී ඇත.

ක්‍රි.ව 12 වන සියවසට කාලනිර්ණය කොට ඇති සංගමු විහාර ශිලාලේඛනය මෙරට ඉතිහාසයේ වැදගත් ඓතිහාසික ලේඛනයක් ලෙසින් අධ්‍යයනයන් තුළ යොදා ගැනේ. පොළොන්නරුව යුගයේ දෙවන ගජබාහු රජු හා පළමු පරාක්‍රමබාහු කුමරු අතර ඇතිවූ සමගි සන්ධානයක් මෙම ලිපියේ අන්තර්ගත වේ. මෙම ලිපිය පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනය කර ඇති විද්වතුන් මෙරට ඉතිහාසයේ දැකගත හැකි ගිවිසුම් ප්‍රකාර නෛතික ලේඛනයක් ලෙසින් මෙය හඳුන්වාදී තිබේ. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ දී එකී ලිපියෙහි අඩංගු මූලික කරුණු වර්තමානයේ මෙරට ක්‍රියාත්මක වන ගිවිසුම් නීතියේ මූලිකාංග සමග සන්සන්ධනාත්මකව අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම මූඛ්‍ය අරමුණ වේ. පැරණි ගිවිසුමක් නිර්මාණය වීමේ පසුබිම අඛණ්ඩත්වයෙන් යුක්තව වර්තමානය දක්වා විකාශනය වී තිබේ ද යන්න මූඛ්‍ය පර්යේෂණ ගැටලුව ලෙසින් සාකච්ඡා වේ. මෙය ගුණාත්මක විශ්ලේෂණ අධ්‍යයන ක්‍රමවේදයට සිදු කෙරෙන අතර මෙහිදී යොදා ගැනෙනුයේ සාහිත්‍ය හා පුරාවිද්‍යාත්මක මූලාශ්‍රය, නීතිමය ලේඛන පදනම් කරගත් සන්සන්ධනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයකි. එහිදී ගිවිසුමක් නිර්මාණය වීමට අදාළ නූතන සංකල්ප සමග අතීත කරුණු සන්සන්ධනය කෙරෙන අතර ඒවායේ ඇති සමවිෂමතා කෙරෙහි වැඩි වශයෙන් අවධානය යොමු කෙරේ. බොහෝ දුරට නූතන ගිවිසුම් නීතියේ මූලිකාංග කිහිපයක් ම සංගමු විහාර ලිපිය තුළ අන්තර්ගත වන බව අධ්‍යයනය තුළින් පැහැදිලි විය.

මූඛ්‍ය පද - ගිවිසුම් නීතිය; තෝරන නීතිය;පොළොන්නරුව;රෝම ලන්දේසි නීතිය; සංගමු විහාර ලිපිය,

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ආදි වාසී දෘශ්‍ය කලාව තුළ නිරූපිත සත්ව රූපයන්ගේ කලාත්මක පරිචය හඳුනාගැනීම

කේ. උදේනි අරුණසිරි
පුරාවිද්‍යා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
udenisjp@yahoo.com

ආදි වාසීන් විසින් ප්‍රගුණ කරමින් පැමිණි දෘශ්‍ය කලාවක් පිළිබඳව මෙරටින් සාධක ලැබී ඇත. එම දෘශ්‍ය කලාව ශෛල වික්‍ර, ප්‍රාථමික වික්‍ර, ප්‍රකෘතික කලා, ප්‍රාග් ඓතිහාසික කලා, කුරුටු වික්‍ර හා වැදි වික්‍ර යන නාමයන්ගෙන් ද හැඳින්වේ. මෙරටින් හමුවී ඇති ආදි වාසී ගුහා සිතුවම් පිළිබඳව විද්වතුන් රාශියක් පර්යේෂණය කර ඇත. එම පර්යේෂණයන් තුළදී ඒවා ප්‍රාථමික ගතයේලා හඳුන්වා ඇත. එම පර්යේෂණයන්හිදී සත්ව රූපයන්ගේ නිර්මාණාත්මක ලක්ෂණ පිළිබඳව ප්‍රමුඛ අධ්‍යයනයක් සිදුවී නොමැති බව පෙනේ. මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ ගැටළුව වන්නේ මෙරට ආදි වාසී සිතුවම් අතර වන සත්ව රූපයන්ගේ ප්‍රාථමික ස්වරූපය ඉක්මවා ගිය විශේෂතාවන් හඳුනාගත හැකි ද යන්නයි. මෙහි අරමුණ මෙරට ආදි වාසී සිතුවම් අතර වන සත්ව රූපයන්ගේ නිර්මාණාත්මක ලක්ෂණ අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම වේ. ඒ අනුව පුස්තකාල අධ්‍යයනය මගින් මෙරට ප්‍රාථමික සිතුවම් පිළිබඳව සිදුකරන ලද පර්යේෂණ ග්‍රන්ථ, වාර්තා හා ඡායාරූප අධ්‍යයනය කරනු ලැබීය. තවද මූලාශ්‍ර මගින් හඳුනාගන්නා ලද දිස්ත්‍රික්ක 5ක විසිරී ඇති ස්ථාන 10ක පිහිටි තෝරාගත් සත්ව රූප 10ක් ක්ෂේත්‍රගතව සන්සන්දනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනය කරන ලදී. මූලාශ්‍ර අධ්‍යයනයෙන් හා ක්ෂේත්‍රගතව ලබාගන්නා ලද තොරතුරු විශ්ලේෂණය කිරීමෙන් අවසන් නිගමනයන්ට පිවිසෙන ලදී. මෙරට ආදි වාසී සිතුවම් හි කාල නිර්ණය පිළිබඳව විධිමත් විද්‍යාත්මක පර්යේෂණයක් සිදුවී නොමැතිවීම නිසා එම කලාව පිළිබඳව ඇත්තේ මතභේදයකි. මෙම ආදි මානව සිතුවම් අතර සත්ව රූ රාශියක් හඳුනාගත හැකි වේ. පර්යේෂණයේදී ගවයා (බිල්ලව හා වෙහෙරගලකන්ද), මුගටියා (කඳුරුපොකුණ හා හුලන්නුගේ), කිඹුලා (හුලන්නුගේ), ඇතා(දොරවක්කන්ද හා පන්සල් කන්ද) කොටියා (කිරිපොකුණහෙල), බල්ලා (පුළුකුණාව) හා සිංහයා (බුදුගල) යනාදි වශයෙන් සත්ව රූ 10ක් අධ්‍යයනය කරන ලදී. සත්ව රූව යනු දෘශ්‍ය කලාවේ ඇති විරස්ථායී තේමාවකි. සත්ව රූවක් ඇඳීමේදී මනස මුලින්ම ග්‍රහණය කරගනු ලබන්නේ එම සත්වයාගේ මූලික හැඩය හා අන්‍ය සතෙකුගෙන් වෙන් කර හඳුනාගත හැකි කැපී පෙනෙන ලක්ෂණ කිහිපයකි. මෙහි ඉදිරි විකාශනය විවිධ ඉරියව් නිරූපණය යි. එයට යම් පරිචයක් අවශ්‍ය වේ. සත්ව රූ ඇඳීමේදී අඳුර සහ ආලෝකය මගින් ශරීරය මත ඇති කරන හැඩතලයන් මතුකිරීම, ව්‍යුහ විද්‍යාත්මකව ඇඳීම හා ජ්‍යාමිතික හැඩතලයන්ගෙන් මතුකිරීම යන ප්‍රවේශයන් භාවිතා කරනු ලබයි. මෙම සිතුවම්හිදී උක්ත දෙවන හා තෙවන ප්‍රවේශයන් භාවිතා කර ඇත. මනා අධ්‍යයනයකින් යුතුව සෞන්දර්යාත්මක දෘශ්ටියකින් නිර්මාණය කරන ලද සත්ව රූප ද මෙහි වේ. ඒ අනුව ආදි මානව සිතුවම් අතර ඇති ඇතැම් සත්ව රූප එම දෘශ්‍ය කලා කරුවන්ගේ කලා පරිචය හා මනා නිරීක්ෂණයන්ගේ එකතුවක් ලෙස පෙන්වා දිය හැකි වේ.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද - ආදි වාසී; සිතුවම්; සත්ව; කලාව; පර්යේෂණ

An Archaeological Study on British Garrison Cemetery in Kandy

A.V.D.P.S Jayawickrama
University of Sri Jayewardenepura

Sri Lanka was a colonial than 150 years under the British Empire. At that moment Kandy was another main point that grabbed British's attention well. In 1815 the Kandy citadel became to colonial area under the queen's crown. Thus the power of British spread rapidly in Kandy areas. British people build various types of buildings in the city, even though that Garrison cemetery is a combination of European cemetery and also architectural features are in Kandy side has really important factors as well as European empire and the country. According to the construction of the church in 1837, church members have been buried in the graveyard. After 1873 the burial of bodies were not allowed to bury in Garrison cemetery. But these bodies were buried for the sake of blood transfusion, and the last dead body was buried in 1952, most of the tomb monuments summarized for architectural features are not only for studying but also the social and politically importance of the buried people in this place and studying through the materials, designs and patterns artistic traditions as displayed on the tombstones and do an archaeological approach.

Keywords: Kandy area; Archaeology; Garrison; British; history

Female Leadership in the Public Administration in Ancient Sri Lanka (Revealed by Historical Sources)

S. K. Ranasinghe
RajarataUniversity of Sri Lanka
Shyamaranasinghe1980@yahoo.com

For sake of safety, stability and integrity of the prevalent administration machinery the peace, their sacrificial commitment and the mediation of the Women factor played a very vital role. The stability and strength the power of intervention and commitment of the community of Women was a deciding factor for the safety and smooth running of the public administration machinery of ancient Sri Lanka. The Women and the ruler were not only the idealist forerunners in the dynamics of the field of politics of the social fabric of Sri Lanka, but also they were the carrier elements of the human culture. The women leadership which has not come up for an open serious discussion in the historical society has topped up to be an open topic of discussion. Intervention of the Women in the fields of politics does not come within the purview of the attitudes of the Women. The Women community established soon after the arrival of *Arahath Mahinda Thero* in Sri Lanka which spread all over Sri Lanka. Furthermore, the manner in which relationship were built between the Women and the ruler, the impact the Women made on the polity, the service ruler, rendered for the ruler, and what were the kind of benefits the ruler yielded from that support, the intervention the Women made on the ancient days polity, their role and the response that society offered towards that intervention of the Women all these are expected be studied critically in this paper. In the way so as to how the various and multiple recorded media very regarding the integration of the material and spiritual concepts, in the same way their historical roots also are found deposited in multiple fields. In the same way, this research is recorded as a comparative study of archaeological facts and pre-colonial system of records, all integrated and merged. Intervening of the Women into the political field became a powerful backing for the authority and power of the ruler going up immensely. It has tended to act directly and indirectly as well, both to freeze the pattern of the rule to a routine and tradition. In the same way, it was an effective force in feeding the rulers with a code of ethics and one that opened the ways and means of avoiding attacks and challenges to them shooting up from the open society. The cooperation extended by the rulers for the good of the Women community to the political institution and political leadership become a powerful force in shaping the leadership and the institution. But it also turned out to be a violent and sentimental force that disturbed the ancient political institution. Thus, the Women become the dynamic symbol of the force of the state balancing its historical political route. Also it has shown that those are dynamics and changing elements and also gifted them to the modern political fabric. According to facts mentioned above, it is evident that the contemporary woman was given a position almost equal to the woman and she cannot be identified as a powerless individual. In the relevant social, political development, female leadership nourished by humanitarian thoughts is discerned as one dimension of her potential by the chronicle writers.

Key Words: material and spiritual concepts; political; ruler; Sri Lanka ; women

හෘද රෝග නිර්ණය කිරීමෙහිලා ජ්‍යොතිෂ ශාස්ත්‍රයෙහි උපයෝගීතාවය පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක්

ඒ. ඒ. ජයන්ත ජයසිරි, ඩබ්. එම්. චරිත් ලක්ෂාන් මධුශංඛ
ශ්‍රී ජයචර්ධනපුර විශ්ව විද්‍යාලය,
mcharith121@gmail.com

ජ්‍යොතිෂ ශාස්ත්‍රය පුරාතනයේ පටන් ශ්‍රී ලාංකික සමාජය සමඟ තදානුබද්ධ ලෙස පැවතුණු මානව ශාස්ත්‍රයකි. මිනිස් ජීවිතය නම් තීර්ථ යාත්‍රාවට නොයෙකුත් විවිධ කම්කටොළු, දුෂ්කරතා, බාධක හා ලෙඩ රෝග පැමිණෙන විට ඒවායින් මිදීමට අවශ්‍ය මාර්ග දර්ශනය ජ්‍යොතිර් විද්‍යාව හරහා මනාව සපයනු ලබයි. අධ්‍යතන ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ උග්‍ර සමාජ ප්‍රශ්නයක් වී පවතින බෝ නොවන රෝගී තත්ත්වයක් වන හෘද රෝග මෙම ජ්‍යොතිර් ශාස්ත්‍රය හරහා කල් තියා පුරෝකථනය කිරීමට හැකි ද යන්න මැන බැලීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ මූඛ්‍ය පරමාර්ථය විය. වයස අවුරුදු 40 ත් 70 ත් අතර වයස් සීමාවේ පසුවන හෘද රෝගී නොවන පුද්ගලයන් 20 දෙනෙකුගේ ජන්ම පත්‍ර මෙන්ම හෘද රෝගී පුද්ගලයන් 20 දෙනෙකුගේ ජන්ම පත්‍ර මෙම පර්යේෂණයේදී නියැදිය ලෙස උපයෝගී කොට ගන්නා ලදී. සහභාගීත්ව නිරීක්ෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය යොදා ගනිමින් පිළියන්දල හා බණ්ඩාරගම ප්‍රදේශ ඇසුරෙන් අහඹු නියැදිය ඔස්සේ හෘද රෝගීන් නොවන පුද්ගලයන් තෝරා ගත් අතර දකුණු කොළඹ ශික්ෂණ මහා රෝහලේ හෘද රෝග ඒකකය ඇසුරෙන් හෘද රෝගී පුද්ගලයන් තෝරා ගන්නා ලදී. එසේම මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ ගුණාත්මක හා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක ස්වභාවය පෝෂණය කරමින් ලිඛිත මූලාශ්‍ර මෙන්ම අලිඛිත මූලාශ්‍ර ද උපයෝගී කොට ගන්නා ලදී. පර්යේෂණයේ දී හඳුනාගත් හෘද රෝග වැළඳීමට කුඩුදෙන ප්‍රධාන ජ්‍යොතිෂමය න්‍යායන් හා සිද්ධාන්තයන් ලෙස රවි, සඳු, කුජ, ශනි, ගුරු හා රාහු යන ග්‍රහයන් දුර්වලව, පාප පිඩිතව, පාප ග්‍රහයන්ගේ නැකත්වල සිටිමින් දුෂ්ඨස්ථාන ගත වීම. කේන්ද්‍රයේ 4 වැන්න හා 5 වැන්න අධිපතියන් මෙන්ම භාවාධිපතියන් ද දුර්වලව පාප ග්‍රහයන් හා සංයෝගව සිටීම. එමෙන්ම පාප ග්‍රහයන්ගේ අසුබ ග්‍රහ දෘෂ්ටි ලැබීම. 22 දේර්කාණාධිපතියා මෙන්ම 64 නවාංශකාධිපතියා ද හෘදය නියෝජනය කරන ග්‍රහයන් සමඟ මෙන්ම භාව ගත වීම. මෙම අසුබ ඵල නියෝජනය කරන ග්‍රහයකුගේ මහා දශා, අතුරු දශා හා විදසා ගමන් කරන කාල පරිච්ඡේදය තුළදී මෙම හෘදයාබාධයන් තත්ත්වයන් පැන නැගෙනු ලබයි. මෙම කරුණු බලවත්ව, ශක්තිමත්ව හා සුබව පිහිටා ඇති විට එය හෘදයට ආශිර්වාදයක් වේ. හෘදය ආරක්ෂා කරනු ලබයි. මෙම පර්යේෂණය හරහා වෛද්‍ය මානව විද්‍යාව ද පෝෂණය වන අතර වෛද්‍ය මානව විද්‍යාවට නව මානයක් ලබා දෙනු ලබයි.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද ජ්‍යොතිෂය; හෘදයාබාධ; වෛද්‍ය මානව විද්‍යාව; ග්‍රහයින්; දශාව

A Fuzzy System for the Assessment of Cultural Recognition in Kadurugoda Viharaya-Jaffna

D.S Kalana Mendis
Advanced Technological Institute, Dehiwala, Sri Lanka.
kalanaatil@mail.com

Theri Sangamitta arrived to Dambakolapatuna in Sri Lanka with a sampling of Sri Maha Bodhi. It is said that the road to Anuradhapura from Dambakolapatuna was through this Kadurugoda Vihara area and before going to Anuradhapura she has visited this temple. Unfortunately, there is no validated tool to assess its land usage for cultural recognition in this temple. The aim of the research is to address this deficiency. The findings should a) provide guidance for the development a fuzzy system for land classifications. b) Validate as a reliable assessment tool for cultural recognition in Kadurugoda Vihara. Land selection in architectural construction domain is considered as an area in land selection methods, which involves commonsense knowledge of architects for cultural recognition. Sometime, there are too many redundancies in the process selection of lands. Further, functional and social parameters of classification lands describe significant evidence of cultural recognition. This paper presents a methodology to the development of a fuzzy system in a sub field of architecture domain of land selection to come up with land classifications as physical, functional and social events. At the initial stage primary and secondary sources relating to Cultural Recognition in Kadurugoda Viharaya-Jaffna has been considered. At the second stage commonsense knowledge in land selection has been mapped into a questionnaire for classifying physical, functional and social aspects. The questionnaire has been consisted with 31 number of questions. Removing dependencies among the questions in the questionnaire has been modelled by principal component analysis. A survey has been conducted for computing principal component analysis by considering different archaeological sites. Classification of the knowledge of the questionnaire biased on classification of lands has been processed through fuzzy logic module, which was constructed on the basis of principal components. The fuzzy system scored for Kadurugoda Vihara in term of physical, functional and social as 7.072626%, 44.11221 % and 48.81516% respectively. With these results of the system, this appears to exploit significant contribution of functional and social aspects respectively. Therefore fuzzy system has been used to validate as a reliable assessment tool for cultural recognition in Kadurugoda Vihara.

Keywords: cultural recognition; land selection; Kadurugoda Vihara; fuzzy logic; principal component analysis

අනුරාධපුරය ආශ්‍රිත ස්වභාවික හා රූ දෙස් සංවරණ විභවතාවන් හඳුනාගැනීම හා සංවරණ ගමනාන්ත කළමනාකරණ සැලැස්මක් යෝජනා කිරීම.

ඩී.එස්.ඒ මුණසිංහ
කැලණිය විශ්ව විද්‍යාලය.
Anuzone92@gmail.com

අනුරාධපුරය ලෝක සංචාරක කර්මාන්තය තුළ සංචාරකයා විසින්, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ හඳුනා ගන්නා අද්විතීය සංස්කෘතික සංවරණ ගමනාන්තයක් ලෙස සටහන් කළ හැකිය. ඉහළ කීර්තියක් සහිත ලෝක උරුම ස්ථානයක් වන අනුරාධපුරය සංස්කෘතික හා ආගමික සංචාරකයන් පැමිණීමේ වඩා වැඩි නැඹුරුවටකට මුහුණ දී සිටින අතර එයට ලබාදීමට හැකියාව පවතින ගුණාත්මක සංචාරක අත්දැකීම් තවදුරටත් ලබා දීමේ විභවයක් පවතී. අනුරාධපුර පූජා නගරය හා එහි තදශ්‍රිත ආශ්‍රිත ස්වභාවික පරිසරය හා වර්තමාන ජෛවවිවිධත්වය උපයෝගී කරගනිමින් ස්වභාවික හා රූ දෙස් සංවරණ ගමනාන්තයක් වශයෙන් ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීමේ විභවතාවන් හඳුනා ගනිමින් සංවරණ කළමනාකරණ සැලැස්මක් යෝජනා කිරීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ අරමුණ වේ. මෙහිදී දත්ත එක්රැස් කිරීමට ප්‍රථමික හා ද්විතීයික ක්‍රමවේදයන් භාවිතා කරන ලද අතර ක්ෂේත්‍ර අධ්‍යනයන් ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් සිදුකරන ලදී. සාමාන්‍ය තොරතුරුවල සිට ශාස්ත්‍රීය සහ විශේෂඥ දැනුම දක්වා වෙළඳපොළ කාණ්ඩය සහ කාල ප්‍රමාණය පදනම් කරගත් පෞද්ගලික මගපෙන්වීම ඇතුළත් වැඩිදියුණු කළ පරිවර්තන පහසුකම් හා පරිසර හිතකාමී සහ ඓතිහාසික පසුතලයට ගැලපෙන ක්‍රමවේද තුළින් වර්තමාන අත්දැකීම් සඳහා වටිනාකම් එක් කිරීමටත් ප්‍රජා සහභාගිත්වය තුළින් ස්ථානීය ග්‍රාමීය ආර්ථිකය නැංවීමටත් ඒ තුළින් පුරාවිද්‍යාත්මක හා සංස්කෘතික උරුමයන් කෙරෙහි ඇතිවන පීඩනයන් අවම කරමින් එම උරුමයන් කළමනාකරණයට පවත්නා අවස්ථාවන් හා විභවතාවයන් මෙහිදී හඳුනා ගන්නා ලදී. එහිදී ලද නිරීක්ෂණයන්ට අනුව දින 10 ක් දක්වා වන උපරිම සංචාරක අත්දැකීම් කාණ්ඩ සහිත සංවරණ කළමනාකරණ සැලැස්මක් නිර්මාණය කරන ලදී.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද : අනුරාධපුරය; ගමනාන්ත; විභවතාවයන් ; සංස්කෘතික උරුමයන්; ස්වාභාව සංවරණය.

Lesser-Known Buddhist Caves Around Pune : A Preliminary survey (Bhandara Hill, Maan, Yelghol and Patan)

Pratik Savale^{a*}, Kim Yongjun^b
India^a, Seoul National University^b
* Pratiksavale@yahoo.com

Buddhist caves of Western Ghats have preserved substantial information pertaining to the historical process of religious transformation. A Buddhist cave was carried by the archaeologists in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The documentation is still of immense significance as many examples, no detailed documentation including the plans, site plans and elevation has been carried out. The documentation of afterwards. The importance of carrying out the detailed documentation of some of the earlier –documented caves sites or less – known caves sites of the detailed documentation of some of the earlier-documented approaches and issues related to the documentation work in present times it will further discuss how the re-documentation is relevant and how it affects the way of interpreting the architectural vocabulary of Buddhist rock –cut architecture. Many studies have been conducted on well-known caves such as Bhaja, Karle, Bedsa and Sheralawadi etc within Pune district, Maharashtra. This present presentation will illustrate preliminary study on lesser-known caves in Pune district, Western Deccan. Their remote location and simple character without sculpture or inscription have discouraged researchers to visit and study. But these lesser-known caves are important to understand more comprehensive religious landscape and practice in Early India. Small Buddhist cave-monastery on Bhandara Hill is interesting since its stupa of chaitya is rock-hewn but open air which is very rare in this region. Small cave site in Yelghol and Patan have very unique plan which were result of geological condition over there and intended ritual or practice. Unlike well-known caves nearby, it is very probable that these caves were cut for the of practice of monks or nuns rather than the visit of Buddhist followers.

Lesser interests on these minor cave sites have caused lesser care of conservation thus this can lead the damage of these sites any day. This present presentation will illustrate present condition of these sites along with field-attending photography and observation

Keywords: architecture; Buddhist caves; ancient trade route; preliminary survey; documentation

Causes and Consequences of Resettlement towards the Traditional Religious Belief System of Henanigala Indigenous Group, Sri Lanka

D. T. H. Ananda* & C. A. D. Nahallage
University of Sri Jayewardenepura
*tharakaananda@sjp.ac.lk

Henanigala is one of the current villages occupied by the descendants of indigenous people (IP) of the country: the Veddas. In 1982, IP lived in Dambana, Kotabakiniya and Kandeganwila were resettled in the Henanigala C Zone affected by the Mahaweli development project. Traditional religious belief systems (RBS) of these people have been developed over centuries as an adaptation to the natural environment they lived. Chena cultivation, fishing, hunting and gathering, honey collecting etc. had been their traditional subsisting patterns (TSP). Instead of those through the resettlement paddy cultivation was introduced to them. Being forest people since the pre-historical time, their RBS was extensively connected with TSP. Present study was aimed to find out causes and consequences of resettlement towards these unique people's RBS. Basic characteristics of their RBS were gathered through in-depth interviews conducted with purposively selected 10 individuals, representing both genders, age ranged from 18 to 75 years. Participant observation was conducted to discover more empirical data. Paddy cultivation has replaced Buddhist practices instead of *Na Yak* offerings as they were no longer depending on their TSP. Responsible government officers of their village have done considerable impact on their RBS through introducing Buddhist practices as a method of obtaining consolation in their life crises. As consequences of resettlement; assimilation, diffusion and acculturation have accelerated and caused to a rapid change of their RBS. Observing *sil*, observance of alms giving and sermon after a funeral is frequent among IP instead of their traditional "*Na Yak*" offerings (diseased relatives). Adopting Buddhist practices have done as their traditional *Na Yakku* no longer can provide protection to their present life style. Destruction of the link between them and the forest effected directly towards the RBS and though it indirectly to the strength of the integrated cultural domains and finally to the loss of their whole cultural system. Resettlements have lead IP into a market economy, also it caused to the fragment of their cultural identity and to become a trans-community.

Keywords: assimilation; cultural change; Na Yakku; subsisting patterns; Vedda

Study on Home Range Size and Pattern among Diurnal Non-Human Primates in Mihintale Archaeological Site

H.W.R. Kumara^{a*}, C. A. D Nahallage^b, M. A. Huffman^c

University of Sri Jayewardenepura^{ab}

Kyoto University, Japan^c

*raveendra.pre@gmail.com

The size and pattern of the home range depend on basically food availability, density of the group, free ranging species and geographical reasons. A home range is the area in which an animal lives and moves on a periodic basis and it is related to the concept of an animal's territory which is the area that is actively defended. When consider about Sri Lankan primates; Sri Lanka has five primate species. Three species belongs to catarrhines, the toque monkey (*Macaca sinica*), the purple -faced langur (*Trachypithecus vetulus*), the grey langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*) and two or more species of the slender loris (*Loris* spp.). This study was conducted in Mihinthale archeological site. This study was focused on home range of the toque monkey (*Macaca sinica*), the purple -faced leaf langur (*Trachypithecus vetulus*), and the grey langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*). Preliminary observations were started from January 2015 to May of 2015. Intensive data collection started from May 2015 to September of 2016. Behavioral observations were conducted for 136 days. Three groups were selected to represent all three species by randomly for this long term study. Home range data was collected by observations of daily path range. To determine actual home range of three species GPS points and hard copies of maps of the site were used. GIA maps were created to measure the area which were used by each species. The result of this study that home range size of each species; the purple faced –leaf langur's home rang is the largest among the three species. All macaque groups have very small free ranging area when consider with the other two species. Macaques mainly depend on human supplied food and hardly depend on food from the forest, hence recording the smallest home range among the three primate species. The conclusion of study are that purple - faced leaf langur's home rang is the largest home rage than gray langur and toque macaque. Gray langur's home rang is larger than toque macaque and smaller than purple faced leaf langur. Toque macaque has smallest home range. The identified two main factors for this variation are the availability of food and the density of groups in the given area.

Keywords: food availability; group size; langur; macacque

The Distribution Survey of Non-Human Diurnal Primates in Southern Province

H.W.R. Kumara^{a*}, C. A. D Nahallage^b, M. A. Huffman^c
University of Sri Jayewardenepura^{ab}
Kyoto University, Japan^c
*raveendra.pre@gmail.com

Southern province consists of three districts and three main climatic zones. It is one of the richest provinces in terms of high bio diversity including both fauna and flora. Further, Sri Lanka has five primate species which shows a wide distribution in different geographical and climatic zones. However there is no clear understanding of the current distribution of these primates in the different habitats prevailing in this province. Therefore this study mainly focused on to identifying the distribution of each species and their preferred climatic and geographical zones. This study was conducted from the years 2010 to 2017. This survey mainly focused on the habitats of primates such as natural forest, home gardens, forest buffer zones, rubber lands and other cultivations. The main objective of this research is to determine the distribution of each primate species and identify their preferred climatic and geographical zones. Information was collected on their distribution, habitats and threats, to help ensure its long-term survival. 113 sites from Galle, 23 sites Matara and 37 sites from Hambantota were visited within the historical range of these three species and number of the interviews were conducted as well. When consider the result of this study that distribution pattern of Galle district; purple faced leaf langur (*Trachypithecus vetulus*) was recorded from all 113 sites, toque macaque (*Macaca sinica*) was recorded from 42 sites and there are 71 sites where both purple- faced leaf langur and toque macaque lived sympatrically. Of the 23 sites observed from Matara district, purple faced leaf langur was recorded from all 17 sites, toque macaque was recorded from 22 sites and there are 16 sites where they live sympatrically. 37 sites were observed from Hambantota district and Gray langur was recorded from all 33 sites, toque macaque was recorded from 37sites and there were 33 sites where Gray langur and toque macaque lived sympatrically. Conclusion of this study are that toque macaque is well adapted to both climatic zones and as well as to man-made and natural environments. It is important to determine the historical distribution of each species to take measures for human animal conflict and conservation of primates.

Keywords; conservation; distribution pattern; diurnal; endangered; primates,

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ අභිකුණ්ඩීක සමාජයේ වෙනස් වීම හා එහි ප්‍රතිඵලය (තඹුන්තේගම ප්‍රදේශයේ කුඩාගම අභිකුණ්ඩීක ගම්මානය ආශ්‍රයෙන්)

වයි. එම්. එස්. පියුමන්ති යාපා, ජී. ජී. ඩී. එස්. බණ්ඩාර, එස්. ඒ. ඩී. එස්. අමරසිංහ,
සේපාල සමරසේකර*

ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්ව විද්‍යාලය
*sepalasamarasekara@gmail.com

අභිකුණ්ඩීක යනු සංචාරක ජීවිතයක් ගත කරමින් තාවකාලික වාසස්ථානවල ජීවත්වූ තෙලිඟු භාෂාව කතා කරන, ජීවනෝපායන් වශයෙන් නයි රිලවුන් නැටවීම, සාස්තර කීම, ගුරුකම් කිරීම, දඩයම, සිගමන ආදිය සිදු කළ ජන කණ්ඩායමකි. මොවුහු ඉන්දියාවේ දකුණු හා වයඹ ප්‍රදේශ වලින් සංක්‍රමණය වී ඇත. කොරවර් නම්වූ ඉන්දියානු සංචාරක ගෝත්‍රික ජනතාවගේ ශාරීරික ලක්ෂණ වලට සමානකමක් දක්වති. වර්තමානයේ තඹුන්තේගම කුඩාගම ගම්මානය පදනම් කරගෙන ජීවත්වන මෙම ජනතාව පිළිබඳ සිදුකල මෙම පර්යේෂණයේදී නිවාස 25ක පමණ නියැදියකින් ප්‍රශ්නාවලියක් යොමු කොට අදාල තොරතුරු ලබා ගැනිණි. ඔවුන්ගේ සාම්ප්‍රදායික සංස්කෘතික තත්ත්වයන් හා එහි වර්තමාන ස්වභාවය, අද වනවිට ඔවුන්ට මුහුණ පාන්නට සිදු වී ඇති ගැටළු සහ සමාජ අනන්‍යතාවය ආරක්ෂා කර ගැනීමට කටයුතු කරන ආකාරය ආදිය පිළිබඳව අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ අරමුණු අතර විය. ඒ අනුව මෙම ගම්මානය තුළ වැඩිහිටියන් පමණක් නොව දරුවන්ද මුදල් ඉපයීම වෙත නැඹුරු වී සිටින බව හඳුනා ගත හැකිය. නගරයේ පාසලට මෙම දරුවන් ඇතුළත් කරන නමුදු පාසල තුළ ඔවුන් කොන්වීම් හා හුදකලාවීමක් සිදුවන බව පැවසේ. එම නිසා ඔවුන්ගේ පාසල් ගමන අතරමගදී නවතා දමන අතර ඔවුන් වෙනුවෙන් ගම තුළ පවතින පාසලෙන්ද ඔවුන්ට නිසි අධ්‍යාපනයක් නොලැබේ. ගම්මානයේ සැලකිය යුතු මට්ටමක මාර්ග පද්ධතියක් පැවතියද වන අලි තර්ජන සහ ජල ගැටළුව ආදී නොවිසඳුන ප්‍රශ්න රාශියක් ඔවුන් සතුව ඇත. ඔවුන් තුළ පවතින ද්වාර කර්ම අවස්ථා හා අනෙකුත් චාරිත්‍ර චාරිත්‍ර විශාල වශයෙන් වෙනස්වෙමින් පවතින බව පැහැදිලිය. වර්තමානය වන විට සමාජ නවීකරණයන් සමඟ මොවුන් තමන්ට ආවේණිකව තිබූ කටයුතු වලින් බැහැරව විවිධ ස්ථාන වල කුලීකරුවන් ලෙස හා අන් උදව් කරුවන් වශයෙන් සේවය කරනු ලබයි. ඊට අමතරව හෙරොයින් වැනි මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වලට ඇබ්බැහි වීම්, සොරකම්, මංකොල්ලකෑම්, ස්ත්‍රී දූෂණ, අපරාධ සහ අපවාරී ක්‍රියා වැඩි වශයෙන් ගම්මානය තුළ ව්‍යාප්ත වී ඇති බවක් දක්නට ලැබේ. ක්‍රිස්තියානි, බෞද්ධ, හින්දු ආදී ආගම් අදහන මොවුන් වර්තමානය වනවිට සිංහල මහ සමාජය සමඟ මුහු වීමට උත්සාහ කරන බවක් හඳුනාගත හැකිය. ගෙවල් දොරවල් සෑදීම, යාන වාහන, ඇඳුම් පැළඳුම්, භාෂාව, සංස්කෘතිකාංග ආදී සියල්ල වාණිජමය අරමුණු උදෙසා වෙනස් කර ගැනීමට නිරතුරු උත්සාහයක නිරතවන මොවුන් තම පාරම්පරිකත්වය අහිමිව යාමට කටයුතු කරමින් සිටී. සිංහල මහ සමාජය මොවුන් ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කරන අවස්ථා පැවතිමුත් පසුගිය සියවසේ 8-9 දශකවලට වඩා ඉහළ අගයකින් මොවුන් වර්තමානය හා සම්බන්ධ වෙමින් සිංහල සිරිත් විරිත් හා බද්ධ වී ඇත.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද - අභිකුණ්ඩීක; තෙලිඟු; කුඩාගම; සංස්කෘතිය; ද්වාර කර්ම

නවීකරණය සමාජ සංස්කෘතික වෙනස්වීම සඳහා බලපාන ආකාරය හා එහි ප්‍රතිඵල (දියගම ප්‍රදේශය ආශ්‍රයෙනි)

ටී. වයි. ඩී. වික්‍රමනායක, බී. ජී. ඒ. ටී. එන්. වික්‍රමරත්න, එච්. එම්. එච්. එම්. හේරත්,
සේපාල සමරසේකර*
මානව විද්‍යා අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්ව විද්‍යාලය.
*sepalasamarasekara@gmail.com

සාම්ප්‍රදායික සමාජයක් නවීන සමාජයක් දක්වා ගමන් කරමින් ක්‍රියාවලිය නවීකරණයයි. නවීකරණය, සමාජ වෙනස්වීමේ කාරකයට අමතරව සංවර්ධන ක්‍රියාවලියේ ප්‍රකට ලක්ෂණයක් වශයෙන්ද හැඳින්විය හැක. විවිධ ව්‍යාපෘතීන් ස්ථානගත වීමත් සමඟ සමාජය නවීකරණය වී විශාල සමාජ සංස්කෘතික වෙනස්වීම් නිකුත් කිරීමට සිදුවන්නේය. මෙලෙස සිදුවන සමාජ සංස්කෘතික වෙනස්වීම් පුද්ගල ජීවිතයට කරනු ලබන බලපෑම පිළිබඳ විමසීම මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ අරමුණයි. හෝමාගම ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසයේ දියගම බටහිර ප්‍රදේශයට අයත් නිවාසවලින් ආසන්න වශයෙන් 10% වන පරිදි අහඹු ලෙස තෝරාගත් නිවාස 40ක් නියඳිය වශයෙන් ගෙන සිදුකළ මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේදී දත්ත රැස්කිරීම සම්මුඛ පරීක්ෂණ උප ලේඛනයක් භාවිතයෙන් දත්ත දායකයා සමග සාකච්ඡා කරමින් සිදුකරනු ලැබීය. එසේම නිරීක්ෂණයෙන්, පොත්පත් හා අන්තර්ජාලය ආශ්‍රයෙන්ද දත්ත රැස්කරනු ලැබීය. වසර 14ක පමණ සිට මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ ජාත්‍යන්තර ක්‍රීඩාංගනයත් මොරටුව විශ්ව විද්‍යාලීය තාක්ෂණ පීඨයත් හේතුවෙන් දියගම ප්‍රදේශය නවීකරණය වීම ආරම්භ විය. වත්මනේ මෙහි ජීවත්වන්නන්ගේ සමාජ සංස්කෘතික විපර්යාසයන්ට ප්‍රදේශයේ ඇති වූ නවීකරණය විශාල බලපෑමක් සිදුකරමින් පවතී. ගම්වැසියන්ට මෙමගින් රැකියා අවස්ථා රාශියක් හිමිවීමත්, ප්‍රදේශය පුරා මාර්ග සංවර්ධන, ජල, විදුලි ආදී ව්‍යාපෘති කිහිපයක් ක්‍රියාත්මක වීමත් ප්‍රදේශයේ ඉඩම්වල මිල ගණන් ඉහළ යාමත් සිදු වූ අතර එමඟින් ජනතාව නව්‍යකරණයකට ලක්විය. ව්‍යාපෘති ආරම්භ වීමට ප්‍රථම ප්‍රදේශය පැවති වනාන්තරය විනාශ කිරීමෙන් ජල උල්පත් විනාශ වී ගම්වැසියන්ට ජලය මුදලට ගැනීමට සිදුවිය. ව්‍යාපෘති සඳහා පැමිණි නාගරික ප්‍රදේශවල පුද්ගලයින් මන්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතා කිරීමත් තරුණ ප්‍රජාව පොළඹවා ගැනීමත් මෙම ප්‍රදේශයේ සමාජ සංස්කෘතික ව්‍යුහයට බලපෑම් කරයි. මාර්ග පුළුල් වී ප්‍රවාහනය සීඝ්‍රයෙන් වර්ධනය වීමත් ක්‍රීඩාංගනයේ උත්සව අවස්ථාවලදී පවතින අධික සෞභාකාරී බවත් මෙම ප්‍රදේශයේ පැවති සාමකාමී නිදහස් පරිසරය විනාශ කර දමා ඇත. මෙහි ජීවත්වන්නන්ගෙන් 75%ක් පමණ වූ කහකුඩුව දක්ෂිණ අධිවේගී මාර්ගය හේතුවෙන් අවතැන්ව මෙම ප්‍රදේශයේ නැවත පදිංචිකරවූවන් වසර 10ක පමණ සිට ක්‍රීඩාංගණය අසල කුඩා වෙළඳ කුටි පවත්වාගෙන යාම සිදුකරයි. නමුත් යුධ හමුදාව පවත්වාගෙන යන වෙළඳ ඒකාධිකාරය ඔවුන්ට විශාල බලපෑමකි. කෙසේ වෙතත් මෙම ව්‍යාපෘති ආශ්‍රිත ව පවතින යුධ හමුදා වෙළඳ ඒකාධිකාරය නැතිකිරීමට කටයුතු කිරීමත්, සීඝ්‍රයෙන් වර්ධනය වන මන්ද්‍රව්‍ය උවදුරින් තරුණ පරපුර බේරා ගැනීමට රාජ්‍ය නිලධාරීන්ගේ ක්‍රියාශීලී මැදිහත්වීමත් පවතින්නේ නම් මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතීන්හි සාර්ථක ප්‍රතිපල ජනතාව අතරට බාධාවකින් තොරව ගමන් කරනා බව කිවමනාය. මේ ආකාරයට විවිධ ව්‍යාපෘතීන් හේතුවෙන් සිදු වූ සමාජ නවීකරණය සාම්ප්‍රදායික සමාජය වෙනස් වීමකට භාජනය වී පැවති තත්ත්වයන්ට වඩා වෙනස් වූ සමාජ තත්ත්වයක් ඇතිවී ඇති බව අධ්‍යයනය මගින් අනාවරණය විය.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද නවීකරණය; සංස්කෘතිය; කාර්මිකරණය; නාගරීකරණය

සමාජ සංස්කෘතික වෙනස් වීම පුද්ගල පෞරුෂයට සිදු කරන බලපෑම පිළිබඳ විතැන් වූ වැදි ජනතාව ආශ්‍රයෙන් කළ විශ්ලේෂණයක්

මධුක හිත්තැටියගේ, කේ. කේ. ඩිලාන් තිසරු හේවාමාන්න
එම්. ඩී. බී. විහාරා සෙව්වන්දි, සේපාල සමරසේකර*
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය
sepalasamarasekara@gmail.com

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වැදි ජනතාව යනු ස්වකීය සංස්කෘතිය තුළින් ගොඩනැගුණු ඔවුන්ට ආවේණික වූ පෞරුෂයකට හිමිකම් කියන පිරිසකි. පොල්ලෙබැද්ද යනු දානිගල වැදි ගම්මානයේ සිට විවිධ හේතූන් නිසා ගෙනැවිත් රජය මඟින් ස්ථාපිත කළ ජනපදයකි. එමගින් සිදුවූ වෙනස්වීම් හා එහි ප්‍රතිවිපාක විමසීම මෙහි ප්‍රධාන අරමුණයි. එයට අමතරව සමාජ සන්නිවේදන, දේශපාලන අංශවල ඇති වූ වෙනස්වීම් ද එයට බලපෑ හේතූන් හා එමඟින් වැදි ජනතාවගේ ජීවන රටාවට අහිතකර බලපෑම් කරනු ලැබුවේ නම් ඒ සඳහා කළ යුතු වෙනස්කම් හඳුන්වා දීම ද මෙහි අවශේෂ අරමුණකි. පොල්ලෙබැද්ද වැදි ගම්මානයේ පවුල් 120 ක් සිටින අතර ඉන් අහඹු ලෙස තෝරා ගත් පවුල් ඒකක 25ක් ආශ්‍රයෙන් මෙම පර්යේෂණය සිදුකරන ලදී. එම පවුල් මඟින් තොරතුරු ලබා ගන්නට සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා උප ලේඛනයක් යොදා ගැනුණි. දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණයේදී හඳුනාගන්නට හැකි වූයේ පොල්ලෙබැද්ද වැදි ගම්මානයේ පවුල් අතරින් එක් අයෙකු හෝ විදේශගත ව ඇති පවුල්, සමස්ත පවුල් සංඛ්‍යාවෙන් 20%ක් වූ බවයි. පවුලකින් එක් අයෙකු හෝ (පිරිමි) නගරාශ්‍රිත ව කම්කරු වැනි වෘත්තීන්හි යෙදෙන පවුල් 28%ක් වූ අතර ඇඟලුම් කම්හල් වල සේවයේ නියුතු කාන්තාවන් සිටින පවුල් ප්‍රමාණය නියැදියෙන් 12%ක් විය. ඒ හැරුණු විට සාම්ප්‍රදායික ජීවනෝපාය ක්‍රම ආශ්‍රයෙන් ජීවත් වන පවුල් ගණන මුලු නියැදියෙන් 20%කි. ගොවිතැන හා කම්කරු වෘත්තීය ජීවනෝපාය කර ගන්නා පවුල් ගණන මුලු නියැදියෙන් 20%ක් විය. එම විතැන්වීම ජනතාව ගැටළු රාශියකට මුහුණ දීඇත. පාරම්පරික වාසභූමි අහිමි වීම, වාරිකු වාරිකු ඒ අයුරින්ම පවත්වාගෙන යාමට නොහැකි වීම හා ජීවන රටාවේ වෙනස් වීම නිසා සංස්කෘතිය වෙනස්වීම ඉන් කිහිපයකි. එමෙන්ම පවුල්වල සාමාජිකයන් ප්‍රමාණය ඉහළ යන විට ඉඩම් බෙදීයාමත්, සහනාධාර මත ම යැපීමට උත්සාහ කිරීමත්, මූල්‍ය කළමනාකරණය පිළිබඳ නොදැනුවත්කමත් හඳුනාගත හැකිය. නූතන සන්නිවේදන මාධ්‍යයන් පිළිබඳ අනවබෝධයක් මේ නිසා ඔවුන්ගේ පෞරුෂය තුළ සිදු වූ වෙනස්කම් රැසකි. තරුණ හා වැඩිහිටි ප්‍රජාව අතර පෞරුෂයේ ඇතිවූ විවිධ වෙනස්කම් අතර කාංසාව, හිනමානය වැනි මනෝභාවයන් ඇතිවීමත් මත්පැන් හා මත්ද්‍රව්‍යවලට ඇබ්බැහි වීමත් අන්‍යයන් මත යැපීමට උත්සාහ කිරීමත් හඳුනාගත හැකිය. මේ තත්ත්වන් සඳහා විසදුම් ලෙස මෙම ජනතාව නව රැකියා සඳහා යොමු කිරීම, වෘත්තීය අධ්‍යාපනය ලබාදීම, මූල්‍ය කළමනාකරණය පිළිබඳ උපදේශනය, ප්‍රාදේශීය සම්පත් ආශ්‍රයෙන් කුඩා කර්මාන්ත ඇති කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය පහසුකම් ලබාදීම ආදිය යෝජනා කෙරේ. ඒ අනුව පෙනී යන කරුණක් නම් පුද්ගල පෞරුෂයේ විවිධ වෙනස්කම් හා අර්බුද උද්ගත වීම සඳහා සමාජ සංස්කෘතික වෙනස් වීම සෘජුව ම බලපාන බවය.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද: වැදි ජනතාව; සංස්කෘතිය; පෞරුෂය; වෙනස්වීම.

The Conservation of The Queen's Colours Flags of The Sri Lanka Light Infantry

N.M.P.Neththasinghe
University of Sri Jayewardenepura
nilwim@yahoo.com

The Sri Lanka Light Infantry (SLLI) is the oldest regiment in the Army. The regiment's origins can be traced back to the formation of the Ceylon Light Infantry Volunteers (CLIV) force which was formed on 1st April 1881 by the British Governor of Ceylon as a reserve unit in Ceylon. In 1910, the CLIV was renamed as Ceylon Light Infantry (CLI). The regiment was in action during World War 1 and was again mobilized during World War II. Considering the regiment's services, the Ceylon Light Infantry was awarded with King's and the Regiment colours on 22nd March 1922. According to the book "*A glorious past footprint 1881-2006*", the volunteer and regular regiments of Ceylon Light Infantry were awarded Queen's Colours Flags on 1st April 1954. These Colour flags consists Sri Lanka National Flag as Queen's Flag, as Sri Lanka became Dominion Government and the regiment flag. These prestigious flags got deteriorated gradually due to lack of proper guidance, advice and knowledge covering preventive conservation. Conservation and preservation of these Queen's Colours Flags which were badly deteriorated was the main challenge faced by the team of conservators. The main task of the caring work was to conserve the treasured flags made out of a printed fabric material and present them in a suitable environment. After examination of the present condition and identification of types of deterioration, they were transported carefully to the conservation laboratory of the Department of National Museums and conserved using proper materials, chemicals and methodologies according to accepted conservation theories and guidelines. Removing dust, restructuring the loosen treads of the flags, applying Backing, gluing & sawing, conservation and filling the missing parts and consolidation of the flags were the different steps of used in the methodology followed. After attending to conservation and preservation techniques for the objects, presently conserved objects is presented properly in the newly established Sri Lanka Light Infantry (SLLI) museum at Panagoda. These preserved treasures, the Queen's Colours flags, are to enhance the morale of the members of the SLLI and all regiments in general.

Keywords : conservation; preservation; Queen's Colours Flags; Sri Lanka Light Infantry; deterioration

**ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මැණික් පතල් කර්මාන්තය හා සැබැඳුණු ශිල්පීය ක්‍රම සහ එහි
ඓතිහාසික වෙනස්වීම් පිළිබඳ විමර්ශනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්**

තුෂාණි සංදීපනී මාටින්
රුහුණ විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය.
thushanimartin47@gmail.com

වසර ගණනක් මුළුල්ලේ දේශීය සංස්කෘතියේ පෝෂණය නිබඳව ලබමින් සබරගමුව පුරාම ව්‍යාප්තව පවතින්නා වූ මැණික් කර්මාන්තය පිළිබඳව ලංකාවට හිමිවනුයේ ලෝකයේ රටවල් අතරින් අද්විතීය ස්ථානයකි. ඉතා පැරණි කර්මාන්තයක් වන මැණික් කර්මාන්තය සඳහා දුරාතීතයක් ඇති බව ඓතිහාසික මූලාශ්‍රයවලින් පෙනීයයි. "රත්නදීප, සෙරන්ඩිබ් දිවයින" ආදී නම්වලින් ලංකාව හැඳින්වීමට හේතු වූයේ, ඇත අතීතයේ සිට ම ලංකාව මැණික් සඳහා ප්‍රසිද්ධියක් උසුලන නිසාවෙනි. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ සාම්ප්‍රදායික වෙනත් කර්මාන්ත හා සාපේක්ෂව සසඳා බැලීමේ දී මැණික් කර්මාන්තය ඇදහිලි විශ්වාස සමඟ දැඩිව බැඳී පවතී. ඊට හේතු වූයේ භූගත කැණීම්වල දී සම්පත් ලබාගැනීමේ අවිනිශ්චිතතාවයි. තව ද අතීතයේ භාවිත වූ පතල් ක්‍රම සේම තාක්ෂණය දියුණුවීමත් සමඟ යොදා ගනු ලබන ක්‍රම ද වර්තමානයේ ඒ සඳහා යොදා ගනු ලැබේ. මෙහි ලා පර්යේෂණ ගැටළුව වූයේ අනාදිමත් කාලයක සිට පැවතියා වූ මැණික් පතල් කර්මාන්තයේ විවිධ ශිල්පීය ක්‍රම හා එහි ඓතිහාසික වෙනස්වීම් මොනවා ද යන්න පිළිබඳව ය. ඒ සඳහා භාවිත කරන ලද පළමු ක්‍රමවේදය වූයේ ගුණාත්මක පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය යටතේ අන්තර්ගත වන පුස්තකාල සමීක්ෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය වේ. මෙම ක්‍රමවේදය යටතේ පොත්පත්, ලිපි ලේඛන මෙන් ම ජාතික ලේඛනාරක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ තැන්පත්ව ඇති පෞරාණික හා කාලීන ලේඛන ද අධ්‍යයන කරනු ලැබීය. එසේම දෙවනුව ක්ෂේත්‍ර පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය යටතේ තෙමාසික ක්ෂේත්‍ර පර්යේෂණයක් සබරගමු පළාතේ රත්නපුර ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසය ඇසුරින් සිදුකරන ලදී. එහි දී තෝරාගත් ඉලක්කගත පුද්ගලයන් හා ඉලක්කගත කණ්ඩායම්ගේ සහභාගීත්වයෙන්, සහභාගීත්ව නිරීක්ෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය යටතේ කරුණු එක්තැන් කරන ලදී. එසේම අවුරුදු 2500කට වඩා ඉතිහාසයක් ඇති මැණික් පතල් කර්මාන්තයේ දී, සුලභ ලෙස මැණික් ලැබෙන ප්‍රදේශ ලෙස දිවයිනේ නිරිත දිගට විහිදී ගිය සැතපුම් පනහක් පමණ දිග, සැතපුම් පහළොවක් විස්සක් තරම් පලල මැණික් තීරුව ලෙස හඳුන්වන රත්නපුරය නම් ප්‍රදේශය කැපී පෙනුණි. ඒ අනුව එම ප්‍රදේශයෙන් එකිනෙකට වෙනස් මැණික් පතල් වර්ග කිහිපයක් පිළිබඳව මූලිකවම හඳුනා ගැනීමට හැකියාව ලැබුණි. තව ද ඒවායේ පවතින ශිල්ප ක්‍රම ද එකිනෙකට වෙනස් වූ බව මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ දී සොයාගනු ලැබීම්. මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ දී ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් පතල් වර්ග හතක් හඳුනා ගැනීමට හැකි විය. ඒ අනුව තට්ටු පතල් ක්‍රමය, ඇඳුම් පතල් ක්‍රමය, පතහ පතල් ක්‍රමය, කුණුපස් ගැරීමේ ක්‍රමය, ගොඩ පතල් ක්‍රමය, බැකෝ පතල් ක්‍රමය මෙන් ම සකර් ගැසීමේ ක්‍රමය ද මූලිකවම හඳුනාගත හැකි විය. ඒ අනුව සමස්තයක් වශයෙන් සැලකූ විට මැණික් පතල් කර්මාන්තයේ දුරාතීතයක සිට පැවතියා වූ මෙම ශිල්පීය ක්‍රම යම් යම් වෙනස්කම්වලට භාජනය වෙමින් වුව ද මේ දක්වා ම පවතින බව මින් ප්‍රත්‍යක්ෂ කොට දක්වාලිය හැකි ය.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද : ඇදහිලි විශ්වාස; තාක්ෂණික ක්‍රම; මැණික් පතල් කර්මාන්තය; ශිල්පීය ක්‍රම

Continuity of Harappan Tradition at Rakhighari

Shalmali Mali*, Vasant Shinde

Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Pune.

* ssmali2591@gmail.com

Agro-Pastoral village life goes back to c.10, 000 years in South Asia and is still a backbone of many lives in the South Asian Subcontinent. Urban or complex social lives began with the Harappan Civilization and they were pioneers in developing basic crafts and technologies. Most of the traditions and technologies continued until today at Rakhighari.

The paper on “Continuity of Harappan Tradition at Rakhighari” attempts to show how the traditions which were introduced around 3000 BCE are continued till date. The continuity is observed in the Housing Patterns including settlement layouts, construction methods, drainage; cooking traditional food and food habits reflecting in their wares of pots, storage areas and chullas/tandoors etc; agricultural equipments and bullock carts frames etc; The most unique tradition is the ornamentation like beads, bangles, anklets, hair ornaments, gold, silver, copper etc, typologically similar to the one used by the Harappans. Here one may raise question why these traditions are still continued till date? At the end of the paper author attempts to answer this question. The presentation will show that continuity for five thousand years through illustration.

Keywords: Ethnoarchaeology; Harappan; tradition; continuity; Rakhighari; legacy

Identification of the Weathering and Conservation Processes on Archaeological Heritage Site in Sigiriya

Ajith Srilal Jayathissa*, Y.A.D.Dhananjani
Central Cultural fund
ajithsrilal89@gmail.com

Sri Lanka has richest archaeological sites in Asia. Sigiriya(Lion Rock) is one of them and an ancient rock fortress located in the northern Matale District near the town of Dambulla in the Central Province. Sigiriya is the one of the valuable site in the country which is currently suffering from deterioration due to weathering. The main objective of this research is to identify the weathering process and make suggestions to prevent or control weathering process under the values-based management concept of heritage management in Archeology. Weathering, involves a multitude of physical, chemical, and biological processes. Rocks are normally resistant to weathering. However, the resistance depends on the rock's mineral porosity and mineral composition. In fact, physically soft minerals are broken apart and crushed easily, but with the harder minerals, it is quite difficult. The entire weathering process on the rocks depends on the arrangement of the mineral grains and size of a certain rock. Some of the rocks like, limestone susceptible to weathering easily. Granite is a perfect example of a rock that is highly resistant to weathering. The research methodology was carried out in three steps. They were literature investigation, field investigation and laboratory analysis. In addition, Observation, Interview, and Discussions were used to collect the field data. Both Qualitative and quantitative data have been used for analysis part of this research. According to the findings of this research, there are some important places and monuments were identified which needs rapid conservation. In fact, according to findings it is suggested a values-based management method which includes Identifying signification of site, develop management policy, develop heritage management strategies, implement heritage management strategies and monitor and evaluate to control and prevent this weathering effects.

Keywords: weathering; archeological monuments; metamorphic rocks; controlling; heritage management

අනුරාධපුර පැරණි යෝධ ඇලෙහි වාරි තාක්ෂණික ශිල්පීයක්‍රම පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක්.

එච්. එච්. අශෝක කරුණාරත්න^{1*}, ඇලෙක්සැන්ඩර් කපුකොටුව²
පර්යේෂණ හා කැණීම් අංශය ජේතවන ව්‍යාපෘතිය¹
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය²
***hha.karunarathna@gmail.com**

ධාතුසේන රාජ්‍ය කාලයට සමකාලීනව ඉදිකරන්නට ඇතැයි සැලකෙන යෝධ ඇල වාරි කර්මාන්ත ක්‍ෂේත්‍ර විශිෂ්ට නිර්මාණයකි. යෝධ ඇල නිර්මාණ තාක්ෂණය අනුව එය දිගු වැවක් බැව් මතයක් පැවැතිය ද ඒ බැව් සනාථ කිරීම සඳහා පිළිගත හැකි සාධක ඉදිරිපත්කර නොමැත. මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ දී යෝධ ඇල දිගු වැවක් බැව් සනාථ කිරීමට කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වේ. මෙහි දී වැවක මූලිකාංග හා ඇලක ප්‍රධාන නිර්මාණ ලක්ෂණ පිළිබඳව අධ්‍යයනයට ලක් විය. පර්යේෂණයේ දී යෝධ ඇල තුළින් වැවක අංග හඳුනාගැනීම සිදු විය. ඒ අනුව වැව් බැම්ම, ජල පෝෂක ප්‍රදේශය, පිටාර දොරටු, වාරි ඇළවල් තහවුරුකර ගත හැකි වූ අතර දත්ත රැස්කිරීමේ දී කේෂ්ත්‍ර ගවේෂණ ක්‍රමය යොදාගත් අතර එහි දී මිනිත්දොරු සැලැස්ම, සිතියම් අධ්‍යයනය, භූගෝලීය තොරතුරු පද්ධතිය ප්‍රාථමික මූලාශ්‍ර ලෙස භාවිතයට ගැනුණි. පර්යේෂණ දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණය මගින් යෝධ ඇලෙහි දකුණු ඉවුර පමණක් හඳුනාගත හැකිය. භූමියේ සමෝච්ඡ රේඛා විහිදීම සැලකිල්ලට ගනිමින් නිර්මාණය කරන ලද මෙහි උඩාවත ජල පෝෂක ප්‍රදේශය වන අතර යටාවත කෘෂි කාර්මාන්තය හා ජනාවාස ව්‍යාප්තිය පිළිබඳ පෙන්නුම් කරයි. යෝධ ඇලේ වාරි තාක්ෂණික ශිල්පීයක්‍රම පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයේ දී එය හුදු ඇළක් නොව දිගු වැවක් ලෙස හඳුනාගත හැකි වනුයේ භාවිත වාරි තාක්ෂණික ශිල්පීයක්‍රම තුළිනි. හුදෙක් අගනගරයේ ජල අවශ්‍යතාව පමණක් සම්පූර්ණ නොකරණ යෝධ ඇළ කලා වැවේ සිට තිසා වැව දක්වා වූ විශාල වැව් ප්‍රදේශයක් පෝෂණය කරමින් භූගත ජල මට්ටම ද ඉහළ නංවමින් භූමි මතුපිටින් ගලායයි. සෘජු ගමන් මාර්ගයක් හඳුනාගත නොහැකි වනුයේ කඳු නිම්න හරහා වැඩි භූමි ප්‍රදේශයක් ආවරණය වනසේ ගලායාමට සැලැස් වීම නිසාවෙනි. උඩාවත ඇලෙහි ජල පෝෂක ප්‍රදේශය වන අතර දකුණු ඉවුර පමණක් ජලය රැඳවුම් කාරකයක් ලෙස භාවිත වේ. එය ද වාරි තාක්ෂණයේ විශිෂ්ට සංවර්ධිත පියවරක් ලෙස සැලකිය හැකිය. යෝධ ඇල නිර්මාණ ලක්ෂණ අතර වැව් බැම්ම හෙවත් ඉවුරු, පිටවෘත්, පෝෂක ප්‍රදේශය, වාරි ඇළ, වැදගත් වේ. මේ සමෝච්ඡ රේඛාවල විහිදීම සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන ඇති හෙයින් කිසිදු ඉදිකිරීමක් කාලීනව වෙනසකට ලක්ව නොමැති අයුරු පැහැදිලිය. යටෝක්ක අධ්‍යයනය තුළින් අනුරාධපුර පැරණි යෝධ ඇළ දිගු වැවක් බවත් ජල කළමනාකරණය කිරීම සඳහා විශිෂ්ට වාරි ශිල්පීය ක්‍රම භාවිත කළ බවත් පැහැදිලිය.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද : දකුණු ඉවුර; වාරි තාක්ෂණය; වැව; යෝධ ඇළ; ශිල්පීයක්‍රම; ජල පෝෂක

දරුවන් නොමැති කාන්තාවන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් පවතින සාම්ප්‍රදායික ගැමි දෘෂ්ටිකෝණය වෙනස් කිරීමෙහිලා රිද්දියාගයේ උපයෝගීතාව පිළිබඳ මානව විද්‍යාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්

කේ. ඒ. වමන් සමීර ආනන්ද , එම්. ආර්. ගුණරත්න
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය
chamathsame@gmail.com

අමනුෂ්‍යෝපද්‍රව සහ රෝග පීඩාදී මිනිස් ජන ජීවිතයට බාධා පමුණුවන්නා වූ කාරකයන් දරු කොට සෞභාග්‍යය උදා කර ගැනීම සඳහා සිංහල ශාන්තිකර්ම බිහිවිය. එනමුත් ශාන්තිකර්මයන්ගේ ප්‍රභවය කවර කලක සිදු වූයේ දැයි නිශ්චිත වශයෙන් කිව නො හැකිය. මාතර, බෙන්තර, දෙවිනුවර ආදී ප්‍රදේශවල ව්‍යාප්තව පවතින පහතරට ප්‍රධාන ශාන්තිකර්මයක් ලෙස රිද්දියාගය හෙවත් රටයකුම හැදින්විය හැකිය. කාන්තාවන් උදෙසා යකුන් විෂයෙහි පවත්වන එකම ශාන්තිකර්මය මෙන්ම සිංහල නර්තන ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ භාව පූර්ණ නෘත්‍ය ගති ලක්ෂණ අන්තර්ගත එකම සිංහල ශාන්තිකර්මය ද මෙය වේ. ගර්භ සංරක්ෂණය මූලික කොට ගනිමින් දරුවන් නොමැති විවාහක කාන්තාවන්ට දරුවන් ලැබීමටත්, ගර්භනී කාන්තාවන්ට ආරක්ෂාව සලසා දීමටත්, අතුරු අන්තරාවකින් තොරව දරුවන් බිහි කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය මානසික පසුබිම සැකසීමෙහිලා, අභිචාර කර්ම අතර රිද්දියාගය ප්‍රධාන ස්ථානයක් ගනී. සිංහල ගැමි සමාජයේ මුල් බැසගත් විවේචනයට ලක් කළ හැකි සාම්ප්‍රදායික අදහස් බැහැර කිරීමෙහි දී රිද්දියාගය උසුලන්නේ අද්විතීය ස්ථානයකි. දරුවන් නොමැති විවාහක කාන්තාවන්ට සමාජයේ ඵල්ලවන බලපෑම ස්ත්‍රීයට පමණක් ඵල්ල වීමට ඉඩනොදී පුරුෂයාටද එහි වගකීම් අඩු වැඩි වශයෙන් ඇති බව රිද්දියාගය තුළින් සනාථ කරවයි. සංකේතාත්මක භාෂාව, රංග භාණ්ඩ ආදී සියලුම රංගෝපක්‍රම ශාන්තිකර්මකරුවා ඉතා සියුම් ලෙස යොදා ගනිමින් දරුවන් වැදීමට නො හැකි කාන්තාව පිළිබඳව කලු ආකල්ප සමාජ දෘෂ්ටිකෝණයේ සිට සානුකම්පිත දෘෂ්ටියකට හැරවීම සඳහා රිද්දියාගය තුළදී උත්සාහ ගනී. දරුවන් නොමැති කාන්තාව කෙරෙහි බලපාන්නා වූ සමාජ දුර්වලතයන් වෙනස් කිරීමෙහිලා රිද්දියාගයේ බලපෑම පිළිබඳව සිදු කරන ලද මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ පර්යේෂණ ගැටලුව ලෙස දරුවන් නොමැති කාන්තාව කෙරෙහි සිංහල සමාජ ව්‍යුහයේ පවතින දුර්වල බැහැර කිරීමට රිද්දියාගයේ මැදිහත් වීම කෙතරම් ද යන්න දැක්විය හැකි ය. දරුවන් නොමැති වීම හුදෙක් කාන්තාවටම පැවරිය නො හැකි වගකීමක් බව මෙන් ම එකී වගකීම ම පුරුෂයාටද පවතී'යි යන උපන්‍යාසයේ සිට මෙම පර්යේෂණය සිදු කරන ලදී. පර්යේෂණයේදී ගුණාත්මක දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණය යටතේ ප්‍රාථමික දත්ත හා ද්විතීයික දත්ත එක්රැස් කිරීම සඳහා භාවිතා කළ පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේද ලෙස පුස්තකාල විමර්ශනය, සෘජු නිරීක්ෂණය හා සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා සිදු කෙරිණි. එකී දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණයේදී සමාජය තුළ ගැහැණියට හිමි වන භූමිකාව පිරිමියාට සාපේක්ෂව ඉතා අවම මට්ටමක පවතින බවත් එවැනි අවස්ථාවක දරුවන් නොමැති වීම තුළ ගැහැණිය සමාජ ගර්භාවට ලක් වීමට හේතුවක් වී ඇති බවත් පර්යේෂණය තුළින් ගම්‍ය විය. ගර්භ සංරක්ෂණය වෙනුවෙන් ගැමියා පවත්වන රිද්දියාගය තුළින් එකී සංකල්පය අතික්‍රමණය කර දරුවන් නොමැති කාන්තාව කෙරෙහි ඇති සමාජීය චින්තනය නවමු මගකට යොමු කිරීමට රිද්දී යාගය සමත්කම් දක්වන බව මෙම පර්යේෂණය මගින් නිගමනය කළ හැකි ය.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද: රිද්දියාගය; රටයකුම; වඳ ස්ත්‍රීය; ජීතාමූලිකවාදය; කලු ආකල්ප

ප්‍රාග් ඓතිහාසික මානවයාගේ අභිචාර විධි ආශ්‍රිත කලාව

බී. ඒ. නිපුණ හේමින්ද බස්නායක, කේ. කින්මි පී. පෙරේරා
කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය
nipunaheminda90@gmail.com

ස්වභාව ධර්මයට බෙහෙවින් හිතැති වූ ද පාරිසරික විචල්‍යතා හමුවේ සරල ව තීරණය ගත්තා වූ ද ලොව ප්‍රාග් මානවයා නූතන මානව ගමන්මගේ පුරෝගාමියා ය. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දැනට සොයා ගෙන ඇති ප්‍රාග් ඓතිහාසික ලෙන් හා ජනපද ආශ්‍රිත ව හමු වූ සාධක ඇසුරෙන් ඔවුන් සතු කලාකාමීත්වය පිළිබඳ නිගමනය කිරීමේ හැකියාව පවතී. ලාංකේය ප්‍රාග් මානවයා සතු එකී කලාත්මක පක්ෂය ද අදින් වෙසෙස් වූවකි. මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ දී ප්‍රාග් මානවයා භාවිත කළ අභිචාර විධි හා ඒ ආශ්‍රයෙන් හැදී වැඩුණු කලාව පිළිබඳ ව අවධානය යොමු කරන අතර මෙතෙක් පර්යේෂකයන්ගේ අවධානයට නිසි වූයේ හුදෙක් සොහොන් නිර්මාණය, හරණි නිර්මාණය, ආහරණ භාවිතය ආදිය වුව ද එම භාවිතයන් ඔස්සේ දෙවනුව හෙළි කරන්නා වූ කලාත්මක භාවය විචරණය කිරීම ද මෙහි ලා අභිමත ය. ප්‍රාග් මානවීය අභිචාර විධි මගින් කියාපාන්නා වූ සිරිත්විරිත්වල භාවිතය කෙබඳු වූ කලාත්මක ගුණයක් හෙළි කරන්නේ ද යන්න මෙහි පර්යේෂණ ගැටලුවයි. මෙහි දී ප්‍රාථමික මූලාශ්‍රය ලෙස ක්ෂේත්‍ර අධ්‍යයනය, කෞතුකාගාර නිරීක්ෂණය සහ සාකච්ඡා ද ද්විතියික මූලාශ්‍රය වශයෙන් ග්‍රන්ථ අධ්‍යයනය ද යොදා ගත් අතර සඟරා පුවත්පත් හා අන්තර්ජාල පරිහරණය තෘතීය මූලාශ්‍රය ලෙස යොදා ගැනිණ. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ප්‍රාග් ඓතිහාසික මානවයා භාවිත කළ විවිධ උපකරණ හා ඉදිකිරීම් ආශ්‍රයෙන් ඔවුන් සතු අභිචාර විධි කිහිපයක් සොයා ගත හැකි විය. ආහාර අනුභවයෙන් අනතුරු ව තමා භාවිතයට ගත් ආහාර ශේෂ තැන්පත් කොට තැබීම, ගොළු බෙල්ලන් හා මුහුදු බෙල්ලන් සිදුරු කොට ආහාරයට ගැනීම, මරණයක දී ආකාර කිහිපයකට තැන්පත් කිරීමේ ක්‍රියාවලිය හා ඒ සඳහා සොහොන් වර්ග කිහිපයක් භාවිතයට ගැනීම, ඇතැම් මළ මිනී පිළිස්සීම හා එකම සුසානය පිළිස්සීම් කිහිපයකට භාවිත කිරීම, මැටියෙන් තැනූ භාජනවල මළ පුද්ගලයාගේ හෂ්මාවශේෂ තැන්පත් කිරීම් හා හෙතෙම භාවිත කළ භාණ්ඩ හා මළ සිරුරේ අස්ථි ආදිය තැන්පත් කිරීම, අස්ථි කොටස් වර්ණ ගැන්වීම, මළ මිනිය තැන්පත් කිරීමේ දී භාවිත හැඩතල යනාදිය ඉන් ප්‍රධාන වේ. එම සෑම අභිචාර ක්‍රමයක් උදෙසා ම ප්‍රාග් මානවයා සතු ව විවිධ උපක්‍රම විය. ඉදිකිරීම් හා උපකරණ ද විය. එම උපකරණ මගින් පැහැදිලි වන කරුණ නම් ඒවායෙහි වූ නිර්මාණශීලී භාවයයි. ඉතිහාසයට පෙර යුගය නියෝජනය කරන මිනිසා ස්වීය අභිචාර විධි මගින් කියා පාන්නේ හුදෙක් ඔවුන් සතු ගෞරවණීය සිරිත්විරිත් නොවන අතර නූතන රූපලාවන්‍ය හා ගෘහ නිර්මාණ ශිල්පීය කලාවේ මූලය යි.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද : ප්‍රාග් ඓතිහාසික මානවයා; අභිචාර විධි; ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

මේදිනාසික මූලාශ්‍රය වලින් හෙළිවන පුරාණ ලංකාවේ නැකත් භාවිත කිරීම පිළිබඳ විමර්ශනයක් (අනුරාධපුර යුගය ඇසුරින්)

එම්.ඩබ්.එන්.ටී.සුමනසේන, එච්.එල්.ජයශානි
කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය
nuwan.medawattha@gmail.com

ලාංකික ජනයා ඇත අතීතයේ සිටම අත්හැන වස්තු හා සිද්ධි කෙරෙහි වැඩි අවධානයක් යොමු කර තිබේ. මෙම අත්හැන වස්තු හා සිද්ධිවිම් නාර්කිකව විග්‍රහ කරමින් ජන සංස්කෘතිය සමඟ එය සමීප කරවීමට නැසුණු ක්ෂේත්‍රයෙන් මනා පිටිවහලක් ලැබේ. මහින්දාගමනය සිදුවන තෙක්ම ලාංකේය ජනයා තම ජන ජීවිතයේ වැදගත් අංගයන් නැසුණු ක්ෂේත්‍රයට අනුව සිදුකරනු ලැබූහ. මෙම නැසුණු ක්ෂේත්‍රය බ්‍රාහ්මණයන් හෙවත් නැසුණුකරුවන් මඟින් වඩාත් ව්‍යාප්ත විය. මහින්දාගමනයෙන් පසුව නැසුණු ක්ෂේත්‍රය තරමක් පසුබෑමකට ලක් වුව ද පසුකාලයේ හිඤ්ඤා වහන්සේලා ද මෙම ක්ෂේත්‍රයට නැඹුරු වූ ආකාරය කැපී පෙනේ. ඒ අනුව මෙම නැසුණු මහින්දාගමනයෙන් නොනැවතී වර්තමානය දක්වාම බුදු දහම හා හින්දු ආගම සමඟ සම්බන්ධ වී පැමිණ තිබේ. ඒ අනුව මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ අරමුණ වූයේ අනුරාධපුර මුල් භාගයේ සිට අවසන් භාගය දක්වා ලාංකික ජනයා නැසුණු භාවිතා කළ ආකාරය පිළිබඳව විමර්ශනය කිරීමයි.

මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ ක්‍රමවේදය ලෙස සාහිත්‍ය මූලාශ්‍රය මෙන්ම පුරාවිද්‍යා මූලාශ්‍රය ද අධ්‍යයනය කරනු ලැබිණි. මෙම පර්යේෂණය මඟින් අනුරාධපුර මුල් යුගයේ පණ්ඩුකාභය රාජ්‍යය අවධියේ සිටම ලාංකිකයන් මෙම නැසුණු භාවිතා කළ බව සනාථ විය. එමෙන්ම බුදු දහම වඩාත් ව්‍යාප්ත වූ දුටුගැමුණු යුගයේ හා වසභ රාජ්‍යය කාලයේ ද මෙම නැසුණු භාවිතා කළ බව මෙමඟින් සනාථ විය. පණ්ඩුකාභය රාජ්‍යය අවධියට පෙර සිටම මෙම නැසුණු භාවිතා කළ බවට සාධක ලැබෙන අතර එය විත්‍රා කුමරියගේ කතා පුවතීන් ගම‍්‍ය වේ. පසුකාලයේ පුද්ගල නාම භාවිතයේදී මෙන්ම වැව් ඉදිකිරීමට ද ගොඩනැගිලි ඉදිකිරීමට ද මෙම නැසුණු උපයෝගී කරගෙන තිබේ. දුටුගැමුණු රාජ්‍යය අවධියේදී බුදු දහම සමඟ මෙම නැසුණු ක්ෂේත්‍රය වඩාත් සමීපව කටයුතු කළ ආකාරය කැපී පෙනේ. දුටුගැමුණු කතා පුවත ආරම්භයේ සිට අවසානය දක්වා පවතින දුටුගැමුණු කුමාර උපත, රුවන්වැලිසෑය ඉදිකිරීම වැනි විශේෂ අවස්ථාවලදී මෙම නැසුණු භාවිතා කළ බවට ගම‍්‍ය වේ. වසභ රාජ්‍යය සමයේදී රජ පදවියට බලපෑම් කිරීමට ද නැසුණු සමත් වී තිබේ. මේ ආකාරයට මෙම පර්යේෂණය තුළින් අනුරාධපුර මුල් යුගයේ සිට අවසාන කාලය දක්වා නැසුණු භාවිතා කළ ආකාරය පිළිබඳව අවබෝධ කරගත හැකිය.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද: ශ්‍රී ලංකාව; අනුරාධපුර යුගය; නැසුණු; නැසුණුකරුවන්

ලෝරි ගැසටියර් කුලීන් හෙළිවන 19 වන සියවසේ උඩරට ප්‍රදේශවල ආර්ථික හා සමාජීය තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක්

ඩබ්ලිව්.ඒ.ටී.යූ වික්‍රමසිංහ
ශ්‍රී ලංකා රජරට විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය
umeshiwickramasinghe85@gmail.com

1815 බ්‍රිතාන්‍යයන් උඩරට යටත් කරගත් පසු එම පළාත් පාලනය කිරීම සඳහා උඩරට නීති රීති, ආයතන හා සංස්ථා පිළිබඳ අවබෝධයක් ලබාගැනීමට ඔවුන්ට සිදු විය. එබැවින් බ්‍රිතාන්‍ය පරිපාලන නිලධාරීන් රැසක් විසින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාව හා උඩරට රාජධානිය පිළිබඳව වාර්තා සම්පාදනය කොට ඇත. ඒ අතුරින් 1873 - 1892 දක්වා මධ්‍යම පළාතේ දිස්ත්‍රික් නඩුකාරවරයා මෙන්ම, ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණයේ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ විනිසුරුවරයෙකු ලෙස කටයුතු කළ ආච්චෝල්ඩ් කැම්බල් ලෝරි මහතා විසින් රචනා කරන ලද 'GAZETTEER OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCE OF CEYLONE' නමැති වෙළුම් දෙකකින් යුත් කෘතිය මෙම පර්යේෂණය සඳහා භාවිත කරනු ලබන ප්‍රධානතම මූලාශ්‍රය යි. 19 වන සියවසේ උඩරට ආර්ථික හා සමාජීය ඉතිහාසය ගොඩනැගීමෙහිලා මෙකී ලෝරි ගැසටියර් කෘතියේ මූලාශ්‍රමය වැදගත්කම කෙතෙක් ද? යන්න පරීක්ෂා කිරීම පර්යේෂණ අරමුණු වේ.

පුස්තකාල භාවිතය දත්ත රැස්කරන ලද ප්‍රධාන පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය යි. ඒ අනුව, ලෝරි ගැසටියර් හා සමකාලීන ප්‍රාථමික මූලාශ්‍රය අධ්‍යයනය කරමින් අපේක්ෂිත අරමුණු සාක්ෂාත් කරගැනීමටත් අපේක්ෂා කෙරිණි. මධ්‍යම පළාතට අයත් මහනුවර, මාතලේ සහ නුවරඑළිය යන දිස්ත්‍රික්කවල සියලුම ග්‍රාමයන්හි විස්තර ඇතුළත්ව සකස් කෙරුණු වාර්තා සමූහය ලෝරි අත්පිටපත් සමූහයේ අන්තර්ගත වේ. ඉඩම් භුක්තිය හා බැඳුණු සාම්ප්‍රදායික උඩරට වැඩවසම් ක්‍රමය, උඩරට ආර්ථික, සමාජීය, පරිපාලන තන්ත්‍රයේ පදනම වූ බව පැහැදිලි වේ. රාජකාරී ක්‍රමය, ඉඩම් බුක්ති ක්‍රමය කෘෂි කර්මාන්තය හා විවිධ කර්මාන්ත, වාරි කර්මාන්ත හා ජල මූලාශ්‍ර ආදී ආර්ථික තොරතුරුද, කුල ක්‍රමය, ගම්මානවල ප්‍රධානීන් හා නිලතල ක්‍රමය, ඉඩකඩම් පැවරීම ලියාපදිංචිය, එක් එක් ගම්මානවල ජනගහනය සහ විවිධ ජනවර්ග, පන්සල් දේවාල වැනි පූජනීය ස්ථාන, පාසල් ගිලන්හල් ආදී ස්ථාන, ප්‍රාදේශීය වලව් පිළිබඳ, ශ්‍රැති සබඳතා, ඉඩම් භුක්තිය, නින්දගම්, පංගු ක්‍රමය, නිල භුක්ති ක්‍රමය ආදී සමාජීය තොරතුරු මෙහි අන්තර්ගත වේ. සමකාලීන ප්‍රාථමික මූලාශ්‍රයන් හා සසඳමින්, 19 වන සියවසේ උඩරට ආර්ථික හා සමාජීය ඉතිහාසය ගැඹුරින් අධ්‍යයනය කිරීමේ දී ලෝරි ගැසටියර් ඓතිහාසික මූලාශ්‍රයක් වශයෙන් ප්‍රබල මූලාශ්‍රමය දායකත්වයක් ලබාදෙන්නේ ය යන්න නිගමනය කළ හැකි ය.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද : උඩරට රාජධානිය; ලෝරි ගැසටියර්; මධ්‍යම පළාත ; ඓතිහාසික මූලාශ්‍රය

වකුගඩු රෝගය වැළඳීම සඳහා රැකියාවේ බලපෑම පිළිබඳ මානව විද්‍යාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්(පොළොන්නරුව දිස්ත්‍රික්කය ඇසුරෙන්)

*මල්කි සුලෝචනා හේරත්, නෙළුම් කාන්තිලතා, ප්‍රණීත් අභයසුන්දර
මානව විද්‍යා අධ්‍යයනාංශය,
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය.
tomalki92@gmail.com

උතුරු මැද පළාත කේන්ද්‍ර කොට ශ්‍රී ලංකාව පුරා පැතිර පවතින කාලීන අර්බුදයක් බවට වකුගඩු රෝගය පත්ව තිබීම නිසා රටට බහු සපයන ගොවි පරපුර රෝගීන් බවට පත් වෙමින් පවතී. තාක්ෂණයේ දියුණුවත් සමඟ අඩු පිරිවැයකින් වැඩි අස්වැන්නක් ලබා ගැනීමටත්, කෘෂි උවදුරුවලින් මිදීමටත් රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරයි. මෙම රසායනික පොහොර සහ කෘෂිනාශන සමඟ නිතර ගැටෙන්නේ කෘෂිකර්මාන්තයේ නියැලෙන ගොවි ජනතාවයි. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ ප්‍රධාන පරමාර්ථය වන්නේ වකුගඩු රෝගය සඳහා රැකියාවේ බලපෑම කෙබඳු ද යන්න පිළිබඳව සොයා බැලීමයි. සෞඛ්‍ය පරමාර්ථ ලෙසට දත්ත දායකයන්ගේ ස්ත්‍රී පුරුෂභාවය හඳුනා ගැනීම හා වකුගඩු රෝගයට ගොදුරුවන්නේ කිනම් වයස් මට්ටමක පසුවන්නන්දැයි හඳුනා ගැනීම සඳහන් කළ හැකිය. පොළොන්නරුව දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ තමන්කඩුව ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසයට අයත් පොළොන්නරුව මහ රෝහලේ වකුගඩු ප්‍රතිකාර ඒකකය පර්යේෂණයේ අධ්‍යයන ක්ෂේත්‍රය සඳහා තෝරා ගන්නා ලදී. මේ සඳහා වකුගඩු රෝගීන් සියයකින් සමන්විත සසම්භාවී නියැදියක් යොදා ගන්නා ලදී. පර්යේෂණයේ දත්ත රැස් කිරීමේ ප්‍රාථමික මූලාශ්‍රය ලෙසට සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා උප ලේඛන ක්‍රමය ද ද්විතීයික මූලාශ්‍රය ලෙසට පර්යේෂණ පත්‍රිකා, පොත්පත්, සඟරා, අන්තර්ජාලය මෙන්ම වාර්ෂික වාර්තා ද භාවිත කරන ලදී. දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණය සඳහා SPSS හා භූගෝලීය තොරතුරු පද්ධතිය යන පරිගණක මෘදුකාංග උපයෝගී කර ගන්නා ලදී. පර්යේෂණ ප්‍රතිඵල අනුව දත්ත දායකයන් අතුරෙන් 62% කෘෂි කර්මාන්තය ජීවනෝපාය කරගත් ගොවි ජනතාව ද, 8% කම්කරු වෘත්තීන්වල නියැලෙමින් කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය ආශ්‍රිත කටයුතුවල ද නිරත වූ පුද්ගලයන් විය. ඉතිරි 30% වෙනත් රැකියාවල (රාජ්‍ය අංශයේ, පෞද්ගලික අංශයේ, ස්වයං රැකියා) නිරත වූවන් විය. ඉහත ප්‍රතිඵල අනුව පැහැදිලි වන්නේ කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය මූලික කොටගෙන වකුගඩු රෝගය පොළොන්නරුව දිස්ත්‍රික්කය තුළ ව්‍යාප්තව ඇති බවයි. දත්ත දායක පිරිසෙන් 79% පුරුෂයන් වූ අතර, ඉතිරි 21% ස්ත්‍රීන් විය. මින් පැහැදිලි වන්නේ ද වකුගඩු රෝගය පුරුෂයන්ට සැදීමේ වැඩි ප්‍රවණතාවට හේතුව කෘෂිකාර්මික කටයුතුවල පිරිමි පාර්ශවය වැඩිපුර නිරත වීමයි. තෙවනුව දත්ත දායක පිරිසේ වයස් මට්ටම අධ්‍යයනයට ලක් කළ අතර, වකුගඩු රෝගයට බහුලව ගොදුරුවන වයස් කාණ්ඩය ලෙසට වයස අවුරුදු 56-65 කාණ්ඩය හඳුනාගත හැකි විය. එයට හේතුව විය හැක්කේ ඔවුන් ජීවිතයේ වැඩි කාලයක් කෘෂි රසායනික සමඟ ගැටීමයි. වයස අවුරුදු 55 ඉහළ කෘෂිකර්මාන්තයේ නියැලෙන පුරුෂ පාර්ශවය පොළොන්නරුව දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ වැඩි වශයෙන් වකුගඩු රෝගයට ගොදුරු වී ඇති බව ඉහත දත්තයන් අනුව නිගමනය කළ හැකිය. කෘෂිකාර්මික කටයුතුවල නිරතවන විට ආරක්ෂිත පිළිවෙත් අනුගමනය කිරීම හා රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍ය වෙනුවට කාබනික ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතයට යොමු වීම තුලින් මෙම වකුගඩු රෝගයෙන් ආරක්ෂා විය හැකි බව දත්ත දායකයන්ගේ අදහස විය.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද- කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය; රැකියාව; වකුගඩු රෝගය

බදුල්ල පුරවරයේ අස්පර්ශිත හෙළ උරුමයන් පිළිබඳ කෙටි ගවේෂණයක්

ආර්. එම්. එච් රත්නායක
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය
haseeupesi71@gmail.com

සිංහලයාගේ විස්කම් විදහා දක්වන ඓතිහාසික උරුමයන්ගෙන් වැසිගිය පින් බිමක් වන ඌව පළාතේ බදුල්ල දිස්ත්‍රික්කය ප්‍රධාන වේ. පෞරාණික ලෙන් විහාර, බෞද්ධ විහාරස්ථාන, වැව් ආදියෙන් ප්‍රදේශය පිරී පවතී. එසේම වෙල්ලස්ස ලෙසින් නම් ලැබී තිබීම මෙහි සශ්‍රීකවත් බව කියාපායි. වත්මන් කරුණ පරපුරේ අවධානය ගිලිහෙන යුගයක බදුල්ල පුරවරයට හිමි ඓතිහාසික වටිනාකම, ස්ථාන කිහිපයක් පර්යේෂණයට බදුන් කරමින් සිහළ පෞඪ්‍යවේදයේ අගය කියා දෙමින් ඒවා ඔවුන් උදෙසා ආරක්‍ෂා කර තැබීමත් මෙකී පර්යේෂණයේ අරමුණයි. බුදුරදුන්ගේ පහසු ලද මුතියංගණ පුදබිම බෞද්ධයාගේ ප්‍රධාන පිං බිමක් වේ. වළගම්බා රජ සමයට අයත් ලෙන් විහාර අතරින් දෝව ලෙන් විහාරයට විශේෂ තැනක් හිමිවේ. විශාල ගල් පර්වතයක නෙළා ඇති හිටි පිළිමය බෞද්ධ ලෝකයේ විශාලතම හිටි පිළිමයක් වන අතර වහළක් හිමි එකම ලී පාලම ද මෙම රජු සමයේ ඉදි වූ බෝගොඩ විහාරයේ පිහිටි බෝගොඩ පාලමය.

පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය ලෙසින් සාහිත්‍ය මූලාශ්‍ර, පුරාවිද්‍යා සාධක, අභිලේඛන හා ඡනශ්‍රැති, ඡනප්‍රවාද අධ්‍යයනයෙන් මෙන්ම සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා ක්‍රමවේදය ද භාවිතා කරනු ලැබීය. දෝව ලෙන් විහාරය, බෝගොඩ පාලම හා විහාරය, මුතියංගන විහාරය, ආදී ස්ථාන කිහිපයක් මෙලෙස පර්යේෂණයට බදුන් විය. ඌව පළාතේ පෞඪ්‍යවේදය විදහා දක්වන බදුල්ල පුරවරයේ ඉතිහාසය පිළිබඳව මෙම ස්ථානවලින් පිළිඹිබු වේ. මෙකී ස්ථානවලින් හෙළිවන තොරතුරු මඟින් වත්මන් පරපුරට ලබා දෙන්නේ සුවිශේෂී පණිවිඩයකි. වික්‍ර කලාව, කර්ටයම් කලාව මෙන්ම කළුගලින් අලංකාර නිර්මාණයන් බිහිකළ අපේ මුතුන් මිත්තන්ගේත් වත්මන් පරපුරට ද ඒවා අධ්‍යයනය කරමින් එවැනි සුවිශේෂී නිර්මාණයන් බිහිකිරීමට හැකි බව කියාදෙයි. එසේම මේ තුළින් අපගේ පැරණි අස්පර්ශිත උරුමයන් පිළිබඳ දැනුම ලේඛනගත කොට ඒවා විශැකි යා නොදී මතු පරපුර උදෙසාත්, ඒවා නිරීක්ෂණය කළ මුතුන් මිත්තන්ට කෙරෙන උපහාරයක් වශයෙනුත් මේ පර්යේෂණය හැදින්විය හැක.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද - බදුල්ල; අස්පර්ශිත; උරුමය; ඌව

The Use 3D Photogrammetric Techniques for Visualizing Shipwreck Sites in Sri Lanka

Gamini Ranasinghe
University of Sri Jayewardenepura

Photography is a very common tool which use every archaeological activities in the world. The most of archaeological works, specially excavation can't be reconstruct again once it destroy even having new high technology. Therefore, photographs are only visual evidence for the excavated site for the future. The technique of the underwater photographing was started at least from 1899 then gradually developed up to remote sensing camera. Comparatively with the world, the technique of underwater photography has been used over the last few decades. The technique widely used with opening of Maritime Archaeology Unit (MAU) at Galle under Central Cultural Fund. There were recorded numbers of shipwreck sites around the island trough thousands of photographs. However, there was not recorded about use of 3D photogrammetric technology (PT) in Sri Lanka for the shipwreck sites. As the first time, the researcher experimented 3D PT in Sri Lankan shipwreck sites in Galle harbor in 2018 with having assistance from MAU and university of Sri Jayewardenepura. There are limitation for a photograph even in the land and then very difficult in the underwater. As usual it is impossible to capture a shipwreck site in to one photograph because environmental situation. Somehow, the 3D PT is the solution to capture whole shipwreck site with details as well as chance to see whole site by 3D way. There was completed five shipwreck sites by 3D PT in the last three months and this is the first publication for the public.

Keywords: photogrammetric; photograph; 3D; shipwreck; inderwater

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC POLICY

A Study on Public Consciousness at Regaining Common Rights: A Case Study of Meethotamulla Waste Problem

K.A.D.A.D. Gunarathna^a, K.G.S.P.D Alwis^{b*}

University of Colombo^a

University of Peradeniya^b

*Sampath.p.alwis@gmail.com

People in all democratic societies work to win their rights. In every case of loss of rights, they conduct their struggle employing various methods to regain those rights from those who violated their rights. Sometimes these struggles can occur through a political background or some of them can happen voluntarily. This study examines how public consciousness spreads in struggles to regain rights by focusing on the “Meethotamulla” waste disposal problem in the Colombo district to which a permanent solution has not been found since 2009. This struggle involves around 1000 people both directly and indirectly. The sample included all age groups and an equal representation of both genders. Around 60% of the people in and around “Meethotamulla” area who directly in this case, were subject to questionnaires in order to gather information. The findings of the questionnaire indicated that 60% of the sample have a public consciousness that they don’t have rights. For 82% fighting for rights meant protesting and conducting struggles which are radical methods. However, it is significant that 18% of the population seem to perceive struggles as unsuccessful. The common opinion of the people regarding the cause of the “Meethotamulla” struggle is the collapse of daily life patterns of individuals. The perception of 71% is that the struggle was initiated by few individuals and that it gradually expanded as more people joined it. Out of them, 86% believe that the struggle originated without any political influence. While 73% hold the view that it is the continuous negligence of people’s demands by the political leaders and the related authorities is one of the reasons for the struggle 78% think that the government at that time strongly obstructed the struggle. 90% believe that their struggle did not receive a proper solution. The findings indicate that 82% believe they should somehow gain solutions in near future. The study concludes that findings of regular studies on public consciousness in areas where struggles to regain rights occur should be considered for the enhancement of state management, conflict management and good governance. Hence it is necessary to provide solutions to “Meethotamulla” community before conflicts are arosed again.

Keywords: rights; public consciousness; struggle; management

Lack of Women Participation Impact on Gender Equality & Governance System in Local Government Institutions in Sri Lanka

K.B.G.S.K.Gamalth
University of Sri Jayawaradnepura

The main purpose of this paper is to explore the nature of the women participation impact on gender equality in democratic governance in local politics in Sri Lanka. Gender equality is one of the most important concepts in term “Modern Democracy”. Further, it is strengthening and sharpening the pluralistic democracy which is a significant theoretical and practical concept in a given pluralistic society. As a democratic country, Sri Lanka has been adopted women as a special social segment which have been giving significant contributions for the social, economic and political development in Sri Lankan society. Local government institutions is core stone of the country’s democracy as well as governing process. It is largely responsible for the socio, economic and democratic development of the country as a whole. Since independence, there are many democratic protections and legal provisions as well as social and intellectual debates have been raised on enhancement of woman participation in local government sector in Sri Lanka in term enhancement of gender equality in political participation in local democracy. Yet, it has not realized so far due to loosing opportunities with regard faire participation in active representation in local government politics why? Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used for gathering data and information in this regard. It is a timely needed investigation of political participation of women in local democracy and governance in Sri Lanka. Further, it is significantly important that viewpoints of this research for the policy perspective as well as academic aspect. Final outcome of this research is extremely important for further research who desire to continue research activities on women and political participation in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: women representation; gender equality; weak governance; local government

Configuring Foreign Policies for Small States: a Case Study of Sri Lanka

Shakthi De Silva
University of Colombo
Shakthi721994@gmail.com

Despite a wide array of foreign policy strategies employed by small states, there has been insufficient academic analysis on the subject. This article represents a preliminary attempt to address this lacuna. It traces the rivalry between India and China and delineates why navigating the anarchic world in such a backdrop is challenging for a small state. This research employs qualitative data supplemented by quantitative evidence. It draws from diverse sources of primary and secondary literature, particularly from speeches by political authorities, from scholarly foreign policy perspectives and from Neo Classical Realist theoretical insights. As this research is grounded on the theory of Neo Classical Realism, it applies a deductive reasoning in its analysis; a procedure which applies an existing theory into a case study as it probes the causality or causal linkages between variables. Summing up concerns and variables which influence Sri Lanka's foreign policymaking, the paper contextualizes the extant foreign policy under the country's *Unity Government*. Following a cumulative linear progression of argument, where different foreign policy options are examined and where Sri Lanka's domestic determinant variables on foreign policy making are assessed, the paper comes to the deduction that a *balanced approach* is the most utilitarian security strategy for Sri Lanka in the present milieu. The paper concludes that the need for this approach is particularly heightened in the environs of a geopolitical rivalry playing out between India and China.

Keywords: foreign policy; foreign policy decision making; Indo-China rivalry small states; Sri Lanka

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ඡන්දදායක හැසිරීමේ තීව්‍රතාව තීරණය කිරීම සඳහා කුල සාධකයේ බලපෑම

ඩබ්. එම්. සරසි ඡායා බණ්ඩාර
sarasichaya1@gmail.com

දේශපාලනික සීමාවෙන් ඔබ්බට ගිය සමාජයේ විවිධ මට්ටම්වල තීරණ ගැනීමේ ක්‍රියාවලිය හා බැඳුණු පුළුල් අර්ථකථනයක් ඉස්මතු කරන සංකල්පයක් ලෙස දේශපාලන සහභාගීත්වය හඳුනා ගත හැකිය. වර්යාවාදය (Behaviouralism), දේශපාලන සමාජානුයෝජනය (Political Socialization) වැනි මාතෘකාවලට අනන්‍ය වූ මාතෘකාවක් ලෙස දේශපාලන සහභාගීත්වය සලකනු ලබයි. දේශපාලන සහභාගීත්වය වූ කලී මහජනතාව මූලික වන්නකි. මිනිසා විවිධ ස්වරූපවලින් දේශපාලන සහභාගීත්වය පෙන්නුම් කරයි. ඡන්දය ප්‍රකාශ කිරීම පමණකුදු නොව විධිමත්, අවිධිමත් ආකාරවලින් දේශපාලන සහභාගීත්වය සිදු වේ. ශ්‍රී ලංකාව වැනි සංකීර්ණ සමාජ පසුබිමක් සහිත රටක පුද්ගල දේශපාලන සහභාගීත්වයට බලපානු ලබන සාධක රැසකි. එකී සාධක හේතුවෙන් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ එකිනෙක සමාජයන් හි පුද්ගල දේශපාලන සහභාගීත්වයෙහි ස්වරූපය, තීව්‍රතාව මෙන් ම ප්‍රමාණය ද වෙනස් වේ. සෑම පුරවැසියෙක් ම කුමන හෝ ආකාරයෙන් දේශපාලනයට සහභාගී වේ. ඡන්දදායක වර්යාව එවැනි එක් ආකාරයක දේශපාලන සහභාගීත්වයකි. එනම් මැතිවරණවලදී සිය ඡන්දය භාවිතා කරමින් කරනු ලබන දේශපාලන සහභාගීත්වයයි. ශ්‍රී ලංකාව වැනි පුළුල්, සංකීර්ණ සමාජ පසුබිමක් සහිත සමාජයක ඡන්දදායක වර්යාවේ ස්වරූපය සහ තීව්‍රතාව තීරණය කිරීම කෙරෙහි කුල සාධකය බලපාන්නේද? නැද්ද? යන්න මෙහි අධ්‍යයන ගැටලුවයි. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ දී ප්‍රාථමික හා ද්විතීයික දත්ත භාවිත කළ අතර ප්‍රශ්නාවලි ක්‍රමය මගින් ප්‍රාථමික දත්ත රැස්කර ගන්නා ලදී. මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ ප්‍රමාණාත්මක දත්ත සරල සංඛ්‍යාන විධික්‍රම ඔස්සේ ද ගුණාත්මක දත්ත විස්තරාත්මක ක්‍රමවේද ඔස්සේ ද විශ්ලේෂණය කරන ලදී. මෙම පර්යේෂණය තුළින් පැහැදිලි වන්නේ ඡන්දදායක වර්යාව කෙරෙහි කුලය නමැති සංස්කෘතික සාධකය සාධනීය බලපෑමක් සිදු කර ඇති බවයි. තාරුණ්‍යයේ සිට ක්‍රමයෙන් ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ පුද්ගලයන් බවට පත්වීමේ දී කුලය සාධකය මත වඩාත් නැඹුරුවක් දක්වා ඇති බවත් වර්තමාන සමාජය තුළ පුද්ගලයාගේ අධ්‍යාපන මට්ටම ඉහළ යාමත් සමග නූතන පරම්පරාව කුලය යන සාධකය පිළිබඳ වැඩි නැඹුරුවක් නොදක්වන බව පැහැදිලිය.

මුඛ්‍ය පද: ඡන්දදායක හැසිරීම; කුල සාධකය; දේශපාලන සහභාගීත්වය; නූතන පරම්පරාව

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජාතික ආරක්ෂාව සම්බන්ධයෙන් රාජ්‍ය නොවන සංවිධානවල බලපෑම

ඩබ්. එම්. සරසි ඡායා බණ්ඩාර
sarasichaya1@gmail.com

නූතන ජාතික රාජ්‍යයන් සංවර්ධනය මූලික කරගත් අරමුණු රාශියක් තුළ කටයුතු කරනු ලැබූව ද ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වයේ දී සියලු ම අංශයන් කෙරෙහි දායකත්වය දැක්වීම රාජ්‍යයට තරමක් අපහසු කාර්යයක් වී ඇත. රාජ්‍යයක සංවර්ධන ක්‍රියාවලිය තුළ රාජ්‍ය හා අන්වැල් බැඳ ගනිමින් ආයතන රාශියක් ක්‍රියාත්මක වන අතර ඒ අතරින් රාජ්‍ය නොවන සංවිධාන ප්‍රධාන වේ. යම් රටක ජාතික ආරක්ෂාවට රාජ්‍ය නොවන සංවිධාන සිදු කරන බලපෑම අද වන විට බොහෝ විවාදයන්ට ලක්වූවකි. ජාතික ආරක්ෂාව යනු දේශපාලන ලෝකයේ අතිශය සංවේදී විෂය පථයක් වේ. ජාතික ආරක්ෂාව රටක හද ගැස්ම හා සමාන බව බොහෝ දේශපාලන විචාරකයින්ගේ මතයයි. මෙම පර්යේෂණය තුළින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජාතික ආරක්ෂාව කෙරෙහි රාජ්‍ය නොවන සංවිධානවල බලපෑම සම්බන්ධයෙන් 2001 පෙබරවාරි සිට 2009 මැයි දක්වා කාල පරාසය ඇසුරින් අධ්‍යයනය සිදු කර ඇත. ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ ක්‍රියාත්මක වන රාජ්‍ය නොවන සංවිධාන ජාතික ආරක්ෂාව සම්බන්ධයන් කුමන බලපෑමක් සිදුකර තිබේදැයි යන්න අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම මෙහි අධ්‍යයන ගැටලුවයි. පර්යේෂණ උපන්‍යාසය ලෙස රාජ්‍ය නොවන සංවිධාන පිළිබඳ රාජ්‍ය තුළ නිසි පාලනයක් නොමැති වීම හේතුවෙන් ඒවා ජාතික ආරක්ෂාවට තර්ජනයක් වන බව සහ උතුරු නැගෙනහිර පැවති ගැටුම්කාරී වාතාවරණය තුළ රාජ්‍ය නොවන සංවිධාන එල්.ටී.ටී.ඊ සංවිධානයට පක්ෂපාතී ලෙස හැසිරී ඇති බවත්ය. මෙම පර්යේෂණය සඳහා ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් ප්‍රාථමික දත්ත සහ ද්විතියික දත්ත යොදා ගන්නා අතර ද්විතියික දත්ත කෙරෙහි වැඩි අවධානයක් යොමු කෙරේ. ප්‍රාථමික දත්ත ප්‍රධාන ලෙසම දේශපාලනය පිළිබඳ විධිමත් අවබෝධයක් සහිත විද්වතුන්ගෙන් සාකච්ඡාමය මාර්ගයෙන් තොරතුරු ලබා ගැනීම සිදු කරනු ලැබේ. ද්විතියික දත්ත ලෙස අධ්‍යයන මාතෘකාවට අදාළ ලිපි ලේඛණ, සඟරා, පුවත්පත් සහ අන්තර්ජාලය භාවිතයෙන් තොරතුරු ලබා ගැනීම සිදු කරනු ලැබේ. මෙම අධ්‍යයනය තුළින් බොහෝ දේශීය විදේශීය රාජ්‍ය නොවන සංවිධාන මුඛ්‍ය පරමාර්ථයන් ඉවත දමා කටයුතු කරුණු ලබන ආකාරය හඳුනා ගත හැකි වේ. ඒවායේ ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය විවිධ අංශ ඔස්සේ විවිධ ප්‍රමාණවලින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ස්වෛරීත්වයට හානිකර අන්දමින් මතු වෙමින් පැවති බවත් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජාතික ආරක්ෂාව සම්බන්ධයෙන් වන නීති රීතිවල පවත්නා දුර්වලතාවයන් හේතුවෙන් ජාත්‍යන්තර වශයෙන් ක්‍රියාත්මක වන රාජ්‍ය නොවන සංවිධාන බොහෝමයක් ජාතික ආරක්ෂාව විෂයෙහි බලපෑම් සහගත අයුරින් හැසිරී ඇති බවත් ය. මේ තත්ත්වය සමනය කර ගැනීමට රාජ්‍ය නොවන සංවිධාන නියාමනය කිරීමේ සිට අදාළ යෝජනා ගෙන ආ යුතුය.

මුඛ්‍ය පද: ජාත්‍යන්තර; ජාතික ආරක්ෂාව; දේශීය; නියාමනය; රාජ්‍ය නොවන සංවිධාන

Challenges and Possibilities for Post-War Reconciliation in Sri Lanka

K. Jashmiya
University of Peradeniya
jashmiy.jecy@gmail.com

This research is about reconciliation process in post-war Sri Lanka. Reconciliation is a complex process which can rebuild the relationship between major conflicting parties. Ethnic reconciliation has been a contested subject of debate and discussion in Sri Lanka from the period of colonialism. During the three-decade civil war the relations between ethnic groups became highly deteriorated. The end of civil war largely instigated the need of ethnic reconciliation to attain sustainable peace and development. Though attempts were made by the previous government to rehabilitate ex-combatants from the direct violence, infrastructural development, resettlement of war related displacements, they did not ensure the reconciliation of ethnic groups due to number of shortcoming in the process. With the regime change in 2015, the so-called 'good governance' regime has initiated number of measures to strengthen the post-war democracy, development and ethnic reconciliation. Adoption of 19th Amendment to the constitutions, reintroducing bilingual national anthem, the release of lands in the Northern Province, conducting investigation about the missed personals, rehabilitation of war crimes, formation of Reconciliation Task Forces, the discussions on new constitution, the prohibition of abuse of powers, freedom of press, independence of the judiciary, appointing a Tamil as opposition leader are some of those measures introduced expected to strengthen reconciliation process. Though the present government has taken the above masseurs with regard to reconciliation, this study argues that No general or shared understanding of what reconciliation and peace building should mean has emerged in Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka's civil war ended unilaterally and by military means alone, emergence of ethno-religion nationalism, lack of political willingness, public cannot understand to the reconciliation process, ethnic centric polity are seem to be the major hindrances towards ethnic reconciliation. To achieve ethnic reconciliation, this study recommends that the root causes for ethnic conflict should be correctly identified and action should be taken in line with those causes to resolve them. Also ethnic majority and parties representing them must show their willingness to accept faults of part and extend their hands to accept every ethnic group as one nation with acceptance of their fundamental rights. The study adopted qualitative approach to collect data, particularly through semi-structured interview, focus group discussions and observations.

Keywords: post-war ethnic relations; good governance; ethnic reconciliation; ethnic minorities; Sri Lanka

Deliberative Democracy and Political Ignorance in Sri Lanka with Reference to the Local Government Election of 2018

Nishantha Hettiarachchi, Yaparathne Weerasekera
University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka

This paper concerned the contemporary debate about the nature of democracy and discusses the concept of deliberative democracy and examined the case of Sri Lankan context. In several countries are witnessing a growing dissatisfaction with democratic institutions. Such dissatisfaction may have serious consequences for the future democracy. Unfortunately, most democratic societies are ill-prepared to confront to control the present challenge, since they are unable to grasp its nature. In the Sri Lankan context, these ideals don't take into account widespread political ignorance and irrationality. Most of the Sri Lankan public is largely ignorant politics. Much evidence suggests that political ignorance. The biggest issue in the 2018 local government election in our society, like elsewhere, there are some people, in fact, quite a lot of them, who are dumb and simply politically ignorant. There are many Sri Lankans who do not regard Mahinda Rajapaksha as a monster but rather as a hero, particularly among the island's Buddhist, ethnically Sinhala majority. He was the person who led them to victory in the long civil war with the Tamil community. The existence of such ignorance does not by itself prove that there is anything wrong with our political system. Perhaps these polls are somehow unrepresentative. In any case, may be voters do not need much in the way of knowledge. Perhaps they can make good decisions even if they know very little. Still these examples and others like them are at least cause for concern. If the public really is often ignorant, we might have a serious problem on our hands. The objective of this paper is to explore the recent paradigm of deliberative democracy and its shortcomings in Sri Lankan context. Furthermore, we discuss some element for the elaboration for an alternative model that political pluralism. The articles conclude that democratic theory needs to acknowledge the ineradicability of achieving a fully inclusive rational consensus. We argue that a model of deliberative democracy in terms of political pluralism can help us to better envisage the main challenge facing democratic politics today. The data of the present study was collected through secondary sources and they have been analyzed descriptive.

Keywords: deliberative democracy; pluralism; political institutions; political ignorance; Mahinda Rajapaksha

**RELIGION, CULTURE,
PSYCHOLOGY AND
PHILOSOPHY**

A Philosophical Study on *Bhagavad Gītā* and Managerial Functions for an Effective Management

N.M.B.P.K.Karunathilake
University of Peradeniya
buddhinipoornima@gmail.com

Bhagavad Gītā which is the most important Hindu scripture that has a philosophical significance has contributed for many fields for their betterment. Contemporary society is governed through management which can be defined as a process which leads to achieve effective goals through utilizing financial, human and material resources. The objectives of the study are to identify the contemporary relevance of *Bhagavad Gītā*, its interconnection between modern management process and the ways in which *Bhagavad Gītā* could contribute to improve the effectiveness of the management through managerial functions. Comparative and analytical method is being used in this study. There are five functions of management called planning, organizing, staffing, directing or leading and controlling. Planning can be defined as setting goals, the time frame and the ways in which it could be achieved. In this stage SWOT analysis; analyzing strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats can be done. Organizing is arranging resources in order to achieve goals. Staffing is defined as making an effective workforce that can be helpful when it comes to achieve organizational goals. Directing is leading the work force towards the correct path that will help to achieve organizational objectives. Controlling is evaluating performance and made corrections when needed. In *Bhagavad Gītā*, Lord *Krishna* leads *Arjuna* to achieve a goal by performing selfless duties. To illustrate, *Arjuna* had a goal, he was unable to understand his strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and the threats, lord *Krishna* helped to overcome his despairs, make an effective workforce and made corrections when needed by evaluating performances of *Arjuna*. Managers of organizations can learn many things from *Bhagavad Gītā* as forming an achievable vision, managing available resources, work commitment, work culture, performing duty, obeying commands, leadership, personality development in order to achieve organizational goals. Moreover, this study examines the functions of management which has been used in age-old *Bhagavad Gītā*.

Keywords: Bhagavad Gītā, effectiveness; functions; management; organizational goals

බුද්ධ ඥානයෙහි ප්‍රභේදයන් පිළිබඳ සුත්‍රාශ්‍රිත අධ්‍යයනයක්

ගලගම කරුණාකර හිමි, මැදවෙල ධම්මධාරණී මෙහෙණින් වහන්ස,
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්ව විද්‍යාලය.

galamathero@gmail.com
madawela.dhammadarani@gmail.com

විශ්වය තුළ බිහි වූ ප්‍රඥාවන්තයන් අතුරින් බුදුරජාණන් වහන්සේ සාකල්‍යයෙන්ම ප්‍රඥාවේ ප්‍රතිමූර්තියයි. එය උන්වහන්සේගේ මානුෂීය හා අතිමානුෂීය ගුණයන්ගෙන් ප්‍රකට වේ. එසේම උන්වහන්සේගේ ඥානයට තුල්‍ය වූවෙකු මෙලොව අවිද්‍යමාන බව ගොපකමොග්ගල්ලාන සූත්‍රය විශද කරයි. ඒ අනුව උන්වහන්සේ සතු ඡඩ්ආසාධාරණ, දශබල, චතුර්වෙදශාරද්‍ය, ත්‍රිවිද්‍යා ආදී ඥානයන්හි සුවිශේෂත්වය, අනන්‍යතාව මෙන්ම තත් ඥානයන් වර්ගීකරණයෙහි සංවිධිත බව හා පදනම ද මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේදී සාකච්ඡා කිරීමට අපේක්ෂිතය. මෙහිදී පාඨ විශ්ලේෂණය හා සන්ධාර විශ්ලේෂණය හා තත් ක්ෂේත්‍රය පිළිබඳ රචිත මූලාශ්‍රය අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම වැනි පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේද භාවිතය. බුදුරජාණන් වහන්සේගේ තදීය ඥාන විෂය පිළිබඳ විමසීමේ දී උන්වහන්සේට පමණක් ම අයත් උන්වහන්සේගේ ඥානය ප්‍රකට වන සුවිශේෂී වූ විභේදනයන් කිහිපයකි. සම්බුද්ධ ඥානය ප්‍රකට වන ඥානයන්, පෞරුෂය ප්‍රකට කරන ඥානය, මානුෂීයත්වය ප්‍රකට කරන ඥානයන්, අතිමානුෂීයත්වය ප්‍රකට කරනු ලබන ඥානයන් හා බුද්ධ ගුණයන් ප්‍රකට කරන ඥානයන් වශයෙන් සුත්‍රානුසාරයෙන් හඳුනාගත හැකිය. සම්බුද්ධ ඥානය ප්‍රකට අසාධාරණ නම් ඥාන සයක් (ඡ ඥාණානි අසාධාරණානි සාවකෙහි) පටිසම්භිදාමග්ගය ඉස්මතු කරයි. අසාධාරණ ඥානයන් අතුරෙහි ම බුදුගුණයන්, මානුෂීය හා අතිමානුෂීය ගුණයන් ප්‍රකට ඥානයන් අන්තර්ගතය. ඉඤ්ජයපරොපරියත්ත, ආසයානුසය, යමකපාටිභාරී, මහා කරුණා සමාපත්ති, සච්ඤා, වශයෙන් තත් ඥානයන් විද්‍යමානය. දශබල නම් ඥානය ප්‍රභේදයක් මහාසීහනාද සූත්‍රයෙහි විද්‍යමානය. ධානාධාන, කම්මවිපාක, සබ්බසංගාමිණීපටිපදා, නානාධාතූපටිවෙධ, නානාධිමුක්තික, ක්‍රියානාදී සංකිලෙස, පුබ්බේනිවාසානුස්සති, දිබ්බවක්ඛු, ආසවකය ආදී ඥානයන් දැක් වේ. එයට අමතරව බුදුරජුන් සතුව පවත්නා අෂ්ටවිද්‍යා ඥාන ද මෙහි ලා සුවිශේෂීය. විපස්සනා ඥාන, මනෝමයිද්ධි ඥාණ, ඉද්ධිප්පභේද ඥාන, දිබ්බසොත ඥාණ, වෙනොපරිය ඥාණ පුබ්බේනිවාස ඥාණ, දිබ්බවක්ඛු ඥාණ, ආසවකය ඥාණ එම ඥානයන් නියෝජනය කරයි. බුදුරජාණන් වහන්සේට ස්වකීය ශක්තීන් පිළිබඳ පවත්නා ප්‍රතිඥාවන් තුළින් පිළිඹිබු වන පෞරුෂීය ඥාන සතරෙකි. එනම් චතුර්වෙදශාරද්‍ය ඥානයයි. සම්මාසම්බුද්ධ යැයි ප්‍රතිඥා කළ හැකි ඥාණය, ආශ්‍රයවන් ක්ෂය කිරීම පිළිබඳ ප්‍රතිඥා කිරීමට ඇති ඥාණය, අන්තතරායකර ධර්මයන් පිළිබඳ පවත්නා ප්‍රතිඥාවයි, ධර්මය පුද්ගලයාගේ පීඩාවට පත්කරවන්නක් ලෙස කිසිවෙකුට වෝදනා කළ නොහැක ආදී වශයෙන් මහාසීහනාද සූත්‍රය එම පෞරුෂීය ඥානයන් පෙන්වා දෙයි. එසේ ම උන්වහන්සේගේ අතිමානුෂීයත්වය ප්‍රකට කරනු ලබන ත්‍රිවිද්‍යා නම් ඥාන වර්ගීකරණයකි. එනම් පුබ්බේනිවාසානුස්සති ඥාණය, දිබ්බවක්ඛු ඥාණය හා ආසවකය ඥාණය වශයෙනි. මේ අයුරින් බුදුරජාණන් වහන්සේ තුළ පැවැති ඥානය බුද්ධ ඥානය ම බවත් එහි විවිධ අවස්ථාවන් හා විවිධ ස්වභාවයන් මත වර්ගීකරණයක් මෙන්ම ප්‍රභේද ගතකිරීමක් විද්‍යමාන වන බව නිගමනය යි.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද : බුද්ධ ඥානය; ඥාන ප්‍රභේද; ඥානයන්හි භාවිතාව

Ontology Driven Food Culture and Culinary Related (Traditional) Knowledge Preservation

Prasad M. Jayaweera^{a*}, Publis Silva^b, and Nahallage A. Charmalie^c
University of Sri Jayewardenepura^{ac}
Mount Lavinia Hotel^b, Sri Lanka
* pja@sjp.ac.lk

In any society, food culture is with utmost importance and fundamental not only for survival of those cultures but also to comprehend varieties of aspects such as social behaviors and perceived values, health and medicinal practices, aesthetics and performance arts, (traditional) knowledge and education, etc. Ontology is a promising foundation in order to understand any discourse with sound and complete philosophical basis. Besides in epistemological discussions and in some conceptual analysis, scarcity of development and utilization of Ontologies for in real world applications is evident, in literature. In this research work, framework has been proposed to formalize empirical, chronicle know-hows and culinary related knowledge with objectives to; capture, represent, preserve and then to facilitating working out possible innovations on that knowledge foundations. .

Endeavors for preservation of Cultures and Traditional Knowledge could be understood from two major abstraction layers; at Knowledge Levels and at Operational Levels. In this work sound and complete framework has been proposed and tested empirically for Food and Culinary related Knowledge manipulation. The proposed framework has also been illustrated by means of set of Meta-Models founded in tri-folded classification scheme. The adopted tri-folded classification is based on three perspectives; Actor, Activity and Matter ensuring exhaustive existence of categorizations. With the completion of all relevant and major concepts in the concerned domain, multitudes of potential benefits are guaranteed through this knowledge management framework. Top two high level benefits are preservation of (Traditional) culinary related cultures at knowledge levels and facilitation for re-creation and for innovations also at operational levels guaranteeing continuation of cultural practices.

Keywords: food ontology; knowledge management; cultures; traditional knowledge

Derrida and Nāgārjuna: A Post-Structuralist Critique on Logocentrism

J.D.A. Kumara

University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka

ashokakumara@gmail.com

Logocentrism is basically focused on the relationship between thought, speech, and writing, according to Derrida, logocentrism accords special privileges to “logos”. As per Derrida logocentrism is an unquestioned metaphysical assumption, based on constructed structures that are alien to the reality. Post-structuralists, like Jacques Derrida rejected the binary oppositions in Western tradition where one term is given hierarchical advantage over the other. Différance, a central concept in Derrida's deconstruction -- that helps to deconstruct metaphysics of presence, identifies the difference that shatters the cult of identity and the dominance of Self over Other; it means that there is no origin (originary unit), further logocentrism needs to be deconstructed. Nāgārjuna preached Śūnyatā which is critical on the realm of objects and the realm of subjects as he refutes a self-existing Svabhāva, where logocentrism is rejected. Nāgārjuna debunks logocentric Dṛṣṭis; he attacks all Āstika and Nāstika philosophies including Upaniads, Nyaya-Vaishesika, Sāṃkhya, Yogacara, Mīmāṃsā, Vedānta, Cārvāka, Ājīvaka, Sautrāntika, Sarvāstivāda.

Objective of this research is to reveal the draw the parallels between Western and oriental thought in case of logocentrism and understand the deconstructive endeavor of Nāgārjuna, and compare it with Derrida's effort to reveal misconception of language from Plato to Ferdinand de Saussure. Literature survey has been done to incorporate and synthesize previous literature as the primary method of the research to argue on the hypothesis. The works of Nāgārjuna and Derrida were used for the critical analysis under the study. This research is based on the research method that is basically critical, speculative, and equipped with a momentous historical perspective in the post-structuralist lines of scholarly inquiry. Buddhist theories, like Śūnyatā, need to be rediscovered to understand philosophical questions pertaining to human thought as human beings posit their lives on ideas from antiquity to the present day. Śūnyatā can also be developed as strategy as deconstruction for philosophical inquiry; a course of analysis, criticism, explanation, and speculation.

Keywords: logocentrism; Śūnyatā; svabhāva; post-structuralism

**තෝමස් ඇක්වයිනාස්ගේ දෙවියන් පිළිබඳ අවින්තාත්ව විග්‍රහය
(Incomprehensibility of God), ශුන්‍යතාවේ විරෝධාභාසය හා ඩෙර්ඩාගේ
නිෂ්ප්‍රාය පිළිබඳ තුලනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්**

ජේ. ඩී. ඒ. කුමාර
ජේරාදෙණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය.
ashokakumara@gmail.com

තෝමස් ඇක්වයිනාස් මධ්‍යතන යුරෝපයේ කතෝලික පූජකවරයෙකි. ඡාක් ඩෙර්ඩා 20 වැනි සියවසට අයත් ප්‍රංශ දාර්ශනිකයෙකු වන අතර නාගාර්ජුන ක්‍රිස්තු වර්ෂ දෙවැනි සියවසට අයත් ඉපැරණි ඉන්දියානු බෞද්ධ දාර්ශනිකයෙකි. දෙවියන් වහන්සේගේ අවින්තාත්‍ය බව (incomprehensibility) පිළිබඳ තෝමස් ඇක්වයිනාස් අදහසක් ගෙන ආ අතර නාගාර්ජුනයන් විසින් සංසාරය සහ නිවන අතර වෙනසක් නොවන බව හා ස්වරූපය ම ය ශුන්‍යය, ශුන්‍යය ම ය ස්වරූපය යන ලෙසින් විරෝධාභාසයක් ගොඩනගනු ලැබිණ. දෙවියන් පිළිබඳ අවින්තාත්‍ය භාවය ගොඩනැගෙන්නේ සද්භාවවේදී අසමානුපාතිකත්වය (ontological disproportion) නිසා බව තෝමස් ඇක්වයිනාස් පැවසීය. මෙම සද්භාවී අසමානුපාතිකත්වය නිර්මාණය වන්නේ අපරිමිත වූ දෙවියන් පිළිබඳ සාරය සහ පරිමිත වූ නිර්මිත චිත්තාව අතර බවයි ඇක්වයිනාස් සඳහන් කරන්නේ. එනමින් දිව්‍යමය සාරය කිසිදු ආකාරයකින් මිනිසාට ළඟාකර ගත නොහැකි බව පැහැදිලි වේ. එනමින්, එම පැහැදිලි කළ නොහැකි කලාපය තුළ නිෂ්ප්‍රාය සඳහා ඉඩ ඇත. ඩෙර්ඩා පවසන පරිදි හොඳ සහ නරක දෙක ම එකවර ප්ලේටෝ දැක් වූ ෆාමල්කෝන්හි ඇත. එබැවින්, එය සංදර්භය මත පාදක ව අර්ථය ගොඩනැගෙන්නකි. ඡාක් ඩෙර්ඩා විසින් යමක් පැවැත්ම සඳහා යම් ප්‍රවණතාවක් ඇත් නම් නොපැවැත්ම සඳහා එම ප්‍රවණතාව ම ඇති බවට විරෝධාභාසයක්, නිෂ්ප්‍රාය ලෙසින් හෙළි කළේය. නාගාර්ජුනයන් විසින් ද මුල් බුදු සමය විසින් ද නිර්වාණය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ගෙන එන ලද විග්‍රහය වන්නේ එය අවින්තාත්‍ය වූවක් බවයි. එය තර්කයේ සීමාවෙන් එපිට වූවක් බවයි. එනම් අතක්කාවචර වන බවයි. මේ අනුව පෙනී යන කරුණක් වන්නේ නිවන යනු ද දෙවියන් යනු ද දැනුමෙන් සහ තර්කයෙන් අත්පත් කර ගත නොහැකි දෙයක් බවය. එය විසංයෝජනීය අර්ථයෙන් භාෂාවෙන් එපිට වූ යමක් ඇඟවෙයි. මෙහෙයින්, මෙම දාර්ශනිකයන් තිදෙනාගේ සාමාන්‍යයක් හඳුනා ගැනීමට හැකි වන අතර ඒ පිළිබඳ මානව ශාස්ත්‍රානුකූල තුලනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක් මෙහි දී සිදු කෙරේ. එහි දී අර්ථ විවරණ (hermeneutics) පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදයක් ලෙස යොදා ගැනුණු අතර පර්යේෂණයේ අවසන් නිගමනය වශයෙන් අර්ථ දැක්විය නොහැකි යමක් පිළිබඳ මෙම දාර්ශනිකයන් තිදෙනා ම ඇඟවුම්කරණයක යෙදෙන බව පෙන්වනුම් කෙරේ. එබැවින් ම, ඔවුන් තිදෙනා ඉදිරිපත් කරන මෙම අර්ථයන්ගෙන් විරහිත වූ අවින්තාත්‍ය වූ විරෝධාභාස සඳහා විවෘත යමක් ඇත යන්න හෝ නැත යන්න හෝ ප්‍රකාශ කිරීම ම නැවත පාරභෞතිකයේ පැවැත්මක් (Metaphysics of Presence) ගොඩනැගීමක් වනු ඇත.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද : තෝමස් ඇක්වයිනාස්; නාගාර්ජුන; ඡාක් ඩෙර්ඩා

සජාතීය සමාජයක් බිහි කිරීමෙහිලා අද්වේන වේදාන්ත දර්ශනාගත මායාවාදයේ උපයෝගීතාව (සදානන්දයෝගීගේ වේදාන්තසාර කෘතිය ආශ්‍රයෙන්)

Rev. Wilgamuwe Sumanasiri
University of Peradeniya
w.sumanasiri@gmail.com

ලෝකය බොහෝ ගැටළුවලින් පිරී පවතින්නකි. ඒවා නිරාකරණය කර ගැනීම සඳහා ඇති මාර්ගයන් කවරේ ද යන්න පර්යේෂකයා සෙවිය යුතුය. මේ ගැටළු නිරාකරණය කොට සමාජය එක පවුලක් ලෙස සිතීම සඳහා අද්වේන වේදාන්ත දර්ශනය උපයෝගී කර ගත හැකිය. මේ ලෝකයේ ඇති සියල්ල බ්‍රහ්මගේ මායා ස්වරූපයෙන් නිර්මිත බවත් ලෝභ, ද්වේශ, මෝහ යටපත් කර බ්‍රහ්ම වෙත පැමිණීම අද්වේන වේදාන්ත දර්ශනය උගන්වයි. අද්වේන වේදාන්ත දර්ශන උගන්වන ප්‍රධාන මූලාශ්‍රය බ්‍රහ්ම සූත්‍රය වේ. බොහෝ භාෂ්‍ය හා පරිවාර ග්‍රන්ථ පසුව රචනා වී ඇති බව විද්‍යමාන ය. අවසාන වශයෙන් සංගෘහිත කෘතියක් ලෙස සදානන්දයෝගීතුමාගේ වේදාන්තසාර කෘතිය දැක්විය හැකිය. මෙය පූර්ව කෘති සියල්ල පාහේ අධ්‍යයනය කරමින් සංග්‍රහ කොට තිබේ. එසේ ම රචනා ශෛලියේ සුගම බව, නිරවුල් බව හා තාර්කික බව අතින් මෙම කෘතිය ශක්තිමත් ය. මායාවාදයේ දී කෘතිය සර්පයෙක් ලෙස සලකා බිය වී තැති ගන්නේ යම් සේ ද එසේ ම මේ ලෝකයේ දුක් ස්වභාවය අවබෝධ කොට, තැති ගෙන බ්‍රහ්ම වෙත ළඟා විය යුතු බව උගන්වයි. එය කෘතියක් ලෙස අවබෝධ වන විට බ්‍රහ්ම සමීපයට ගොස් තිබේ. එවිට මායාව හෙළි වේ. මේ නිසා අද්වේන වේදාන්ත දර්ශනයේ උපයෝගීතාවෙන් ලෝකය සුඛිත මූදිත කළ හැකිය. මේ දර්ශනයේ එන මායාවාදය එවිට, සජාතීය සමාජයක් බිහි කරනු ඇත.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද : අද්වේන වේදාන්ත දර්ශනය; මායාවාදය; සමාජ ගැටළු ; වේදාන්තසාර; සජාතීය සමාජය

සිංහල සාහිත්‍යාගත 'බුද්ධ, බෝධි සහ බෝසත් සංකල්ප' මහායාන සංකල්ප නොවේ

නාවලපිටියේ අනුරාධා සුධම්මිකා හික්ෂුණිය
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය
anurammika@gmail.com

මෙම පර්යේෂණ පත්‍රිකාවෙන් අපේක්ෂා කළේ 'බුද්ධ, බෝධි සහ බෝසත්' යන සංකල්ප ඇති වූයේ කෙසේ ද? ව්‍යාප්තවූයේ කෙසේද? එම සංකල්ප මහායාන හෝ ථේරවාදීද? යන ප්‍රශ්නවලට විසඳුම් ලබා දීම ය. පර්යේෂණ ගැටලුව වූයේ, "බුද්ධ, බෝධි සහ බෝසත් සංකල්ප' මහායාන සංකල්පයන්ද?" යන්න විමසීමයි. 'බුද්ධ-බෝධි-බෝධනෙ-බෝධති' යන සංස්කෘත ක්‍රියාපද විග්‍රහයෙන් කියැවෙන 'බුද්ධ' යන්නෙන් 'අවබෝධය' ලැබීම නම් වූ අර්ථය ගම්‍යමාන වේ. 'චතුරාර්ය සත්‍ය ධර්මය අවබෝධය 'බුද්ධ'හෙවත් 'බෝධි' යනුවෙන් අවධාරණය කෙරේ. 'බෝසත්' යන්නෙන් සසරින් මිදීම සඳහා උත්සාහවත් වන ඕනෑම කෙනෙකු හැඳින්වීමට හැකිය' යන ප්‍රකාශය මහායාන යැයි ථේරවාද සම්ප්‍රදායට අනුව විශ්වාස කළ ද එය ථේරවාද හෝ මහායාන සංකල්පයක් නොව බුද්ධ දේශනාවක් බව සංයුත්තනිකායේ බෝධිසුත්‍රයෙන් මතුකර ගන්නා ලදී. පර්යේෂණයෙහි ප්‍රධාන අරමුණ වූයේ ගැටුම් අවම කර ගැනීමෙහිලා බෝසත් සංකල්පය යොදා ගැනීමයි. 'බුද්ධ, බෝධි සහ බෝසත් සංකල්ප' බුද්ධ දේශනාවක් වූ නිසා එය ජීවිතවලට ආදේශ කරගත හැකි ආකාරය මතු කර දැක්වීමේ අවශේෂ අරමුණු වූයේ, තමන් බෝසත් හෙවත් බුද්ධිමත් කෙනෙකු ලෙස සිතීමෙන් ක්‍රියා කිරීමෙන් බුද්ධිමතෙකුගේ ලක්ෂණ ජීවිතවලට ආදේශ කර ගැනීමට හැකි බව පෙන්වා දීමෙන්, තමා හා අවට පරිසරයට, එනම් ගහකොළ සත්ව වර්ගයා වෙනුවෙන් සංවේදී වීමට හැකි ගුණාංගයන්ගෙන් යුතු සත්පුරුෂ ශ්‍රාවක පාඨක පිරිසක් ඇති කිරීමයි. එම ආධ්‍යාත්මික සංවර්ධනයෙන් යුත් මිනිසුන් බවට ශ්‍රාවකයන් පරිවර්තනය වීමෙන් සමාජයේ ගැටුම් අවම කර ගැනීමත් සමාජයට හිතකර සාමකාමී පිරිසක් ඇති කර ගැනීමත් ආත්මාර්ථය අභිබවා පරාර්ථය මෙන් ම උභයාර්ථ සංසිද්ධිය ගැන ද විමසීමෙන් වන පුද්ගලයින් වන්නේ කෙසේද? යන්න පැහැදිලි කර දීමත් මෙම පර්යේෂණ පත්‍රිකාවෙන් අපේක්ෂිතය. මෙ පර්යේෂණයේ ක්‍රමවේදය වූයේ ප්‍රාථමික හා ද්විතීයික මූලාශ්‍රය භාවිතයයි. මේ සඳහා 'ප්‍රාථමික මූලාශ්‍රය ලෙස තෝරාගත් 'ධර්මපුද්ගලිකාව, අමාවතුර සහ පූජාවලිය' 'විශුද්ධි මාර්ග මහා සන්නයේ පඤ්ඤාභූමි නිද්දේසයන් ඇසුරින් ද්විතීයික මූලාශ්‍රය ලෙස මොරටුවේ සාසනරතන හිමියන්ගේ 'ලක්දිව මහායාන අදහස්' කෘතියත් පිටක ග්‍රන්ථ සහ අවශේෂ ග්‍රන්ථත් සමග සසඳා බලා තොරතුරු ඒකරාශීකොට, ඒවා වර්ගීකරණය කිරීමෙන් නිගමනයකට එළැඹිණි. 'වෙනත් අරමුණු යටතේ 'මහායාන සංකල්පයකැයි ථේරවාදීන් විසින් පහළට හෙළන ලද 'බුද්ධ සංකල්පය' සහ 'බෝසත් සංකල්පය' ගැන ඇති වින්තනයට වඩා 'සිංහල ගත්කතුවරුන් 'බෝසත් සංකල්පය' හඳුන්වා දී ඇති ආකාරය ඉස්මතු කිරීමත්, එම ගතිගුණ වර්තමාන මිනිස් සිත්වලට පුහුණු කිරීමට උපදෙස් සැපයීමෙන් සත්පුරුෂ බෝසත් ජනසමාජයක් බිහි කිරීමට ශ්‍රාවක පාඨක ජනතාව උත්සාහ කරවීමත් මෙයින් අපේක්ෂිතය.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද: බුද්ධ; බෝසත්; බෝධි; ථේරවාද; මහායාන

Does Buddhism Hold Authoritative Influence on Followers by the Concept of Confidence (*saddhā*)

Ven. T. Kusalagnana
tkusalagnana@gmail.com

The concept of faith or confidence is one of the salient features in all religions. However, in Buddhism, for belief or the blind confidence (*amūlikā saddhā*) has no place, though some criticize that Buddhism wields its authoritative influence on followers in terms of the concept of confidence. In the fundamental Buddhist concepts such as the five faculties (*pañca indriya*), the five spiritual powers (*pañca bala*), the seven noble wealth (*satta ariya dhana*) etc. confidence is considered important. However, Buddhism promotes followers to understand the teaching rationally. The highly appreciated concept is not mere confidence but confidence based on wisdom (*ākāravati saddhā*).

The Canki-sutta of the Majjhima-nikāya provides a clear description in relation to the Buddhist notion on faith. In Brahmanic tradition, believing in traditional system of beliefs in the teachings with no criticism is vital in determining the purification in beings. In this regard, the Buddha points out the five factors which are not the satisfactory means of knowledge. They may bring about two results: truth and false.

1. Confidence (*saddhā*)
2. Approval (*ruci*)
3. Oral tradition (*anussava*)
4. Reasoned cogitation (*ākāraparivitakka*)
5. Reflective acceptance of view (*ditṭhinijjhānakkhanti*)

In Buddhism, there are three steps; the preservation of the truth (*saccamanurakkhanam*), the discovery of truth (*saccānubōdha*) and the final arrival of truth (*saccānupatti*) in attaining the appreciated state, the confidence based on wisdom in Buddhism. In addition, the Pubbakotṭhaka-sutta, the Kalāma-sutta, the Vīmaṃsaka-sutta, the Cullahatthipadopama-sutta, etc. provide us clear examples of freedom of free inquiry, and the grounds for confidence in Buddhism.

Keywords: conviction; faith; religion; authority; rationality.

Iconology of *śankha*: Tracing Its Antiquity in Ancient Indian History

Amrithavalli Panyam

Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, Pune 411006

Email: amritha.panyam@gmail.com

Icons and symbols in Indian religion emerged to help understand the natural phenomenon and complex metaphysical ideas. These include objects, animals, plants, abstract shapes, etc. Symbols used usually contain a feature that is similar to the feature/power they represent.³ Some symbols are pretty clear in their character and their meaning e.g. lotus is a sign of prosperity. A bull is an apt representation of virility, strength and fertility. There are some common symbols (animals, objects, shapes, etc.) that appear throughout time and in different religions. It is interesting to see that such symbols represent similar/identical ideas. *Śankha* is one such symbol seen in the ancient Indian religions. This paper traces the antiquity of this unique object in ancient India and how it came to become an important symbol amongst various religions.

Keywords: ancient India; conch; iconology; *Śankha*; symbolism

Study of the Usefulness of Psychological Strategies Adopted by a Private Institution to Manage Employer Stress.

Pannila Vithanage Wasana Sandamali
University of Sri Jayewardenepura
Wasana93sandamali@gmail.com

The most important decision- Maker of any organization are the factors that lead to the upkeep, but none of them are employees of the same institution. Hence minimizing employee tension is a key factor in the achievement of the desired goals of the organization consequently, the research aims at studying the usefulness of psychological strategies referred to by private institutions to minimize job stress. In addition to this , the reorganization of private institutions, the study of psychological strategies and the application of their own employability of the private institutions to minimize the stress of worker, employee stress, Job stress etc.. are among the other objective.

OMX company was done by Horana commission for research and this belongs to Horana Divisional Secretariat in Kaluthara district. The total number of employees is 6281, out of which 5282 are employees. The company operates in various parts of the institute and selected five of the and randomly employed 100 employees in 20 different areas in one section. The Questionnaire, the interview, and the surveillance system were also used. According to the data analysis, most of the employees are woman. There is no reference in the chart that the employees personal needs, management and response to their speeches are impairs. There is high percentage of those who are comfortable with the opportunity to express ideas at the meeting and the satisfaction of the Job environment. It is very important that 96% of the survey is concerned with the analysis of data in the research, which shows that the organization is concerned with stress management. However, in the interviews and observations workers are faced with various problems in the manufacturing sector and the group leader in the cutting sector. However, It is clear that psychological strategies are helpful in managing employment tensions and there by helping to achieve institutional productivity. Employing employment tensions are easier through managing those techniques, which can be used not only for private companies but for any field.

Keywords: employee; job stress; private institutions; psychological strategies; utility

බුද්ධ ප්‍රතිමා ඇසුරින් ගොඩනැගෙන දොළොස් දහස් රටේ බෞද්ධ ඉතිහාසය පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක් (මොණරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ බුද්ධ ප්‍රතිමා ඇසුරින්)

එච්. ඒ. ඩී. එන්. එච්. ආරච්චි
රුහුණ විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, මාතර
dilaninuwanthika2014@gmail.com

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ බටහිර, නිරිත, දකුණු, නැගෙනහිර හා ගිණිකොන ප්‍රදේශයෙන් ආවරණය වන රෝහණ රාජ්‍යය ක්‍රි.ව.3 වන සියවස තරම් ඓතිහාසිකත්වයක් උසුලන පුරාතන බල ප්‍රදේශයකි. මෙහි පුරාවස්තු පිළිබඳව අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම පුරාවිද්‍යාඥයන්ට එම යටගියාවේ යථා තතු හඳුනා ගැනීමට මහෝපකාරී වෙයි. විශේෂයෙන් පුරාවස්තු අතර දක්නට ලැබෙන සුවිශේෂී කලාවක් වූ බුද්ධ ප්‍රතිමා කලාව රෝහණය පුරා දක්නට ලැබේ. නූතනයේ උච්ච පළාතට අයත් මොණරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කය පුරා එවැනි බුද්ධ ප්‍රතිමා විසිරී පවතී. අතීතයේ ඉහළ උච්ච අටදහස් රට නම්නුත්, පහළ උච්ච දොළොස්දහස් රට නම්නුත් ඓතිහාසික මූලාශ්‍රවල හඳුන්වන ලද උච්ච පළාතේ මොණරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කය වඩාත් ප්‍රකට වන්නේ බුද්ධ ප්‍රතිමාවලට වඩා බෝධිසත්ත්ව ප්‍රතිමා සඳහා ය. බෝධිසත්ත්ව ප්‍රතිමාවලට අමතර ව රෝහණයේ බුදු පිළිම කලාවක් පැවතියේ ද? එය බෝධිසත්ත්ව ප්‍රතිමාවලට වඩා පැරණි ද? රෝහණ රාජ්‍යයට වෙනුලාචාරය ව්‍යාප්ත වූ පසු එහි ඉදිවූයේ බෝධිසත්ත්ව ප්‍රතිමා පමණක් ද? ආදිය පිළිබඳව තොරතුරු හඳුනාගැනීම වැදගත් වේ. එබැවින් රෝහණයේ තිබූ ප්‍රත්‍යන්ත ප්‍රදේශයක් වූ මොණරාගල ප්‍රදේශයේ පැවති පැරණි බෞද්ධාගමික ප්‍රබෝධය හඳුනාගැනීම සඳහා බුද්ධ ප්‍රතිමා පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම වැදගත් වේ. මොණරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ බුද්ධ ප්‍රතිමා ව්‍යාප්ත ව ඇති ප්‍රදේශ හඳුනාගැනීම, එම බුද්ධ ප්‍රතිමා අයත් කාල වකවානු හා බුද්ධ ප්‍රතිමා ඉදිකිරීමේ තාක්ෂණය පිළිබඳව මෙන්ම එම බුද්ධ ප්‍රතිමා ඉදිකිරීම පිණිස සමාජ පසුබිම සංවිධානය වූ අන්දම ආදී කරුණු අධ්‍යයනය තුළින් රෝහණයේ ඉතිහාසය පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු රාශියක් ඒකරාශී කරගත හැකි වීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ මූලික ප්‍රතිඵලයයි. එයට බුද්ධ ප්‍රතිමා මූලාශ්‍රයක් සේ යොදා ගැනීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයෙහි සුවිශේෂත්වය වේ. මූලාශ්‍රය පරිශීලනය මෙහි දී මූලික වන අතර ප්‍රාථමික දත්ත ඒකරාශී කිරීම, එසේම පුස්තකාලවල මෙතෙක් ඇති ග්‍රන්ථ, සඟරා, සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන වාර්තා ආදිය මෙන්ම මොණරාගල ප්‍රදේශයේ තෝරාගත් ප්‍රදේශ ඇසුරින් ක්‍ෂේත්‍ර අධ්‍යයන ක්‍රමවේදය භාවිතා කරමින් කරුණු රැස්කිරීම හා ඒවා පිළිවෙලකට සකසමින් නිගමනය ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට බලාපොරොත්තුවෙමි.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද: රෝහණ දේශය; බුද්ධ ප්‍රතිමා; මොණරාගල ; බෝධිසත්ත්ව ප්‍රතිමා; විහාර

Dimension of Buddhist Oblations and its Ethical and Psychological impact for Social Well-being

Ven. Thittagalle Arunasiri

Sri Lanka International Buddhist Academy, Sri Lanka

Oblations can be simply elucidated as a form of language that expresses many dimensions of our human condition, consisted with our relationships to others and to our spiritual lives. Oblations are important elements of human life because as actions done with others to share our common values, rituals help to create an ideal community as well as create mutual support. As a way of being mindful, they can bring heightened awareness to aspects of our experience needing attention. On the other hand rituals have ability to speak our subconscious. By practicing such oblations we will be able to discover and express some sort of our deepest feelings and aspirations. Nevertheless, contemporary society tends to negative idea on oblations because theistic religions have been doing ritual practices but that they may have not manifested free-will, freedom and not given responsibility to people. In contrast, especial characteristics of Buddhist oblations are that manifesting free-will, freedom and given responsibility to the people. Research problem is made as can be applied Buddhist oblations towards well-being of the society? Hence, this paper will be attempted to discuss ethical and Psychological background of Buddhist oblations and its impact of person for well-being of the society. Qualitative method will be used.

Keywords: dimension; Buddhist oblation; ethics; psychology

A Discussion on Meaningfulness of Propositions with Special Reference to Logical Positivism

Rev. A. Wijayamaithri
University of Peradeniya
maithri856@gmail.com

The logical positivism is third paradigm of analytical philosophy; from Bertrand Russell to later Wittgenstein, the analytical thinkers have been centered language as the main inquiry in their philosophical investigations. In particular, the logical positivists founded a theory, is known as the theory of verification. Russell emphasized the propositions depend on their verifiability. However that project completed by early Wittgenstein in his *Tractatus* and that was directed to logical positivism. This theory indicates, a proposition (statement) can be verified according to factual things and our experiences. To them, a factual statement must be represented the reality or things of outer world. Hence they explained the principles adapting that into a slight way the meaning of a factual statement is its method of verifiability. From this implication, they emphasized several points as such there are so many propositions in our languages. Therefore, we have to verify their meaningfulness and meaningless propositions should be eradicated because of the philosophical problems are come from the misunderstanding of the contextual meanings of language. Likewise, they inquired inner epistemological relation of language and its relation to outer world indicating the linguistic approach instead of the reality approach. Thus they emphasized a logical language (non-natural) should be for the discussion and solving of the philosophical problems. However, this contrast with later Wittgenstein's idea of meaning of a statement is in its use. This research paper goes into a detailed study of the logical positivism's main theses and verification theories; practical, theoretical, direct, indirect, weak and strong verifications. The method of description can be used in this research paper to understand and solve those scholastic problems. In particular, this logical positivists' argument considers to purpose for the modern application of linguistic philosophy.

Keywords: language; logical positivism; propositions; statement, verification theory

Buddhist Response For The Resolution Of Problems Of Social Conflict

Ven. Kapugollawe Rathanawansa
Sri Lanka International Buddhist Academy, Pallekele

When Gotama , the founder of Buddhism embarked on what he conceived as the noble pursuit, the ultimate goal he had in mind was the attainment of a state of supreme peace. The Buddhist goal of Nibbana can be seen as the attainment of inner calm, and inner peace or harmony. Nibbana is often referred to as peace (shanti). Referring to the widely prevalent conflicts among adherents of different religious and philosophical dogmas of his time, the Buddhist pointed out that the truth of Nibbana is the single truth, realizing which people could put an end to all disputes. Accordingly the Buddha taught the realization of that truth, which enables people who realized it to live in peace. Being questioned by a Sakyan, regarding the nature of his teaching, the Buddha responded that the teaching was for the purpose of enabling people who transformed themselves in accordance with what was taught to live in the world without coming into conflict with anyone. There is no doubt that in these instances the emphasis in the Buddhist teaching and the way of life is to live in the world without engaging educating and training themselves, to live among the hateful without hatred, to live among those enslaved by craving without craving, to live among the deluded without delusion. But let us examine how could this help in resolving problem of conflict at the level of the larger society? This is often the question to which Buddhists have to respond when some critics of Buddhism point out that Buddhism is far removed from social concerns, and maintain that it is supposed to teach only a way for individuals to attain deliverance from samsaric suffering. The teaching of the Buddha recognized and includes social conflict in the wider predicament of suffering in its elucidation of the four noble truths. In the *Māhādūkkhakkhandha* Sutta conflicts what occurs at different levels of the social life of people are explained as parts of the mass of suffering that human beings are subjected to due to no other cause other than their pursuit of objects of sense desire (*kāma*). Human experiences of conflict, in whatever form it arises, could be seen as a signifying part of the first noble truth of suffering.

Keywords: social problems; conflict. mental disorders; buddhist response

Moral Judgments are Basically Conflict with Political Judgments in Power Based Material Society. A Comparative Philosophical Analysis on Kautilya and Machiavelli

K.H.S.R.M. Jayawardhana
silanirmj@gmail.com

There are two kinds of discourses in the political science, 'political is a materialistic approach which based on Power' and 'political is collection of normative values which based on Ethics'. In the political science, the main acceptable concept is power. Kautilya and Machiavelli are political philosophers. Kautilya represent eastern and Machiavelli represent western, but both philosophers try to make assist power by rejecting normative values. Both of them challenge to the concept that political has normative values. According to their concept, they point out the difference between political and theoretical aspect of political. When practically engaged with politics, it mostly gets materialistic approach gradually eliminate the normative values. Kautilya and Machiavelli suggested that politics do not have morality. That is to say both of Kautilya and Machiavelli had approbated cheating, killing and gimmicks in politics. Moralists never approve these facts. But, Political field basically tries to gain power. Then establish the power and after continue the power. In this task, governor should not think about his or her basic needs. He should think about the protection of himself. Then after he pays his attention to beneficiation of the state for continue his power. object of this research is to do a comparative study based on the ethics and political and to do a comparative study of Machiavelli's teachings on power and Kautilya's teachings on power. Further expect to identify connection between political and ethics. Methodologies of this research are analytical tradition and comparative philosophical methodology. To do the investigation of the nature of political and the nature of ethics used analytical tradition. Comparatively discussed how kautilya and machiawelli shows political concepts conflict with ethics. Finally I conclude, People thought that governors every time will take moral decisions in political field. But, when it carries out in practically, politics and governors withdraw from normative values and they are based on material concepts. This is the nature of politics.

Keywords : govern; material; morality; normative; politics

පත්තිනි දෙවගන පිදීම වෙනුවෙන් රඟ දක්වන සොකරි නාටකයෙහි පැනවෙන කාන්තා වාරණය පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක්

එම්. ආර්. ගුණරත්න¹ කේ. ඒ. සී. එස්. ආනන්ද², එම්. ඒ. ගුණරත්න³
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය¹², කොළඹ විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය³
malki.gunaratne@gmail.com

ශ්‍රී ලාංකික කෘෂිකාර්මික අර්ථ ක්‍රමය තුළ දී සමූහකත්වය අපේක්ෂාවෙන් සිදු කරනු ලබන ගැමි නාටකයක් ලෙස සොකරි නාටකය හඳුන්වා දිය හැකි ය. උඩරට පළාත්වලත්, වන්නියේත්, සතර කොරළයේ ඇතැම් ප්‍රදේශ වලටත් සීමා වී අනුරූපණ මාධ්‍යයෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන සොකරි නාටකය දකුණු ඉන්දියානු ප්‍රභවයක් සහිත කතා පුවතක් පදනම් කොටගනිමින් ගොඩනැගී ඇත. සොකරි නාටකය හුදෙක් ගැමි නාටකයක්ම නොව ශාන්ති කර්මයක් ලෙසද ඇතැමුන් විග්‍රහ කරනු ලබන්නේ එහි අවසන්හි දී පත්තිනි දෙවියන් ප්‍රමුඛව සිදු කෙරෙන සුදු අභිචාරාත්මක පූජා විධිය සාධක කොට ගනිමිනි. පතිව්‍රතාවේ බල මහිමයෙන් දේවත්වයට පත් ස්ත්‍රියක වන පත්තිනි දෙවියන් පිදීමේ දී ස්ත්‍රියට ලැබෙන ප්‍රමුඛ ස්ථානය සොකරි ගැමි නාටකයෙහි දක්නට නො ලැබෙන්නේ පොදු ජන මතයක් වශයෙන් කිලි සංකල්පය ප්‍රමුඛ වී ඇති බැවිනි. සොකරි නාටකයේ ස්ත්‍රී වර්ග නිරූපණයේදී කාන්තාවට පැනවෙන වාරණය සඳහා ලාංකීය ආගමික හා සමාජ සංස්කෘතික රාමුව බලපා ඇත යන උපන්‍යාසය මත පිහිටා මෙම අධ්‍යයනය සිදු කරන ලදී. එනමුත් දේශීය ශාන්ති කර්ම කලාවේ පැනවෙන ස්ත්‍රී වාරණයත්, ගැමි ජන සමාජය තුළ ශුද්ධ භූමියක් වූ කමතෙහි තිබූ ස්ත්‍රී වාරණය අඛණ්ඩව පවත්වා ගැනීමත්, දකුණු ඉන්දියානු චතුර්වර්ණ සංකල්පය තුළ ස්ත්‍රිය ආන්තිකරණය වීම දකුණු ඉන්දියානු ප්‍රභවය සහිත සොකරි කතා පුවතෙහි දුර්වල නො වීමත්, කාන්තාවට වඩා ප්‍රබල ලාසායෙන් යුතු නිරූපණයන් පුරුෂයන්ට සිදුකල හැකි වීමත්, ශ්‍රී ලාංකික ජිනා මූලික සමාජ ආකල්පයන් ප්‍රබලව නැගී සිටීමත් යන සාධක මත සොකරි නාටකය තුළ කාන්තා වර්ග නිරූපණයට ස්ත්‍රියට ඉඩ හසර නො ලැබී ඇති බව මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ දී අනාවරණය කරගත හැකි විය. එපමණක් නොව, නවගමුව මූලික කොට ගනිමින් පත්තිනි ඇදහිල්ල පහතරට ප්‍රදේශ ආශ්‍රිතව ව්‍යාප්ත වුවද උඩරට ප්‍රදේශයට සීමා වූ සොකරි ගැමි නාටකයට පත්තිනි ඇදහිල්ල ඇදා ගැනීමේදී උඩරට කුල සම්ප්‍රදාය හා සම්ප්‍රදායික කාන්තාවගේ ස්ථානය ආරක්ෂා කරගැනීමට හුදී ගැමි ජනයා පෙළඹී ඇති බැව් සොකරි ගැමි නාටකය තුළ පනවා ඇති ස්ත්‍රී වාරණය තුළින් මනාව විද්‍යමාන වෙයි. ඉහත කරුණු අනාවරණය කර ගැනීමේ දී පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේද ලෙස පුස්තකාල විමර්ශනය හා සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා උපයෝගී කර ගන්නා ලදී. ඒ අනුව සොකරි ගැමි නාටකය තුළ කාන්තා වාරණය පැනවෙන්නේ කිලි සංකල්පය මත පදනම්ව නම් පමණක් ආර්තව කාලය මගහැර සොකරි රඟ දැක්වීමට කාන්තාවට අවස්ථාව සැලසිය යුතුය. එසේම පත්තිනි දෙවගන මූලික කොට ගනිමින් සිදු කරන කිරි අම්මාවරුන්ගේ දානයේදී ස්ත්‍රියටම මූලිකත්වය ලබාදීම මගින් ප්‍රකට වනුයේ කිලි සංකල්පයට එහා ගිය අප අධ්‍යයනය තුළින් තහවුරු කර ගන්නා ලද ඉහත කරුණු ප්‍රබල වී ඇති බවයි.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද: පත්තිනි දෙවියන්; සොකරි ගැමි නාටකය; ස්ත්‍රී වාරණය; කිලි සංකල්පය, සුදු අභිචාර

Pluralistic Approach to Truth and Moral Justification: Special Reference with Jain Epistemology

Ratugamage Asha Nimali Fernando
University of Sri Jayewardenepura
Fernandonimali561@gmail.com

Truth pluralism is a metaphysical and epistemological theory about the nature of truth. It is therefore; concerned with that in virtue of which propositions are true, when they are lucky enough to be true. So that pluralism mean there is more than one property of propositions are true. Jainism or the ancient Indian philosophical tradition was deeply pay attention to this pluralistic truth long years ago. The Jain doctrine of *anekāntavāda* and the associated doctrines of *nayavāda* and *syādvāda* used to address the pluralistic and relativistic position to the truth and moral justification. The term *anekāntavada* translated literally as non-absolutism and it accepted the relativism and pluralism, in other words the multiplicity and relativity of views. By this Jain meant that in many cases the arguments espoused by the various participants in a debate all held some validity. Because the Jain position was able to overcome the apparent inconsistencies between the others views. However, it came closer to finally grasping the one underlining truth.

The main purpose of this paper is that to evaluate and analyse the nature of Jain pluralistic truth. As well, this study will pay attention on how Jain philosophical thoughts formulate their argument based on this pluralistic logical method and its application to modern debates on pluralistic justification in modern morals. This study is a conceptual analysis therefore this involves deep comparative investigation of the existing text for Jain philosophy.

This paper consist with three sections, First section will explore the main three doctrines, which is needed, to our discussion. Those are *anekāntavāda*, *nayavāda*, *syādvāda* these doctrines have profound implications for the discourse of religious pluralism and relative truth. Second section discusses the nature of multi-faces truth in modern epistemology. The final section will apply the Jain pluralistic truth to moral justification.

Keywords: epistemology; Jain, non- absolutism; Pluralism; truth

රැකියාවේ නිරත පුද්ගලයන්ගේ මානසික ආතතිය (Stress) කෙරෙහි මානව වැඩ වර්ගයාව (Human work behaviour) බලපානු ලබන ආකාරය පිළිබඳව සමාජ මනෝ විද්‍යාත්මක විග්‍රහයක්
(ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ බස්නාහිර පළාතේ ගම්පහ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයට අයත් බියගම අපනයන සැකසුම් කලාපයේ පිහිටා ඇති පෞද්ගලික ආයතන ද්විත්වයක් ආශ්‍රයෙන්)

ටී.එම්.කේ.එල්.සී තෙන්නකෝන්
klankika1992@gmail.com

“රැකියාවේ නිරත පුද්ගලයන්ගේ මානසික ආතතිය (Stress) කෙරෙහි මානව වැඩ වර්ගයාව (Human work behaviour) බලපානු ලබන ආකාරය පිළිබඳව සමාජ මනෝ විද්‍යාත්මක විග්‍රහයක්” යන පර්යේෂණ මාතෘකාව මූලික කොටගෙන මෙම පර්යේෂණය සිදුකොට ඇත. නූතන ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ කාර්යබහුල සමාජය තුළ මිනිසාට තම ජීවිතයේ සතුට, සැනසුම, තම පවුල් ජීවිතය පිළිබඳව හෝ තමාගේ ශරීර සෞඛ්‍යය, මානසික සෞඛ්‍යය පිළිබඳව පවා සිතීමට ඉඩකඩක් නොමැති තත්වයක් පෙන්නුම් කරන බව දෘශ්‍යමාන වේ. ආයතනික වශයෙන් ගත් කළ ආයතනයක සාර්ථකත්වය නිතැතින්ම රඳා පැවතීමට ආයතනික මානව සම්පතෙහි යහපත් මානසිකත්වය ඉතා වැදගත් වේ. මන්දයත් ඒ මත ඔවුන්ගේ වැඩ වර්ගයාව, පුද්ගල සාර්ථකත්වය මෙන්ම ආයතනික අභිවෘද්ධිය ද රඳා පවතින හෙයිනි.

උක්ත මාතෘකාව මූලික කොට ගෙන පර්යේෂණය සිදු කිරීම සඳහා නියැදිය වශයෙන් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ බස්නාහිර පළාතේ ගම්පහ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයට අයත් බියගම අපනයන සැකසුම් කලාපයේ පිහිටා ඇති ප්‍රමුඛ ගණයේ පෞද්ගලික ආයතන වන මයිඩාස් සේෆ්ටි (Midas safety) සහ එම්.ඒ.එස් ඇක්ටිව් (MAS Active) යන ආයතන ද්විත්වය යොදා ගෙන ඇත. එක් ආයතනයකින් සේවකයන් සියයට පහක් (5%) නියැදියට අදාළ වන ආකාරයට ආයතන ද්විත්වයෙන් ශ්‍රමිකයින් (Human Workes) 100 දෙනෙකුගෙන් යුතු සසම්භාවී නියැදියක් (Random Sample) මෙම පර්යේෂණය සඳහා තෝරා ගන්නා ලදී. එම පදනමේ සිට ආයතනයේ විවිධ අංශයන්හි නියෝජනයක් නියැදියට යොදා ගැනීම සඳහා ස්ථර සසම්භාවී නියැදුම් ක්‍රමය යටතේ පසු ස්ථරීකරණ නියැදි ක්‍රමය (Post-Stratification Sample) භාවිතා කොට ඇත. ප්‍රශ්නාවලි, සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා, නිරීක්ෂණය, කේන්ද්‍රීය සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා (FGD) ආදී වූ පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රම ශිල්පයන් යොදා ගනිමින් දත්ත දායකයින් ගෙන් ලබා ගත් දත්ත SPSS, Excel මෘදුකාංග භාවිතා කරමින් විශ්ලේෂණාත්මකව ඉදිරිපත් කොට ඇත.

සමස්තයක් ලෙස ගත් කළ, අන්තර් පුද්ගල සබඳතා, පුද්ගල පෞරුෂය, ආර්ථික දේශපාලන පාරිසරික සමාජානුයෝජනය, පුද්ගල යහ පැවැත්ම, හැකියා පූර්ණත්වය, කාර්යක්ෂමතාවය, සේවක අභිප්‍රේරණය, සේවක තෘප්තිය, බලය, ආත්ම සාක්ෂාත්කරණය ආදී වූ සියල්ලේ යම් යම් විභින්නාවයන් හරහා රැකියා ක්ලමටය ඇති වීමට රැකියාමය අභ්‍යන්තර බාහිර සාධක මෙන්ම රැකියාවෙන් පරිබාහිර වෙනත් සාධකයන් ද බලපාන බවට දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණයේ දී මෙන්ම ශ්‍රමික අදහස් ඔස්සේ ද පෙනී ගිය බව දැක්විය යුතුය.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද : රැකියා ක්ලමටය; මානව වැඩ වර්ගයාව; වැඩ පරිසරය

Myths and Legends of the Sutta-Piṭaka: A Structural and Thematic Study

Ven. Galle Dhamminda Thera, Ven. Kelegama Jinarathana Thera
Bhikku University, Sri Lanka
dhammigalle@gmail.com

Buddhism as a non-theistic religion teaches us the way that one should direct his/her attention to the emancipation. On the other hand, it does not proscribe if one wishes to fulfill his or her aspirations in this very life. When the Buddha preached he had to deliver the discourses relevant to the audience and specially, cognitive components of the listeners. At such moment, he used some similes, motifs, metaphors and stories for better understanding of the discourses. Those similes, motifs, metaphors and stories consist of folktales, legends and myths or mythical themes. It is one of techniques used by the Buddha to deliver the *Dhamma*. Myths are not lies as generally believed. As Mircea Eliade (*Myths and Reality, World Perspective Series, London, 1964, pp.18-19*) states a myth has five characteristics. All these points belong to the studies of myths which started as a prominent subject in recent years. This study carries along with the topic would be basically depended on the Sutta-piṭaka, definitely carries the Buddha's own word. It is quiet significant that the Buddha used myths and are found in the Sutta-piṭaka is not that could questioned. Why it is saying that one can not say Buddhism is beyond the myths. As it is probably said myth is not just a saying, miracle, metaphor, story or magic. In this manner, it is of course, one of symbolical techniques that Buddha used for better of *Dhamma*. In that sense, it is sure that the myths which are available in the Sutta-piṭaka start to prove the significant analyses of Buddhist teachings.

Keywords: legends; myths; structures; sutta-piṭaka; themes

Tribal Women and Maternal Health: A Study Among Kondareddy Tribal Women of Andhra Pradesh, India

T. Chiranjeevi

Tata Institute of Social Sciences

chiru.kucampus@gmail.com

Every society has its own culture and a set of beliefs, which give a special status to that particular society. Those beliefs also have certain impact on the health and well being of the people of that society. In India, Tribal societies have a very special status not only due to their aboriginal native roots in India but also for their distinguishing cultures, arts, food, cuisine, clothes, crafts and festivals. Tribal societies also carry within themselves the rich experience of aboriginal knowledge on medicine and health care. Tribal cultures are popularly known for the intrinsic homage and respect towards the protection of nature. Since the times immemorial, they had indigenous knowledge for the maintenance of maternal health care. At the same time, they also have a certain specific belief system around the maternal health care which at times intercedes at times obstructs the modern western allopathic stream of medicine, that the Indian State promotes. This study focuses on understanding such belief system and the perception of tribal women on health care in general and maternal health in particular. The study is based on the first hand information extracted from the narrative interviews of Konda Reddy Tribal women of Andhra Pradesh.

On the one hand, the state wants to improve the conditions of women's maternal health by providing them the modern health care facilities during the child birth. On the other hand the conditions for these government benefits to reach out to Tribal women are abysmally low. To improve the maternal health conditions of this community, the state's health care providers should understand the beliefs, perceptions and unique practices of tribal women. There is a need to establish health centers with health care professionals in the researched area and the state should also support the local traditional "healers". There is also a need to provide information about health care practices, medicine and improvement of conditions of child birth and postpartum care.

Keywords: maternal health; beliefs; indigenous knowledge; healer

ජීවිත රක්ෂණය පිළිබඳ පුද්ගලාකල්ප: මනෝවිද්‍යාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්

නිරෝමී ගුණරත්න
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය
niromisa55@gmail.com

ජීවිතාශය පොදු පුද්ගල මනෝභාවකි. එහෙත් ජීවිතය පිළිබඳ අවිනිශ්චිතතාව නිසාම මිනිසුන් කිසියම් කාන්සාමය තත්ත්වයකින් ජීවත් වන බව මනෝවිඥයින්ගේ මතයයි. මිනිසා ජීවිත සුරක්ෂාව විෂයෙහි විවිධ ක්‍රමෝපායන් යොදාගනී. අනපේක්ෂිතව සිදුවන ජීවිත හා දේපල හානිවලින් ආරක්ෂාවීමට මිනිසා විසින් සකස් කරගත් ක්‍රමෝපායක් ලෙස රක්ෂණය හැඳින්විය හැකිය. එය වර්තමානය වනවිට මිනිසාගේ මූලික අවශ්‍යතා අතරට ද එක්වේ. මෙහිදී ජීවිත රක්ෂණය පිළිබඳ පුද්ගලාකල්පය පිළිබඳව මනෝවිද්‍යාත්මක ව අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම මූලික අරමුණ විය. පර්යේෂණ ක්ෂේත්‍රය ලෙස හෝමාගම සහ ගොඩගම යන ප්‍රදේශ තෝරාගනිමින් 21 - 40 සහ 41 - 60 යන මූලික වයස් කාණ්ඩ දෙකක් යටතේ පිළිගත් රක්ෂණ ආයතනවල ජීවිත රක්ෂණාවරණ සහිත සහ රහිත පුද්ගලයින් 20 දෙනෙකු බැගින් 40 දෙනෙකුගෙන් යුතු නියැදියක් තෝරාගැනිනි. තෝරාගත් නියැදිය අනුව සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා සහ ප්‍රශ්නාවලි ක්‍රම යොදාගනිමින් ලබාගත් දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණය කෙරිණ.

රක්ෂණාවරණ සහිත පුද්ගලයින්ගේ නියැදිය තුළ සිටි පුද්ගල කාණ්ඩ තුන අතරින් දැනුවත්ව සහ සේවාප්‍රවර්ධන මත රක්ෂණාවරණ ලබාගත් දෙපිරිස තුළ නොදැනුවත්ව එම සේවාවන් ලබාගත් පිරිසට වඩා ජීවිතය පිළිබඳ අවදානම් මානසිකත්වය ඉවත්වීම, සමාජමය වශයෙන් සුබවාදී සිතුවිලි ඇතිවීම, පවුලේ සෙසු සාමාජිකයින් කෙරේ පෙරට වඩා ධනාත්මක සිතුවිලි ඇති වීම, ආයෝජන අවස්ථාව සහ ප්‍රතිලාභී මානසිකත්වය වැනි සුරක්ෂිත මනෝභාවයන් සහිත බව පෙන්නුම් කෙරිණි. එහෙත් වාරික ගෙවීම මත වගකීම් මානසිකත්වය තුළින් ඔවුන් තුළ කාංසා ලක්ෂණ පැවතින බව ද හඳුනා ගැනිනි. රක්ෂණාවරණ නොමැති නියැදිය තුළ සිටින පුද්ගල කාණ්ඩ දෙක අතර කලක් රක්ෂණාවරණ පැවති නමුත් වාරික ගෙවීමේ අපහසුතාව සහ හානිපූරණය කරගැනීමේදී විශ්වාසය පළවීම තුළින් අතහැර දැමූ පිරිස් තුළ ඉවිභාහංගත්වය හා කළකිරීම් සහිත මානසිකත්වයන් පවතින බව හඳුනාගැනිනි. ජීවිත රක්ෂණයක අවශ්‍යතාව ඇතත් එවැන්නක් පවත්වාගෙන යෑමට තරම් ආර්ථික ශක්තියක් නොමැති පිරිස් අතර එක් පිරිසක් තුළ ජීවිත රක්ෂණය පිළිබඳ අධිතක්සේරුවක් මෙන්ම තවත් පිරිසක් තුළ ජීවිතය හෝ එහි අවධානම් පිළිබඳව සුවිශේෂී මනෝභාවයන් නොපෙන්වීය.

සමස්තයක් ලෙස බොහෝ පුද්ගලයින් ජීවිත රක්ෂණාවරණයක් අපේක්ෂා කළත් හානිපූරණය සඳහා වන කොන්දේසි සේවාදායකයාට වඩාත් ඵලදායී නොවීම, ප්‍රතිලාභ හිමිවීම පිළිබඳව පවතින අවිනිශ්චිතතාව රක්ෂණාවරණ පිළිබඳව මිනිසුන් තුළ සෘණාත්මක ආකල්ප ඇතිකිරීමට හේතු වී තිබිණි. එබැවින් උචිත ප්‍රතිපත්ති සකස් කිරීම, රක්ෂණයක අගය පිළිබඳ ජනතාව දැනුවත් කිරීම හා සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම රජය විසින් රක්ෂණ ආයතන සකස් කිරීම තුළින් ජීවිත රක්ෂණ පිළිබඳ මෙන්ම ජීවිතය පිළිබඳ පුද්ගලාකල්ප ධනාත්මක කිරීමේ හැකියාව පවතී.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද: රක්ෂණය; මානසිකත්වය; අවිනිශ්චිත; ජීවිතය

මනසේ ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය පිළිබඳ බෞද්ධ ඉගැන්වීම්

නෙල්ලිවල මෙන්තානන්ද හිමි
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

මනස, චිත්ත, විඤ්ඤාණය, සිත ආදී ලෙස සමාජීය විචරණයක් සහිත “මනස” අතීතයේ සිට වර්තමානය දක්වාම සාකච්ඡාවට භාජනය වන එහෙත් තවමත් නිශ්චිත නිගමනයක් රහිත මිනිස් ඉන්ද්‍රියකි. මෙය ඉංග්‍රීසි භාෂාවෙන් Mind යනුවෙන් හඳුන්වන අතර එය හැදෑරීම මනෝවිද්‍යාව මගින් සිදු කරනු ලැබේ. මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ මුඛ්‍ය අරමුණ වන්නේ මනසේ ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය පිළිබඳ බෞද්ධ ඉගැන්වීම් විමර්ශනය කිරීමයි. බුදු දහම මනස පිළිබඳ පරිපූර්ණ ඉගැන්වීමක් සහිත දර්ශනයකි. එය සියල්ල සඳහා මනස ප්‍රමුඛ වේ යන මූලික ඉගැන්වීම පදනම් කරගත්තකි. පාලි සූත්‍රවල මනසේ ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය විචරණය කිරීමට චිත්ත, මනෝ, විඤ්ඤාණ යන පද බහුලව යෙදී ඇත. එම පදනුයෙන්ම ගම්‍ය වන්නේ එකම මානසික ප්‍රවාහයක් බව සංයුක්ත නිකායේ අස්සුතවන්තු සූත්‍රයේ එයි. චිත්ත, මනෝ යන වචනවලට අනුව එමගින් විවිධ මානසික ධර්ම එක් රැස් කෙරේ. එහි ස්වභාවය වන්නේ දුර ගමන්යෑම, තනිව හැසිරීම, ස්වරූපයක් නොමැතිබව, ශරීරය තුළ වෙසෙන, සෙලවෙන, අස්ථාවර, රැකීමට අපහසු, අරමුණු ගැනීම වැළක්විය නොහැකි, අවබෝධයට අපහසුව ආදියයි. නමුත් ධ්‍යාන, සමාපත්ති ආදියෙන් පාලනය කළ හැකි වස්තුවක් ලෙස විචරණය වෙයි. බුද්දක නිකායේ ධම්මපදයේ චිත්ත වග්ගයට අනුව සිත සාප්‍ර කිරීම, දමනය කිරීම, ආරක්ෂා කරගැනීම, මනාව යෙදවීම ආදී ලෙස ද ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වයට පත් කළ හැකිය. මජ්ඣිම නිකායේ මහානණ්භාසංඛය සූත්‍රයේ සඳහන් පරිදි සිත විවිධ අරමුණු ගනී. සිත පිරිසිදු කිරීම භාවනාව මගින් සිදු කළ යුතුය. ඒ නිසා චිත්ත යනු පිරිසිදු කළ හැකි ඉන්ද්‍රියකි. සිත දියුණු කිරීමෙන් විවිධ විශ්ම ජනක දේ ද සිදු කළ හැකිය. ධම්මසංගනිය ප්‍රකරණයේදී මනස ඉන්ද්‍රියක් ලෙස බුදු සමය අවධාරණය කරයි. එසේ නම් අන් සියලු ඉන්ද්‍රියන්ට සේම මනෝන්ද්‍රියට ද විවිධ ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වයන් සිදු කළ හැකි බව පැහැදිලි වේ. ඇතැම් අවස්ථාවලදී ඉන්ද්‍රියන් මගින් ලැබෙන අරමුණු හා අභ්‍යන්තරය අතර සම්බන්ධීකාරකයා වශයෙන් ද මනස ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙයි. විඤ්ඤාණය යනු දැනීමයි. මහා තණ්හාසංඛය සූත්‍රයට අනුව විඤ්ඤාණය තරම් වෙනස් වන යමක් නොමැත. ඉන්ද්‍රිය හා අරමුණු ගැටීමෙන් විඤ්ඤාණය ප්‍රභවය වෙයි. විඤ්ඤාණයේ ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය වන්නේ අරමුණු ග්‍රහණය කිරීමයි. ඒ අනුව බෞද්ධ ඉගැන්වීම්වල එන සිත හෙවත් මනසේ ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය ඉතා සියුම්ව සාකච්ඡා කිරීම මෙහිදී අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද : සිත ; මනෝවිද්‍යාව; විඤ්ඤාණය; ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය; සංජානනය

ථේරවාද භික්ෂු කතිකාවත් ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ පනත් කෙටුම්පත පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක්

පූජ්‍ය කුඩාකන්නෝරුවේ විනීත හිමි

ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය.

kathnoruwe@sjp.ac.lk

බුද්ධ ශාසනය විනය හා ධර්මය මත පදනම් වූවකි. එයට අමතරව කාල දේශානුරූපීව ශාසනයෙහි උපන් විවිධ හේතු මත ලක්දිව ශාසනෝත්තතිකාමීන් විසින් ශාසන කතිකාවත් සම්මත කොටගෙන තිබේ. කතිකාවතක් යනු භික්ෂූන් වහන්සේලා ඒකරාශි වී සංඝයාගේ පාරිශුද්ධියත් සාමග්‍රියත් උදෙසා සාමූහිකව ගන්නා ලද සම්මුති හෙවත් සංඝ සම්මත වූ ව්‍යවස්ථාවන් ය. වර්තමානයේ ද ඇතැම් නිකාය, පාර්ශ්ව හෝ විහාර කතිකාවත් දක්නට ලැබේ. භික්ෂු කතිකාවත් ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ පනත යනු කතිකාවතක් නොව කතිකාවත් සකස් කොට ලියාපදිංචි කිරීම සඳහා රාජ්‍යතාන්ත්‍රික අවසර ලබාදීම සඳහා සකස් වූ පාර්ලිමේන්තු යෝජනාවකි. එයින් සංඝයාගේ පාරිශුද්ධියත් සාමග්‍රියත් උදෙසා අවශ්‍ය පසුබිම සකස් වන්නේ ද යන්න අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම පර්යේෂණ ගැටළුව වේ. යෝජිත භික්ෂු කතිකාවත් ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ පනත, පැරණි ශාසනික කතිකාවත් ආදී ලිඛිත මූලාශ්‍රය මෙන්ම නිකාය තුනට අයත් භික්ෂූන් වහන්සේලා සැට දෙනෙකුගේ නියැදියකින් ලබාගන්නා දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණය ක්‍රමවේදය වේ.

ලක්දිව ශාසන ඉතිහාසයේ සම්මත කොටගෙන ඇති කතිකාවත්වලට රාජ්‍ය අනුග්‍රහය ලැබී ඇත. ඒ අනුව යම් නෛතික බලයක් ද ඒවාට හිමි වී තිබේ. ඒ අනුව රාජ්‍යය හා භික්ෂූන් වහන්සේලා එක්ව ශාසන විලෝපයත් සමනයට හා සාමග්‍රියට කටයුතු කොට ඇති බව පෙනේ. එහෙත් අපගේ විමසුමට අනුව භික්ෂු කතිකාවත් ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ පනත පැහැදිලිව නිකාය හා පාර්ශ්ව වෙන්ව හඳුනාගන්නා අතර ඔවුන්ට කැමති පරිදි භික්ෂූන්ගේ වර්ගාවන් පිළිබඳ විධිවිධාන සකස් කිරීමට අවසර හිමි වේ. ධර්ම-විනයානුකූල වියයුතු බව කියැවෙන නමුත් විනයෙහි සංග්‍රහ නොවන නූතන ප්‍රවනතාවන් විෂයෙහි තීරණ ගැනීමේ අවසර හිමිවේ. රියදුරු බලපත්‍ර ලබාගැනීම පිළිබඳ වාදය එවැන්නකි. යොදජගත් නියැදිය අනුව සාතිශය බහුතරයකට මෙම පනත පිළිබඳව අවබෝධයක් නොමැත. සුළු පිරිසක් ඒ පිළිබඳව දන්නා නමුත් එහි අන්තර්ගතය පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනය කොට නොමැත. අවබෝධයෙන් සිටින ඇතැම් අය මෙය ශාසනික යහපැවැත්මට හානිකර ලෙස දකී. සුළු පිරිසක් එය අගය කරයි. අතීත කතිකාවත් මගින් පොදු සම්මුති තහවුරු කරගැනීමට කතිකාවත යොදාගෙන ඇත. කතිකාවත් පනතක අවශ්‍යතාව සාතිශය බහුතරය පිළිගනී. එහෙත් සම්මත කරගත යුතු හෝ වෙනස් වී යුතු කාරණාවන් පිළිබඳ නිශ්චිත අදහසක් නොමැත. ධර්ම-විනයට අනුකූලව පනත් සකස් කළයුතු බව සඳහන් වෙතත් නූතන ප්‍රවනතාවන්ට පිළිතුරුදීමේ දී ගැටලු සහගත තත්ත්වයක් හටගනී. එමෙන් ම විවිධ තනතුරු හා විෂය දැනුම පදනම් කොටගත් ගිහි පිරිස් බඳවා ගැනීමෙන් භික්ෂූන් සම්බන්ධ තීරණ ගැනීමට ගිහියන්ගේ සම්බන්ධ වීම නොවටී. පනත් නීතිගත කිරීමෙන් නීති ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ බලයක් නිකාටය හෝ පාර්ශ්වයට හිමිවේ. එහෙත් ඒ පිළිබඳ ප්‍රාමාණික දැනුමැති අයගේ තීරණ නිසා වෙනත් අර්බුද හටගනී. එටහසින් ශාසනයේ පැවැත්ම හා සාමග්‍රිය උදෙසා මෙම යෝජනාව අනුබල නොදෙන බව පැහැදිලිය.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද: කතිකාවත ; විනය; භික්ෂුව; ශාසනය; නව ප්‍රවණතා

A Study on Understanding Role of Religious Reader in Peace Building in a Nation Like India

Ashok Danavath

Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India,
dhanavathashok9849@gmail.com

Today's youth are lacking behind in promoting peace in Indian society. Youth are not getting proper guidance and are misled to engage in many violent activities such as mob lynching, terrorism, genocide, robbery etc. In countries like India, religion plays a pivotal role in driving people. Religious sentiment is a major concern for government as well as people in the nation. All religions in India have its own religious leaders known by different names like Baba and Guru in Hinduism. These leaders spread their respective religion with their ideologies. Interestingly, religious ideologies explained by these leaders contradict each other which is the major concern. Moreover, religion has good influence in the Indian politics. Politicians do use religion as a major agenda to get votes in order to win election. Common people are more likely get influenced by religious sentiment which is the major concern communal violence in India. This present day situation demands attention to the role of religious leader in building peace in the nation like India where people from diverse religion, caste, race, class live. The paper intend to explore effective skills of religious leaders that are necessary in the contemporary complex world through discussing diverse issues and their role in bringing peace in the nation. The paper also try to look for amicable solutions to make religion as means of building peace, harmony among youth in the country.

The study is based on desk review and critically examines the religious quotes, saying to have deeper meaning of the issue. The influence of politics, nationalism is very evident in religion which lead to communal violence in the country. Religions should not be used as a tool to gain political power.

Keywords: religion; leadership; peace; communal violence; politics

A Critical Investigation of the Methods of Science with Special Reference to the Method of Abduction in the Construction of Theories

J. A. D. F. M. Jayatilleke
Open University of Sri Lanka
Nawala

It is undisputed that the most powerful knowledge system at present is the Western Science and the Technology based on that science. Then invariably the question arises as to whether there is a specific method (or methods) which is (are) peculiar to science. Western Science originated in Europe in around the 17th Century A.D. and ever since philosophers of science have proposed four main methods namely Induction, Deduction, Verification and Falsification. Two main schools (traditions) of philosophy namely Empiricism and Rationalism emerged during the 17th Century A.D. According to Empiricism, sense experience is primary in gaining knowledge. According to Rationalism, mental faculty is primary in gaining knowledge. It is also widely accepted that the method of induction and the method of verification belonged to Empirical tradition and the other two methods Deduction and Falsification belonged to Rational tradition. Another method namely 'Abduction' was proposed by the Charles Peirce in 1903 but it was largely neglected because Abduction was considered to be much similar to Induction. But recently the method of abduction has gained much recognition and interest among the philosophers of science. In this research paper the limits and drawbacks of the four well known methods are critically investigated and also the importance of the method of abduction in the construction of theories is discussed in depth. Newton's theory of gravitation is considered in this research paper as a case example to understand roles played by abduction, induction and deduction in the construction of that theory.

Keywords: induction; deduction; verification; falsification; abduction

SOCIOLOGY, SOCIAL POLICY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

“Case Scenarios” Related to Non-Suicidal Self-inflicted Injuries Encountered by the Forensic Pathologists and Related Aspects of Medical Sociology

H.T.D.W.Ariyaratna*, S.R.Hulathduwa
University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka
*weerawickramers@hotmail.com/ ariyaratna@sjp.ac.lk

Non suicidal self-harm is a phenomenon mostly seen among adolescents. Among many methods cutting or scratching of the body parts are commoner. As JMOs (Judicial Medical Officers) the authors come across many old, healed self-inflicted scars in the daily practice though occasionally fresh self-inflicted injuries are also dealt with. The authors wish to discuss the concepts related to self-harm, as a concept paper in order to create a dialogue among the specialist in social sciences. The social media also plays a role at times in encouraging such practice in stressful situations. Authors believe that most individuals in our country have no proper idea about such practices and sometimes people tend to accept it as a benign process. Actually speaking it is a behavioural pattern seen when one is in an extreme anxiety or distress with no proper way of handling the situation. There are many healthy and effective ways in handling stressful or anxious situations but these people with the practice of self-harm tend to follow a more violent and incriminating pathway instead. Medically self-harm is not directly identified as a disease entity itself though it had not been identified as a normal phenomenon. Anyhow this medical condition should not be addressed in a medical point of view alone. The underlying cause for being such a character demands a sociological, cultural, situational and psychological explanations as well. Within the context of medical sociology the condition of self-harm should be studied in depth as it would definitely be helpful to reduce such occurrences through early recognition and through awareness programmes as well as holistically understand the person with such tell-tale marks-his vulnerability, suggestibility, other personality trends and characteristics.

Keywords: medial sociology; non-suicidal self-harm; social media; vulnerability

Negative Outcomes When Media Replaces Institution Of Family In Child Socialization

Nizra Muzammil
University of Peradeniya
Nizra93@gmail.com

Internet defines socialization as; “Socialization refers to the lifelong process of inheriting and disseminating norms, customs, and ideologies, providing an individual with the skills and habits necessary for participating within his or her own society”. Thereby Child socialization could be simply stated as a transitional period where a child is transformed in to social being.

This research is done to find out the (negative) effects media and electronic appliances can play in the life of children, if electronic appliances become agents of socialization replacing family if not monitored in appropriate ways. As a result leading to ‘indoor generation’ who are unhealthy and more self-centered. This research that was carried out in urban and rural areas explicitly brings out the fact that child socialization is problematic if not handled with much attention.

Media and electronic appliances replacing parents, siblings and other members have caused diverse outcomes in children. Electronic devices like phones and tabs also cartoons have great impacts in children. Importantly resulting in a weaker identity of who s/he is. Lack of understanding of ones’ self, no values for social bonds, anger, irritation, fascinations overpowering realism were the other major outcomes and the cause for this is discussed below.

This research was carried out in the year 2017-18 by direct observations, discussions and interviews done at a number of households in and around Kandy and selected areas in Colombo. Young mothers with pre schooling children interviewed.

Keywords: electronic gadgets; family; media and socialization

Challenges in Governing Fisher Mobility: a Case Study from Post-War Sri Lanka

D. N. Koralagama^a *, M. Bavinck^b

University of Ruhuna^a, Sri Lanka,
University of Amsterdam^b, The Netherlands

* dilanthik@gmail.com

Seasonal migration is one of the livelihood strategies of small-scale fishers in Sri Lanka. Such migrants come to share fishing space with local fishers, creating a complex governing arrangement. This paper investigates the governability of migrant fisheries in the post-war zone of Northern Sri Lanka, where substantial resettlement has recently taken place. Sinhala fishers from the Southern region gather seasonally from October to April (during the South-east monsoon), facing competition from resettled Muslim and Tamil fishers, but also from trawl fishers from India who are illegally trespass the international maritime boundary line. The governing system prevailing for fisheries in this region is multi-layered, fragmented (horizontally and vertically), and insufficiently geared to the practices of migration by different fisheries communities. We describe the conflicts that are occurring and analyze them in relation to the characteristics of the governing system. Research was conducted in South Bar, Silavathurei, Thalei-Mannar, and Mannar in Northern Sri Lanka. Information was gleaned through six focus group discussions employing participatory rural appraisal techniques, and in-depth interviews (n=16) with key informants. Conflicts in the region are multi-scalar extending from local to international spheres. Trans-boundary conflict between India and Sri Lanka over trawling issue is an overt conflict at international level. Illegal fishing depicts national level conflicts. Restriction on seasonal migration and social exclusion are latent conflicts erupt locally. Societal heterogeneity exacerbates the situation thus social networks are malfunctioning. We conclude by emphasizing the importance of a participatory and communicative governing system to resolve the multi-faceted conflicts among all the stakeholders (state, fisheries co-operatives, fishers, international organizations, local fisheries associations, and migrant fisher organizations) assuring its governability over the plural legal systems to ensure community harmony and societal wellbeing.

Keywords: conflicts; governing systems; post war resettlement; seasonal migration

The Social Impact on Drug Abuse and Rehabilitation in Sri Lanka

R.M.Vijeratne
Sri Lanka Foundation Institute
vijeratne@gmail.com

The paper addressed the social Impact of drug abuse and rehabilitation in Sri Lanka. Drug abuse and rehabilitation has been taken into account among scholars last period of time. Although many researches have been conducted on Impact of drug abuse and rehabilitation it is not enough to weigh its strength in social impact. Therefore it was an insufficient exploratory volition of development sector in Sri Lanka. Many researchers have argued that the weight of drug abuse and rehabilitation is more influencing factor of development. Drawing attention on this case of social development, this paper, argued that the effective influence of drug abuse and rehabilitation in social development. The objective of this study was to inspect the social impact of drug abuse and rehabilitation in Sri Lanka. The sample size was taken 100 individuals using random sampling method. Questionnaire was the data collection tool. The weighted principle component was used to develop indices for drug abuse and rehabilitation. Drug abuse and rehabilitation describe as one depth component of social development. Finally, in this research paper, as a result found that the drug abuse and rehabilitation mainly contributed a vast hidden portion in social development in Sri Lanka. The prevailing characteristics of drug abuse and deficient diversity in rehabilitation were taken in to account as major factors in social development. A significant finding was that Drug abuse and rehabilitation produce supreme outcome if it is used in line with the local conditions of given society. In this paper the findings suggests for policy makers to give vital attention for Drug abuse and rehabilitation as a major area of social development in order to achieve sustainable development.

Keywords: drug abuse; rehabilitation; social development; sustainable development.

Substance Use in Night Club Sub Culture in Colombo District

Bhadranai Senanayake, A.T.Darshana*, D.G.P.M.Perera
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board
*darshanathamara@gmail.com

Night club culture is not a new trend in Western countries anymore. However, it is being popular among Sri Lankans and some of the social issues like drug use have been raised. This study was mainly focused to identify the nature and patterns of substance abuse in night clubs in Colombo district. Major findings of this research are as follows, 54% of the sample have initiated drug use at the age range of 15-17 and their curiosity have led them to use. Majority, 98% (49), of the sample have started clubbing when they were less than 30 years. People who attend to party events were multiple drug users. Cannabis (84%), ecstasy (98%) and LSD (90%) were identified as commonly used drugs. However, heroin (42%), hashish (44%), pharmaceutical drugs (52%), cocaine (56%) and methamphetamine (56%) are the other popular drugs among them. It is further revealed that miss used pharmaceutical drugs were mainly painkillers and sedatives. Both legal and illegal drugs distributors were present within the club and 62% (31) of the sample used to buy drugs from them. Further identified that 49 of them were not daily clubbing and 32 (64%) of them used to go only in weekends. These people believe drug use in a night club is not a problematic as they used to go once in a week. However, because of the drug use 20 of them have ever been experienced to problematic situations in their life. Persons who attend to night club events consider drug use is a highly socially oriented action. Social media like Facebook was used to promote the party events. Subcultural terms were used to communicate within the club such as, the term “phill” used for ecstasy, “acid”, “stamp” for LSD, “white bair” for cocaine and “ice”, “mendi” for methamphetamine. Myths and misperceptions were created by the night club sub culture and a space was given to youths for tend to drug use.

Keywords: club drugs; substance use; nights clubs; young people; party events

Analysis of Social Factors that Affect Drugs Usage

Dulaj Chathuranga Wijewardana, B.W.R. Damayanthi
University of Sri Jayewardanapura
dulajwijewardana@gmail.com

Today, the usage of drugs has become one of the most prominent social issues in the world. Different social factors lead towards the production and usage of drugs. Moreover, with globalization the increase of the prevalence of drugs can also be seen. Although the whole world tries to take precautions to minimize the usage of drugs still a sustainable solution could not be taken. Therefore in order to solve this problem, the factors which lead to the usage of drugs needed to be recognized correctly. Otherwise, this problem cannot be solved only by rehabilitating the people who use drugs. This research mainly focuses on social factors i.e, person's educational level, family background, job, age and the leisure time of a person per a day, which affect in drug usage and how much these factors affect in drug usage. Data were collected from a sample of randomly chosen 100 drug users in Thalangama rehabilitation center in Colombo and Handessa rehabilitation center in Kandy while non-drug users are selected randomly form Colombo and Kandy district using a self administered questionnaire. Estimated logistic regression (drug users versus non users) results reported that all the social factors were significantly contribute in explaining the odds of being non drug user. Better education reduces the probability of falling into drug addiction while nurturing family background was also a considerable preventive factor. More importantly, being employed was a major factor that reduces the young from drug abuse while age or the leisure time has only a negligible effect. This study suggest that to take effective actions in reducing youth unemployment and raising parent's awareness on triggering nurturing family environment.

Keywords: drugs usage; social factors; drug abuse; rehabilitation; youth

**මෑත කාලීන ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මාරක රිය අනතුරු ව්‍යාප්ත වීමේ ස්වභාවය පිළිබඳ
අධ්‍යයනයක්**

ඩබ්.වී.ඒ.කිත්මිණි සහ කාන්ති මානෙල්
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය
awanthi93@gmail.com
maneldeerasinha@sjp.ac.lk

කාර්මිකරණය වූ වර්තමාන ලෝකය තුළ ව්‍යාප්ත වී ඇති කාලීන සමාජීය ප්‍රශ්නයක් බවට රිය අනතුරු පත්ව තිබේ. විශේෂයෙන්ම සංවර්ධනය වෙමින් පවතින රටක් ලෙස ශ්‍රී ලංකාව ද අද වන විට රිය අනතුරු සම්බන්ධයෙන් දැඩි අර්බුදයකට මුහුණ දෙමින් සිටී. රිය අනතුරක් මඟින් දේපළ හෝ සුළු තුවාල හානි පමණක් සිදු විය හැකි අතර තවත් විටෙක බරපතල හෝ මාරාන්තික අනතුරු විය හැකි ය. මේ කුමන ආකාරයකට සිදු වුවද දිනෙන් දින ඉහළ යන රිය අනතුරු රටට, සමාජයට මෙන්ම පුද්ගල ජීවිතයට ද අද වන විට විශාල කර්ජනයක් වී ඇති බව කිව යුතුම ය. මේ හේතුවෙන් සමස්ත ලෝකය පුරා විශාල වශයෙන් රිය අනතුරු සම්බන්ධයෙන් විවිධ වූ පර්යේෂණ සිදු කිරීම් දක්නට ලැබුණ ද ශ්‍රී ලංකාව වැනි සංවර්ධනය වෙමින් පවතින රටවල රිය අනතුරු සම්බන්ධව එවැනි විධිමත් පර්යේෂණ සිදු කිරීම් සුලභව දක්නට නොලැබේ. එබැවින් මෙම තත්ත්වය සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන විවිධ සාධක අනුව ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මාරක රිය අනතුරු ව්‍යාප්ත වීමේ වෙනසක් පවතින්නේ ද යන්න අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ මූලික අරමුණ වේ. ඒ අනුව මෙහි දී විවිධ සාධක ලෙස ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ පළාත් 9, බහුලව භාවිත වන රථවාහන වර්ග 10 ක්, සතියේ දින 7, පෙරවරු හයේ සිට පස්වරු හය දක්වා වේලාවන්, වයස අවුරුදු පහට අඩු වයස් කාණ්ඩයේ සිට වයස අවුරුදු හත්ත එකට වැඩි වයස් කාණ්ඩය දක්වා වයස් කාණ්ඩ සහ රියදුරන්, මගීන්, පදිකයන් යන පුද්ගල කාණ්ඩ අධ්‍යයනය සඳහා විචල්‍යයන් ලෙස යොදා ගන්නා ලදී. මේ සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකා රථ වාහන පොලිස් මූලස්ථානයේ සංඛ්‍යාලේඛන අංශය විසින් සකසන ලද මාරක රිය අනතුරු පිළිබඳ වාර්ෂික වාර්තා දත්ත මූලාශ්‍රය ලෙස යොදා ගත් අතර එම දත්ත නිරූපණය සඳහා ප්‍රස්තාරත් විශ්ලේෂණය සඳහා කැස්කාල්-වෝලීස් පරික්ෂාවත් භාවිත කරන ලදී. කැස්කාල්-වෝලීස් පරික්ෂාව මඟින් මාරක රිය අනතුරු එක් එක් සාධක අනුව ව්‍යාප්ත වීමේ වෙනසක් පවතින්නේ ද යන්න තීරණය කර ඇත. එමඟින් පළාත්, වාහන වර්ග, අනතුරු සිදුවන වේලාවන්, අනතුරට ලක්වන පුද්ගලයින්ගේ වයස් කාණ්ඩ සහ පුද්ගලයාගේ ස්වභාවය ආදී සාධක අනුව මාරක රිය අනතුරු ව්‍යාප්ත වීමේ වෙනසක් පවතින බවත් සතියේ දින අනුව එසේ වෙනසක් නොපවතින බවත් පැහැදිලි විය. ඒ අනුව නව පර්යේෂණ සිදු කරමින් දිනෙන් දින ඉහළ යන රිය අනතුරු අවම කර ගැනීම සඳහා පිළියම් සහ ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගත යුතු අතර දීර්ඝකාලීන විසඳුම් රජයේ ප්‍රතිපත්ති සම්පාදකයින් විසින් ලබාදිය යුතු බව ද සමස්ත අධ්‍යයනය තුළින් තවදුරටත් ප්‍රත්‍යක්ෂ විය.

මුඛ්‍ය පද: මාරක රිය අනතුරු; ව්‍යාප්ත වීමේ වෙනස; විවිධ සාධක

Socioeconomic Factors Affecting to Squatters Resettled in “Methsara Uyana”

C.B.M.P.D Weerasekara
University of Sri Jayewardenapura
paramitha.hck@gmail.com

As in developing countries growth and the change are important for uplift country's economic, political and social aspects. Moreover developments also affect on people who live near to the development project. This research is mainly focused to identify the socioeconomic factors impact on residents who resettled due to the rehabilitation of St. Sebastian South Canal in Orugodawatha, Colombo. Main objective of this research is to identify the socioeconomic and cultural factors impact on residents who resettled due to the rehabilitation of St. Sebastian South Canal. Income, occupation and culture selected as the variables of the research. Sample of the research consists with 30 dwellers out of 91 populations in near to St. Sebastian South Canal. Questionnaires were given to the dwellers who resettled in “Mathsara Uyana” in Boralla to collect data on socioeconomic and cultural factors affect on resettled due to the rehabilitation of St. Sebastian South Canal. According to the results there were 93% of Muslims. Moreover 36% out of the total respondents have studied only up to grade 10. 27% of the respondents have studied up to primary level. The income level of the 67% of respondents is between 35000 to 40000 rupees. In addition 53% of people who live here engage in small scale occupations and most of the occupations are not even permanent. When consider about the issues the confronted due to the new resettlement that they have transport problems, religious places and for working place, not having playgrounds for children and finally babysitting problems due to settling previous neighbors and relatives far from this settlements have become a problem.

Keywords: resettlement; socio-economic; squatters

Gender Discrimination and Urban Poverty; with Special Reference to Colombo West

R.A.C Kanchana
University of Kelaniya
kchesika@yahoo.com

As the world becomes increasingly urban, poverty will assume an urban character. Urban poverty has a distinctive gendered dimension as urbanization process is itself shaped by gender role and relations. While women make a pivotal contribution to the development of the cities through their paid and unpaid labor, they remain at a disadvantage in terms of equitable access to work and living conditions, health and education, assets and representation in formal institutions and urban governance. Such circumstances continue to be a struggle many women have to face alone is because women's experiences or perspectives are frequently invisible to policymakers. At the same time that can be identified as a violation of civil rights based on their gender. Reduction of such conditions is essential for the development of a country. Therefore it's exceptional to identify the nature of discrimination and major forms of gender discrimination related to urban poverty in Sri Lanka. The research was both qualitative and quantitative. Colombo west underserved settlements were selected for the study area. 10% of housing units were selected as the sample. According to the findings it was revealed that there are several discrimination forms with more repressive impact on women remain in the urban context of Sri Lanka. Economic participation, unequal pay and sexual harassment can be identified as the major discrimination forms affect women. The prevalence of such conditions aggravate poverty. As women are woefully underrepresented in policymaking, proper policy actions should be taken to reduce or eliminate discrimination. Policies that do not apply a gender lens will not succeed in improving outcomes for women. To support women's participation in the workforce, it is important to understand the specific barriers and challenges they face. At the same time growing up the progress to gender equality is a must.

Keywords: urban poverty; gender discrimination; gender equality

Child Marriage Under the Muslim Law in Sri Lanka: An Assessment in the Light of Human Rights Law and Values.

P.M.A.S.Pathiraja
University of Colombo
anushapathiraja13@gmail.com

Child marriage is a phenomenon that indicates the formal marriage or informal union entered into by an individual before reaching a certain age. The negative consequences of child marriage directly affect to the girl child which are severe and long-lasting. This situation is prevalence under the Muslim law in Sri Lanka. Like many other countries in South Asian region, religion and customs play an important role while designing the personal Laws among different regions and religions in Sri Lanka particularly in marriage consequences of Muslims. Marriage and Divorce (Muslim) Act, No 13 of 1951, being the principal piece of legislation for the Muslim marriage consequences was enacted without mentioning minimum age for marriage. Accordingly this Act leads to occur child marriages under Muslim law in Sri Lanka. Therefore, this paper discuss the problem of child marriages in Sri Lanka under Muslim law and investigates the inadequacy of the current legal framework governing marriage under Muslim law in Sri Lanka in promoting the rights of girl child and expects to make suggestions to enhance the existing legal regime in the light of human rights law and values. This research mainly emphasizes the responsibility of legal authorities in making the suitable platform to ensure the rights of the girl child. Amending or replacing the minimum age for Muslim marriages in Sri Lanka or enacting a new legislation by recognizing the rights of girl child is the major recommendation for the protection against the discrimination on the grounds of sex and religion under the Muslim law in Sri Lanka. Furthermore, a comparative analysis of successful examples from selected jurisdictions such as India and Pakistan were carried out in order to come up with recommendations. The methodology adopted for this research is purely a qualitative approach, which mainly carried out by the reference of primary and secondary sources such as legal enactments, statutes, academic writings, international legal instruments and e-sources.

Keywords: child marriage; human rights; Muslim law; Sri Lanka

තරුණයින් මනෝවර්ථක ඖෂධ භාවිතයට යොමුවීම සහ ඒ ආශ්‍රිත ප්‍රවණතා සහ රටා

හද්‍රානි සේනානායක*, නිලානි රේණුකා, ඒ ඒ සජීව අනාවැදි
අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලය

*badrani@nddcb.gov.lk

තරුණ අවධියේදී ජීව විද්‍යාත්මක වශයෙන් සිදුවන වෙනස්කම් සහ සමාජීය වශයෙන් මුහුණදෙන බලපෑම් හේතුවෙන් තරුණයින් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය සඳහා යොමු වන බව සමාජ පර්යේෂකයින් සිය අධ්‍යයන තුළින් අනාවරණය කර ඇත. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත ප්‍රවණතා සහ රටා කාලයෙන් කාලයට වෙනස්කම් වලට ලක්වන අතර, මැනකාලීන මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිතව ප්‍රවණතාවක් වශයෙන් මනෝවර්ථක (Psychotropic Substances) හා මනෝකාරක ඖෂධ (Psychoactive Substances) අවභාවිත කිරීම හඳුන්වා දිය හැකිය. ජාවාරම්කරුවන් විසින් සුක්ෂ්ම ව තරුණයින් මනෝවර්ථක ඖෂධ භාවිතය සඳහා පොළඹවා ගැනීමට කටයුතු කරමින් සිටිති. මෙම පසුබිම මූලික කරගනිමින් වෛද්‍යමය අරමුණු සඳහා භාවිත කරන ඖෂධ වර්ග තරුණයින් විසින් අවභාවිත කිරීමක් සිදු කරන්නේද? අවභාවිත කරන්නේ නම්, එහි ස්වභාවය හා ඒ ආශ්‍රිත නුතන ප්‍රවණතා මොනවාද? යන ගැටළු අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම සඳහා මෙම අධ්‍යයනය සිදු කරන ලදී. තරුණයින් මනෝවර්ථක ඖෂධ භාවිත කිරීමට බලපා ඇති හේතු හඳුනා ගැනීමත් භාවිතය සඳහා යොමු වී තිබෙන වයස් මට්ටම හා එම පුද්ගලයින් ජීවත්වන දිස්ත්‍රික්ක හඳුනා ගැනීමත් අරමුණු කරගනිමින් මෙම අධ්‍යයනය සිදු කරන ලදී.

සමීක්ෂණ ක්‍රමය පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය ලෙස යොදා ගනිමින් ප්‍රමාණාත්මක හා ගුණාත්මක ක්‍ෂේත්‍ර දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණය කරමින් මෙම අධ්‍යයනය සිදු කරන ලදී. පර්යේෂණ ක්‍ෂේත්‍රය ලෙස කොළඹ, කලුතර, ගම්පහ, මහනුවර, ගාල්ල, මාතර, කුරුණෑගල, පුත්තලම, අනුරාධපුර, රත්නපුර යන දිස්ත්‍රික්ක තෝරා ගන්නා ලදී. පර්යේෂණය සඳහා පුද්ගලයින් 1000 කින් සමන්විත නියැදියක් තෝරා ගත් අතර, දත්ත එක්රැස් කිරීම සඳහා ව්‍යුහගත ප්‍රශ්නාවලියක් ද සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡාව සහ සහභාගීත්ව නිරීක්ෂණය වැනි ශිල්ප ක්‍රම යොදා ගන්නා ලදී. අධ්‍යයන අනාවරණයන්ට අනුව පුද්ගලයින් 58%ක් වයස අවුරුදු 16 - 20 අතර වයස් සීමාවේ දී ද 8% ක් අවුරුදු 11 - 15 අතර සීමාවේ දී ප්‍රථම වතාවට භාවිත කර ඇති බවට අනාවරණය විය. නියැදියේ පුද්ගලයින් බහුලව භාවිත කර තිබෙන ඖෂධ වර්ග ලෙස Tramadol, PreGabaline, Diazepam/ Stelazene, MDMA (Ecstasy), Morphine, Corex D, වැනි ඖෂධ හඳුන්වා දිය හැකිය. ඖෂධ ප්‍රථම වතාවට භාවිත කිරීමට බලපෑ හේතු ලෙස කුතුහලය, මිතුරු බලපෑම, සතුට හා විනෝදය, වෙනත් මත්ද්‍රව්‍යවලට ආදේශකයක් ලෙස භාවිත කිරීම, ගැටලු මඟ හරවා ගැනීමට, ලිංගික තෘප්තිය සඳහා භාවිත කර ඇත. පුද්ගලයින්ගෙන් 81%ක් මිතුරන් මාර්ගයෙන් ඖෂධ ලබා ගෙන ඇති බව අනාවරණය විය. තරුණයින්ගේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය කෙරෙහි ජීව විද්‍යාත්මක සාධක වලට වඩා සමාජීය කරුණු බලපා ඇති බව මෙමගින් අනාවරණය වේ.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද: මනෝවර්ථක හා මනෝකාරක ඖෂධ; මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත ප්‍රවණතා සහ රටා; මිතුරු බලපෑම; තරුණයින්ගේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය

මිනීමැරුම් කෙරෙහි බලපාන සමාජ සංස්කෘතික සාධක හා එහි සමාජ විද්‍යාත්මක පසුබිම (මහර බන්ධනාගාරය ඇසුරින්)

එස්. වසන්ත ප්‍රදීප් කුමාර
කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය
swpkumara84@gmail.com

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ සිදුවන සමස්ත අපරාධ අතරින් පුද්ගලයින්ට එරෙහිව සිදුවන මිනීමැරුම් බරපතල අපරාධයක් ලෙස හඳුනාගත හැකිය. සෑම සමාජයක ම පාහේ මිනීමැරුම් සිදුවන අතර, එහි අරමුණු අතින් විවිධත්වයක් දක්නට ලැබේ. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ පර්යේෂණ ගැටලුව වූයේ මිනීමැරුම් කෙරෙහි බලපාන සමාජ සංස්කෘතික සාධක කවරේද? යන්නයි. මිනීමැරුම් කෙරෙහි බලපාන සමාජ සංස්කෘතික සාධක අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම අධ්‍යයනයෙහි ප්‍රධාන අරමුණ වූ අතර, ප්‍රජා විද්‍යාත්මක සාධක මිනීමැරුම් සිදුකිරීමට හේතු වන්නේද? මිනීමැරුම් කෙරෙහි ආර්ථික සාධක බලපාන්නේද? මිනීමැරුම් කෙරෙහි ගෘහස්ථ අරගල බලපාන්නේද? යන්න සොයා බැලීම සුවිශේෂී අරමුණු විය. පර්යේෂණයේ කේන්ද්‍රීය ගැටලුව අධ්‍යයනය කිරීමේදී විමර්ශනය කරන ලද උපන්‍යාසය වූයේ මිනීමැරුම් කෙරෙහි ප්‍රජා විද්‍යාත්මක සාධක, ආර්ථික සාධක සහ අනියම් සම්බන්ධතා බලපෑම් කරයි යන්නයි. පර්යේෂණය සිදුකිරීම සඳහා පර්යේෂණ ක්ෂේත්‍රය ලෙස යොදාගනු ලැබුවේ මහර බන්ධනාගාරයයි. මිනීමැරුම් වරද සඳහා අධිකරණය මගින් බන්ධනාගාරගත රැඳවියන් 80 දෙනෙකු අතරින් අහඹු නියැදි ක්‍රමය යටතේ රැඳවියන් 40 ක් නියැදියට ඇතුළත් කරගනු ලැබිණි. ප්‍රාථමික දත්ත හා ද්විතීයික දත්ත පර්යේෂණය සඳහා යොදාගනු ලැබිණි. ඉහත සඳහන් කරන ලද නියැදිය තුළින් ප්‍රාථමික දත්ත රැස්කරගනු ලැබිණි. පොත්පත්, සඟරා, පුවත්පත් හා බන්ධනාගාර වාර්තා ඇසුරින් ද්විතීයික දත්ත රැස්කරගනු ලැබිණි. මෙම අධ්‍යයනය සමීක්ෂණ අධ්‍යයන ක්‍රමවේදය යන පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමය ඇසුරින් සිදුකරනු ලැබිණි. දත්ත රැස්කිරීමේ ශිල්ප ක්‍රම ලෙස ප්‍රශ්නාවලි ක්‍රමය හා සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා ක්‍රමය යොදාගනු ලැබිණි. ප්‍රශ්නාවලි හා සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා මගින් ලබාගන්නා ලද ප්‍රාථමික දත්ත ප්‍රමාණාත්මකව හා ගුණාත්මකව විශ්ලේෂණය කරනු ලැබිණි. අධ්‍යයනයට අනුව ක්ෂණික කෝපය හේතුවෙන් සිදුව ඇති මිනීමැරුම් ප්‍රතිශතය 32.5% ක් වූ අතර ඒ අනුව ක්ෂණික කෝපය මිනීමැරුම් කෙරෙහි වැඩි බලපෑමක් කළ සාධකයක් ලෙස නිගමනය කළ හැකිය. අනියම් සම්බන්ධතා හේතුවෙන් මිනීමැරුම් 10% ක් සිදුව ඇති අතර අනියම් සම්බන්ධතා මැනීමැරුම් කෙරෙහි බලපාන සාධකයක් බව ඒ අනුව නිගමනය කළ හැකිය. බීමත්කම, සමාජ සම්මතයන්ට පටහැනිව පවත්වන්නා වූ සම්බන්ධතා එනම් සමලිංගික සම්බන්ධතා, ඉඩම් අරවුල්, මූල්‍ය ගනුදෙනු, දේශපාලන අරවුල්, ස්ත්‍රී දූෂණය හා ලිංගික අතවර, දිගුකාලීන ආරවුල්, ප්‍රේම සම්බන්ධතා බිඳවැටීම සහ පළිගැනීම යනාදී සමාජ සංස්කෘතික සාධක ද මිනීමැරුම් කෙරෙහි බලපා ඇති බව නිගමනය කළ හැකිය.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද: අනියම් සම්බන්ධතා; ඉඩම් අරවුල්; මිනීමැරුම්; සමාජ සංස්කෘතික සාධක; ගෘහස්ථ අරගල

Effects that Arise in Connection with the Retirement of Older Workers: A Sociological Analysis in Global Context

P.K.M. Dissanayake^a, Ubeseekara Dissanayake^b

University of Ruhuna^a

University of Kelaniya^b

dissanayakepadmakanthi@gmail.com

During the last few decades, there has been a marked upsurge of interest in studying the problems of aging due to the increasing elderly population of the world. Today, a number of people are bound to lead a retired life due to an increasingly elderly population. Therefore, retirement has been identified as one of the major social issues of old age since they have to change suddenly the lifetime pattern as well as usual habits which may give rise to stress or traumatic experiences. This study mainly intends to understand and address the issues of post-retirement life based on the secondary data analysis within a sociological framework. According to the literature review of this study, the mainstream literature views that retirement as a potentially stressful life event for the old age workers. But, the empirical evidence of the effect of retirement is largely mixed because some studies have revealed several beneficial effects of retirement while a number of others empirical findings have shown that some negative effects. According to that, this study was able to find multiple negative and positive effects of retirement. But negative effects are predominant among them. For instance loss of status, lowering of income and reorganization of life activities, social isolation and changing individual's social recognition were major negative effects of retirement transition. Some evidence has reported that the first year or two following retirement have a high risk of sickness, depression, heart attack and even mortality and some authors argue that retirement may cause to decrease social relationships and increase loneliness and isolation. Thus, some studies have shown that withdrawal from work is a beneficial life change and it increases the leisure time available to the retiree. According to that, retirement may cause for preserving emotional health because a job may be very stressful and dissatisfied to the individual. The key findings of the study explain that negative effects are predominant of retirement transition when comparing favorable impact. According to the conclusion of this study, lack of pre-retirement planning is the major reason for the difficulty in adjusting to the post-retirement life.

Keywords: aging; retirement; retirement issues; negative effects; positive effects

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට පැමිණෙන විදේශීය සංචාරකයින්ගේ මනෝ සමාජීය ගැටලු පිළිබඳ විමසුමක් (දකුණු වෙරළබඩ ප්‍රදේශයට අයත් හික්කඩුව සංචාරක පුරවරය ඇසුරෙන්)

එම්.එම්. අමිල බණ්ඩාර, කේ. හේෂාන් නිර්මල
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය.
amithbandara087@gmail.com

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට විදේශ විනිමය උපයන ප්‍රධාන සංරචකයක් ලෙස සංචාරක කර්මාන්තය හඳුන්වා දිය හැකිය. එකී කර්මාන්තයේ යාවජීව පැවැත්ම සඳහා රාජ්‍ය හා පෞද්ගලික යන දෙඅංශයේම ඒකාකාරී මැදිහත් වීමක් දක්නට ලැබේ. අප අධ්‍යයන ප්‍රදේශය වන හික්කඩුව සංචාරක පුරවරයට පැමිණෙන විදේශීය සංචාරකයින් හට මානසික මෙන් ම සමාජීය ගැටලු රාශියකට මුහුණ දීමට සිදුවන බව අධ්‍යනයේදී තහවුරු විය. ඒ අතර සංස්කෘතික බලපෑම, මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය සහ ඒවා ලබා ගත්තේ කෙසේද යන වග, නගර සින්ඩ්‍රෝමය (City Syndrome) සහ මුදල් හා බඩු භාණ්ඩ අස්ථානගතවීම, ආදිය සුලභව දැකීමට හැකි විය. ලංකාව තුළ දක්නට ලැබෙන බහු සංස්කෘතියන් සමග විදේශකයින් වැඩි වශයෙන් මෙරටට පැමිණෙති. එහිදී ඔවුන් හට නගර සින්ඩ්‍රෝමය සෘජුව බලපානුව ලබයි. එය ඇතිවීමට බලපානු ලබන ප්‍රධානතම සාධකය වන්නේ නව පරිසර තත්ත්වයන් නිසා උද්දීපනය වන නැවුම් උද්වේගකර අදහස්ය. එහිදී තාවකාලිව උමතු බවක් පෙන්නුම් කරයි. එමෙන් ම සංස්කෘතික බලපෑම නිසාද මනෝ සමාජීය ගැටලු රැසක් පැන නැගී ඇති බව පැහැදිලිව හඳුනාගැනීමට හැකි විය. භාෂාව, ආගම, ඇඳුම්-පැළඳුම්, කැම-බීම, සිරිත්-විරිත් ඒ සඳහා ප්‍රධාන විය. ලංකාවේ මුදල් භාවිතය පිළිබඳ විදේශීය සංචාරකයින් තුළ පවතින අනවබෝධය වඩාත් කැපී පෙනුණේ වෙළෙඳපොළ සමග සිදු කරනු ලබන මුදල් හුවමාරු වලදීය. සංචාරකයින් සතු පෞද්ගලික බඩු භාණ්ඩ අස්ථානගත වීම හමුවේ ඔවුන් දැඩි මානසික අසිරිතාවයකට මුහුණ පාන බව ද හඳුනා ගැනීමට හැකි විය. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ප්‍රචලිතයන් සමග ඇතිවන මනෝ සමාජීය ගැටළු ද ප්‍රධාන තැනක් උසුලයි. එහිදී පුරුද්දක් වශයෙන් මෙන්ම පරිසරය වෙනස් වීමත් සමග මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතා කරන්නන් හඳුනා ගැනීමට හැකිවිය. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතයෙන් පසු කලකෝලාහලවලට ගොදුරුවීම, ලිංගික අල්ලස් දීමට සිදුවීම, විවිධ වෝදනාවලට වැරදිකරුවන් වීම මේ තුළින් ගොඩනැගෙන අතුරු ප්‍රතිඵලයන්ය. පර්යේෂණයෙන් තහවුරු කරගත් මනෝ සමාජීය ගැටළු මුල්කරගනිමින් විදේශීය සංචාරකයින් තුළ අසාමාන්‍ය සැකය, බය, චකිතය, නුරුස්සන ස්වභාවය, භාවයන්වල ඉහළ පහළ යෑම, නින්ද නොයෑම, උදාසීන බව, ඔවුන් තුළින් හඳුනා ගැනීමට හැකි විය. මෙම ගැටලු තුළින් ඇතැම් ගැටලු ඇතිවීම ස්වභාවිකය. මෙම ගැටලු අවම කර ගැනීම සඳහා සංචාරක කර්මාන්තයට සම්බන්ධ බහු පාර්ශවයන්ගේම අන්තර් සම්බන්ධතාවය සහ ප්‍රජානනමය ලක්ෂණවල දියුණුව අත්‍යවශ්‍ය බව පෙන්වා දිය හැක.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද: මානසික ගැටලු; සමාජීය ගැටලු; සංචාරක කර්මාන්තය; සංචාරකයෝ; ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

නගරාශ්‍රිත අපරාධ ප්‍රවණතා පිළිබඳ සමාජ විද්‍යාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක් (කොළඹ කොටුව හා පිටකොටුව නාගරික කලාප ඇසුරින්)

ඩබ්. එම්. ඩබ්.ශ්‍යාමලී,* බී. ටී. එන්. විජේවර්ධන, එම්. ටී. සමරකෝන්
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය
wathsala.shyamali3@gmail.com

වර්තමානයේ ලොව සියලු රටවල් නාගරීකරණ ක්‍රියාවලියට මුහුණ දෙමින් සිටී. නාගරීකරණය හේතුවෙන් ඇති වූ සමාජ විසංවිධානය නාගරික සමාජය තුළ විවිධ සමාජ ප්‍රශ්නයන් නිර්මාණය වී සමාජ පර්යායට බලපෑම් කරමින් තිබෙනු නිරීක්ෂණය වේ. එම සමාජ ප්‍රශ්න අතර අපරාධ විශේෂ වන අතර මේ තත්ත්වය සංවර්ධිත සහ සංවර්ධනය වෙමින් පවතින රටවලටද පොදු වූවකි. නගර අවට සිදු වන්නා වූ අපරාධයන් සඳහා නාගරික භෞතික සමාජ සංස්කෘතික පරිසරය කෙබඳු නැඹුරුවක් සිදු කරන්නේද? නාගරික පාරිසරික තත්ත්වයන්ට ආවේණික වූ විශේෂ ස්වභාවයක් අපරාධයන්හි පවතින්නේද අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම පර්යේෂණයේ අධ්‍යයන ගැටලුව විය. නගරාශ්‍රිත අපරාධයන්ගේ ප්‍රවණතාව හඳුනාගැනීම සහ ඒවා විසඳීම සඳහා ගත යුතු ක්‍රියාමාර්ග යෝජනා කිරීම අරමුණු කර ගනිමින් අපරාධ වාර්තා කොට්ඨාසයේ සංඛ්‍යා දත්ත සහ ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ පොලිස් ස්ථානයන්හි අපරාධ වාර්තා අනුව වැඩිම අපරාධ ප්‍රමාණයක් වාර්තා වී ඇති කොළඹ නාගරික කලාපයේ, කොටුව සහ පිටකොටුව ආශ්‍රිතව පර්යේෂණය සිදු කෙරුණි. ද්විතියික මූලාශ්‍රය යොදා ගනිමින් 2008 සිට 2018 දක්වා වාර්තා වූ 13351ක් වූ අපරාධයන්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාත්මක දත්ත සහ ඒවායේ රටාවන් මෙහිදී විශ්ලේශනය කරන ලදී. එමෙන්ම පොලිස් නිලධාරීන් සහ ප්‍රජාව සමඟ සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා සිදු කෙරිණි. 2010 වර්ෂයේ ප්‍රදේශයේ අපරාධ ප්‍රමාණය 3000ක් වූ අතර එය 2012 වනවිට 3708ක් ලෙසටත් 2014 වනවිට 3958ක් ලෙස ක්‍රමික වර්ධනයක් හඳුනා ගැනුණි. 2017 වර්ෂය අවසාන වනවිට වාර්තා වූ අපරාධ ප්‍රමාණය 2685ක් දක්වා වූ අතර යම් අඩුවීමක් සිදු වී ඇත. කොළඹ නගරයේ ප්‍රධාන වෙළඳ මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් වන කොටුව හා පිටකොටුව ප්‍රදේශ තුළ අධික ජනගහන තදබදය, අක්‍රමිකව ඉදිවන සේවා හා වෙළඳ ආයතන, රැකියා සංක්‍රමණික කණ්ඩායම් දැකිය හැකිවේ. සිය අවශ්‍යතාවන් සපුරා ගැනීමට සහ අනන්‍යතාවය සඟවා කටයුතු කළ හැකි පරිසරයක් නාගරිකබව තුළ තිබීම මත අපරාධ කෙරෙහි යොමුව මන්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය, ගණිකා වෘත්තිය, මිනීමැරීම්, මංකොල්ලකෑම් සහ ස්ත්‍රී දූෂණ ආදී අපරාධ සිද්ධීන් ඒ අතර ප්‍රධාන වී ඇත. තරුණ කල්ලි අපරාධකරුවන් අපරාධ සිදු කිරීමේ වැඩි නැමියා ඇත්තවුන් වූහ. පටු මංමාවත්, ගරා වැටුණු ගොඩනැගිලි තුළ සහ අපරාධ කිරීම සඳහා නිර්මාණය කරගත් ඇතැම් ස්ථාන (Hotspot) මූලික කරගෙන අපරාධයන් බහුලව සිදුවන බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය. නගරාශ්‍රිතව අපරාධ පාලනය කිරීමෙහිලා නගර සැලසුම්කරණ ක්‍රියාවලිය නිසි පරිදි සිදු කිරීම අත්‍යවශ්‍ය වේ. ලෝකයේ බොහෝ රටවල් වර්තමානයේ පාරිසරික සැලසුම් මඟින් අපරාධ වැළැක්වීමේ ක්‍රමය (CPTED) යොදා ගනිමින් නාගරික අපරාධ වැළැක්වීමට පියවර ගෙන ඇත. එකී ක්‍රමය කොළඹ නාගරික සැලසුම්කරන ක්‍රියාවලිය සඳහා යොදා ගැනීම පිළිබඳ අවධානය යොමු කිරීම කාලෝචිතය.

මුඛ්‍යපද- අපරාධ; අපරාධ ප්‍රවණතාව; නාගරීකරණය; සමාජ විසංවිධානය

A Sociological Study on the Contribution Made by the Organization of the Development of Employees' Satisfaction

W.T.D. Wijethunga *, W.M.W. Shyamali, E.M.L.N. Sarangi , W.A.S. Wijekoon
University of Sri Jayewardenepura
*tharinduwijethunga91@gmail.com

In the complex process which has been built up through the open economy, too little attention has been given to human resource. In order to identify this, it is a timely need to have a sociological study on satisfaction of the role of the employee. The objective of this research is to understand the contribution made by the organization to the Development of Employee's Satisfaction (DES). The proportionate stratified sampling method was used. 125 employees were selected out of 831 (Contract Basis Employee) and 55 employees were selected out of 548 (Permanent Employee) Ceylon Biscuit Limited in Makumbura and Pannipitiya. Altogether sample size was 180 and quantitative analysis has been presented by using the data collected through a structured questionnaire at interviews. The success of the organization depends on the goodness of the employees. But there are many problems faced by both the employees. 77% of the employees are not satisfied with their work load and their position in the role of company. 62% of them revealed that company owners are not paid for their real duty value. 16% of the employees declared company management level is pressure for their annual bonus and leaves. Research revealed that 69% of the employees revealed that welfare programme process running in poor condition and also company management and labor relationship also very poor. When employees have to engage in strikes, a favorable background should be created by enhance the customer satisfaction to prevent that situation. It is essential to understand employers and employee's relationship and focusing the benefits to the employees, social position of the workers while carrying out curricular activities and social activities.

Keywords: employee; employee satisfaction; human resource; organization

නවීකරණය හරහා සිදුවන සමාජ සංස්කෘතික වෙනස් වීම (රුහුණු මාගම්පුර වරාය ආශ්‍රයෙන්)

ආර්. එම්. යූ. මධුහාමිනී, එල්. එච්. එච්. කුමුදුමාලී
සේපාල සමරසේකර,
ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්ව විද්‍යාලය
sepalasamarasekara@gmail.com

සමාජ හා සංස්කෘතික වෙනස් වීම යනු කිසියම් සමාජයක පවතින සමාජයීය, අධ්‍යාත්මික, ද්‍රව්‍යාත්මක හා ශිෂ්ට බව යන සංකල්ප එක් ආකාරයක සිට තවත් ආකාරයකට පරිවර්තනය වීමේ ක්‍රියාවලියයි. මේවා මගින් සිදු වන වෙනස්වීම් නවීකරණයයි. එනම් දේශපාලනික, ආර්ථික, තාක්ෂණික ආදී වශයෙන් රටක සිදු වන ඉදිරියට යෑම දියුණුවීම හෝ වෙනත් ආකාරයක පරිවර්ථන නවීකරණය ලෙස හැඳින්විය හැකිය. හම්බන්තොට මිලිප්ප්විල ප්‍රදේශය මුල් කොට ගෙන ගොඩනැගුණු රුහුණු මාගම්පුර වරාය හරහා එම ප්‍රදේශයේ සිදු වූ නවීකරණය හා එහි ප්‍රවීණතා පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ අරමුණයි. වරාය සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතිය නිසා පවුල් 200ක් පමණ අවතැන් වූ අතර “වරාය ගම්මානය” ලෙස ගොඩනැගූ නව ජනපදයෙහි ඔවුන් පදිංචි කර ඇත. එයින් අහඹු ලෙස තෝරාගත් පවුල් 40ක නියැදියක් සෘජු දත්ත ලබාගැනීම සඳහා යෙදාගන්නා ලදී. මෙම පර්යේෂණය සඳහා පදිංචිය, නිවාස, ජීවනෝපායන්හි හා ඵ්‍රදේශයේ ජීවිතයේ සිදුවූ නවීකරණය පිළිබඳ සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා උපලේඛනයක් මගින් ප්‍රදේශවාසීන්ගෙන් තොරතුරු ලබා ගත් අතර, ලිඛිත මූලාශ්‍රය ලෙස ව්‍යාපෘතිය පිළිබඳ ලිඛිත වාර්ථා, පොත්පත් හා අන්තර්ජාලය භාවිත කරන ලදී. නියැදියෙහි 50 පමණ පවුල් වල අවම වශයෙන් එක් සාමාජිකයෙකුට හෝ වරාය ව්‍යාපෘතිය හරහා රැකියා හිමිවී ඇත. 60 පමණ පවුල්වලට ඔවුන්ගේ සම්ප්‍රදායික ජීවනෝපාය වූ ධීවර කර්මාන්තය අහිමි වී ඇත. තවත් 20කට පමණ තම ධීවර කටයුතු පෙර මෙන් සාර්ථකව කර ගැනීමට අපහසුතා ඇතිවූ බව සඳහන්විය. ඊට අමතරව ප්‍රදේශයේ මුල් පදිංචිකරුවන්ගේ ඉඩම් අහිමි වීම හා පදිංචිය වෙනස්වීම ආදිය මගින් ඔවුන්ගේ සමාජ හා සංස්කෘතික තත්ත්වය වෙනස් වී ඇති අයුරු නිරීක්ෂණය විය. එසේ ම වරාය ව්‍යාපෘතියේ බලපෑමට ලක්වූවන්ගේ සුබසාධනය සඳහා ජලය විදුලිය ආදී යටිතල පහසුකම් හා සේවා වැඩි දියුණු වී තිබුණද ඒවායින් නිසි ප්‍රයෝජන ගෙන නොමැතිබව හා පවත්වාගෙනයාමට ඇති උනන්දුව යහපත් මට්ටමක නොතිබූ බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය. එයට හේතුවී ඇත්තේ ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් ඒවා නොමිලයේ හා උත්සාහයකින් තොරව රජය ආදී බාහිර පාර්ශ්ව වලින් ලැබුණේය යන හැඟීම නිසා බව හඳුනාගැනිණි. සමස්ථයක් ලෙස ගත් විට ආර්ථික සහ සුබසාධන යන අංශ යන්හි ප්‍රබල වෙනස්කම් දක්නට ලැබුණත්, අධ්‍යාපන, සෞඛ්‍ය, ආගමික වශයෙන් විශාල වෙනස්කම් සිදු වී නොමැත. සංවර්ධනය හරහා සිදුවන නවීකරණය වඩාත් සාර්ථක වීමටනම් එය බාහිර පාර්ශ්වයන්හි අවශ්‍යතා අනුව පමණක් නොව තමන්ගේය යන හැඟීම ප්‍රදේශවාසීන් තුළ ඇතිකිරීමේ වැඩපිළිවෙලක් එයට ඇතුළත් වියයුතුය.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද: සංස්කෘතිය; නවීකරණය; සමාජ වෙනස්වීම; සංවර්ධනය

THEORETICAL AND APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Using Image Schemas in Teaching Phrasal Verbs to English as a Second Language (ESL) Learners: A Cognitive Linguistic Approach

N. W. Buddhima Sandaruwani Keerthiwansa

University of Kelaniya

* buddhimasandaruwani93@gmail.com

A phrasal verb consists of a main verb together with an adverb or a preposition, or both. Typically, their meaning is not obvious from the meanings of the individual words themselves (Oxford Online Dictionary, 2018). Phrasal verbs play a vital role in English spoken discourse and it is vital for ESL learners to have substantial knowledge in this area to improve their communication skills. According to Vyvyan Evans and Melanie Green (2006), image schemas derive from sensory and perceptual experience as we interact with and move about in the world, therefore, this human experience can be used to understand different movements indicated in phrasal verbs. This particular study attempts to use image schemas to teach English phrasal verbs to ESL learners. 20 first year undergraduates following the English for Social Sciences course at the Department of English Language Teaching were chosen for the study and they were divided into two groups of 10 students each: the Control group and the Experimental group. The lessons included 10 phrasal verbs for each of the following prepositions: OVER, UNDER, UP, DOWN, IN and OUT, and both groups had three weeks lessons for phrasal verbs. The control group learned the phrasal verbs as lists, using the translation-based method, meanwhile the experimental group learned the phrasal verbs using image schemas. First, the basic meaning of the preposition was explained and next, the meaning of each phrasal verb was explained accompanied by example situations. Images of movements were used to give a broader understanding to the experimental group. At the end of three weeks, an immediate post-test was conducted to both groups to evaluate their knowledge. The results of the immediate post-test indicated that the experimental group quickly understood the phrasal verbs because 70% of the members finished the test early, whereas the majority of the control group (60%) took extra 5 – 10 minutes to finish the test. In addition, the vast majority of the experimental group correctly understood the phrasal verbs including the ones that have subtle meanings, however, the control group showed difficulties in understanding the meanings of phrasal verbs. In conclusion, the study proves that using image schemas to teach phrasal verbs help the ESL learners to have a better understanding, rather than using the traditional approach of translation based method.

Keywords: applied linguistics; cognitive linguistics; image schemas; phrasal verbs; vocabulary

The Female characters represented in novels of Premchand

J. A. D. S. U. Ranasinghe
University of Sri Jayewardenepura
asithawithana@gmail.com

Premchand who is considered as the prestigious monarch of the genre of the novel in Hindi literature can be rightfully said to have fulfilled this objective and therefore can be applauded as a great novelist. Premchand's sympathetic focus was always directed towards the under privileged community which included the poor farmers, suppressed laborers and the downtrodden low caste. In his sympathetic focus on the underprivileged communities, It is apparent that he had an extraordinary focus on the the downtrodden gender role of a woman. When we explore through his literary works as a whole : Vardan, Sewasadan, Prathigya, Premashram, Rangbhoomi, Karmbhoomi, Nirmala, Gaban, Kayakalp and Godan; we can understand that he had always voiced his opinion against social injustices pertaining to woman such as child marriages, restriction of a second marriage for widows, infringement of the right to education of woman, the problem of the dowry, marriage of young girls to elderly men and the problem of the prostitution. The main objective of this research is to reveal and assess the factors which affected Premchand's portrayal of the downtrodden women and their miserable lives. For this purpose I used both primary and secondary sources. The discussions I had regarding premchand with the Indian professors, Lecturers and scholars served as my primary sources while his literacy works, his life story and the back ground of his area were my secondary sources. According to Premchand, Hinduism and its religious laws condemned woman to the role of sub missives to men. Especially The 'Manusmruthi' which is a smruthi socializes the idea that men are superior to women amd women are inferior to men. Premchand was in fact no alien to the underprivileged community. he himself was a member of belonging to the downtrodden community. Therefore he had a great deal of personal experiences. He fought against the restriction of a second marriage and he himself marrying a young widow. He lived in the nation of brave leaders such as Gandhi, Nehru and in a time period in which struggles aiming at the emancipation of women were on progress. From all these facts and figures it is evident that his life circumstances, his social background, his intimacy with other writers and their literary works influenced his depiction of the downtrodden woman in his novels.

Keywords : downtrodden; Hindi; Indian woman; novels; Premchand

An analysis of the effectiveness of using Drama to develop speaking skills of the Management Undergraduates at USJP

Dinesha Balachandra
Univerdity of Sri Jayewardenepura
dinesha951@gmail.com

The speaking skills of the Management undergraduates needed to be developed to a certain proficiency level so that every student will be competent to get oneself engaged in a meaningful communication. Chaney in 1998 and Kayii in 2006 have defined speaking as the process of building and sharing meaning through the use of verbal and non verbal symbols, in a variety of contexts. Furthermore Brown in 1994ii, Burn & Joyce in 1997iii, Florez in 1999 iv have stated speaking is an interactive process of constructing meaning that involves producing and receiving and processing information. However Lazardon in 2001 v has identified speaking is the most basic means of human communication in daily life. Moreover speaking has often been regarded as the most demanding of the four skills by Bailey and Savage in 1994vi. Hence importance of speaking skill leads to a question of how a teacher teaches this skill to students. According to the analysis of the above mentioned statements it is understood the fact the primary duty of the Lecturers in English is to adjust themselves in teaching in terms of teaching approaches, techniques to create the learning atmosphere for learners to be interested and eager practicing speaking and enabling the undergraduates to use it without any concern which will change their attitude for their study. Harmer points out in 1991 the fact that "in face to face interaction the speaker can use a whole range of facial expressions, gestures and general body language to help to convey the message". According to Harmer these characteristics are essential and inseparable part of drama and they ought to be incorporated into the learning process. To name a few, it is the development of the awareness of the use of a language in different environment and situations, building self-confidence, creativity, spontaneity, improvisation and involving emotions of the participants. According to Harmer it drama also encourages the natural use of a second language according to the particular situation. This study is aimed to investigate in which way the lecturers have progressed in developing the speaking abilities of the Management undergraduates by including drama sessions in their English language teaching curriculum and in which manner the students have developed their speaking abilities by these Drama sessions.

Keywords: drama; management undergraduates; speaking skills, English curriculum; teaching

The Results of Free Associative Experiment Among Sinhalese and Russian Speakers on Colors

Rev. Waskaduwe Siri Sarana Thero*, Kharchenro Elena Vladimirovna
South Ural State University, Russia
*waskaduwesthero@gmail.com *

In modern practice of Russian psycholinguistics widely use the Free Associative Experiment for understanding linguistic image of world. In this research we use this free associative experiment in Sri Lanka (with Sinhala native speakers) to understand how Sinhalese linguistic image of the world and how it is similarity/difference with Russian linguistic image of the world on colors. Data collected from university and school students. There were 812 participants (age group 17-25) and for this experiment we took only 500 (250 men, 250 women). Here we collected response for 4 colors (black, green, red and white), then we compared the obtained data with the data of the Slavic associative dictionary. When analyzing the resulting associative fields, we saw that there is some similarity between the Russian and the Sri Lankan culture, especially in reactions to the stimulus red. So, among the main reactions in both linguistic-cultures there were blood, color, rose, beautiful, flag, blue, flowers, love, black, white, apple as main responses. It is also possible to distinguish common main responses to other colors. The similarity of the responses suggests that there are universal meanings that may be the result of cultural contacts. The main reasons for the difference in reactions are national and climatic phenomena. For example, among the responses to the stimulus, the first place in Russia is snow, and there is no snow among the reactions of Sri Lankans, because the climatic zones differ.

Keywords: free associative experiment; image of the world; psycholinguistic; Russian native speakers; sinhalese native speakers

A Discourse Analysis on the Communal Identity of the Sri Lankan Telugu Community (Sri Lankan Romani People)

S.V.Wijeratne^{a*}, R.M. Wijayawardhana^b, D.N. Ukwatte^c, B.S.Dilrukshi^d
University of Sri Jayewardenepura^{ad}, Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation^b,
Saegis Campus^c
*wvishmi@yahoo.com

The Language Policy of Sri Lanka considers ‘Sinhala’ and ‘Tamil’ as the National Languages and English as the ‘Link Language’ of the Nation (Official Languages Policy). Compartmentalizing only these ‘two’ as the National Languages of our country inadvertently subdue the existence of diverse language communities that dwell in the island.

Research on language and identity indicates that the languages that we learn affect our notion of identity (Byram, 2006). This paper looks at how ‘Telugu’; a native language of India, has unique language characteristics and its role in creating the identity of the Sri Lankan Romani community. The Sri Lankan Romani community which traces its roots from India centuries ago, proves the existence of a language style that is different to the main stream languages. This paper thus aims at identifying how such a community is attempting to preserve their language characteristics whilst the socio-political context functions on main stream languages. While this paper traces similarities and differences between “Telugu” and mainstream languages, the primary aim of engaging in such a study based on a discourse analysis of “Telugu” is to highlight the existence of this unique community in the small yet linguistically diverse island nation of Sri Lanka.

Keywords: compartmentalization; Telugu; discourse analysis; identity; culture; extinction.

A Study of Incentives to Use the Bilingual Features and the English Language on Name Boards

P. S. Manthirathna
Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka
sachimanthri@gmail.com

The use of English as L₁ and code-mixing between Sinhala and English are common linguistic behaviors in public discourse in Sri Lanka. The majority of name boards of business establishments, educational institutions, healthcare centers, departments and ministries, hotels and restaurants, cinema and theatre halls etc. in Sri Lanka too provide apt instances in this respect. However, the language used on name boards has been rarely examined in the linguistic field. Therefore, this research will throw light on both previous and current linguistic researches as this study fills this theoretical gap. The major objective of the study is to examine the incentives for using these language behaviours on name boards. It further discovered the attitudes of society towards these language variations and the effects of these language behaviours on Sinhala/Tamil and English languages as the minor objectives. The study area was Kandy municipality. For data collection, 115 individuals were selected as the sample. The relevant primary data was collected through interviews, a questionnaire and observations. The previous research articles, scholarly articles, books and the internet were the secondary data sources of the research. The final result of the research depicts a variety of reasons for following these two major language phenomena on name boards; due to the modern trend, blind imitation, globalization, multi racial identity of Sri Lanka, tourism, lack of Sinhala equivalents for several lexical items etc. With regard to the minor objectives, the majority, who states the use of English and bilingual features on name boards is 'good', suggests there are various social and learning advantages in this language phenomenon. The rest, who disagrees with this opinion and those who mention the use of these language features on name boards affects the purity of native languages suggest, the name boards should be displayed in all three languages. Finally, the study reveals that the language used on name boards is merely utilized as a business oriented strategy of attracting people although it affects Sinhala, Tamil and English languages violating each and every language rule.

Keywords: attitudes; code-mixing; language usage; social impact

A Comparative Analysis of Canonical Clausal Negation in English and Sinhala

Sajith Peiris

University of Colombo

* sajithrukshan@gmail.com

The generative approach to syntax investigates clausal and phrasal structures in terms of their generative properties i.e. their recursive capacity. This involves formularizing various syntactic structures within the overall framework of Principles and Parameters. As such, the particular layout of syntactic structures, their reconstructive capacities and their limitations are explained bestowing explanatory adequacy for the language user. In the present study, the canonical clausal negations are analyzed from a generative perspective in the hope of unearthing their inner mechanisms. In the analysis, established views on the canonical clausal negation in English are used as a point of comparison. Such a comparative analytical approach is taken considering the pronounced differences that exist between canonical clausal negational structures in English in Sinhala. According to the literature, the weak inflection of English prevents raising of the thematic verb from its base position to Tense and Agreement at Phonetic Form allowing the thematic verb to remain in situ inside Verb Phrase. As a result, the negation marker, “not”, precedes the thematic verb in clausal negation. In the present study, it was revealed that considering the word-order and headedness differences between Sinhala and English, the Negative Phrase is located between Object Agreement Phrase and Verb Phrase in Sinhala. The strong inflection of Sinhala allows raising of the thematic verb from its base position at the head of Verb Phrase to Tense and Subject Agreement Phrase at Phonetic Form. As a result, the negation marker, “naha”, follows the thematic verb in clausal negation. Hence, thematic verbs in Sinhala appear to the right of negation. In other words, the negative marker “naha” is placed at the head of Negative Phrase in Sinhala.

Keywords: English; negation; negative phrase (NegP); Sinhala; syntax.

A Model Analysing the Core and Peripheral Positions of Beliefs of Language in ESL

Samitha Pothupitiya
Royal College, Colombo
samitha7p@gmail.com

The current perspective of Teaching English as a Second Language (TESL), observes postmethod condition and it embodies a personalized psychological association to pedagogic practice aligning with cognitive theory and reflective practice of teaching. In this context the paradigm of teacher beliefs is of pivotal recognition and also according to scholastic view teacher's beliefs should become a significant concentration of educational inquiry and in teacher education. However, due to their inherent complexity of origin and existence depending on the idiosyncratic perceptual variation, investigating the nature of their existence is rather difficult. They are wider in perspectives, abstract in perception and implicit in action and thought. In the contemporary understanding of ESL pedagogic action, it is concerned as reflective decision making on contextual factors. In this milieu, the investigation of the nature of existence of ESL teacher beliefs of language is indispensable. According to research the strongest or the core, and the less and the least strong or the peripheral positions is worthy of investigation as the core or the more strong beliefs make tension with the peripherals and that its ultimate balance defines the boundaries of pedagogic action. This study forms a model to understand the above in relation to beliefs of language. The present study conforms an applied linguistic perspective to ESL in determining the key belief points and their related values of language in relation to TESL. In presenting this hypothetical model for core and peripheral positioning, the study employs three major concepts of language as discussed in linguistic theory. This model is devised using mathematical conceptualization of the ven diagram and follows a justification for the conceptualization in interpretive statistics. It is presented in graphic mode using EXCEL 2016. The three major beliefs of language concerned in the model are: the Saussurian view- Language as a structural system, Hallidayan view- Language as a functional system and the view of Language as ideology forwarded by P.V. Kroskrity, A.Pennycook and P.Bourdieu. In the selection of these three belief points scholarly literature related to these specific areas in linguistics and applied linguistics pertaining to ESL were considered. In view of these belief points, the characteristic values that belong to each of them were devised in a restricted ESL perspective. The core position of the model consists all the three belief points, while the periphery comprises two areas: the closest to the core consisting the combinatory forms of any two belief points, and the furthest periphery consisting single belief points in isolation. Each belief point is identified in terms of its unique values devised with regard to ESL. The strength of a particular belief point in isolation or in combination is determined depending on the agreement of each of their related values. The terms total and partial force are introduced in order to determine the dynamism of this agreement. Therefore, when a particular belief point is agreed with all the given values it is assumed that it gains total force. When they are partially agreed the force is observed as partial. This model provides insight to investigate about teacher beliefs in ESL as well as any field of study and it also has the provision to be further developed by adding more belief points or more related values for each point. The validity of the model can be tested in empirical research.

Keywords: beliefs of language; core and its periphery; ESL, model, total and partial force

Variant grammar features in SLEs and their implications for English Language Teaching in Sri Lanka

H. C. Keshala

University of Colombo, Sri Lanka

chathu.keshala87@gmail.com

This study focuses on variant features in SLE grammar and their implications for English Language Teaching in Sri Lanka. Features of SLE have been extensively described by scholars of SLE and previous studies have revealed that these features do occur in both speech and writing in Sri Lanka. Further, national level attempts have been made to incorporate SLE into English language teaching. This study explores the extent to which the variant grammatical and lexicogrammatical features of SLE continue to occur in semi-formal writing through a corpus study and examines the level of acceptability associated with them among first/co-first language English speakers in Sri Lanka by means of an acceptability study. The corpus study draws data from the Sri Lankan component of the SAVE corpus and a self-compiled newspaper corpus of 2 million words. The acceptability study is based on a sample of 80 first language/co-first language speakers of English in Sri Lanka who responded to 30 sample sentences drawn from the two corpora, 16 of which included grammatical/lexicogrammatical features of SLE. The corpus study revealed that, from the 36 variant grammar features in focus, 21 appeared at least in one corpus and 16 appeared in both corpora. The phrasal verb “pass out” had the most prominent presence. The findings of the acceptability study reveal that there is a strong consensus regarding the acceptability of ‘come down’ as a variant phrasal verb belonging to Standard SLE. It also revealed even though the sample is not completely exonormative in its language attitude, a strong consensus cannot be observed among the respondents regarding the acceptability of a majority of the features while there is a very strong consensus regarding the unacceptability of five features. Thus, a majority of these variant features could not yet be considered accepted alternative norms in SLE as there is no strong consensus among the speech community regarding their acceptability even though these features do occur in authentic writing. This sociolinguistic situation may have important implications for English language teaching in Sri Lanka.

Key words: acceptability; English language teaching; language attitude; SLE; varietal features

Madol Doova: A Comparative Study with Its English and Tamil Translations

K.A.J.P.K. Medawatte ^a, H.K.C.K Ranaweera ^b, Thilini Tharushi De Silva^c
University of Sri Jayewardenepura^{ab}, University of Colombo^c
jmedawatte@gmail.com

Martin Wickramasinghe has been hailed by many as one of the forefathers of modern Sinhala literature in Sri Lanka. His works of fiction as well as non-fiction have been widely accepted in Sri Lanka as well as the world to the extent to which many of his works have been translated to many other languages. Madol Doova, the first Sri Lankan publication in the genre of adolescent literature in Sri Lanka, was first published in 1947. The novel traces the adventures of two young boys as they encounter different experiences in the adult world. This novel has been translated to English by Prof, Ashley Halpe and to Tamil by Sundaram Saumiyar.

The purpose of this study is to attempt a textual analysis of the socio-cultural and political representations in the translated texts (English & Tamil) of Martin Wickramasinghe's novel, Madol Doova. In this exercise, we attempted to understand some of the fundamental translation techniques and methods used by the translator. For instance, in the case of the English translation, we observed, the choice made by the translator to retain some of the Sinhala lexicon and direct translations of idiomatic expressions found in the original text. For instance using original words like *mala yaka* (Halpe 2017: 66), *Porisadaya* (Halpe 2017: 31), *almariya* (Halpe 2017: 30), *galibba* (Halpe 2017: 25) and direct translations such as *a tough nut* (Halpe 2017: 25), *a trickster* (Halpe 2017: 49), *It was Greek to me* (Halpe 2017: 28), *The Confidence Trick* (Halpe 2017: 43). Therefore, there are some instances where these translations are sometimes confusing to a monolingual English reader. We believe that this could be because, Halpe was addressing a strong Sinhala- English bilingual readership where code mixing practices are quite common. Comparatively, in the Tamil translation, where the readership is monolingual, socio-cultural representations are more accurately represented through the translated language. This could be attributed to the close relationship between the Tamil and Sinhala communities in Sri Lanka as well as their shared histories and cultures. The conclusions revealed close similarities between Tamil and the original text while the English translation remains culturally distant in certain instances.

Keywords: bilingual translation; children's novel; native translators; sinhalese terminology

An Analysis on “Use of the Substitute “One” in Written Sri Lankan English Syntax

D.A.G. Ariyasinghe
University of Kelaniya
*dinaliariyasinghe@gmail.com

“Sri Lankan English” (SLE), which is currently in the “Differentiation” phase of the Dynamic Model of Post-Colonial Englishes, is striving to acquire linguistic independence from other varieties, by establishing an internal stability (Widyalkara, 2014). Though adequate studies have been done on SLE phonology and morphology, in order to acquire linguistic independence, proper studies should be done on SLE syntax, semantics and discourse.

Addressing the need for studies on SLE syntax, Herat (2006) has conducted a study on the “Use of substitute “one” as a feature in SLE spoken syntax. The present study focuses on the features of written SLE and as such the objective of the present study is to identify the patterns of the use of the substitute “One” and validate it as a feature of Written Sri Lankan English Syntax. The present study uses two corpora consisting of written Sri Lankan English texts as the two main research instruments. The first corpus (Corpus-A) used for the study is ICE-SL and the second corpus that is used for the study is a corpus (Corpus-B) that consists of 144 letters from the “letters to the editor” register that are taken from three local newspapers. Thus, the genre addressed in the research is “letters”.

Thereafter, in order to provide a comprehensive picture of the use of the substitute “One”, the data that was available in both corpora was analyzed using the electronic corpus analytical tool: “AntConc”, and the natural language processing tool: “Stanford CoreNLP”.

From the data analyses, it was evident that there were several instances in which the substitute “one” was used as an adjective as well as a demonstrative. Therefore, SLE writing too has the feature of the use of substitute “one” with regard to the genre of letters.

Keywords: corpus linguistics; Sri Lankan English; substitute “one”; written syntax.

Syntactic Errors Made When Learning English as a Second Language With Special Reference to Linguistics Students in University of Kelaniya

H. Sasanjalie Jayasinghe
University of Peradeniya
sasajaya93@gmail.com

Error analysis is a type of linguistic analysis that focuses on the errors that the learner's make. The aim of error analysis is to understand the 'inter language' and assist learners to improve their internalized language system. Error analysis is the best tool for describing and explaining errors made by speakers of other languages in order to know the sources of these errors and the reasons behind their continued occurrence. A mistake can be self-corrected, but an error cannot. Errors are 'systematic,' likely to occur repeatedly and not recognized by the learner. Hence, only the teacher or researcher would locate them, the learner would not. Since it is found that, many undergraduates find difficulties in using proper grammar and as they make grammatical mistakes in their academic writing this area was taken to study. Hence, error analysis appeared to be the best tool for describing and explaining errors made by speakers of other languages. This study therefore aims on the syntactic errors made by the Linguistics students of University of Kelaniya when learning English as a second language. The required data was collected by a questionnaire survey containing eight questions from 40 participants, which includes a paragraph to correct grammar mistakes and some sentences to be written in English.

Keywords: error- analysis, inter- language; syntactic- errors; undergraduates

දකුණු පළාතේ දමිළ භාෂා භාවිතයේ සුවිශේෂීතාවය පිළිබඳව සංසන්දනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්

ආර්.එම්.ඩබ්. .ජී. ප්‍රදීපා රාජනායක
ශ්‍රී ලංකා අග්නිදිග විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය
Pradeeparajanayaka90@gmail.com

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දකුණු පළාත යනු භාෂාමය වශයෙන් ඉතා වැදගත් ඔවුන්ටම ආවේණික භාෂා ලක්ෂණ රාශියකින් සමන්විත මිනිසුන් පිරිසක් වාසය කරන පළාතකි. කෘෂි කර්මාන්තය හා ධීවර කර්මාන්තය ප්‍රධාන ජීවනෝපායන් කර ගත් දකුණු පළාත තුළ සිංහල ජාතිකයින් මෙන්ම දෙමළ හා මුස්ලිම් ජාතිකයෝ ද ජීවත් වෙති. මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ මූලික අරමුණ වන්නේ දකුණු පළාත කේන්ද්‍ර කොටගෙන එනම් ගාල්ල, මාතර හා හමබන්තොට යන දිස්ත්‍රික්කයන්වල ජීවත් වන දෙමළ හා මුස්ලිම් ජාතිකයන්ගේ දමිළ භාෂා භාවිතයෙහි පවතින සුවිශේෂත්වය ප්‍රධාන කොට ගෙන එනම් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ අනෙකුත් දමිළ භාෂිත ප්‍රදේශයන් හා සසඳන විට දක්නට ලැබෙන වෙනස්කම් පිළිබඳව සොයා බැලීමයි. මෙම සමාජ ස්ථරයෙහි පවතින වාක් මාලාව තුළ අනෙකුත් දමිළ භාෂිත ප්‍රදේශයන් වලට වඩා බොහෝ දුරට වෙනස්කම් පවතී. එකී වෙනස්කම් එම ප්‍රදේශයේ ජනතාවගේ උච්චාරණ විධි, උගත් නූගත්කම්, පරිසර වෙනස්වීම්, ජීවන රටාව ආදී කරුණු මත පදනම් ව පවතින බවක් දක්නට ලැබේ. මෙම පර්යේෂණය සඳහා සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා ප්‍රධාන පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය වශයෙන් භාවිත කළ අතර එහි දී දකුණු පළාතේ ජීවත් වන විවිධ වයස් මට්ටමේ පුද්ගලයන්ගෙන් දත්ත රැස් කර ගන්නා ලදී. සංසන්දනාත්මකව ගත් විට ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ අනෙකුත් පළාත් වල ජීවත් වන දමිළ භෂකයින්ගේ දමිළ වහරට වඩා වෙනස්ව යමින් දකුණු පළාත් වාසී දමිළ භාෂකයින්ගේ දමිළ භාෂා භාවිතය අතර විශේෂයෙන් පෙන්නුම් කරනු ලබන වෙනස්කම් රාශියක් දක්නට ලැබුණු බව එනම් අනෙකුත් ප්‍රදේශයන් වල ජීවත් වන දමිළ හා මුස්ලිම් ජනතාවගේ භාෂිත දමිළ භාෂාව අතර වෙනස් වන උපභාෂාමය ලක්ෂණ රැගත් සමාජයක් ලෙස දකුණු පළාත් දමිළ වහර හඳුන්වා දිය හැකි ය.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද: දකුණු පළාත; වාක් මාලාව; උච්චාරණ විධි; දමිළ භාෂා භාවිතය; උපභාෂා

Primary and Secondary Education: Validating a Spelling and Language Aptitude Test for Adolescents Using Item Response Theory

R.D.C. Niroshinie
University of Colombo, Sri Lanka
rdcniroshinie@yahoo.com

An appropriate methodology to identify aptitude of adolescents has not been found so far in Sri Lanka. Therefore, the main objective of this study was to fulfil above requirement by validating a test to measure differential aptitude of late adolescents. Thus, the intention of the differential aptitude test was to help adolescents to identify their aptitude to select subjects, courses, training programmes or a career path. After reviewing the literature, the test was confined to six main differential aptitudes. This abstract presents the validation of the sub scale of spelling and language. The test blueprint was prepared after defining spelling and language aptitude. Next, items were constructed. A few items were discarded and refined according to the comments of the subject experts. The sample of the study was Sinhala medium grade 11 students in Western province. Data was collected from 1AB, 1C and type 2 schools using stratified random sampling method. The first pilot test (n=30) was to identify the defects of the items and vague instruction. The second(n=120) was to identify any defects in items further and calculate facility indexes to arrange the items according to the difficulty level. The intention of the third pilot (n=712) was to validate items. In validating items, conquest software was used which is based on Item Response Theory (IRT). In selecting more suitable items, item fit statistics, difficulty index, average ability measure, item characteristics and distractor curves of each item were considered. The final test consisted of 20 items. Test retest method (n=160) was used to assess the reliability(r=.90). Calculated Croanbach α of the scale was .92.The factor analysis was done to confirm the construct validity of the test. Thus, it can be concluded that the test of Spelling and Language aptitude having appropriate reliability, validity and practicability. Therefore, the test can be used to identify Spelling and Language aptitude in grade 11 students.

Keywords: Item Response Theory; spelling and language aptitude; validate

