



# Sabaragamuwa Social Sciences and Languages 8<sup>th</sup> Students' Annual Symposium 2022

# Abstracts

8<sup>TH</sup> SSLSAS - 2022

# 8<sup>th</sup> SSLSAS

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# **ECONOMICS**

# **AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE ORIENTATION OF SRI LANKAN BACHELOR OF ARTS STUDENTS TOWARDS ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

Masakorala K.H.<sup>1\*</sup> and Priyanath H.M.S.<sup>1</sup>

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In general, there are about twenty percent (20%) of the population of entrepreneurs in countries that show a tendency for entrepreneurship. But in Sri Lanka, there is a lack of entrepreneurs. Only two to three percent (2%-3%) of the total population of Sri Lanka are entrepreneurs. This reflects the shortcomings of the country's education system and lack of inclination towards entrepreneurship. This study investigates university students' willingness to focus on entrepreneurship or the factors that affect their entrepreneurial intentions and the existing obstacles. Sampling was done through the multiple cluster sampling method, and a group of 261 undergraduates studying in the final year of 2016/2017 batches in the faculties of arts of Sri Lanka Sabaragamuwa University, Sri Jayawardenepura University, Kelaniya University and Colombo University were taken as the sample. To obtain this sample size, the relevant sample size was selected using Raosoft software. The hypothesized frequency related to hypothesis testing was done through SMART PLS software. The hypothesis testing of this study showed that knowledge, skills, and attitude factors have a significant positive impact on the entrepreneurial intention of Bachelor of Arts graduates. Accordingly, this study suggested that it is appropriate to investigate the factors that mainly affect the entrepreneurial intentions of Sri Lankan arts graduates and further develop them.

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneurial Intentions, Knowledge, Skills, Attitudes*

# **FACTORS AFFECTING PROPENSITY OF RURAL PEOPLE FOR BANKING TRANSACTIONS (A STUDY BASED ON NARANGODA VILLAGE OF PALMADULLA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT)**

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The Central Bank and banking system cover a wide range of disciplines as the heart of an economy. The banking sector's strong performance is critical for the economy to be alive and strong. The key to the effective use of the banking system is the banking habits of the people. Although studies have been conducted on this in various countries of the world, there are only a handful of studies conducted in Sri Lanka. This study experimentally investigates the factors influencing the banking habits of rural people in Sri Lanka. Data obtained from 150 respondents of 150 rural families in Narangoda village, Palamadulla Divisional Secretariat formed the basis of the study. This study examined whether demographic factors, economic factors and sociological factors of households are influential in banking habits of the people. Accordingly, the study examined the relationship between the above-mentioned factors and the tendency of the rural people towards banking activities. Several conclusions have been drawn based on the econometric analysis of this study. It was observed that when social factors increase by one unit, banking habits increase by 0.207, when economic factors increase by one unit, banking habits increase by 0.968, and when sociological factors increase by one unit, banking habits decrease by 0.071. Thus, it is clear that there is a direct relationship between social and economic factors and banking habits of rural people, and also there is an inverse relationship between sociological factors and banking habits of rural people. This means that, a high level of investment should be made in education to increase the banking habits of the rural people. Accordingly, developing school education and knowledge in information technology at the rural level is considered essential. In addition, a program can be organized in order to increase the income level of the rural people. Furthermore, it is recommended to increase the banking habits of the rural people by providing necessary knowledge and capital for self-employment, sponsoring small businesses, providing new job opportunities and technical advice and necessary facilities for the upliftment of rural agriculture.

**Keywords:** *Banking habits, Rural people, Social factors, Economic factors, Sociological factors*

# THE IMPACT OF REWARD ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE IN NAWALOKA POLYSACKS PVT LTD

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Employees are the major resource that handle productivity of private organizations thus, they support to achieve institutional goals. For enhancing the employee performance, reward system plays a vital role in an organization. The main objective of this study was to examine the impacts of rewards on employee performance in Nawaloka Polysacks Pvt Ltd. The researcher has identified two specific objectives: intrinsic reward on employee performance and extrinsic reward on employee performance. This study used deductive and quantitative approach to test the results of objectives. The sample consisted of 88 employees selected through the simple random sampling method. Self-developed questionnaire was used to collect primary data, and they were analyzed for econometric model using SPSS software. The research identified a positive significant relationship between intrinsic rewards and employee performance, and insignificant positive relationship between extrinsic rewards and employee performance. The study revealed that improvement in intrinsic rewards highly impacts on employee performance which plays a vital role in Nawaloka Polysacks Pvt Ltd. Organization must give priority to intrinsic reward to enhance employee performance while introducing innovations. Finally, future research should cover all types of rewards to determine how they influence employee performance.

**Keywords:** *Employee Performance, Extrinsic Rewards, Intrinsic Rewards, Nawaloka Polysacks PVT ltd.*



# **FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYEES RETENTION IN SOUTH ASIA TEXTILES LIMITED (A STUDY BASED ON SOUTH ASIA TEXTILES LIMITED IN PUGODA)**

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This study examined the relationship between financial factors and employee retention, and the relationship between non-financial factors and employee retention in South Asia Textiles Limited. Employee retention refers to the ability of a company to prevent employee turnover. In other words, it is the company's concerted efforts to retain their existing staff and keep their best employees on board in order to succeed as a business. Data was collected using questionnaire and documentary review method. Purposive sampling was used to select 10 departments from all the departments and 100 employees were investigated out of 150 employees representing the ten departments selected for the study. Findings indicated that there was significant positive relationship between financial factors and employee retention in South Asia Textiles Limited. ( $r=0.399$  at 0.05 Significant level) as well as non-financial factors are also significantly positively related to retention of employee in the Company.

**Keywords:** *Retention, Financial Factors, Non-Financial Factors, Turnover*

# **IDENTIFY THE IMPACT OF SERVICE QUALITY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AND CUSTOMER LOALITY (WITH REFERENCE TO TOURISTS VISITING THE ECO-FRIENDLY HOTELS IN BENTHARA AREA)**

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Tourism is booming sector in present Sri Lanka and attracting the same tourists to the same destination is cheaper than attracting new tourists towards the particular destination. During the past few decades, hotel owners and investors were increasingly aware of the negative effects of the environmental and social impacts of hotel development and operations. As a result, new sustainability challenges have emerged in almost every sector of the hotel industry. This research has been undertaken to identify the relationship between the service quality, customer satisfaction and customer loyalty of the tourists visiting the eco-friendly hotels in Bentara. Five key dimensions of service quality were assessed namely reliability, tangibility, responsiveness, assurance and empathy. Data was collected from the highest level eco-friendly hotels in Bentara through a structured questionnaire based on past literature. Structural equation modeling and smart pls statistical software were used for data analysis. Research findings show that service quality dimensions- empathy, reliability, assurance- have a significant impact on customer satisfaction whereas responsiveness and tangibility are not significant factors for customer satisfaction. It was also found that reliability and assurance have a significant effect on customer loyalty while responsiveness, tangibility and empathy are not significant factors on customer loyalty.

***Keywords:*** *Service Quality, Customer Satisfaction, Sustainable practices*

# **FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT IN WORK FROM HOME (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES IN COLOMBO DISTRICT)**

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The arrival of COVID-19 has had a significant impact on the private sector labor market of Sri Lanka by advocating the emergency of implementing Work from Home (WFH) arrangements. In this context, it is crucial to examine the impact of WFH on employee job engagement. Thus, the current study is aimed at investigating the factors associated with employee engagement in WFH with special reference to private sector employment in five private sector organizations in Colombo district. 100 employees were chosen as the sample through systematic random sampling, and multiple regression model was utilized to analyze the data. Accordingly, conciliation, confidence and communication showed a significant positive impact on employee engagement in WFH. Findings also indicated that married employees' engagement in WFH is relatively lower than unmarried workers. This study has insightful and strategic implications and recommendations for HR management. In particular, the issues of married workers should be addressed using family supportive mechanisms and proper monitoring in order to make them fully engage in work. The study also advocates the importance of implementing a legal framework for WFH arrangements. It is necessary to gain the service of Ministry of Labor to analyze the current and future statistics and trends of Sri Lankan private sector labor market.

**Keywords:** *Work from Home, Employee Engagement, Private Sector, Labor Market, Legal Framework*

# **THE ROLE OF SAMURDHI BANKS ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WELIGAMA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION)**

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The empowerment of women is one of the important aspects in developing countries, especially in Asia and Africa. And also one of the most important concerns of the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals is the empowerment of women. Women have less access to gain resources that can generate income, finances and land. National governments and their development partners have viewed micro credit as a strategic tool for the empowerment of vulnerable groups, notably women. As such, the key objective of this study is to identify the role of the Samurdhi Bank on women empowerment in Weligama DS division. To address the research objectives, the study used pragmatism mixed approach (quantitative and qualitative approach), where the researcher studied the sample as 140 women in the Weligama DS division. A sample was selected under simple random sampling technique. The data were analyzed using Pearson Correlation Coefficient and Multiple Linear Regression model with the support of SPSS. As per results of the study, it reflects that self-employment, income generation and living standards have a clear positive relationship with women empowerment through Samurdhi bank. Three hypotheses were validated because all variables' P-values were less than 0.05 and accordingly self-employment (0.000), income generation (0.000) and living standards (0.005) revealed. The finding also pointed out that self-employment highly influenced women empowerment. Finally, this study provided recommendations for Samurdhi banks and other relevant parties further formalize Samurdhi bank's on micro credit facilities for poor women.

**Keywords:** *Income Generation, Living Standards, Samurdhi Bank, Self-Employment, Women Empowerment*

# **FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYEES' RETENTION IN FINANCIAL COMPANY (A STUDY BASED ON PEOPLE'S LEASING & FINANCIAL COMPANY OF SRI LANKA)**

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This study's aim was to identify factors that affect academic staff retention at the People's Leasing & Finance PLC. Employee retention is one of the issues People's Leasing & Finance PLC faces as they operate in a very competitive environment. Globalization, which has heightened competition and expanded the mobility of highly trained workers, has contributed to this, but the company's success and sustainability depend on these individuals. The study's specific goals were to determine how retention of academic personnel was affected by extrinsic (leadership style, compensation), as well as intrinsic (training, promotion) elements. The study was based on 179 employees in PLC and primary data was collected through the questionnaire. A sample was selected under the two stages. In the first stage, stratified random sampling based on gender and designation was utilized to guarantee that all subgroups in these institutions were represented. The required sample of 10% of the target population, or 179 respondents, was obtained in the second step using simple random sampling. Findings of the study demonstrate that leadership style and training have no statistically significant relationship with the staff retention and remuneration whereas promotion has a statistically significant relationship with the staff retention. Finally, the study recommended that remuneration and promotion practices should be enhanced to decrease the intention to leave. The study also recommended that unfavorable aspects raised regarding training and leadership style should be addressed in order to make this institution competitive.

**Keywords:** *Staff retention, Remuneration, Training, Promotion, Leadership style, Intention to leave, Intention to stay*

# COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH VOCATIONAL TRAINING AMONG EDUCATION LEVELS AND RESIDENTIAL SECTORS IN SRI LANKA

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Unemployment in Sri Lanka is a major economic and social dilemma. Providing successful vocational training is the most effective way of reducing unemployment. However, Sri Lankan unemployment is featured by the higher level of education and training, showing the mismatches among education, training and the employment. To identify the issues in the current vocational training programmes, factors influencing the demand for vocational training by different levels of education and different residential sectors should be identified. Thus, the main objective of this study is to identify those factors in a comparative approach. Secondary data of the Sri Lanka Labour Force survey (2020) conducted by Department of Census and Statistics as used for the study and binary logistic regression models were applied for the data analysis. The study has found that the vocational training increases with age at a decreasing rate for all. Females have lower tendency for vocational training in general except for estate sector. Unemployed have higher tendency for vocational training for all sub groups. Being urban resident increases the vocational training involvement among secondary and tertiary educated groups. Vocational training involvement is higher among unmarried groups for all sub categories. According to the findings of this study, policies should be promoted to increase vocational training among females and non-urban residents in Sri Lanka. Such policies are highly significant in country's development agenda to promote female labour force participation rate, to reduce poverty in non-urban sectors and to reduce unemployment through promoting vocational training in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** *Vocational Training, Educational disparities, sectorial disparities, unemployment*

# **THE IMPACT OF WORK ENVIRONMENT ON ORGANIZATIONAL JOB SATISFACTION (A STUDY BASED ON RAKWANA DEVMINI GARMENT FACTORY)**

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Garment industry workers are facing a lot of challenges under the current Covid 19 pandemic and economic conditions. The main purpose of this study was to study the effect of work environment on job satisfaction of garment industry employees. The current study examined the impact of the independent variables of physical work environment, human work environment, safety work environment and financial work environment on the dependent variable of job satisfaction. Accordingly, this effect was studied through a multiple regression model through a factor analysis. In addition, tests were carried out to confirm the reliability of the questionnaire, to reveal the appropriateness of the overall model and to study the existing relationships between the independent variables and the dependent variables. The results of the study revealed that the independent variables of financial work environment and human work environment have a positive effect on job satisfaction. It was further confirmed that the strongest positive effect is made through the financial work environment. Therefore, in order to develop the job satisfaction of the garment industry employees, it is recommended to provide them with a fair salary equal to the amount of work they commit to the job, and a satisfactory level of allowance for additional working hours, and to maintain a satisfactory employee welfare in the organization and to develop the relationships between co-workers and the relationships between supervisors. The study also recommends, a policy for garment workers through which the problems that arise in connection with employees' jobs can be dealt in a way they develop positive mindsets about the organization.

**Keywords:** *Physical work environment, Human work environment, Safety work environment, Financial work environment, Job satisfaction*

# **AN INVESTIGATION ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION WITH THE QUALITY OF SERVICE PROVIDED BY THE BANKING PROFESSIONALS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO A BANK IN YAKKALAMULLA)**

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Banks in Sri Lanka are using new technology to increase service quality by attracting and retaining rational customers through various strategies to meet their diverse needs. However, human interaction still remains key of the customer care and the role played by the banking professionals in this regard is substantial. The main objective of this study is to identify the impact of service quality of banking professionals on customer satisfaction. Primary data were collected on the quality of service of the banking professionals, from 136 customers over 18 years of age in a selected bank in Yakkalamulla through structured questionnaire. Systematic random sampling method was adopted as the sampling technique. Structural equation modeling has been used for the analysis. Five key dimensions were used to measure the explanatory variables of service quality including reliability, responsiveness, empathy, tangibility and politeness while customer satisfaction was used as the explanatory variable. The study concludes that politeness of the banking professionals in treating customers is the key factor that determines the customer satisfaction of the bank. The dimensions of reliability, responsiveness, empathy and tangibility are not statistically significant according to this study. Therefore, human resource management of the bank should provide training for their banking professionals to improve politeness in service provision with warm welcome with smile, effective and friendly communication, and customer care with courtesy. Happy and cheerful workers will be highly effective in attracting customers in the competitive business environment of banking sector.

**Key words:** *Customer satisfaction, Service quality, Structural equation model, Banking professionals, Human Resource Management*



# FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH EDUCATIONAL AND SKILL MISMATCH AMONG GRADUATE EMPLOYEES IN SRI LANKA

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Mismatch hypothesis is one of the key interpreters of the unemployment in Sri Lanka and that is predominant among educated groups, mainly among graduates. Although, graduates are employed, still education and skill mismatches are widening leading to reduce productivity and the economic efficiency by shrinking their full capacity utilization. Therefore, this study seeks to identify the factors associated with educational and skill mismatches of graduate employees in Sri Lanka. Both primary and secondary data were used by this study. Firstly, the educational mismatch was analyzed using the secondary data of Sri Lanka Labour force Survey (2020) conducted by the Department of census and Statistics. Secondly, skill mismatch was analyzed using primary data of a nationally representative sample based on the list of graduate employees in the most recent graduate scheme taken from the ministry of manpower and employment, Sri Lanka. Binary logistic regression models and multiple regression models were used for the analysis. The study found that educational mismatches of employment decrease with age at an increasing rate. The highest educational mismatch was recorded among art graduates, followed by management and science graduates. Gap between the mean educational levels based on their occupation and actual years of education levels, was also determined by age, gender, marital status, and the field of study of graduate employees. The study also indicates that non- art graduates have lower skill mismatches than the arts graduates. Therefore, the curriculums of the degree programmes in Arts faculties should be reformed with a higher job orientation and skill development targeting the future labour markets.

**Keywords:** *Educational mismatch, Educational gap, Skill mismatch, Graduate employees*

# **STUDY THE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE BEHAVIORAL INTENTION OF ADULT CUSTOMERS IN USING MOBILE BANKING SERVICES (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ADULT CUSTOMERS ABOVE 18 YEARS OF AGE AT BANK OF CEYLON BRANCH IN HAMBANTOTA)**

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With the new technological advancement, the banking sector has introduced mobile banking services. The main objective of this study is to determine the factors that influence the behavioral intention of adult customers above 18 years of age in using mobile banking services. The specific objective is to identify demographic and social factors that influence the behavioral intention of adult customers above 18 years of age in using mobile banking services. Demographic factors such as gender, age, education level, income level and social factors such as family, role and status and reference group were measured to identify the relationship between behavioral intention. For the study, 100 customers using the mobile banking service of Hambantota Bank of Ceylon branch were randomly selected as a simple random sample. Primary data was collected through a structured questionnaire. Multiple linear regression analysis has been done using factor analysis for data analysis. According to the results of the study, demographic factors and social factors that affect the behavioral intention of the customers, indicate a relationship between age, income level, family, reference group and the behavioral intention of the customers. But there is no relationship between gender, education level, role and status and behavioral intention of customers. Thus, the management should focus on the factors that affect the behavioral intention of the customers and improve the service delivery activities.

**Keywords:** *Behavioral intention of customers, Demographic factors, Social factors*

# **THE FACTORS AFFECTING CONSUMERS' INTENTION FOR CONSUMPTION OF BOTTLED WATER IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COLOMBO DISTRICT)**

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Considering necessity, preference, and health, bottled water is one of the fastest-growing beverages in the world. Therefore, it is very important to understand consumer buying behavior towards bottled water. Consumer Intention is one of the key aspects in identifying consumer buying behavior and leads to successfully meeting its goals and objectives, especially profits maximizing in advance. The purpose of this study was to explore the factors affecting consumers' intention for consumption of bottled water in Sri Lanka with special reference to the Colombo district. A descriptive, cross-sectional study was conducted among customers of company-X in the Colombo district. A total of 100 customers were selected as the sample using the convenience sampling technique. Data were collected using a self-administered questionnaire and the Multiple Regression model was used to assess the associations. According to the findings, the hypothesis tested had a significant effect on intention. Furthermore, this indicates that quality, health concerns, subjective norms, and behavioral control have a significant impact on consumers' intention for the consumption of bottled water, and interestingly, attitudes and beliefs have no significant relationship towards bottled water purchase intention. Quality is the most significant factor that affects consumer intention. Increasing the quality of the overall product and the process of purifying, filling and re-filling may be increased the quality of the product and a fully automated system is recommended instead of the manual process.

**Keywords:** *Intention, Bottled water, Consumer buying behavior, TPB; Sri Lanka*

**IMPACT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELLBEING ON THE  
WOMEN'S MENTAL HEALTH AND EMPLOYMENT  
PERFORMANCE IN THE APPAREL SECTOR IN SRI LANKA  
(WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE APPAREL WORKERS AT  
SEETHAWAKA EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE)**

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The study attempts to investigate the impact of economic and social well-being on women's mental health and employment performance in the apparel sector in Sri Lanka. This study employs a quantitative method, the primary data collection method was used to collect data throughout the questionnaire survey. In order to collect the data, the study employed multistage cluster sampling. Primary data were collected from 275 respondents representing the female apparel workers in Seethawaka Export Processing Zone in Awissawella. The data were analyzed employing a partial least square structural equation model through SmartPLS. Based on the results, out of seven hypotheses, six hypotheses were accepted. Findings revealed that economic and social well-being have a positive impact on the employment performance of female apparel workers. Mental health and employment performance have a negative relationship. Finally, mediating the role of mental health is not quite considerable. As a result, employee well-being activities are encouraged in order to preserve mental and physical strength. The development of working environments is advised to increase the performance of employee well-being measures such as medical facilities, restrooms, children's education facilities, cafeteria facilities, drinking water, transportation facilities, housing facilities, and leisure facilities, all of which will boost staff morale and efficiency.

**Keywords:** *Apparel industry, Economic wellbeing, Employment performance, Mental health, Social wellbeing.*

# **IMPACT OF JOB SATISFACTION ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF CEYLON PETROLEUM STORAGE TERMINALS LIMITED**

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Since they affect how employees act inside the workplace. The axiom "A satisfied worker is a productive worker" is widely accepted. A productive work environment is fostered by a motivated workforce. As a result, job satisfaction has become a crucial subject of research. The specific problem that this study is seeking to address is how employee performance at Ceylon Petroleum Storage Terminal Limited is affected by job satisfaction. Accordingly, this study aimed to identify the factors that influence Job Satisfaction on Employee Performance of Ceylon Petroleum Storage Terminals Limited. The simple Random Sampling (SRS) method was used to provide all employees in the CPSTL an equal chance of being chosen. The study obtained data through a structured questionnaire from 200 employees. To analyze the acquired data for the study, descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, Cronbach's alpha, multiple regression analysis, and the ANOVA test and Chi-square analysis tools were employed along with SPSS. The findings indicated that rewards, job safety and security and working conditions had a significant positive impact on employee performance. The research's findings would be beneficial for academics, practitioners, researchers, planners, and policy makers who engage in the relevant field.

**Keywords:** *Employee performance, Job safety and security, Job satisfaction, Rewards, Working condition*

# **THE EFFECTS OF JOB SATISFACTION ON EMPLOYEE RETENTION (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BRANDIX ESSENTIAL KOGGALA)**

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This study pointed to examine the effect of job satisfaction on employee retention in Brandix Apparel Solution Koggala. Employee turnover is one of the largest though widely unknown costs and problem an organization faces. The Brandix Company HR practices implementing most of the programs to employee's retentions, but it has some turnover. Therefore, aim of this research is to identify employees' problems and reduce employee turnover. This quantitative research applied positivism research philosophy stands and the deductive approach for collecting data. Data were collected through questionnaire from a sample of 132 machine operators in the organization. These respondents were selected using a simple random sampling method. The collected data were analyzed using statistical tools such as mean, standard deviation, correlation, and multiple regression analysis using SPSS. Findings of the study demonstrate positive relationships between working environment and employee retention, and training and development and employee retention. However, working environment has a negative relationship with leadership and there is a positive relationship between pay and promotion and employee retention. The finding of this study also indicates that machine operators were strongly satisfied with the training and development of this organization but less satisfied with leadership.

**Keywords:** *Job satisfaction, Employee retention, Brandix, Turnover*

# **IMPACT OF WORK LIFE BALANCE ON EMPLOYEE JOB SATISFACTION IN PRIVATE BANKING SECTOR OF SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO A PRIVATE BANK IN COLOMBO DISTRICT)**

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Work Life balance explains the equilibrium level between the demands of employment and the demands of personal life. Organizations are seeking innovative strategies to maintain this balance to order to create efficient and satisfied workforce. Private banking sector consisted of banking professionals with long working hours and dealing with risk of money transaction; their psychological wellbeing with work life balance will be beneficial for the bank. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to identify the impact of work life balance on employee satisfaction of banking professionals. This study used a structured questionnaire as a Google form to collect the primary data. 150 bankers were selected using simple random sampling method from the 10 branches of selected private bank in Colombo district. Data was analyzed using partial least square structural equation model (PLS-SME). Job stress, family support, long working hours and management support are the four key aspects used to analyze job satisfaction of banking professionals. Findings of the study revealed that there is a positive significant relationship between management support and employee job satisfaction in private banking sector in Sri Lanka while job stress, family support, long working hours become statistically insignificant. Since the management support is the key that determines the job satisfaction of banking professionals, human resource managers should plan for innovative mechanism to promote positive interaction among management and employees by organizing social events, providing training for the managers on effective communication, appropriately distributing work load and motivating their team.

**Keywords:** *Work life balance, Job satisfaction, Partial least square equation model, Human Resource Management, Banking professionals*

# **THE IMPACT ON WORK STRESS ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE OF THE ABC COMPNAY (A STUDY BASED ON THE FACTORS EFFECTING EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE OF THE PERTICULAR COMPANY)**

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According to the business context, every company's main objective is to earn profit. Therefore, every organization does their maximum effort to achieve the goals and objectives in the rapidly changing competitive business environment and innovative technological environment. Therefore, every business owner requires potential employees to suit this environment. Thus, every organization can achieve high performance since employee performance is more important. Also, employee performance is affected by number of internal and external factors. Stress is common element in any kind of job. Thus, stress can be described as the adverse psychological and physical reactions that occur in an individual as a result his or her inability to cope with the demands being made on him or her. This study was based on 86 employees in the ABC Company, and mixed methodology was employed for the data collection. A sample was selected under the random sampling technique. According to the analysis results, Role conflict, Job security, Work load, Interpersonal relationship indicate high positive relationship with the employee performance. Finally, the study concludes that work stress can be overcome by using various methods such as, assigning the tasks fairly and evenly, giving the priority to the employees who can increase the performance.

**Keywords;** *Work load, Job security, Role conflict, Interpersonal Relationship, Employee performance*



# **THE IMPACT OF PLANNED CONSUMPTION BEHAVIOR AND PARENTAL INTERVENTION ON THE INTENTION OF FAST FOOD CONSUMPTION AMONG CHILDREN (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KEGALLE DISTRICT)**

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Children are vulnerable to non-communicable diseases at early ages as a result of unhealthy food consumption patterns and lack of physical exercises due to online education and games. This study examines the impact of planned consumption behaviour and parental intervention on the fast-food consumption intention of children in Kegalle district. Primary data was collected for this study using a structured questionnaire. Two schools were selected randomly using cluster sampling at the final stage. All students from Grade 4 and 5 of the selected schools were used as the sample and it included 265 students and their parents. Structural equation modelling was employed for the analysis. The planned consumption behaviour based on three aspects: attitude towards the behaviour, subjective norm and perceived behavioural control, and the parental intervention based on active parental behaviour and restrictive parental behaviour, are the explanatory variables of the study while consumption intention of fast-food items is the dependent variable. The study found that attitudes, subjective norms and perceived consumption behaviour have significant impact on the fast-food consumption intention of school children. This finding validates the impact of planned consumption behaviour theory for explaining consumption intention of fast food among children. Among parental intervention, restrictive parenting has made a significant impact on the consumption intention of children while active parenting is not statistically significant. Imposing restrictions to children targeted advertising on fast food items and conducting awareness programmes to demonstrate the negative aspects of fast foods at school level will be effective policies to limit such consumption.

**Keywords:** *Fast food consumption intention, Children's' consumption, Planned consumption behaviour, Parental intervention*

# **FACTORS AFFECTING TO TEA PRODUCTIVITY OF SMALL TEA HOLDERS IN SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO YAKKALAMULLA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION**

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Tea is one of the major sectors of livelihood of Sri Lanka by providing more employment opportunities to people as well as foreign earnings to the country. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate factors that affect tea productivity. The main objective of the study is to examine the factors affecting tea productivity of small tea holders in Sri Lanka. Land size, labor days, amount of fertilizer, price of tea and years of farmer experiences have been used as independent variables based on previous literature. The study follows a quantitative type of survey method based on Yakkalamulla DS division. Majority of the tea farmers in that area rely on tea cultivation. The data was collected for the study by using primary data. There, primary data were obtained from 70 respondents out of the whole population by using simple random sampling method as well as a questionnaire method. Collected data were analyzed by using multiple regression analysis with the support of SPSS. According to the analysis results, land size has a negative significant impact on tea productivity while a positive significant impact between the amount of fertilizer and tea productivity and other three independent variables have an insignificant impact on tea productivity in the study area. The outcomes obtained from the study suggests that fertilizer is a major independent variable that affects the productivity of small tea holders, pointing out that responsible parties who make policy actions toward the tea industry should give higher focus to improve tea productivity of small tea holders in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** *Factors, Small tea holders, Tea productivity, Yakkalamulla DS division*

# TRENDS AND DETERMINANTS OF NET FINANCIAL FLOWS IN SRI LANKA

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Effective financial flow has been identified as a major requirement for economic wellbeing in any stage of the development in any country of this globalized world. However, in a Sri Lankan context financial flows are not desirable from many years after the independence while it faces undesirable flows and fluctuations compared to other countries in the region. Therefore, this study attempts to identify the major factors affecting the financial flows in the macroeconomic aspect in Sri Lanka. For that purpose, time series data (1985 to 2020) were collected from reliable resources such as Central bank annual reports and World Bank while those data were analyzed by employing econometrics methodologies such as unit root test, ARDL model of time series. Results revealed that the budget deficit has a strong effect on financial flows in the short run because of financing budget deficits mostly through expansionary sources. In the long run, the most influential factor on the financial flows was identified as the socio- economic and political stability which affected 7.40% to change the financial flows in Sri Lanka. Therefore, by minimizing budget deficit and ensuring socio economic and political stability in the country could be recommended to ensure an effective and fair net financial flows in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** *Financial Flows, Budget Deficit, Socio Economic & Political stability*

# **EFFECT OF JOB STRESS ON JOB SATISFACTION OF COOPERATIVE EMPLOYEES (VARIOUS SERVICES COOPERATIVE SOCIETY HEAD OFFICE OF KOTAPOLA.)**

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The study was conducted to measure the impact of job stress on job satisfaction of cooperative head office employees at Kotapola. Job stress can be defined as the experience of a negative emotional situation. Job satisfaction is defined as the pleasant emotional state associated with the appreciation of one's own work and contributes immensely to perform in the organization. Current research study is mainly based on job stress. It used four dimensions such as role ambiguity, role conflict, work overload, and homework interface. Four dimensions such as pay, promotion, communication, and working environment were used to measure job satisfaction. A sample of 76 employees were used in the head office of Kotapola MPCs. Random sampling was applied to select the representative sample. Self-developed questionnaire and questionnaire that have been developed based on existing literature used to collect the data. It was found that there is a negative relationship between job stress and job satisfaction. Current study found that measurement of scale met the acceptable standards of validity and reliability analysis. Correlation and regression analysis were used to test the research hypothesis. Though job stress is a significant predictor of job satisfaction. It can be revealed that too little or too much of job stress leads to low levels of job satisfaction and moderate levels. Several strategies had been recommended such as increasing use of technology, transfer between jobs, and effective training programs to mitigate the job stress of employees.

**Keywords:** *job stress, job satisfaction, cooperative employees*

# **FACTORS AFFECTING THE DETERMINATION OF DEMAND FOR PERSONAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS (A STUDY BASED ON BADDEGAMA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANK)**

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Studying the factors affecting personal savings deposits is very important for the banking system. It helps the banking system to provide the most successful savings services to the customers and it helps to attract customers to the bank. This study is based on the Baddegama Regional Development Bank branch. Customer's awareness, customer's saving purpose, safety for the deposit & customer's job were analyzed as independent variables in this study. The sample consisted of 130 customers and it was utilized primary data related to the study was collected through questionnaires and interviews. The sample was selected using a simple random sampling method and multiple regression model was applied to analyze the collected data. The results indicated, subject to a coefficient of determination of 75%, that customer's awareness, customer's saving purpose & safety for the deposit were positively and significantly affects the demand for personal savings deposits. However, this study found that a customer's job has no effect on the demand for personal savings deposits. To increase the savings deposits, savings promotion programs and using media like social media to pay more attention to individual awareness can be presented as suggestions of this study.

**Keywords:** *Personal savings deposits, Personal awareness, Safety for the deposits.*

# **THE IMPACT OF FINANCIAL & NON – FINANCIAL REWARD SYSTEMS ON JOB SATISFICATION OF EMPLOYEES IN BANKING SECTOR (A STUDY BASED ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS IN MATARA DISTRICT)**

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Human capital is an extremely important part of today's business world. No organization can achieve its goals without satisfying the internal workforce of the organization. Therefore the concept of employee satisfaction is very important. This study focuses on how financial and non-financial reward systems affect the job satisfaction of employees in the banking sector. This study evaluated eight independent variables (Salary, Allowance, Performance feedback, Supervisor support, Recognition, Promotion opportunity, Professional development opportunity & Co-workers) and their relationship to the employees satisfaction in Regional Development Banks in Matara district. The sample consisted of 100 permanent employees in RDB Banks and it utilized primary data collected through the structured questionnaire. The sample was selected using a simple random sampling method and multiple regression model was applied to analyze the collected data. The results indicated that salary, allowance, performance feedback, supervisor support, promotion opportunity and co-workers were positively and significantly correlated with employee satisfaction and those relationships were strong. Results showed that financial and non-financial reward systems are more powerful predictors of employee satisfaction in the banking sector. Therefore, managers should develop a balanced reward system, both financial and non-financial to increase the job satisfaction of employees in the banking sector.

**Keywords:** *Job Satisfaction, Financial Rewards, Non-Financial Rewards, Employees in banking sector*

# **IMPACT OF WORK-FROM-HOME CONCEPT ON EMPLOYEE'S JOB PERFORMANCE DURING COVID-19 CRISIS (SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BRANDIX LINGERIE SOLUTIONS, CENTER, BIYAGAMA, SRI LANKA)**

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Covid-19 has become a deadly crisis around the world and the work from home concept has been used by most of the public and private ventures. As this is a new concept to both employers and employees, organizations had to find out the impact of this new concept and ways to increase employee's job performance. Brandix Lingerie Solutions Center also adopted this concept accordingly. This study mainly focused on finding out the impact of work from home on an employee's job performance. An online questionnaire with likert scale type questions was approximately sent to 80 employees via email and whatsapp, but 72 responses were accepted. To model the data multiple linear regression model was used. Results found that working from home; strength of the internet connection, the behavior of the family members, working for regular hours, doing private work in the noon but cover up work within the day, missing the meetings sessions and calls due to personal reasons, missing the meetings sessions and calls due to power cuts influences to the employees job performance positively and negatively while the validity of this research is limited to the scope of Brandix Lingerie Solutions Centre. This study introduced some recommendations to improve employee's performances

**Keywords:** *Work-from-home, employee's job performance, Covid-19, Global crisis, Brandix Lingerie Solutions Centre.*

# **FACTORS INFLUENCING ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS ONLINE SHOPPING AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: WITH REFERENCE TO SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA**

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With technological advancement and the pandemic situations, most people have used online shopping. Online shopping has become an increasing concern among university students. Hence, it is very important to identify and understand the online shopping behaviour among university students because online shopping is different from traditional market shopping. This research aims at identifying the factors which influence consumer behaviour towards online shopping among university students especially regarding the university students at Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. Quantitative research approach has been incorporated to this research by distributing an online structured questionnaire to university students in Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka and Structured Equation Modeling (SEM) was used as the analyzing technique. The findings of the research have investigated that perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, perceived risk and subjective norms are significant while trust is not significant in predicting online shopping behaviour. Also, trust, perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use and perceived risk are significant while subjective norms are not significant in predicting online shopping intention. According to the conceptual model, online shopping intention was a mediator variable and it acted as a mediator for many independent variables (trust, perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use). This study provides a better understanding to E-marketers and shopping website developers about the online shopping behaviour among university students in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** *Consumer behaviour, Online shopping behaviour, Online shopping intention, University students*



# **FACTORS AFFECTING THE CUSTOMER SATISFACTION OF INTERNET BANKING SERVICE USERS (BASED ON TWO LICENSED COMMERCIAL BANKS OF KALUTHARA DISTRICT, ALUTHGAMA AREA)**

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The banking industry around the world has seen rapid transformation over the past few decades and is still transforming. In that transformation, internet banking service can be called as a major electronic service introduced by the banking sector to facilitate the daily works of the customers. Accordingly the main objective of this study was to study the factors affecting customer satisfaction of internet banking service users. To carry out of this study, 267 people who use internet banking service of two licensed commercial banks in Aluthgama area of Kaluthara district were selected as a sample, sample unit was selected using convenient sampling method, a structured questionnaire was prepared and a quantitative survey was conducted using the primary data obtain from that. To analyze the data SMART PLS and SPSS Software have been used and the Partial Least Square Structural Equation Model (PLS-SEM) and Linear Multiple Regression Model have been used for regression. The study tested 11 hypotheses and among the service quality factors efficiency, fulfillment, privacy, responsiveness have significant impact on customer satisfaction while contact, ease of use did not have significant effect on the level of customer satisfaction. Among the demographic factors, education level, internet experience have significant impact on customer satisfaction while age, gender, marital status did not have significant effect on the level of customer satisfaction. Accordingly, I have recommended the factors which impact internet banking service and to improve these factors to enhance the service.

**Keywords:** *Customer satisfaction, Internet banking Service, Internet banking Service Quality Factors, Demographic Factors*

# **A STUDY ON FACTORS AFFECTING THE CUSTOMER ADOPTION OF ONLINE SHOPPING (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO EHELIYAGODA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT)**

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Digitalizing economic activities and COVID 19 outbreak increased the demand for online shopping in various aspects. As a result, many people nowadays are accustomed to purchasing goods and services via online to meet their needs and desires. Therefore, this study aims to investigate these circumstances as a filling the gap of literature on factors that influence customer adoption for online shopping in Sri Lanka. Accordingly, the main objective of this study is to investigate the major factors that affect the customer adoption towards online shopping in Sri Lanka. For this purpose, a structured questionnaire survey and direct personal interview method were used to collect primary data from 270 people (18+ years) who were engaging in online shopping until 01st Quarter of 2022, located in five Gramaniladhari Divisions of the Eheliyagoda Divisional Secretariat. Partial Least Square- Structural Equation Model (PLS-SEM) was employed as a major data analysis method in the study with the help of SMART-PLS and SPSS software. Results revealed that, perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness, social norms and trust factors have a significant positive influence on online shopping whereas the variable of perceived risk has no effect on online shopping. Compared to other variables, the factor of trust has a greater impact on customers' adoption to shop online among other factors. Based on the results of this study, it can be recommended that online shopping organizations should implement new policies to encourage consumers to shop online more often.

**Keywords:** *Customer Adoption, Online shopping*

## **ANALYZING EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE OF INTERNALLY EXCHANGED MANAGEMENT GRADE EMPLOYEES (A STUDY BASED ON MUNICIPAL COUNCIL IN COLOMBO, GAMPAHA)**

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Employee performance refers to employee productivity and output as a result of employee development. Internal exchanges occur every five years within the municipality. This study assessed the employee performance analysis of management grade employees who are exchanged internally in municipalities. Internal exchanges occur every five years within the municipality. This is done by analyzing the employee performance of management employees. It studies whether there is a relationship between employee stress, co-worker relationship, specialization labour, technical knowledge and distance to workplace and employee performance. As a comparison, municipal management grade employees in the western province have been used in the study. For this one hundred and thirty five management grade employees of Colombo, Gampaha municipal council were selected as the sample and primary data was collected through a structured questionnaire. Sufficient research has been done using that date. The results showed that there is a relationship between employee stress, co-worker relationship, distance to workplace and technical knowledge but there is no relationship between employee stress and distance to the workplace. According to the results of this study, there is a negative relationship between employee stress and distance to the workplace. There is a positive relationship between co-worker relationship and technical knowledge.

**Keywords:** *Employee performance, Employee stress, Distance to workplace, Technical knowledge, specialization labour,*

## **STATISTICS**

# **A STUDY OF FACTORS AFFECTING WORK LIFE BALANCE OF THE STAFF OF CENTRAL BANK OF SRI LANKA DURING CORONA PANDEMIC PERIOD**

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The staff members of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, is very important for the efficient execution of major financial operations. However, if they do not maintain work life balance, they will not commit to deliver the best output and it will affect the banking system adversely. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to identify the factors affecting the work-life balance of the staff attached to the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. The required information was obtained through a questionnaire and the sample size was 189. The sampling method was a two-stage cluster sampling. Descriptive analysis and multiple linear regression models were used to obtain the required conclusions. Among the sociological factors, job satisfaction has significantly influenced the work-life balance of the bank staff. The results of multiple linear regression analysis showed that contribution from family and family interrelationship are factors related to work-life balance at the significant level of 0.05. Workload was found to be the most significant organizational factor influencing work-life balance. Health was found to be a significant personal factor affecting work-life balance. Among them, workload is considered to be the most influential factor affecting the work-life balance of the staff of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. For this, data analysis was done using EVIEWS and SPSS. Administrators and decision makers can effectively use these results to provide a better environment for bank staff members and maintain a work-friendly atmosphere within the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, thereby maintaining a proper work-life balance.

**Keywords:** *Banking, Banking Workforce, Workload, Work Life Balance*

## TIME SERIES ANALYSIS FOR TRADE BALANCE, IMPORT AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF SRI LANKA

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The Trade Balance, Import and Gross Domestic Product can be identified as the most important macroeconomics variables of the economy in Sri Lanka. Since a long time, there has been an Import value that exceeds the Export value in Sri Lanka and therefore the Trade Balance shows a negative value. During the COVID period, the Import and Trade Balance showed further growth while the GDP declined. The main objective of this study was to carry out a Univariate time series analysis of Trade Balance, Import and Gross Domestic Products in the variables of 88 quarters from the year 2000 to 2021 and obtain the forecasted values for next two years. The quarterly data from 2000 to 2021 were obtained through the Annual Reports and the Data Library of Central Bank of Sri Lanka. Box- Jenkins Univariate time series analysis techniques were used to construct the best fitting ARIMA models and all three variables were stationary after first difference under the unit root test. The ARIMA (2,1,1)\*(0,0,1)<sub>4</sub> model for Gross Domestic Product, ARIMA (2,1,2) model for Import and ARIMA (1,1,1) model for Trade Balance were obtained as the best models. Data were forecasted for eight quarters of next two years based on the selected models and it was recognized that there is a decline in the Gross Domestic Product, growth in Imports and Trade Balance. This study will help the economic policy makers and future researchers to get the information they need to formulate the policies and make decisions.

**Keywords:** *Gross Domestic Product, Import, Trade Balance*

# FACTORS AFFECTING THE INCOME OF SMALLHOLDER TEA FARMERS

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Small tea estate holders are tea planters who own less than 10 acres of tea land. The tea industry is a major contributor to Sri Lanka's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and small tea plantation owners make a huge contribution to the tea industry. Accordingly, the main objective of this study is to identify the factors that affect the income of smallholder tea farmers. A group of 250 small tea plantation owners were selected from Kotapola Divisional Secretariat Division and Pitabeddara Divisional Secretariat Division as the sample. Accordingly, the convenience sampling method with proportional allocation was used to select the sample. A semi-structured questionnaire was used to collect the information. Nearly 80% of the tea smallholder farmers are male and 80% of the farmers are cultivating their own lands. Two-thirds of the farmers are educated at least up to the GCE (A/L) qualification. The Multiple Linear Regression model was used with 16 socio-economic, demographic, and environmental variables to identify the factors affecting the income of the smallholder tea farmers. After examining the issues of Normality, Multicollinearity, and Homoscedasticity errors, finally Multiple Linear Regression model was fitted. There are 12 explanatory variables (Gender, Age, Education level, Experience, Land size, Use of chemical fertilizer, use of technical methods, etc.) in the model and the explained 83% of the total variation in the income of smallholder tea farmers. The findings of this research are very useful for the policy makers in the tea plantation sector.

**Keywords:** *Determinants of Tea Income, Multivariate Regression Model, Tea Plantation, Tea Smallholders*

# **FACTORS AFFECTING THE PERCEPTION OF EXTENDING THE RETIREMENT AGE OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR (A STUDY BASED ON WESTERN PROVINCE PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES EXCEPT IN THE EDUCATIONAL SECTOR)**

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More than 1.5 million employees serve in the public sector in Sri Lanka. The Budget of the Sri Lankan government for the year 2022 proposed to increase the minimum retirement age of public sector employees up to 65 years in November 2021. However, this decision does not imply that the employees should work up to the age of 65. It indicates that the employee can make their decision to their retirement from age 55 or they can work up to age 65 and make their retirement. The main objective of this study is to identify the factors affecting the perception of extending the retirement age of public sector employees except in the education sector. The sample unit of this research is the public sector employees in the Western province. Primary data were utilized for this study and collected through a structured questionnaire. A sample of 350 was selected using the stratified random sampling technique. Structural Equation Modeling was employed. According to the structural model developed by the researcher using Smart PLS 3.0 software: family affiliations (FA), financial stability (FS), health status (HS), and job satisfaction (JS) were found as significant variables for the factors affecting the perception of extending the retirement age of public sector employees. It was suggested job satisfaction, health status can positively impact family affiliations and financial stability can negatively impact the perception of extending the retirement age of public sector employees. Finally, this study provided major recommendations for the people who would be benefited from this study.

**Keywords:** *Employees' Perception, Public Sector Employees, Retirement Age, Structural Equation Modeling*



# FACTORS AFFECTING EXPECTED EMPLOYEE TURNOVER IN THE HOTEL AND LODGING SERVICES INDUSTRY

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Employees leaving an organization is called employee turnover. While Employee turnover can be seen in almost all sectors, it is much more visible in the hotel and accommodation sector which happens to be a high contributor to the Gross Domestic Production (GDP). Therefore, it is essential to study what are the factors for employee turnover in the hotel and accommodation sector and it was the main objective of this study. This research has been conducted using 224 employees working in five major hotels in the new urban area of Ratnapura, which is a competitive economic area. The cluster sampling method was used to collect data. Primary data was collected through a structured questionnaire from low level workers while secondary data was collected from corporate reports. Both qualitative and quantitative methods of analysis were used in data analysis. Binary logistic regression model was applied to analyze the collected data. According to the results of binary logistic model, organizational rules, compensation and salary, filling vacancies were found as negative significant variables for the expected employee turnover. Distance from home to workplace was found as a positive significant variable for the expected employee turnover. The results of this study recommended hoteliers to provide attractive wages to their employees who are distant from home to workplace, relax organizational rules, assign employees to appropriate departments, and make employees participate in professional development programs as much as possible.

**Keywords:** *Employee turnover, Employment, Career Development, Employee Recruit, Additional Offers, Wage Growth*

## FACTORS AFFECTING PERSONAL INCOME (A SPECIAL CASE OF KALUTHARA DISTRICT IN SRI LANKA)

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Income inequality has become a burning problem in Sri Lanka. According to the Central Bank report and Household Income Expenditure Survey (HIES) data, income inequality is going to be a critical issue in Sri Lanka. In 2019 HIES data indicate that the poverty rate is 8.9%. Most of the surveys have investigated poverty in Sri Lanka. This study mainly focuses on the factors which are directly affected personal income because poverty depends on personal income. The main objective of this research is to identifying the main factors which are directly affected to personal income in Kaluthara district. Primary data was collected for this study through structured questionnaires and face-to-face interviews. A sample of 200 was selected using the cluster sampling technique and the multiple regression model was used to analyze the data. According to the regression analysis, educational level, age of household head, number of family members, electric and water bill cost and the total number of vehicles were found as the significant variables that affect personal income. Finally, it was suggested that above mentioned significant variables can strongly impact on personal income. Out of them, household head's educational level is the most powerful influence on personal income, so it's recommended that the annual budget allocation for the education sector in Sri Lanka must be expanded.

**Keywords:** *Income Inequality, Multiple Regression, Personal Income, Wealth, Poverty*

## **FACTORS AFFECTING INDIVIDUAL DECISION RELATED TO TAXI CONSUMPTION IN GALLE DISTRICT**

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The purpose of this research was to investigate the factors influencing individual decisions regarding taxi consumption in Galle district. Because of the current COVID-19 situation in the country, the simple random method could not be used in the sample selection for this research. As a result, cluster sampling was employed. Thus, 5 village officer domains were chosen for each of the two secretariat divisions of Galle Kadawathsathara and Habaraduwa, for a total of 210 people, 21 from each village officer domain. A questionnaire comprising of 15 questions were used to collect quantitative and qualitative primary data. In this study, 13 factors influencing individual taxi consumption decisions were used as independent variables, and individual taxi consumption decisions were used as dependent variables. The binary logistic model was used for data analysis because the dependent variable was the individual decision related to taxi consumption in two groups: like and dislike. Thus, it was observed that factors such as monthly income, taxi service awareness, gender, and job type are important for individual decisions regarding taxi consumption. The information obtained from this research will be important for service providers to provide quality taxi service in order to obtain high customer satisfaction in the provision of taxi service.

**Keywords:** *Taxi Service, Customer Decision*

# **PREDICTION OF CUSTOMER RETENTION IN THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UNIVERSITY OF SRI JAYAWARDENEPURA AND SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA)**

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Customers are a company's most crucial factor in determining both its future and its lifespan. Whether in the telecommunications sector or any other industry, the majority of firms are all about sales. If there were enough customers to buy goods and services, most problems that a business may have faced may have been averted. On the other hand, earlier research has shown that it is more economical to keep existing customers than to win new ones. Most firms are still looking into ways to anticipate client retention and the factors that affect this prediction in an effort to increase customer retention. In this study, the researcher has concentrated on locating the best fitted model that provides the highest accuracy when predicting customer retention in the Sri Lankan telecommunications industry, specifically targeting university students who have emerged as one of the top and most significant target groups, particularly in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic. The best fitting model was discovered for this using machine learning regression algorithms and associated evaluation techniques. The Decision tree Regressor was identified as the best fitted model to predict customer retention in the Sri Lankan telecommunications industry for university students in Sri Lanka, according to the study's findings, and based on those findings, it was discovered that trust is the factor that has the biggest impact on customer retention, followed by perceived price and service provider. Finally, the researcher provided possible recommendations to improve both trust and the customer retention.

**Keywords:** *Customer Retention, Telecommunications Industry, Trust, Perceived Price, Decision Tree Regressor*

# **FACTORS AFFECTING RESEARCHGATE SCORES FOR SRI LANKAN ACADEMICS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITIES)**

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Research dissemination via social networking sites is a relatively new practice that is gaining attraction around the world. ResearchGate was one of the leading academic social networks on the Internet, having launched in 2008. Researchers can create a profile that highlights their academic expertise and publication record. The ResearchGate Score is a single number that is attached to a researcher's profile and is updated continuously. According to ResearchGate, it takes into consideration publications, questions, answers, and followers. The main objective of this study is to analyze the factors affecting ResearchGate scores for Sri Lankan academics. A sample of 1000 academics from 12 National Universities in Sri Lanka was selected using the cluster sampling technique. A multiple linear regression model was employed to analyze the secondary data. According to the regression analysis, citations, h-index, research items, and projects were found as significant variables for the ResearchGate score. The fitted model was capable to explain 67% of the total variation in the ResearchGate scores. The study observed the number of projects as the key determinant affecting ResearchGate score. On average, a project increases the ResearchGate score by 0.317. On average, a research item and a citation increase the ResearchGate score by 0.0983 and 0.001 respectively. The findings of this research are very informative for the Sri Lankan academics who are interested in their ResearchGate score and Educational policy makers.

**Keywords:** *Academic Performance, Citations, Publications, ResearchGate Score*

## **FACTORS AFFECTING ON CUSTOMER ADOPTION OF INTERNET BANKING IN WESTERN PROVINCE OF SRI LANKA**

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Nowadays, the use of internet banking has increased rapidly day by day with the development of information technology in Sri Lanka. Therefore, it is essential to determine the factors that most affect the customer adoption of internet banking. The main objective of this study was to find out what are the factors that most affected the customer adoption of internet banking in the Western province of Sri Lanka. Two-stage cluster sampling method was used to select the sample in this study. Accordingly, a sample of 306 customers was included from the population selected for this study. A structured questionnaire was used to collect the data from the population. Binary logistic regression was used as this study's main data analysis tool. SPSS software was also used for data analysis. In addition to that descriptive statistics and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data. At the end of this study, according to the following conclusions, perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness, and customer attitudes were identified as the main factors affecting customer adoption of internet banking. These three factors are strongly and positively connected with the independent variable, which is the adoption of internet banking, according to the study's findings. According to the information obtained from this study, it has been proposed to improve the internet banking facility, so that the customer can access it quickly and easily and also to attract customers through certain promotional activities.

**Keywords:** *Internet banking, Customer Adoption, Perceived Ease of Use, Perceived Usefulness, Customer Attitudes*

# THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SRI LANKA

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Governments are required to perform various functions in the field of political, social, and economic activities to maximize social and economic welfare. Government revenue affects economic growth by meeting various government needs. Although all taxes have disincentive effects, taxes that reduce incentives to invest in human or physical capital and innovation are particularly harmful. The objective of this study was to determine the relationship between government revenue and economic growth in Sri Lanka. The Study followed a descriptive research design. This study was a single-country case study as only Sri Lanka was involved. The study used secondary data including import duty, excise duty, income tax, VAT, and non-tax revenue from the year 2000 to 2020 from the annual report of the Ministry of Finance. The collected data were presented using tables and figures. The relationship between the variable was studied by constructing a multiple linear regression analysis using SPSS, Minitab, and Excel software. The study concludes that there was a positive relationship between economic growth and duty. There was a negative relationship between economic growth and tax. There was also a negative relationship between economic growth and non-tax revenue. There had been a reason for the decline in non-tax revenues. Regarding the economic growth, according to the conclusion of the study, there had been an increase in the economic growth of Sri Lanka over the years. However, the study concludes that the economic growth rate remains moderate.

**Keywords:** *Government Revenue, Economic Growth in Sri Lanka*

# **IDENTIFYING FACTORS AFFECTING THE SELF-EMPLOYMENT INTENTION AMONG UNDERGRADUATES IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA)**

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The self-employment intention of an individual can be defined from different angles. These are things like, the willingness of a person to be self-employed, and the goal of owning his own business. When the world's poorest countries, from most powerful countries in the world, are currently facing unemployment, according to economists' views about the future economy of Sri Lanka, the unemployment will likely rise sharply in the coming years. Therefore, it is important to study the motives for self-employment and the factors that contribute to it as a practical solution to unemployment. A sample of 250 undergraduates was drawn using stratified random sampling technique from Sabaragamuwa University. The study was conducted using a quantitative approach, and primary data was collected through an online questionnaire. To investigate the main objective of the study binary logistic regression was used with 22 independent variables. It was disclosed that the ability of entrepreneurship, personal resources, and performance affected the students' self-employment intention. According to data presentation, self-employment intention was revealed that girls had a higher intention compared to boys. It was further revealed that students who were studying in the Faculty of Social Sciences and Languages and Faculty of Management Studies had a higher possibility for intention compared to the Faculty of Geomatics. The whole research introduces to provide knowledge and understanding of business, related to their degree and supporting financial and non- financial things.

**Keywords:** *Binary Logistic Regression, Undergraduates in Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, Self-employment Intention*



# **FACTORS AFFECTING JOB SATISFACTION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS (A STUDY BASED ON THE DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS)**

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The Main function of the Department of Census and Statistics is to conduct surveys and censuses and to provide accurate data & information to the government. It is essential that this data is 100% accurate. Job satisfaction affected the accuracy of the data of this department. When job satisfaction increased then the accuracy of data also increased. Therefore, by conducting this study, the researcher mainly hoped to identify the factors affecting the job satisfaction of the employees of the Department of Census and Statistics and study their impact and relationships. In addition to that researcher needed to identify the factors that impact males and females separately. Here the main objective of this study is to identify factors that impact job satisfaction in the Department of Census and Statistics. 1300 employees are working in this department, and 295 are selected for this study. A sample was selected using the multistage cluster sampling technique. The binary Logistic regression Model was employed as the main data analysis tool in this study. SPSS software was also used for data analysis. Here dependent variable was job satisfaction, and Job satisfaction was mainly measured on whether there is job satisfaction or not. In addition to that descriptive statistics and correlation analysis were used to analyze data. According to regression analysis Job Promotion, Benefits, No of productively working hours, Gender, and work Period were found as significant variables for the factors that affect job satisfaction. These factors were strongly and positively connected with job satisfaction.

**Keywords:** *Binary Logistic regression, Job satisfaction, Factors*

# **IMPACT OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS ON SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN RURAL VILLAGES (WITH REFERENCE MATARA AND GALLE DISTRICT OF SRI LANKA)**

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Tourism is the world's most popular and fastest growing industry. As a result of a growing trend in many countries, governments and private organizations are encouraging community members to develop tourism in these untouched areas as a means of poverty reduction. In Sri Lanka, several community empowerment projects have been launched. Some projects were unable to meet their objectives on time. As a result, the purpose of this research is to investigate the impact of tourism development projects on long-term community tourism. This study employed a quantitative research method. Using a structured questionnaire, 250 people from Kanneliya and Mederipitiya tourism villages in Sri Lanka's southern province were chosen as the research site using a multi stage cluster sampling method. This research aims to investigate the role of the RTB in community empowerment, the impact of tourism development projects on sustainable community tourism in villages, whether the RTB project achieved project and community goals as expected, and the pitfalls of the RTB project in ensuring the sustainability of community-based community tourism, as well as provide recommendations on the project's success and pitfalls. As an analysis tool, multiple regression analysis was used. Financial assistance, capacity development, network development, and infrastructure development have both positive and negative relationships with economic, social, cultural, and environmental sustainability, according to the findings. The research findings assist policymakers and community members in identifying the project's pluses and minuses and making necessary improvements in the future. Future researchers may be able to identify additional gaps in such community empowerment projects.

**Keywords:** *Community Based Tourism, Community Empowerment, Sustainability in Community Tourism, Tourism Development Projects*

# **THE STUDY OF GOVERNMENT BENEFITS (FINANCIAL AND MATERIALS) FOR SELF EMPLOYMENTS AND ITS EFFECT ON THE LIVING STANDARDS OF THE HOUSEHOLDS (A STUDY BASED ON COLOMBO DISTRICT IN SRI LANKA)**

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The purpose of this paper is to explore the government benefits (financial and materials) for self – employments and its effect on the living standards of the households. In this study I hope to identify whether people have benefited from government subsidies or not (have positive effect or not over their living standards). Through this study I hope to give new solutions to solve this research problem. In this study, residents of the households have been considered as the population including 4 Secretariat Divisions in Colombo District representing low and middle income families. According to that the total population is counted as households representing this 4 secretariat divisions. A multi stage cluster sampling technique was used with the select sample being 200 households (n=200) while primary data was collected through a structured questionnaire. This study used quantitative methodology based on a positivism paradigm. The results showed to descriptive statistics, checked normality, checked correlation among two variables, chi square test, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity among variables and hypothesis testing for using multiple regression in SPSS. Living standards are "the degree of prosperity or material comfort attainable to an individual or group." Under the multiple regression model, five variables were significant ( $p > 0.95$ ). The study found that there is a relationship between government benefits for self - employment and living standards. Finally this study was provided major recommendations on how the behavior of government benefits of the self- employment affect on the living standards of the households.

**Keywords:** *Government Benefits, Self-employment, Living Standard*

# IMPACT OF MOBILE BANKING SERVICE QUALITY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION OF STATE BANKS IN SRI LANKA

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At present, Mobile devices have been developed as a platform for increased business transactions. Smartphone adoption of people has helped banks to achieve their objectives and has introduced a new dimension to the industry rapidly. The impact of mobile banking service quality on customer satisfaction of state banks in Sri Lanka was investigated in this study. The Sri Lankan banking industry is very competitive. Customers of Sri Lanka can use mobile banking applications provided by state banks. The main difficulty is increasing customer satisfaction through delivering mobile banking services. The main objective of this study is to identify the mobile banking service quality on customer satisfaction. A structured questionnaire was used to obtain primary data for this investigation. The sample of 385 customers was chosen by using the convenience sampling technique. The collected data was analyzed through SPSS. The binary logistic regression model was used to analyze the data. The dependent variable carried out two possible outcomes namely, customer satisfied and customer not satisfied. Under the 0.05 significant level; transaction execution, intelligible, fund transferring, prompt transaction, and continuous service were significant. Therefore, these variables are accepted. Finally, it was suggested that the above significant variables positively impact customer satisfaction for decision-making to state banks in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** *Mobile Banking, Customer Satisfaction, State Banks*

# **FACTORS AFFECTING MATHEMATICS ANXIETY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITY UNDERGRADUATES IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITIES)**

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The term "Math Anxiety" refers to a state of stress and dread that impairs one's capacity to perform mathematical computations, manipulate numbers, and solve mathematical problems in a range of real-world and academic environments. A fear of Math existed long before it was investigated. Because of their achievement, some students have been anxious about mathematical activities. Feeling of helplessness, lack of confidence, fear of getting things wrong are the emotional symptoms and shakiness, biting nails, feeling of hollowness in stomach, sweatiness are the physical symptoms of the Math Anxiety. The main objective of this study is to explore the factors that mainly affect Math Anxiety among Social Sciences and Humanity undergraduates in Sri Lanka. A structured questionnaire was used to obtain primary data for this investigation. There are six government universities for social sciences and Humanity undergraduates in Sri Lanka. Stratified random sampling was used to choose a sample size of 265. Structural equation modeling method was used to analyses the collected data. Five factors were tested with the math anxiety. The factors are students' attitudes, role of lecturers, emotions, skills and influence of peers and parents. As a result, negative related student attitudes and emotions have a positive effect on Math Anxiety. Role of the lecturer and parents & peer influence have a negative relationship with Math Anxiety. Finally, skills do not have any relationship with Math Anxiety. The findings of this research are very useful for the government to make effective policy decisions on Mathematics education.

**Keywords:** *Mathematics Anxiety, Policy Decision, Social Sciences and Humanity, Structural Equation Model*

# FACTORS AFFECTING THE PERCEPTION OF EXTENDING THE RETIREMENT AGE OF THE SCHOOL TEACHERS IN MATALE DISTRICT

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The perception of extending the retirement age of public servants can be influenced by various socio-economic factors. This study focused on the perception of school teachers in the Matale district. There are 11 divisional secretariats in Matale district and five of them were randomly selected as the clusters. Using the cluster sampling technique, a sample of 200 school teachers were randomly selected. The male-female ratio in the sample was one-to-one. Teachers' perception on the satisfaction of retirement age extension was dichotomized as satisfied and dissatisfied in the final analysis. Approximately 87% of the teachers were satisfied with an extension of the retirement age. Around 98% of the female teachers and 77% of the male teachers were also satisfied with an extension of the retirement age. Only 13% of the teachers are engaged with private tuition classes and 91% of them are dissatisfied with the extension of retirement age. In contrast, among the teachers who are not engaging in tuition classes, 98% of them are satisfied with the extension of retirement age. There were 49 Vidyapeeta teachers and 97 four-year (Honors or Special) degree qualified teachers, 61% and 94% respectively of them were satisfied with the extension of retirement age. For the General degrees qualified teachers, it was 100%. Factors affecting the perception of extending the retirement age was analyzed using the Binary Logistic Regression model. The findings of this research are very useful for the government to make effective policy decisions on the extension of retirement age.

**Keywords:** *Binary Logistic Regression, Perception, Retirement Age, Socio-Economic Factors*

## **FACTORS INFLUENCING IN ATTENDING DHAMMA SCHOOL (FROM GALLE EDUCATION DIVISION)**

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This research was carried out with the aim of studying the factors affecting school children in Galle Education Division to attend Dhamma Schools. The cluster sampling method was used in selecting the sample for the research. Accordingly, 240 school students were selected from grade 6 to grade 11 in the three schools from Galle Education Division, 80 students from each school and they were given a questionnaire consisting of 22 questions and quantitative primary data was collected. Here, 21 factors influencing school students to go to Dhamma School were used as independent variables, and the decision of school children to go to Dhamma School was used as dependent variable. Binary Logistic regression model was used to analyze the data as the dependent variable had two categories (Dichotomized) of school children going to Dhamma School and school children not going to Dhamma School. According to this research it could be identified that the four variables of wearing the uniform, mother's educational level, exile to the subject of religion and attending Sunday morning tuition classes are important factors affecting the attendance of school students in Galle Education Division. It is very important to encourage the school students to attend Dhamma School in Sri Lanka to produce a generation of virtuous children in the future. The government has to take necessary actions to facilitate Dhamma School education. Hence, the findings of this research are very useful for the education policy makers in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** *Binary Logistic Regression, Determinants of Dhamma School Education, Dhamma School Education, Education Policy*

# **FACTORS AFFECTING SCHOOL STUDENTS' WILLINGNESS FOR ONLINE EDUCATION (A STUDY BASED ON STUDENTS IN MATARA DISTRICT)**

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During the past two years, The COVID-19 Virus became a major problem in the world and it has affected to all the sections including the education field. Schools were closed due to the uncertain lockdown situations. As a solution for this problem, the school educational authorities decided to focus on online teaching and learning platforms. But students are familiar with the physical learning process. Due to this paradigm shift, both students and teachers had to face many difficulties in their activities. Therefore, this study aims to explore the important factors influencing students' willingness to learn online during the pandemic period. This study was based on 320 school students in the Matara District. The sample was selected under cluster sampling method and the primary data was collected through a structured questionnaire. The binary logistic regression model was used to achieve the main objective of the study. Here, the dependent variable is the willingness of students for online education. According to the binary logistic regression model, support from family members, gender, availability of a device for online education, availability of internet and telephone facilities were found to be significant variables for students' willingness to online education. Above all four variables affected positively for students' willingness to online education. Finally, this study provides recommendations to respective authorities to increase internet services and telephone facilities.

**Keywords:** *COVID-19, Online Learning, School Students, Social Factors, Technological Facilities*



# **FACTORS AFFECTING THE PERFORMANCE OF GRADE 5 STUDENTS SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION IN RURAL AREAS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GALLE DISTRICT)**

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Primary education seems to be given a little too much importance in the present; Parents try to give a better education to their children since primary education and the first competitive examination the children face at school is the grade five scholarship examination. Both parents and teachers pay excessive attention to this exam to pass their children in the grade 5 scholarship examination. Recently, the exam has become extremely competitive and more of a parents' exam than a students' exam. Though it puts undue pressure on students to pass the examination and enter a better school, a considerable number of students do pass the exam. From the pre-test, it was found that the pass rate of the urban students was higher compared to rural students. Therefore, it is essential to explore the factors that affect the performance of students in grade 5 scholarship examination in rural areas. The main objective of this study is to explore the factors that affect the performance of students in grade 5 scholarship examination in rural areas. The study was based on 250 grade 5 students in Galle district and it was carried out with primary data collected through a questionnaire. A sample was selected under the multi-stage cluster sampling method and binary logistic regression was applied to analyze the collected data. According to the analysis results, it was found that study hours and the education level of parents have a positive effect on the performance of grade 5 students' scholarship examination. As a final note, the study recommends to increase the study hours with counseling to increase the pass rate in rural areas.

**Keywords:** *Performance, Grade 5 Students, Scholarship Examination, Rural Areas*

# **FACTORS AFFECTING ONLINE EDUCATION SATISFACTION OF STUDENTS IN KURUNEGALA DISTRICT DURING THE PERIOD OF COVID 19**

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The spread of the Coronavirus had a considerable impact on education and all other fields in Sri Lanka as well as the rest of the world. As a result, every country was encouraged to perform a variety of essential tasks from the comfort of their own homes. Despite the fact that Sri Lanka was new to this system, it had to adapt to it during this time period. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influenced the online education satisfaction of students who studied online during this time period. This study included 300 students from the three educational divisions of Kurunegala, Mavattagama, and Polgahawela. To collect the necessary data, a questionnaire and interviews were used as primary data collection methods. Students from all types of schools, namely national schools, public schools, private schools, provincial schools and primary schools, participated in this study. The cluster sampling method and the simple randomization method were used to select a sample. Binary logistic regression analysis was used due to the dichotomized nature of the dependent variable as satisfaction and dissatisfaction with online education. Gender, the type of school, student attendance, technological devices used, and the support received from parents and teachers were identified as factors influencing the satisfaction of online education.

**Keywords:** *Online Education, Satisfaction, Students*

# **FACTORS AFFECTING THE PURCHASE INTENTION OF MOTORCYCLES AMONG PEOPLE OVER 20 YEARS OLD IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RATHNAPURA DISTRICT)**

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Motorcycles are one of the modes of transportation that people use to meet their transportation needs. Motorcycles are in high demand in Sri Lanka when compared to other modes of transportation. Sri Lanka has a vehicle population of approximately 8.5 million. Motorcycles account for roughly half of them. It accounts for more than 55% of all registered vehicles. Motorcycles, however, have a high accident rate when compared to other vehicles. Furthermore, the safety measures that can be used are limited, as is the number of people that can be transported. Even under these conditions, there is a high purchase intention for motorcycles. A study was conducted on the factors influencing motorcycle purchase intentions among people over the age of 20. The study included 240 people from the Rathnapura district and relied on primary data collected by a mailed questionnaire. The multi-stage cluster sampling method was used to select the sample, and binary logistic regression was used to analyze the collected data. According to the findings, the influencing factors for motorcycle purchase intention are product quality, brand name, and sales promotion. Product quality and brand name were found to be significant negative variables for motorcycle purchase intention, while sales promotions were found to be significant positive variables. Finally, key recommendations were provided for motorcycle buyers and motorcycle marketing companies to improve people's motorcycle purchase intentions and purchase consideration factors.

**Keywords:** *Mode of Transportation, Motorcycle, Purchase Intention*

## PERCEPTION OF UNIVERSITY LECTURERS ON EXTENDING RETIREMENT

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Keeping people in the workforce longer or raising the retirement age would both help to lessen the effects of an ageing society. Allowing people to work longer and retire later maintains the labour supply and provides seniors with a longer source of income. In Sri Lanka, there is a proposal before the government to raise the retirement age limit of university teachers from the age of 65 to 70 years to overcome the shortage of university academic staff. Therefore, it is essential to identify the perception of university lecturers' on extending the retirement age. Accordingly, this study aimed to identify the perception of university lecturers' on extending the retirement age. This study was based on 326 university lecturers in state universities in Sri Lanka, using the primary data collected by a semi-structured mailed questionnaire. A sample was selected using the multistage cluster sampling method and the Binary Logistic Regression method was applied to analyze the collected data. According to analysis results, the majority of the university lecturers agree that physical strength will not suffice to work beyond the age of 65, good health before retirement is necessary and they have enough reserved money for medical treatment. According to the study, university lecturers do not like to be extended their retirement age. Lastly, this study provides some major recommendations for lecturers, universities, University Grant Commission and the government to make a way to contribute university lecturers to society after they retired.

**Keywords:** *Binary Logistic Regression, Extending Retirement Age, Retirement Policy, University Lecturers' Perception*

# **FACTORS AFFECTING JOB SATISFACTION WHEN WORKING FROM HOME DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN COLOMBO DISTRICT IN SRI LANKA)**

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Working from home is the major challenge the Sri Lankans faced with the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic. The workers had to shift to work from home within days. Therefore, this became a huge challenge for the organizations; as it was difficult to observe whether the employees will work as expected and whether their productivity will be affected as such. This research was conducted to identify the factors affecting job satisfaction when working from home (WFH) in the private sector in Sri Lanka. A multi-stage cluster sampling procedure was applied with the selected sample of 250 (n=250) employees while primary data were collected through a pre-structured questionnaire and analyzed the data using both descriptive and inferential statistics in SPSS software. Binary Logistics Regression was employed to reach the main objective. Accordingly, five variables have been taken to develop the binary logistic regression model such as technological availability, employee commitment, work-life balance, the intensity of work and job autonomy. From that, employee commitment and job autonomy were found to be the best-fitted two variables for the binary regression model of job satisfaction. Finally, it can be suggested that organizations must assign weekly/monthly work targets and monitor whether they are achieved, hire skillful employees, provide adequate training to hired employees and so on.

**Keywords:** *Work from Home, Binary Logistic Regression, Job Satisfaction, Private Sector Employees*

# **FACTORS AFFECTING THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF ADVANCED LEVEL STUDENTS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS STUDENTS IN GALLE DISTRICT)**

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Getting admission to university is a dream of school students in Sri Lanka and those who perform well at the GCE Advanced Level examination are selected for universities based on their results. In 2020, 63% of the students obtained university admission in the Arts and Commerce streams amongst the students who got admission in the university, and it was 25% in the Science and Mathematics streams (University Grants Commission-2020). Compared to Arts and Commerce streams in 2020, the decrement of students getting university admission in Science and Mathematics streams was 38%. Therefore, it is essential to study the factors for the decrement in university entrance in Science and Mathematics streams. The main objective of this study was to identify the affecting factors of the low academic performance of A/L students. A sample of, 250 A/L students in 2019 and 2020 in Galle and Udugama regions was selected using the cluster sampling method. Primary data was collected through a structured questionnaire. The binary logistic regression model was used to achieve the main objective of this study. According to the results of it, teachers' teaching style, parents' education level and household financial status were found as positive significant variables for the academic performance of A/L students. From the data collected, not utilizing their free time to study was found as the variable for the low academic performance of students. Finally, as parents with less education are unable to guide the students in their academic problems, it can be recommended that committees with educated persons should provide counseling.

**Keywords:** *Academic Performance, Household Financial Status, Binary Logistic Regression, Teacher Learning Process*

# **IDENTIFYING THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE INTENTION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TO STUDY ABROAD (BASED ON SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY)**

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The opportunity to advance as a country as well as individuals and gain global experiences arose with globalization. As a result, applying for foreign education opportunities became a trend of the time. The number of students studying abroad is rapidly growing at the moment. The majority of Sri Lankans choose Australia for their overseas education. The country's brain drain happening through foreign education is a disadvantageous situation. One of Sri Lanka's goals is to become a regional education center. Thus, the primary goal of this research is to identify the factors that influence students' desire to study abroad. This study was based on Sabaragamuwa University students, and stratified random sampling was used to select 20% of the population of 1132 as a sample, with units selected proportionally from one stratum for the sample. An online questionnaire was used to collect data. Binary logistic regression was used to analyze the data. The Theory of Planned Behavior and Interruptions to Study Abroad was used to present and analyze data. Factors were identified through factor analysis and tested using binary logistic regression. According to the data analysis, challenges that interrupt studying abroad, having to control the aspirations to study abroad, and family unity have a negative effect on those who study abroad compared to those who do not study abroad. However, the interaction of the intention control to study abroad, and family unity, is shown to have a positive effect on those who study abroad when compared to those who do not study abroad.

**Keywords:** *Intention of Study Abroad, Interruptions to Study Abroad, Theory of Planned Behavior*

# **FACTORS AFFECTING THE USAGE OF CASH DEPOSIT MACHINES BY RURAL PEOPLE (A STUDY BASED ON GAMPAHA DISTRICT OF SRI LANKA)**

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Currently, the Cash Deposit Machine (CDM) has become a widely used tool in the banking industry. Today, most banks have established cash deposit machines for their customers and also many customers use the facility to deposit their cash. But, according to the pre-test done for the study, it was noted that rural people used cash deposit machines less than urban people. Therefore, it is more important to study the less usage of cash deposit machines by rural people. The main objective of this study was to find factors that affect the usage of cash deposit machines by rural people. The study was based on 200 customers in Gampaha district and the primary data was collected through a questionnaire. A sample was selected under the cluster sampling method and the logistic regression model was applied to analyze the collected data. This study is quantitative and the dependent variable is the cash deposit machine usage behaviour. According to the analysis results, quality of the facility, awareness of using cash deposit machines, security, trust, and income level were important factors in the use of cash deposit machines. The study showed a positive relationship between cash deposit machine usage behaviour and the above factors. Finally, the study provides major recommendations for the banking sector on improving the service quality and effectiveness of cash deposit machines.

**Keywords:** *Cash Deposit Machine, Rural People, Binary Logistic Regression, Factor Effect of Cash Deposit Machine*



## **BARRIERS TO EXPORT ORNAMENTAL FISH FROM SRI LANKA**

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Ornamental fish are the most loveable pets in the world. Sri Lanka is one of the leading ornamental fish exporters in the world with a 2% world demand. Sri Lanka exports marine, freshwater, brackish water, and tank-bred ornamental fish all over the world. Sri Lanka is home to 111 species of colourful and eye-catching ornamental fish. The “guppy” is the most popular freshwater fish species exported from Sri Lanka. The major export markets are the USA, UK, Germany, and China and in the year 2021 Sri Lanka exported approximately 20.97 million USD worth of fish to the world. But Sri Lankan exporters face a lot of difficulties in this industry. Therefore, it was essential to identify the barriers that ornamental fish exporters suffer. A sample of 62 exporters was drawn using a simple random sampling method from Sri Lanka. The study was conducted using a quantitative approach in which primary data were collected through a questionnaire survey and data were analyzed by using SPSS software. To achieve the main objective binary logistic regression was used by employing 16 independent variables with are you safe and satisfied with this ornamental fish exporting and income as a dependent variable under 0.05 significant level. According to analysis results, finding nutritious feed for fish and getting knowledge about advanced breeding techniques were identified as the significant barriers. Finally, the overall study offered important recommendations for enhancing exports of ornamental fish.

**Keywords:** *Ornamental Fish, Export, Barriers, Binary Logistic Regression*

## **FACTORS INFLUENCING THE SMALLHOLDER'S TEA PRODUCTION IN MATARA DISTRICT**

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Tea is one of the major plantation crops in Sri Lanka. Over the years, Sri Lanka has gained high popularity for its world-famous "Ceylon tea". The tea industry plays an important role in the economy of Sri Lanka and the export of tea has become a major source of income in the country. According to the 2019 annual report of the Tea Small Holdings Development Authority, the growth percentage of production in the tea smallholding sector has gradually decreased from 12.01% to 1.02% with reference to the years from 2000 to 2019. Therefore, it is essential to study the factors that influence smallholder tea production. This study was based on 200 tea smallholders in the Matara district. A sample was selected under the cluster sampling method and primary data was collected through a structured questionnaire. The multiple regression model was used to achieve the main objective of this study. According to the results of the multiple regression model, experience of the cultivator, training participation, age of the tea plants were found as positive significant variables to influence tea production at a higher rate while cultivated area was found as a negative impact on the overall yield. The yield can be systematically maintained by replanting tea plants in the correct periods. Finally, conducting training programs for smallholder tea plantation owners on utilizing new technology to increase tea production is recommended.

**Keywords:** *Tea Small Holders, Tea Production, Multiple Regression Model*

# **DETERMINANTS OF CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO AND TOBACCO-BASED PRODUCTS IN SRI LANKA (A STUDY BASED ON MATARA DISTRICT)**

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This study has been conducted focusing on the factors affecting the consumption of tobacco and tobacco-based products. Due to the consumption of tobacco and tobacco-based products, a number of non-communicable diseases have been on the rising. Many death cases have been reported annually through direct and indirect ways of consuming tobacco. The Government has come up with many policies with the aim of discouraging overconsumption. The main objective of this study is to investigate the factors associated with tobacco and tobacco-based products. The cluster sampling technique was used to select 250 respondents as the sample of this study. These respondents were between 15 to 64 age group and they were from Matara and Thihagoda divisional secretariats. The study was carried out using the quantitative method and as the primary data collection method, the mailed questionnaire method was used to collect the data. The binary logistic regression model was used as the main analytical tool because the dependent variable was dichotomized as 'like to consume tobacco and tobacco-based products' and 'dislike to consume tobacco and tobacco-based products.' The study revealed that gender, commercial advertising, the prices of tobacco, and leisure time has a significant impact on the factors associated with the consumption of tobacco and tobacco-based products. Tobacco and tobacco-based products, social factors, environmental and physiological factors can be mentioned as the most influential factors.

**Keywords:** *Consumption, Non-communicable Diseases, Tobacco and Tobacco-Based Products*

# **FACTORS AFFECTING THE SATISFACTION OF ONLINE TEACHING (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PRIMARY TEACHERS IN WESTERN PROVINCE)**

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Due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation, almost every country in the world faced various changes in the education sector. Due to the outbreak of the pandemic, the online education system has been introduced in the education sector as the only alternative to minimize face-to-face interactions among people. This greatly affected the school system in Sri Lanka. Teachers play a key role in the school system and should be paid more attention to the teacher's satisfaction in engaging in teaching activities through the online teaching method, because satisfied teachers can build a successful student community. So the purpose of this study is to identify the factors that affect the satisfaction of teachers who contribute to primary education through the online system. For this study, the teachers engaging in online teaching activities in the primary sector of the Colombo district were chosen as the population and the study was based on 200 teachers. A sample was selected using the cluster sampling technique and primary data was collected through an online questionnaire. The binary logistic regression model was used to reach the main objective of this study. According to the results of the logistic regression model living area and participation of students in classes, were found as highly significant variables for the teacher's satisfaction. Finally, increasing teachers' satisfaction by encouraging students to attend online classes and increasing teachers' facilities to conduct online classes were recommended to overcome the issues related to teachers' dissatisfaction.

**Keywords:** *Teaching Satisfaction, Online Education*

## **AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE PERCEPTION OF RETAIL BANKING IN THE YOUNG GENERATION (SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WESTERN PROVINCE)**

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The banking sector has exhibited explosive growth in recent decades, planning for a leading role in economic and social development, financing about 90% of the economy. The banking sector depends on its future-oriented plans and how they focus on the young generation's plans. Therefore, retail banking becomes one of the most useful facilities. Because services such as account opening, receiving loans, investing money in fixed deposits etc, are provided by retail banking facilities. The main objective of this study is to identify the factors affecting the retail banking of the young generation. Primary data were utilized for this study and collected through a structured questionnaire. A sample of 250 (n=250) was selected using the stratified random sampling technique. The binary logistic regression model was employed to analyze the primary data. According to the regression analysis reliability, quick service and working hours were found as significant variables for the young generation's perception. The analysis emphasized that most young people have a neutral idea regarding the need for retail banking services. However, the young generation selected a bank for their retail banking needs based on the bank's flexibility. Finally, it was suggested that the above significant variable can positively impact young persons' perception of retail banking as those variables were considered in decision-making on their retail banking needs.

**Keywords:** *Binary Logistic Regression, Young Persons' Perception, Retail Banking Service*

## **DETERMINANTS OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE GALLE DISTRICT)**

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Road accidents are a serious problem in Sri Lanka and around the world, having a direct impact on public health and well-being by causing numerous impairments and a significant loss of lives each year. The study was primarily concerned with the factors that contribute to traffic accidents. It has employed two kinds of analysis tools. The secondary data collected from road traffic police stations were analyzed using binary logistic regression. According to the study, road accidents are classified into two types: fatal and non-fatal. There were 11.11% fatal and 88.89% non-fatal accidents recorded. According to the binary logistic analysis, the age of the driver, the reasons for the accident, ownership, urban/rural location, and gender are the most influential factors in accidents. Motorcycle accidents are primarily influenced by the driver's age, lighting conditions, and ownership. The researcher used multiple linear regression, multistage cluster sampling for sample selection throughout the questionnaire, and 22 independent variables. The observed speed limit has a positive relationship with driving experience based on knowledge, attitude, and practices regarding road rules and regulations. The driver's attitude toward alcohol consumption while driving, consideration of speed limits, and looking in the mirror before overtaking have a positive relationship with driving experience and age. Waiting for a vehicle while driving, looking at road signs while driving, and stopping at a zebra crossing until someone crosses through have a negative relationship with both driving experience and driver age.

**Keywords:** *Road Traffic Accidents, Road Safety Strategies, Sustainable Transportation System*

# **INVESTIGATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYEE EFFICIENCY IN THE GARMENT PRODUCTION SECTOR (A STUDY BASED ON THE PRODUCTION SECTOR OF PARADIGM CLOTHING (PVT) LTD)**

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<sup>2</sup>*Paradigm Clothing (PVT) LTD*

Paradigm Clothing (PVT) LTD is known as the pioneer company in exporting children's ready-made garments in Sri Lanka. It has an established network of branches all over the island, and the main branch of Paradigm clothing (Pvt) LTD is in Karadeniya Industrial Estate. This study was conducted to identify the factors affecting the production efficiency of the production department employees of that branch. For that purpose, 280 production workers were selected using cluster and simple random methods from a total of 432 workers from 8 production sections of the production department. Also, the data obtained through a questionnaire with 35 questions were analyzed using the multiple regression model. IBM SPSS software was used for that 12 hypotheses were tested. It was identified here that factors such as the age level of production workers, job satisfaction, the contribution from supervisors, motivation provided by management and the support from other employees affect production efficiency. It was also identified that the factors such as the gender of employees, background music, health facilities provided by the factory, and AQL pass percentage are not among the factors affecting production efficiency. The age level of workers should be considered to maximize production efficiency. Accordingly, it can be suggested that it is advisable to hire employees between the ages of 20-30 when recruiting new employees.

**Keywords:** *Production Employees, Production Efficiency*

# **FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PERFORMANCE OF EMPLOYEES (A CASE STUDY OF BANKING SECTOR EMPLOYEES IN COLOMBO DISTRICT)**

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Employees play a key role in achieving organizational goals. They are the main contributors to a business, and the growth and success of a business largely depend on employees' performance. Performance can be explained as the set of results originating from a specific activity or job function over a period of time. The overall success of an organization in achieving its strategic objectives heavily relies on the performance of its employees. The banking sector plays an important role in the Sri Lankan financial system. Because of its competitiveness, monitoring employee performance and determining what factors influence their performance is crucial, and this study aims to investigate those factors that influence the performance of banking sector employees. Primary data was collected for this study through a structured questionnaire. A sample of 300 was selected using the stratified random sampling technique. The multiple regression model was utilized to analyze the data. The results of this study indicate that monthly rewards, leader's style, encouraging creativity, working environment, training, and development as significant variables for employee performance. The above significant variables have a positive relationship with employee performance, and among them, training and development, the leader's leadership style have the most powerful impact on employee performance. Therefore the research suggests that banking sector organizations should create more opportunities for employees and leaders to participate in training and development programs.

**Keywords:** *Monthly Reward, Leader's Style, Encouraging Creativity, Working Environment, Training and Development*



## **FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CEB)**

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Electricity is the flow of electrical power, and electricity supply means distributing the generated electricity to grid-connected consumers. In Sri Lanka, the Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB) governs the electricity supply. It was established in 1969 and had a statutory duty of developing, generating, transmitting, and distributing electricity to Sri Lanka. The electricity board uses several sources to generate electricity, such as hydro, coal, fuel, wind, and solar. From time to time, CEB failed to fulfill the total electricity demand. It can be observed as an issue of supply. This research aimed to identify the key factors that influence the electricity supply of Sri Lanka. Within this context, there were several kinds of research related to electricity, but there was no research related to this particular topic. This study intended to fill the above-mentioned research gap and determine the exact factors in Sri Lanka. Based on the data available from 1969 to 2020 in CEB information, secondary data was used to test critical functions of multiple linear regression analysis. The data was helpful in fixing an effective multiple regression model and identifying key variables. The outcome of this research showed that the factors of Length of Electricity Lines (L.E.L.), Power Generation Cost (P.G.C.), and Annual Rainfall (A.R.) positively influenced the electricity supply of Sri Lanka, and Electricity Losses (E.L.) negatively influenced electricity supply. Finally, it has been proven that the electricity losses, length of electricity lines, power generation costs, and annual rainfall were the factors that influenced the electricity supply of Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** *Ceylon Electricity Board, Electricity Supply, Length of Electricity Lines, Power Generation Cost, Annual Rainfall, Electricity Losses*

# **IMPACT OF LEADERSHIP STYLES ON JOB SATISFACTION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN DIVISIONAL SECRETARIATS IN RATNAPURA DISTRICT**

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Leadership is a process of influence between leaders and employees where a leader attempts to influence the behaviour of followers in order to achieve the objectives and achievements of the organization. The leaders of an organization and their leadership styles are important to the success of the organization in accomplishing its goals and objectives. Leaders can influence employee job satisfaction by using the appropriate leadership styles. Maintaining employees' job satisfaction is essential to retaining effective workers. Consequently, using the appropriate leadership style is one of the ways leaders may make their followers feel more satisfied. An effective leader is someone who inspires followers to respect and trust them. The main objective of this study was to identify the impact of leadership styles on the job satisfaction of government employees in divisional secretariats in Rathnapura district. Primary data were used for this study and data was gathered through a structured questionnaire. A sample of 206 employees was drawn using two-stage cluster sampling from Rathnapura district. The study was conducted using a quantitative approach. To achieve the main objective, binary logistic regression was used by employing 16 independent variables and data were analyzed via SPSS version 26. The dependent variable of this study was measured by the two categories of “satisfied” and “dissatisfied”. It was revealed that inspirational motivation and democratic leadership styles positively affected the total employees' job satisfaction at a 0.05 significance level.

**Keywords:** *Binary Logistic Regression, Job Satisfaction, Leadership, Leadership Styles*

# **THE IMPACT OF ELECTRONIC WORD OF MOUTH AND SOCIAL MEDIA ADVERTISING ON CONSUMER PURCHASE INTENTION (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE FAST FASHION INDUSTRY IN SRI LANKA)**

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The most successful fashion businesses in Sri Lanka have recently made social media advertising & electronic word of mouth the heart of their marketing plans. Since the popularity of social media, the majority of fashion shops have begun to see the advantages of using these networks to build brand value. This study investigates how social media advertising & eWOM affect consumer purchasing decisions related to the fast fashion industry in Sri Lanka. In addition to that, it considers customer purchasing patterns that are consistent with consumer decision-making. It measures the overall effect of social media advertising & eWOM on buyers' purchasing decisions. This study follows a descriptive quantitative research design. Data was collected through an online questionnaire for analysis. The population of this study is fashion-conscious active social media users in the Western province which recorded the highest internet usage. A sample of 241 customers was selected using multistage cluster sampling & convenience sampling methods. To achieve the objectives of the study used factor analysis and binary logistic regression as the main analytical tools. The results of the study revealed that social media advertising & eWOM have a positive impact on consumer purchase intention in the fast fashion industry. Interrelationships, unique pleasure, the standards of expertise and online motivation have a high impact on consumer purchase intention. The current study has important implications for the fast fashion business, giving marketers the chance to use the data to understand their customers' true purchasing patterns in a digital context and take appropriate action.

**Keywords:** *Electronic Word of Mouth, Social Media Advertising, Consumer Purchase Intention*

# **EFFECT OF COMPANY RESPONSE AND ADAPTATION ON COMPANY CONTINUITY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN SRI LANKA**

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Company continuity happened to be the most important situation during the Covid-19 pandemic period. The uncertain lockdown and health problems affected company continuity all over the world. During the Covid-19 outbreak, companies faced many difficulties in continuity. Companies couldn't continue the manufacturing process and supply products for the customers without problems during the pandemic period. Therefore, most companies tried to change their day-to-day activities during the pandemic situation. They responded and adapted to Covid-19 by using different strategies. This study aimed to identify the impact of company responses and adaptation on company continuity during the Covid-19 pandemic in Sri Lanka. The study was conducted using a quantitative approach and a questionnaire survey with 300 participants. A sample was drawn using a simple random sampling method. Binary logistic regression was used as an analysis technique in the research. Then the Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS) software was used for the analysis data. Based on the less than 0.05 significant level, significant variables were selected. According to the regression analysis, success, convert, online activities and pricing variables are significant variables for the company continuity. It was suggested that the above significant variables positively impact company continuity during the pandemic situation. Finally, this study contributed to company continuity in improving the impact of company response and adaptation.

**Keywords:** *Covid-19, Company Continuity, Company Responding, Company Adaptation, Employees*

# **DETERMINANTS OF FAST-FOOD CONSUMPTION AMONG TEENAGERS (A STUDY BASED ON ADVANCED LEVEL STUDENTS IN COLOMBO DISTRICT)**

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In today's world of urbanization, modern concepts, technological advancements, and changing lifestyles, fast food consumption is increasing at an alarming rate. The concept of fast food was first popular in Western countries, but currently, it has spread to Asian countries such as Sri Lanka. There are negative attitudes toward fast food consumption because it can lead to nutrient imbalances and increase the risk of non-communicable diseases. This study was based on factors that influence the resort to fast food consumption at a time when fast food consumption is prevalent among the youth and the fast-food industry is attempting to direct the young community to consume fast food in order to create long-term customers. The primary goal of this research is to identify the factors that influence fast-food consumption among A/L students in the Colombo district. A structured questionnaire was used to collect primary data from 240 A/L students in Government schools for this study. The two-stage cluster sampling method was used to select the sample. Data were analyzed using descriptive analysis and binary logistic regression to achieve the research objectives. According to descriptive analysis, 58.75% of students consume high amounts of fast food, while the remaining 41.25% consume less fast food. According to the results of the Binary Logistic Regression model, parents' employment, advertising motivation, types of fast-food outlets, and the effect of tuition classes were significant variables for fast food consumption among A/L students.

**Keywords:** *Advanced Level Students, Advertising motivation, Fast Food Consumption*

# **INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**

## APPLICATION REPACKAGING USING ADMIN STUDIO

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Application repackaging is the technology that we can use to customize the setup files such as .exe, .msi according to our own requirements and standards. And also it helps make them easy to use and install on large-scale production environments. Admin studio repackaging bundle is considered as the most used repackaging tool in the industry because of its easy user-friendliness and features. As the objectives of this project client expected to minimize the cost of application management and to minimize the threats that arise from third-party applications for organizations' devices by implementing company standards. So, in this project, the applications that have been previously packaged will be repackaged according to the client's system standards and requirements. The output repackaged file will be submitted to the deployment team for deployment after performing a quality analysis. Therefore, by performing this project we analyzed the data, and based on them we arrived at conclusions. Repackaging reduces the total cost of ownership for customers by allowing them to install and configure applications successfully and also it provides the product with new capabilities such as advertising features without adding them, installing products where needed, adding user customization, etc. As well repackaging applications according to company standards will enhance security and minimize the threats to the organization's devices.

**Keywords:** *Application Repackaging, Admin Studio, InstallShield, Repackager*

# THE IMPACT OF INTERNET USAGE ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SRI LANKAN UNDERGRADUATES

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One of the key elements influencing university students' social life and academic success is their use of the internet. Depending on whether students use the internet for social or academic objectives, the number of hours spent online will have an impact on their scores. Due to the COVID -19 pandemic situation the education authority in Sri Lanka were decided to focus on online teaching, Because of that the internet usage of undergraduates become more increased. Therefore, it is essential to study the impact of internet usage on the academic performance of undergraduates. Accordingly, this study aimed to identify the impact of internet usage on the academic performance of undergraduates in Sri Lanka. The study was based on 225 undergraduates in Sri Lanka Universities, and it utilized primary data collected through a mailed questionnaire. A sample was selected under the multistage cluster sampling method and multiple regression was applied to analyze the collected data. According to the analysis results, there is a positive effects from internet factor and positive factor on academic performance and community factor and negative factor negatively effects on academic performance. Finally, this study provided major recommendations for undergraduates, lecturers, and university administrative officers on effectively use internet for academic performance.

**Keywords:** *Internet usage, Academic performance, Sri Lankan undergraduates*



## STUDY AND FORECAST OF THE FOOD CONSUMPTION PATTERNS OF TOURISTS VISITING SRI LANKA

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Sri Lanka ranks well among other countries as a tourist destinations. In this research, author examine and make predictions about the kind of food and drink-related activities that may entice travelers to Sri Lanka and the eating experiences they have. The study's data was gathered from primary sources, and the WEKA tool was utilized to analyze the data. The researcher used classification algorithms such as Decision Tree (J48), Random Forest, Random Tree, KNN, and logistic in the first half of this study and ensemble learning in the second to find the most effective way to predict the study's task. In the study, 300 samples were utilized. In Sri Lanka, 30% of tourists are female, compared to 70% of tourists who are male. The bulk of responses are between the ages of 30 and 35. In order to find the best strategy, we first looked at the Logistic, KNN, Random Tree, Decision Tree (J48), and Random Forest algorithms. The accuracy of Random Forest is greater (84.7%). The results from the Random Forest approach likewise showed the highest accuracy (0.848), recall (0.848), and f-measure (0.848). The Random Forest approach also yields MAE and RMSE, which are minimal error rates. The values are 0.3063 and 0.3558, respectively. In the second stage of the study, ensemble learning (Meta-Vote) was merged with other algorithms to get the best results. Ensemble Learning and Random Forest were compared to grasp the differences. According to the result, Ensemble Learning is the most effective technique for identifying and forecasting the food consumption pattern among tourists which produces better results than the Random Forest approach. Furthermore, the result reveals that Ensemble Learning is the best algorithm for this study and has the highest overall accuracy.

**Keywords:** *Food consumption, tourists, machine leaning, Ensemble Learning*

# **PREDICTING THE APPROPRIATENESS OF BECOMING A PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHER USING CLASSIFICATION ALGORITHMS**

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Most of the time, people resort to taking photos to collect memories on special occasions, and a certain number of factors influence the the people who take these photos. Based on such factors, predicting a person becoming a professional photographer will be studied under this research. Furthermore, in this research how person started working as a photographer are in this industry and many how many other factors affect that to happen. Since under this donmain, the number of reearches being conducted are very few, primary data has been collected to study the current trends and factors affect to becoming a photographer. Since the reaserh focused on making a prediction the selection of best model related to forecasting takes high priority and thus machine learning model is used to predict the probablility of becoming a professional photographer. Such model is being selected in regards to best accuracy and minimum error. The Random Forest model selected as to build the model with majority voting rule of selection with ensemble learning enabeld. So, under the study's it was found that in order to become a professional photographer, the educational level, Family and Economic Background and Creativity of the person who studies photography corralted directly. In conclution, it was determined that model is suitable to use in the prediction of becoming a professional photographer and will output the most accurate results with given factor values.

**Keywords:** *Become a Professional Photographer, Machine Learning, Creativity, Family economic Background, Educational Level*

## CREATE A DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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AuraDOCS is the Document Management System process where it gives the user friendly, secure and web enable interface. Using the system documents can be accessed via online while in the office, home or even travelling. auraDOCS is complex system with mutiple new fuctionalities over the older system. Existing system in the organization auraDOT have many problems including high priority issues including issues of document identification with document id in random timeouts. Also, some formats like excel, csv, ppt is not being recognized thus cannot be indexed in the system. As a solution the proposed new documents management product auraDOCS, has been in the development in the auraDOT organization and currently uses both manual and automation testing techniques for their testing process. The system is entirely web-based, so the users can use this system using URL and without having to worry about an offline installation. auraDOCS had multiple goals to meet, and it was able to accomplish them at various levels. This project is handled following agile framework with scrum master creating by ten days sprint and using Jira software to manage the workflow. As the final stage of the process and the completion of the project, the organization expects to adapt the newly developed document management system in to their internal workflow system to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the business process to improve the future stability of the business.

**Keywords:** *Agile, auraDOCS, Test Cases, Jira*

# **PREDICTING THE CUSTOMER FEEDBACK OF AN E-COMMERCE SHIPPING USING CLASSIFICATION ALGORITHMS**

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As the internet has grown in popularity, e-commerce businesses have become increasingly well-known among customers. Many consumers believe using an online shopping platform will save them money, time, and effort. In such e-commerce, Shipping plays an important role. Also, positive customer feedback regarded as an essential factor for the survival of any business. The study will focus on and will build a prediction model to identify how shipping will affect to positive customer feedback of e-commerce. Previous studies have been conducted on e-commerce businesses predicting customer feedback, but have not applied it to e-commerce shipping. When ordering a product online, a customer is concerned about how many days it will take to receive their order. It depends on the shipping method and some other interrelated factors. This test is very important for shipping companies as well as businesses and customers. For this study, secondary data from a validated internet data source is being used. A classification algorithm model is built through machine learning to make this prediction. First, the Naïve Bayes, Multilayer Perception, Random Forest, and Decision Tree machine learning algorithms were applied. Second, an ensemble learning strategy was used, integrating the four aforementioned algorithms with voting algorithms. Among all the five classification techniques used, the ensemble learning technique reported the greatest accuracy and lowest error. In conclusion, the model was able to predict the positivity of customer feedback based on shipping of an order by applying these machine learning modules.

**Keywords:** *E-Commerce, Shipping, Customer Feedback, Machine learning, classification*

## **SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP: FORECEEING THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ELEMENTS**

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Social entrepreneurship focus on the people who are interested in pursuing business opportunities that make a good impact on their community, society in general and not just for the profits. In this Research problem is concentrated on the fact whether the social entrepreneurship has any possible impact on the social and economic elements. Main objective of this research is to determine the social and economic benefits obtained from running a social enterprise. To create this model we use primary data method and to gain data we use 400 Social Entrepreneurs in different districts. To build this we consider variables like social mission, social innovation, social networking, financial returns, social sustainability and economic sustainability. This research was done using the machine learning techniques and there are five main machine learning classification algorithms used. They are Naïve Bayes, J48 decision tree, Support vector machines, Multi-layer perception and Random forest along with combined ensemble learning model. In results evaluation, the best test option is percentage split 80% and to find out the best algorithm, use evaluation metrices such as accuracy, precision, recall, f-measure and ROC area. Evaluation of the results showed that Naïve Bayes is the better performer as an individual algorithm but when we consider all the options we used Ensemble Learning and it is the best possible option for this predicton model with an accuracy rate of 92.5%. According to the final results we can determine that there is a positive effects of social entrepreneurship on social and economic factors.

**Keywords:** *Classification, Machine Learning, Prediction Model, Social Entrepreneurship, Social and Economicl Impact.*

# HUMAN STRESS DETECTION BASED ON SLEEPING HABITS USING SUPERVISED AND UNSUPERVISED MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS

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Stress is a typical bodily response to change that causes physical, emotional, and cognitive reactions. Sleep disorders are linked to many social, psychological, and medical issues. The main objective of this work is to investigate how machine learning algorithms can be used to detect human stress using sleep-related behaviors. The obtained dataset includes various sleep habits and stress levels. After the data had been preprocessed, as a first part five supervised Machine Learning (ML) algorithms were utilized for the classification to compare and discover the best accurate results such as Random Forest, Support Vector Machine, Decision Tree, Logistic Regression, and Naïve Bayes. Based on the experiment results, when considering those five ML algorithms one by one the Naïve Bayes method has the best accuracy, precision, recall, and f-measure values and the lowest mean absolute error and root mean square error rates. Then, we applied an ensemble learning technique by combining these five algorithms. The best outcomes came from applying the Product of Probability to ensemble learning (94.25%). As a result, the ensemble classifier improves accuracy rather than each classifier. In the second part of our study, based on unsupervised ML algorithms, we applied Expectation Maximum, Hierarchical Clustering, and Simple KMeans algorithms. The Simple KMeans algorithm produces the best grouping results with a better accuracy level (93.25%). Using both methods of classification and clustering we could identify the human stress level based on their sleeping habits successfully.

**Keywords:** *Classification, Clustering, Ensemble Learning, Machine learning, Stress Detection*

# **STUDY THE STUDENT EVALUATION PROCESS FROM CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS TO ISSUE OF FINAL RESULTS IN FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND LANGUAGES IN SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA**

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All the universities of the world have established fundamental process to review an assessment of each student's knowledge about the subjects. However, it seems that many individuals are not properly grasp of this procedure, the roles, duties and responsibilities. This study focused on the overall students' evaluation process of the university from the examinations to release of the final results process. The roles, duties and responsibilities played by those roles based on the student evaluation process in Faculty of Social Sciences and Languages of the Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. The research was based on a case study and used RACI Model (Responsible, Accountable, Consulted and Informed) under the RAM (Responsibility Assignment Matrix) and BPMN (Business Process Model and Notation) diagrams as analytical tools. The sample involved the process rolls. Primary data gathered from interviews. The results shown that the way of examination conducting is effect to final results and it is a collection of sub-processes and has been presented by using BPMN diagrams. The numerous main characters, additional supporting characters, their duties and responsibilities were identified separately. Also, those are able to present using RACI matrixes. This study has created a new model called "RACIS (Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Informed and Supervise)". It included new role to the existing RACI model. Therefore, it is able to overcome limitation of the RACI model in the analysis process. Further, the guidelines and overall process of the research will help to develop computerized system in the future.

**Keywords:** *BPMN diagram, Conduct of Final Examinations, Evaluation in Education, Issue of Final Results, RACI Model.*

# **ENABLING LANKAPAY ONLINE PAYMENT PLATFORM TRANSACTIONS FOR INTERNET BANKING (A STUDY BASED ON UNION BANK OF COLOMBO PLC LPPOP PROJECT)**

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LankaPay Online Payment Platform (LPPOP) is designed to facilitate online payment from all commercial banks and communicate with outside systems. All the customers of the bank can do transaction via any channel connected to the Common Electronic Fund Transfer Switch (CEFTS) and LPPOP system facilitates payment confirmation details required for various participants in the transaction. In recent times corporate clients do LPOPP transactions through a relationship manager who is responsible to do that transition with the support of a cash officer or teller with a manual approval. Thus, this project is introduced for the corporate customer to conduct LPOPP transactions directly through internet banking without contacting anyone. The project is an extension of the existing LPOPP and internet banking solutions provided to Union Bank where the internet banking channel will be further enhanced to capture LPOPP transactions through an interface. Furthermore, the system facilitate payment to Sri Lanka Customs, Inland Revenue Department (IRD) of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Ports Authority (SLPA). The Waterfall methodology is used in the system development life cycle and system testing is done by different testers during and after the development. This solution covers the end-to end integration of the bank to automate daily LPOPP transactions to take place in real time, 24X7 and transactions can be performed by holding a local currency current account savings account (CASA).

**Keywords:** *Online payment, Transaction, Waterfall, Fund transfer, Internet banking*



# **MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES FOR STROKE PREDICTION AMONG OLD-AGED ADULTS IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCES TO RATHNAPURA DISTRICT)**

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Stroke is one of the main causes of poor health in the world, which occurs when blood flow to a portion of the human brain is reduced. Stroke prediction using stroke risk factors can reduce the life-threatening and disabling outcomes, but finding the most efficient methods is essential for getting the best results. The study's main objective is to identify the most accurate and reliable machine learning technique for stroke predictions among old-aged adults in Sri Lanka. This study is based on data collected from patients (stroke and non-stroke) over 45 years of age in Ratnapura district through structured interview. There are eight machine learning techniques were applied to predict the stroke in the preliminary stage naming Random Forest, Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP), Random Tree, K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Decision Tree (J48), Support Vector Machine (SVM), Naïve Bayes and Logistic Regression. The results indicate that Random Forest is the best method, which achieved 85.06% accuracy with high values for precision, recall, f-measure and lowest error values. As a second step, the ensemble learning method that combines five techniques (Random Forest, MLP, Random Tree, KNN, and SVM, which achieved accuracy of more than 75%), is used to compare with Random Forest, which has the highest accuracy among the eight machine learning methods mentioned above. Finally, the ensemble learning method outperformed the random forest method in accuracy (86.17%). Accordingly, ensemble learning reveals that combining individual techniques is more effective than using individual techniques for specific findings for predictions of stroke.

**Keywords:** *Classification, Ensemble Learning, Machine Learning, Stroke, Stroke Risk Factors*

## QUALITY ASSURANCE IN THE DYNAMIC VISITOR PROMOTION - VERSION 2

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The purpose of this paper is to introduce the quality assurance process for developing an e-business web application for the dynamic visitor promotion. Web Applications have grown tremendously during the past decade and the development of web applications seems similar to traditional software development. However, methods and tools for testing web applications usually lack. As a result, the quality of a web application is highly impacted. With the increasing complication of today's software applications and with the growing competitive pressure has hard-pressed the quality assurance of developed software towards new heights. This paper focuses on the importance of manual testing to test the web application and then discusses the quality assurance process for web applications. The testing process begins early in the lifecycle of the software project with the QA team involving itself in the review of the requirement for testability and that ensures everything looks and works correctly on all relevant devices and browsers of this website. The findings from this study of a web application for the Dynamic Visitor Promotion (DVP) – Version 2 reveal that, the importance of manual testing, quality assurance in responsibility, consultation, and informed of the website. Further, this study provides decision-makers of e-business companies with useful insights to enhance their website quality. Bug prevention, Bug Detection, User Satisfaction, Software Quality, Reliability and Recommendations are performed while the objectives achieved.

**Keywords:** *Quality Assurance, Manual Testing, Test Cases, E-Business, Web Application*

# **SUPERVISED LEARNING TECHNIQUES FOR PREDICTING FREELANCING JOB SATISFACTION AND STATE OF THE FREELANCING JOBS IN SRI LANKA.**

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Freelancing has become major business field worldwide as a result of the technological enhancement. Further, due to COVID-19 pandemic hit, when there are several financial crises of the countries and insufficient foreign exchange reserves like Sri Lanka's present economic situation. For those sorts of cases, freelancing is a reliable alternative solution. This study is a prediction based research and main objective of this study is using supervised machine learning algorithms to predict the freelancing job satisfaction in Sri Lanka. In addition to that there is an identification of current state about the freelancers in Sri Lanka. In here, primary data is gathered through social media platforms from freelancers in Sri Lanka and used to accomplish the research objectives. We processed the data through the supervised learning algorithms such as Naïve Bayes, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Decision Tree (J48), Random Forest, Multilayer Perception (MLP) and Ensemble Learning using WEKA data mining tool. So we could find the best algorithm and build the best model for this study. Prediction model was created based on the average results in accuracy, precision, recall, f-measure, true positive, true negative, false negative and false positive rates. Further we considered error rate for selecting the best algorithm. In this study we used cross validation test option, and 10 folds cross validation shows the better results. Ensemble learning performed the best results from the above algorithms and it is 93.33% in accuracy rate with lowest error rate and better results with confusion matrix. Based on the results of this study the job seekers could pay more attention on this field.

**Keywords:** *COVID-19, Freelancing, prediction, supervised learning algorithms*

## **THE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND THEIR EFFECTS ON SCHOOL CHILDREN (SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SAMMANTHURAI SECONDARY ZONAL SCHOOLS)**

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The social structure of modern societies called “E-society”. In recent modern technological environment, peoples’ daily routines are dependent on social media. Social media is a medium used by people to interact with each other. However, social media is used not only by adults but also used by school children under eighteen years old. In this study, the hundred and twenty (120) school students who are in grade 10, 11 and 12 selected as sample and filled the questionnaire in different school. “Why do students use social media”, “What is the purpose of social media”, “Positive and negative effects of using social media” and “The educational levels of students who use social media”, “The opinions of parents and teachers” have been taken into consideration. Through this study, it was learned that social media is being used by students today. Most of the students are using WhatsApp, YouTube and Facebook. Usage of social media and addictiveness of social media and socializing also considered through this study. Majority of the students are using social media in less than thirty minutes per day and they effectively balance their academic work perfectly. Further, their term test results were increased. Another results indicate that students spend more hours on social media, their term test results were decreased and they were not balanced their academic activities properly.

**Keywords:** *Academic performance, Addictiveness, Social media, Socializing, Time*

# A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON TWEETS RELATED TO DISTANCE LEARNING DURING THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC

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With the outbreak of Covid-19, individuals around the globe had to follow the health and safety guidelines to survive. It was a must to continue the education with minimum interruptions while fighting Covid-19, so distance learning became a lifesaver. Since distance learning got a major role in the education sector, the research objective focused to classify the positivity, negativity, and marketing initiatives relevant to distance learning by developing a novel method using data mining. Twitter is one of the best platforms to gather users' opinions. The data set is a collection of tweets related to distance learning that has been collected via Twitter API. The tweets have been labeled and out of 13,155 tweets, 4486 were positive, 4490 were negative and the rest 4179 were advertisements. Then the collected tweets went through data pre-processing and that data have been used to generate a feature vector utilizing the term frequency-inverse document frequency vectorizer. Then, the dataset was loaded into machine learning techniques such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM), and Artificial Neural Network (ANN) to analyze the perspective of individuals toward distance learning during the Covid-19. The results showed that ANN outperformed SVM and LSTM and had higher precision, recall, f-measure values, and lowest error values. It had an accuracy of 96.40%. The characteristics of modern information technology techniques in the advancement of remote learning theory are also identified in this study. We intend to use more deep learning algorithms in the future to enhance the existing outcomes.

**Keywords:** *Classification, COVID-19, Machine learning, Distance learning*

# **IMPACT OF ONLINE ENVIRONMENT ON ANXIETY OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC PERIOD (STUDY OF UNIVERSITY STUDENT OF SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY IN SRI LANKA)**

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The purpose of this study is investigate anxiety among Sabaragamuwa university students during the COVID-19 pandemic. Further, aim to identify “how students’ mental state affects the online education system”, “how affected the online learning facilities for education”, “how affected economic problems for the student’s online education”, and “whether or not physical education is more appropriate than online education”. Furthermore, aim to identify the determinants of anxieties. Conducted a cross-sectional study on 50 undergraduate students in social science faculty using a questionnaire through an anonymous online data collection method. A standardized questionnaire was generated using the Google form, and the link shared through social media. There is a dependent variable and five independent variables. The dependent variable is anxiety or depression. Independent variables are online education, online learning facilities, home-based environment, workload, and economic problems. The study will observe anxiety levels filtering the perception of one’s anxiety sate in a highly stressful time such as the pandemic from the usual anxiety level. This study allows to evaluate the similarity of individual behaviors during the lockdown period with those from the previous period. University students are suffering from anxiety due to online education. This research will help to understand how anxiety type affects university students through online education and what those symptoms are.

**Keywords:** *Anxiety, Economic Problems, Online Education, Online Learning Facilities, Home based Environment*

## **GEOGRAPHY**

# **STUDYING THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS CAUSED BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE KOSLANDA POONAGALA ROAD**

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As the study area was selected Haldumulla Divisional Secretarial Division of the Badulla District. The main objective of this study was to identify the impacts of the social and economic development of the Koslanda Ponagala road. Secondary data and primary data were used data collection of the study. The secondary data were collected from literature reviews and reports obtained from the relevant institutions. Interviews, questionnaire and direct observation methods were used the collect primary data for the study. A hundred persons were used for the questionnaire survey and interviews. People were selected randomly. The Chi-square test and multiple linear methods were used for the data analysis. According to analysis results, were identified negative environmental impacts of Koslanda Poonagala road. This study revealed that the construction of the Koslanda Ponagala road has had positive economic effects such as raising the income level of the people and creating employment opportunities.

**Keywords:** *Haldumulla Divisional Secretarial Division, Chi-square test, Multiple linear methods*



# **STUDY OF THE TEMPORAL AND SPATIAL PATTERN OF DENGUE VIRUS SPREAD IN RELATION TO THREE SELECTED DOMAINS OF WARAKAPOLA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT.**

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The project has been conducted for purpose of studying the spatial and temporal pattern of the spread of Dengue fever in 3 GN divisions in Warakapola from 2010 to 2020. In addition to that year 2021's data related to the spreading of Dengue has been also studied. In this study, both primary and secondary data were used. Interviews, field research, and questionnaires were employed in the participatory village technique to gather primary data. Secondary data have been gathered through the use of literature reviews and organizational data gathering techniques. Primary data were used to get the current information, and also secondary data were used to get the statistical data regarding the prevalence of Dengue over the past 11 years. Through the use of graphs, GIS maps, and charts, data was represented and visualized. It was determined that the number of Dengue patients had increased the year, but the number of deaths has decreased. It was identified that the spread of Dengue is caused by the growth of population and the industrialization of the study area and that the number of deaths has decreased as a result of the constant improvement in the health sector. In addition, the Dengue prevalence was identified to have periods of ups and downs within a year. It has been found that the prevalence of Dengue in the study area increases during the monsoons affecting Sri Lanka and the highest prevalence of Dengue can be seen during the southwest monsoon. The integrated mosquito control method is the best treatment that can be utilized to control this Dengue disease.

**Keywords:** *Dengue, GIS maps, Integrated mosquito, Industrialization*

# **IMPACT OF SMALL- SCALE GEM MINNING INDSTRY ON PADDY CULTIVATION (A STUDY BASED ON MUDDUWA AND BATUGEDARA GRAMA NILADHARI DIVISIONS IN RATHNAPURA)**

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The main objective of this study was to identify the negative impact of the gem industry on paddy cultivation of the Ratnapura District. This study has been restrict to two Gramaniladari Divisions namely; Mudduwa and Batugedara Grama Niladhari divisions of Rathnapura Divisional Secretariat Division. The study is based on the data collected from both primary and secondary sources. The secondary data were collected literature review and reports obtained from the relevant institutions. Questionnaires survey and field observation methods were in the primary data collection in the study area and 50 gem mining pits were used were used to survey for the questionnaires and observations. Descriptive analysis and Arc GIS spatial analysis methods were used for the data analysis. According to analysis results, 80% of the paddy cultivation land has been converted to the small scale gem pits. Study found younger generation neglected do the paddy cultivation work and occurred water shortage problem in the study area due to the gem mining activities.

**Keywords:** *Divisional Secretariat Division, Arc GIS, Spatial analysis, Gem mining*

## **IMPACT OF PEACOCK POPULATION ON AGRICULTURE (A STUDY BASED ON OMARA EAST GRAMANILADHARI DIVISION)**

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Mainly due to the development projects around Hambanthota district, the peacocks that lived in the forests migrated to the rural areas and the peacocks have a heavy impact on the agricultural crops and gardens. In this study, the main objective is to identify the nature of the impact of the peacock population on agriculture, the gradual growth and the solutions for its management in Omara East Gramaniladhari Division. To achieve the objectives, primary data were collected by using questionnaires, PRA, interviews and field observations while secondary data collected to the books, magazines, websites, Google earth photographs and institutional data. Sample has been selected as 100 farmers from non-random sampling. Data were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. Problem tree, objective tree, solution tree and participatory mapping have been used for PRA study. IBM SPSS software was used to store data obtained through questionnaire and to perform obtained analysis of tables. The Microsoft Excel software was used to perform a detailed analysis of the graphs using other quantitative data. The crop that peacocks cause the most damage to is paddy cultivation. Officials responsible for defeating peacocks and the government haven't introduced any scientific method for the farmers and 100% peacocks are controlled by primitive methods. Among them, the use of firecrackers and fireworks, giving food mixed with alcohol to the peacocks and various methods are used such as covering with white tapes. To curb the problem to some extent, introducing proper government policies, educating all the people and using new technology and protecting the exiting cover can be done.

**Keywords:** *Impact of peacock population on agriculture, Omara-east Grama Niladhari Division, PRA, Problem tree*

# **THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON VILLAGE LIFE (EVIDENCED FROM BAMUNAKOTUWA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT IN SRI LANKA)**

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Climate change is a common problem in the world. The main objective of this study was to identify the impacts of climate change at the village level. The study was selected two Grama Niladari Divisions (GN) namely; Kanotuwa and Demataluwa. The study is based on the data collected from both primary and secondary sources. The secondary data were collected from literature reviews and reports obtained from the relevant institutions. Questionnaires, Interviews, and field observation methods were used to collect primary data. The sample was selected using a simple random technique. Eighty people were selected from the Kanotuwa GN and 40 people were selected from the Demataluwa GN for the questionnaire survey. The IBM SPSS software and the excel software were used for the analysis of the data. According to analysis results, Socio and economic problems have been created due to short-term climate change in the study area. Seventy-five people have mentioned the need taking to immediate action to introduce new farming techniques for the minimizing impacts of climate change in the study area.

**Key words:** *Grama Niladhari Divisions, IBM SPSS, Farming techniques*

# **INVESTIGATING OF THE IMPACTS OF THE COVID-19 VIRUS ON THE COASTAL TOURISM INDUSTRY (BASED ON MIRISSA BEACH ON THE SOUTH COAST)**

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The tourism Industry in the world was badly affected due to the spread of the COVID-19 virus all over the world. The main objective of this study was to identify the impacts of the COVID-19 virus for the tourism industry in Sri Lanka. The study was carried out Mirissa coastal belt in the southern coastal area. Secondary data and primary data were used data collection of the study. The secondary data were collected from literature reviews and reports obtained from the relevant institutions. Interviews and direct observation methods were used for the study. Sixty persons were used for the questionnaire survey. A Chi-square test was used to identify the relationship between COVID 19 diseases and tourism. According to analysis results, were identify negative impacts on the economic sectors, and positive impacts were identified in the ecosystem of the study area.

***Keywords:*** COVID-19, Tourism Industry, South Coastal area, Chi-square test

# **AN ANALYSIS OF MALNUTRITION HEALTH PROBLEM AND CORRELATED SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AMONG CHILDREN IN TEA PLANTATION COMMUNITY (SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KIRKASWALD GND)**

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Children's malnutrition is a dangerous health problem in developing countries in the world. In Sri Lanka, twelve (12) districts are mostly affected by child malnutrition. The Nuwara-Eliya district tea plantation sector highly affects child malnutrition rather than other sectors in this district. This study aimed to analyze the malnutrition and correlated socio-economic factors among children on the tea plantation of Kirkaswald GND. The study used primary and secondary data collection methods. The secondary data were collected from literature reviews and reports obtained from the relevant institutions. Interviews and direct observation methods were used for the study. Fifty (50) samples were selected for the questionnaire survey. Chi-Square statistical correlation method was used to identify the correlation between the socio-economic factors and child malnutrition level in this study area. This study identified, that 37% of children effect by child malnutrition in 2021 in the study area. According to analysis results, parents' education, early marriage, family background, occupation system, infrastructure facilities, drinking and smoking habits, low income, and poverty highly affected child malnutrition in this study area.

**Keywords:** *Child Malnutrition, Chi-Square, Socio-economic factors*

## **ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND MANAGEMENT OF DISCARDED ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT (THE CASE STUDY IN NEGOMBO DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT)**

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In this study, the Environmental impact of electronic waste on sensitive ecological zones such as the Negombo lagoon and mangroves were used as research problems. Also, the Negombo Divisional Secretariat of Sri Lanka was used as the study area and the main objective of the research was to study the impact and management of electronic waste on the environment. In order to collect the primary data required for the study, by selecting the convenience sampling method a questionnaire survey was conducted for 50 sample units, and in addition to that, field observations were also conducted. A literature review, reports, institutional data and 'Google earth pro' software were also used to collect secondary data. In the data analysis, the systematic analysis of LCA and the creation of tables and graphs through Microsoft Excel 2016 software, a descriptive analysis has been done through percentage inquire. About 92000 metric tons of E-waste is generated annually in Sri Lanka. This is expected to generate around 120,000 metric tons of E-waste by the year 2022. Mobile phone parts, batteries, electronic circuits, LCD and LED monitor, computer parts are mainly seen in these E-waste collection points around the city of Negombo. These are recycled and the remaining waste is either incinerated or disposed of as landfill. Through the field observation, it can be seen that various chemicals, heavy metals have been added to the river bank and mangrove system of the lagoon. After use of these electronic devices, throwing them back into the natural environment can cause the mixing of heavy metals with the environment in an informal manner and can have severe effects on flora and fauna. E-waste removed from large factories or electrical equipment repair sites can be recycled and the remaining parts can be buried in the ground in a vacant lot without being released into the environment. With the help of the Government, E-waste can be managed in an environmentally friendly manner by allowing them to be buried into underground of the lands free with mangroves and lagoons like; Kochchikade, Kattuwa, periyamulla Grama Niladhari divisions etc.

**Keywords** – *Electrical equipment, Sensitive Environmental zones, Recycling, Heavy metals, Environmental friendly*

# **SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND LAND SUITABILITY OF GOHAGODA THEKKAWATHTHA GARBAGE DUMPING SITE IN HARISPATTUWA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION, KANDY**

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As a result of human activities, considerable amount of solid waste is generated and disposal of solid waste has become one of the major environmental issues in Sri Lanka. This study aimed to analyze the social and environmental effects of Gohagoda Thekkawaththa garbage dump located in Harispattuwa Divisional Secretariat Division (DSD), Kandy District and its land suitability. A questionnaire survey with 50 respondents, field observations and Chi-square test using IBM SPSS 21 software were carried out to find out social and environmental effects of dumping site and model was created based on several criteria with the help of GIS 10.4 software to find the land suitability of garbage dump. Spatial distribution of population density, buildings, roads, water bodies, slope angel, forested areas and land use pattern were selected as suitability criteria. According to the results, 66 percent of respondents mostly suffers from effluvium. There is a 32 percent of huge effect for atmosphere and soil in this area and many people suffer from respiratory diseases. All the respondents said that the dumping site affects the physical environment including atmosphere, soil quality, surface and underground water and flora and fauna. Accordingly, the Chi-square tests indicated that there is a significant effect of the site on the community and physical environment in this area. Land suitability assessment carried out for the Kandy District revealed that this dumping site is located under the category of the least suitable land area and study suggests to shift the dumping site in to a location under the category of the most suitable areas which covers 22.37 percent out of entire land area in the Kandy District. This study recommends creating a sanitary landfill, recycling waste, generating power through waste and making fertilizers as the most suitable strategy which does not bring harmful effects to the environment and to the community rather than waste dumping.

**Keywords:** *Solid waste, Gohagoda dumping site, Social impacts, Environmental Impacts, Land suitability*



**A STUDY OF SUSTAINABLE CONCEPTS AND MANAGEMENT PROCESSES BASED ON CHENA CULTIVATION (A CASE STUDY BASED ON MAHAKANDIYA VILLAGE OFFICERS DOMAIN OF UHANA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION OF AMPARA DISTRICT)**

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Chena cultivation is a traditional upland farming of Sri Lanka. The study aims to identify the sustainable concepts and management processes based on Chena cultivation. Secondary data and primary data were used to collect data and information. The secondary data were collected from literature reviews and reports from relevant institutions and websites. Interviews and questionnaires were used in the primary data collection in the study and 51 rural farmers over 65 years were used to survey for the questionnaires. Descriptive SWOT analysis methods were used for the analysis of the data. According to analysis results, 75% of the traditional farming communities identified improper land use methods and their impacts. It is recommended to conduct community awareness programs and introduce new concepts and policies to chena cultivation.

**Keywords:** *Chena cultivation, Sustainability concepts, SWOT analysis*

# **GEO-SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF LAND USE CHANGES IN THE RIDEEGAMA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION WITHIN THE PERIOD OF 1983 – 2020**

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As a result of increase in population growth, the land use of earth's surface is subjected to spatial and temporal changes. The objective of this study is to assess the land use changes in the Rideegama Divisional Secretariat Division of the Kurunagala District of Sri Lanka within the period of 1983 – 2020. In order to identify the land use changes in the study area, Normalized Difference Build-up Index (NDBI) and Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) were used. Field observations and interviews were also carried out to gather information. During the selected period of study, ArcGIS 10.4 software was used for the land use mapping and linear regression analysis was conducted to identify the relationship between the variables. This study revealed that there has been an increase in the percentage of buildup areas from 9.67% to 36.9% whereas, a decrease in the vegetation cover from 34.24% to 20.49%. The results indicated that there was a strong correlation between variables, NDBI and NDVI. The correlation coefficient between these variables in 1983 and 1995 were -0.173 and -0.223 respectively and the correlation coefficient was -0.624 in 2008 and -0.806 in 2020. Therefore, this study identified that the NDBI has significantly influenced on the spatial and temporal changes in land use. Since the current land use changes would cause various environmental issues in the near future, it is recommended to carry out land use alterations according to the green concept in a more environmentally sustainable manner.

**Keywords:** *NDBI, NDVI, Correlation coefficient, Land use, Sustainable*

# **IMPACT OF TOPOGRAPHY OF KANDY CITY ON HUMAN HEALTH WELL-BEING (FROM GANGAWATA KORALE DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT)**

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There are various landscapes on the surface of the earth and it undergoes changes in time and space. Among these, the unique topography located in the city of Kandy in Sri Lanka was investigated and it was investigated what kind of impact it has on the human community. 5 Village Officer Domains were selected as the total sample in Kandy City and 92% of those selected were permanent residents in Kandy City. A regular questionnaire as well as “DAAS” standard questionnaire was used for data collection and 79% had any member of their family suffering from a physical illness. It was found that living around a mountainous environment has a significant contribution to physical illness, and drainage characteristics contribute to the spread of epidemics. Altitude and slope were also studied and it was found that the residential areas are spread around higher altitudes. Through exposure to high altitude regions, the amount of oxygen available in the environment decreases and the physical health of people is also affected. As well, in Kandy city, air pollutants more than PM 10 are concentrated daily in the lower slope areas, and the hill ranges act as a barrier to the higher concentration in the lower areas. Accordingly, there is a significant impact on the respiratory health of people. Also, the vegetation cover in the city has decreased by 20.3% in the period from 1996 to 2017, and the growth of impervious surfaces has increased by 21.6%. Due to this, there is a serious threat to people's health at present. When temperature is considered as a climate component linked to topography, the temperature rise has increased by 2.4°C from 1996 to 2017. Temperature contributes significantly to both physical and mental health, i.e. depression and stress. Epidemic diseases spread during periods of high rainfall and also contributes directly to the spread of dengue in the city furthermore increased humidity contributes significantly to human health. Accordingly, it was experimentally confirmed that topography is able to affect the physical and mental health of people as a whole.

**Keywords:** *Mountain environment, Drainage characteristics, Elevation and slope, Vegetation cover, Geographic Information System*

## AN INQUIRY OF EXPANSION OF URBAN LANDS IN MAWATHAGAMA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION

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This study was carried out to identify transformation of rural lands into urban lands in Mawathagama Divisional Secretariat Division (DSD) due to the urbanization process. Primary data were collected from a questionnaire survey with 60 respondents and secondary data were collected from the Google Earth images, institutional reports of the Land Use Policy Planning Department in Mawathagama. GIS analysis with 10.4 software was done to identify the urban expansion of Mawathagama DSD and MS Excel 2010 software was used to present the analyzed results. According to the results, population of Mawathagama DSD has expanded rapidly. In 1990, there were 50567 of population and population has increased up to 75081 in 2020 and urban lands in Mawathagama DSD also have expanded within these time period. In 1990 urban areas in Mawathagama DSD was 37.77 percent but in 2020 it has expanded up to 63.59 percent. Changes of the rainfall and temperature pattern and decrease in agricultural lands and water resources can be identified due to the urban expansion. And also, due to the illegal constructions, 2.02 hectares of lands identified as a flood risk area and 52.2 hectares of lands identified as landslide risk area. According to the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), forest cover has decreased. In 1990 forest cover in this area was 6591.7 hectares but in 2020 it has decreased in 3800.77 hectares. Public awareness, allowing only legal constructions to reduce the environmental impacts are the suggestions to mitigate the negative impacts of urban expansion.

**Keywords:** *Urban expansion, Mawathagama DSD, Urban lands, Urbanization*

## THE IMPACT OF WILD PIGS, PORCUPINE AND TOQUE MACAQUE ON THE HUMAN LIFE

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Currently, there are different types of disasters around the world and the impact of animals is named as an animal disaster according to international information. At present (since 5-6 years), elephant-human conflict is the strongest animal disaster in Sri Lanka, a country suffering from animal disasters. In addition, animal disasters have increased due to the oppressive effect of animals such as peacocks, squirrels, pigs, sabres, monkeys, leopards, insects and tortoises. The main objective is to study the distressing effect on the people's life caused by Wild pigs, Porcupine and Toque macaque in Banagoda GN division in Rathnapura district. Also, the sub-objectives are to identify the causes of the impact, to propose solutions that can be developed and mitigated, and to identify the challenges in implementing the solutions. For this purpose, 100 people were randomly selected in this area through questionnaires, interviews and Participatory Village Approach (PRA). From all the facts, it can be concluded that 99% of the people living in this Banagoda GN division are engaged in farming, their livelihood is farming and they are living an unfavorable and oppressive life due to Wild pigs, Porcupine and Toque macaque. When the villagers destroy the forests and carry out their cultivation activities, the animals come to the village in search of food, water and shelter, while the pigs stay in the uninhabited fallow fields and fields during the day and come in search of food at night, Porcupine is in the forest and caves during the day and comes to look for food at night., Toque macaque sleeps on trees in the forest at night time and come to the village in search of food in the afternoon.

**Keywords:** *Wild pigs, Porcupine, Toque macaque, Environmental and Human impact*

## STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF TOURISM ON THE MANGROVE ECOSYSTEM (FROM PUTTALAMA LAGOON)

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The research problem was to study the impact of tourism related to the mangrove ecosystem on the mangrove ecosystem. Puttalam Lagoon in Sri Lanka was used as the study area, and the main objective was to study the impact of tourism on the mangrove ecosystem. Primary data collection sources and secondary data collection sources were used for the study. A questionnaire survey and field observation were also conducted through a sample of sixty households selected using the easiest sampling method in primary data collection. Secondary collection used Google Earth images and Landsat 5TM satellite images, which were scaled 1:50 000 metric maps prepared by the Survey Department. In data analysis, a detailed analysis has been done by creating tables and graphs through Microsoft Excel 2010 software and digitizing maps through Arc Map 10.4 software. According to the analytical information, compared to the year 2005, it is clear that the tourism industry of Puttalam Lagoon has grown by the year 2020. By 2020, ten tourist hotels will have been built, in addition to the tourist hotel that existed around the lagoon in 2005. Also, four boat receiving stations, which were not available in the year 2005, have been installed in the lagoon by the year 2020. According to the study, revealed that the mangrove ecosystem of Puttalam lagoon has gradually developed by the year 2020 compared to the year 2005. When the tourism industry existed, the mangroves would have grown like this due to the replanting of mangroves by launching various programs. In order to reduce the impact on the environment due to the tourism industry, suggestions can be made such as educating the people to build a sustainable tourism industry around the lagoons, carrying out environmentally friendly constructions around the lagoons, and starting a formal process to dispose of garbage.

**Keywords:** *Eco-friendliness, Mangrove ecosystem, Sustainable tourism, Tourism*

# **A GIS AND REMOTE SENSING BASED STUDY FOR ASSESSING THE CHANGES IN INVASIVE PLANT DISTRIBUTION IN THE BUNDALA RAMSAR WETLAND OF SRI LANKA**

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The distribution of invasive plant species has been identified as a major environmental concern that impact the natural ecosystems. The objective of this research is to assess the distribution of selected plant species and identify the geo-spatial changes of those species during the period of 2017 to 2022 in Bundala National Park, a Ramsar wetland of Sri Lanka. Based on the field observations and secondary data, ArcGIS 10.4 software was used for the digitizing process and geometry calculations to determine the invasive plant distribution in 2022. Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) was calculated for 2017, 2019 and 2022 with the use of Landsat 8 satellite images. The effects of invasive plants on the wildlife and biodiversity of the study area were identified during the field observations and discussions. This study revealed that the *Prosopis juliflora* coverage has decreased by 32.15% whereas, *Typha angustifolia* coverage has increased by 163.31 ha from 2017 to 2022. It was found that the highest invaded plant species in 2017, *Opuntia dillenii* was controlled by 2022 and *Lantana camara* covered an area of 41.53 ha in 2022. The NDVI results showed that the vegetation cover decreased by 7% from 2017 to 2022. It was concluded that these invasive plants would cause loss of habitats, limit feeding areas and threaten the native plant species. It is recommended that invasion can be controlled by making use of these plants for economically important products and manual removal by hand.

**Keywords:** *Invasive plant species, Ramsar wetland, GIS, Remote Sensing*

# **THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MARINE POLLUTION CAUSED BY SOLID WASTE (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MORATUWELLA WEST COAST)**

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Solid waste is a major cause of marine pollution. This study based on the discharge of solid waste into the ocean by people living the coastal area of Moratuwella West GN Division. The main objective of the research is to identify the environmental and economic impact caused by marine environmental pollution. Other objectives are to find out the causes marine pollution and propose solutions to reduce the damage caused by it. Primary data was collected to the Questionnaires, Observations and interviews. While secondary data collected through the institutional reports and websites .50 people were randomly selected as a sample for the questionnaire. A quantitative analysis has been done by using MS Excel on analysis of environmental and economic impact. A qualitative analysis has been conducted on analyze the nature of marine pollution and environmental impact. Data representation was done by using tables, pie charts, bar charts, and photographs. The result shows that marine environmental pollution mainly caused by the solid waste that dumped from the housed and piled up on the shore by the ocean waves. Due to that the pollution of the ocean water and polluted ugly landscape has been created. It was confirmed that there is no economic impact. Finally it can be concluded that, most probably poor institutional intervention and poor public awareness were the major reasons for marine pollution of this particular area. As the solutions to these problems carrying out regular beach cleanings, educating people about the side effects of ocean pollution and change in their attitude, etc. can be suggested.

**Keywords:** *Economic Impact, Environmental Impact, Marine Pollution, Moratuwella West Coastal area, Solid Waste*



# **PUBLIC PERCEPTION ON CHANGES IN ECOSYSTEMS AND ADAPTATION IN THE INTERMEDIATE CLIMATE ZONE IN SRI LANKA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UVAPARANAGAMA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION**

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Ecosystems are continuously changing over the time due to natural and human activities and examination of changes occurring in ecosystems are important for taking remedies for environmental conservation. This study basically focuses on observing the public perception regarding changes in ecosystem, reasons for changes, impacts of changes and adaptations in the Uvaparanagama Divisional Secretariat Division(DSD). This study was conducted basically by using participatory mapping, Transection walk, seasonal calendar, matrix ranking and problem tree techniques available in the Participatory Rural Appraisal(PRA). In addition, the study used random interviews and open group discussion method. All together the study covered 156 participants to get primary data and principally thematic and descriptive analysis methods were used to analyze the data. According to the results, the selected community has a good perception regarding what an ecosystem is and its nature. The public identified the changes in ecosystems in six ways based on animal behavior, sound, struggles, service or functional change, and increase or decrease of flora and fauna population and the adaptations have been identified according to human behavior and animal behavior, food patterns, and seasonal adjustment. The public noted the reasons for those situations as climate changes over time, human activities, agriculture, species migration, and animal spread. The public noted the reasons for those specific changes like decrease areca yield, exodus the bees, and reduce food security. The impacts of the changes identified by the study are changing biodiversity and food chain, reducing food security, searching for new adaptation methods, prevailing diseases, changing structure, functions, services, and changes in the whole ecosystem. The study suggests to implement the sustainable environmental management strategies and enforce the strict rules and regulates which control the harmful human activities to minimize the negative consequences of ecosystem changes.

**Keywords:** *Ecosystems, Adaptation, Changes, Impacts, PRA, Public perception*

# **SOCIO - ECONOMIC AND HEALTH IMPACT FACED BY THE COMMUNITY DUE TO POVERTY (CASE STUDY MEEGAHAPELESSA GRAMA NILADARI DIVISION OF UDUBADDAWA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION)**

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At present, poverty has become an ingrained topic in the society and it has become a huge problem in Sri Lanka. The main objective of this research was to identify the effects of poverty and to study the best practical solutions to reduce poverty Megahapelessa Grama Niladari Division. Secondary data and primary data were used to collect data and information. The secondary data were collected literature review and reports obtained from the relevant institutions. Participatory Rural Appraisal survey (PRA), interviews, questionnaires were used in the primary data collection in the study area and 80 people were used to survey for the questionnaires. Descriptive analysis, and quantitative methods were used for the analysis of the data. According to analysis results, 80% of the communities were given short-term solutions for poverty alleviation of the study area. Finally, this study has given recommendations that increasing household-based employment opportunities is appropriate to reduce poverty in the study area.

**Keywords:** *Participatory Rural Appraisal Survey (PRA), Megahapelessa Grama Niladari, Descriptive analysis, Quantitative analysis*

## **SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES OF URBAN POPULATION: SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SALAMULLA GRAMA NILADARI DIVISION**

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At present, Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are highly prevalence in every nook and corner of the world, and similar condition shows in Salamulla Grama Niladari Division (GND). Therefore, this study mainly aimed to identify the spatial distribution of NCDs in Salamulla GND and further aimed to identify the most common NCDs, behavior and lifestyle of urban population, and current methods of prevention from NCDs that have taken by the community themselves and by the government. Primary data were collected through questionnaire survey from community as 100 sample and semi-structured interviews from Grama Niladari and PHI officer in Salamulla. Those data were analyzed based on the four objectives as digitizing Salamulla in 2010 and 2020 years with displaying GPS locations, and creating five buffer zones through Google Earth pro and ArcGIS 10.4 software for first objective, performing descriptive statistics with histogram through IBM SPSS 21 and MS Excel 2016 software for second objective and performing thematic analysis for third and fourth objectives. As findings, sides of South-eastern, Western, middle, North-eastern and Northern are the distributed areas in Salmulla GND, and 400m buffer zone is highly dense with the respondents. Gastritis is the most common NCD and average prevalence of NCDs is 2.89. Further, community have relationship with NCDs due to internal factors as bad habits, attitudes, age, posture, occupation, works they do, socio-economic status, parenthood, external factors, religious background for foods, food pattern and physical activities. It was identified community take prevention methods themselves while there were prevention methods done by government.

**Key words:** *Non-communicable Diseases, Spatial Distribution, Urban population, Behavior and lifestyle, Prevention*

# **A STUDY OF TEMPORAL SPATIAL CHANGES TO WETLAND ECOSYSTEMS DUE TO REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (FROM JALTARA, GALAWILAWATTA SOUTH AND KATUWANA GN DIVISIONS OF HOMAGAMA REGIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION)**

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In this study, the impact of regional development on the wetland ecosystem was used as the research problem. Also, to conduct this study, Jaltara, Katuwana, and Galawilawatta South GN Divisions of Homagama Regional Secretariat Division of Sri Lanka were used as the study area. The main objective was to study the spatial changes that have occurred to the wetland ecosystem in Jalthara, Katuwana and Galawilawatta South GN Divisions due to regional development. A questionnaire survey and field observations were conducted through a sample of 50 households selected using convenience sampling method to collect the primary data required for the study. Google Earth images, 1:50000 metric maps prepared by Sri Lanka Survey Department etc. were used to collect secondary data. A descriptive analysis was done by analyzing the data obtained through questionnaires and data obtained from field observations, creating tables and graphs through Microsoft Excel 2010 software and creating digitized maps through Google Earth Pro software using Arc Map 10.4 software. According to the analytical information, it was found that the wetland ecosystem in Jalthara, Katuwana and Galawilawatta South GN Divisions of Homagama Regional Secretariat has been destroyed over time. That is, from the observation of the wetland maps in the years 2010, 2016 and 2022, it is clear that the wetland ecosystems such as paddy fields, swamps, mud pits and lakes have been destroyed more. Among these wetland ecosystems, paddy is the most affected type of wetland ecosystem. The paddy wetland ecosystem has thus been greatly affected by regional development activities. Land has been used for development activities by reclaiming paddy wetland ecosystems. To avoid this situation, suggestions are made to prevent reclamation of wetlands, environmental assessment before undertaking a development project and practical implementation of the provisions of the Environment Act.

**Keywords:** *Regional Development, Wetland Ecosystem, Spatial Variation, Environmental Impact*

## EFFECT OF TOURISM INDUSTRY ON URBAN GROWTH OF WELIGAMA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION

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At present, development of tourism can be seen as a major growing field around the world and has become a driving force of socio economic and physical development of many countries. The main purpose of this study is to identify effect of tourism industry on urban growth in Waligama Divisional Secretariat Division(DSD) during the period of 2005-2022. Primary data were collected through a questionnaire survey with a 100 respondents, interviews and field observations and secondary data were collected basically from Urban Development Authority and Waligama Divisional Secretariat Division. Percentage frequency distribution method, Chi-square techniques to identify relationship between tourism industry and urban growth in the study area and SWOT analysis to identify challenges and potentials of the tourism industry and urban growth were performed as data analytical methods. This area has lots of tourism attractions including natural beauty, surfing, blue and whale watching and has contributed to concentrate many urban types of activities. A large number of tourist hotels, employment opportunities, services and functions were concentrated during the last 17-year period based on the tourism activities and it led to urban growth in the area. According to the chi-square test results, chi-square calculated value is 7.3 and it is greater than the chi-square critical value of 3.84 and it indicates that there is a relationship between tourism industry and urban growth in the study area., The study revealed that economic capacity of the residents of this area has progressed in 2021 when compares to the level of economic capacity in 2005 with the growing of tourist activities. Whereas, persons who had their annual income level at hundred thousand rupees in year 2005 have been receiving an annual income of one million rupees by the year 2021. SWOT analysis identified several challenges as pollution of coastal line, lack of facilities and coaches of surfing, increasing of drug users, improper garbage disposal, poor maintenance of the town and unavailability of shopping facilities. The study suggests that a program should be implemented to regularize the tourism industry and urban development in orderly manner by avoiding these adverse conditions.

**Keywords:** *Waligama DSD, Tourist industry, Urban growth, Chi-square test, SWOT analysis*

# INFLUENCE OF GEOGRAPHICAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS ON UNEMPLOYMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BADDEGAMA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION

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With the rapidly growing population, various socio-economic, environmental and political problems have arisen all over the world. Among them the increase in unemployment rate has become a major problem and it is worth of understanding how population growth, geographical and social factors influence the level of unemployment of a country. The purpose of this study is to find out whether there is a relationship between the population growth and the unemployment rate and to find out the effect of geographical factors such as accessibility, travel distance, travel time and travel cost as well as social factors such as lack of skills and experience, family problems and long-term illnesses on the level of unemployment of the Ginimellagaha-South, Dodangoda and Ganegama-South Grama Niladari Divisions (GND) in Baddegama Divisional Secretariat Division(DSD). To get the results, primary data with the help of a questionnaire with 100 respondents and secondary data collected basically from Baddegama DSD were used. Mapping techniques, chi-square testing and correlation analysis were carried out to analyses the collected data. According to the results, there are fluctuations in unemployment level in the study area over the time. Karl-Pearson correlation coefficients calculated for Ginimellagaha-South, Dodangoda and Ganegama-South Grama Niladari Divisions are 0.69, 0.73 and 0.21 respectively. Accordingly, a strong positive correlation between population growth and unemployment rate can be identified in Ginimellagaha-South and Dodangoda GNDs while a weak positive correlation in the Ganegama-South GND. According to the chi-square test which was performed to see the geographical and social influence on the unemployment level in the study area, it can be recognized that there is a significant relationship between geographical and social factors and the unemployment level of the area at the 0.05 level of significance. In an overall sense, this research revealed that there is a considerable influence of population growth, geographical and social factors on the unemployment level in the Baddegama Divisional Secretariat Division.

**Keywords:** *Baddegama DSD, Population growth, Unemployment, Geographical factors, Social factors*

## SPATIO-TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION OF MINING INDUSTRY IN SOUTHERN PART OF KURUNEGALA DISTRICT

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This research study was conducted to identify the spatio-temporal changes of the mining industry and environmental impacts created by the mining industry in the southern part of Kurunegala District. GIS analysis was performed to identify the spatio-temporal changes of the mining industry and secondary data collected from Provincial Environmental Authority (PEA) covering a 15-year period were used to perform the GIS analysis. Correlation analysis was carried out to identify the environmental impacts due to the mining activities based on the primary data collected from the questionnaires by selecting 60 persons as the sample. According to the findings, mining activities have changed spatially and temporally over the years. Sand mining sites have increased by 45.23 percent; metal quarries have increased by 37.88 percent while gravel sites by 30.77 percent during the last 15 years. Sand and metal sites are the major mining activities in this area and then the gravel mining. An increase in the number of sand sites, metal quarries, and gravel sites can be identified very clearly because, large amount of these mined materials is essential for the construction projects such as Central Expressway project. Spatio-temporal changes of the clay mining are very low because clay has very low demand for the construction industry. And also, the study showed a relationship between the environmental impacts and the mining industries. Sand mining directly affects to the river bank erosion. Metal quarries directly affect to the quality of the air and the sound pollution and gravel mining has influenced to the ground water level degradation. These environmental impacts have a strong positive correlation with the relevant mining activities.

**Keywords:** *Spatio-temporal changes, Southern part of Kurunegala District, Mining industry, Environmental impacts*

# **ANALYSIS OF THE HEALTH RISKS AND SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS OF BETEL CHEWING AMONG THE PEOPLE LIVING IN WALAPANE DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION OF SRI LANKA**

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Betel chewing is a traditional activity that is incorporated into social and cultural practices that has led to the development of oral cancer, among the Sri Lankan community. This study was conducted in the Walapane Divisional Secretariat Division with the objectives of identifying the potential health risk factors of the people who consume betel nut, causes of betel nut consumption, socio-cultural factors affecting chewing behavior and the suggestions to minimize betel chewing among people. Interviews, field observations and semi-structured questionnaires directed at a sample of 200 families were used for the primary data collection and data were statistically analyzed with the chi-squared and ANOVA tests using the SPSS software. The results of the study revealed that betel chewing among the estate community is 81% greater than that of rural community. It was observed that betel chewing and the amount of betel nut chewed per day depend on the occupation ( $p = 0.000$ ) and 66% of males and 34% females were betel chewers. It was also identified that betel chewing depends on the alcohol consumption ( $p = 0.026$ ) and does not depend on the income level of people ( $p = 0.237$ ). It could be identified that many internal and external factors influence the consumption of betel nut and the cost incurred by the community lead to rural poverty. Appropriate education, advocacy, policy and legislation, clinical research and surveillance could also be identified as possible solutions to reduce betel nut consumption.

**Keywords:** *Betel nut, Chewing, Health risk, Oral cancer, Poverty*



# ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF HUMAN ACTIVITIES ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AREA, WARATHENNA - HAKKINDA IN THE KANDY DISTRICT OF SRI LANKA

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In the world, human activities continue to increase substantially with exponential growth of human population. Sometimes these activities will have negative impact on our environment. This study was carried out to examine the environmental impacts of human activities in the Warathenna - Hakkinda Environmental Protection Area (EPA) in the Kandy district. Interviews and questionnaire surveys were carried out and Google Earth images and research papers were also used in this study. Chi-square test was carried out to identify whether there is a relationship between human activities and the environmental impacts in the EPA and ArcMap 10.4 software was used for the digitizing process. According to this study the settlement distribution in 2010 was low and there were only 5 hotels and no more settlements were near riverine areas or bare lands, but in 2022 there are 14 hotels and restaurants. This study revealed that the environmental impacts in the study area depend on the unauthorized constructions ( $p = 0.007$ ), garbage disposal ( $p = 0.012$ ), mining ( $p = 0.010$ ), illegal felling of trees ( $p = 0.011$ ), development activities ( $p = 0.018$ ), tourism ( $p = 0.016$ ) and water pollution ( $p = 0.022$ ). It was identified that the settlements are growing up near river banks, and some areas have undeveloped land. Anthropogenic activities also have negative environmental impacts on this environment. People living in the EPA area are subject to rules, and regulations by many authorities providing more information and instructions to them.

**Keywords:** *Anthropogenic activities, Environmental impacts, Environmental Protection Area*

# **BANNING OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS IN SRI LANKA AND IMPACT ON LOCAL AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY (BASED ON RASNAYAKAPURA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION)**

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Sri Lanka is an agricultural country. Agriculture is the livelihood of majority of people living in the country. On April 29, 2021 the government led by banned the import of chemical fertilizers and the local farmers have had to face a lot of problems. This problem has also severely affected the farmers of Rasnayakapura Divisional Secretariat Division of Kurunegala District, who depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The main objective of the study was to identify the impacts on local agriculture and farmers due to ban the import of chemical fertilizer. For this study 90 farmers were selected under random sampling method and secondary and primary data were used. Information obtained through questionnaires and interviews have been used as primary data. Data analysis was done using chi square test, correlation analysis and swot analysis. According to the research results, the contribution of the agricultural sector to the economic development of Sri Lanka has gone down to 7%. In the 2021 Yala season, rice yield with chemical fertilizers is about 90 bushels per acre. This yield is down to 38 bushels per acre compared to organic fertilizers. 82% of farmers obtained less than 40 bushels of rice per acre from the 21/22 Maha season harvest. Accordingly, it can be concluded that compared to the 2021 Yala season, the yield in the 21/22 Maha season has decreased by more than 75%. Since this problem is a current issue, the research done on it is very limited. Therefore, this research is very important for the agricultural sector.

**Keywords:** *Chemical fertilizers, Agriculturer, Impact, Rasnayakapura DSD*

## **GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF DROUGHT VULNERABILITY IN KURUNEGALA DISTRICT**

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Drought is a recognized natural hazard in many countries. Due to uncontrolled human activities, the extent of suffering from drought has increased. Kurunegala district suffered the most crop damage due to the worst drought in Sri Lanka. The aim of this study is to geographically study the risk of drought in Kurunegala district. Accordingly, the periodic survey has been conducted on 300 units of six divisional secretariat divisions selected under random sampling from the 30 divisions of Kurunegala district. The data collected through the questionnaire has been analyzed in detail and as secondary data temperature, rainfall and paddy cultivation data have been analyzed using Minitab and Microsoft Excel 2016 software and predictions have been presented. The spread of paddy cultivation in Kurunegala district has been identified using GIS software. Drought risk areas in Kurunegala district have been identified based on the Drought Vulnerability Index-DVI calculated using 04 socio-economic criteria. Karl Pearson correlation analysis between temperature and paddy cultivation as well as between rainfall and paddy cultivation has identified that there is a significant correlation between rainfall and paddy cultivation than temperature and paddy cultivation. The temperature in Kurunegala district showed a significant increase and it could be concluded that the district receives high rainfall in the two inter-monsoon seasons. According to the drought risk index, Maspetha, Kurunegala, Mawathagama, Ibbagamuwa, Mallawapitiya, Polgahawela are high risk areas. Thus, in order to reduce the risk of drought occurring in almost every district of Sri Lanka, it is possible to operate and maintain drought risk support centers locally.

**Keywords:** *Drought, Drought Risk, Temperature, Rainfall, Rice Cultivation*

# ANALYSIS THE POTENTIALS FOR DEVELOPING THE SUSTAINABLE TOURISM OF AMBAGAMUVA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION

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Sustainable tourism has more benefits than negative impacts relating to the environment, economy, and communities. So, this study intends to analyze the potentials for develop the sustainable tourism in Ambagamuva DS division. Accordingly, the main objective of this study was analyze the potentials for develop the sustainable tourism. In this study, challenges identified for sustainable tourism development was used as the research problem. The study conducted through the field observation and questionnaire to obtain primary data by using fifty samples; selected by purposive sampling method. Then, records of DS office, Satellite images, and 1:50000 metric maps prepared by the Sri Lanka survey department were used to collect secondary data. SWOT analysis and descriptive analysis done by creating tables, charts using MS Excel and maps were created using ArcMap 10.4 software. According to the Analytical information, in present situation, tourism industry of the division isn't so stable, because some infrastructure facilities developments effect on the environment of this division. Actually, tourism gives more benefits economically and socially, however there are some negative factors directly impact the sustainable tourism. Though more resources identify to promote the tourism of this division, natural and human challenges effects on the sustainable tourism development. So, identifying potentials and possibilities can develop the sustainable tourism of the division, for that community should be educated regarding tourism and the values, increasing more local guiders, reuse of the resources etc. These are the actions can be taken to reduce the negative impacts of the area to sustainable tourism development.

**Keywords:** *Challenges, Impacts, Potentials, Resources, Sustainable Tourism Development*

# ISSUES AND IMPACTS OF CHENA CULTIVATION IN THE JULPALLAMA GRAMA NILADHARI DIVISION IN HAMBANTOTA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION

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Chena cultivation, one of the main historic cultivation methods in the Country faces massive crisis at present. Main objective of this research is to study and identify the issues and impacts of chena cultivation in the Julpallama Grama Niladhari Division (GND) in Hambantota Divisional Secretariate Division (DSD). Primary and secondary data were used to reach the objectives of the research. Questionnaires of 60 samples, interviews and Problem tree, solution tree and participatory mapping techniques of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) were conducted to collect primary data and secondary data were collected from the Divisional Secretariat of Hambantota and Agriculture Research Institute in Weerawila. Basically, percentage frequency distribution method, time series analysis to detect the temporal variations in rainfall over the time and SWOT analysis to recognize issues and possibilities were employed as analytical techniques. The study found that there are several issues associated with the chena cultivation in the study area and as a result of these issues the younger generation is deviating from the chena cultivation. Elephant attracts due to shortcomings on the electric fence of the Yala national sanctuary, inadequate amount of rain falls during the cultivation period, under development of the area, ad-hoc activities of the government are major issues identified by the study. As a result of these issues the community is facing many economic, social and environmental problems such as increasing cost of seeds due to inability to store seeds for long period because of elephant attracts, price fluctuations of the productions, high cost of labor due to shortage of labor in the study area, lack of fertilizer and not receiving of proper guidance for farming from the government. Farmers are in view of managing the wild elephant issues, providing sufficient fertilizer and government sponsorship for the farming can encourage the chena cultivation.

**Keywords:** *Julpallama GND, Chena cultivation, Issues, Impacts, Participatory Rural Appraisal*

# ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF EXPANTION OF TEA CULTIVATION IN KALAWANA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION

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This research was conducted to find how expansion of tea plantation in Kalawana Divisional Secretariat Division (DSD) has affected the environmental and social conditions of the area. The primary data collection for the research was through a sample of 100 questionnaires selected based on the convenience sampling method under the non-random sampling method and through observations. Secondary data were collected basically from Kalawana Divisional Secretariat, District Land Use Planning Office, Small Tea Holdings Development Authority and Grama Niladhari Offices in the Kalawana DSD. Data analysis was done using IBM Statistics 21, Minitab 17 and Microsoft Excel 2010 software. The expansion of tea cultivation during the period of 2002-2021 was studied through a time series analysis. The study was possible to identify fluctuations of usage of tea lands during this period but a considerable increase has occurred by 2021. Accordingly, tea lands in Rambuka Grama Niladari Division (GND) have increased by 3.7 percent, Thanabela GND by 4.3 percent and Dolakanda GND by 0.5 percent. The environmental and social impact associated with the expansion of tea cultivation were analyzed through a chi-square test. The estimated Chi-Square values for flooding, soil erosion, temperature increase, forest loss, animal habitat loss and animal migration due to animal invasion and increase in personal income status and direct and indirect job creation are less than the significant value of 0.05 and it is an indication of there is relationship between the expansion of tea land and the environmental and social impacts in the area. The study recommends to give priority to environmentally friendly sustainable cultivation in the use of lands for tea cultivation in the study area since growing of tea lands increases the environmental issues in the study area.

**Keywords:** *Tea cultivation, Expansion, Kalawana DSD, Environmental impacts, Social impacts*

## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF DEDURU OYA PROJECT SOUTH CANAL IN NIKAWERATIYA DS DIVISION**

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Nikaweratiya Divisional Secretary Division faces huge impact of the south canal of the Deduru Oya project. In Grama Niladhari Division social, economic and environmentally changes happened after the project in negative and positive ways. The objectives of research were to study the social economic and environmental impacts of the project. Collecting primary data, 20 villagers in one village, GN officers, field officers, village organizations' officers were interviewed. For the secondary data collection, use reports of GN officers, other officers, Irrigation department's reports and other research reports etc. In positive side, this project helps to reduce poverty in some villagers, upgrade social statues, and help to create new jobs, increase recreational activities, increase sanitation facilities. Increase the agricultural activities in the area and farmers no need to wait to take water from rain, some birds' species are increase and some climatic changes are good for agricultural activities. In negative sides there have increase drugs activities, increase gneiss mining, increase unsafe places, farmers lose their cultivated lands, lose fishes recourses, lose wells and tube wells, sinking tanks, lose some fish species and animal species, lose residential areas for animal, spreading weeds, deforestation, soil erosion, climate change also happened. Data analysis was done through ArcGIS software and office packages. The Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA) report of the Deduru Oya Project was studied thoroughly. The results are in both negative and positive side. Proper development programs can improve the positive impacts and decrease the negative impacts.

**Key words:** *South Canal, Deduru Oya Project, Socio economic and environmental impacts*

## **SPATIO-TEMPORAL TRENDS AND ASSOCIATED ISSUES OF POPULATION AGEING IN BANDARAWELA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION**

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Presently, many regions of the world are experiencing the population aging and it is a burning issue for the developing regions specially for the Asian region. This research highlights spatio-temporal trend and associated issues of population ageing in Bandarawela Divisional Secretariat Division (DSD). Primary data were gathered from a questionnaire survey based on a sample of 100 respondents and interviews while secondary data were mainly gathered from Divisional Secretariat Office, Bandarawela. Thematic maps were created with the help of ArcMap 10.8 software to observe spatial, temporal variations happened over the time in relation to the old aged population and responses taken from questionnaire were analyzed with MS Excel 2019 software to identify the associated issues of aging population. The results revealed that the ageing population in Bandarawella DSD has increased over the time showing similarity to the world and Sri Lankan situation. The ageing population 2013 was 6316 and by 2021 it has increased to 11262 and has spread over the Divisional Secretariat Division over the time at varying degrees. Study found that Ambegoda, Diganathanna, Wawathanna, Aththalapitiya, Watagamuwa, Bandarawela-west, Inikamedda, Bandarawela-East and Nayabedda Estate having the highest number of aging population. The major issues faced by elderly people in relation to socio-economic and health status are the living alone, high cost of goods, high cost of medicine, non-communicable diseases and not receiving a proper care. Based on this background this study suggests to strengthen the existing fertility enhancement policy to reduce specially the negative economic impacts of increasing ageing population, extension of retirement age of the elderly works to support their economic and health status, encourage them to do voluntary services and to do self-employment, establishment of elderly daycare centers with the help of government or NGOs involvement to manage the issues associated with population ageing.

**Keywords:** *Bandarawela DSD, Population ageing, Spatio-temporal trends, Issues*



# ASSESSMENT OF NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE PUTTALAM LAGOON ECOSYSTEM DUE TO SALT INDUSTRY, SHRIMP FARMING AND FISHING PRACTICES: A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY FROM PUTTALAM, MUNDALAM AND KALPITIYA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISIONS

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Puttalam lagoon ecosystem in the northwestern region of Sri Lanka has been affected by human-induced forces to a greater extent. Therefore, this study was conducted with the aim of identifying negative impact of salt industry, shrimp farming and fishing practices on the Puttalam lagoon ecosystem during the period of 2005 - 2022. Based on field observations and satellite images, geo-spatial analysis was carried out by using the ArcGIS 10.4 software. Data were tested for normality using Shapiro-wilk test and one-way ANOVA was conducted to identify whether there is a significant difference between the recorded number of migratory birds with the month and year. SWOT analysis was conducted to identify threats associated with fauna and flora in the study area. This study revealed that mangrove cover in the study area has decreased by 622 ha and the area covered with mudflats has decreased by 347 ha from 2005 to 2022. The results indicated that the highest number of migratory birds were recorded in 2009 and the reduction of the recorded number of migratory birds from 2009 to 2012 was not significant ( $F_{3,16} = 0.368$ ,  $p > 0.05$ ). This study also identified that due to the destructive fishing practices, the food sources and habitats of the lagoon organisms have been destroyed and their survival has been threatened thereby causing many negative impacts. This study therefore proposes the need to use the resources in the lagoon ecosystem in an environmentally sustainable manner.

**Keywords:** *Lagoon, Shrimp farming, Negative impact, Fishing practices, Salt industry*

# **TRENDS, PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES IN SETTLEMENT OF RURAL AREAS (FROM THE DOMAINS OF TUNTHOTA AND DEDIGAMA)**

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The development of settlements in rural areas has become a process that deserves attention in the present. In this research geographical investigation will be carried out through the use of Dedigama and Thunthota domains in Kegalle district and the trends, problems and challenges faced by the rural areas due to these settlements. Here the nature of the rural settlements in the study area for the success of the research and identifying character of the area is also done by conducting a spatial study. The sub-objective of this is to investigate the physical human and social problems of settlement and more suggestion to prevent its impact on rural areas. The main objective is to employ 112 people using primary and secondary data using different methods with more emphasis on this primary data. Accordingly, in order to achieve the objective participatory mapping to show the transformation of the settlement image of the area, interviews to identify trends, problems and challenges were used. Creates problem tree to identify physical human and social phenomenon problems on settlement and solution tree to identify solutions. A type of test is performed to solve problems numerically. Accordingly, it can be recognized that the development of settlements in the rural areas affects the agricultural, environment as well as the people's life in the area. A relationship between changes in environmental conditions and impacts on people's lives can be identified numerically. It was concluded that settlement cannot solution tree through the problem tree and the effects on rural settlement should be controlled. These issues can be controlled by launching regionally flexible system.

**Key words** -- *Settlements, Rural Settlements, Rural Settlements in Sri Lanka, Problems of Growth and Transformation of Rural Settlements in Sri Lanka*

## **POLITICAL SCIENCE**

# **AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION ON THE DETERMINATION OF SRI LANKA'S POLITICAL CULTURE**

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Political Culture is the set of attitudes, beliefs, and feelings that give order and meaning to a political process and provide the assumptions and rules that govern and underlie the behavior of the political system. The political culture can be considered an essential factor that determines the political future of a country. Therefore, it will be important to investigate the reasons that influence this decision. The main objective of this study is to investigate the reasons caused by the proportional representation system to determine the political culture. In this study, it was questioned whether the proportional representation system influences the determination of political culture. Primary data were collected by administering a questionnaire to 50 data contributors and interviewing 10 using cluster sampling for data collection. Newspaper articles, political and social journals, research articles, research books, and books were used as the tools to collect the secondary data. The researcher adopted the mixed research methodology in this study prioritizing the qualitative research methodology. Qualitative data were analyzed under thematic and contextual analysis methods whereas quantitative data were analyzed under descriptive statistical analysis methods. There was an underdeveloped political culture even when proportional representation was introduced to the country. However, after this introduction, it also became corrupted. It was concluded that in order to develop the political culture, the attitudes of not only the political representatives but also the public should be developed and it also affects more or less the determination of the political culture.

**Keywords:** *Political Culture, Proportional Representation System, the Public, Political Representatives*

**A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE LEGAL MEASURES TAKEN BY  
THE NATIONAL CHILD PROTECTION AUTHORITY TO  
PROTECT CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN SRI LANKA; (DURING 2019-  
2021, IN ASSOCIATION WITH AMPARA - MAHAOYA  
DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT)**

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A critical analysis of the legal functioning of the National Child Protection Authority (NCPA) during the period of 2019-2021 is executed in this study. It is mainly questioned whether it has been possible to carry out those tasks successfully especially in the face of the global pandemic. The fundamental weakness of the laws applicable to children is also widely studied. Questionnaire method and structured interview method were used as the methods of collecting primary data. A sample of one hundred data contributors was contacted. It consisted of fifty school children, two local representatives of the NCPA, Mahaoya, police inspectors and two police officers in women and child affairs, and fifty educated people. In the face of social crises, a Google form was used to collect data. Libraries, research, books, journals, research papers, newspapers, internet were used to collect secondary data. Microsoft Excel and intellectual analysis method were used in analyzing qualitative data. In relation to the field study, the legal activity of the National Child Protection Authority during 2019-2021 was challenged in the face of current social problems. A great deal of public attention has been directed to the institutional systems that operate for the protection of children, including the NCPA. The functions of the officers were not carried out properly from the ground level and the practicality was hampered. Accordingly, it can be suggested that the authorities need to take formal measures, submit amendments, increase efficiency, and promote field understanding.

**Keywords:** *violation, global pandemic, regularity, security, bureaucracy*

## **INVESTIGATIVE STUDY ON ELECTORAL PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (FROM UVA PROVINCE)**

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This study intends to analytically study the electoral participation of disabled citizens in Sri Lanka in relation to Uva province. Under that, the study was conducted to present the reasons and suggestions for the electoral participation problems faced by the disabled. Whether all persons with disabilities can actively participate in the electoral process in Sri Lanka has been used as the research problem of the thesis. The study was based on both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Qualitative and quantitative data were collected using primary and secondary sources. Primary data was collected through structured questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. The sample size consisted of 75 respondents. Secondary data was collected from books, research reports, official reports, journal articles, newspapers and websites. To analyze the quantitative data, a statistical method with Microsoft Excel was used. Content analysis was used to analyze the qualitative data, which were presented using text, narratives, tables, graphs and figures. Disability is a condition that any person can experience either temporarily or permanently. However it must be accepted that the human rights of disabled people are violated in the society due to various reasons. This study has highlighted that ex-Sri Lanka's citizens with special needs can identify many limitations in electoral participation and their participation in elections is active but weak. Thus, the study confirmed that in order to increase the participation of people with disabilities in the electoral process in Sri Lanka, new electoral reform proposals are needed and they should be formally implemented.

**Keywords:** *Electoral Participation, disabilities, Barriers and Problems, Proposals, Sri Lanka*

# **AN INVESTIGATIVE STUDY OF THE POLITICAL BEHAVIOR OF SRI LANKAN VOTERS DURING THE ELECTION PROCESS: FROM ATTANAGALLA DIVISION**

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This study was conducted on voter behavior in Sri Lanka during the election period. Why are voters biased? Is the problem of this study? The purpose of this study is to explore the reasons for such biases. Another purpose of this is to find out the tactics used by the candidates to mislead the people. This study is based on primary data and secondary data. Interview method and questionnaire method were used. Primary data collection. Information has been obtained from 50 participants of the Attanagalla Division through questionnaire method and ten participants through the interview method. Magazines, books, theses, internet. Were also used as secondary data. In the data analysis, Microsoft Excel software was used to analyze quantitative data and content analysis method was used to analyze qualitative data. Most of the people have been voting for the same party for a long time. It was revealed that there are reasons such as traditional ideas, psychological factors, and political ignorance. Political propaganda is also a powerful factor used by the candidates to mislead the voters. This shows that voters are still at a low level of political literacy. As per conclusion it was implied that the voters have become political slaves in the face of the candidates' strategies and through various factors.

**Keywords:** *Partisanship, Candidates, Political slavery, political propaganda*

# **AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF 200 GARMENT FACTORIES PROGRAM ON RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WELIPITIYA “VOGUE TEX” FACTORY)**

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Welipitiya Divisional Secretariat Division is a division in the Matara District of the Southern Province which consists of various industries. The concept of rural development is not a new concept added to the social and economic development process in Sri Lanka. Contribution of the rural development to the economy in promoting economic development in developing countries is enormous. A strong problem that was highlighted in the Sri Lankan social context was that “even though various rural programs have been launched in the past as well as in the present, they have not achieved the desired results.” Accordingly, through the 200 Garment Factories program, the “Vogue Tex” factory which has been established in the welipitiya divisional secretariat was studied to identify the effect on the rural economic development as well as the change in the standard of living of the families of the rural people. 85% of them provided their insights through the questionnaire which was in the form of a document for data collection were distributed and 15% of interviews done using the same questionnaire. Among the total number of participants 20% of them were internal beneficiaries and 80% of them were external beneficiaries. More than, quantitative data qualitative data were used in addition, to the primary and secondary data. This Research was used two variables and the study identified that the “Vogue Tex” factory has influenced positively to the rural people’s lives in various aspects.

**Keywords:** *Rural economy, Rural development, the necessity of rural development, Emergence of industries*



# **RIGHT TO EDUCATION AND GOVERNANCE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC PROBATION CENTERS IN UVA PROVINCE**

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Education is defined as a bridge that carries the knowledge, attitudes, skills, and mindset from one era to another stage of life. According to the Sri Lankan constitution, education is not a fundamental right, but all students are entitled to free education from grade one to tertiary education. The aim of this study is to know about the educational right of the children in the probation centres. A simple random sampling method is used to collect primary data. The children who are in the probation centres are entitled to acquire a good education. This research examines how far child education rights are protected and what actions the whole probate process regarding child education takes. Since this is a comparative study between private and government probation centres, the results indicate that private child protection centres are better than the probation centres operated by the government.

**Keywords:** *Right to Education, Child Rights, Private Probation Centers, Government probation Centers.*

# **THE POWER STRUGGLE BETWEEN CHINA AND INDIA OVER THE INDIAN OCEANIC REGION AND ITS IMPACT ON THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO SRI LANKA**

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The power struggle between great powers is a natural phenomenon in international politics. The two great powers namely India and China are involved in a power struggle in the Indian Ocean region, and it has badly impacted the national security of the South Asian states. In this context, this study intended to analyze the Indo-China power struggle in the Indian Ocean region and its impact on the national security of South Asian states, particularly Sri Lanka. The study was based on both qualitative and quantitative research methods. The Qualitative and quantitative data were gathered by using primary and secondary sources. Primary data were collected through structured questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. The sample size consisted of 100 respondents. Secondary data was collected from books, research reports, official reports, journal articles, newspapers and websites, etc. To analyse quantitative data, a statistical method was used with Microsoft Excel. Content analysis and critical discourse analysis were used to analyse the qualitative data, and they were presented using texts, narratives, tables, charts and figures. The study found that Sri Lanka is located in a special place in the Indian Oceanic Region with it is Island nature. Consequently, Sri Lanka became a battlefield of the Indo-China power struggle in the Indian Oceanic region over trade, investment and capture of the Geo-strategically important places in Sri Lanka, and it has badly impacted the national security of Sri Lanka, particularly economic security and military security. China and India provided loans, aid and infrastructure facilities to Sri Lanka with geo-strategic objectives rather than humanitarian objectives. India invented the internal affairs of Sri Lanka as a big brother and China put its footprint in Sri Lanka through economic diplomacy. To balance the Indo-China power struggle over Sri Lanka, the study recommended enhancing investment competitiveness, strategically managing state resources and prioritizing national aspirations, adopting a solid non-aligned foreign policy, enhancing Sri Lankan reputation in international politics, empowering military elements with new technology and developing regional military cooperation.

**Keywords:** *Power Struggle, Indian Oceanic Region, National Security, Economic Security, Military Security*

# **AN INTERPLAY BETWEEN UNRESTRICTED PORNOGRAPHIC LITERATURE AND THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT AGAINST WOMEN IN SRI LANKA**

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Currently, sexual violence against women in Sri Lanka is growing rapidly. Various types of research have been conducted on various factors affecting sexual violence against women. However, this study was based on a factor that does not receive much attention in society. This research was based on the main hypothesis that “Does pornographic literature have an effect on sexual violence against women?.” One hundred (100) students of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Languages of the Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka who are representing the youth community were selected based on the simple random sampling method for this study. To collect the quantitative data, a semi-structured questionnaire was given to those hundred (100) students, and to collect the qualitative data a case study method was applied to collect primary data from five (5) female students who were subjected to sexual harassment related to pornographic literature. After analyzing the aggregate data, it was revealed that more than 50% of the data contributors had been exposed to pornographic literature. Furthermore, the majority of them are not aware of the sexual violence associated with pornographic literature. It was discovered that the female students who were harassed also lacked proper knowledge or awareness about sexual harassment related to pornographic literature. Sexual violence related to pornographic literature can be reduced by providing proper sex education, eliminating gender-based social inequalities among the youth, tightening existing laws against the propagation of pornographic literature, and providing formal knowledge and proper awareness to the youth community about the violence associated with pornographic literature.

**Keywords:** *Sexual Harassments against Women, Sexual Violence against Women, University Community, Unrestricted Sexual literature,*

# **THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 EPIDEMIC ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ATHTHANAGALLA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT**

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Conflict based on the family can be interpreted as domestic violence. Accordingly, the kind of impact the Covid-19 pandemic has on domestic violence? was investigated in this study. In line with this, this study intended to analyze the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the increase of domestic violence in Sri Lanka. The study was based on both qualitative and quantitative research methods. The Qualitative and quantitative data were gathered by using primary and secondary sources. Primary data were collected through structured questionnaires and semi-structured interviews and group discussions. The sample size consisted of 100 respondents. Secondary data was collected from books, research reports, official reports, journal articles, newspapers and websites, etc. To analyse quantitative data, a statistical method was used with Microsoft Excel. Critical discourse analysis was used to analyse the qualitative data, and they were presented using texts, narratives, tables, charts and figures. The study found that Covid - 19 pandemic has directly impacted the enhancement of domestic violence in Sri Lanka. In this way, the research revealed that quarantine curfews, unemployment, drug usage and economic problems during the pandemic period as a direct source for the enhancement of domestic violence in Sri Lanka during the Covid - 19 pandemic period. To overcome these issues, the study recommended that the strength of non-profit organizations who are involved to reduce domestic violence, identifying domestic violence sources, and addressing them, amendment of current laws and policies against domestic violence, introducing programmes to improve the mental strength of victims of domestic violence and introduce awareness programme on domestic violence targeting the public.

**Keywords:** *Domestic Violence, Covid - 19 Pandemic, Patriarchy, Violence, Drugs*

# **RIGHT TO INFORMATION AND THE APPLICABILITY OF RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT IN SRI LANKA: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY**

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The stability or instability of any state depends on the actions of the rulers. The presence of a tool built by society itself is an essential factor for the convenience and transparency of the government. The concepts of free access to information, right to information, and freedom of information are born in this kind of background. The concept of the 'right to information' was legally accepted for the first time in Sweden. Freedom of information is recognized as a human right under the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 19 of the 1948 General Assembly of the United Nations. If the people of a country have the right and opportunity to access the information of a country, it reflects the democratic life of the people of that country. Sri Lanka citizens have the right to know information legally in 2017. Accordingly, this study was conducted with the purpose of finding out about the background of the right to information in Sri Lanka and its functioning. The main objective of this study was to study the Freedom of information Act in Sri Lanka. Specific objectives were to identify the positive features, weaknesses, and challenges of the information Act, to study the activities of the public regarding the Act, and to make proposals to implement the Act more effectively. This study was conducted by taking the Kuliyaipitiya West Divisional Secretariat as the base. The mixed methodology was applied as the study methodology. Primary data was collected through structured questionnaires from 100 people who came for services from selected government institutions. In addition, the interview method was used to obtain data. According to the findings of the study, it found that people's awareness of the right to information is at a very low level. Therefore, the role of the ordinary masses in the practical functioning of the Act was minimized.

**Keywords:** *Information, Rights, Right to information, Right to Information Act in Sri Lanka*

# **CONTRIBUTION OF YOUTUBE AS AN ELECTION CAMPAIGN MEDIUM TO CHANGE PUBLIC OPINION IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY OF SRI LANKA)**

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In political rights, it is a democratic right of citizens to hold elections at a specific time in a country. Therefore, election campaigning is known as an essential part of conducting elections. There are two mediums of election campaigns electronic and print. Nowadays, with the advancement of technology, political campaigns are conducted through electronic media. Among the social media used for election campaigns, the election campaign through YouTube media is a new trend in election campaigns. This study aimed to explore the impact of YouTube on the youth's political consciousness. Information and data were collected based on the Sri Lankan university student community. In this research, MS Excel software was used for quantitative data analysis and the interdisciplinary analysis method was used for qualitative data analysis. The study finds that the election campaigns conducted through YouTube have had some impact on the direction of the political consciousness of the Sri Lankan people. Hence YouTube election campaign tactics have been presented in a way that appeals to youth. As a result, it has had a general effect on the political consciousness of the Sri Lankan people and has shaped public opinion of the people in a usual way. However, YouTube media political campaigns have not been able to change public opinion to entirely shape the political consciousness of the Sri Lankan citizens due to several factors.

**Keywords:** *Election Campaign, YouTube Media, University Student Community, Sri Lankan Youth.*

# **THE IMPACT OF THE TRADE UNION POLITICS ON THE LIVING STANDARD OF THE PLANTATION SECTOR PEOPLE IN SRI LANKA FROM 2015 – PRESENT (SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UDAWERIYA ESTATE, KALUPAHANA)**

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Plantation workers were brought from India by the British about 150 years ago for the sole purpose of providing indentured “coolie” labor on the newly created plantations. The work then and now as it was very hard, monotonous and exhausting workers were and still are kept under a regime of strict hierarchical control. Trade union established to fulfill the people's needs. At first, it worked for the people. But now those are politicized. Trade Union and politicians are connected with each other. So that the estate people face a lot of problems. Accordingly, the main research problem of this study is that why does trade union fail to improve the standard of living of the plantation people? And this study aimed to analyze the interrelation in between trade union politics and the living standard of the plantation sector people. This was mainly based on primary & secondary data. Primary data was collected by semi-structured interviews that include open & close questionnaire and case study. And secondary data was collected using internet, articles and books. Main findings of the structured interviews were no any basic facilities, politicized trade unions and politicians' pointless activities. The study concludes that trade unions and politicians not only created many miseries in people's lives but also stuck the development of their lives. Finally, this study provided major recommendations for politicians, trade union leaders, and estate management on improving the estate people's life.

**Keywords:** *trade union leaders, Line Rooms, Living standard, Politicized Trade Unions, politicians' pointless activities*

# THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC POLICIES OF COVID-19 ON SMALL SCALE BUSINESS: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF TRADE COMMUNITY IN KATHARAGAMA SACRED CITY

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Coronavirus (COVID -19), which first appeared in China at the end of the year 2019, was reported in Sri Lanka in March 2020 and gradually started to widespread throughout the country. As the virus spread, the Sri Lankan government took steps to control and manage the disease with the help of security forces and health professionals. Consequently, the country was locked down, a curfew was enforced and movement restrictions were imposed under the Quarantine and Disease Prevention Act No. 03 of 1897. The implementation of those policies has affected the lives of the Sri Lankan people in various ways. Accordingly, the objective of this study was to examine “how the implemented government policies on Covid-19 affect the small-scale trade community in the sacred cities who engage in trading centring on pilgrims”. *Kataragama sacred city* was selected as a sacred city for the primary data collection of this study and 100 semi-structured questionnaires and 10 interviews were used. Microsoft Excel software was utilized for analyzing quantitative data and the descriptive analysis method was used for qualitative data analysis. Based on this analysis, it was determined that due to the implementation of government policies on Covid-19, the trading community in the sacred cities has not been able to carry out trading. They have suffered financial loss and loss of daily income. Moreover, due to the inability of earning daily income, they have suffered economic hardships for a long time.

**Keywords** –*Government policies, Impact of Covid-19 in Sri Lanka, Kataragama sacred city, Small scale business community in the sacred cities*



# **IMPACT OF THE DEEP CULTURAL SYNDROMES ON ETHNIC RELATIONSHIPS (A STUDY BASED ON THE ETHNO-RELIGIOUS RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SINHALESE AND TAMILS IN THE RATHNAPURA DISTRICT)**

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Due to the diversity of its ethnic and religious groupings, Sri Lanka had to encounter innumerable challenges. Some aspects of the ethnic conflict have not been well observed since they have not reached the surface level. The masterpiece of Johan Galtung's ABC Triangle was meant to examine those hidden circumstances. Deep cultural syndromes can have a direct impact on a person's behaviour. Since the Rathnapura district in Sri Lanka primarily comprises significant cultural syndromes, it is selected as the study area of the research. In-depth qualitative interviews and a questionnaire were used in the study. MS Excel was used to examine the quantitative data, while the content-based analysis method was used to assess the qualitative data. When one incident became a source of 'Glory' for Sinhalese, it became a source of 'Trauma' for Tamils as well; Tamils and Sinhalese suffered trauma from the same incident. Additionally, Tamils and Sinhalese both have Dichotomical attitudes. Lack of rights and language proficiency affects how long specific syndromes persist and develop directly. People still have a strong belief in information passed down through generations. Organizing programs for government officials, religious leaders, and school children and implementing a by-lingual service system in every public office are considered important activities to reduce the syndromes in attitudes. While making new policies, implementing policies, and conducting research, it is crucial for policymakers, scholars, and public servants to pay attention to the culturally entrenched cultural syndromes in society.

**Keywords:** *Conflict Triangle, Trauma, Glory, Dichotomy, Rathnapura*

# **THE IMPACT OF MICROFINANCE CREDIT PROGRAMS ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GALENBINDUNUWEWA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT**

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Although women have a significant contribution to both the household and the national economy. Their works are seen as only an extension of the household level. It exists without monetization. The reason for that is the reliance on an economic process centred only on agriculture in remote rural areas such as the north-central province compared to urban areas. Due to this situation, the microfinance sector started an effective mechanism to provide financial services to the marginalized parties in association with the banking sector. This has mainly started with the aim of empowering women. Therefore, this study was conducted to identify the effect of microfinance approaches on the empowerment of rural women. The study was based on both quantitative and qualitative research methods. Two micro-credit finance companies were selected for data collection through structured questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. The sample size consisted of 100 respondents. Secondary data was collected from books, research reports, official reports, journal articles, newspapers and websites, etc. A contextual analysis model was used to achieve the objectives of the study and Microsoft excel software used for statistical investigations. The study found that there is a positive correlation between the provision of microcredit and self-employment, health, nutritional needs and empowerment of women. Corresponding to the results of the sample, positive levels of empowerment of rural women through micro-credit programs supported by the two selected institutions identified. Due to the impact of positive variables, economic, social, political and psychological aspects have been empowered. Finally, this study provided the main recommendation that contributes to the empowerment of poor women through the contribution of microcredit programs.

**Keywords:** *Microfinance, Empowerment, Household, Rural Areas, Monetization*

# THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN 2019

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There are several factors influencing the development of political participation among citizens. Today, social media plays a significant role in those factors. Because of social media's influence, governments can now be overthrown. The key research issue is that social media has had an impact on influencing women's political participation in the 2019 election process. Social media has brought women's political opinions into the context, especially in the electoral process. In this context, this study intended to investigate how social media affected women's participation in politics during the 2019 presidential election, as well as the ways they participated. The study used mixed research methods consisting of both quantitative and qualitative data. Primary data were collected through structured questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. The sample size consisted of 80 respondents. Secondary data was collected from books, research reports, official reports, journal articles, newspapers and websites, etc. To analyse quantitative data, a statistical method was used with Microsoft Excel. The content analysis and thematic analysis were used to analyse the qualitative data, and they were presented using texts, narratives, tables, charts and figures. The study found that as a result of social media, women are now able to speak for themselves and enhance their political interests. This had a positive impact on the participation of women during the 2019 presidential election. A key role played by social media in enhancing political changes and women's literacy in using technological equipment was the reason behind these factors. The study also found that through policies, it is also important to ensure gender equality and establish networks, websites, and a pool of candidates on special platforms. The study finally found that Sri Lanka can increase women's participation by increasing its cyber security law and advocating for them.

**Keywords:** *Election, Political Participation, Social Media, Women*

# **THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 EPIDEMIC ON CHILD'S EDUCATION RIGHTS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO OPANAYAKA SECRETARIAT DIVISION**

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The recent spread of the Covid-19 epidemic turned out to be challenging to the education rights of children, especially in rural schools living in Sri Lanka. In this context, this study intended to examine the violations of the education rights of Children during the Covid-19 epidemic period while selecting Opanayaka Secretariat Division as a case study. The study used mixed research methods consisting of both quantitative and qualitative data. Primary data were collected through structured questionnaires, structured interviews and focus group discussions. The sample size consisted of 80 respondents. Secondary data was collected from books, research reports, official reports, journal articles, newspapers and websites, etc. To analyse quantitative data, a statistical method was used with Microsoft Excel. The content analysis and thematic analysis were used to analyse the qualitative data, and they were presented using texts, narratives, tables, charts and figures. The inquiry about the methods of acquiring knowledge through the internet, the child's lack of understanding of the additional knowledge in basic education, the online method not being practical for the sports subject, the mandatory inclusion of the technical subject in the school syllabus, the misuse of technology are the main findings of the study. The study concluded that children in rural schools comparatively do not achieve successful results in distance education.

**Keywords:** *Educational Rights, Covid-19 Pandemic, Technology, Online Education*

**AN INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMIC  
EMPOWERMENT OF WAR WIDOWS IN SRI LANKA - FROM 2015  
TO DATE (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AMPARA MAHAOYA  
DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT AND BATTICALOA ERAVURPATTU  
CHENKALADY DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT)**

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Sri Lanka is a country that faced countless problems due to the Civil War for nearly thirty years. As repercussions of the war, there are many war widows in Sri Lanka. In this study, the focus has been drawn toward the economic aspect of war widows in the post-war period. And also, the extent of success in economic programs implemented by governmental and non-governmental organizations for those war widows during the post-war period has been investigated. Data was collected through mixed method using questionnaires and interviews. Questionnaires were obtained from 50 samples covering both Sinhala and Tamil communities in two Divisional Secretariats in 2 districts in Eastern province. The interviews were conducted with female development officials in particular Divisional Secretariats. The quantitative data of questionnaires were analyzed using MS Excel and the interviews were analyzed using descriptive analysis. According to the findings, the economic problems of Tamil widows are higher than Sinhala widows. Moreover, the economic status of both Sinhala and Tamil widows is very low due to their wages. And also, the governmental and non-governmental projects have been paused due to the pandemic situation. Necessary measures must be taken to improve the economic background of army widows and special attention must be dragged towards the education of their children. It is possible to draw the conclusion that both Sinhala and Tamil war widows are experiencing various economic hardships based on all the analyzed data.

**Keywords:** *Sri Lanka, War Widows, Post-War Period, Economy*

# **NEW AGRICULTURAL POLICIES UNDER THE CURRENT GOVERNMENT AND PRESENTS STATUS AND EXPECTATIONS OF FARMERS (A STUDY BASED ON THIRUKKOVIL DIVISION, AMPARA DISTRICT 2020-2022)**

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Agricultural industry takes a special place in the world. The agricultural industry has been the main exporting section from the past in Sri Lanka. The research problem of this study was influenced the agricultural policies which create by government for growth of domestic agriculture. The main objective of this research was study about the government influence for economy of the farmers, through agricultural policies. This study was based on the qualitative and quantitative data. A structural questionnaire and interviews were taken into consideration when collecting information. All the data were collected by selecting 50 farmers randomly. Further, the magazines, newspapers and other reports and documents issue by various institutes were under the secondary data. The ideas of the farmers in Thirukkivil area were able to analyze by this study. Recently, these agricultural policies effected for the breakdown of government in Sri Lanka. Some agricultural policies can't be implemented in Sri Lanka. Example: Green Agricultural Policy. Therefore, several recommendations have been proposed to avoid difficulties in implementing agricultural policies. paying more attention about farmer's problems of farmers in executing of agricultural policies, broadening the field instruction service introducing for farmers are some of favorable suggestions to be implemented. This study concludes when the government formulates agricultural policies due to political intervention, it has a serious impact on the economy of the country's farmers.

**Keywords:** *Agricultural Policy, Agricultural Development, Government, Green Agricultural Policy*

# **THE ROLE OF THE GREAT POWERS IN CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE CHALLENGES CONFRONTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF MALDIVES AND SRI LANKA FROM 2016 TO PRESENT)**

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Climate change is the most significant global challenge currently confronting the international community. Since the 1990s, the issue of climate change has been given particular attention by the UNFCCC, which has introduced a number of important conventions against climate change. The major cause of climate change is excessive greenhouse gas emissions from countries and the world's rich and developed industrialized countries emit large amounts of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. That is why the climate response is becoming an attribute of great power responsibly. This research examined the contribution of the great powers to climate change and, consequently, the challenge of developing countries to fight climate change, with particular emphasis on Sri Lanka and the Maldives. In this study, conducted primary data and secondary data. Interviews were used to collect primary data and engage lecturers, parallel groups, and representatives of climate change organizations who were familiar with climate change and related policies and agreements. Secondary data based since 2016 on climate change, GHG Emissions, and international conventions on newspapers, research, articles, books, reviews, videos, websites and content analysis method was applied to analyze the collected data. According to the analysis results, great powers are exceeding the limitation of greenhouse gas emissions mentioned in the agreements on climate change and not contributing as promised to climate change adaptation funds. Because of that, the existence of least developed countries and Small Island countries are in great danger and they do not have enough capital to recover from the natural disaster. Finally, this study concludes that the great powers have neglected to intervene in climate change, and therefore the developing countries' ability to adapt to climate change is seriously compromised.

**Keywords:** *Annex I countries, Greenhouse Gas Emission, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*

# **THE IMPACT OF THE INDIAN INFLUENCE IN SHAPING THE DIRECTION OF PLANTATION WORKERS' POLITICS' IN SRI LANKA (STUDY BASED ON THE SELECTED TEA ESTATES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCE)**

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Although national politics influences the political consciousness of the workers in Sri Lanka, the political consciousness of the plantation workers is oriented from the Hindu culture and social characteristics. Thus the Indian influence on Hindu culture affects the plantation workers. The Indian influence to build the political orientation of the plantation workers, its influence to build the political orientation of the plantation workers in the selection of people's representatives, and the functioning of the plantation labour parties, are considered. In mixed data analysis, research data covering *Lulkadura*, *Hantana*, and *Ragala* estates were collected through structured questionnaires and interviews with plantation workers, political leaders, and people with knowledge in the field. Quantitative analysis was done through SPSS, and qualitative data analysis was done under inter-analysis. The study finds that India follows a 'Soft Power Balance' in its international relations with Sri Lanka. Plantation workers are of Indian origin and have a close relationship with India due to Hindu culture, so Indian influence is prevalent in politics. Taking Indian political leaders as an example and imitating them and using electoral tactics, using Hindu cultural sensitivities in estate politics, and using cinema are well reflected in plantation politics. Therefore, instead of striking a solid balance of power in the face of Indian soft power, the concept of 'Bandwagoning' can be seen in plantation politics.

**Keywords:** *Plantation Workers, Soft Power Balancing, India, Political Influence, Hindu Culture*



# **THE IMPACT OF EDUCATION ON THE CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION PROCESS IN SRI LANKA. (A STUDY BASED ON THREE SELECTED SCHOOLS IN THE KURUNEGALA DISTRICT)**

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The decade-long ethnic war in Sri Lanka ended as result of the military approach. Hence Sri Lanka is still experiencing the enormous challenge of rebuilding the ethnoreligious linkages which were severely damaged by the war. Attitude transformation is vital in transforming the 'Post-War' stage into a 'Post-Conflict' stage. The attitude transformation requires a long-term strategy that must be started with the education system. Therefore, this study aims to figure out the pattern of attitudes of the student community towards other ethnicities and determine the amount to which secondary schools have contributed to the conflict transformation process. Quantitative data was collected through 150 questionnaires from three chosen schools in the Kurunegala district. The data analysis was carried out using MS Excel program. Qualitative data were gathered through fifteen individual interviews and analyzed using "Qualitative Content Analysis". In light of this, a mixed technique was employed. The study reveals that the school student community is educated about Sri Lanka's conflict transformation through education curricula and the intervention of governmental and non-governmental organisations. Secondary education has significantly changed the controversial and racist views of the student body towards other races as part of the conflict transformation process. Unfortunately, students with incorrectly entrenched attitudes toward different ethnicities find it challenging to develop their perspectives. As a result, it is implied that education has some impact on the post-war conflict transformation process of Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** *Conflict Transformation, Secondary Education, Kurunegala, Sri Lanka*

# **A CRITICAL STUDY OF RELIGIOUS EXTREMIST CONFLICTS AFFECTING NATIONAL RECONCILIATIONS PROCESS IN SRI LANKA (FROM 2015 – 2021)**

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Recently, religious - based conflicts have become more prevalent in Sri Lanka. The main purpose of this study was to find out “The effect of religious conflicts on the formation of national reconciliation in the post- war period of Sri Lanka”. Primary data and Secondary data were used for this study. A questionnaire was administered to a group of hundred people related to four major religious under Cluster sample for primary data and through interviews from a group of eight people including religious leaders, social activists and school teachers for primary data. Secondary data was collected books, newspapers, magazines and internet. The collected numerical data were analyzed under Microsoft Excel and the qualitative data was analyzed under the content analysis method. According to the data analysis, it was revealed that there are various reasons for these religious conflicts. Among them, it was revealed that reasons such as ego – based religious beliefs, personal disputers between races and disrespect for other religious are more influential. It was also confirmed that there is an unbreakable strong relationship between religion and politics, and because of that, it was revealed that the relationship influence religious conflicts. The measure taken by the government to suppress this religious conflict was discussed. It was revealed through that discussion that the taken measure have not been very successful. This study concluded that the need for self - Responsibility in the individual as well as a set of strong legal policies in the country to reduce these conflicts.

**Keywords:** *National Reconciliation Relationship, Religions conflicts*

# **POST WAR NATION BUILDING CHALLENGES IN SRI LANKA (A STUDY BASED ON THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY IN SRI LANKA)**

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The nation-building process has become a significant challenge faced by Sri Lanka after 30 years of war. Handling the Post-war situation for achieving the national goals is a challenging factor for a multi-ethnic country since the social system based on ethnicity and religion directly impacts the needs of the people. In order to successfully build a nation within a country, many developed countries follow the approach of national integration. Nevertheless, developing countries like Sri Lanka still use the assimilative approach for nation-building. Therefore, the main objective of this investigation was to study the challenges of nation-building in the post-war context of Sri Lanka. Moreover, the research aimed to study the contribution of the state apparatus to nation-building in the post-war context and the responsibility of civil society for nation-building. This research uses a mixed methodology. Microsoft Excel 2019 software was used for quantitative data analysis, and the content analysis method was used for qualitative data analysis. It could be recognized that Sri Lanka's nation-building process has been challenged by adopting an integrated approach. The study finds that the state machinery and the civil society have not appropriately responded to the problems that arose after the war. Hence Sri Lanka is lacking behind a well-guided post-war nation-building process.

**Keywords:** *Post-war, Nation Building, Sri Lanka*

# DECENTRALIZATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATORY RURAL DEVELOPMENT APPRAISAL: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF SHORT-TERM RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN SRI LANKA

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The implementation of short-term rural development programs was found between 2019-2021 time duration. Decentralization and Public Participation make pathways for rural development. Planning and execution of programs via assigning powers to local units can be identified. The main objective of this study is to investigate whether the short-term rural development programs which were implemented in 2019-2021 like the “*Sapirigamak*” program, “*Ek Grama Niladhari Wasamakata Ek Grameeya Karmantha Wyawasayakayek Bihi Kirima*” program, “*Grameeya Marga Sanwardanaya*” program have successfully completed in the grassroots level. To collect primary data, semi-structured questionnaires from 100 people who live in *Niwithigala* divisional sector, five Grama Niladhari divisions, and open-ended interviews with 17 people were used. The factor of decentralization and participatory rural development appraisal at the grassroots level has not successfully implemented. The short-term rural development programs; “*Sapirigamak*” program, “*Ek Grama Niladhari Wasamakata Ek Grameeya Karmantha Wyawasayakayek Bihi Kirima*”, “*Grameeya Marga Sanwardanaya*” have not reached the established objectives.

**Keywords:** *Decentralization, Participatory Rural Development Appraisal, Short-term Development Projects*

# **FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY**

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The rights of psychiatric patients tend to be violated in different places and by diverse actors. Therefore, this study explores the protection of fundamental rights among psychiatric patients. Maintaining ethical considerations, primary data were collected from the relatives of the patients and the hospital staff, including doctors. The thematic analysis was applied to analyse the data. By focusing on the data obtained in this way, it was concluded that mental illness is often due to unbalance of biochemistry in the brain, but mental illness can also be caused due to the reasons such as unbearable sadness, pain, excessive anger, and sexual harassment. Often the low awareness of mental illness in society has led to patients becoming acute. The fundamental rights of mentally weak persons needs to be included in school level common curricula to make awareness of the public.

**Key Words** – *Constitution, Fundamental rights, Mental Illness, Psychiatric patient*

# **THE PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES OF POST-WAR NATIONAL SECURITY IN SRI LANKA: A TUDY BASED ON THE NATIONAL SECURITY UNDER THE MAITHREEPALA SIRISENA'S GOVERNMENT**

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This study intended to analyze the problems and challenges faced by national security in post-war Sri Lanka particularly under the Maithripala Sirisena government. In relations with this, following are the sub objectives: to investigate the effects of the Sirisena government on the economy and politics, to investigate the reasons that influenced the national security of Sri Lanka to be challenged under this government, and to study the suggestions that can be made to reduce the problems and challenges faced by the Sri Lankan national security. The study was based on both qualitative and quantitative research methods. The qualitative and quantitative data were gathered by using primary and secondary sources. Primary data were collected through structured questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. The sample size consisted of 100 respondents. Secondary data was collected from books, research reports, official reports, journal articles, newspapers and websites, etc. To analyse quantitative data, a statistical method was used with Microsoft Excel. The content analysis was used to analyse the qualitative data, and they were presented using texts, narratives, tables, charts and figures. The study found that National security has become a main factor affecting the progress of a country. It is a matter to be acknowledged that Sri Lanka's national security was challenged under the Maithreepala Sirisena's Government that came to power after the end of the war and exceeded a period of a decade. The study also found that public security was broken due to the dysfunctional policies of the government, and many problems and challenges arose in national security. The study concluded that there is a serious threat to national security in the face of various irregularities in the policies and programs carried out by the government and its leaders.

**Keywords:** *Maithripala Sirisena government, national security, post-war period, Sri Lanka*

## **SOCIOLOGY**

## **NETWORKING IN THE WORKPLACE AND CAREER PROGRESS OF WOMEN IN SRI LANKA SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD**

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Networking is a valuable asset for a healthy organization and individual career progress. Various factors can impact women's career progress and this research is focused on the networking behaviors of employees. The general objective of this research is to find the relationship between networking and women's career progress at Sri Lanka Social Security Board. This research explored the relationship between the career progress of women and different dimensions of social networking such as maintaining contacts, socializing, engaging in professional activities, participating in community activities, and increasing internal visibility. The associations of networking with four demographic and human capital variables of gender, marital status, working experience, and educational background were measured. The study was based on a stratified random sampling method, represented the gender division among 100 employees in the organization and the primary data collection method was the questionnaire. According to descriptive statistics, the significance value of networking and women's career progress is 0.00. It indicates that there is a positive moderate relationship between networking and the career progress of women. There is a strong relationship between women's career progress and variables like gender, working experience, and educational background and for each relative P value is 0.00. Networking may serve to produce women's career progress. Building a supportive work environment, providing mentoring opportunities, and conducting gender-sensitive training for all employees are some suggestions to increase women's career progress in the organization.

**Keywords:** *career progress, networking, women,*



## **IMPACT OF TURNOVER ON JOB SATISFACTION OF EMPLOYEES: WITH REFERENCE TO MAS KREEDA (PVT) LTD.**

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Employee turnover can have a significant impact on job satisfaction when they are employed by an organization. Accordingly, this study aimed to identify the relationship between employee turnover and their job satisfaction at MAS KREEDA along with identifying the reasons behind employee turnover, identifying the methods for reducing employee turnover and increasing employee job satisfaction, as well as suggesting effective methods for ensuring an employee's happiness at work. Using Hackman and Oldham's job characteristics model, study organizational behavior and employee characteristics. The sample size consisted of 100 respondents using the random sampling method. The study used a mixed research method consisting of both quantitative and qualitative data. Primary data was collected through a semi-structured questionnaire. Secondary data was collected from books, research reports, official reports, newspapers, and websites, etc. According to Hackman and Oldham's job characteristics model, five characteristics have been evaluated including skill variety, task identity, task significance, job autonomy, and job feedback. Thereafter, how those factors affect the job satisfaction level of the employee has been examined throughout the research. Based on the results of the analysis, most employers are satisfied with their skill variety and tasks. Finally, it was found that the fulfillment of basic needs is the major issue that can affect employee turnover.

**Keywords:** *job satisfaction, employee, autonomy, task identity, turnover*

# **A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE AND EMPLOYEE CAREER SATISFACTION (FROM THE SRI LANKA SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD)**

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The competitive employee performance in any organization is one of the main factors affecting organizational development and progress. The existing attitudes about employee career satisfaction in human resources may not be a positive profile for all employees. Positive or negative attitudes towards employees have some effect on the performance of employees. This study focuses mainly on the relationship between employee performance and employee career satisfaction based on the Sri Lanka Social Security Board. Specific objectives of this study is to analyse the factors affecting the employee career satisfaction of the Sri Lanka Social Security Board in the organizational culture relating them with employee career satisfaction and efficiency of the Sri Lanka Social Security Board. Primary and secondary data were collected and 100 officials working in the Head office, District offices and Divisional secretariats of the Sri Lanka Social Security Board were chosen under the random stratified sampling method. Primary data was collected using the questionnaire method. Accordingly, the data analysis was carried out statistically using SPSS software. It was confirmed that there is a significantly strong relationship between the employee performance of the organization and employee career satisfaction. There is a relationship between employee performance and employee career satisfaction ( $P= 0.012$ ).The research concluded that there is an acceptable high relationship between employee performance and employee satisfaction.

**Keywords:** *Employee performance, Employee career, Satisfaction, Natural factors*

# THE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION OF WOMEN DUE TO THE LOSS OF INFORMAL JOBS DURING COVID-19 (A SOCIAL SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS IN A SUB-URBAN AREA)

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The rapidly growing Covid-19 pandemic has affected all the sectors of the world, and has seriously affected a vulnerable community in the employment sector, who are; the women employed in the informal sector. Consequently, it has led to the infringement of their human rights, and unfortunately, only a lesser amount of attention is paid to them. Thus, this research is focused on to refer to the human rights violations caused to women due to unemployment in the informal sector, and the steps taken to minimize them will be discussed. Similarly, this research was conducted by selecting ten unemployed women, in the Homagama Provincial Secretariat Division (Colombo District, Western Province, Sri Lanka), and as per the primary data, two Senior Officers of the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka were interviewed. The samples were selected through Purposive sampling and a qualitative data analysis was conducted for the research. According to the results of the study, it was revealed that the Covid 19 pandemic has directly and indirectly impacted on the unemployment of women in the informal sector, and their unawareness of the Human rights violations was considered as a negative impact. As positive variables, it was discovered that women have assisted to incline their family's economy, to execute family responsibilities, to combat the Covid 19 pandemic, and have tended to find alternative jobs during these difficult times. In conclusion, efficient recommendations and new knowledge (suggestions) were portrayed to safeguard their human rights and unemployment in the informal sector.

**Keywords:** *informal sector, woman, covid-19, human rights*

# **A STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS OF THE GYPSY (AHIKUNTIKA) COMMUNITY IN MAHAKANADARAWA VILLAGE IN ANURADHAPURA DISTRICT**

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The Gypsies are a small tribal community spread across the globe. In Sri Lanka, this community is known as Ahikunthika, Kuthadi, and Teligu. The people of this community are marginalized from the society and they exposed to various social risks. They have been identified as a disadvantaged group in Sri Lanka since the past. It also appears that they are still facing many challenges and have been excluded in the development process of the country. In this regard, this study was conducted to identify the socio- economic factors that affecting to the children's education rights of Gypsy community people in Mahakanadarawa Grama Niladari division of Mihintale Divisional Secretariat division, Anuradhapura District. Twelve people from this village were selected under purposive sampling method as the research sample. Primary data was collected using interviews and direct observations while secondary data was gained through government reports, books, newspapers, journals and websites. Collected data were analyzed using qualitative analysis method and presented in a descriptive way. The study found that the children of gypsy community are excluded from education process that is normally available to other Community people. Economic poverty, social marginalization, problems arising from social welfare, lack of proper parental care, number of family members, child marriage, health problems, problems in infrastructure were identified as the reasons for these underprivileged children to drop out of education and violate their right to education. Therefore, relevant responsible parties should take urgent steps to protect their educational rights and comprehensive measures, good policies and plan interventions are essential to improve the education standard of the children of gypsy community.

**Keywords:** *gypsy community, education rights, marginalization, minority groups*

# **A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MOST IMPACTFUL ADVERTISING AIMED SELF-EMPLOYED BENEFICIARIES OF SRI LANKA SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD**

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Advertising is the most important process to promote products or services. When organizing the advertising, institution, has to consider the audiences. Although different advertising methods are used, those methods may impact the audience in a diversified manner. Sri Lanka Social Security Board (SLSSB) is doing advertising to promote their pension schemes. The general objective of this study was to find the most impactful advertising on self-employed adults. In addition, specific objectives were to identify more attractive advertising from five media platforms, to investigate methods of advertising match different age categories and to identify problems related to different advertising and suggestion to minimize those problems. The study was based on random sampling of 100 self-employed beneficiaries of SLSSB and primary data collected using interviews. According to the data analysis most of them (52%) know about SLSSB through divisional Secretariat officers (Samurdi Development Officers and Grama Niladhari). 11% percent of 18-25 age category know about SLSSB through Facebook, 16% respondents from 25-35 age, 13% respondents from 35-45 age category, 12% respondents from 45-55 age category and 10% respondents above 55 age know SLSSB through divisional Secretariat officers. When considering advertising of SLSSB, television and Facebook advertising were the most attractive advertising methods out of five media platforms. A segment of the population not being familiar with IT literacy and devices is a challenge. Advertising as click ads and Youtube ads are suggestions too.

*Keywords: advertising, self-employee beneficiaries, impactful, age categories, attractive advertising*

## **SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON CHALLENGES FACED BY THE SRI LANKAN RURAL WOMEN STANDING AS ENTREPRENEURS**

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Entrepreneurship is a significant factor for the development of the country. It is necessary to eradicate the poverty and develop the economy of the Third world country like Sri Lanka. Though the female population is higher than male population according to the educational level and composition of the population, women participation on the entrepreneurship is low, and they are facing different challenges. This study was conducted in three villages in Viharakumbura Grama Niladari Division in Dompe Divisional Secretariat Division. The main objective of this study was, to study the challenges faced by Sri Lankan rural women standing as entrepreneurs. Minor objectives were identifying the strengths of women entrepreneurs, socio-cultural and economic challenges, and introducing actions and suggestions to overcome those challenges. This study used primary data as case studies taken from eight rural women entrepreneurs who were selected through purposive sampling. Moreover, simple observations were also used. Descriptive analysis was used to analyze the collected data. According to the results of this study, economic determinants had an effect on challenging women entrepreneurs as a current problem. Inability to supply the capital has become a challenge while lack of private transportation though there are sufficient infrastructure facilities available in the area is the issue facing by many of the women entrepreneurs. It revealed that lack of equipment intensified the challenges of women entrepreneurship. Family background, traditional attitudes, lack of business knowledge, view of the society are affected to entrepreneurship of the rural women under the socio-cultural challenges.

**Keywords:** *rural society, entrepreneurship, women entrepreneurs, feminist theories, financial perspective*

# **INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES AFFECTING ON DEVELOPMENT OF THE MENTAL STRESS OF EMPLOYEES: SPECIAL REFERENCE TO 3S FABRICATIONS (PVT.) LTD**

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Suffering from mental stress by the employees who works in various institutions in Sri Lanka is a common condition at the present. It badly affects the physical health of the employees who work in industries, and also the manufacturing process of those institutions. The objective of this study was to study the institutional issues that affect the mental stress of the employees in 3S Fabrications (Pvt.) Ltd. Minor objectives were to study the effect of the factors which are monthly salary, working environment, pressure from the top level management and assign more works than capacity to develop the mental stress of the employees, and introduce the suggestions to minimize the mental stress of the employees. Under methodology, primary and secondary data were used. Primary data were collected through questionnaire survey from thirty employees who were selected from random sampling. Those data were analyzed as quantitatively using SPSS 22 and MS Excel 2016 softwares. This study revealed that monthly salary, assign more works than capacity and difficulties of having leaves are the main causes of the mental stress of the employees. It was unable to identify that working environment, working overtime and limitations to having interrelationship with co-workers affected the mental stress. This study suggested that it is better to organize trips, increase monthly salary, organize employee appraisal programs, religious programs and counseling programs to minimize mental stress.

**Keywords:** *Interrelationship, Mental stress, Monthly salary , Working environment, working life*

# **A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF IMPROPER LABOUR UTILIZATION AT WORKPLACE ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO A GARMENT COMPANY IN BIYAGAMA EXPORT ZONE**

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This research study is based on a garment company in Biyagama Export Zone. In this study, the impact of improper labour utilization at workplace on employee performance in the garment factory where I have chosen for the study has been explored. Here, it is primarily studied to explore the improper labour utilization at the organization on employee performance. Furthermore, how the relationship between the employee and the organization impacts on employee performance to be good or bad have been explored. As well, in this research study, how the job description given to the employee by the organization impacts on the employee performance in encouraging or retarding has been studied. The interviews were conducted with twelve randomly selected employees from the organization to collect data for this research. Accordingly, it was basically seen in this organization that the employee performance has not been developed in the organization due to the fact that the improper labour utilization at the organization with the impact of the distant relationship between the employee and employer. To avoid this situation, programs and activities can be implemented to improve the employee – employer relationship in an organization. All the employees who are recruited to the organization should submit the job description on the day of recruitment. Then the employees will have a sense of their responsibilities and their performance will improve in the organization. Eventually, the organizational goals can be easily achieved.

**Keywords:** *employee performance, employee, institution, employer – employee relationship, job description,*



# **A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF CONFLICT CREATED DUE TO WORK-LIFE IMBALANCE BETWEEN PERSONAL LIFE AND THE OCCUPATIONAL LIFE OF WOMEN LABOUR IN GARMENT SECTOR**

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We believe that a balance between work-life is essential in carrying out daily activities for work-life balance is a crucial topic. A person's Work-life and family life can place conflicting demands on each other. The demands of both the sectors are equally important. Therefore, work-life balance is a topic that has received more attention recently. This is one of the pressing issues facing women in the 21st century. This problem is exacerbated for women in the garment industry due to the nature of their role in the home. The research problem addressed under this study is about the women force working in the apparel sector. The main objective is what are the factors that affect work-life and personal life problems created through the imbalance of work-life balance. Empirical research and other relevant information are limited as this research topic is still in its exploratory phase. Based on the available information the research identified three main factors affecting the work life balance imbalance in the female workforce. These are personal, work environment and home environmental factors. These tests have been conducted at the center of Triples safety clothing company located in Mirijjavila area of Hambantota district. Both primary and secondary research has been conducted to critically explore the issue of work-life balance imbalance in the apparel sector. For that, based on the interview guide, eight women belonging to the manufacturing sector of the garment industry were selected. Among them, married women with children but separated from their husbands were also used for the interview. Then the information found was analytically presented in a meaningful way to find qualitative information.

**Keywords:** *garment industry, women, work-life balance, work norms, family role conflicts.*

**A SOCIOLOGICAL CRITIQUE OF THE UNBALANCED TREND OF  
EMPLOYEES NOT BEING SUBJECTED TO FIRM POSITIONS IN  
THE ORGANIZATION (A STUDY SABARAGAMUWA  
PROVINCIAL COUNCIL, MINISTRY OF ROADS DEVELOPMENT,  
TOURISM AND SPORTS)**

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The research problem was selected from sabaragamuwa provincial council. Located in the city of Rathnapura the main capital of Sabaragamuwa Province. Consists of four main divisions and according to those divisions, a group of fifty employees work for the benefit of the public. Based on primary data and secondary data to study the main research problem, the research problem could be analyzed by comparing the qualitative value and quantitative value of the data. The main objective is to investigate the inequality of the employees of this ministry and the study of the current position and rank based on educational qualification, financial satisfaction, distance to the organization, psychological satisfaction, working time and assigned responsibilities. And the sub-objectives are the study of problems arising in accessing the organizational hierarchy. After conducting the study, according to the results it was found that the office workers did not hold the position according to their educational qualifications and a handful of them got the right positions. Accordingly it can be stated that a lot of evidence was gathered to confirm and contradict the research problem. Especially in social science research, it is not possible to confirm the relevant problem. And such a situation occurred in the study of this problem. The government should take the necessary steps to formulate a new work program for the performance of the institution, while new rules and regulations have been formulated. It can be stated that if a systematic regulation is established to follow up and update the administrative activities of such government institutions, the problematic situations can be minimized to some extent.

**Keywords:** *employees, institution, organization hierarchy, inequality*

# **FINANCIAL REWARDS AND JOB SATISFACTION OF THE EMPLOYEES: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS IN SRI LANKA SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD**

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Job satisfaction is an essential component of a successful organization. It is a key determinant of retaining the workforce. The main focus of this research is on the relationship between financial rewards and job satisfaction among Sri Lanka Social Security Board employees. The study was based on a stratified random sample of 100 employees currently employed in the Sri Lanka Social Security Board. The strata of the sample represented gender. The primary data was gathered using a structured questionnaire. Salary, EPF/ETF benefits, and salary increments are some of the financial reward systems owned by the employees at Sri Lanka Social Security Board. According to the statistics, the significance value of the chi-square test between salary and job satisfaction is 0.00. This indicates that there is a strong relationship between salary and job satisfaction ( $P=0.00$ ). The strong relationship between EPF/ETF status and job satisfaction is noted ( $P = 0.00$ ). The significance value of the chi-square test between salary increments and job satisfaction is 0.00 and it shows that there is a strong relationship between salary increments and job satisfaction. These statistics indicate that there is a strong relationship between financial rewards and job satisfaction. Increasing job security, offering better financial incentives, and increasing the relationship between employer and employees are some recommendations to improve employee job satisfaction in the Sri Lanka Social Security Board.

**Keywords:** *financial rewards, job satisfaction, salary, salary increments*

# **LIMITATIONS IN THE WELFARE PROCESS OF SOCIAL SERVICES UNIT (FROM THE SOCIAL SERVICES DIVISION OF TISSAMAHARAMA REGIONAL SECRETARIAT IN HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT)**

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Among the twelve divisional secretariats located in the Hambantota district of the southern province, the Tissamaharama divisional secretariat occupies a very important place. The plains are the most self-sufficient agricultural land in the area of Tissamaharama. Most of the people are employed in the agricultural sector and are from low-income communities. Targeting the welfare of low-income communities, the social services division of the divisional secretariat provides various welfare services based on forty four village officials' domains. There were people who had to be on the waiting list to receive these welfare services. In this waiting list, they faced various restrictions. The aim of this study is to examine the limitations of the welfare process in rural society. For that primary data sources, secondary data and qualitative data sources have been used. Out of the forty-four village officer domains, Randunuwatta and Kachcheriyagama village officer domains which have minimum welfare services were selected as the sample. Ten people were selected using a simple random method from the two domains and an interview was conducted under primary data sources. Through interviews, opinions were presented for and against research. It was understood that the opinions were mostly in favor of negation. There are several suggestions for this research. Without government, the personal involvement of individuals can also help rural community welfare associations to help build self-capacity.

**Keywords:** *interview, population, primary data sources, sample, waiting list*

# **A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF AGE STRUCTURE ON RETIREMENT PLANNING OF SRI LANKA SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD**

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Retirement planning is one of the social security measures for the welfare of the aging population. Retirement planning is “achieving the retirement income goals”. Age is a factor of primary importance related to retirement planning. The main objective of this study was to examine the sociological relationship between the age structure and retirement planning based on the “Surakuma” pension scheme offered by the Sri Lanka Social Security Board. This study aimed to identify the public awareness, knowledge, expenditures, savings, family responsibility, and effect of obstructions related to retirement planning concerning the age structure of beneficiaries. 100 members of the Sri Lanka Social Security Board in 2021 were used to collect data. It represented four age categories under stratified random sampling. A questionnaire survey was used to collect primary data and SPSS software was used to analyze those data. It was identified that people in every age category have a fair knowledge about the “Surakuma” retirement planning. Economy and family responsibility has a moderate impact on the retirement planning of different age group. This study further identified that retirement planning corresponding to age is affected by savings, expenditures, awareness through social media, and educational level. The group-specific obstructions of retirement planning can be overcome by making the youth awareness, social media propagation about the institute, and keeping a strong relationship with every age category of the society by the institution.

**Keywords:** *social security, retirement planning, social media, age, economy*

# **THE ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES THAT IMPACT TO DECREASE EMPLOYEE'S JOB SATISFACTION ON VOGUETEX: A STUDY WITH A SPECIAL FOCUS ON THE PRODUCTION SECTOR**

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Voguetex Hikkaduwa is an apparel manufacturing company established in 1997. It has total number of employees is about 700, and this study has primarily tried to present how organizational problems have influenced the decrease in job satisfaction of employees belonging to the corporate manufacturing sector. There is a sample of 40 manufacturing workers under simple random sampling method. The data was collected with emphasis on quantitative and qualitative aspects were analyzed using IBM SPSS, MS Excel (2016) software. They have been analyzed using chi-square test, correlation, cross-tabulation test, table and graphs. Among the key findings confirmed by this study is that 13 people in the manufacturing sector are engaged in work due to O/L failed and most of them belong to the 18 – 24 age group. Also, 29 peoples have joined the job due to poverty. The problem of food facilities can be seen as the main problem for the employees and 19 people are very dissatisfied and 12 people are dissatisfied. Another 16 are not satisfied the transport facilities. Also, 33 people have expressed that they are not satisfied with the salary. According to the data related to the employees currently employed, more than 17 people are employed as sewing machine operators, but 18 more people prefer to be engaged as work inspectors representing other sectors, quality control departments, work & time study departments, etc. Factors such as pay, promotions, benefits have become essential to develop job satisfaction as expected by employees. Accordingly, it shows appears that organizational problems affect the decrease in job satisfaction of employees.

**Keywords:** *Voguetex Institute, employee job satisfaction, practical challenges*

**ENGLISH**

## DECOLONIZATION AS A FEMINIST ACT: READING OUT OF AFRICA

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This paper explores from a post-colonial feminist perspective upon the issue of entitlement of decolonization as a female attempt over the patriarchal colonization with reference to “Out of Africa” by Isak Dinesen and its Hollywood projection by Sydney Pollack where it believes to affect the native and women subjugation by being an oppressive power. The central focus is given to “Karen” as the female protagonist, through the interpretation and analysis of feminist power in curing the world, mostly the defects of masculine colonization which dropped down within a patriarchal hegemonic social context and thus the de-colonial discourse is projected as a feminist effort in the cause of dismantling the male supremacy while dealing with the female force in decolonizing the colonized in the respective autobiographical movie novel. The hypotheses are obviously developed on the extended basis of decolonization of women and de-colonialism as a feminist effort. Thus, the objective of this narration is suggested as the recognition and examination of the “woman identity” within the decolonization process in a post-colonial context as a project of deconstruction of society followed by female resources. The healing power of a female creature irrespective of gender which addresses the intense wounds of patriarchal colonization would be highlighted and discussed as a new spectrum of world literature.

**Keywords:** *Patriarchy, Decolonization, Colonialism, Feminism, Gender*



# **THE IMPACT OF VIRTUAL CLASSES ON SECOND LANGUAGE INTERACTION IN ESL CONTEXT: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FIRST YEAR UNDERGRADUATES OF SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA**

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Virtual learning has become a major phenomenon in the 21st century, especially after the Covid-19 pandemic. Languages are highly considered to be interactive for the purpose of acquiring a particular language. As the English language is prominent in Sri Lanka and virtual English classrooms are prevalent, the study aims to investigate the impact of virtual classes on second language interaction in the ESL context of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Languages of Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. The physical absence, lack of facilities and multiple socio-cultural backgrounds in Sri Lanka have made the effectiveness of virtual ESL classrooms questionable. In this mixed method research, the perspectives of First Year undergraduates and the lecturers of FSSL were obtained through semi-structured online questionnaires and interviews via Zoom. According to the findings, the lecturers and students do not accept virtual platforms as a successful mode of teaching and learning English as they do not fulfill the requirements of second language interaction, but they prefer a collaboration of both physical and virtual experience in learning English as a second language. This study addresses the authorities and stakeholders who wish to implement future educational reforms, and future researchers can extend their studies to investigate the effectiveness of using virtual platforms as a tool for second language interaction in different contexts.

**Keywords:** *Virtual Classroom, Second Language Interaction, ESL Context, Teaching Approaches, Teacher-student Relationship*

# THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY INNOVATIVE METHODS TO TEACH ENGLISH LANGUAGE TO NON-NATIVE ENGLISH SPEAKERS

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In the 21st century, language education has changed significantly from the conventional educational system to online learning. This resulted in changing the approaches and methods used for teaching English as a Second Language around the world. In Sri Lanka, too English teachers are broadly promoted to move on with the trend and make use of various unorthodox teaching techniques to motivate students to learn the English language. Critically, the intensity and the effectiveness of the use of these methods in the ESL classroom have become a question. Hence, a qualitative study was carried out using twelve ESL teachers serving in the Colombo Educational Zone to explore the effectiveness of the 21st century innovations to teach the English language. The study used semi-structured interviews as the research instrument to gather data, and for organizing, analyzing and interpreting data, the Thematic Analysis (TA) was utilized. The results of the study demonstrate that the use of the 21st century innovative methods to teach English language is highly correlated with ESL teachers' experiences. While some teachers are familiar with the techniques of 21st century innovative teaching, others find them to be freshly relevant. This means that there are no obvious distinctions between conventional and innovative teaching methods in Sri Lankan ESL classrooms. It is recommended to conduct training workshops for ESL teachers on how to employ innovative teaching techniques and provide adequate facilities to implement innovations in the classrooms. The study has implications for ESL teachers, students and management.

**Keywords:** *Unorthodox teaching techniques, ESL practitioners, Education, English Language, the 21<sup>st</sup> century*

**CHINESE**

## **A STUDY OF THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CHINESE AND JAPANESE TRADITIONAL CLOTHING STYLES**

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Both China and Japan lie in the East of Asia. So, to a certain extent, Japan and China have shared similar cultural backgrounds and fundamental characteristics of Asian culture. However, in recent years there is a growing interest among researchers to compare Chinese culture and Japanese culture. The traditional costumes of both countries occupy an important position in their countries. The objective of this study is to understand the similarities and differences between Chinese and Japanese traditional clothing. As basic survey data, firsthand information was collected through an interview with Chinese and Japanese people. Special attention is given to Japanese and Chinese styles to establish similarities and differences between Japanese Kimono and Chinese Hanfu. In addition, secondary data is collected from more papers, journals, and books related to this study. This study identifies that most Japanese and Chinese believe that traditional Japanese costume is derived from traditional Chinese costume, and then adds Japanese characteristics. This study can be used as a reference material. Further, this study can be included in the textbooks to allow students to understand traditional Chinese costume culture. Moreover, it will support future researchers who intend to carry out research regarding similarities and differences between Chinese and Japanese traditional clothing styles.

**keywords:** *China, Differences, Japan, Similarities, Traditional clothes*

## 中国和日本的传统服装风格异同研究

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中国和日本都位于亚洲东部。因此，中日两国在一定程度上具有相似的文化背景和亚洲文化的基本特征。近年来，对中日文化对比研究感兴趣的人越来越多。两国的传统服装在各自国家都占有重要地位。本研究的主要目的是了解中日传统服装的异同。在这项研究中，主要采用访谈法收集第一手资料，还将本研究相关的论文、期刊和书籍中收集了第二手材料。特别关注日本和服和中国汉服之间的异同。研究发现，大多数人认为日本传统服饰是从中国传统服饰中衍生出来的，然后加入了日本的特色。希望本文对中日传统文化的传播起到积极的作用，以及对中国和日本传统服装风格感兴趣的研究人员有一定的参考价值。

**关键词：**中国，区别，日本，相似，传统服装

# COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TEA CULTURES IN CHINA AND JAPAN

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The definition of tea culture is based on how tea is made and consumed, how people interact with tea, and the aesthetics of tea drinking. Tea plays an important role in most cultures. It is often consumed at social events and many cultures have created elaborate formal ceremonies. The East Asian tea ceremony is rooted in Chinese tea culture and differs from East Asian countries such as Japan and Korea. The main purpose of this article is to discuss the similarities and differences in Chinese and Japan tea cultures. In addition, secondary data was collected from other papers, journals, books, which were considered relevant to this article. The main fact found in this study is that tea is directly related to Chinese and Japanese culture. Although Chinese and Japanese tea are directly influenced by tea culture, they still differ in some aspects. Specially, while Chinese tea is widely spread around the world, Japanese tea is not as popular as Chinese tea. Additionally, there are significant differences in how tea is brewed and consumed. This study focuses on Chinese and Japanese teapots and bowls and presents them in detail, illustrating their differences. The cultures of China and Japan are produced on the basis of tea, which is clearly reflected in the ceremonies held in both countries. But there is a difference between Chinese tea ceremony and Japanese tea ceremony. Despite the differences, there are similarities in the purpose of tea drinking in China and Japan. That is, people think of tea as a means of spiritual enjoyment, art, self-cultivation, and nourishment of the soul. Finally, according to the data analysis, it can be clearly seen how much the culture of a country affects the existence of that country, and how much importance China and Japan offer to tea as a culture.

**Keywords:** *Chinese tea culture, Japanese tea culture, cross-cultural, similarities and differences*

## 中国与日本茶文化之间的差异研究

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茶文化的定义基于茶的制作和消费方式、人们与茶的互动方式以及饮茶的美学。茶在一些国家发挥着重要作用。它经常在社交活动中消费，许多文化创造了精心制作的正式仪式。东亚茶道植根于中国茶文化，与日本或韩国等东亚国家不同。所以这篇文章的主要目的是讨论茶对一个国家文化的影响和重要性。此外，二手数据是从与本文相关的其他论文、期刊、书籍中创建的，这些数据被认为是重要的但不可用。这项研究发现的主要事实是茶与中国和日本文化直接相关。中日茶虽然直接受到茶文化的影响，但在某些方面还是有区别的。也就是说，虽然中国茶在世界范围内广泛传播，但日本茶不如中国茶受欢迎。此外，茶的冲泡和饮用方式也存在明显差异。本研究侧重于中国和日本的茶壶和碗，并详细介绍它们，说明它们的差异。中日两国的文化是在茶的基础上产生的，这在两国举行的仪式上都有明显的体现。但是中国茶道和日本茶道是有区别的。尽管存在差异，但在中国和日本的饮茶目的上有相似之处。即人们认为茶是一种精神的放纵、艺术、修身养性和滋养心灵的一种方式。最后，根据本次调查的数据，可以清楚地看出一个国家的文化对那个国家的存在有多大的影响，以及中日两国对茶作为一种文化的重视程度。

**关键词：**中国茶文化，日本茶文化，跨文化，异同

# **ACQUISITION OF CHINESE PRONUNCIATION BY UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WHO HAVE AND HAVE NOT DONE A/L CHINESE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UNDERGRADUATES OF SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA**

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Chinese is the most spoken language in the world which is also known as Mandarin Chinese and is the official national language of mainland China. Along with the recent developments in China's economy and foreign relations, teaching Chinese as foreign language has seen considerable developments all around the world. Sri Lanka is one such country where successful measures have already been taken to teach Chinese to the local population. In the process of learning Chinese, Sri Lankan students have faced many difficulties due to linguistic and socio-cultural differences between Chinese and local languages. Since Chinese is a phonetic language based on four tones, Chinese language learners in Sri Lanka face difficulties in adjusting to the new phonetic rules of the new language. The present study is a systematic investigation into the issues in production of the four tones in Chinese. The study has used yubao sheluji software for recording audio data using university students as the sample. Data analysis has been done using Praat 2.0 and Microsoft Excel. The study has also utilized an online survey to examine the teaching learning conditions of the sample learners. The study has found out that the learners have made mistakes in producing all four tones of Mandarin Chinese. It is evident from the findings that there is little attention towards accurate pronunciation of Mandarin tones and the influence of mother tongue and second language are also evident from the responses of the learners. This study has brought forth several important suggestions to identify issues in teaching Chinese tones to Sri Lankan students and execute remedial measures.

**Key words:** *Remedial, Measures, The four tones*



## 学过和没学过高考汉语的大学生汉语发音习得研究

### 已斯里兰卡萨巴啦卡姆哇大学为例

Rathnayake T.G.C.J.U<sup>1\*</sup> and Noel Dassanayake<sup>1</sup>

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中文是现代世界上最流行的国际语言之一。中文也被称为普通话，是中国大陆的官方国家语言。随着中国的快速经济发展，汉语教学已在世界许多国家经历了伟大发展。随着斯里兰卡与中国之间的政治、经济以及文化交流强化，同时斯里兰卡的汉语教学也有了很大的发展。在学习汉语的过程中，由于语言的社会文化差异，斯里兰卡学生面临诸多困难。由于汉僧两语之间的语音方面的差异，汉语发音成为了斯里兰卡汉语生在汉语习得过程中遇到不同问题，其中得汉语声调是最常见问题之一。本研究对斯里兰卡大学生的汉语声调发音进行了系统性分析。研究样本为一所斯里兰卡大学的本科生。本研究将使用语保摄录机录音了学生的声调发音，分析数据上将使用 Praat 2.0 和 Microsoft Excel 进行了统计分析。主要研究成果发现学生发音四个声调都出错而他们对声调发音的关注比较少。本研究从多方面提供了能够提高斯里兰卡汉语学生的声调发音的教学建议。

**关键词：**国际汉语教学、斯里兰卡、汉语声调、习得、大学生

## **A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CHINESE AND SRI LANKA BUDDHIST ARCHITECTURE.**

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Buddhism is the main religion in China as well as in Sri Lanka despite the differences between the Buddhism in Sri Lankan Buddhist cultures. Since comparison of Buddhist architecture between Sri Lanka and China is a poorly studied topic, the present study has made an in-depth investigation into this topic taking Buddhist temple architecture, the concept of pagoda and landscaping as main areas of interest. In this thesis, Buddhist temples, pagodas and landscaping in both countries have been introduced and differences between each of them have been separately analyzed. The research mainly used secondary data sources and a descriptive research method. The study found out that the silk route has not only largely influenced the spread of religions but also their architecture. Thus, the silk route is observed as the major influencer on the evolution of Buddhist architecture in the two countries which has resulted in unique Buddhist architectures in China, Sri Lanka as well as in the countries across the silk route. The findings of this study indicate that the major area of influence of Chinese Buddhist architecture to Sri Lankan Buddhist architecture is landscaping. In modern-day Sri Lankan temples, many Chinese Buddhist landscaping concepts have been borrowed including the traditional Chinese yin-yang concept. The least influence has been on the pagoda concept where there are no traces of an inspiration by the Chinese style pagoda on the Sri Lankan Buddhist pagoda. The findings and conclusions of this study will be important for students and teachers of Chinese, tourists, architecture students in Sri Lanka and further studies could be conducted on the other areas of Buddhist architecture which have not been studied by this research.

**Key Words:** *Chinese Buddhism, Buddhist Architecture, Silk route countries, Similarities and Differences, Sri Lankan Buddhism,*

## 中斯佛教建筑艺术差异研究。

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目前，对佛建筑艺术的演变过程的研究较少，世界各地佛教建筑艺术之间的差异研究更少。不同国家的佛教建筑存在各种差异。佛教已成为中国与斯里兰卡在宗教以及文化上最重要的共同点。两种文化之间存在共同点和不同点。虽然佛教建筑很多，但本文中只有分析两国的主要佛教建筑之间的差异，包括寺庙，佛塔和园林艺术。本研究主要靠书籍、学位论文，期刊文章等二手资料，主要研究方法为描述性研究法。研究发现中国与斯里兰卡的佛教建筑既有异同也有相似之处。研究也发现丝绸之路上佛教传播过程中斯里兰卡作为个重要发展中心而丝绸之路佛教传播对斯里兰卡佛教建筑的演变也有了重要影响。本研究的研究成果对斯里兰卡的中文专业学生、教师、研究者、游客、建筑学生有了重要参考依据。

**关键词：**斯里兰卡佛教、中国佛教、佛教建筑、丝绸之路国家，异同

## COMPARISON BETWEEN CHINESE BEIJING OPERA AND SRI LANKAN TRADITIONAL FOLK DRAMAS

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Each country has its folk drama literature unique to the particular country. It is generally a rural theater and based on folk traditions and local history. Peking opera, if not Beijing opera is the main type of Chinese opera which is originated from the common Chinese people and later received state aid. At the same time, Sokari and Kolam folk dramas are also considered as the origin of Sri Lankan modern theater art. Both of those forms express the thoughts of ancient rural society well. The main objective of this research is to study the similarities and differences between these great folk arts. As survey data, primary data was collected through the interviews with drama teachers in China and Sri Lanka. In addition, secondary data was collected from research papers, journals, and books that are related to this study. This research identifies that these two art forms have similar features such as the use of facial masks, all the characters being played by male actors, and also different features just as the difference in the vocal ranges of the singers. The students who are learning Chinese language can use this research as reference material to understand the ancient socio-cultural system and traditional Beijing opera art form of China. Also this study will be important for future researchers who intend to research the similarities and the differences in Chinese Beijing opera and Sri Lankan folk dramas.

**Key words:** *China, differences, similarities, Sri Lanka, traditional theater arts*

## 中国京剧与斯里兰卡传统民间戏剧对比研究

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每个国家都有自己的民间戏剧文学。它通常是以民间传统和当地历史为基础的乡村戏剧。京剧是中国最主要的戏曲类型之一，起源于中国民间，后来得到政府的大力支持。同时，*Sokari* 和 *Kolam* 民间戏剧也被认为是斯里兰卡现代戏剧艺术的起源。这两种艺术形式都描述了两个国家的古代农业社会。本文旨在比较中国京剧和斯里兰卡 *Sokari* 和 *Kolam* 民间戏剧的异同。研究主要采用问卷法、访谈法来收集资料。相关的研究论文、期刊和书籍作为二手资料。研究发现，这两种艺术形式具有相似特征，比如使用面具，大多数角色由男演员扮演，不同特征表现在歌手的音域差异。本研究对学汉语的学者有一定的参考价值，可以帮助他们了解中国古代社会文化体系和传统京剧艺术形式。此外，这项研究对有意研究中国京剧和斯里兰卡民间戏剧的研究人员也具有重要意义。

**关键词：**中国、异同、斯里兰卡、传统民间戏剧

## A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE FOOD CULTURE

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Since ancient times, China and Japan have had in-depth exchanges in all aspects, especially in the area of food. China's extensive and profound food culture has had a profound impact on Chinese food culture and Japanese food. Under the influence of Chinese culture, Japanese diet has become its own dietary characteristics by combining local conditions. This paper introduces the dietary habits and cultures of China and Japan from three aspects: Chinese dietary culture, Japanese dietary culture and the differences between Chinese and Japanese dietary culture. According to the data analysis, it is found that China and Japan are two of the oldest cultures, with thousands of years of culinary development, which means their recipes are time-tested. China and Japan are the places that brought us tea, soy sauce, the wok, rice wine, the soybean and tofu, and a deep appreciation for very fresh ingredients. Food is something we live and die for. When it comes to talking about different cuisines to try we may find a few of them are the same. Further, it is discussed that the differences can be seen in the usage of spices, cooking styles and in its' influence for the culture between two food cultures.

**Key words:** *food culture, Japanese diet, similarities and differences*

## 中国与日本饮食文化差异研究

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自古以来，中日两国就在各个方面进行了深入交流，特别是在食品领域。中国博大精深的饮食文化对中国饮食文化和日本饮食产生了深远的影响。在中国文化的影响下，日本饮食结合当地情况，形成了自己的饮食特色。本文从中国饮食文化、日本饮食文化以及中日饮食文化的差异三个方面介绍了中日两国的饮食习惯和文化。根据数据分析，我们发现中国和日本是最古老的两种文化，有着数千年的烹饪发展，这意味着他们的食谱经过了时间考验。中国和日本为我们带来了茶、酱油、炒锅、米酒、大豆和豆腐，以及对非常新鲜的食材的深深欣赏。食物是我们生死攸关的东西。当谈到要尝试的不同菜肴时，我们可能会发现其中一些是相同的。此外，还讨论了香料的使用、烹饪风格及其对两种饮食文化之间的文化影响方面的差异。

**关键词：**日本饮食，饮食文化，异同

# **A STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF YOUTUBE ON LEARNING CHINESE LANGUAGE GRAMMAR IN SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UNDERGRADUATES OF SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA.**

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This dissertation attempts to depict the effective role of YouTube as a multimedia source for the better acquisition of Chinese Language in the classroom. It is mainly conducted to study how YouTube videos affect the students studying Chinese Language at Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, with special focus on learning of Chinese grammar. Therefore, the Chinese students from first year to fourth year and Chinese lecturers were selected as the main sample for this research to examine the impact of learning Chinese grammar through YouTube. First-hand information was collected through Google questionnaires distributed among students and lecturers. In addition, secondary data were collected from more papers, journals, and books. Through the analysis of the questionnaire, it is proved that the use of YouTube in Chinese grammar teaching has played a prominent role, and has had a great impact on students' comprehension and performance of Chinese grammar. On the contrary, YouTube is identified as an effective way to solve students' difficulties and obstacles in understanding Chinese grammar and required to effectively use YouTube to in learning and teaching Chinese grammar to overcome existing difficulties.

**Keywords:** *YouTube channels, Chinese grammar acquisition, Grammar teaching, Study materials*



## YouTube 对斯里兰卡学生汉语语法习得的影响研究：

以斯里兰卡

萨巴拉卡穆瓦大学的本科生为例。

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本文主要指出多媒体文本在许多 YouTube 视频中对课堂汉语习得有效作用。主要目的是了解 YouTube 为斯里兰卡萨巴拉卡穆瓦大学汉语学生提供的汉语语法学习服务。因此，本文的主要对象是一到四年级的汉语学生和汉语教师，并开始了解通过 YouTube 学习汉语语法的影响。作为基本调查数据，第一手资料是通过为学生和讲师分发的谷歌问卷收集的。此外，从更多与本文相关的论文、期刊和书籍中收集了二手数据。通过调查问卷分析发现，YouTube 在汉语语法教学中的使用发挥了突出的作用，学生对汉语语法的理解和表现产生了很大的影响。同时，YouTube 可以成为解决学生理解汉语语法的困难和障碍的有效途径。而如何有效利用 YouTube 为学生和教师学习和教授汉语语法，克服现有困难提出建议。

**关键词：** YouTube 频道，汉语语法习得，语法教学，学习资料

## **THE COMMON BARRIERS IN TRANSLATION ENCOUNTERED BY CHINESE TOURISTS IN SRI LANKA**

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At present, with the strong support and promotion of the Sri Lankan government, China has been lifted to the rank of the 3rd major tourist partner of Sri Lanka. The main aim of this study is to identify the translation barriers encountered by Chinese tourists who visit Sri Lanka and suggest solutions for them. Primary data is gathered through Google questionnaires prepared for Chinese tourists who have visited Sri Lanka. Secondary data is collected from journals, books, and reports from the Department of Tourism. According to the results and findings, the main translation barriers are found in the cultural customs concepts, phone translation services, scenic spots, and public signs. Based on those identified translation barriers, several recommendations are suggested. According to the expected results of the survey in this paper, it is clearly shown that those barriers can negatively affect the development of the Sri Lankan tourism industry. So, the researcher believes that after solving the above existing translation barriers encountered by Chinese tourists, more and more Chinese tourists will be attracted to Sri Lanka. Furthermore, this could be a future direction for researchers who are interested in constraints affecting tourism participation such as translation barriers in the current study.

**Key words:** *Chinese tourists, Sri Lanka, Tourism , Translation Barriers*

## 中国游客在斯里兰卡遇到的常见翻译障碍

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目前，在斯里兰卡政府的大力支持和推动下，中国已成为斯里兰卡第三大旅游伙伴国。本研究的主要目的是了解来斯里兰卡的中国游客遇到的翻译障碍，并为他们提出解决方案。作为基本的调查数据，通过谷歌调查问卷收集第一手材料。通过旅游部的期刊、书籍和报告来收集第二手材料。根据研究结果发现，主要的翻译障碍是文化习俗概念、电话翻译服务、风景名胜区和公共标志。这些障碍会对斯里兰卡的旅游业发展产生负面影响。针对这些翻译障碍提出一些建议。笔者认为，解决上述中国游客存在的翻译障碍，将会吸引越来越多的中国游客前往斯里兰卡。此外，笔者希望本文为未来相关方面的研究提供参考，特别是旅游业从业者，以更好地推动两国旅游业发展。

**关键词：**中国游客、 斯里兰卡、 旅游 、 翻译障碍

# DIFFICULTIES IN THE ACQUISITION OF CHINESE CHARACTERS BY ADVANCED LEVEL STUDENTS IN SRI LANKA.

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The bilateral relationship between Sri Lanka and China reflects a long-drawn history. With the development of cultural, political and economic exchanges between the two countries, the number of Chinese language learners in Sri Lanka have shown a gradual upsurge. On the contrary, in the process of learning the Chinese language, the Chinese characters writing ability of the of contemporary high school students has shown a weakening which is one of the crucial factors to be considered in the pedagogy of Chinese language in Sri Lanka. However, Chinese characters have always been difficult for foreign learners to recognize, read, write, and remember owing to the unique orthographic characteristics of Chinese characters which are conceptually different from the concept of alphabetic letters in most other languages. The form, meaning, sound relationship of Chinese characters is one of the most intricate to comprehend for novice international learners. This paper makes a study of the problems faced by Sri Lankan G.C.E A/L students in acquiring Chinese characters, by using a relative questionnaire survey and after teaching the components of the Chinese characters examines the level of progress in learning Chinese characters. The survey results prove that six-components theory is a more effective method in teaching Chinese characters to Sri Lankan G.C.E A/L students. The study has also brought forth some pedagogical implications as remedial measures for overcoming the issues faced by Sri Lankan Chinese language learners in acquisition of Chinese characters.

**Keywords:** *Learning Chinese Characters, Sri Lanka, College Entrance Examination, Liushu Theory*

## 汉字习得难点与解决方法 -以斯里兰卡高考生为例。

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斯里兰卡与中国有很长的交流历史。随着近几年两国的文化、政治和经济交流的强化，斯里兰卡汉语教学也经历了很大的发展。汉字是语言界上一种最特殊的文字之一。汉字的形音义关系等特殊的特点在国际汉语教学中作为个难点。另一方面，当代高中学生的汉字书写能力出现了一定程度的退步，这种现象应该受到足够的重视。本研究对斯里兰卡 G. C. E. 高考生学习汉字进行调查，通过相关问卷查找斯里兰卡的高考的学生平时遇到的汉字学习困难，并查找学生和教师需要使用怎么样的方法来克服这些问题。研究结果证明六书理论是记忆汉字的最有效的方法。

**关键词：**汉字习得、斯里兰卡、高中汉语教学、六书理论

**HINDI**

**AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THREE MAIN CHARACTERS IN  
DEVDA'S NOVEL BY SARAT CHANDRA CHATTOPADHYAY AND  
DEVDA'S FILM BY SANJAY LEEA BHANSALI (A STUDY BASED ON  
SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA)**

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Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay was a famous Bengali novelist and short story writer. Devdas is one of the great books of the literary world of North India. The Devdas film, produced by Sanjay Leela Bansali, is also the best production in the Hindi film industry. The novel and the film shed light on the main three characters through two mediums. They are Devdas, Parvati, and Chandramukhi. In the film, Sharukh Khan, Ashwarya Rai Bachchan and Madhuri Dixit appear in order. Several key points are discussed, including the social situation, culture, personality and feelings. Interviews with Hindi teachers who are relevant to the research topic are conducted in order to get the primary data. Publications of books, articles, and other written materials relating to their subject are used as secondary data, and the research that has been done is also examined. The 124 pages and three and five minutes of the movie Devdas depict the characters' varied circumstances. Three important characters are present. The primary goal of the discussion is the character analysis of the Devdas novel and movie. As a result, although the platforms are different, both are the same as the initial foundation. Therefore, the emotion utilized to emphasize it is different.

**Keywords:** *Devdas novel, Devdas film, Devdas, Parvati, Chandramukhi*

## शरतचंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय द्वारा देवदास उपन्यास में तीन मुख्य पात्रों का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

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<sup>1</sup> भाषा विभागए श्रीलंका सबरगमुव विश्वविद्यालय

शरतचंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय एक प्रसिद्ध बंगाली उपन्यासकार और लघुकथाकार थे। देवदास उत्तर भारत के साहित्य जगत की महान पुस्तकों में से एक है। संजय लीला बंसाली द्वारा निर्मित देवदास फिल्म भी हिंदी फिल्म उद्योग में सर्वश्रेष्ठ निर्माण है। उपन्यास और फिल्म दो माध्यमों से मुख्य तीन पात्रों पर प्रकाश डालते हैं। वे देवदास, पार्वती और चंद्रमुखी हैं। फिल्म में शारुख खान, ऐश्वर्या राय बच्चन और माधुरी दीक्षित क्रम में दिखायी देते हैं। सामाजिक स्थिति, संस्कृति, व्यक्तित्व और भावनाओं सहित कई प्रमुख बिंदुओं पर चर्चा की जाती है।

**मुख्य शब्द:** देवदास उपन्यास, देवदास फिल्म, देवदास, पार्वती, चंद्रमुखी



**A STUDY OF FEMALE CHARACTERS DEPICTED IN  
HISTORICAL ONE ACT-PLAYS BY RAMKUMAR VERMA (WITH  
REFERENCE TO TWO SELECTED ONE-ACT-PLAYS-  
'CHARUMITHRA-1943 & RAJRANI SITHA-1947')**

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The topic of this dissertation is, 'The study of female characters Depicted in historical One-Act-Plays by Ramkumar Verma. The two, One Act-Plays selected are Charumitra (1943) and Rajrani Sihta (1947)' Qualitative method is adopted in this dissertation to collect data. Accordingly, secondary data was used to collect information. This study is mainly based on the selected two, One Act-Plays Charumitra and Rajrani Sitha written by Ramkumar Verma. Books, internet publications, magazines and previous research work related to this subject have been studied for other secondary data. There are four female characters in the Charumitra One Act-Play. There are seven female characters in Rajrani Sitha's One Act-Play. The things highlighted in these stories are the Heroism, Patriotism, Sacrifice, Mercy, Compassion, Motherhood, Humility and Friendship of the women of the past. It is to show the good qualities of the past female characters to the present women. It seems that an attempt has been made to give the necessary stimulation to the present women through that. Furthermore, it can be seen that through these two stories, efforts have been made to get the support of the women needed for this Indian freedom struggle and to encourage them. Accordingly, it can be concluded that, Ramkumar Verma has tried to enhance the leadership qualities of women during the Indian freedom struggle by using these two, One Act-plays.

**Keywords:** *Ramkumar Verma, Charumitra, Rajrani Sitha, One Act-Play*

## रामकुमार वर्मा द्वारा रचित ऐतिहासिक एकांकियों में निरूपित नारी-पात्रों का एक अध्ययन

### (चुनिंदा दो एकांकियों के संदर्भ में—‘चारुमित्रा-1943 और राजरानी सीता-1947’)

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इस शोध का शीर्षक ‘रामकुमार वर्मा द्वारा रचित ऐतिहासिक एकांकियों में चित्रित नारी-पात्रों का अध्ययन है। चुनिंदा दो एकांकियों के संदर्भ में चारुमित्रा (1943) और राजरानी सीता (1947)’ हैं। इस शोध कार्य के तथ्य एकत्र करने में गुणात्मक विधि का उपयोग किया जाता है। उसके अनुसार जानकारी एकत्र करने के लिए द्वितीय आँकड़ों का उपयोग किया गया। जैसा, यह शोध मुख्य रूप से रामकुमार वर्मा द्वारा लिखित दो चयनित एकांकियों चारुमित्रा और राजरानी सीता पर आधारित है। अन्य द्वितीय आँकड़ों के रूप में अपने विषय से संबंधित ग्रंथ, अंतर्जाल के प्रकाशन, पत्रिकाएँ तथा पहले किये गये अनुसंधान कार्यों का अध्ययन किया जाता है। चारुमित्रा एकांकी में चार नारी-पात्रों हैं। राजरानी सीता की एकांकी में सात नारी-पात्रों हैं। इन एकांकियों में अतीत की नारियों की वीरता, देशप्रेम, त्याग, दया, करुणा, मातृत्व, नम्रता और मित्रता देखने को मिलती है। यह देखा गया है कि अतीत के नारी-पात्रों के गुण वर्तमान नारियों को दिखाए जाते हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि इस के माध्यम से आज की नारियों को आवश्यक प्रोत्साहन देने का प्रयास किया गया है। ऐसा लगता है कि इन दो एकांकियों के माध्यम से इस भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के लिए आवश्यक नारियों का समर्थन प्राप्त करने और उन्हें प्रोत्साहित करने का प्रयास किया गया है। तदनुसार, यह निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सकता है कि इन दो एकांकियों का उपयोग करके, रामकुमार वर्मा ने भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान नारियों के नेतृत्व गुणों को विकसित करने का प्रयास किया है।

**मुख्य शब्द:** रामकुमार वर्मा, चारुमित्रा, राजरानी सीता, एकांकी

# AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE WORDS USED IN “SUHAG KE NOOPUR” BY AMRITHLAL NAGAR: WITH REFERENCE TO THE ORIGIN AND THE FORMULATION OF WORDS.

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Relations between India and Sri Lanka, two neighboring states, have existed since ancient times. At present, there is a great deal of relationship between the two countries in the field of education. Currently, Hindi is also available as a foreign language in Sri Lanka. Therefore, the number of people learning Hindi in Sri Lanka has increased. While Hindi and Sinhala share a lot of similarities, it has a very interesting literature. While studying the Hindi language, one must have a good understanding of its grammar. Grammar is also helpful for writing prose and poetry in Hindi literature. The author uses beautiful language to bring it interesting to the reader. For that, the writer's language skills are also affected. In the formation of words of a language there is the possibility of classification according to its origin. In this dissertation, a grammatical aspect of one novel in prose literature was concerned. The aim of this study is to investigate the classification of words according to its origin, especially Sanskrit words used as it is (Tatsama), derived from Sanskrit used after change (Tadbava), native words and derived from foreign languages with special reference to SuhagkeNoopur Novel by Amritlal Nagar. Further, the classification is evidenced with clearly explained examples in the study. This study may be a great benefit to those studying the origin of words in Hindi language. Also, it can be useful for future researchers who is studying Tatsama, Tadbhava, local and foreign words in SuhagKeNoopur's novel. Moreover, it can be important for those who study the history and transmission of novel literature.

**Keywords :** *Amritlal Nagar, Hindi Grammar, Origin of words, SuhagkeNoopur, Classification of words.*

## अमृतलाल नागर कृत “सुहाग के नूपुर” उपन्यास में प्रयुक्त शब्दों का एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन: उत्पत्ति के आधार पर शब्द-भेदों के संदर्भ में।

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भारत और श्रीलंका, दो पड़ोसी राज्यों के बीच संबंध प्राचीन काल से मौजूद हैं। वर्तमान में दोनों देशों के बीच शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काफी संबंध हैं। वर्तमान में, श्रीलंका में हिंदी एक विदेशी भाषा के रूप में भी उपलब्ध है। अतएव श्री लंका में हिंदी सीखनेवालों की संख्या की वृद्धि हुई है। जबकि हिंदी और सिंहल बहुत समानताएं साझा करते हैं, इसका एक बहुतहीरोचकसाहित्य है। हिंदीभाषाका अध्ययन करते समय आपको इसके व्याकरण की अच्छी समझ होनी चाहिए। हिन्दी साहित्य में गद्य और पद्य लेखन में भी व्याकरण का प्रयोग होता है। पाठक को रुचिकर बनाने के लिए लेखक ने सुंदर भाषा का प्रयोग किया है। उसके लिए लेखक का भाषा कौशल भी प्रभावित होता है। इस शोध प्रबंध में गद्य साहित्य में एक उपन्यास के व्याकरणिक पहलू का संबंध था। यह अध्ययन अमृतलाल नागर द्वारा लिखित हिन्दी उपन्यास सुहाग के नूपुर के व्याकरण पर आधारित है। किसी भाषा के शब्दों के निर्माण में उसके मूल के अनुसार वर्गीकरण की संभावना होती है। इस अध्ययन में शब्द के मूल के अनुसार विभाजन पर अधिक ध्यान दिया गया है। तत्सम, तद्भव, घरेलू और विदेशी एक-एक करके स्पष्ट रूप से समझाया और उदाहरण के साथ दिया गया है। साथ ही सुहाग के नूपुर के उपन्यास में वर्णित तत्सम, तद्भव, स्थानीय और विदेशी शब्दों पर एक अध्ययन किया गया है। यह शोधकार्य शब्दों की उत्पत्ति का अध्ययन करनेवालों के लिए रुचिकर हो सकता है। साथ ही, सुहाग के नूपुर के उपन्यास में तत्सम, तद्भव, स्थानीय और विदेशी शब्द पढ़ने वाले के लिए उपयोगी हो सकते हैं। उपन्यास इतिहास और साहित्य के वितरण का अध्ययन करनेवालों के लिए भी रुचिकर होसकता है।

**प्रमुख शब्द :** अमृतलालनागर, हिंदीव्याकरण, शब्दों की उत्पत्ति, सुहाग के नूपुर, शब्दों का वर्गीकरण

**AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF INTRALINGUAL TRANSLATION  
METHOD USED IN “YAHĪ SACH HAI” SHORT STORY BY  
MANNU BHANDARI AND “RAJNĪGANDHĀ” FILM BY BASU  
CHATTERJEE: WITH THE REFERENCE TO THE ELEMENTS OF  
THE SHORT STORY**

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The main objective of this research was to conduct an analytical study of the story Yahī Sach Hai by Mannu Bhandari and the intralingual translation used in the film Rajnīgandhā by Basu Chatterjee with reference to the elements of the short story. As the secondary objectives, this study also examines the purpose of translation, the types of translation and the knowledge of intralingual translation. This study sheds light on gaining knowledge in the origin and development, elements of a short story and provides an introduction to the films. It discusses the personality and work of Mannu Bhandari and Basu Chatterjee. In order to collect secondary data; books, magazines, previous research publications and the internet were used. As the results of the study it was found that the elements used in the short story to be similar to those employed in the film. However, a significant difference between the beginnings of the stories of Yahī Sach Hai and the Rajnīgadhā film can be seen and also a difference in the territories used.

**Keywords:** *Intralingual Translation Method, Rajnīgandhā Film, Yahī Sach Hai Short Story*

## मन्नू भंडारी द्वारा रचित “यही सच है कहानी” और बासु चटर्जी की “रजनीगंधा” फ़िल्म में प्रयुक्त अंतःभाषिक अनुवाद का एक विप्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन करना: कहानी के तत्वों के संदर्भ में

रणवीर, के. के. डि. एच. और पनागॉड, क. वि.

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इस अनुसंधान का मुख्य उद्देश्य मन्नू भंडारी द्वारा रचित ‘यही सच है’ कहानी और बासु चटर्जी की ‘रजनीगंधा’ फ़िल्म में प्रयुक्त अंतःभाषिक अनुवाद का एक विप्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन करना (कहानी के तत्वों के संदर्भ में)। गौण उद्देश्य अनुवाद के परिचय का अध्ययन करना। अनुवाद के प्रकारों का अध्ययन करना। अंतःभाषिक अनुवाद का ज्ञान प्राप्त करना। कहानी के उदभव और विकास का ज्ञान प्राप्त करना। कहानी के तत्वों का ज्ञान प्राप्त करना। मन्नू भंडारी के व्यक्तित्व और कृतित्व का अध्ययन करना। बासु चटर्जी के व्यक्तित्व और कृतित्व का अध्ययन करना। फ़िल्म के परिचय का अध्ययन करना। द्वितीय आँकड़े संग्रह करने के लिए पुस्तकें, पत्रिकाएँ, आदि लिखित सामग्री तथा अंतर्जाल के प्रकाशन लिया जाता है। प्रस्तुत षोध के लिए कहानी के तत्वों के बराबर तत्वों का फ़िल्म के लिए भी प्रयोग किया है। ‘यही सच है’ कहानी की तरह कहानी के तत्वों के आधार पर ‘रजनीगंधा’ फ़िल्म निर्माण किया गया है। कथानक, कथोपकथन या संवाद, पात्र एवं चरित्रचित्रण, भाषा पैली, देशकाल और वातावरण तथा उद्देश्य एक दूसरे को एक ही समान होता है। ‘यही सच है’ कहानी का आरंभ और ‘रजनीगंधा’ फ़िल्म का आरंभ में तो अंतर देखा जा सकता है और दोनों के लिए प्रयोग किये प्रदेशों को भी। कहानी में दीपा और संजय कानपुर रहते हैं और इन्टरव्यू के लिए दीपा कलकत्ता जाती है। लेकिन फ़िल्म में दोनों दिल्ली में रह जाते हैं तथा इन्टरव्यू के लिए मुंबई जाती है। फ़िल्म में दीपा के पूर्व प्रेमी का नाम निषीथ की जगह नवीन रखा गया है।

**मुख्य शब्द** - अंतःभाषिक अनुवाद, ‘यही सच है’ कहानी, ‘रजनीगंधा’ फ़िल्म

# **A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE REPRESENTATION OF FEMALE NATURE AS SEEN IN YASHODHARA POETRY BY MAITHILISHARAN GUPTA AND YASHODHARA FOLK POETRY OF SRI LANKA (WITH REFERENCE TO SELECTED POEMS**

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Poetry plays an important role in Hindi literature. Woman is a special role in poetry. At the same time the position of women in the society has been expressed through poetic work. YashodharaKhandakavya of Maithilisharan Gupta of Chhayavadi era is a typical example for female description. There is also a folk poem based on the same story in Sri Lankan poetry. The main objective of this study is to make a comparative study of Yashodhara's character according to selected poems. Qualitative method is used to collect the facts of your research work. Accordingly, second data was used to collect the information. In the form of secondary data, books related to its subject, publications of the Internet, magazines and research work done earlier are studied. For the present research, 10 poems from YashodharaKhandkavya and 10 poems from Sinhala folk poetry Yashodharavat have been selected. The entire poem selected in the research done is 20. According to the present research, it has been realized that female nature has been represented in YashodharaKhandkavya by Maithili Sharan Gupta and Yashodhara in Sinhalese Yashodharavat folk poetry.

**Keywords** – *Yashodhara, Maithilisharan Gupta, Yashodharavat, Hindi Poetry, Sinhala Poetry.*

मैथिलीशरण गुप्त द्वारा रचित यशोधरा काव्य तथा श्रीलंका के यशोधरा लोक काव्य  
में द्रष्टव्य नारी-स्वभाव के निरूपण का एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन  
( चयनित कविताओं के संदर्भ में )

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हिंदी साहित्य के इतिहास में पद्य साहित्य को एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान निभाता है। पद्य साहित्य में नारी एक विशेष पात्र है। उसी वक्त समाज में नारियों की स्थिति पदों के द्वारा व्यक्त किया गया है। छायावादी युग के मैथिलीशरण गुप्त की यशोधरा महाकाव्य नारी वर्णन के लिए विशिष्ट उदाहरण हैं। श्रीलंका के पद्य साहित्य में भी उसी कहानी पर आधारित एक लोक काव्य है। इस अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य चयनित कविताओं के अनुसार यशोधरा चरित्र का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना है। अपना शोध कार्य के तथ्य एकत्र करने में गुणात्मक विधि का उपयोग किया जाता है। उसके अनुसार जानकारी एकत्र करने के लिए द्वितीय आँकड़ों का उपयोग किया गया। द्वितीय आँकड़ों के रूप में अपने विषय से संबंधित ग्रंथ, अंतर्जाल के प्रकाशन, पत्रिकाएँ तथा पहले किये गये अनुसंधान कार्यों का अध्ययन किया जाता है। प्रस्तुत अनुसंधान के लिए यशोधरा खण्डकाव्य से 10 कविताएँ तथा सिंहली लोक काव्य यशोधरावत से 10 कविताएँ चयनित की गयी हैं। किए गए अनुसंधान में चयनित पूरी कविताएँ 20 होती हैं। प्रस्तुत अनुसंधान के अनुसार यह बोध प्राप्त हुआ है कि मैथिलीशरण गुप्त की यशोधरा महाकाव्य तथा सिंहली यशोधरावत लोककाव्य में यशोधरा का वर्णन पर्याप्त मात्रा में हुआ है।

**प्रमुख शब्द:** यशोधरा, यशोधरावत, मैथिलीशरण गुप्त, हिंदी कविताएँ, सिंहली कविताएँ



**A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF SEPARATISM ON  
SOCIETY: WITH THE SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ‘KITNĒ  
PĀKISTĀN’ BY KAMLESHWAR AND ‘THIYUNU ASIPATHAKA  
SEWANA YATA’ BY THAMILINI**

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‘Novel’ is a popular prose genre in modern literature. It portrays the reality of the society. The novels ‘Kitnē Pākistān’ and ‘Thiyunu Asipathaka Sevana Yata’ by the Indian writers Kamleshwar and Thamilini also represent the same aspect. In their novels, both writers have exposed the pain, suffering, suffocation, helplessness and exploitation of civilians caused by separatism. The main objective of this comparative study was to investigate the impact of separatism on the society as depicted in both novels. The qualitative method was used to conduct this research. Primary data was collected by an interview and the secondary data was obtained from the internet, and written materials such as previous researches, books, magazines, newspapers. As a result, the fundamental aspects such as the political, religious, economical and scientific aspects of separatism have been disclosed. The depictions of Kamleshwar and Thamilini are based on reality. Separatism based on religion, caste, race, culture has been expressed with a vehement opposition because of the fact that Kamleshwar and Thamilini had lived tragic lives as ordinary people and both of them had very bitter experiences due to separatism. Therefore, this depiction of them is a lively one. Authors have both similarities and dissimilarities in how they explained the fundamental factors that defined separatism. Therefore this study reveals how separatism affects the society. This study will be greatly beneficial to those who study separatism occurred in any of the contexts in the world including the Indo-Pakistan conflict and the Sri Lankan civil war. Further, this may assist future researchers to study and conduct their studies on separatism.

**Keywords:** *Indo-Pakistan Border conflict, Kamleshwar, Thamilini, Separatism, Sri Lankan civil war*

**कमलेश्वर द्वारा रचित 'कितने पाकिस्तान' तथा तमिलिनी द्वारा रचित 'तियुणु  
असिपतक सेवण यट' उपन्यासों में निरूपित विभाजनवाद से समाज पर पड़ने वाले  
प्रभाव का एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन।**

समल्का.डब.ए.एच.<sup>1</sup> व पनागॉड क.वि.<sup>1</sup>

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भारत के लेखक कमलेश्वर और श्री लंका की लेखिका तमिलिनी ने कमषः कितने पाकिस्तान तथा तियुणु असिपतक सेवण यट उपन्यासों के लेखकों ने अपने उपन्यासों के माध्यम से विभाजनवाद के कारण उत्पन्न आम-आदमी के दर्द, पीड़ा, घृटन, बेबसी, शोषण को बड़े ही दारुण ढंग से उजागर किया है। इस अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य कमलेश्वर द्वारा रचित 'कितने पाकिस्तान' तथा तमिलिनी द्वारा रचित 'तियुणु असिपतक सेवण यट' उपन्यासों में निरूपित विभाजनवाद से समाज पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना है। इस अनुसंधान के लिए गुणात्मक आँकड़ों का प्रयोग किया गया है। उसके लिए प्राथमिक एवं द्वितीय दोनों प्रकारों के आँकड़ों का उपयोग किया गया है। कमलेश्वर तथा तमिलिनी का यह चित्रण यथार्थता के धरातल पर आधारित है व धर्म, जाति नस्ल, संस्कृति के आधार पर होने वाले विभाजनवाद बड़े विरोध के साथ व्यक्त किया गया है। क्योंकि कमलेश्वर तथा तमिलिनी ने आम व्यक्तियों के रूप में त्रासद जीवन भोगा तथा उन दोनों को विभाजनवाद के बहुत कड़वे अनुभव थे। अतः इनका यह चित्रण बहुत सजीव व जीवन्त है। दोनों लेखकों ने विभाजनवाद को परिभाषित करने वाले मूलभूत कारकों की व्याख्या करने में कहीं समानताओं तथा कहीं असमानताओं के साथ किया है। अतः इस शोध कार्य में इस तथ्य का उद्घाटित किया गया है कि विभाजनवाद समाज को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है। यह अध्ययन उन लोगों के लिए एक बड़ा लाभदायक होगा, जो भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष और श्रीलंकाई गृहयुद्ध सहित दुनिया में किसी भी संदर्भ में विभाजनवाद का अध्ययन करते हैं। इसके अलावा, यह भविष्य के शोधकर्ताओं को विभाजनवाद पर अपने अध्ययन करने और संचालित करने में सहायता बनेगा।

**मुख्य शब्द:** भारत-पाक देश सीमा संघर्ष, कमलेश्वर, तमिलिनी, विभाजनवाद, श्री लंकाई गृह युद्ध

**GERMAN**

# INTEGRATING TEACHING TRANSLATION INTO THE GCE ADVANCED LEVEL COURSE IN GERMAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN SRI LANKA.

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In the process of translating, a person who tries to understand the unknown text would automatically translate it in their mind into their first language as a basis for understanding and/or producing it to the first or another language. Therefore, it is obvious that translation is important in foreign language learning, because learners naturally use translation to facilitate understanding the foreign language. Therefore, acquiring translation skills in German in the foreign language classroom in Sri Lanka shows a demand in growth. German language is taught by many schools in Sri Lanka from GCE ordinary level to advanced level. Nonetheless, one key factor visible is the missing incorporation of translation in the GCE advanced level syllabus for German even if the examination paper requires test of translation. The effectiveness of teaching translation in the classroom is of vital importance in making students comfortable and skilled at the advanced level examination.

The aim of this study is to investigate the discrepancies between the theory in syllabus and the evaluation practice. An empirical survey at schools in Sri Lanka, where German is taught, supports to gather the essential and practical-based data for this study by using questionnaires, observations, and discussions with teachers and the students. Allied with them, interviews with some experts have been carried out regarding the possibilities, impossibilities and suggestions on integrating translation to the syllabus. The results of this study exemplify the necessity of integrating translation to the syllabus and the facts that should be taught. Further, it was observed that the teachers have less guidance and training with regard to effective methods of teaching of translation related to German as a Foreign Language. Furthermore, it shows that the limited time period within classroom hours finds problematic for effective teaching of translation, finally offering guidance and a new critical way of looking at the effective teaching of translation methods for all German teachers in schools in Sri Lanka is detected.

**Keywords:** *teaching translation, methods of translation, Syllabus- German as a Foreign Language, GCE A/L Sri Lanka.*

# **INTERGRATION DES ÜBERSETZENS IN DIE LEHRVERANSTALTUNG DE GCE (ADVANCED LEVEL) PRÜFUNG FÜR DEUTSCH ALS FREMDSPTACHE IN SRI LANKA**

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Die Integration von Übersetzungen für Deutsch als Fremdsprache in Sri Lanka hat bereits eine große Nachfrage getroffen. Die deutsche Sprache wird von vielen Schulen in Sri Lanka unterrichtet. Insbesondere ist es als Fach in der Advanced Level-Prüfung enthalten. Da dieser Lehrplan keinen Teil für das Übersetzen enthält und gleichzeitig eine wichtige Frage in die Prüfungsarbeit integriert hat, wurde eine Recherche und Untersuchung zur Integration des Übersetzens in den Lehrgang für Deutsch als Fremdsprache im GCE (fortgeschrittenes Niveau) in Sri Lanka aufgenommen ist zeitgemäß. Ziel dieser Studie ist es, die Gründe dafür zu untersuchen, warum Übersetzungen nicht in den Lehrplan aufgenommen werden, und zu definieren, dass sie als Hauptbestandteil aufgenommen werden müssen. Die Effektivität des Unterrichtens von Übersetzungen im Klassenzimmer, damit sich die Schüler bei der Prüfung auf fortgeschrittenem Niveau wohlfühlen und kompetent sind. Eine empirische Erhebung an Schulen in Sri Lanka, in denen Deutsch unterrichtet wird, unterstützt die Erhebung der wesentlichen und praxisbezogenen Daten, die durch Fragebögen, Beobachtungen und Gespräche mit Lehrern und Schülern erhoben wurden. Gemeinsam mit ihnen wurden Interviews mit einigen Experten zu Möglichkeiten, Unmöglichkeiten und Vorschlägen zur Integration von Übersetzungen in den Lehrplan geführt. Die Ergebnisse dieser Studie zeigen die Notwendigkeit, die Übersetzung in den Lehrplan und die zu vermittelnden Fakten zu integrieren. Diese Studie zeigt, dass die Lehrkräfte weniger angeleitet und geschult werden, was den effektiven und interessierten Übersetzungsunterricht mit DaF-Unterrichtsmethoden betrifft. Darüber hinaus zeigt es, dass die begrenzte Zeit innerhalb eines Zeitraums im Unterricht problematisch für einen effektiven Übersetzungsunterricht ist, schließlich bietet es Orientierungshilfen und eine neue kritische Sichtweise auf die effektive Vermittlung von Übersetzungsmethoden für alle Deutschlehrer an Schulen in Sri Lanka wird erkannt.

**Schlüsselwörter:** *Übersetzungsunterricht, Übersetzungsmethoden,*

*Lehrveranstaltung – Deutsch als Fremdsprache, GCE A/L Sri Lanka.*

# **DEVELOPMENT OF SPEAKING SKILLS IN TEACHING GERMAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE SCHOOLS OF SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCE OF SR LANKA: CEFR LEVEL A1 & A2**

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Classroom is the ideal platform to acquire good communication skills, especially speaking skills. Teachers need to understand the issues and try to implement different teaching strategies in their classrooms to develop their learners' speaking skills in German classes. The main objective of this is to improve the speaking skills of the students learning German in Sri Lanka. Teachers can do this by changing their methods and materials with the latest techniques in language teaching. This research sheds light on the importance of fluency in German language teaching. Two Schools in Sabaragamuwa province have been selected for this study. Accordingly, 328 students and 2 teachers were selected to collect information through questionnaires and interviews. The study clearly shows that the speaking skills of students in Sabaragamuwa province are at the lowest level. Further, this study stresses the importance of basic German language skills corresponding to GER reference framework. In addition, this research proves speaking as the main skill in the classroom while practicing German in the classroom in a comprehensive way. The research also indicates the need to teach speaking skills. Then the types of speaking activities and the main benefits of speaking skills are explained in detail. Furthermore, this research also provides various techniques to develop the speaking skills among the learners in the German classrooms. Finally, this research proposes some useful tips for the teachers and the learners to introduce different activities including self-preparation techniques to improve speaking skills. The teachers can use the newly-proposed methods to practice learner's speaking skills in the classrooms.

**Keywords:** *Speaking skills, German classrooms in Sri Lanka, Sabaragamuwa Province*

# **ENTWICKLUNG DER FERTIGKEIT SPRECHEN IM UNTERRICHT DEUTSCH ALS FREMDSPRACHE IN DEN SCHULEN DER SABARAGAMUWAPROVINZ SRI LANKAS : CEFR NIVEAU A1 & A2**

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Das Klassenzimmer ist die ideale Plattform, um gute Kommunikationsfertigkeiten, insbesondere Sprechfertigkeiten, zu erwerben. Die Lehrer müssen die Probleme verstehen und versuchen, verschiedene Unterrichtsstrategien in ihren Klassenzimmern umzusetzen, um die Sprechfertigkeiten ihrer Lernenden im Deutschunterricht zu entwickeln. Das Hauptziel dabei ist die Entwicklung der Fertigkeit Sprechen der Deutschlernenden in Sri Lanka. Dies ist den Lehrern möglich, wenn sie ihre Methoden und Materialien ändern und die neuesten Techniken der Sprachvermittlung anwenden. 2 Schulen in der Sabaragamuwaprovinz wurden für diese Studie ausgewählt. Dementsprechend sammelten 328 Schüler und 2 Lehrerinnen Informationen durch Fragebogen und Interviews. Dies zeigt deutlich, dass die Sprechfertigkeit der Schüler in der Sabaragamuwaprovinz auf dem niedrigsten Niveau sind. Diese Forschung beleuchtet die Wichtigkeit von Sprechfertigkeit im Deutschunterricht. Zunächst wird in dieser Studie die Bedeutung der sprachlichen Grundkenntnisse des Deutschen aufgezeigt. Entsprechend GER Referenzrahmen. Später erklärt diese Forschung Sprechen als die Fertigkeit im Unterricht beim Üben und erklärt auch die Bedeutung von Sprechfertigkeit im Deutschunterricht auf umfassende Weise. Es erklärt auch die Notwendigkeit, Sprechfertigkeit zu lehren. Anschließend werden die Arten von Sprechsituationen und die wesentlichen Vorteile der Sprechfertigkeit ausführlich erklärt. Darüber hinaus stellt diese Forschung auch verschiedene Aktivitäten zur Verfügung, um die Sprechfertigkeiten unter den Lernenden in den Deutschklassenzimmern zu entwickeln. Schließlich schlägt diese Forschung einige nützliche Tipps für die Lehrer und die Lernenden vor, um verschiedene Aktivitäten einzuführen und insbesondere die Lernenden bieten selbst Vorbereitung die Sprechfertigkeit. Die Lehrer können mehr zum Üben der Lernenden Sprechfertigkeit für Entwicklung im Klassenzimmer die Methoden benutzen.

*Schlüsselwörter: Die Fertigkeit Sprechen, Deutschunterricht, Entwicklung*

# **OVERCOMING DIFFICULTIES IN ACQUIRING THE GRAMMATICAL GENDER OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE IN LEARNING GERMAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE SCHOOLS IN NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE OF SRI LANKA (CFER LEVEL A1&A2)**

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German is the native language and most spoken language to almost 99 million people. Most people in the world like to learn foreign languages for various purposes. This study focuses on the difficulties encountered in the acquisition of German gender by learners of German as a foreign language in schools in the North Western province of Sri Lanka. Gender in German and Sinhala are quite different. This situation makes it difficult for Sinhala natives to learn German as a foreign language. The present study examines this matter in a detailed investigation. Data for the study were collected through questionnaires, worksheets, monographs, websites and reports. The questionnaire was administered to a selected group of students in the North Western Province of Sri Lanka. The method used in this study is the opposite. In deepening the study, an empirical survey of the respective area was also conducted. As a result of the data obtained from both secondary sources and empirical studies, it was found that learners faced difficulties in acquiring German gender. Most learners do not understand the main difference between Sinhala and German gender. Through this research, several factors such as lack of memory of grammar rules, lack of motivation from teachers, and lack of creativity have been identified as the reasons for the difficulty. At the same time, it can be stated that the teaching method and the way learners internalize this particular grammar blocks also played a role. Finally, as a result of this study, the readers can get a good idea about the learners' difficulties and the solutions that can be taken to overcome the difficulties encountered in the acquisition of German gender. This study helps Sinhalese learners of German to identify the challenges of using gender in German and there by facilitate learning it.

**Keywords:** *German, Sinhala, Genders in German Language, German as a foreign Language, North-Western province of Sri Lanka*



# **DIE ÜBERWENDUNG DER SCHWIERIGKEITEN BEIM ERWERB DES DEUTSCHEN GENUS VON DEN LERNENDEN IM UNTERRICHT DEUTSCH ALS FREMDSPRACHE IN DEN SCHULEN DER NORDWESTEPROVINZ SRI LANKAS: (NIVEAU A1 & A2 )**

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Deutsch ist für fast 99 Millionen Menschen die meistgesprochene Muttersprache. Jede Sprache hat eine eigene Struktur. Viele Menschen auf der Welt lernen gerne Fremdsprachen für ihre verschiedenen Zwecke. Diese Studie konzentriert sich auf die Schwierigkeiten beim Erwerb des deutschen Genus durch Lernende von Deutsch als Fremdsprache an Schulen in der nordwestlichen Provinz Sri Lanka. Das Genus im Deutschen und Singhalesischen ist ziemlich unterschiedlich. Diese Situation erschwert es singhalesischen Einwohnern, Deutsch als Fremdsprache zu lernen. Die vorliegende Studie geht dieser Frage in einer detaillierten Untersuchung nach. Daten für die Studie wurden durch Fragebögen, Arbeitsblätter, Monographien, Websites und Berichte gesammelt. Der Fragebogen wurde einer ausgewählten Gruppe von Studenten in der Nordwestprovinz von Sri Lanka vorgelegt. Die in dieser Studie verwendete Methode ist das Gegenteil. Zur Vertiefung der Studie wurde auch eine empirische Erhebung des jeweiligen Bereichs durchgeführt. Als Ergebnis der Daten, die sowohl aus Sekundärquellen als auch aus empirischen Studien gewonnen wurden, wurde festgestellt, dass Lernende Schwierigkeiten hatten, sich das deutsche Genus anzueignen. Die meisten Lernenden verstehen den Hauptunterschied zwischen singhalesischem und deutschem Genus nicht. Durch diese Forschung wurden mehrere Faktoren als Gründe für die Schwierigkeiten identifiziert, wie z. Gleichzeitig kann festgestellt werden, dass auch die Unterrichtsmethode und die Art und Weise, wie die Lernenden diesen speziellen Grammatikblock verinnerlichen, eine Rolle gespielt haben. Schließlich können sich die Leser als Ergebnis dieser Studie ein gutes Bild von den Schwierigkeiten der Lernenden machen und die Lösungen finden, die ergriffen werden können, um die Schwierigkeiten beim Erwerb des deutschen Genus zu überwinden. Diese Studie hilft singhalesischen Deutschlernenden, die Herausforderungen der Verwendung von Genus im Deutschen zu erkennen und dadurch das Lernen zu erleichtern.

**Schlüsselwörter:** *Deutsch, Singhalesisch, Genus in der deutschen Sprache, Deutsch als Fremdsprache, Nordwestprovinz Sri Lanka*

# DEVELOPMENT OF READING COMPREHENSION THROUGH SIMPLE TEXTS OF GERMAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE OF SRI LANKA: CEFR LEVEL A1

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Constant development of German language skills of learners in relation to reading, writing, listening and speaking is an important task in teaching. Among them, reading comprehension is a complex skill made up of numerous sub-skills and processes. It is essential therefore to teach the skills to increase the enthusiasm for reading.

This study is an empirical study of the development of reading comprehension at CEFR Level A1 in Sri Lanka North Western Province. The purpose of this study is to find out why learners lack enthusiasm for reading and to propose a suitable solution for it. This research aims to suggest development of reading skills of students of level A1 through reading simple texts. Teachers and learners of German language from 10 selected schools in the North West Province of Sri Lanka were taken as a sample, to gain required data through questionnaires, observations, interviews, and worksheets. The results of this research show that although learners like reading, they lack enthusiasm as teaching methods used by teachers are inadequate. Through this research the use of simple texts is introduced as an appropriate method for developing the reading comprehension of learners who are at CEFR Level A1 and the study suggests that the most appropriate teaching methods that teachers can use in the classroom is to develop reading comprehension.

**Key words:** *reading comprehension, simple text, German as a foreign Language, North-Western province of Sri Lanka, CEFR Level A1*

# ENTWICKLUNG DES LESEVERSTEHENS DURCH EINFACHEN TEXTEN IM UNTERRICHT DEUTSCH ALS FREMDSPRACHE IN NORDWESTPROVINZ SRI LANKAS: NIVUEAU A1

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Deutsch als Fremdsprache zu lernen, ist bei vielen Lernenden in Sri Lanka beliebt geworden. Dabei ist die Entwicklung der Sprachkompetenz der Lernenden ein wesentlicher Teil, weil man dadurch die deutsche Sprache sehr leicht erwirbt. Darüber hinaus ist das Leseverstehen eine komplexe Fertigkeit, die aus zahlreichen Teilfertigkeiten und Prozessen besteht. Diese empirische Forschung zielt zur Entwicklung des Leseverstehens von Deutschlernenden auf dem Niveau A1 in der Nordwestprovinz Sri Lankas. Der Zweck dieser Forschung ist es, das Leseverstehen der Lernenden durch einfachen Texte zu entwickeln. Dieser Forschung arbeitet hier, um herauszufinden, warum die Lernenden keine Begeisterung zum Lesen haben und eine passende Lösung dafür anzubieten. Zu diesem Zweck werden Lehrkräfte und Lernende von 10 ausgewählten Schulen in Nordwestprovinz Sri Lankas teilgenommen, und Fragebögen, Beobachtungen, Gespräche und Arbeitsblätter wurden verwendet, um Daten zu erhalten. Die Ergebnisse dieser Forschung zeigen, dass die Lernende zwar gerne lesen, aber keine Begeisterung zum Lesen haben. Die Texte und Lehrmethoden den Lehrkräften beeinflusst dafür stark. Aus diesen Gründen führt die Forschung die Verwendung von einfacher Texte als geeignete Methode zur Entwicklung des Leseverstehens von Lernenden auf dem Niveau A1 ein und schlägt den Lehrkräften am besten geeigneten Lehrmethoden vor, die im Unterricht verwenden können.

**Schlüsselwort:** *Leseverstehen, einfacher Text, Deutsch als Fremdsprache Unterricht, Nordwestprovinz in Sri Lankas, Niveau A1*

## **APPLICATION OF FAIRLY TALES IN DEVELOPING WRITING SKILLS IN LEARNING GERMAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE OF SRI LANKA: CEFR LEVEL A2**

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Developing language skills through reading literature is an enduring task. Among literary genres, fairy tales play a significant role in enhancing language skills of foreign language learners. It also provides rich sources of language development, furthermore it has authentic model of language use. Therefore fairy tales can be used as a medium to develop writing skills of the students of German Language classroom. This study is an empirically based investigation into the improvement of writing skills of German students (CEFR Level A2) through fairy tales in North Western province of Sri Lanka. The objective of this research study is to identify how fairy tales can be utilized as an effective approach to improve writing skills of learners' in German as foreign language at CEFR Level A2 and it aims to offer suitable suggestions to apply fairy tales in the German classroom. A sample set of German language teachers and students from 10 schools in the North Western province participated in this research and questionnaires, interviews, observation methods were carried out to collect the data. This study shows how effective fairy tales are as teaching materials or sources in developing writing skills with regard to their vocabulary, grammar, cultural content, structure and intercultural nature. Based on the analysis, it was observed that the students receive limited guidance and motivation with regard to the development of writing skills through the approach of fairy tales. In conclusion, this study offers guidance, suggestions and teaching methods to apply fairy tales in the German Language classroom to improve writing skills of German learners in Sri Lanka.

*Key words: fairy tales, writing skill, German as Foreign Language, CEFR A2, North western province of Sri Lanka*

# **ANSATZ DER MÄRCHEN ZUR VERBESSERUNG DER FERTIGKEIT SCHREIBEN IM UNTERRICHT DEUTSCH ALS FREMDSPRACHE IN NORDWESTPROVINZ SRI LANKAS: NIVEAU A2**

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Bei der Entwicklung von Sprachkenntnissen muss ein anderer Bereich wie Literatur integriert werden. Unter den literarischen Gattungen spielen Märchen eine bedeutende Rolle bei der Verbesserung der Sprachkenntnisse von Fremdsprachenlernenden. Es bietet auch reichhaltige Quellen für die Sprachentwicklung. Außerdem hat es ein authentisches Modell des Sprachgebrauchs. Daher werden Märchen als Medium verwendet, um die Schreibfertigkeit der Lernenden des Deutschunterrichts zu entwickeln. Diese Studie ist eine empirische Untersuchung zur Verbesserung der Schreibfertigkeit von Deutschlernenden (Niveau A2) in der Nordwest Provinz Sri Lankas durch den Ansatz der Märchen. Das Ziel dieser Arbeit ist es herauszufinden, wie Märchen ein Ansatz sein werden, um die Schreibfähigkeit von Lernenden in Deutsch als Fremdsprache (auf dem Niveau A2) zu verbessern, und es zielt darauf ab, geeignete Vorschläge zur Anwendung der Märchen im DaF Unterricht anzubieten. Für diese Untersuchung sind Deutschlehrenden und Deutschlernenden von 10 Schulen in der Nordwestprovinz teilgenommen worden. Fragebögen, Gespräche, Beobachtungsphase und Arbeitsblätter sind verwendet worden, um die Daten zu sammeln.

Diese Studie zeigt, wie interessant es ist, die Schreibfertigkeit mit dem Ansatz der Märchen im Deutschunterricht zu entwickeln. Dies weist auch darauf hin, dass Märchen ein wirksames Lehrmaterial und eine effektive Quelle für die Entwicklung der Schreibfertigkeit im Hinblick auf Wortschatz, Grammatik, reichhaltigen Inhalt, Struktur und Vertrautheit und interkulturelle Natur von Märchen sind, aber basierend auf der Analyse konnte beobachtet werden, dass die Lernenden eine begrenzte Anleitung und Motivation in Bezug auf die Entwicklung der Schreibfertigkeit mit dem Märchenansatz anzubieten. Abschließend wird diese Studie Anleitungen, Anregungen und Lehrmethoden zur Anwendung von Märchen im Deutschunterricht anbieten, um die Schreibfertigkeit von Deutschlernenden in Sri Lanka zu verbessern.

*Schlüsselwörter: Märchen, Schreibkompetenz, Deutsch als Fremdsprache, GER A2, Nordwestprovinz Sri Lanka.*

# **DEVELOPMENT OF READING SKILLS THROUGH TECHNIQUE OF “BINNENDIFFERENZIERUNG” (INTERNAL DIFFERENCING) IN TEACHING GERMAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN SCHOOLS OF WESTERN PROVINCE OF SRI LANKA: CEFR LEVEL A2**

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Reading competence plays an important role in teaching and learning German as a foreign Language. Some German language learners face difficulties in reading and understanding texts. This condition causes a number of issues. Therefore, it's crucial to implement a variety of teaching and learning methods in reading inside the classroom. Internal differentiation is one of the most useful methods to solve the above problem. This type of differentiation allows students to choose alternative types of activities during reading lessons, change the tempo of language mastering and receive teacher assistance at different levels.

This study focuses on the importance of internal differentiation in reading and the reasons for not using this method to develop reading competence of students in the schools of Western province in Sri Lanka. About 6 schools of Western province have been selected to collect data for the study. Data were collected from a sample of students and teachers of German in the Western province through questionnaires and observations. Through this study some factors like lack of understanding of internal differentiation, applying internal differentiation in reading, interests and reading levels of the students and the lack of motivation to read have been identified as the reasons for not using this method of internal differentiation to develop reading competence of students. Finally, as a result of this study, the readers can get a clear understanding about the importance of applying internal differentiation in reading and the actions which can be taken in order to develop the reading competence through internal differentiation.

**Keywords:** *Reading Competence, Internal differentiation, German as a foreign Language, Western province of Sri Lanka*

# **ENTWICKLUNG DER LESEKOMPETENZ DURCH BINNENDIFFERENZIERUNG IM UNTERRICHT DEUTSCH ALS FREMDSPRACHE AM BEISPIEL DER SCHULEN DER WESTPROVINZ SRI LANKAS : NIVEAU A2**

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Lesekompetenz spielt beim Lehren und Lernen von Deutsch als Fremdsprache eine wichtige Rolle. Einige Deutschlerner haben jedoch Schwierigkeiten, Texte zu lesen und Texte zu verstehen. Dieser Zustand verursacht eine Reihe von Problemen. Daher ist es entscheidend, eine Vielzahl von Lehr- und Lernmethoden im Leseunterricht zu implementieren. Die Binnendifferenzierung ist eine der nützlichsten Methoden, um das obige Problem zu lösen. Diese Art der Differenzierung ermöglicht es den Schülern, während des Leseunterrichts alternative Arten von Aktivitäten zu wählen, das Tempo der Sprachbeherrschung zu ändern und Lehrerunterstützung auf verschiedenen Ebenen zu erhalten.

Diese Studie konzentriert sich auf die Bedeutung der Binnendifferenzierung beim Lesen und die Gründe, warum diese Methode nicht verwendet wird, um die Lesekompetenz der Schüler in den Schulen der Westprovinz in Sri Lanka zu entwickeln. 6 Schulen der Westprovinz, wo Deutsch unterrichtet wird, wurden ausgewählt, um Daten für die Studie zu sammeln. Mit Hilfe von Fragebögen und Beobachtungen wurden von Schülern und Deutschlehrern in der Westprovinz die Daten erhoben. Durch diese Studie wurden einige Faktoren wie mangelndes Verständnis der Binnendifferenzierung, mangelndes Verständnis der Anwendung der Binnendifferenzierung beim Lesen, mangelndes Verständnis der Interessen und des Leseniveaus der Schüler und mangelnde Lesemotivation als Gründe dafür identifiziert. Verwenden dieser Methode der Binnendifferenzierung, um die Lesekompetenz der Schüler zu entwickeln. Schließlich können die Leser als Ergebnis dieser Studie ein klares Verständnis dafür bekommen, wie wichtig es ist, die Binnendifferenzierung beim Lesen anzuwenden, und die Maßnahmen, die ergriffen werden können, um die Lesekompetenz durch Binnendifferenzierung zu entwickeln.

**Schlüsselwörter:** Lesekompetenz, Binnendifferenzierung, Deutsch als Fremdsprache, West provinz SriLanka

# **CREATIVE WRITING AS A WAY TO DEVELOP WRITING SKILLS IN TEACHING GERMAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE SCHOOLS OF THE WESTERN PROVINCE OF SRI LANKA: CEFR LEVEL A1**

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The aim of this study is to explore creative writing as a way to develop writing skills in teaching German as a foreign language in the schools of the Western Province of Sri Lanka (Level A1). For this purpose, students who are studying German as a foreign language and the teachers who are teaching German as a foreign language in the Western Province were consulted. The sample consists of learners (aged between 14-16) of German at A1 level and German language teachers (aged between 26- 60), who graduated from two government universities in Sri Lanka and Goethe Institute, Colombo. The sample used for this study consisted of five selected schools in the Western Province of Sri Lanka. This is mixed method research and both theoretical and empirical data were gathered for the purpose. The results of the study showed that the majority of teachers do not focus on improving learners' writing skills by engaging in creative writing activities. It was also found that the learners also do not pay much attention on developing their writing skills through creative writing activities. The implication for pedagogy is that teachers should encourage DaF learners to go beyond the rigid school curriculum and think independently while improving their critical thinking skills. In addition, learners should use creative writing as an opportunity to develop their writing skills in the context of learning German as a foreign language.

**Key words:** *Creative Writing, Creativity, German as a Foreign Language, Western Province of Sri Lanka, Writing Skills*



# **KREATIVES SCHREIBEN ALS EIN WEG ZUR ENTWICKLUNG DER SCHREIBFÄHIGKEIT IN UNTERRICHT DEUTSCH ALS FREMDSPRACHE IN DEN SCHULEN DER WESTPROVINZ SRI LANKAS: NIVEAU A1**

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Das Ziel dieser Studie ist es, kreatives Schreiben als Möglichkeit zur Entwicklung von Schreibkompetenzen im Deutsch-als-Fremdsprachen-Unterricht in der Westprovinz Sri Lankas (Niveau A1) zu erforschen. Dazu werden Studierende in der Westprovinz, die Deutsch als Fremdsprache studieren, und Lehrkräfte in der Westprovinz, die Deutsch als Fremdsprache unterrichten, befragt. Die Stichprobe besteht aus Lernenden (zwischen 14 und 16 Jahren), die Deutsch auf A1-Niveau lernen, und Deutschlehrern (zwischen 26 und 60 Jahren), die ihren Abschluss an zwei staatlichen Universitäten in Sri Lanka und am Goethe-Institut, Colombo, gemacht haben. Die für diese Studie verwendete Stichprobe bestand aus fünf ausgewählten Schulen in der Westprovinz von Sri Lanka. Dies ist eine gemischte Methode Forschung und zu diesem Zweck wurden sowohl theoretische als auch empirische Daten gesammelt. Die Ergebnisse der Studie zeigten, dass sich die Mehrheit der Lehrer nicht darauf konzentriert, die Schreibfertigkeiten der Lernenden zu verbessern, während sie sich an kreativen Schreibaktivitäten beteiligen. Es wurde auch festgestellt, dass die Lernenden auch der Entwicklung ihrer Schreibfertigkeiten durch kreative Schreibaktivitäten nicht viel Aufmerksamkeit schenken. Die Implikation für die Pädagogik ist, dass Lehrer DaF-Lernende ermutigen sollten, über den starren Schullehrplan hinauszugehen und unabhängig zu denken, während sie ihre kritischen Denkfähigkeiten verbessern. Darüber hinaus sollten Lernende kreatives Schreiben als Chance nutzen, um ihre Schreibfertigkeiten im Kontext des Erlernens von Deutsch als Fremdsprache zu entwickeln.

*Schlüsselwort: kreatives Schreiben, Kreativität, Deutsch als Fremdsprache, Westprovinz von Sri Lanka, Schreibkompetenz*

## **PROMOTING ECO-TOURISM AMONG GERMAN TOURIST THROUGH HOTEL INDUSTRY: A STUDY OF SELECTED ECO HOTELS IN NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE OF SRI LANKA**

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As sustainable travel offers experiences in nature and most importantly in a clean environment, the world's green travel is on the rise. This trend affects not only the travel industry but also the hospitality industry. Consumers are switching from meat and unhealthy foods to greener and healthier alternatives. Sri Lanka has enormous ecotourism resources with great potential in South Asia. The fourth largest tourist source market in Sri Lanka is the German market. The North Western Province in Sri Lanka is popular as a modern tour zone. Tourists can find various modern eco-hotels in North Western Province. Although there are many eco-hotels, few German tourists can be seen due to the lack of performance of the eco experiences in the hotels. This study investigates the eco experiences and facilities that are offered by the selected eco-hotels in North Western Province, through identification and analysis of the green practices and facilities. Data were collected with the aid of a questionnaire from a sample of 47 hoteliers and by observation. Bar Reef Resort, De Silva Palm Resort, Kite Surfing Lanka, The Mud House and Club Palm Bay were selected for the study. The descriptive analysis under the hotelier information consists of energy, water, food and beverage, and other common green practices and facilities in the eco-hotels. The study concluded that green practices and facilities to be developed for tourist attractions. The study recommended developing more eco facilities and experiences in eco-hotels especially for German tourists to uplift the German Market in Sri Lanka.

**Key words:** *Ecotourism, Eco-Hotels, North Western Province, German Tourists, Eco-Experiences*

# **BEFÖRDERUNG DES ÖKOTOURISMUS UNTER DEN DEUTSCHEN TOURISTEN DURCHS HOTELGEWERBE: EINE STUDIE DER AUSGEWÄHLTEN ÖKOTOURISTISCHEN HOTELS IN DER NORDWESTPROVINZ SRI LANKAS.**

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Da nachhaltiges Reisen Erlebnisse in der Natur und vor allem in einer sauberen Umwelt bietet, ist das grüne Reisen der Welt auf dem Vormarsch. Dieser Trend betrifft nicht nur die Reisebranche, sondern auch das Gastgewerbe. Die Verbraucher wechseln von Fleisch und ungesunden Lebensmitteln zu umweltfreundlicheren und gesünderen Alternativen. Sri Lanka verfügt über enorme Ökotourismus Ressourcen mit großem Potenzial in Südasien. Die viertgrößte touristische Einkommensquelle in Sri Lanka ist der deutsche Markt. Die Nordwestprovinz in Sri Lanka ist als modernes Tourengebiet beliebt. Touristen können verschiedene moderne Öko-Hotels in Nordwestprovinz finden. Obwohl es viele Öko-Hotels gibt, sind wegen der mangelnden Leistung der Öko-Erlebnisse in den Hotels, nur wenige deutsche Touristen zu sehen. Diese Studie untersucht die Öko- Erlebnisse und Einrichtungen, die von den ausgewählten Öko-Hotels in der Nordwestprovinz angeboten werden, durch Identifizierung und Analyse der grünen Praktiken und Einrichtungen. Die Datenerhebung erfolgte mit Hilfe von Fragebogen bei einer Stichprobe von 47 Hoteliers und durch Beobachtung. Für die Studie Bar Reef Resort, De Silva Palm Resort, Kite Surfing Lanka, The Mud House und Club Palm Bay ausgewählt. Die beschreibende Analyse unter den Hotelierinformationen umfasst Energie, Wasser, Essen und Getränke sowie andere gängige umweltfreundliche Praktiken und Einrichtungen in Öko-Hotels. Die Studie folgert, dass die grünen Praktiken und Einrichtungen für Touristenattraktionen entwickelt werden sollen. Die Studie empfahl, mehr Öko-Einrichtungen und Erlebnisse in Öko-Hotels zu entwickeln, insbesondere für deutsche Touristen um den deutschen Markt in Sri Lanka zu stärken.

**Schlüsselwörter:** Ökotourismus, Öko-Hotels, Nordwestprovinz, Deutsche Touristen, Öko-Erlebnisse.

## **JAPANESE**

# THE PROBLMES IN JAPANESE PRONUNCIATION OF SRI LANKAN JAPANESE LEARNERS AND EFFECTIVE PRACTICE METHODSFOCUSING ON INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED LEVEL JAPANESE LEARNERS

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When learning a language, it is very essential to know the vocabulary, grammar, and correct pronunciation of the target language. But with regard to learning the Japanese language, whether the knowledge of Japanese is at an intermediate or advanced level, it is a common issue that the language learners cannot pronounce the language correctly. The purpose of this study is to identify the problems that Sri Lankan Japanese learners face in learning Japanese pronunciation. This also proposed effective practice methods to practice Japanese pronuncia-tions. The research mainly used a questionnaire to examine the difficulties faced by the learn-ers of Japanese pronunciation. The questionnaire was distributed among the students who have intermediate and advanced levels of knowledge in Japanese language. There, the results of the questionnaire show that most of the learners have difficulties in Japanese accents and problems arise when pronouncing different sounds in the Japanese language. It is proven from this research that the main reason for such queries is that there is not any effective mode of practicing correct Japanese pronunciation. As a remedy, this research has introduced several Japanese pronunciation practice methods. Out of the methods experimented with using students who have intermediate and advanced levels of knowledge in the Japanese language, the most effective method that came into the limelight was practicing Japanese pronunciation using street interview videos and Japanese songs. I believe that Japanese language learners will be able to improve their fluency in Japanese using these methods.

**Keywords:** *Japanese Pronunciation, Practice Methods, Japanese Songs, Street Interview Videos*

## スリランカ人日本語学習者の日本語の発音における問題点と効果的な練習方法 -中級・上級レベルの日本語学習者を中心にして-

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ある言語を学ぶ際には、語彙、文法、およびその言語の正しい発音についての知識を持っていることが非常に重要である。しかし、日本語の学習に関しては、日本語の能力は中級や上級レベルにあっても、日本語学習者が日本語の発音に対して不自然な発音を行ってないのが現状である。本稿においては、スリランカ人の日本語学習者が日本語を発音する際、直面している問題点を明らかにするのが目的とされている。そして、日本語の発音を練習するため効果的な練習方法の提案も試みる。本稿では、主にアンケート調査を使用して、スリランカ人日本語学習者に対して日本語の発音における問題点を検討することにした。アンケート調査は、スリランカにいる日本語の能力が中級や上級レベルにあっている学習者に配布された。アンケート調査の結果により、ほとんどの学習者が日本語のアクセントと他の色々な音を発音するときに問題点が発生していることを示していた。アンケート調査の結果において、日本語の能力が高いレベルにあっても、日本語の発音に対してこのように問題点を起こっている主な理由として、正しく日本語の発音を練習するために効果的な練習方法がないことが挙げられる。そして、本研究では、正しく日本語の発音の練習をするために、街道インタビューの動画と日本語の歌を利用しながら練習する方法を紹介した。さらに、中級や上級レベルのスリランカ人日本語学習者が対象としてこれらの練習方法実験してみたことで、これらの方法は教室内外で行われる、日本語の発音を練習するため効果的な方法だと確認できた。

**キーワード:** 日本語の発音、練習方法、日本語の歌、街道インタビューの動画

## **THE EFFECT OF FOOD ON THE LIFE EXPECTANCY OF JAPANESE PEOPLE AND SRI LANKAN PEOPLE**

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People have several great expectations in their lives. Among them, having a long life is one of their primary expectations. All the things that humans are doing are for the sake of living. In general, life expectancy is affected by several factors and food plays a crucial role therein. This study investigates the effect of food on the life expectancy of Japanese people and Sri Lankan people. The main objective of this study is to clarify how food influences the life expectancy of Japanese people and Sri Lankan people. Specific objectives are to identify solutions in order to avoid the negative impact food has on people's lives and to clarify why people need to be educated about healthy food, food culture and related matters. To achieve the objectives, the researcher selected 30 people each from Japan and Sri Lanka. A questionnaire consisting of 13 questions was used to collect primary data. When analyzing the data, the researcher used related books, past research, and magazines. The results demonstrate that the majority of Japanese are more concerned about eating habits, nutritional quality and health than Sri Lankans and Sri Lankans are unaware that food affects their life expectancy. Based on those identified problems, several recommendations were suggested namely, it is needed to make aware of the relationship between food and life expectancy at various levels such as schools, government agencies, and universities. Moreover, from elementary school onwards, children should be given the knowledge to choose foods that contain the necessary nutrients and to prepare a meal according to the correct food habits. Sri Lankans can progress in their life expectancy by adopting Japanese food, eating habits and consumption methods appropriately.

**Keywords:** *Food, Life Expectancy, Health, Japan, Sri Lanka*

## 日本人とスリランカ人の平均寿命に対して食べ物の影響

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人間はいくつかの雄大な期待を持っているし、その中で長生きすることは第一の期待の一つである。人間はするすべての事は生きるためである。一般的に平均寿命はいくつかの要因の影響を受け、その中で食べ物とその周りに作り上げられた食文化は非常に重要である。この研究では、日本人とスリランカ人の平均寿命に対して食べ物の影響を調査する。主な目的は食べ物が日本人とスリランカ人の平均寿命にどのように影響をするのかと明らかにすることである。具体的な目的は、食べ物が人々の生活に与える悪影響を回避するのに役立つ解決策を検討すること及び健康的な食べ物・食文化とそれに関する事柄についてどうして知識を持って欲しいかと明らかにすることである。目標を達成するために、研究者は日本とスリランカからそれぞれ30人を選んだ。一次データの収集には、13の質問からなるアンケートが使用された。研究者はデータを分析する際に、関連する書籍、先行研究及び雑誌を使用した。結果は、日本人の過半数がスリランカ人より食生活、栄養の質、健康に気を付けることを示す。そして、スリランカ人は食べ物が平均寿命に影響を与えることに気づいていない。特定された問題に基づいて、いくつかの推奨が提案された。学校、政府機関、大学など様々なレベルで食べ物と寿命の関係を意識する必要がある。また、小学校から必要な栄養素を含む食品を選び、正しい食生活に沿った食を準備する知識を身につけさせる必要がある。スリランカ人は、日本人の食べ物、食習慣、消費方法を適当に取り入れることで、寿命を延ばすことが出来ると思う。

**キーワード:** 食べ物、平均寿命、健康、日本、スリランカ



# **PROBLEMS AND EFFECTIVE TEACHING METHODS WHEN STUDYING JAPANESE LITERATURE FOR SRI LANKAN STUDENTS WHO LEARN JAPANESE LANGUAGE AS ONE OF THEIR A/L SUBJECTS**

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Literature, which is a work of art, expressed using language, can be distinguished by major forms such as poetry, novels, short stories, and dramas. Studying literature helps to develop a sensibility and improve imagination. Although Sri Lankan students who are learning the Japanese Language as one of their A/L subjects are facilitated with a properly designed syllabus for learning the Japanese language, it can be seen that the majority of students are not interested in learning Japanese literature. Therefore, the main purpose of this study is to clarify the difficulties that A/L students face when learning Japanese literature and introduced an effective teaching method, which suits the students' learning objectives, for teaching Japanese literature. The interview method was used to find out teachers' attitudes towards teaching Japanese literature and a questionnaire was given to 30 A/L students to find out students' attitudes towards learning Japanese literature. The results revealed that the traditional teaching method is being used to teach Japanese literature in many Japanese language classrooms in Sri Lanka. Students are less likely to be actively involved in literature lessons and have little interest in learning Japanese literature. Students prefer to learn Japanese literature through an effective teaching method other than the traditional teacher-centered teaching method.

**Keywords:** *Japanese Literature, Effective Teaching Method, A/L Students*

## 日本文学を学ぶ際の問題点及び効果的な教授法 –スリランカエレ ベル日本語学習者を中心に–

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言語を用いて表現する芸術作品である文学は、詩、小説、短編小説、ドラマなどの主要な形式によって区別することができる。文学を学ぶことで感性を育て、想像力が高くなる。日本語を学んでいるエレベル学習者のためのシラバスが正しく設計されてあったけれども、大方のエレベル学習者には日本文学を学ぶことに興味を有していないことが見られる。ゆえに、本研究の目的はスリランカエレベルの日本語学習者が日本文学を学ぶ際に直面する問題点を明らかにして日本文学を教えるために学習者の勉強目的に合わせる効果的な教授法は何かを検討し、紹介することである。日本文学を教えることについて教師の感想を調べるために面接調査、日本文学を学ぶことについて学習者の感想を調べるために30人のエレベル学習者を中心にアンケート調査を行われた。多くの日本語の教室では、伝統的な講義方法を使用され文学の授業を教えることは研究結果から周知することができた。学習者は活発的に授業に参加する場合が少なく文学を学ぶことについて興味を有していない。学習者は教師中心の伝統的な講義方法以外の効果的な教授法で日本文学を学ぶことを好んでいる。

**キーワード:** 日本文学、効果的な教授法、エレベル学習者

# **THE PROBLEMS WITH UNDERSTANDING JAPANIZED ENGLISH WORDS AND EFFECTIVE TEACHING METHODS FOR SRI LANKAN STUDENTS WHO LEARN JAPANESE**

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An increasing number of katakana words have been used recently. One of the things written in katakana is Japanized English words. The Japanized English word is an inherent vocabulary created by Japanese people and although the form looks like a foreign word, the original meaning may change. So, someone who is having knowledge of Japanese, she or he may not be able to recognize it as a semantic guess. This study aimed to identify the difficulties that Japanese Learner's Knowledge level of Japanized English words. A questionnaire was distributed among the university students who are majoring in Japanese language at Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, high school students who are learning Japanese language and the teachers who are teaching Japanese language in Sri Lanka. The results of the questionnaire mostly show that the learners and the teachers have difficulties in understanding Japanized English words. The feedback of questionnaires has proposed via picture cards, list of vocabulary, and categorizes katakana and Japanized English words. These types of methods help to make a preference for Japanized English words.

**Keywords:** *Japanized English words, teaching methods*

## スリランカにおける日本語学習者に和製英語に対する問題点とそのため効果的な教授法

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最近、日本語ではカタカナ語の使用が増加している。カタカナ語で表記されるものの一つとして和製英語がある。和製英語は「日本人」によってつくられた特有な語彙で形は外来語に見えるが本来の意味が変化した場合もあるため、英語の知識があっても意味推測に認用できず場合もある。本論では「スリランカにおける日本語学習者に和製英語に対する問題点とそのため効果的な教授法を検討すること。スリランカにおける日本語学習者と日本語を教えている教師たちの和製英語の知識のレベルを調査することがアンケートの目的である。アンケートを答えてもらった方々は日本語を専門科目として学んでいるだいがくせい、日本語を学んでいる高校生、日本語を教えている教師たちである。高校生のアンケート調査から示したのはカタカナ語について知識があってもカタカナ語に含んでいる和製英語の知識がないことだ。大学生のアンケート調査から示したのは和製英語の困難なことだ。アンケートのフィードバックから絵カード、語彙リスト、和製英語の分類を区別することが提案することにする。これらの方法は和製英語を理解するため役に立ち、和製英語を学ぶため学習者の好むを増やすため役に立つ。

**キーワード:** 和製英語、教授法

# COMPARISON OF CAUSES AND MOTIVES OF FEMALE SUICIDES IN JAPAN AND SRI LANKA AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUICIDE PREVENTION MEASURES

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Suicide is a significant global public health issue. The suicide rate is regarded as a crucial metric of societal well-being and national psychological health. Due to societal, political, and economic factors, the rate of suicide is frequently misrepresented. Moreover, the prevalence of female suicide is sparsely investigated. This study focuses on comparing causes and motives related to female suicides in Japan and Sri Lanka and understanding common risk factors. By understanding the motives and reasons behind these two targeted groups from Japan and Sri Lanka, this research aims to conceptualize effective preventative methods. The main causes behind suicides were categorized into 6 groups, health problems, family problems, economic problems, relationship issues, workplace issues, educational and institutional issues. An array of questionnaires and references to previous studies were used to gather the necessary information from both Sri Lankan women and Japanese women respectively. The questionnaire was distributed among both men and women over 18 years of age in Japan and Sri Lanka. The result of the questionnaire indicates a multitude of suggestions and preventative methods such as free counselling, implementing special loan systems for women in debt, suicide hotlines and suicide prevention groups for women. Using these suggestions and results as a guideline for the study, this information was used to understand whether necessary steps and being taken to improve the situation. Moreover, the study revealed how the political and economic situation affects at-risk individuals, the differences between the social system in Japan and Sri Lanka, how we can implement concepts from Japan to prevent female suicides in Sri Lanka and finally, understanding the root causes of female suicides in both countries and suggesting viable preventative methods. Finally, this will be helpful for Japanese and Sri Lankan women who have various problems and feel like committing suicide, and for Sri Lankan women in Japan. Additionally, it will be useful for men who have a responsibility to protect the women around them. On the other hand, groups that maintain various circles to prevent suicide in both countries will find the measures included in the questionnaire survey valuable.

**Keywords:** *Female Suicides, Causes and Motives, Suicide Prevention, Countermeasure Proposals.*

## 日本とスリランカの女性自殺の原因と動機の比較考察と 自殺予防の 対策提言

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自殺とは特別な世界的問題である。自殺率は、社会福祉と国民の心理的健康の大事な計量だ。でも、色々な社会的、政治的、経済的な理由から自殺率をよく代表しない場合もある。特に、社会は女性自殺の予防を珍しく調査する。だから、本論は、日本とスリランカの女性自殺の原因と動機の比較考察について中心してある。二つの対象国の主な原因と動機を理解しながら、適当な対策を紹介する目標を基にした。自殺の原因は、健康問題、家庭問題、経済・生活問題、男女問題、仕事問題と学校問題と言う六つの主な話題に分けた。必要な資料は、アンケート調査や過去の研究や本などを参考にして集まった。アンケート調査は18歳以上の皆の日本人とスリランカ人の大人のためだった。アンケートの結果として、「無料でカウンセリングをすること」、「政府から女性を中心して特別な貸金制度を始まること」、「24時間使用できる電話番号を紹介すること」などの色々な自殺予防の対策を提案できた。本研究を通して、ある国の政治・経済の状態は人の心理にどのような影響を与えているかと、日本とスリランカの社会システムはどう違うのかと分かれる。また、日本の発展した自殺予防の対策をスリランカにも紹介できた。特別なことに、日本とスリランカの女性自殺の原因の相違と相当を理解して国々に合わせて適当な対策を提案した。最後に、本論は色々な問題があって自殺する感情を持っている日本とスリランカ人の女性達と日本にいるスリランカ人の女性達にも役に立ったと思う。また、自分の回りの女性を守りたいと言う責任を持っている男性にも有用だったと思う。異に、アンケート調査から紹介した対策は両国の自殺予防の意見で色々なサークルを続いている集団に役に立ったと思う。

**キーワード:** 女性自殺、原因・動機、自殺予防、対策提言

## THE IMAGINATION OF THE KYOGEN “ACTION” THAT THE JAPANESE AUDIENCE HAS

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This study focuses on the imagination of the Kyogen “Action” that the Japanese audience has. This research is based on the content analysis method. The objective of this study is to look into the imagination of the Kyogen “Action” that the Japanese audience has, what are the reason and the background to the imagination of the Kyogen “Action”, what is the relation between onomatopoeia and Kyogen “Action” and also the importance of the Kyogen “Action”. If these Kyogen “Action” are not understood by the audience, it will be very difficult to get the correct response. The study has been conducted in several aspects such as the age and current residence area of the interviewees and what he/she is doing now. While analyzing the data collected from the interview, the researcher categorized two sections such as the ages and current residence area of the Japanese audience. According to the study, the ages of the Japanese audience and the current residence area of the Japanese audience directly influence the way they imagined Kyogen “Action”. It is evident that Kyogen actor has failed to bring out the taste of the original Kyogen “Action” to the audience due to the above-mentioned two matters. However, many instances can be influenced by less imagination of Kyogen “Action” such as Japanese folktale, familiarity with the sound of the Kyogen “Action”, familiarity with the body language of the Kyogen “Action” and it should have realism in the right-brain field.

**Keywords:** *Kyogen, Kyogen “Action”, Imagination*

## 日本人の観客が持っている狂言「所作」の想像力

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本論の目標は日本人の観客が持っている狂言「所作」の想像力である。この研究はコンテンツ分析法に基づいている。この研究の主な目的は狂言の「所作」は日本人の観客にとってどのくらい成功に想像できるか明らかにすることである。想像力に違いが出るのはどうしてか、その原因と背景に目を向ける、オノマトペと狂言「所作」の大昔から伝わって来る関係に目を向ける、日本文化の狂言を深く検討し、狂言に欠かせないものとなる「所作」の重要性を明らかにすることが目的である。狂言「所作」が観客に理解されなければ、正しい反応を得ることは非常に困難である。調査はインタビューアーの年齢、現住所、現在何をしているのかなど、3つの側面で行われた。インタビューのデータを分析する際に筆者は日本人の年齢と現住所の2つのセクションに分類した。日本人の年齢と現住所は想像力のために直接に影響をする。上記の2つの理由により、狂言役者は狂言「所作」の本来の味わゆる面白さを観客に引き出していないことが明らかにする。ただし、昔話の出来事を表示した仕草、音のファミリー、体の使い方のファミリー、右脳的分野の臨場感溢れるはずのせいで想像力が低下する可能性があることが明らかにする。

**キーワード:** 狂言、狂言の想像力、想像力



# **THE PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS IN USING JAPANESE “WA” AND “GA” PARTICLES -BASED ON ADVANCED LEVEL JAPANESE LEARNERS-**

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Grammar is necessary when studying a language. The same is true for the Japanese language. Japanese particles are indispensable when studying Japanese. Therefore, particles are useful to build a grammatical and meaningful sentence. Among these particles, the researcher decided to examine the usage of “wa” and “ga” particles. This research aimed to identify the problems of particle usage such as “wa” and “ga”, especially for Advanced Level students and solve their problems. The researcher proposed the main rules of “wa” and “ga” particles. The main research tool was a questionnaire, and it was distributed to twenty-four Advanced Level students who are learning Japanese in Sri Lanka. The results of the questionnaire proved that high school students have less knowledge of Japanese particles, and they should be guided for paying attention to the usage of particles. According to the results of the questionnaire, insufficient knowledge of Chinese characters and simple words, few learners passed the Japanese Proficiency Test and other students were not reading the textbook. Therefore, the researcher proposed to add JLPT N5 syllabus for the High School Japanese textbook, publish books on particles and adapt new methods of teaching particles like roleplay, picture cards, dialogues, presentation, group work, and videos. These types of methods help to improve knowledge of Japanese particles and it will be helpful to solve the problems of particles also.

**Keywords:** *Proper Usage, Advanced Level Students, Problems and Solutions*

## 助詞「は」と「が」の使い分けの問題点と解決方法 —エーレベル日本語学習者を中心に—

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言語を学ぶ時に文法が必要である。日本語にもそれは同じである。日本語を勉強する際に助詞は不可欠ものである。したがって、助詞は文法的で意味のある文を作成するのに役立ちます。筆者はこの助詞の中で、特に助詞「は」と「が」の使い分けのを調べることにしました。本研究の目的は、エーレベル日本語学習者にとっての助詞「は」と「が」使い分けに関する問題点とその問題点に当てはまる解決方法を検討することである。筆者は、助詞「は」と「が」の使い方のルールを提案した。アンケート、ペーパーを中心にして本論に必要なデータを収集することにした。スリランカ人高校生の日本語学習者は約24人を対象する。アンケート調査の結果によると助詞の関する知識が低下するを証明されたことで、高校生は助詞の使い方についてもっと注意しなければならないと指導をするのは必要である。アンケート調査の分析の結果によると、漢字や簡単な単語の知識が不足する、学習者は日本語能力試験に合格していない、教科書を読んでいないところもある。それで筆者は、高校の日本語教科書に JLPT N5 シラバスを追加する、助詞に関する本を出版する、ロールプレイ、絵カード、会話文、プレゼンテーション、グループワーク、ビデオなどの助詞を教える新しい方法を提案した。これらのタイプの方法は、日本語の助詞の知識を向上させるために学習者に役立ち、問題点を解決するのに役立つ。

**キーワード:** 使い分け、エーレベル日本語学習者、問題点と解決法

## **A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS LABOR FORCE IN JAPAN AND SRI LANKA**

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At present Sri Lanka is in an economic crisis. When we take a look at Sri Lanka's labor force, the majority are men while women struggle to stabilize their mark on the labor force. When I started researching this matter, as a student who learns Japanese, I wanted to compare the labor force activity of women in Sri Lanka to the workforce activity of women in Japan. Through this research, my goal is to study how the Japanese women's active involvement in their labor force has effectively affected their economy and want to explain the assimilation of those learnings to motivate Sri Lankan women to actively participate in the Sri Lankan labor force in order to take Sri Lanka out of this economic crisis. To understand the above comparison that I have made, I chose 11 Japanese women and 30 Sri Lankan women who are aged between 18-45As well as secondary data were gathered from books and by using the internet. By taking the gathered answers into count, I listed those answers mainly considering three important aspects. When considering those facts, I learned that Japanese women are more open-minded, and they have a positive attitude than Sri Lankan women over the fact that women should be equally a part of the development of a country's economy. So, I propose that to overcome this negative thinking and stereotypical mindsets of Sri Lankan women we must start from scratch which means their foundation of primary education. Furthermore, we should change the cultural and religious beliefs of women. They should be taught to be independent and stand on their own feet and stand for their rights. As well as they should be taught that it is crucial to be responsible citizens of this country and to understand that they should also work hard to get this country on the right track and also to where it belongs.

**Keywords:** *Women's Labor Force in Japan, Economic crisis, Involvement into Labor Force, Motivate*

## 日本とスリランカの女性は労働力に挙げる貢献に関する比較研究

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現在、スリランカは経済危機に瀕している。スリランカの労働力を見ると、大多数が男性であり、女性は労働力の地位を安定させるのに苦労している。この問題について研究を始めたとき、日本語を学ぶ学生として、スリランカの女性の労働力活動と日本の女性の労働力活動を比較したいと思った。彼らの労働力への積極的な関与は、彼らの経済に効果的に影響を与えており、スリランカをこの経済危機から脱却させるために、スリランカの女性が労働力に積極的に参加するよう動機づけるために、それらの学習を同化することを説明したいと考えている。上記の比較を理解するために、18歳から45歳までの日本人女性は11人とスリランカ人女性は30人を選んだ。また、書籍とインターネットを利用して二次データを収集した。集めた回答をカウントすることで、主に3つの重要な側面を考慮して回答をリストした。これらの事実を考えると、日本の女性はスリランカの女性よりもオープンマインドであり、女性が国の経済発展に平等に参加すべきであるという事実に対して前向きな姿勢を持っていることがわかった。ですから、スリランカの女性のこのネガティブな考え方やステレオタイプな考え方を克服するには、学校にある初等教育の基盤を意味するゼロから始めなければならないことを提案する。また、女性の文化的および宗教的信念を変えなければなりません。彼らは自立し、自分の足で立ち、自分たちの権利を守るように教えられべきである。また、この国の責任ある市民としての女性が、この国を正しい軌道に乗せるため、またその国が属する場所にたどり着くためには、自分たちも懸命に働かなければならないことを理解することが重要であることを、彼らに教えるべきである。

**キーワード:** 日本の女性労働力、経済危機、労働力への関与、動機付け

## **COSPLAY AS MEANS OF COMMUNICATION THROUGH QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEYS**

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Since 1957, cosplay has spread all over the world, and international events are held based on anime, manga, games, idols, etc. In this paper, we will clarify that cosplayers become friends through disguised characters and serve as communication tools. In other words, I thought that cosplay is not just about dressing up as a character you love, but also about creating a special relationship between cosplayers who cosplay same as you. We surveyed 25 Japanese cosplayers to get information. As a result, it was found that cosplayers were not inspired to pretend to be the same character to get along. In other words, according to the results of the survey conducted by the author, it was found that there was no influence from the characters to build a communication network between cosplayers.

**Keywords:** *Cosplay, Communication Network, Cosplay and Communication*

## コミュニケーション手段としてコスプレ — アンケート調査を通じて

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1957年からコスプレは世界中に広がっており、アニメや漫画やゲームやアイドルなどをもとにして国際的なイベントが行われている。本論文では、コスプレイヤーが仮装するキャラクターを通じて仲良くなり、コミュニケーションツールとしての役割を果たしていることについて論じる。コスプレとはただ自分が愛しているキャラクターに仮装することだけではなく、自分と同じコスプレをするコスプレイヤーの間に特別な関係をつくるのではないかと考えたからである。情報を得るために25人の日本人のコスプレイヤーにアンケート調査を行った。その結果、コスプレイヤーには仲良くなるために同じキャラクターを装うことは単なるきっかけではないことがわかった。つまり、コスプレイヤーの間のコミュニケーションネットワークを構築するためには、必ずしもキャラクターからの影響はないことが分かった。

**キーワード:** コスプレ, コスプレとコミュニケーション, コミュニケーション

**SINHALA**

# **AN EXPLORATORY STUDY EXAMINING THE INHERENT CHARACTERISTICS OF NARRATIVE POETRY, AND THE POSSIBILITY OF RECOGNIZING THAT POETIC STYLE AS A COMPLETE POETIC GENRE. (WITH A TRILOGY OF SELECTED NARRATIVE POEMS)**

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Narrative poetry is a discussion of the social environment, the interior of individual characters, and the objects and subjects based on the social background through the structural collisions that occur in the attempt of attributing a poetic form to a story. Here, apart from the solo poetry, the characteristic features of narrative poetry are examined through the literary service performed by narrative poetry. The main objective of the research was to examine whether the narrative poetry fulfils the quality of being complete using a set of selected narrative poems. Accordingly, this study intensively examined the way how the selected pieces, “Prabuddha, Satyakāma Nam Vemi, Taru Lakuṇa” identify the characteristics of narrative poetry using the existing external characteristics of literature, paying special attention to the literary aspects of narrative poetry, focusing on the origin and evolution of Sinhala narrative poetry literature and narrative poetry literature according to the social and political contexts of the present era. This research has been conducted using a set of selected narrative poems as the primary source. Information from the internet, newspapers, magazines, forewords and after words, books – articles etc. were the secondary data. Further, this study also used library references. Qualitative data analysis was used as the method of data analysis. The possibility of combining the style of the narrative poem with individual poems and isolating them as a complete poetry genre was taken into examination in this attempt. After the investigation of how narrative poetry takes a different path from solo poetry, it can be concluded that it is possible to recognize narrative poetry as a complete poetic genre.

**Keywords:** - *Narrative poetry, Prabuddha, Taru Lakuṇa, Satyakāma Nam Vemi*



**A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON THE ROLE OF THE PUBLIC  
LIBRARY IN FEEDING WITH EDUCATION, LITERATURE  
KNOWLEDGE AND PREFERENCE FOR READING OF READERS  
IN GALLE WHERE COLLAPSED UNDER COVID PANDAMIC IN  
2021 (A STUDY BASED ON DR. RICHARD PATHIRANA PUBLIC  
LIBRARYIN GALLE)**

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The research focused on the role of the public library in fostering education, literary knowledge and the reading appetite of the community in the city of Galle which, as the studies show, fell apart during the corona pandemic, in the year 2021. Also the main purpose of this study was to educate the library patrons about the role of the public library. As this research is conducted in association with Dr. Richard Pathirana Public Library, the data reports of the literature programs of year 2021 were taken as the primary data to conduct the study. Also, a questionnaire was administered to inquire the readers' opinions about '2021 Distance Reading Program' and its success. As for the secondary data, newspaper articles, magazines, books, and articles from the internet, etc. were used. Then both primary and secondary data were analyzed qualitatively. According to the findings this online program of the library was successfully able to bring forth several special collections for the readers, contribute to the continuation of the education of children who lost their schooling due to the Covid 19 pandemic, develop the reading appetite of people with special needs and to improve the language skills of the reading community, which are only few of them. Readers from urban areas have more internet facilities. Thus as for my suggestions, internet facilities should be properly managed as well as the libraries in the rural areas and the readers should also be allowed to take this opportunity.

**Key Words** – *The role of the librarian, Reader's appetite, Independent education*

# **PRODUCTIVITY OF THE METHODS OF TEACHING SINHALA USED BY THE TEACHERS FOR PRIMARY GRADES (BASED ON FIVE PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN UDUGAMA EDUCATION ZONE)**

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The purpose of the study was to inquire the productivity of the methods used for teaching writing in Sinhala, by the teachers at the first main stage. The primary educational stage is the basis for formal education and the most important period of a life of a child. Grade one and two which belong to the first main stage are the two initial years of the school life of a child. A significant number of students drop out, and do not receive proper education during their first main stage. The teaching methods used by the teachers in the first main stage are one of the reasons behind this issue. Therefore, five primary schools teaching in Sinhala in the Udugama education zone were selected to collect data from students and teachers through questionnaires and interviews. According to the findings, the teachers use both productive and non-productive teaching methods to teach writing in Sinhala during the first main stage. They use teaching methods in the teacher's guide, as well as independent and self-teaching methods invented by themselves. The study revealed all the teaching methods in the teacher's guide to not to be completely successful. Students' performances were used to analyze the poor teaching methods in the teacher's guide. This study would be important to novice teachers, teachers' trainers and syllabus compilers as this study reveals the teaching methods that are productive, used by the teachers who consider students' preferences as well as non-productive teaching methods. As this study has revealed the students' experiences on teaching methods, it would be important to improve the teaching process to contribute the active learning of the students.

**Keywords:** *First main Stage, Written Sinhala, Teaching methods, Productivity, Student performance*

# **AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE STRATEGIES USED BY THE MODERN SINHALA SHORT STORY WRITER IN HIS FICTION BEYOND THE BOUNDS OF REALISM: FROM SHORT STORIES FROM SEVERAL SELECTED SHORT STORY ANTHOLOGIES.**

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The short story can be described as a popular literary element common to almost all the languages of the world. It is clear that the short story has followed the rule of realism from the beginning. Therefore, there has been wide discussion about the limits of the realistic reconstruction method. Due to this, reconstruction methods that exceeded the limits of realism were born. Among them were modernism, surrealism, magical realism, fantasy realism and mythological realism. Today, the modern Sinhala short story writer uses the strategies of reconstruction methods for his short stories. The primary source is based on ten selected modern Sinhala short stories printed in the years 2012-2021. As the secondary source, academic works, articles and the information on the internet about the reconstruction methods that exceed the limits of realism and the limits of realism have been used. For this study, the limits of realism mentioned by Liyanage Amarakirithi in the book "Ketikatha Kalawa Nyayika Saha Thulanathmaka Adyanayak" (2020) and the strategies to overcome those limits have been analyzed through qualitative methodology. Realism is the use of language over the vividness of narrative style, situations, incidents and characterizations present beyond the limits of realism. Accordingly, the analysis of social, economic, political and mental function, transcendence of time and space, miraculous situations, strategies used for language use have been discussed. Going beyond the limits of realism and getting closer to the reality take place in the short stories. Situations, incidents and characters are creatively constructed. The strength of the narrative style rests on the language. The modern Sinhala short story writer strives to follow slightly different rules from the uniform reality. In this study, it is possible to clearly identify the strategies used by the modern short storyteller to exceed the limits of realism by touching upon various themes in an artistic context.

**Key words:** *Realism, Realistic Limits, Reconstruction Methods, Strategies*

# **SOCIAL CHANGES IN THE SRI LANKAN SOCIETY DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD DEPICTED IN THE SINHALA NOVEL: AN INVESTIGATIVE STUDY BASED ON SOME SELECTED SINHALA NOVELS**

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The period from mid 19<sup>th</sup> century to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century can be identified as a period that made distinct changes in the culture that existed in this country until then. This dissertation explores how the social transitions in the colonial period are mirrored in the Sinhala novel. A study has not been conducted on how the social transitions of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century in the colonial period is depicted in the Sinhala novel. Hence, the objective of this experiment is to bring forth how these social, cultural, educational, religious and economical transitions are portrayed in the Sinhala novel into the readers' community. This research was conducted using the qualitative methodology. As the samples of the study I have taken *Kundawadaya* by Langani Fernando Abedeera, *Madaran* by Sena Thoradeniya, *Manikkawatha* by Mahinda Prasad Masimbula, *Dulwala Alanakare* by Sumudu Niragi Senevirathne, *Sakkaran* by Chamminda Welagedara. Findings of the study revealed these changes to have an impact on the Sri Lankan society in many aspects during the period of colonial era, both positively and negatively, and it was possible to identify the rapid change along with the changing social conditions as the social basis of this. Social transitions that occurred in the Sri Lankan society from the mid -19<sup>th</sup> century to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century were the subject matters of the master pieces of the above mentioned Sinhala novelists.

**Key words:** *Colonial era, Social transitions, Sinhala novel, Sri Lankan society*

## **TRENDING NATURE OF THE READERS ABOUT READING LITERARY BOOKS: BASED ON FIVE YEARS OF DATA FROM THAWALAMA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT**

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The main aim of analyzing the nature of inducing the readers to read literary books in Sinhala, is to study the trends of reading literary books in the current society. The findings have revealed the most popular category of literature and how the priority is given to it by the library. A group of 10 active members consisting of children, youngsters and adults from the Thawalama Divisional Secretariat Public Library were interviewed, face-to-face. According to the findings children and youngsters showed a less tendency to read and adults, a higher tendency to read novels. The library also has given the priority to meet with the necessities of the readers according to their preferences. The library emphasized that they have created a priority list based on the interests and preferences of the readers. The resources management and human resource management should be done considering the needs of the readers and their comfort. As an initiation to facts such as the reasons that people should read literary books, means of improving reading literary books as a habit, and the way to read literature were taken into consideration. The data gathered from the interviews conducted face-to-face and the catalog book, were analyzed using graphs. Accordingly, novels were identified to be the most preferred category in literature and the reasons for its high preference. It showed a high preference towards simple novels and laureate books, and less preference for categories like short stories and poetry. It was revealed that nature of reading to be different from person's desire and there are various reasons to prefer the same category of books though many prefer one particular category.

***Key words:*** - *Reading literature, Interest in reading*

**TAMIL**

## A STUDY OF VAAKAI THINAI SONGS- BASED ON PURANANURU

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‘Vaakai thinai’, is one of the external disciplines, considered also to be a sub-discipline. Puram includes extraneous gifts, bravery, regal power, cultural features, and various events that occur after victory, and the virtues and virtues of the ancient Tamil kings, warriors and sages. In Sangam literature what can be seen is the news about vaakai thinai placed in the Aham and Puram literature. But it is the *purananuru* that expresses the best about vaakai thinai. In this way, although studies have been published on vaakai thinai songs and *purananuru*, so far, a methodical and detailed research has not been done based on the Tamil cultural aspects expressed in Vaahai thinai songs. Therefore, this review is based on an analytical, cultural, anthropological, historical, and linguistic approach with the title of ‘A study of vaakai thinai songs- based on *Purananuru*’. So this research considered *purananuru* related texts as the primary source. This research has been carried out with the aim of finding out the cultural features of Tamils based on the vaakai thinai songs of *purananuru*. Therefore, this study will document the importance of vaakai thinai songs and *purananuru* to present them to the future generations. Examining the vaakai thinai songs revealed there to be thirty-four songs written about royal vows. These could be found in verses of *purananuru*, from the 19<sup>th</sup> to 174<sup>th</sup>. Vallan Mullai, Moothinmullai, Eranmullai, Salbhumullai, Mullaithura songs and Bhraamana Vagai and Dhapadavakai songs are featured in the songs from 178 to 335. Poems about Bomdalavahi and Bomdalavelvi occur consecutively from 368 to 372. Through those Vaahai thinai songs several cultural aspects can be utilized.

**Keywords:** *Vaakai thinai, Purananuru, Tamil culture and social guidance*

## புறநானூற்றில் வர்ஜகுத்திணைப்புட்டுவ்குள் ஒரு ஆய்வு

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புறத்திணை ஒழுக்கங்களுள் ஒன்றான வாகைத் திணை பாலைத்திணைக்குரியதாக காணப்படுகிறது. புறம் என்பது அகம் சாராத கொடை, வீரம், ஆட்சிச்சிறப்பு, பண்பாட்டு அம்சங்கள், வெற்றிக்குப்பின் நிகழும் பல்வேறு நிகழ்ச்சிகளையும், பண்டைத்தமிழ் வேந்தர், குறுநில மன்னர், வீரர், சான்றோர் ஆகியோரின் அறம், மறம் என்னும் இரு துறை சிறப்புக்களையும் உள்ளடக்கமாகக் கொண்டுள்ளது. பத்துப்பாட்டு, எட்டுத்தொகை நூல்களில் புறப்பொருள் நூல்களிலும் அகப்பொருள் நூல்களிலும் வாகைத்திணை பற்றிய செய்திகள் இடம் பெறுவதைக் காணமுடிவதோடு, புறத்திணை இலக்கியமான புறநானூற்றிலும் இதன் செல்வாக்கினைக் காணக்கூடியதாகவுள்ளது. இவ்வகையில், வாகை திணைப்பாடல்கள், புறநானூறு தொடர்பாக ஆய்வுகள் வெளிவந்த போதிலும் புறநானூற்றை மையமாகக்கொண்டு அதில் இடம்பெற்றுள்ள வாகைத்திணைப் பாடல்கள் வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற தமிழர் பண்பாட்டு அம்சங்கள் தொடர்பாக விரிவான ஆய்வுகள் எவையும் இதுவரை வெளிவரவில்லை. அந்தவகையில் புறநானூறு, புறநானூறு தொடர்பான உரைவிளக்கங்கள் என்பவற்றை முதல்தலை ஆதாரங்களாகக் கொண்டு ‘புறநானூற்றில் வாகைத்திணைப்பாடல்கள் ஓர் ஆய்வு’ எனும் தலைப்பில் இவ்வாய்வு பகுப்பாய்வு அணுகுமுறை, பண்பாட்டு மானிடவியல் அணுகுமுறை, வரலாற்றியல் அணுகுமுறை, மொழியியல் அணுகுமுறை என்பவற்றை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு முன்னெடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. புறநானூற்றின் வாகைத்திணைப்பாடல்களை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு தமிழர் பண்பாட்டு அம்சங்களைக் கண்டறிதலை நோக்கமாகக் கொண்டு இவ்வாய்வு முன்னெடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. வாகைத்திணைப் பாடல்களை ஆராயும் பொழுது அரச வாகை குறித்து முப்பத்திநான்கு பாடல்கள் உள்ளன. இவை புறநானூற்றில் 19 ஆம் பாடலில் தொடங்கி 174 ஆம் பாடல் வரையுள்ளவற்றில் இடம்பெற்று விடுகின்றன. வல்லான் முல்லை, மூதின்முல்லை, ஏறாண்முல்லை, சால்புமுல்லை ஆகிய முல்லைத்துறைப் பாடல்களும் பார்ப்பன வாகை, தாபதவாகை பாடல்களும் 178 முதல் 335 வரையுள்ள பாடல்களுள் இடம்பெறுகின்றன. மறக்களவழி, மறக்களவேள்வி பற்றிய பாடல்கள் 368 முதல் 372 வரை தொடர்ச்சியாக இடம்பெறுகின்றன. புறநானூறு ஒன்றே மூவேந்தர், குறுநில மன்னர், நாடெங்கிலும் உள்ள படைவீரர், கொடை மறவர் பற்றிய செய்திகளைத் தொகுத்துக் கூறுகின்றது. இவற்றுள்ளும் வாகைப் பாடல்கள் விளக்கத்தையும் வெற்றிக்குப்பின் நிகழும் பல்வேறு நிகழ்ச்சிகளை காட்டுகின்றன. போரும், புகழ் வேட்கையும் மாந்தர்க்கு இயல்பு. போர் புரிவதே பேராண்மை. போருக்கு தயங்குவோர் நானுடைய மக்கள் என புறநானூறு குறிப்பிடுகின்றது. மேலும், ஆற்றுப்படுத்தல் சார்ந்த விடயங்களையும் காணக்கூடியதாக உள்ளது.

**திறவுச் சொற்கள்** - வாகைத்திணை, புறநானூறு, தமிழர் பண்பாடு, ஆற்றுப்படுத்துதல்



## NA.MUTHUKUMAR’S LYRICS IN TAMIL CINEMA SONGS: AN OVERVIEW

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Lyricist Na.Muthukumar has a unique place in songwriting in the field of screen music. The purpose of this study is to establish that his songs are found to be poetic and unique. All the songs written by Na.Muthukumar have been used as primary sources for this study, and review articles and videos have been used as secondary resources. This research has been done to explore the excellence of Na.Muthukumar in the field of Tamil screen music. While comparing with other Tamil lyricists in Tamil Nadu, the themes, aesthetic and cultural features, language styles, artistic strategies have shown a unique quality which reflect various human emotions and values, in contrast as well as having some similarities to other composers. Although he lived and contributed to the field of Tamil film music only for a short period of time, Na.Muthukumar has composed various unique and splendid compositions that will last for eternity. This research uses descriptive and comparative approaches along with using a content analysis methodology. The main objective of this study is to document his immense literary contribution to the field of Tamil cinema field. Also, this research may guide future studies about him.

**Keywords:** *Poetic, Lyricists, Cinema songs, Lyrics, Aesthetics feds.*

## திருநாட்டியுப்புநாட்டுக்குள் நூ.முத்துக்குமாரின் புரட்சிகள்: ஓர் ஆய்வு

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திரையிசைத்துறையில் பாடல் எழுதுவோரில் தனித்துவமான இடம்பெற்றவர் கவிஞர் நா.முத்துக்குமார். இவரது பாடல்கள் கவித்துவம் நிறைந்தவையாகவும் தனித்துவமிக்கதாகவும் காணப்படுகின்றன என்பதை நிறுவுவதே இந்த ஆய்வின் பிரதான நோக்கமாகும். இவ்வாய்விற்கான முதல்நிலை ஆதாரங்களாக நா.முத்துக்குமார் எழுதிய பாடல்கள் அனைத்தும் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன. துணைநிலை ஆதாரங்களாக ஆய்வேடுகள், நூல்கள், விமர்சனக் கட்டுரைகள், காணொளிகள் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன. சமூகத்திற்கேற்ற வகையிலான பாடல்களைக் கவித்துவத்தோடு எழுதுவதில் நா.முத்துக்குமார் சிறந்தவர் என்பதை எடுத்துரைக்கவே இவ்வாய்வு மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது. அந்தவகையில், இவரது படைப்புகள் ஏனைய படைப்பாளர்களின் படைப்புகளோடு ஒப்பிடப்பட்டு விளக்கமுறையியல், சமூகவியல், ஒப்பீட்டு அணுகுமுறை நுட்பங்களைக் கையாண்டு விளக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இந்த ஆய்வினூடாகக் கவிஞரின் கவித்துவச் சிறப்பையும், அவரது பாடல்களின் பேசுபொருள், அழகியல் - பண்பாட்டு அம்சங்கள், பாடல்களிலே கையாளப்பட்டுள்ள உத்திமுறைகள் போன்றவற்றையும் விரிவாகவும், தெளிவாகவும் ஆராய்வதாக இவ்வாய்வு மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது. திரையிசைத் துறையில் குறுகிய காலம் மட்டுமே பணியாற்றியிருந்த பொழுதும் அதிகளவான பாடல்களையும், படைப்புக்களையும் வழங்கியிருப்பதைச் சுட்டிக்காட்டும் வகையில் நா.முத்துக்குமார் பற்றிய வேறுசில ஆய்வுகள் வெளிவந்திருந்தாலும், இந்த ஆய்வானது அவரது அனைத்துத் திரையிசைப் பாடல்களையும் உள்ளடக்கிப் பன்முக நோக்கில் விரிவாக ஆராயும் வகையில் அமைந்திருப்பதோடு, பாடலாசிரியர் பற்றி இனி மேற்கொள்ளப்பட இருக்கின்ற நுண்ணாய்வுகளுக்கும் இது துணையாக அமையும் என்பது இந்த ஆய்வாளரின் எதிர்பார்ப்பாகும். அவ்வகையில், சினிமாப் பாடல்களின் கவித்துவத்தை இனம் காணும் வகையிலும், கவிஞர் நா. முத்துக்குமார் பிற பாடலாசிரியர்களிலிருந்து வேறுபட்டுத் தனக்கெனத் தனித்துவமிக்க ஓர் எழுத்து நடையைக் கையாண்டு, கவித்துவ நுட்பங்களோடு பாடல்களை படைத்துள்ள விதத்தினை எடுத்துக்காட்டி ஆவணப்படுத்தும் வகையில் இந்த ஆய்வு அமைந்துள்ளது.

**திறவுச் சொற்கள்:** நா. முத்துக்குமார், கவித்துவம், பாடலாசிரியர்கள், திரையிசைப்பாடல்கள்,

அழகியல்.

## K.SATTANATHAN'S THREE SHORT STORY COLLECTIONS : AN OVERVIEW

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A short story is shorter than a short novel. It is also known as a literary form that describes a person or a feeling, an event or an issue. Short stories are often structured around a central theme as an artistic reflection of an individual or community life. K. Sattanathan plays an important literary role among Sri Lankan short story writers, who influenced by prominent Tamil writers, namely Madhaviah, Va. Vesu iyer and Bharadhiyar. K. Sattanathan's short stories have spoken about the scars of a period. His works reflect the various contexts of society as well as family. Hence, this research is based on K. Sattanathan's three different collections of short stories namely 'Maatram, Ula, Pudhiyavargal' which are the primary source of this study that aims to find out the significance of K. Sattanathan's short stories in Sri Lankan Tamil short story literary tradition, and the unique characteristics expressed. This study is a content analysis work based on a descriptive approach. In this study, the themes, aesthetic cultural features and character traits presented in his short story collections are analysed in detail. This also considers the origin and development of world Tamil short story, as well as the life and works of K. Sattanathan. The family and domestic violence, the problems faced by the children in the family and social domains, poverty, sexual relations and related problems, power, caste, war and ethnic conflict that present in his writings are highlighted in this research. Moreover, this study takes into account the cultural practices such as religious worship and rituals along with the aesthetics, language techniques included in his works. This research may become a pioneer guide to those who want to conduct further research on him in the future.

**Keywords:** *K. Sattanathan's, Aesthetics, Cultural features, worship and rituals, Fiction.*

## கு.சுடுநூல்துணின் மூன்று சீறுகஜதுத் தோர்குதிகுள்: ஒரு புர்ஜவு

மோகனம்பாள். க<sup>1\*</sup> மற்றும் ல்நீனா அப்துல் ஹக்<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>மொழிகள் துறை, இலங்கை சபரகமுவ பல்கலைக்கழகம்

பொதுவாகச் சிறுகதையானது குறும் புதினத்தைவிடச் சுருக்கமானதாக அமையும். சிறுகதைகள் பெரும்பாலும் ஒரு மையக் கருவினைக் கொண்டே படைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். இது தனிமனித அல்லது சமுதாய வாழ்க்கையைச் சுவையோடு பிரதிபலிப்பதாகவும், ஒரு மனிதர் அல்லது ஓர் உணர்வு, ஒரு நிகழ்ச்சி அல்லது ஒரு சிக்கலை விபரிக்கும் இலக்கிய வடிவமாகவும் அடையாளப்படுத்தப்படுகின்றது. தமிழ்ச் சிறுகதை வரலாற்றின் மூலவர்களான பாரதியார், மாதவையா, வ.வே.சு.ஐயர் போன்றோரைத் தொடர்ந்து வந்த சிறுகதை ஆசிரியர்களில் ஈழத்தைச் சேர்ந்த க.சட்டநாதனுக்கும் முக்கிய இடமுண்டு. இவரது சிறுகதைகள் ஒரு காலத்தின் வடுக்களையே அதிகம் பேசியுள்ளன. அதனூடே சமூகத்தின், குடும்பத்தின் பன்முகமான நிலைவரங்கள் வெளிக்காட்டப்பட்டுள்ளன. அந்தவகையில், க.சட்டநாதனின் 'மாற்றம், உலா, புதியவர்கள்' ஆகிய சிறுகதைத் தொகுப்புகளை மையமாகக் கொண்டதாக இந்த ஆய்வு அமைந்துள்ளது. இச்சிறுகதைத் தொகுப்புகளில் உள்ளடங்குகின்ற சிறுகதைகளின் பேசுபொருள்கள் யாவை, ஈழத்துத் தமிழ்ச் சிறுகதை இலக்கியச் செல்நெறியில் க.சட்டநாதனுடைய சிறுகதைகளின் முக்கியத்துவம் யாது, அவற்றில் வெளிப்படுத்தப்படும் தனித்துவமான பண்புக்கூறுகள் எவை எனும் அம்சங்களைக் கண்டறிதலை ஆய்வுப் பிரச்சினையாகக் கொண்டுள்ள இந்த ஆய்வு, மேற்படி சிறுகதைத் தொகுப்புகளை முதன்னை ஆதாரமாகக் கொண்டு, விவரண மற்றும் விளக்கமுறை அணுகுமுறைகளின் அடிப்படையில் அமைந்த ஓர் உள்ளடக்கப் பகுப்பாய்வாக வடிவமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இச்சிறுகதைத் தொகுப்புகளில் இடம்பெறுகின்ற பேசுபொருள்கள், அழகியல் - பண்பாட்டு அம்சங்கள், கதாபாத்திரச் சிறப்பம்சங்கள் என்பனவற்றை விரிவாகவும், தெளிவாகவும் ஆராயும் விதமாக இவ்வாய்வு மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது. உலக நாடுகளில் தமிழ்ச் சிறுகதையின் தோற்றம், வளர்ச்சி, க.சட்டநாதனின் வாழ்வு மற்றும் பணிகள் என்பன குறித்தும் இந்த ஆய்வு அக்கறைகொள்கிறது. அவரது கதைகளில் பேசுபொருள்களாக குடும்பமும் குடும்ப வன்முறைகளும், குடும்ப - சமூகக் களங்களில் சிறுவர்கள் எதிர்கொள்ளும் பிரச்சினைகள், வறுமை, பாலியல் உறவும் அதுசார்ந்த சிக்கல்களும், அதிகாரப் பிரயோகம், சாதியம், யுத்தம் இனக்கலவரம் என்பவற்றோடு, சமய வழிபாடுகள், சடங்குகள் முதலான பண்பாட்டம்சங்கள் என்பன உள்ளடக்கப்பட்டுள்ள விதத்தையும், மொழிநடை, உத்திமுறைகள், வருணனை முதலான அழகியல் அம்சங்கள் கையாளப்பட்டுள்ள விதத்தையும் அவற்றின் சிறப்பம்சங்களையும் இவ்வாய்வு கவனங்கொள்கிறது. அந்தவகையில், எதிர்காலத்தில் இவர் தொடர்பாக விரிவான ஆய்வுகளை மேற்கொள்ள விரும்புபவர்களுக்கு இவ்வாய்வு சிறந்த வழிகாட்டியாக அமையும் என்பது ஆய்வாளரின் எதிர்பார்ப்பாகும்.

**திறவுச் சொற்கள்:** க.சட்டநாதன், அழகியல், பண்பாட்டு அம்சங்கள், வழிபாட்டு

முறைமைகள்,

புதினம்.

## **THEERAN NAUSHAD'S SHORT STORY RESEARCH (A RESEARCH BASED ON THE SHORT STORY COLLECTIONS OF VELLIVIREL AND THEERATHAM)**

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A short story is a literary form that captures the various domains of human livelihood. Scholars such as Veerama Munivar, Va.Ve.Su. Aiyar and Baarathyaar are considered pioneers in the history of Tamil short story. Likewise, Ilangaiyarkoon, Sivapaadhasundaram, C. Vaithiyalingal, Nadeesaiyar considered as pioneers of Sri Lankan Tamil short stories due to their contributions towards the craft. Hence, in the Sri Lankan literary trend, the contribution of Tamil speaking Muslim writers, is equally important. Theeran Naushad is one of the prominent Muslim writer, who is from eastern Sri Lanka. This study is based on Theeran Naushad's short story collections 'Velliviral' and 'Theeratham' having them as the primary sources. The main focus of this research is to analyse the themes, and significance of the above short stories, language style, aesthetic characteristics of his literary work, the socio-cultural aspects of eastern Muslim communities lifestyle, and its depiction through the characters and their traits that belong in his short stories, while taking into account of the origin and development of Sri Lankan Tamil short story along with a common introduction of Tamil short story literature. So far, a methodical and detailed research has not yet been done on the basis of short story collections Velliviral and Theeradam by Theeran Naushad. Therefore, this study will document the importance of Theeran's short story collections and present them to future generations. Similarly, it is my expectation as a researcher that this review will be a pioneer for carrying out an analysis related to these short story collections in the future researches.

**Keywords:** *Theeran Nawshad, Short story, Socio-cultural*

**தீருண் NES\HJதீருண் சீறுகுஐதுத் தோர்குப்புகுண்: ஓர் ஆய்வு (வேள்ளிவீருண், தீருதும் ஆகீயு சீறுகுஐதுத் தோர்குதிருஐளு ஆடிப்புஐடுயர்குக் கோர்ணுடு ஆய்வு)**

பாத்திமா றோஸன். ஐ<sup>1\*</sup> மற்றும் லநீனா அப்துல் ஹக்<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>மொழிகள் துறை, இலங்கை சபரகமுவ பல்கலைக்கழகம்

சிறுகதையானது மனித வாழ்வியலின் பல்வேறு தளங்களையும் படம்பிடித்துக் காட்டும் ஓர் இலக்கிய வடிவமாகும். தமிழகச் சிறுகதை வரலாற்றில் வீரமாமுனிவர், வ.வே.சு. ஐயர், பாரதியார் முதலானவர்கள் முன்னோடிகளாகப் போற்றப்படுகின்றனர். அவ்வாறே, ஈழத்து இலக்கிய வரலாற்றிலே இலங்கையர்கோன், சிவபாதசுந்தரம், சம்மந்தன், சி. வைத்தியலிங்கம், நடேசையர் போன்ற ஈழத்துத் தமிழ்ச் சிறுகதை எழுத்தாளர்கள் பலரும் முன்னோடிகளாக இருந்து சிறுகதைகளைப் படைக்கத் தொடங்கினர். அவ்வகையில், ஈழத்துத் தமிழ் இலக்கியச் செல்நெறியில் முஸ்லிம் எழுத்தாளர்கள் செய்துள்ள பங்களிப்பும் புறந்தள்ளப்பட முடியாததாகும். அவர்களுள் கிழக்கிலங்கையைச் சேர்ந்த முஸ்லிம் எழுத்தாளரான தீரன் நௌஷாத் குறிப்பிடத்தக்கவர். அவ்வகையில், ‘தீரன் நௌஷாத்தின் சிறுகதைத் தொகுப்புகள்: ஓர் ஆய்வு (வேள்ளி விரல், தீரதம் ஆகிய சிறுகதைத் தொகுப்புகளை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்ட ஆய்வு)’ என்ற தலைப்பின் கீழ் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ள இந்த ஆய்வானது, சிறுகதை குறித்த பொதுவான ஓர் அறிமுகத்தையும், ஈழத்துச் சிறுகதைகளின் தோற்றம், அதன் வளர்ச்சி, தீரன் நௌஷாத்தின் வாழ்வு, அவரது படைப்பிலக்கியப் பணி முதலானவை பற்றிய ஓர் அறிமுகத்தையும் உள்ளடக்கியதாக அமைந்துள்ளதோடு, அவரது சிறுகதைகளின் பேசுபொருள்கள், அவற்றின் முக்கியத்துவம், அவற்றிலே வெளிப்படும் மொழிநடை, உத்திமுறைகள் முதலான அழகியல் அம்சங்கள் மற்றும் கிழக்கிலங்கை முஸ்லிம் மக்களின் வாழ்வியலில் வெளிப்படும் சமூகப் பண்பாட்டுக் கூறுகள், அவருடைய சிறுகதைகளின் பாத்திரப் படைப்புகளின் அவற்றின் சிறப்பியல்புகள் முதலான பன்முகமான விடயங்களை விவரண மற்றும் விளக்கமுறை அணுகுமுறைகளின் அடிப்படையில் உள்ளடக்கப் பகுப்பாய்வாக விரிவான முறையில் ஆராய்வதாக அமைந்துள்ளது. தீரன் நௌஷாத்தின் சிறுகதைத் தொகுப்புகளான வேள்ளிவிரல், தீரதம் ஆகிய சிறுகதைகளை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு விரிவான ஆய்வுகள் எதுவும் இதுவரை மேற்கொள்ளப்படவில்லை என்ற அடிப்படையில், இவ்வாய்வு தீரனின் சிறுகதைத் தொகுப்புகளின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை ஆவணப்படுத்தி, அவரது எழுத்துக்கள் தொடர்பான பன்முக நோக்குநிலைகள் குறித்த புரிதலை எதிர்காலச் சந்ததியினருக்கு வழங்கக் கூடியதாக அமையும் என்பதோடு, எதிர்காலத்தில் இவரது படைப்புகள் குறித்த நுண்ணாய்வுகளை மேற்கொள்ள முனைவோருக்கு வழிகாட்டக்கூடிய ஒரு முன்னோடியாக இவ்வாய்வு அமையும் என்பது ஆய்வாளரின் எதிர்பார்ப்பாகும்.

**திறவுச்சொற்கள்:** தீரன் நௌஷாத், சிறுகதை, பண்பாட்டுக்கூறுகள், கிழக்கிலங்கை வாழ்வியல்

## ANGAAI GODDESS WORSHIP AND BELIEVES IN NUWARAELIYA DISTRICT

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The people who getting worship as a god of village it called by folk deity worship. If Angaayamman deity worshipping is based on goddess deity worship. In Tamil Nadu, Angalamman deity worship was mainly followed by Hindu people. Even, the Labourers came from India to work in Estate Sector, they follow as a folk deity worship. In Nuwara-Eliya district from Cambridge, Homewood, Kalkanda. There are differences between method of worship and believes from these estate sector people. It couldn't be find any researches based on folk deity worship. This study tries to find out the way of worship the goddess Angaayamman and the reasons of believes in Nuwara-Eliya District. The methodology that used for Collecting datas, interviews and field research. Through these datas it is also used other methodologies, such as field research, descriptive analysis and historical, social approaches used for this research. At present, the way of worship is differ based on profession, education, cultural activities and age. In Homewood area, the people are involving deeply in their worship. There are many vibrations between appearance of Angayamman way of elegance and the belief of goddess. The people think that when they worship emotionally, and get Vibhuti will be beneficial. There are many believes that following these rituals and customs accordingly helps to achieve success in various events in their livelihood such as wedding, giving birth to a child, educational development and good health. In Kalkanda people believe that when the priest of the Angaayamman temple give a piece of string, it will cure all the illness. In Homewood area people believe that, when they wear skirt for Angaayamman, it will bring prosperous to their lives. Nuwara-Eliya people worship Angaayamman through their ancestors' path. Even there are social factors which affect their way of worshipping that will change their believes too.

**Keywords:** *Angaayamman, Nuwaraeliya, Holmwood, Kalkandhai, Cymbru*

## நவருவியர் முர்வுடுத்திவ் ஆஞ்சுர்யும்முன வுழிபுட்டு முஐறுகளும் நம்பிக்குஐகுகளும்

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கிராமப் புறங்களில் வாழும் மக்கள் நாட்டுப்புறத் தெய்வங்களை வழிபடும் முறை நாட்டார் தெய்வ வழிபாடு எனப்படுகிறது. ஆண் தெய்வ வழிபாடு, பெண்தெய்வ வழிபாடு என்று இரு வகைப்படுவதோடு, இவ்வழிபாட்டு முறைகளும் தெய்வத்தினடிப்படையில் வேறுபடுகின்றது. இத்தகைய வழிபாட்டு முறைகளில் அங்காயம்மன் வழிபாடு பெண்தெய்வத்திற்குரிய காவல் தெய்வ வழிபாட்டு முறையாகப் பின்பற்றப்படுகிறது. தமிழகத்தில் அங்காளம்மன் எனும் பெயரில் பெருந்தெய்வமாக வழிபடப்படும் தெய்வமாகக் காணப்பட்டாலும் தமிழகத்திலிருந்து பெருந்தோட்டத் தொழிலாளிகளாக இலங்கைக்கு வந்த மக்களால் இவ்வழிபாட்டு முறை நாட்டார் தெய்வ வழிபாட்டு முறையாகப் பின்பற்றப்படுகிறது. இவ்வகையில், நுவரெலியா மாவட்டத்தில் அங்காயம்மன் வழிபாடு கேம்பிரி, ஹோம்ஷூட், கல்கந்தை போன்ற பிரதேசங்களில் பின்பற்றப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இருப்பினும், இப்பகுதிகளுக்கிடையே முன்னெடுக்கப்படும் வழிபாட்டு முறைகள், நம்பிக்கைகளில் வேறுபாடுகள் காணப்படுகின்ற அதேசமயம், அவ்வேறுபாடுகள் தொடர்பான முழுமையான ஆய்வுகள் எதுவும் இதுவரையில் முன்னெடுக்கப்படாத நிலையில் இப்பிரதேசங்களில் பின்பற்றப்படும் அங்காயம்மன் வழிபாட்டு முறைகள், அவ்வழிபாட்டு முறைகளின் வழி வெளிப்படுத்தப்படும் நம்பிக்கைக்கைகள் பற்றி ஆராய்வதோடு, வழிபாட்டு முறைகளிலும் நம்பிக்கைகளிலும் காணப்படும் வேறுபாடுகளையும் அதற்கான காரணங்களையும் அறிந்து கொள்ளும் நோக்குடன் இவ்வாய்வு “**நுவரெலியா மாவட்டத்தில் அங்காயம்மன் வழிபாட்டு முறைகளும் நம்பிக்கைகளும்**” என்ற தலைப்பில் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஆய்வுப்பிரதேசங்களில் நேர்க்காணல், கள ஆய்வுகளின் மூலமாகப் பெறப்பட்ட தகவல்கள் முதல்நிலை ஆதாரங்களாகக் கொண்டு, களஆய்வு, பகுப்பாய்வு, விளக்கமுறை, நேர்காணல் போன்ற ஆய்வு முறைகளையும் வரலாற்று, சமூகவியல் அணுகுமுறைகளையும் கொண்டு இவ்வாய்வு முன்னெடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. தொழில், கல்வி, பொழுதுபோக்கு, கலாசார நடவடிக்கைகள் மற்றும் வயது போன்றவற்றை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு அங்காயம்மன் வழிபாடு பின்பற்றப்படும் விதம் வேறுபட்டு காணப்படுகின்ற அதேசமயம், ஹோம்ஷூட் பிரதேச மக்கள் அதிக ஈடுபாட்டுடன் அங்காயம்மன் வழிபாட்டை மேற்கொள்வதைக் காணமுடிகிறது. நாட்டார் வழிபாட்டு முறைகளான பலியிடல், படையலிடல் போன்ற சடங்குகள் மூன்று பிரதேசங்களிற்கும் பொதுவானதாகக் காணப்பட்டாலும் ஹோம்ஷூட் பிரதேசத்தில் உதிர சோறு கொடுத்தல், மண்டையோடு எடுத்தல் போன்ற சடங்குகள் சற்று தனித்துவமானவையாகக் காணப்படுகின்றன. மேலும், அங்காயம்மனின் தோற்றத்தின் அடிப்படையிலும் அத்தெய்வத்தின் தொழில் அடிப்படையிலும், அருள்பாலிக்கும் விதத்தின் அடிப்படையிலும் நேர்த்திக்கடன்களை செலுத்துவதன் அடிப்படையிலும் பிரதேசங்களுக்கிடையில் இறைவி மீது காணப்படும் நம்பிக்கைகளும் வேறுபட்டுக் காணப்படுகின்றன. அதனடிப்படையில் அங்காயம்மனை மனமுருகி வழிபடுவதாலும் விபூதி பெற்றுக் கொள்வதாலும் காவல் கொடுத்து வழிபடுவதாலும் திருமணம் நடைபெறுதல், குழந்தைப்பேறு, கல்வி வளர்ச்சி, உடல்நலம் பெறல் போன்ற வேண்டுதல்கள் நிறைவேறிவிடும் என்பவை மூன்று பிரதேசங்களிலும் காணப்படும் பொதுவான நம்பிக்கைகளாகக் காணப்பட்டாலும் கல்கந்தைப் பிரதேசத்தில் அங்காயம்மனுக்கு பூசைகளை மேற்கொள்ளும் அருளாளியின் கையினால் நூல் போட்டுக் கொண்டால் உடல் நலம் பெறும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையும் ஹோம்ஷூட் பிரதேசத்தில் அங்காயம்மனுக்கு பாவாடை



தைத்துக்கட்டினால் வேண்டுதல்கள் நிறைவேறிவிடும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையும் வேறுபட்டவையாகக் காணப்படுகின்றன. இவ்வடிப்படையில், நுவரெலியா மாவட்ட மக்கள் அங்காயம்மன் வழிபாட்டை தாம் அறிந்த விதத்திலும் தம்முடைய முன்னோர்களின் வழிகாட்டலிலும் பின்பற்றுவதற்காக முன்வந்தாலும் பல்வேறு சமூகக் காரணிகள் இவர்களின் முயற்சிகளில் தாக்கம் செலுத்துவதால் இவ்வழிபாட்டு முறைகளிலும் நம்பிக்கைகளிலும் வேறுபாடுகள் நிலவுகின்றமையைக் காணக்கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது.

**திறவுச் சொற்கள்:** அங்காயம்மன், நுவரெலியா, ஹோம்ஷட், கல்கந்தை, கேம்பிரி

## **TRANSLATION STUDIES**

# **A STUDY ON TRANSLATION QUALITY ASSESSMENT AND TARGET READER RESPONSE IN TOURISM-RELATED WEB TRANSLATION**

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Tourism as a fast-growing market directly has an impact on the economic growth of Sri Lanka. Accordingly, websites and webpages act as a primary source of information in the digitalized 21<sup>st</sup> century. Thereby, translation is the strongest bridge to reach each and every target reader both local and foreign. Hence, the web translation as informative translation; is doing a great service especially in the field of tourism. Consequently, the translators have to confront numerous challenges day by day due to its revolutionized usage of technology. Hence, this study focused on 'Translation Quality Assessment' (TQA) and 'Target Reader Response' (TRR) in tourism-related web translation. TQA was assessed based on a developed TQA model named 'LISA QA model' while TRR was analysed using a questionnaire to which fifteen (15) foreign tourists responded. The samples were selected from the webpages of the Ministry of Tourism, Sri Lanka. The purposive sampling technique was employed in selecting sample examples from the webpages while the simple random sampling technique was applied in selecting respondents. According to the findings web translation requires major revision work – 'C' Grade; since 40% of the 'Language' errors and 52.3% of transfer and presentation errors were found in TQA and only four (4) were satisfied out of eight (8) respondents who referred the webpages from a total of fifteen (15) respondents. In general, it is therefore recommended that the translators become highly concerned about the quality of the web translations. It should undergo senior supervisions. Regular updates should be done at specific time intervals and also reader responses should be taken into consideration.

**Keywords:** *Target Reader Response, Tourism, Translation Quality Assessment, Web Translation*

# **TRANSLATION OF AGRICULTURAL TERMINOLOGY FROM ENGLISH TO SINHALA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SELECTED DOCUMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PERADENIYA, SRI LANKA**

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This study mainly focuses on the strategies used by the professional agricultural translators to overcome the difficulties in translating agriculture related terms from English to Sinhala as well as to identify the challenges confronted by the undergraduates in Translation Studies in the Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka in translating agricultural terms from English to Sinhala. To evaluate the strategies and challenges, the researcher selected ten (10) sentences from the 'Annual Performance Plan' obtained by the Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya. The selected sentences were translated by a panel of three professional translators from the Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya and they were carefully analyzed by the researcher to identify the strategies used by the professional translators. To identify the challenges the selected ten (10) sentences were given as a translation test to a sample of ten (10) undergraduates who study Translation Studies in the Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. Borrowing, Literal Translation, Modulation and Transposition were identified as the commonly used strategies by the professional agriculture translators. Challenges confronted by the undergraduates in Translation Studies were identified under two categories as 'Linguistic' and 'Non-linguistic'. Under the Linguistic category ambiguity and finding terminology in the target language have been identified as the challenges whereas under Non-linguistic category lack of subject knowledge was identified as a challenge. Based on the results of the study, making new glossaries, providing more exposure and providing training in agricultural translation, were suggested by the researcher to improve the knowledge, quality and the professionalism of the undergraduates of Translation Studies in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** *Agriculture Translation, Challenges, Technical Translation, Translation Strategies*

# **LINGUISTIC ISSUES CONFRONTED BY TRANSLATORS IN TRANSLATING LIVESTOCK TERMINOLOGY: A STUDY RELATED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND HEALTH, PERADENIYA, SRI LANKA**

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‘Translation Studies’ is a bridge that connects two cultures and enlightens communities. Since linguistics plays a vital role in translation, linguistic issues are common to be found in any type of translation, especially in the translations of the Livestock sector. Therefore, the primary objective of this study is to bring forth the terminological issues found in the selected documents related to the Department of Animal Production and Health, Peradeniya and find out under which linguistic category they can be categorized. Accordingly, this research is conducted in line with the qualitative approach with reference to the Sinhalese and English examples borrowed from the selected documents from the department. Linguistic problems were mainly divided into five types of errors; lexical, syntactic, semantic, morphological, and pragmatic errors, and have been used to analyze data. The results indicated lexical errors to be the most common linguistic issue. Meanwhile, syntactic, semantic, morphological, and pragmatic errors were also evenly observed during the research process. Furthermore, the translators have rendered various types of translation techniques in order to create a beautiful piece. The translation technique of ‘Transliteration’ was also used to a certain extent in translating the jargon which is unique to the Livestock sector. According to the findings, achieving 100% accuracy in translating technical terminologies, while maintaining the quality of the target text has become rather an uphill battle even for professional translators. As a consequence, there are certain occasions where the most appropriate technical terminologies were misplaced in the target texts, although the translators have made a tremendous effort in preserving the quality and readability of the translations.

**Keywords:** *Challenges, Linguistic issues, Livestock Sector, Translation*

# **TERMINOLOGICAL QUALITY EVALUATION AND TRANSFER TECHNIQUES OF SPECIFIC TERMINOLOGY FROM SINHALESE TO ENGLISH: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SELECTED DOCUMENTS OF THE MINISTRY OF LANDS, SRI LANKA**

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In an effective translation endeavor the comprehension of basic translation requirements are essential. This study was conducted with the qualitative approach using both primary and secondary data collecting methods as a mixed approach in order to identify the transfer techniques of specific terms used in the documents of the Ministry of Lands, and to trace the issues and challenges faced by translators when translating the specific terms from Sinhalese to English using the purposive sampling technique. The sixteen translation procedures presented by Peter Newmark and the four Basic Requirements of Translation considered as the terms evaluation criteria proposed by Eugene Nida (1982) were applied in the study. The outcome shows that the usage of the transfer techniques proposed by Newmark and the evaluation of the terms according to Nida's terms evaluation criteria in the translated documents were successful. It was observed that there were several instances where the transfer techniques of Newmark such as transference, addition, descriptive equivalence, deletion, transposition, recognized translation, and paraphrase were used in the translated documents in the Ministry of Lands including the 04 types of terms evaluation criteria introduced by Nida namely, preserving sense, conveying the spirit, the manner of the original text, having natural and easy form of expression, and producing a similar response.

**Keywords:** *Terminological Quality Evaluation, Transfer Techniques, Specific Terminology, Literary Translation, Non - literary Translation*

# **STRATEGIES EMPLOYED IN TRANSLATING ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENTS WITH RELIGIOUS REFERENCES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED DOCUMENTS FROM GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS**

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Delivering the meaning of the source language into target language by employing the most suitable methods is quintessential particularly in translating specialized translations such as scientific, religious, legal, financial etc. Hence, the translation of administrative documents with religious references becomes challenging for translators since it carries out the confidentiality of the administrative documents and the subtlety of religions which can affect the human relations and the political milieu of a nation. In order to achieve an accurate and precise high quality translation various translation strategies can be employed. Hence, in this study the researcher investigates the translation strategies employed in translating administrative documents with religious references as the main objective of conducting the research. Further, the researcher aims at identifying the frequently used translation strategy and the challenges confronted by translators when translating religious references as specific objectives. For this purpose, the researchers selected a mixed research approach. The population of the study consisted of ten government translators and fifteen undergraduates. Data analysis was carried out using the case study method. Data collection was conducted by using the purposive sampling method. A questionnaire of religious references including sentences which were extracted from administrative documents was provided to the participants asking them to translate the given sentences. According to this study the translation strategies: borrowing/transference, literal translation, communicative translation, recognized translation, cultural- equivalence, calque/through translation, naturalization have been employed by the participants when translating the religious references in administrative documents. Borrowing/transference was detected as the most frequently used translation strategy.

**Keywords:** *Administrative documents, Religious references, Religious translation, Translation strategy,*

# **BRIDGING THE EDUCATION-EMPLOYMENT GAP IN SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TRANSLATION STUDIES CURRICULUM AND TRANSLATION PROFESSION**

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Many young people today find it difficult to receive an employment due to lack of qualifications and abilities for specific vacancies available. Despite this, the numerous public colleges have continued to generate graduates in excess of what the labor market has demanded, creating an imbalance in the educational system. The purpose of this research is to examine how far the BA Honors Degree in Translation Studies could bridge the Education-Employment gap in Sri Lanka, especially referring to Translation Studies Curriculum and the Translation Profession and to identify the challenges faced by graduates and undergraduates when engaging in the profession. Objectives of this research are to examine the changes to be made to the curriculum to make it in line with the profession, the changes that should come within the profession to aid the development of the curriculum, and lastly, to examine how the curriculum and the profession could be bridged to cater to both present and future needs of the profession. The research used a mixed approach and provided a thematic analysis. Questionnaire-based graduates and undergraduates survey, expert interviews with professional translators, and focus group discussions were used as research instruments for primary data collection. The results showed that there is a gap between Translation Studies Curriculum and Translation Profession. The focus on teaching language skills over translation skills, undergraduates' interest in the subject, less standard in the practical training, no opportunity for specialized translation, and less support and recognition towards the degree program from the profession and the government have been identified as reasons for creating this gap. Overall, the BA in Translation Studies is an academically successful program that creates graduates with higher language skills but not professionally.

**Keywords:** *Education-Employment Gap, Translation Studies Curriculum, Translation Profession, Practical Training*



# **A STUDY ON THE TRANSLATION STRATEGIES USED TO TRANSLATE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY TERMINOLOGY: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND HEALTH, SRI LANKA**

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This study focuses on the challenges encountered by translators when translating Animal Husbandry related documents from Sinhala to English and the usage of translation strategies to overcome the above-mentioned challenges. To evaluate these strategies and the challenges confronted by translators, the researcher has selected a sample of ten (10) final year undergraduates who are following the BA (Hons) Translation Studies degree program in Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka and Sinhala to English professional translator in the working place. The sample group was given ten (10) Sinhala to English sentences related to the terminology in Animal Husbandry field. The sentences were taken from the different documents issued by the divisions of the Department of Animal Production and Health, Sri Lanka. The results of this research have demonstrated the most common translation strategies encountered by undergraduates and professional translators when translating particular terms from Sinhala to English. Word-for-word translation strategy, as well as the literal translation method were identified as the most frequently used translation strategies of undergraduates. Lack of experience and subject expertise of undergraduates regarding the Animal Husbandry field and lack of terminological knowledge were identified as common challenges faced by the undergraduates. Based on the translation strategies and the challenges confronted by the undergraduates which were identified through the translation test, several suggestions have been made to improve the quality and the professionalism in the Translation Studies degree programs in Sri Lankan universities in order to make professional translators.

**Keywords:** *Animal Husbandry, Challenges, Terminology, Translation Strategies*

# **AN INTENSIVE STUDY ON THE CONVERSION OF THE BIBLICAL GENRE INTO SINHALESE LANGUAGE: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE NEW TESTAMENT OF HOLY BIBLE AND ITS STANDARD SINHALA TRANSLATIONS**

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In terms of the language used in religious texts in reference to the Holy Bible, it is unique and captivating. It is ought to carry out the same sense, effect and the tone of the preaching into the target readership while being sensitive preserving the completeness of the Holy Bible. Hence, this study was carried out to examine whether the Biblical Genre and the essence of the religion were preserved in the standard Sinhala translation of the Bible. The study is qualitative in nature. For the investigation, four chapters were taken into the analysis as the primary data. Five people well-versed in both the original text and the translation from the Christian community were handed over a questionnaire to get their opinions on the translation too. As the secondary data, several research and journal articles based on religious translation were referred. Descriptive content analysis method was used since the intention of this study was to investigate whether the biblical genre is preserved, and the true sense of the religion is derived from the original text to the translated text. Thus, as an overall opinion, in the Chapters which were analyzed in relation to this Study, the Biblical Genre, the essence of a religious text and the grammatical structures which are primary factors in any translation process were preserved completely with no doubt. Even though there were several minor changes were identified, they cannot be counted as either mistranslations or inaccurate translations since they have somehow conveyed the sense fruitfully as if to fit the Biblical Genre.

**Keywords:** *Religious Translation, Biblical Genre*

# **CAN *PAṬICCASAMUPPĀDA* BE TRANSLATED? A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE TWO BUDDHIST TEXTS 'WHAT THE BUDDHA TAUGHT' AND 'THE BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHY OF THOUGHT'**

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The present study intended to divulge an analysis on the degree of sustenance of the quintessence of Buddhist metaphysics in the process of translation, drawing a special reference to the translatability of the Buddhist philosophical concept 'Paṭiccasamuppāda' (Dependent Co-origination), subsequently exploring the challenges faced by the translators and the translation strategies they have employed. This inductive study carried the form of a mixed approach; both quantitative and qualitative. Primary data were extracted using the purposive sampling technique from two globally acclaimed Buddhist philosophical books upon the prevalence of Buddhist metaphysical content displaying a relevancy to the major concern of the study. The findings of the study indicated that forms of translation errors that have occurred during the process mostly owe to the lack of subject knowledge, unfamiliarity to Buddhist metaphysical terminology, ambiguity, and omission. Out of translation methods and translation procedures proposed by Newmark, the most popular translation methods the translators have adopted were either 'Faithful Translation', or 'Communicative Translation'. As for the most employed translation procedures, Transference, Synonymy, Modulation and Omission were identified. Omission though identified as a strategy, was found to be threatening to the completeness of the overall production affecting negatively towards the fidelity of the target text. The importance of a prior subject knowledge for a translator was also among the observations of the analysis of the study. Consequently, it could be concluded that, attaining translatability in the religious content is not impossible, but certainly requires efforts to meet the challenges for a credible production.

**Keywords:** *Challenges, Paṭiccasamuppāda, Religious Translation, Translatability, Translation Strategies*

# CONVERSION OF DIFFERENT SYNTACTIC ARRANGEMENTS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE INTO SINHALESE: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE CABINET MEMORANDUMS OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, SRI LANKA

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The English lexicon is enormous. Syntax is the study of how sentences are formed and the relationships between their constituent elements, as well as how words are organized in sentences, clauses, and phrases. This use of linguistic and rhetorical aspects challenges translators who translate Cabinet Memorandums, especially when interpreting syntax devices of the language. The study sought to comprehend the conversion of various syntactic arrangements of the English language into Sinhalese, with particular reference to Cabinet Memorandums of the Ministry of Justice in Sri Lanka. The main objective was to determine how the various syntactic arrangements of the English language in Cabinet Memorandums are converted into Sinhala, with specific goals such as classifying the various syntactic arrangements of the English language in Cabinet Memorandums. The study was divided into two phases, each consisting of a qualitative investigation. The very first half of the study looks at cabinet memorandums and the syntactic structures they contain, while the second half looks at the issues that translators of those translated cabinet memorandums face during the translation process. The research contains all the syntactic arrangements that can be seen in a cabinet memorandum along with how they have translated which is shown graphically how the conversion is being done while doing the translation. Because the findings concern language particles in both English and Sinhala, this research will benefit both linguistics and translation, where linguistics specified to syntactic arrangements and translation specified to legal.

**Keywords:** *Language conversion, Syntactic arrangements, Cabinet Memorandums*

# AN INVESTIGATION OF TRANSLATION STRATEGIES USED IN TRANSLATING LOCAL INDUSTRY RELATED TERMINOLOGIES IN ANNUAL REPORTS

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Translation is defined as converting source text into target text and transferring exactly the meaning carried by source text. Many translation strategies have been suggested by different theorists. The purpose of this study is to explore the translation strategies used in translating local industry related terminologies in annual reports from Sinhalese to English. The researcher used Vinay & Darbelnet and Peter Newmark classifications to investigate. A case study was employed on five local industries to analyze translation strategies used in translating terms from Sinhalese to English. The researcher selected five industries in Sri Lanka such as, Kithul Industry, Coconut Industry, Rubber Industry, Cinnamon Industry, Tea Industry and industries related specific words, equipment, products and by products of them. Purposive sampling method was used to select sixteen terms from each industry. This study applied qualitative research method. The research design is explanatory and descriptive. The results indicated that the strategies used in annual reports are regular borrowing which same as transference, text embedded, literal translation and loan blend. The frequently used strategy and most applicable strategy is regular borrowing, the least used strategy is text embedded. There is a lack of specialized bilingual dictionary and glossaries concerning industry related terms to help in transferring the meaning properly. So, this study will help to do more contribution to the improvement of Translation Studies.

**Keywords:** *Annual Reports, Industry Related Terminologies, Local Industry, Specialized Translation, Translation Strategies*

# **A STUDY ON THE IMPORTANCE OF EDITING AND PROOFREADING AS A QUALITY ASSURANCE METHOD IN THE POST-TRANSLATION PROCESS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENTS IN GALLE DISTRICT SECRETARIAT**

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The translators fulfil their role despite facing various challenges during the translation process, yet despite these challenges, a high-quality translation is a necessity. While the quality of a translation should be maintained throughout the process, it should also be validated in the post-translation phase that the translation complies with the necessary requirements. At the end of the process, a translation may contain numerous errors and mistakes. Since the translators' ultimate goal is to create a meaningful, error-free piece of translation in the final step, editing and proofreading play a significant role as prominent methods in quality assurance to ensure the quality of the translation. Therefore, this study assessed the importance of editing and proofreading as a quality assurance method in the post-translation process with special reference to the administrative documents used in the Galle District Secretariat. The survey method was used to collect data for the study. In the study, the researcher employed the mixed method and the study population included one professional translator and two trainee translators who work at the Galle District Secretariat, Sri Lanka. As results, it was revealed that, though many of these strategies are familiar to translators, they have not always been used due to the workload or workplace environment. While administrative translation errors were being assessed using a modified criteria, only a low percentage of errors that would be thought to have a substantial impact on translation quality were discovered and corrected. Typographical errors, dates and number inconsistencies, language modifications or replacements, and an emphasis on clarity and intention are the most frequent of these. Moreover, the study discussed the editing and proofreading strategies that may be beneficial for future translators; especially for novice translators, in the post-translation quality assurance process and it provided tips on how to employ the editing and proofreading strategies.

**Keywords:** *Administrative translation, Editing, Proofreading, Quality Assurance, Strategies*

**OVERCOMING HUMOR IN TRANSLATION: WITH SPECIAL  
REFERENCE TO R. K. NARAYAN'S 'THE VENDOR OF SWEETS'  
AND ITS SINHALA TRANSLATION, 'RASAKAVILI VELEND' BY  
CIRIL CHANDRASEKARA GUNAWARDHANA**

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Nowadays, literary translation has become a part of literature that is popular among people. Usually, literary translators confront various challenges. Humor is one of the most defining aspects of humanity. Humor has always been one of the major challenges for translators, especially when it comes to translating extra linguistic elements such as culture. To overcome these challenges, translators use several translation strategies. The purpose of this study is to investigate the strategies used in the translation of humor from English to Sinhalese with special reference to English novel "The Vendor of Sweets" by R. K. Narayan in 1967 and its Sinhalese translation "Rasakavili Velenda" by Ciril Chandrasekara in 2016. Both texts were deeply analyzed by using content analysis method and different theories on translation strategies were also referred. As the conclusion of this study, it was investigated that the translator has employed various translation strategies such as, literal translation, established equivalent, borrowing, ST humor is enhanced in TT with some word/ expression, generalization, transposition, description, ST humor is replaced by a 'synonym' in TT, amplification, reduction, particularization, modulation, discursive creation and adaptation to overcome humor in translation. As per the results, the researcher has found established equivalent as the frequently used translation strategy. In this study, the translator has managed the translation strategies well to convey the meaning effectively to the target audience. Finally, the analyzed data clearly elaborated that the translator has successfully overcome the humor in translation by using appropriate translation strategies.

**Keywords:** *Literary Translation, Humor, Translation strategies, Discursive creation*

# **EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES ADOPTED IN TRANSLATING AGRICULTURAL CONTENT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED DOCUMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PERADENIYA**

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The research entitled "Translation Techniques and Effectiveness Of The Translation Techniques Adopted In Translating Agricultural Content" attempted to find out the translation techniques and evaluate the quality of translation in selected documents from English to Sinhala. In this research, the researcher aims to shed insight on question such as: "What is the quality of translated agricultural terms?" The main objective of this research is to examine the effectiveness of the translation techniques adopted in translating agricultural content. Furthermore, the researcher's specific objectives are to evaluate translation techniques in translating agricultural terms, and to evaluate the quality of the translated agricultural terms and identify the challenges in translating agricultural terms. For this study, the researcher used qualitative techniques as the research approach, and the research was designed as a case study. To collect the relevant data, the researcher extensively read the documents and then extracted the specific terms and techniques. When considering the results, there were six translation strategies used in translating agricultural content from English to Sinhala. In addition to that, according to the Nababan's quality assessment theory, the translation is at an accurate, and acceptable level with a high readability level. In this research, the total average score is 2.73. Based on that, the final decision is that the translation is at a perfect level. In addition to that, the most common challenges faced by the translators are a lack of terminological knowledge and a lack of subject knowledge. Therefore, it is recommended that the glossary should be prepared for the field related to the agriculture in both English and Sinhala languages.

**Keywords:** *Agricultural Terms, Agricultural Translation, Translation Techniques, Translation Quality Assessment, Challenges*



# **A STUDY ON TRANSLATION STRATEGIES EMPLOYED IN TRANSLATING FINANCIAL TERMINOLOGY FROM ENGLISH TO SINHALA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE ANNUAL REPORT 2020 OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF SRI LANKA**

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Financial translation is one of the most punctilious translations that needs excessive attention and deep understanding of both financial terminology and the language it is being translated into. The main objective of this research is studying the translation strategies employed in translating financial terminology from English to Sinhala with special reference to the annual report 2020 of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. The specific goals are to find the challenges that translators have when translating specific financial terminology and to investigate how translators have solved those challenges during the translation process. The Central Bank Annual Report 2020 and its Sinhalese translation were studied, and strategies based on Vinay and Darbelnet's and Peter Newmark's translation strategies were identified and tables were created using these financial terms. The final phase concentrated on the difficulties encountered by translators when translating specific financial terminology and sought solutions and steps to overcome these difficulties through interviews. The researcher discovered 832 financial terms after thoroughly analyzing the Central Bank Annual Report 2020. According to the research, theorists Vinay and Darbelnet's seven translation strategies (except Literal translation, Equivalence and Adaptation) and Peter Newmark's seventeen translation strategies (except Naturalisation, Cultural Equivalent, Functional Equivalent, Descriptive Equivalent, Translation Label, Componential Analysis, Paraphrase, Notes, and Glosses) had been found in this study. The most frequently used translation strategy was the Calque (according to Vinay and Darbelnet) Through Translation (according to Peter Newmark). It occurred 461 times. The least frequently used strategy was the Compensation. It occurred 6 times.

**Keywords:** *Translation strategies, Financial terminology, Annual report, Central Bank*

# TRANSLATION STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING QUEER COMMUNITY RELATED CONTENT IN SRI LANKAN CONTEXT: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED DOCUMENTS

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As a less addressed topic, translators have to face some challenges in translating queer community related contents due to less resource, lack of awareness and cultural matters. When it comes to Sinhala language, there are no proper translations or fixed terms with respect. Translators can solve this problem using translation strategies correctly to the point to overcome this challenge. This research aims to study translation strategies and challenges in translating queer community related contents from English to Sinhala in Sri Lankan context. Qualitative research method was applied and this is done under deductive research approach. This study has a subjective research philosophy and the study can be identified as explanatory-deductive research. As the theoretical concepts for analyzing data, translation strategies from Peter Newmark and Vinay & Darbelnet are used. 73 queer community related terms could be identified from the selected documents as primary data. Through translation, functional equivalence, descriptive equivalence, componential analysis, transference, expansion, paraphrase, synonymy, cultural equivalence and recognized translation, notes and naturalization were the utilized strategies from Peter Newmark. Most frequently used strategy is through translation and least frequently used strategies are naturalization and couplets. From Vinay & Darbelnet's strategies calque, borrowing, equivalence and transposition are used. Most frequently used strategy is calque and least frequently used strategy is transposition. But the descriptive strategies are the best way to translate these terms into Sinhala as those strategies provide a description for the source text in brief comprehensively to the target reader.

**Keywords:** *Challenges, LGBTQ, Queer Community, Sinhala Translation, Translation Strategies*

# EFFECTIVENESS OF THE 'ITRANSLATE' APPLICATION IN THE PROCESS OF TRANSLATING SELECTED ACTS AND BILLS FROM SINHALESE TO ENGLISH: A STUDY BASED ON 'ITRANSLATE' APPLICATION

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As globalization progresses, knowledge from many different countries flows quickly and extensively, and technology advances quickly. Humans use technology to find a solution to the issue of language variety and an online machine translation tool is employed. This study discusses the effectiveness of the 'iTranslate' application in the process of translating selected acts and bills from Sinhala to English which discusses two research questions, which are the issues and accuracy of the 'iTranslate' application when translating legal documents. The theory of Newmark (1892) and Waddington's Translation Quality Assessment Model are used by the researcher to investigate these issues. Quantitative and qualitative methods were used in this research. The data source is selected six acts and bills issued in January and February 2022. They are Provincial Councils (Transfer of Stamp Duty) (Amendment) Act (3 sections), Mahapola Higher Education Scholarship Act (3 sections), Judicature (Amendment) Act (3 sections), Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act (2 sections), Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act (3 sections), and Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines Act (3 sections). The findings revealed that 'iTranslate' used 3 different translation methods, namely word-for-word translation, literal translation and free translation. Free translation is the most used method in the application. Meanwhile, to measure the effectiveness of the application the researcher used Method A of Waddington's Translation Quality Assessment Model to find the errors of the target text. The study's findings showed that practically all of Waddington's model's (method A) characteristics could be used to analyze the selected acts and bills. The most frequent errors were text, spelling, misinterpretation and omission. The marks of all the acts and bills were +9 points which means that the translation is acceptable and readable, but the technical terms of the target text is not appropriate for legal documents.

**Keywords:** *Effectiveness, Legal documents, Machine Translation, Waddington's Translation Quality Assessment Model*

# **AN EMPIRICAL APPROACH TO THE TRANSLATIONS OF TERMS OF TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES IN LITERARY CONTEXTS: WITH REFERENCE TO PROSE TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO SINHALESE**

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This study investigates extent to which the translators have succeeded in accurately translating the terms of natural topographic features from English into Sinhalese in Literary contexts observed in prose. In order to accomplish this objective, two novels: The Road from Elephant Pass and Famous Five – Five Run Away Together were thoroughly investigated and 50 English sentences developed by the researcher were provided to get translated by 10 datasets of translators where there were 04 members (01 undergraduate of Translation Studies, 01 of Geography, the researcher following both Geography and Translation Studies, Google Translate app) in each group and to collect relevant data using a questionnaire provided with the worksheets. Using mixed methods of content analysis, comparative and descriptive models, it was discovered that the accuracy of translating terminology of natural topographic features from English into Sinhalese in literary contexts observed in prose was significantly higher among experienced translators and lower among novices. The undergraduates studying both Translation Studies and Geography showed 92.0% of accuracy, while ones studying Translation Studies only showed 73.5%, and ones studying Geography only showed 78.6% and Google Translate app showed 48.0%. The researcher concluded that the most equivalent terms can be used instead of the accurate term that suits the SL term if and only if the respective term has a minimal impact on its context, and that subject knowledge is essential in translating the subject-specialized work and that Google Translate is not the best solution for translating the terms of natural topographic features.

**Keywords:** *Accuracy, Geography, Literary Translation, Terms of Topographic features, Specialized Translation*

# METHODS AND CONSTRAINTS USED BY TRANSLATORS TO OVERCOME THE CHALLENGES FACED IN DUBBING WHEN TRANSLATING ENGLISH MOVIES INTO SINHALESE: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MOVIE “THE ADVENTURES OF TINTIN”

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This study intended to investigate the strategies and limitations employed to address difficulties in dubbing that occurred during the Sinhalese translation of the English animated movie "The Adventures of Tintin"(Steven Spielberg, 2011), focusing on identifying the difficulties in dubbing in Audio-Visual Translation (AVT) when translating cultural, humorous elements, dialects, and idiolects as the primary objective and finding the gaps when using the methods and constraints to fix the dubbing problems, while translating the language components. A mixed approach was used in this study, wherein the qualitative data methodology, the researcher examined the limitations and dubbing strategies employed in the movie to address the dubbing issues with special reference to the translation methods introduced by Peter Newmark and Vinay and Darbelnet. In the study the translator also followed the quantitative lip synch method throughout the Sinhalese dubbed movie "tintingē vīrakriya". Moreover, the translator has maintained Norm-based constraints successfully. The mostly used translation techniques were Naturalization, Equivalence, Literal Translation and Adaptation. The lack of a strict and thorough theoretical framework for the analysis of audiovisual translations is one of the study's major weaknesses. Following a study of both works, it was found that the translator was unable to address all translation-related issues in dubbing. The movie's Sinhalese dubbing includes some alterations and confusions that lessen the translation's uniqueness and understandability. This study suggested that these criteria should be assessed and that any appropriate change be made for subsequent studies in this field.

**Keywords:** *Animated Movies, Dubbing Methods, Dubbing Constraints, Linguistic Elements, Translation Technique.*

# **OVERCOMING CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING LATIN TERMS IN ENGLISH TEXTS TO SINHALESE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED LEGAL TEXTS**

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The usage of Latin terms can be pointed out as one of the characteristics of legal language. These Latin terms also have to be translated in the translation of legal documents. In translating Latin Terms in English Texts to Sinhalese, multiple challenges can be confronted by translators. This study was carried out by taking the identification of those challenges as the main objective and finding solutions to those challenges as the specific objective to obtain a reliable translation output. The research was developed by using mixed research approach and using qualitative content analysis method and descriptive comparative analysis method. A sample group of fifteen: five government translators and ten undergraduates in the degree program Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Translation Studies at Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka was given a questionnaire with eight Latin terms and phrases extracted from legal documents. Researcher has identified fourteen challenges through this study and classified those challenges. Appropriate solutions have been suggested to overcome those challenges. According to this study, it is concluded that there are various challenges occurred due to social, linguistic, personal, material and immaterial reasons in translating Latin terms in English texts to Sinhalese and a reliable translation can be obtained by using acceptable solutions for those challenges.

**Keywords:** *Latin Terms, Legal Translation, Challenges, Legal Documents, Solutions*

**A STUDY ON THE CHALLENGES CONFRONTED BY  
TRANSLATORS WHEN TRANSLATING LEGAL DOCUMENTS  
FROM ENGLISH TO SINHALA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO  
JUDGMENTS OF COUNCIL SECRETARIAT, SABARAGAMUWA  
PROVINCIAL COUNCIL, SRI LANKA**

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Translating legal documents is considered immensely challenging as it directly affects the lives of the people; it can offer them a profit or a loss. This is the same when it comes to prerogative writs, judgments translations as well. Hence, the main objective of this study is to identify the challenges translators encounter when translating prerogative writs, judgments from English to Sinhala based on the documents received by Council Secretariat, Sabaragamuwa Provincial Council, Sri Lanka. The selected approach for the study is the qualitative approach which includes descriptive and content analysis. Primary data is used for the purpose. Ten translators in the field of legal translation are chosen as the sample population whereas selected paragraphs from prerogative writs received by the council secretariat are used as the sample documents. Fifteen challenges encountered when translating prerogative writs are identified. Subsequently, it is concluded that lack of updated online, and offline legal dictionaries is the most challenging issue when translating prerogative writs, judgments. This research would be a great source of knowledge for the legal translators particularly involve in translating prerogative writs, judgments. Undergraduates of Translation Studies who are expecting to work as legal translators would also be benefited from this research.

**Keywords:** *Challenges, Judgments, Legal translation, Prerogative writs*

## A STUDY OF TRANSLATION PROCEDURES EMPLOYED IN TRANSLATING SRI LANKAN CULTURAL REFERENCES IN GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS ON ANNUAL PROCESSIONS

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Language is the bearer of culture. Culture is the soil of language and translation is the bridge of intercultural communication. Hence, culture is inextricably linked with translation. Understanding different cultural terms or expressions is not a simple task. These terms may contain certain cultural connotations and clearly reflect cultural characteristics. So, it is very hard to translate correctly. Therefore, the familiarity of the translator in dealing with cultural references under the administrative field is a significant direction. The present study is an investigation of the translation procedures employed in translating Sri Lankan cultural references in Gazette Notifications on Annual Processions. Accordingly, a case study was performed and the data were collected through a questionnaire made up of ten Sinhala sentences containing culture related terms. This questionnaire was given to the Government translators on the basis of expert sampling technique in the Badulla District with the purpose of identifying the translation procedures employed in translating Sri Lankan Cultural References in Gazette Notifications on Annual Processions into English. Accordingly, the results of the study discovered that the procedures of borrowing, literal translation, loan blend, word-for-word and annotated borrowing were used by the translators on the basis of translation procedures proposed in *Comparative stylistics of French and English: a methodology for Translation* (1958) by Jean Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet and *A textbook of translation* by Peter Newmark (1988). It was concluded that the convenient use of above mentioned translation procedures helps to overcome the challenges in the process of culture related translations.

**Keywords:** *Annual processions, Cultural references, Translation, Translation procedures*



# **A STUDY ON TRANSLATING ABBREVIATIONS FROM SINHALA INTO ENGLISH AND VICE VERSA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SELECTED DOCUMENTS OF THE DISTRICT SECRETARIAT, KURUNEGALA, SRI LANKA**

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Translation is a significant bridge which connects not only two or more languages but also the cultures and the communities. Since the usage of abbreviation is a key factor influencing the quality of the translation field, it is a necessity to concern the translations of the abbreviations. The Abbreviation is one of the most ideal means to effectively write anything saving time, space, and labor. Recognizing the strategies that can be used to translate abbreviations from Sinhala to English and vice versa is the main objective studied whereas finding the types of abbreviations, difficulties encountered by the translators and the use of abbreviations are concerned as specific objectives. Accordingly, the main intention of this study is to detect the strategies that can be employed to translate abbreviations from Sinhala to English and vice versa. As there is a need of translating abbreviations, finding strategies for the purpose is obligatory. The mixed research method is selected as the research approach concerning both the primary and secondary data. Data is collected from the selected documents of the District Secretariat, Kurunegala and from the active translators in government institutions. Data is analyzed using the content analysis and quantitative analysis techniques. Strategies that can be used to translate abbreviations, difficulties faced in translating abbreviations, types of abbreviations are identified. A list of abbreviations is translated using the found strategies to check its authenticity. This study mainly focuses on the abbreviations and translating abbreviations which demonstrates the use of abbreviations.

**Keywords:** *Abbreviations, Difficulties, Strategies, Translation*