



Sabaragamuwa Social Sciences and Languages 7th Students' Annual Symposium 2022



ABSTRACTS

7TH SLSAS - 2022

Faculty of Social Sciences and Languages
Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka

Sabaragamuwa Social Sciences & Languages 7th Students' Annual Symposium

ABSTRACTS

02nd June 2022

Faculty of Social Sciences and Languages
Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka
P.O. Box 02, Belihuloya, 70140 - Sri Lanka

Responsibilities for the contents of the abstracts included in this publication remain with the respective authors. Views and opinions expressed in the abstracts are of the respective authors but not of the Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka.

Copyright © at Faculty of Social Sciences and Languages
Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka

Sabaragamuwa Social Sciences & Languages Students' Annual Symposium
Faculty of Social Sciences and Languages
Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka
P.O. Box 02
Belihuloya, 70140
Sri Lanka

Front page designed by V.P.G. Priyankara

Published by Faculty of Social Sciences and Languages
Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka

Telephone: +94 (45) 228 0048
Fax: +94 (45) 228 0034

CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT

Chairperson	Prof. K.P.L. Nishantha Patabandi
Secretary	Mr. R.C. Palliyaguruge

Organizing Committee	Prof. S.S.A. Senevirathne
	Prof. R.G.S. Rathnayake
	Dr. N.S.D. Paranavitana
	Dr. H.U.S. Pradeep
	Ms. E.M.T.K. Senevirathna
	Mr. W.A. Senathissa
	Dr. U.P. Lekamge
	Ms. S.P.S.P. Weerasinghe
	Ms. P.D.M. Muthumali
	Ms. R.A.R.P. Maduwanthi
	Ms N.M. Wijesekara
	Ms. N. Sudarshini
	Ms. J.A.M. Hansani
	Mr. V.P.G. Priyankara
	Ms. N.A.L.D.R. Silva

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Prof. H.M.S. Priyanath - Chairperson	: Department of Economics and statistics
Prof. A. Sarath Ananda	: Department of Social Sciences
Prof. Sunil Shantha	: Department of Economics and statistics
Prof. A. Aruna Shantha	: Department of Economics and statistics
Prof. S.S.A. Senevirathne	: Department of Languages
Prof. K.V.D. Edirisooriya	: Department of Geography and Environmental Management
Prof. K.P.L. Nishantha Patabandi	: Department of Geography and Environmental Management
Prof. W.M. Ariyaratne	: Department of Languages
Prof. R.G.S. Rathnayake	: Department of Languages
Dr. M.A.C.S.S. Fernando	: Department of Economics and statistics
Mr. H. Ranjith	: Department of Social Sciences
Dr. R.J.M. Uduporuwa	: Department of Geography and Environmental Management
Dr. G.K.C.S. De Silva	: Department of Languages
Mrs. R.P.S.H. Hettiarachchi	: Department of Social Sciences
Mrs. D.J. Jagoda	: Department of Economics and statistics
Dr. W.M.J. Welgama	: Department of Social Sciences
Dr. H.A.M.A. Hapugoda	: Department of Languages
Dr. K.R.W.K.H. Abeywickrama	: Department of Languages
Dr. K.S.N. Prasangani	: Department of English Language Teaching
Dr. G.R.S.R.C. Samaraweera	: Department of Economics and statistics
Dr. N.S.D. Paranavitana	: Department of Languages
Dr. B.M.L.R.K. Basnayake	: Department of English Language Teaching

LANGUAGE EDITING COMMITTEE

Dr. H.A.M.A. Hapugoda - Chairperson
Dr. W.M.J. Welgama
Dr. K.R.W.K.H. Abeywickrama
Dr. K.S.N. Prasangani
Dr. G.R.S.R.C. Samaraweera
Dr. N.S.D. Paranavitana
Dr. B.M.L.R.K. Basnayake
Ms. E.M.T.K. Senevirathna
Dr. D.A.N.S.Y. Dassanayake
Dr. U.P. Lekamge
Ms. S.P.S.P. Weerasinghe
Ms. P.D.M. Muthumali
Ms. W.M. Sewwandi
Ms. A.H. Lareena
Ms. N.M. Wijesekara
Ms. K.S. Ranasinghe
Ms. N. Sudarshini
Ms. J.A.M. Hansani
Ms. D.D.I.M.B. Gunathilaka
Ms. R.M.P.P. Rathnayake
Mr. H.R.L. Perera
Ms. K.V. Panagoda

MESSAGE FROM THE VICE CHANCELLOR

It is a great pleasure for me to pen this message for the 7th Annual Research Symposium of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Languages. It is noteworthy that the Faculty of Social Sciences and Languages has introduced new degree programme to meet the requirements of the country, while maintaining the high standards of the existing degree programmes. The contribution of the faculty for the generation of knowledge anticipating the challenges of the nation and beyond through new research findings would be inevitable. I believe that this initiative will contribute immensely to enhance the research capacity of students thereby to enrich research culture in the faculty and in the University as well.

I am proud of witnessing the remarkable improvement in the quantity and quality as well as the relevance of research conducted by our students. In this context, this conference will provide our students with an important platform to share their knowledge in the field of Social Science and Language with the rest of the world. This will be an opportunity for our students to publish their research findings presented at the Annual Research symposia 2022.

I wish to thank the Dean, Heads of Departments, Chairperson, Secretary, Members of the Organizing Committee, and the members of the academic, administrative and nonacademic staff of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Languages, those who have contributed immensely on behalf of the faculty to make this event a success. I hope this kind of constant academic exercise of students and staff in the Faculty of Social Sciences and Languages

I wish you a very fruitful academic exercise!

Snr. Prof. R.M.U.S.K. Rathnayake
Vice-Chancellor
Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka

MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN

It is with great pleasure that I write this congratulatory message to the 7th Annual Students' Research Symposium, organized by the Faculty of Social Sciences and Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka in 2022. Social Sciences and Languages Students' Annual Symposium (SSLSAS) of Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka is a remarkable event of the undergraduates of the faculty in their academic life as it is their first experience of disseminating research findings in a forum of experts in the respective fields of research and fellow undergraduates.

As a faculty of humanities and social sciences, the level of success that has been achieved by the Faculty of Social Sciences and Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka within its short history of 26 years is significant, and the SSLSAS is live evidence for it. In the most recent academic programmes' quality evaluation conducted by the Quality Assurance Council of University Grants Commission, the faculty was ranked as an 'A' grade faculty among other faculties of the same category in the Sri Lankan university system. Innovativeness and job orientation of the degree programmes through introducing courses and other activities that promote creativity, analytical and IT skills and English language ability of students is the secret behind this success. SSLSAS is an effort of the faculty to create a healthy research culture and to make researchers who can contribute to the society and academia in future.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Prof. KPL Nishantha, the Chairperson, Mr. RC Palliyaguruge, the Secretary and the whole organizing committee for their continuous hard work and dedication towards successfully organising this symposium. I also appreciate all the Heads of Departments, the academic, administrative and non-academic staff and students for the various contributions made to make this event a reality. I wish all the best for all the presenters and the academic staff members who supported our new researchers, with their future research endeavours.

Dr. M.A.C.S.S. Fernando

Dean

Faculty of Social Sciences and Languages

Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka

CONTENT

ECONOMICS.....	1
THE IMPACT OF SOCIO ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS OF PARENTS ON THE TIME ALLOCATION FOR CHILDCARE IN SRI LANKA <i>M.A.M. De Silva¹ and G.R.S.R.C. Samaraweera²</i>	<i>2</i>
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD LABOR IN SRI LANKA <i>B.M.B. Divangana¹ and G.R.S.R.C. Samaraweera²</i>	<i>3</i>
MACRO ECONOMIC FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PUBLIC DEBT AND DEBT ORIENTATION IN SRI LANKA <i>A.H.R. Gunathilake¹ and G.R.S.R.C. Samaraweera²</i>	<i>4</i>
AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE MUSIC VIDEO MARKET IN SRI LANKA <i>K.B.A.D.U. Hansamali¹ and G.R.S.R.C. Samaraweera²</i>	<i>5</i>
FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PARTICIPATION OF RURAL WOMEN IN THE SRI LANKAN WORKFORCE (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT) <i>K.H.C. Heshani¹ and A.A. Shantha²</i>	<i>6</i>
AN ANALYSIS OF SAVINGS CONSTRAINTS IN SMALL-SCALE INLAND FISHERIES COMMUNITY IN SRI LANKA (WITH REFERENCE TO THE FISHERIES COMMUNITY IN ANURADHAPURA DISTRICT) <i>P.A.D. Jayarathne¹, R. Weerakoon² and G.M.J.K.J. Gunawardana³</i>	<i>7</i>
IMPACT OF ICT USAGE AND DYNAMIC CAPABILITIES ON THE BUSINESS RESILIENCE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SCALE ENTERPRISES UNDER THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC SITUATION (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GALLE DISTRICT SMES) <i>M.D.R. Jayasekara¹ and H.M.S. Priyanath²</i>	<i>8</i>
FACTORS AFFECTING THE INTENTION TO PURCHASE GREEN COSMETICS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MATARA DISTRICT) <i>K.K.G. Kaluarachchi¹ and A.A. Shantha²</i>	<i>9</i>
SOCIO ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PARTNER VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN SRI LANKA <i>S.H. Karunasingha¹ and G.R.S.R.C. Samaraweera²</i>	<i>10</i>
THE IMPACT OF MOBILE BANKING SERVICE QUALITY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SAMPATH BANK, INGIRIYA BRANCH) <i>K.A.A.S. Kulasinghe¹, M.S. Shantha² and H.K. Soysa³</i>	<i>11</i>
FINANCIAL LITERACY ON RETIREMENT SAVING CONFIDENCE IN RURAL COMMUNITIES IN SRI LANKA <i>I.D.T. Dilwanthi¹ and A.A. Shantha²</i>	<i>12</i>
FACTORS AFFECTING THE QUALITY OF TEA PRODUCTION <i>B.R.S. Chanaka¹, A.A. Shantha² and N.R.G.V. Kumara³</i>	<i>13</i>

STUDYING THE IMPACT OF SCHOOLS, TUITION CLASSES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS ON ADVANCED LEVEL RESULTS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GAMPAHA DISTRICT)	
<i>D.R.S. Fernando¹ and A.A. Shantha²</i>	14
THE FACTORS AFFECT THE CONSUMER'S INTENTION TO PURCHASING LUXURY HOUSES (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GALAXY CONDOMINIUM PRIVATE LIMITED)	
<i>W.H.I.I. Madhuhansa¹, W.A. Senathissa² and R.N.P.M.K. Ranasinghe³</i>	15
IMPACT OF THE ONLINE EDUCATION SYSTEM ON THE PRODUCTIVITY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN	
<i>W.N Sanjeewa¹ and R. Weerakoon²</i>	16
THE EFFECT OF TRANSACTION COST DETERMINANTS ON LIVELIHOODS OF SANASA BENEFICIARIES: A CASE OF COLOMBO DISTRICT IN SRI LANKA	
<i>M.M.P.L. Amarasiri¹ and H.M.S. Priyanath²</i>	17
THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE ON JOB PERFORMANCE OF MSME'S DURING COVID – 19 PANDEMICS	
<i>R.D.W. Arachchi¹ and A.A. Shantha²</i>	18
THE IMPACT OF INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS ON IMPROVEMENT OF EMPLOYEES' PERFORMANCES	
<i>K.M.D.H. Bandara¹, M.S. Shantha² and B.A.H. Karunarathna³</i>	19
STUDY ON THE ROLE OF ACTIVE FARMER ORGANIZATIONS IN IMPROVING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE RURAL POPULATION (GALNEWA AREA)	
<i>L.G.D.C. Damayanthi¹ and H.M.S. Priyanath²</i>	20
FACTORS INFLUENCING ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION OF FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANIES IN SRI LANKA	
<i>T.E.I. Dangalla¹, A.A. Shantha² and A. Jayasekara³</i>	21
MARKET INTEGRATION AND PRICE TRANSMISSION OF SELECTED MARINE FISH MARKETS IN SRI LANKA (SPECIAL REFERENCE TO YELLOW FIN TUNA AND GOLD STRIPE SARDINE)	
<i>G.S. Lanchani¹, M.S. Shantha² and I.P.P.M. Wijesinghe³</i>	22
SPATIAL LINKAGES AND PRICE TRANSMISSION OF RICE MARKET IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NAADU AND RAW RED RICE)	
<i>B.R. Menaka¹, A.A. Shantha² and W.A.N. Wijesooriya³</i>	23
MARKET INTEGRATION AND PRICE VARIATIONS IN FRESH TOMATO MARKETS IN SRI LANKA	
<i>H.W.C.K. Peiris¹, W.A. Senathissa² and I.P.P.M. Wijesinghe³</i>	24
THE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PHYSICAL AND SPIRITUAL WELLBEING OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN SRI LANKA	
<i>S.D. Prasadi¹ and G.R.S.R.C. Samaraweera²</i>	25
ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF NEW FERTILIZER POLICY IN SRI LANKA	
<i>M.L.D.K. Rashikala¹ and A.A. Shantha²</i>	26

THE DETERMINANTS OF PUBLIC WORKERS' JOB SATISFACTION (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT IN GAMPAHA) <i>G.H.A.N. Prithimali¹, M.S. Shantha² and M.M.A.N. Shanika³</i>	27
THE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DEMAND FOR LEISURE AMONG WORKERS IN SRI LANKA <i>H.A.I. Priyangika¹ and G.R.S.R.C. Samaraweera²</i>	28
STUDY THE IMPACT OF NETWORK CONNECTIVITY AND THE USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY ON THE PERFORMANCE OF SME'S <i>U.J.S. Rangani¹ and H.M.S. Priyanath²</i>	29
THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL SECURITY DETERMINANTS ON THE LIVING CONDITION OF INFORMAL SECTOR WORKERS IN BANDARAGAMA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT UNDER COVID 19 PANDEMIC <i>S.A.K.H.P. Samarasinghe¹ and H.M.S. Priyanath²</i>	30
IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCIAL FLOWS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SRI LANKA <i>S.N. Samarasinghe¹ and W.A. Senathissa²</i>	31
IMPACT OF ONLINE SHOPPING BEHAVIOUR ON THE CONSUMER SATISFACTION (With Special Reference to Private Sector Employees in Galle District towards Fashionable Items) <i>G.A. Sandarenu¹ and G.R.S.R.C. Samaraweera²</i>	32
A STUDY OF THE IMPACT ON CORPORATE WORK ENVIRONMENT FOR THE JOB SATISFACTION ON TEA FACTORY EMPLOYEES (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MORAWAKKORALE TEA PRODUCERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY) <i>H.G. Sanduni¹, M.S. Shantha² and W.W.L. Priyashantha³</i>	33
AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE FACTORS AFFECTING OF MANUFACTURING SECTOR PERFORMANCE IN SRI LANKA <i>R.A.C. Sithara¹ and W.A. Senathissa²</i>	34
THE IMPACT OF WORK-LIFE BALANCE ON PUBLIC EMPLOYEE'S JOB SATISFACTION <i>M.D.M. Sugande¹, M.S. Shantha² and G.M.J.K. Guanawardana³</i>	35
INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL, UNCERTAINTY AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE OF SMALL ENTERPRISES IN SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GALLE DISTRICT <i>S. Uyangoda¹ and H.M.S. Priyanath²</i>	36
IMPACT OF SELECTED MACROECONOMIC VARIABLES ON FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) INFLOWS INTO SRI LANKA <i>H.D.R. Vidunika¹ and M.S. Shantha²</i>	37
FACTORS AFFECTING THE JOB PERFORMANCE OF SEMI-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES <i>W.A.U.K. Warnakulasooriya¹, H.M.S. Priyanath² and H.M.L. Yehiya³</i>	38

IMPACT OF MACROECONOMIC VARIABLES ON FOREIGN RESERVES IN SRI LANKA <i>J.Y.K. Weeraman¹ and W.A. Senathissa²</i>	39
IMPACT OF MACROECONOMIC VARIABLE ON THE FISCAL DEFICIT OF SRI LANKA <i>N.D. Wickramasekra¹ and W.A. Senathissa²</i>	40
STATISTICS	41
IDENTIFYING THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE WILLINGNESS OF UNDERGRADUATES TO AGRI-ENTREPRENEURSHIP <i>W.G.S. Dinendra¹ and D.J. Jagoda²</i>	42
FACTORS AFFECTING THE LEARNING SATISFACTION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS (WITHIN ONLINE LEARNING PLATFORM) <i>K.P.W.A.T.M. Kumara¹ and N.M. Wijesekara²</i>	43
FACTORS INFLUENCING THE CONSUMER INTENTION ON STANDARD MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES <i>A.L.A.C. Madushanka¹ and M.A.C.S.S. Fernando²</i>	44
FACTORS AFFECTING THE FOREX AND CRYPTO CURRENCY MARKET TRADING IN SRI LANKA <i>A.K.D. Sathru¹ and L.P. Himali²</i>	45
TO STUDY THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE AWARENESS OF THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY REGARDING HIV / AIDS (WITH REFERENCE TO THE STUDENTS OF SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY) <i>Y.C.S. Senarathna¹ and L.P. Himali²</i>	46
STUDYING HOW THE INVOLVEMENT OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT AFFECTS THEIR ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE (WITH REFERENCE TO THE STUDENTS OF SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY) <i>Y.M.H.S.A. Yapa¹ and L.P. Himali²</i>	47
FACTORS INFLUENCING THE CONSUMER INTENTION ON USING MULTIPLE INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDERS <i>L.A.J.A. Yatagampitiya¹ and M.A.C.S.S. Fernando²</i>	48
STUDYING THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE CONSUMER INTEREST IN DEALING WITH SUPERMARKET (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MATARA DISTRICT) <i>W.G.S. Bhashini¹ and D.J. Jagoda²</i>	49
STUDY THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT ON CONSUMER'S BUYING BEHAVIOUR ON ORGANIC FOODS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MATARA DISTRICT) <i>R.P.D.I. Buddhini¹ and N.M. Wijesekara²</i>	50
IMPACT OF SMARTPHONE ADDICTION ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF UNDERGRADUATES IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE UNDERGRADUATES OF SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA) <i>J.P.H.N. Chathurangi¹ and M.A.C.S.S. Fernando²</i>	51

THE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE MEN'S IDEOLOGY ABOUT FEMALE EMPLOYMENT (SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE COLOMBO DISTRICT) <i>N.M.L. Christiansz¹ and D.J. Jagoda²</i>	52
FACTORS AFFECTING THE PERCEPTION OF AYURVEDIC DOCTORS REGARDING THE LEGALIZATION OF CANNABIS CULTIVATION AS AN AYURVEDIC MEDICINAL PLANT (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RATHNAPURA DISTRICT) <i>P.A.N.C. Dasanayaka¹ and N.M. Wijesekara²</i>	53
DETERMINANTS OF IMPULSE BUYING DURING AN ONLINE PURCHASE (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UNDERGRADUATES OF SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA) <i>A.K.P.R. Devindini¹ and L.P. Himali²</i>	54
FACTORS INFLUENCING THE JOB PREFERENCES OF FINAL-YEAR UNDERGRADUATES AT SRI LANKA'S GOVERNMENT STATE UNIVERSITIES <i>D.M.R.K. Dissanayaka¹ and L.P. Himali²</i>	55
FACTORS INFLUENCING THE COMPLETION TIME OF PHD STUDIES (SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SRI LANKAN GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITY LECTURERS) <i>R.H. Galabada¹ and M.A.C.S.S. Fernando²</i>	56
CAREER INTENTION TOWARDS PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS (A CASE STUDY OF THE SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA) <i>M.T. Geethma¹ and D.J. Jagoda²</i>	57
STUDY OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE DETERMINATION OF TEACHERS SATISFACTION WITH THE CHANGE IN THE METHODOLOGY OF EDUCATION (ONLINE METHOD) DURING THE COVID-19 PERIOD (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HORANA AND PANADURA EDUCATIONAL DIVISIONS) <i>A.C. Handapangoda¹ and L.P. Himali²</i>	58
FACTORS AFFECTING WORK LIFE BALANCE OF UNIVERSITY ACADEMICIANS (WITH REFERENCE TO ONLINE TEACHING PLATFORM) <i>H.V.R.G. Hathella¹ and N.M. Wijesekara²</i>	59
DETERMINANTS OF GRADUATE EMPLOYABILITY (A STUDY CONDUCTED IN THE FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND LANGUAGES IN SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA) <i>A.M. Jayasekara¹ and L.P. Himali²</i>	60
THE FACTORS AFFECTING WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT MIGRATION FROM SRI LANKA TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES <i>D.H.H.K. Kaluarachchi¹ and L.P. Himali²</i>	61
FACTORS INFLUENCING ON THE DATA USAGE FOR ONLINE LEARNING OF UNDERGRADUATES DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD (SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA) <i>M.A.T.D. Karunaratna¹ and M.A.C.S.S. Fernando²</i>	62
STUDY THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF GRADE FIVE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GALLE DISTRICT) <i>H.P. Kumarasingha¹ and L.P. Himali²</i>	63

IDENTIFICATION THE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PURCHASE INTENTION FOR COSMETIC PRODUCTS <i>M.K. Madhavi¹ and D.J. Jagoda²</i>	64
STUDYING THE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DECISION OF SENIOR CITIZENS TO MAINTAIN SENIOR CITIZENS FIXED DEPOSITS IN THE GALLE DISTRICT <i>M.H.D. Madhuwanthi¹ and M.A.C.S.S. Fernando²</i>	65
FACTORS INFLUENCING ON USAGE OF AYURVEDIC MEDICINES TO ENHANCE IMMUNITY (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RATNAPURA DISTRICT) <i>M.N.D. Morapitiya¹ and N.M. Wijesekara²</i>	66
DETERMINANTS OF A STUDENT'S PERCEPTION ON VIDEO CONFERENCING PLATFORMS (With special reference to Sabaragamuwa University) <i>L.W.C. Nawanjana¹ and L.P. Himali²</i>	67
DETERMINANTS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF ADVANCED LEVEL STUDENTS IN COLOMBO DISTRICT <i>L.S. Nirasha¹ and M.A.C.S.S. Fernando²</i>	68
INVESTIGATING FACTORS AFFECTING OBESITY AMONG ADOLESCENT CHILDREN IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GALLE DISTRICT) <i>M.A.F. Nishaza¹ and D.J. Jagoda²</i>	69
IDENTIFYING FACTORS AFFECTING ON G.C.E. ADVANCED LEVEL TEACHERS' MOONLIGHTING IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KALUTARA DISTRICT) <i>M.A.N. Pramodani¹ and N.M. Wijesekara²</i>	70
IDENTIFYING THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE TO INDIVIDUALS' WILLINGNESS TO PRIVATE HOSPITALS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GALLE DISTRICT) <i>J.A.M. Sandamali¹ and D.J. Jagoda²</i>	71
FACTORS INFLUENCING THE COMPLETION TIME OF MASTER'S STUDIES OF UNIVERSITY ACADEMICS IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITIES) <i>W.T.N. Sandamali¹ and M.A.C.S.S. Fernando²</i>	72
STUDYING THE FACTORS AFFECTING ON FAST FOOD CONSUMPTION (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CUSTOMERS AT KFC AND PIZZA HUT RESTAURAT IN GAMPAHA) <i>M.P.I. Sewwandi¹ and N.M. Wijesekara²</i>	73
IDENTIFYING FACTORS AFFECTING FEMALE SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE ABOUT TEENAGE PREGNANCY IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MATARA DISTRICT) <i>K.D.R. Shanika¹ and D.J. Jagoda²</i>	74
IDENTIFYING THE FACTORS AFFECTING ON CAREER ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN EMPLOYEES IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KALUTARA DISTRICT) <i>P.A.M. Shehani¹ and N.M. Wijesekara²</i>	75

EFFECTIVENESS OF ONLINE LEARNING ON UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATES DURING COVID -19 PANDEMIC (A STUDY BASED ON SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA)	
<i>W.N. Subhashini¹ and M.A.C.S.S. Fernando²</i>	76
STUDYING THE FACTORS AFFECTING JOB SATISFACTION AMONG BANKING SECTOR EMPLOYEES (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COLOMBO DISTRICT)	
<i>A.A.K. Thennakoon¹ and D.J. Jagoda²</i>	77
IDENTIFYING FACTORS INFLUENCING ON MENTAL HEALTH OF G.C.E. ADVANCED LEVEL STUDENTS UNDER ONLINE LEARNING PLATFORM (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GALLE DISTRICT)	
<i>I.R. Wijayasinghe¹ and N.M. Wijesekara²</i>	78
SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AFFECTING MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON TUITION FOR GRADE FIVE SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS IN WESTERN PROVINCE IN SRI LANKA	
<i>P.U. Wijepura¹ and M.A.C.S.S. Fernando²</i>	79
STUDYING THE AFFECTING FACTORS FOR CONSUMERS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS VIRTUAL SHOPPING AMONG YOUNG COMMUNITY (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COLOMBO DISTRICT)	
<i>M.P. Wijesingha¹ and D.J. Jagoda²</i>	80
FACTORS INFLUENCING ON PERSON'S IDEOLOGY ABOUT STUDENT ENGAGING BETTER IN MIXED-GENDER SCHOOLS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MATARA DISTRICT)	
<i>D.W.M. Malshani¹ and N.M. Wijesekara²</i>	81
STUDY OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE LEADERSHIP ABILITY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN	
<i>M.G.S. Tharaka¹ and L.P. Himali²</i>	82
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	83
ADVANCE PAYMENT SYSTEM FOR THE TEA BROKERING BACK-OFFICE SYSTEM SHIFT (TEA E-AUCTION PLATFORM)	
<i>H.A.G. Madusanka¹, K.S. Ranasinghe² and C. Liyanage³</i>	84
CAREERS 360 RECRUITMENT SYSTEM	
<i>P.A.H.S. Gunathilaka¹, K.S. Ranasinghe² and D. Ranaweera³</i>	85
AUTOMATICALLY DOCUMENT CATEGORIZING BASED ON FORMAL AND INFORMAL WRITING STYLES	
<i>K.M.G.S Karunarathna¹ and R.A.H.M Rupasingha²</i>	86
HEALTH SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT	
<i>N.A.A.H. Maduwanthi¹, R. Weerakoon², J.N.A. Jeewaraj³</i>	87
IOT DEVICE INTEGRATION SYSTEM	
<i>S.T.N. Rodrigo¹, V.P.G. Priyankara² and N.P. Jayasinghe³</i>	88

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PREDICTING STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE USING SUPERVISED AND UNSUPERVISED MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS <i>M.P.R.I.R. Silva¹ and R.A.H.M. Rupasingha²</i>	89
SMART STUDENTS' EVALUATION PROCESS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: AN APPLICATION IN FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND LANGUAGES IN SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA <i>S.L.P. Wickramasinghe¹ and R.M.N.B. Rathnayake²</i>	90
GEOGRAPHY	91
ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIO AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF TOBACCO CULTIVATION: SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MORAHELA GRAMA NILADHARI DIVISION OF MEEGAHAKIULA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION <i>R.M.P.S. Kumara¹ and K.V.D. Edirisooriya²</i>	92
ENVIRONMENTAL AND HUMAN HEALTH IMPACTS OF INFORMAL WASTE DISPOSAL (COURTESY OF HARISPATTUWA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT) <i>W.M.L.A. Kumarasena¹ and K.P.L. Nishantha Patabendi²</i>	93
THE MACAQUE-HUMAN CONFLICT AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES OF SRI LANKA; A CASE STUDY OF UVA PARANAGAMA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION IN BADULLA DISTRICT <i>D.G.C.L. Pemadasa¹ and R.J.M. Uduporuwa²</i>	94
ANALYSIS OF POTENTIALS AND IMPACTS OF ECO-TOURISM SECTOR IN SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HABARANA HURULU RESERVE <i>W.C.N. Abayarathna¹ and E.M.T.K. Senevirathna²</i>	95
IDENTIFYING THE STRATEGIES TO REORGANIZE THE UPCOUNTRY VEGETABLE CULTIVATION IN THE FACE OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZER BAN (WITH THE SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MAHAUVA, BINGANTHALAWA AND HIGHFOREST GRAMA NILADHARI DIVISIONS) <i>R. Asanthi¹ and K.P.L. Nishantha Patabandi²</i>	96
HEALTH PROBLEMS CAUSED BY IMPROPER WASTE DISPOSAL IN MAWANELLA URBAN AREA <i>W.W.G.H.N.H. Bandara¹ and K.B.P.C.A. Wijerathne²</i>	97
FLOOD IMPACT AND MANAGEMENT DEFICIENCIES ASSOCIATED WITH IN THE KELANI RIVER (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THALWATHTHA AND BOLLEGALA G.N.D) <i>R.A.R.M. Dharmarathna¹ and K.V.D. Edirisooriya²</i>	98
ABILITY AND METHODS TO DEVELOP CHENA PLANTATIONS AS AGROFORESTRY (THE CASE STUDY OF SOORIYAWewa DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT) <i>D.T.S. Epa¹ and K.P.L. Nishantha Patabandi²</i>	99
IMPACT OF RAINFALL VARIATION ON PADDY CULTIVATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO EHETUWewa DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION <i>H.M.N.E. Herath¹ and R.J.M. Uduporuwa²</i>	100

LANDSLIDE DISASTER MANAGEMENT: PLANS AND CHALLENGES (STUDY ON BULATHKOHUPITIYA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT)	
<i>M.W.H.C Jayarathna¹ and E.M.T.K Senevirathna²</i>	101
ANALYSIS OF THE CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS OF THE POST DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN HALI-ELA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT	
<i>G.K. Jopius¹ and K.B.P.C.A. Wijerathne²</i>	102
URBAN GREEN SPACE ANALYSIS OF KANDY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AREA USING GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM AND REMOTE SENSING TECHNIQUES	
<i>K.M.G.G.M. Kakulandara¹ and K.V.D Edirisooriya²</i>	103
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT DUE TO THE CONSTRUCTION WORK OF THE CENTRAL EXPRESSWAY: A CASE STUDY IN THE GAMPAHA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT	
<i>H.M.M.S. Kumari¹ and K.P.L. Nishantha Patabandi²</i>	104
AN IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN CASE OF ANOTHER TSUNAMI AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UNAWATUNA AREA	
<i>K.H.M.T. Kumari¹ and R.J.M. Uduporuwa²</i>	105
STUDYING THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF KIDNEY DISEASE AND RELATED SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT IN SRI LANKA: CASE STUDY ON GALENBINDUNUWEWA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT	
<i>H. S. P. Lakshani¹ and E. M. T. K. Senevirathna²</i>	106
STUDY OF THE LINK BETWEEN DEFORESTATION AND DISASTERS IN SRI LANKA	
<i>K.A.S.E. Madurika¹ and K.V.D. Edirisooriya²</i>	107
SPATIO-TEMPORAL GROWTH PATTERN OF URBAN EXPANSION IN GREATER KANDY DEVELOPMENT AREA	
<i>P.G.D. Pilapitiya¹ and R.J.M. Uduporuwa²</i>	108
RECENT CHANGES IN CHENA CULTIVATION AND TRENDS IN PEST DAMAGE OF CROPS (BY GALENBINDUNUWEWA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT)	
<i>T. N. I. Premarathne¹ and K.P. L. Nishantha Patabendi²</i>	109
ESTIMATION OF PADDY CULTIVATION AREA USING REMOTE SENSING TECHNOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (IN ASSOCIATION WITH IMBULPE DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT)	
<i>R.A.A.M. Ranaweera¹ and K.P.L. Nishantha Patabandi²</i>	110
DROUGHT DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN THANAMALWILA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION	
<i>R.M.S.A. Rathnamali¹ and R.J.M. Uduporuwa²</i>	111
STUDY OF THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS ARISING DUE TO THE SEA WATER INTRUSION ASSOCIATED WITH THE KALU GANGA ESTUARY: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KALUTHARA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT)	
<i>P.K.M. Rodrigo¹ and E.M.T.K. Senevirathna²</i>	112

IDENTIFYING MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR HUMAN ELEPHANT CONFLICT IN SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WEDIWEWA GRAMA NILADHARI DIVISION	
W.P.N.M.T. Satharasingha ¹ and E.M.T.K. Senevirathne ²	113
GROWING WATER SCARCITY PROBLEM IN AGRICULTURE: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KANDAGOLLA, DOWNSITE AND YAHALARAWA GRAMA NILADHARI DIVISIONS	
L. Sharmila ¹ and K.B.P.C.A. Wijerathne ²	114
POPULATION GROWTH AND POVERTY: SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SAMMANTHURAI DSD	
M.M.F. Shifana ¹ and K.V.D. Edirisooriya ²	115
AGRICULTURAL WATER MANAGEMENT METHODS: CASE STUDY ON VAVUNIYA SOUTH DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT	116
AN INVESTIGATIVE STUDY ON FLOOD DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE IN MADURAWALA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION	
W.I.C. Wijesooriya ¹ and R.J.M. Uduporuwa ²	117
SINHALA	118
RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND FAITHS EXPRESSED IN SINHALA FOLK POETRY: AN INVESTIGATIVE STUDY OF SELECTED FOLK POEMS POPULARIZED IN THE SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCE, SRI LANKA	
D.M.C.A. Dissanayaka ¹ and R.A.D.P. Weerasakara ²	119
MAGICAL REALISTIC FEATURES DEPICTED IN THE MODERN SINHALA NOVELS: AN ANALYSIS BASED ON SELECTED SINHALA NOVELS	
R.N. Hettiarachchi ¹ and C.S. De Silva ²	121
A STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF FRUSTRATION IN TRAGIC SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE NOVEL ANNA KARENINA BY LEO TOLSTOY)	
B.V.I.S Dharmasena ¹ and Champa S. De. Silva ²	123
INVESTIGATING HOW THE MYTHOLOGICAL CONCEPT CONTAINED IN TISSA ABEYSEKERA'S ENGLISH LITERARY TRADITION WITH A SELECTED BOOK	
A.H. Hettiarachchi ¹ and M. Ariyaratne ²	125
AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON THE POETIC VISION OF WIMALARATHNA KUMARAGAMA – A POET FROM THE SECOND HALF OF THE COLOMBO ERA	
R.H.K.L. Rathnasooriya ¹ and S.H. Sunil ²	127
AN INVESTIGATION INTO HOW THE SIGIRIYA POETRY'S POETIC EXPERIENCES ARE REPLICATED IN MODERN SINHALA POETRY AND SONGS: FROM A SELECTION OF CONTEMPORARY SONGS AND POEMS	
R.M .C. Sandamali ¹ and Priyanka Weeraseskara ²	129
AN INVESTIGATIVE STUDY OF THE HUMAN NATURE IN THE NOVELS BY ERNEST MILLER HEMINGWAY (FROM SELECTED NOVELS)	
R.M.C.D. Senawirathne ¹ and Saman peramuna ²	131

EXISTENTIALISM FEATURES THAT DEPICTED IN THE SINHALA NOVEL: AN ANALYSIS BASED ON SELECTED SINHALA NOVELS <i>K.V. Dinithi Dilhara Karandana¹ and Champa S. De Silva²</i>	133
REPRESENTING THE IMPACT OF SRI LANKAN POLITICAL POWER STRUCTURE ON INDIVIDUAL'S LIVES IN SHORT STORY: A STUDY BASED ON SELECTED THREE SERIES OF SINHALA SHORT STORIES <i>H.M.D. Prasanga¹ and D.M. Saman Peramuna²</i>	135
TAMIL	137
MYTHS IN AHANANOORU <i>S. Dilani Lois¹ and J. Harosana²</i>	138
AMBALAI'S VIEWS TOWARDS FAMILY AND SOCIETY <i>P. Induja¹ and A.H. Lareena²</i>	140
ENGLISH	142
CULTURAL SHOCK AND WRITING BACK TO THE INDIGENOUS TERRITORY: A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO CHIMAMANDA N. ADICHIE'S NOVEL AMERICANA <i>M.M.A. Thasneem¹ and H.A.M.A. Hapugoda²</i>	143
SEDUCTION, DISTRACTION AND THE POWER OF FEMALE BODY: REVISITING LOLITA <i>G.G.C.A Jayasooriya¹ and H.A.M.A Hapugoda²</i>	144
BREAKING THE GLASS CEILING: GENDER CONFORMITY AND GENDER PERFORMANCE IN ALICE WALKER'S THE COLOUR PURPLE AND KATE CHOPIN'S THE AWAKENING <i>G.P.H Pabodha¹ and S.P.S.P Weerasinghe²</i>	145
THE PORTRAYAL OF OPPRESSION AND RESISTANCE OF SOUTH ASIAN WOMEN WITH REFERENCE TO ARUNDHATI ROY'S THE GOD OF SMALL THINGS AND PUNYAKANTE WIJENAIKE'S GIRAYA <i>H.H Dahanayake¹ and S.P.S.P Weerasinghe²</i>	146
ABSTRACT TITLE TEACHING ESL THROUGH LITERARY TEXTS FOR ENHANCING STUDENTS' SECOND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY <i>W.K.R Tharindi¹ and K.R.W.K.H Abeywickrama²</i>	147
UNVEILING THE UNFATHOMABLE SPHERES: SHIFTING DESIRE, SELF-BELONGINGNESS AND INDIVIDUALITY IN CALL ME BY YOUR NAME <i>D.C.M.S. Dissanayake¹ and H.A.M.A. Hapugoda²</i>	148
EFFECTIVENESS OF ONLINE EVALUATION IN THE STATE UNIVERSITIES IN SRI LANKA: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY <i>D.M.T.A Dissanayaka¹ and K.R.W.K.H Abeywickrama²</i>	149

GERMAN.....150

THE IMPACT OF THE TEXT BOOK THEMEN AKTUELL IN ACQUISITION OF GERMAN CASES FOR THE LEARNERS OF GERMAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE SCHOOLS OF NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE OF SRI LANKA: CEFR LEVEL A1 AND A2

K.M.U. Dissanayaka¹ and D.M.H.C. Dissanayake² 151

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TEXT BOOK THEMEN AKTUELL IN DEVELOPING OF GERMAN WRITING SKILLS OF THE LEARNERS OF GERMAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE SCHOOLS OF NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE OF SRI LANKA: CEFR LEVEL A1 AND A2

D.N.A Dissanayake¹ and H.M.S.S. Herath² 153

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TEXTBOOK THEMEN AKTUELL IN ACQUIRING VOCABULARY IN GERMAN LANGUAGE CLASSROOM IN THE SCHOOLS OF NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE OF SRI LANKA (CEFR LEVEL A1&A2)

H.M.T.M. Herath¹ and D.M.H.C. Dissanayaka² 155

GERMAN GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION IN THE SRI LANKAN PEACE PROCESS BETWEEN 1995-2015: A STUDY

K.A.U.I. Kuruppu¹ and N.S.D. Paranavitana² 157

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TEXTBOOK THEMEN AKTUELL FOR ACQUIRING REGIONAL TEACHING AND LEARNING IN THE SCHOOLS OF NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE OF SRI LANKA (CEFR LEVEL A1&A2)

K.S. Madushani¹ and H.M.S.S. Herath² 159

THE DIGITALIZATION OF LEARNING GERMAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE SCHOOLS OF NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE IN SRI LANKA (CEFR LEVEL A1&A2)

K. Wimalarathne¹ and H.M.M.S. Herath² 161

THE EFFECT OF THE LEARNING STYLES OF STUDENTS STUDYING GERMAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE AT SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

G.S.M. Shashiprabhani¹ and N. Paranavitana² 163

INTEGRATING LITERATURE INTO FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE OF SRI LANKA (CEFR LEVELS A1&A2)

D.M.T.M. Dassanayake¹ and D.M.H.C. Disanayake² 165

JAPANESE167

THE IMPACT OF THE TEACHER'S ROLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDENT'S PERSONALITY; WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO JAPANESE NOVEL "MADOGIWA NO TOTTO CHAN" BY TETSUKO KUROYANAGI

K.D.M. Dilrukshi¹ and M.A.D.D.S Weerakkody² 168

IMPACT OF CHILD-REARING ON THE DECLINING BIRTH RATE, WHICH IS A SOCIAL PROBLEM IN JAPAN - BASED ON JAPANESE PARENTING -

W.K.P. Iresha¹ and P.D.M. Muthumali² 170

THE REAL SITUATION AND EFFECTS OF JAPANESE YOUNG GENERATION WHO ARE LIVING ALONE <i>H.M.K.S. Jayawardhana¹ and P.D.M. Muthumali²</i>	172
EFFECTIVE JAPANESE LANGUAGE TEACHING METHOD FOR DISTANCE EDUCATION SYSTEM - FOCUSED ON KANJI TEACHING - <i>A.D.K.D. Netthasinghe¹ and M.A.D.D.S. Weerakkody²</i>	174
THE IMPACT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION SUBJECT OF “MORAL” ON THE “COMPASSION” OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE <i>K.L.C. Nilupulee¹ and M.A.D.D.S. Weerakkody²</i>	176
PROBLEMS FACED BY THE SRI LANKAN JAPANESE LANGUAGE LEARNERS WRITING IN KATAKANA.- FOCUSING ON ADVANCED LEVEL STUDENTS - <i>P.P.E.U. Palliyaguru¹ and M.A.D.D.S. Weerakkody²</i>	178
A RESEARCH STUDY ON KANJI LEARNING STRATEGIES USED BY SRI LANKAN JAPANESE LEARNERS - FOCUSING ON SRI LANKAN ADVANCED LEVEL JAPANESE STUDENTS - <i>K.P.T.N. Ramyasiri¹ and M.A.D.D.S. Weerakkody²</i>	180
THE INFLUENCE OF CONVERSATION PRACTICES OF THE JAPANESE TEXTBOOK ‘SACHINISAN TO ISSHO’ TO IMPROVE SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF STUDENTS, WHO LEARN JAPANESE INSRI LANKAN HIGH SCHOOLS <i>W.G.N. Sandamalika¹ and P.D.M. Muthumali²</i>	182
A RESEARCH ABOUT THE ISSUES FACED BY SRI LANKAN STUDENTS, WHO LEARN JAPANESE IN THE PROPER USE OF [WA] AND [GA] PARTICLES <i>R.P.K.Sewwandi¹ and M.A.D.D.S. Weerakkody²</i>	184
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN JAPAN & SRI LANKA - BASED ON KINDERGARTEN TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL- <i>K.K. Tharushika¹ and P.D.M. Muthumali²</i>	186
FACTORS AND COUNTERMEASURES FOR MIGRATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE FROM REGIONAL AREAS TO BIG CITIES THAT AFFECT DEPOPULATED AREAS <i>W.M.D.D. Wanasinghe¹ and P.D.M. Muthumali²</i>	188
A STUDY ON CULTURAL PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS THAT OCCUR WHEN TRANSLATING SINHALA FOLK TALES INTO JAPANESE <i>M.L. Alahakoo¹ and P.D.M. Muthumali²</i>	190
USE OF READING AND COMPREHENSION STRATEGIES FOR SRI LANKAN JAPANESE LANGUAGE LEARNERS <i>M. A. C. C. Alwis¹ and P.D.M. Muthumali²</i>	192
CHINESE	194
AN ERROR ANALYSIS OF USING “了“ “过” “着” BY CHINESE MAJOR STUDENTS AT SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRILANKA <i>V. Dayani¹ and R.A.R.P. Maduwanthi²</i>	195
STUDY OF MOBILE ASSISTED CHINESE VOCABULARY LEARNING STRATEGIES AMONG ADULT DISTANCE LEARNERS <i>E.J.M.S.A. Ekanayake¹ and Noel Dassanayake²</i>	197

A STUDY OF ISSUES FACED BY STUDENTS LEARNING CHINESE CULTURE LESSONS ONLINE-WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHINESE MAJOR STUDENTS OF SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA <i>P.D.S.S. Jayawardhana¹ and R.A.R.P. Maduwanthi²</i>	199
CULTURE SENSITIVITY IN TRANSLATING SELECTED CHINESE ANCIENT POEMS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCES TO CHINESE STUDENTS OF SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA <i>K.G.N. Kumari¹ and R.M. Prabani Rathnayake²</i>	201
STRATEGIES OF TRANSLATING CHINESE POETRY INTO ENGLISH: AN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED POETRY FROM TANG DYNASTY <i>K.S. Liyanarachchi¹ and Noel Dassanayake¹</i>	203
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE & SRI LANKAN MASKS <i>S.P. Meepagalage¹ and Prabani Rathnayake²</i>	205
AN ERRORS ANALYSIS OF USING “就” AND “才” BY CHINESE MAJORS AT SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA <i>S.D.S.W. Nandasiri¹ and R.A.R.P. Maduwanthi²</i>	207
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MARRIAGE CUSTOM OF HAN ETHNIC GROUP AND SINHALESE <i>G.D.N. Uthpala¹ and R.M. P.P. Rathnayake²</i>	209
AN ERROR ANALYSIS OF CHINESE CONJUNCTIONS “跟、和、与” BY CHINESE STUDENTS AT SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA <i>U.W.S.P. Pieris¹ and R.M. Prabani Rathnayake²</i>	211
HINDI	213
AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE PROLETARIAT DEPICTED IN THE POEMS BY THE PROGRESSIVE POET BABA NAGARJUN <i>A.A.S.M. Adikari¹ and M.S. Withanage²</i>	214
AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF RHETORIC IN POEMS OF SUMITHRANANDAN PANTH (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE POETRY COLLECTION OF ‘GUNJAN’) <i>I.A.N.A. Gunasekara¹ and Sangeeth Rathnayake²</i>	216
AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF ECONOMIC CONSCIOUSNESS DEPICTED IN THE SHORT STORIES BY YASHPAL (WITH REFERENCE TO SELECTED SHORT STORIES) <i>H. M. M. J. Jayasinghe¹ and Sangeeth Rathnayake²</i>	218
AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF WOMEN ISSUES DEPICTED IN SHORT STORIES BY SURYAKANT TRIPATHI ‘NIRALA’ (WITH REFERENCE TO THE SELECTED TEN SHORT STORIES) <i>P.H.K.S. Perera¹ and Sangeeth Rathnayake²</i>	220
AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE ATTRIBUTES OF HINDI REKHACHITHRA THAT CAN BE SEEN IN SINHALA SHORT STORIES (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MATIN WICKRAMASINGHE AND G.B. SENANAYAKA’S SELECTED TEN SHORT STORIES) <i>K.M.O.P. Senarathna¹ and M.S. Withanage²</i>	222

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS DEPICTED THE SHORT STORIES BY PREMCHAND: WITH REFERENCE TO SELECTED SHORT STORIES <i>M.M.F. Nisma¹ and Sangeeth Rathnayake²</i>	224
AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DESTINATIONS RELATED TO RAMAYAN TOWARDS ATTRACTING INDIAN TOURIST TO SRI LANKA <i>H.D.I.D. Siriwardana¹ and S. Withanage²</i>	226
AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF FAMILY PROBLEMS DEPICTED IN ‘APKA BANTI’ HINDI NOVEL WRITTEN BY MANNU BHANDARI <i>H.T.N. De Silva¹ and M.S. Withanage²</i>	228
TRANSLATION STUDIES	230
AN INVESTIGATION OF THE CHALLENGES CONFRONTED BY THE TRANSLATORS IN TRANSLATING AGRICULTURAL TERMS FROM ENGLISH TO SINHALA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED DOCUMENTS IN THE SRI LANKAN EXPORT AGRICULTURAL SECTOR <i>G.V.B.L. Chandrarathna¹, W.M. Ariyaratne² and G.K.M.L.P.B Morahena³</i>	231
A STUDY ON THE TERMINOLOGICAL CHALLENGES IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSLATIONS <i>E.M.G.Y.S. Amarasooriya¹, J.A.M. Hansani² and W.M.D.S. Wijekoon³</i>	232
DERIVATION OF SOCIO-POLITICAL CONCEPTS OF THE DRAMA ‘THE HOUSE OF BERNADA ALBA’ INTO SRI LANKAN CONTEXT <i>Y.G.C.H. Bandara¹ and D.D.I.M.B. Gunathilaka²</i>	233
BORROWING AS A TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED TRANSLATIONS <i>J.G.P. Chathumali¹ and D.D.I.M.B. Gunathilaka²</i>	234
A STUDY ON CHALLENGES CONFRONTED BY TRANSLATORS IN TRANSLATING BOTANICAL TERMINOLOGY: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE BOTANICAL DOCUMENTS <i>D.M.P.G.A.S. Dissanayake¹, J.A.M. Hansani² and A.C.M. Hussain³</i>	235
A STUDY ON DUBBING AS A CULTURE-SPECIFIC ADAPTATION FROM ENGLISH INTO SINHALA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED DUBBED CARTOONS TELECASTED BY THE DUBBING UNIT OF SRI LANKA RUPAVAHINI CORPORATION <i>J.U. Ekanayake¹, D.D.I.M.B. Gunathilaka² and C. Senevirathne³</i>	236
A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE ENGLISH NOVEL ‘THE VILLAGE BY THE SEA’ AND ITS SINHALA TRANSLATION <i>D.M.A.C. Gunaweera¹ and D.D.I.M.B. Gunathilake²</i>	237
TECHNIQUES ADOPTED IN SUBTITLING TABOO TERMS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED ENGLISH FILMS AND THEIR SINHALA SUBTITLING <i>K.G.Y.D Jayamanna¹ and J.A.M. Hansani²</i>	238

TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES ADOPTED IN TRANSLATING AGRICULTURAL TERMS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PERFORMANCE REPORT 2018 PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE <i>A.M.L.N.A. Menike¹, J.A.M. Hansani² and K.M.M.G.P. Ratnayake²</i>	239
TRANSLATION OF COLLOCATIONS FROM ENGLISH INTO SINHALESE: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MEDIA RELEASES, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SRI LANKA <i>K.A. Owandi¹, D.D.I.M.B. Gunathilaka² and A. Chirasrie³</i>	240
IMPACT OF AMBIGUITY ON ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSLATION: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENTS <i>K.A.A Dulari¹, D.D.I.M.B Gunathilaka² and H.N.D. Hettiarachchi³</i>	241
A STUDY ON TRANSLATION STRATEGIES EMPLOYED IN TRANSLATING FINANCIAL DOCUMENTS FROM ENGLISH TO SINHALA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED FINANCIAL DOCUMENTS TRANSLATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES) <i>R.M.N.B. Rajapaksha¹, J.A.M. Hansani² and H.N.D. Hettiarachchi³</i>	242
AN ANALYSIS ON THE ISSUES CONFRONTED IN MACHINE TRANSLATION IN THE SCOPE OF TRILINGUAL (ENGLISH, SINHALESE, AND TAMIL) TRANSLATION <i>M.I.F. Sahra¹, D.D.I.M.B. Gunathilaka² and C. Liyanage³</i>	243
A STUDY OF TRANSLATION STRATEGIES USED TO OVERCOME NON EQUIVALENCE AT WORD LEVEL: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED CHAPTERS OF “AMAWATHURA” AND ITS ENGLISH TRANSLATION “FLOOD OF NECTAR” <i>B.D.N. Sewwandi¹ and J.A.M. Hansani²</i>	244
METHODS OF COMPENSATING CULTURAL UNTRANSLATABILITY IN POETRY TRANSLATION: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED TRANSLATED POETRY BY RANJANI OBEYSEKARA <i>K.G.I. Sewwandi¹ and J.A.M. Hansani²</i>	245
A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON LEGAL LANGUAGE AND LEGAL TRANSLATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CABINET MEMORANDUMS AND LEGAL REPORTS OF MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, SRI LANKA <i>L.R.R.A. Thambugala¹, D.D.I.M.B. Gunathilaka², W.H.P.A. Walgampaya³</i>	246
A STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING GOOGLE TRANSLATE IN LEGAL TRANSLATION (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED LEGAL DOCUMENTS OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL’S DEPARTMENT) <i>P.D.N.M. Ubhayawardhana¹, J.A.M. Hansani² and G.L.D. Ganepola³</i>	247
EFFECTIVENESS OF GOOGLE TRANSLATE IN THE PROCESS OF INFORMATIVE TRANSLATION: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ENGLISH AND SINHALESE LANGUAGE PAIR <i>S.D. Weerakoon¹, D.D.I.M.B. Gunathilaka² and C. Liyanage³</i>	248
A STUDY ON TRANSLATION STRATEGIES EMPLOYED IN INTERSEMIOTIC TRANSLATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE NOVEL ‘THE ROAD FROM ELEPHANT PASS’ AND THE FILM ‘ALIMANKADA’ <i>D.G.A.I. Karunananda¹ and J.A.M. Hansani²</i>	249

POLITICAL SCIENCE250

A STUDY ON THOMAS HOBBS'S THEORY KINGDOM OF DARKNESS AND RELIGIOUS EXTREMISM (BUDDHIST AND ISLAMIC) IN POST-WAR SRI LANKA <i>K.A.D.T. Dias¹ and R.C. Palliyaguruge²</i>	251
INFLUENCE OF SRI LANKAN FOREIGN POLICY IN CONTROLLING COVID-19 PANDEMIC <i>W.A.S.S. Thamel¹ and A. Jayathilaka²</i>	252
COVID – 19 PANDEMIC & ONLINE EDUCATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN VILLAGE AREAS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BALAPITIYA AND AGALAWATTA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIATS <i>L.G.D. Madhushani¹ and R.P.S.H. Hettiarachchi²</i>	253
GEOPOLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF SRI LANKA IN THE INDIAN OCEAN REGION: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHINESE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN SRI LANKA <i>A.H.J.P. Lakmal¹ and Pradeep Uluwaduge²</i>	254
MUSLIM REFORMISM, NEW RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND CHANGING IDENTITIES <i>T.A.B. Prasad¹ and H.R.L. Perera²</i>	255
ELECTION CAMPAIGN SLOGANS USED BY THE MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES IN SRI LANKA: WITH THE 2015 AND 2019 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION <i>R.G.T.S. Ranathunga¹ and W.M.D. Abesekara²</i>	256
AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON GENDER EQUALITY IN STUDENT POLITICS OF THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED FOUR UNIVERSITIES <i>K.M.R. Sampath¹ and R.P.S.H. Hettiarachchi²</i>	257
THE IMPACT OF COVID- 19 PANDEMIC ON TOURISM: THE STUDY BASED ON MIRISSA TOURIST AREA <i>K.L.A.N. Sandaruwan¹ and Pradeep Uluwaduge²</i>	258
STUDENT ACTIVISTS AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON THE POLITICS OF STUDENT ACTIVISTS AFTER THEIR GRADUATION <i>W.A.D.H.M. Weerakkodi¹ and R.C. Palliyaguruge²</i>	259
REBUILDING POLICY ANALYSIS ON EASTER SUNDAY VICTIMS IN SRI LANKA; A CASE STUDY OF KATUWAPITIYA MEESAMA <i>D.K.B.A. Ariyaratna¹ and R.C. Palliyaguruge²</i>	260
THE ROLE OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY ACTIVISM IN POST CONFLICT CONTEXT OF SRI LANKA (Study based on John Paul Lederach's peace building theory) <i>E.A.I.N. Dilrukshi¹ and A. Jayathilaka²</i>	261
THE ROLE OF THE STREET LEVEL BUREAUCRATS IN THE COVID-19 MANAGEMENT PROCESS IN SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HANGURANKETHA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION <i>K.M.M. Hansani¹ and Pradeep Uluwaduge²</i>	262

THE CHALLENGES OF WOMEN'S POLITICAL REPRESENTATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES OF Sri Lanka:- With special reference to Municipal Council-Anuradhapura, Urban Council-Maharagama and Pradheshiya Sabha-Dehiowita <i>I.K.P.R. Iriyagama¹ and R.P.S.H. Hettiarachchi²</i>	263
GOVERNING POWER TRANSFER BETWEEN POLITICAL PARTIES AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT: A CESE STUDY OF UMA OYA MULTI PURPOSE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT <i>M.M.S.K. Karunaratne¹ and Ravindra Palliyaguruge²</i>	264
IMPACT OF THE MCC AGREEMENT ON THE SOVEREIGNTY OF SRI LANKA <i>L.R.M. Kaushala¹ and H.R.L. Perera²</i>	265
THE IMPACT OF THE PUBLIC POLICY ON PANDemic PREVENTION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF COVID-19 FIRST AND SECOND WAVES IN SRI LANKA <i>H.A.T.M. Kumarasinghe¹ and A. Jayathilaka²</i>	266
CHALLENGES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN SRI LANKA: AN ANALYSIS OF MORAGAHAKANDA KALU GAGA RESERVOIR PROJECT <i>J.A.N.Madusanki¹ and Pradeep Uluwaduge²</i>	267
THE PUBLIC POLICY ON EMPLOYMENT AND DEVELOPMENT: THE CASE STUDY OF RECENTLY RECRUITED GRADUATES IN PUBLIC SECTOR <i>W.G. Nadeesha¹ and R.C. Palliyaguruge²</i>	268
CHILDREN'S RIGHTS THAT ARE CHALLENGED BY THE IMPACT OF THE CORONA DISASTER IN SRI LANKA: REFERENCE TO MIRIGAMA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION <i>M.W.S. Weerasinghe¹ and W.M.D. Abesekara²</i>	269
SOCIOLOGY	270
ALIENATION OF STUDENTS DUE TO E-LEARNING IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND LANGUAGES IN SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA <i>S.M.A.S. Bandara¹ and P.D. Wickramage²</i>	271
AN INVESTIGATIVE STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL PROBLEMS FACED BY UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN ONLINE EDUCATION DURING THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC <i>D.L. Dumith Kumara¹ and Upul Lekamge²</i>	272
A SOCIOLOGICAL INQUIRY ON PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES OF RESOCIALIZATION AND REHABILITATION OF CHILD MOTHERS <i>D.S.L. Alahakoon¹ and Upul Lekamge²</i>	273
THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS AMONG YOUTH <i>I.T.M.K.N. Algama¹ and Upul Lekamge²</i>	274

UNDERSTANDING THE CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE OF THE EASTER ATTACK VICTIMS IN KATUWAPITIYA, SRI LANKA <i>Chamodi Cooray¹ and Upul Lekamge²</i>	275
LABELING, ETHNICITY, CULTURAL ISOLATION; AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE NOCHCHIKULAMA RURAL COMMUNITY <i>B.M.P. Damayanthi¹ and Sarath Ananda²</i>	276
THE ROLE OF MIDWIFERY SERVICE AND PRIMARY HEALTH CARE OF RURAL MOTHERS: A STUDY REFERENCE TO MONARAGALA HEALTH DIVISION <i>W.D.D. Dilini¹ and Sarath Ananda²</i>	277
THE IMPACT ON TRIPLE ROLES OF THE WOMEN IN SRI LANKA DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC SITUATION: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS WITH REFERENCES OF WEGALA GN DIVISION IN KANDY DISTRICT <i>E.M.I.M. Ekanayaka¹ and S. Handaragama²</i>	278
A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON PARENTING STYLES AND THE EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN <i>K.R.T.I.D. Gunarathna¹ and W.M.J. Welgama²</i>	279
YOUTH, RELIGIOSITY AND INTRA-FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS <i>G.M.K.P. Kumara¹ and W.M.J. Welgama²</i>	280
A SOCIOLOGICAL INQUIRY OF THE CHILD RIGHTS OF CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONALIZATION (RELATED TO FOUR CHILDREN'S HOMES IN ANURADHAPURA DISTRICT) <i>Apsara Nanayakkara¹ and Upul Lekamge²</i>	281
THE IMPACT OF SEETU SYSTEM (ROSCA) ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE PEOPLE WHO JOIN ROSCA IN MICROFINANCE ACTIVISM: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BADUWATTA GN DIVISION OF DOMPE GS DIVISION IN, DISTRICT OF GAMPAHA <i>R.S.D.S. Rajapaksha¹ and S. Handaragama²</i>	282
HOW THE ABRUPT DIGITIZATION OF SCHOOL EDUCATION DURING THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IMPACTED THE LEARNING PROCESS OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOL STUDENTS: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY <i>Malsha Rathnayaka¹ and Upul Lekamge²</i>	283
A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF RURAL WOMAN, INDEBTEDNESS AND MICRO CREDIT PROGRAMMES: WITH REFERENCE TO BANDANAGALA 219 GRAMA NILADHARI DIVISION OF THE DIMBULAGALA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT IN POLONNARUWA DISTRICT <i>Madhumali Salshani¹ and Sarath Ananda²</i>	284
ACHIEVING THE SAMURDHI MOVEMENT AND ITS TARGETED OBJECTIVES: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF HINDIKIULA VILLAGE IN MONARAGALA DISTRICT <i>H.A.S. Sandareka¹ and Sarath Ananda²</i>	285

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MATARA-BELIATTA RAILWAY PROJECT OF THE RESETTLED COMMUNITY: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RESETTLED COMMUNITY AT 351-BELIATTA TOWN GN DIVISION IN DISTRICT OF HAMBANTOTA	
<i>J.H.D.S. Shehari¹ and S. Handaragama²</i>	286
A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON WORK LIFE, STRESS AND FAMILIES OF HEALTH WORKERS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC	
<i>C.J. Wijayapura¹ and W.M.J. Welgama²</i>	287
THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON GENDER BASED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON WOMEN: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WELLAWAYA POLICE DIVISIONAL AREA, DISTRICT OF MONARAGALA	
<i>W.A.S. Wijesinghe¹ and S. Handaragama²</i>	288
INFLUENCE OF COMPETITIVE EDUCATION SYSTEM TO STUDENTS' PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NATHTHANDIYA EDUCATION ZONE)	
<i>S.A.D.H. Ravihari¹ and Upul Lekamge²</i>	289
A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT ON THE EMPLOYEES IN THE BIYAGAMA FREE TRADE ZONE DURING COVID-19	
<i>H.M.D.S. Rathnakanthi¹ and Upul Lekamge²</i>	290
LOVE, ROMANCE AND YOUNG RURAL WOMEN: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON ROMANTIC TELEDRAMAS	
<i>I.P.D. Liddamalgoda¹ and W.M.J. Welgama²</i>	291

Economics

THE IMPACT OF SOCIO ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS OF PARENTS ON THE TIME ALLOCATION FOR CHILDCARE IN SRI LANKA

M.A.M. De Silva¹ and G.R.S.R.C. Samaraweera²

^{1,2}*Department of Economic and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Both physical and psychological developments of children are affected by parental care and that is an investment on a cheerful and motivated child. Lack of attention of the parents on their kids would lead to their poor socialization and the lack of discipline of children which could also affect their whole life. This study seeks the impact of socio economic and demographic factors of parents on the time allocation of childcare in Sri Lanka. The secondary data obtained from the Time Use Survey (2017) and the Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey (2017) conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics was used for the study and the sub sample included 3,864 individuals who allocated time for childcare activities. Multiple regression models were applied for the analysis. The study found that not being employed and not having secondary employments would increase the time allocated for both physical and psychological childcare. Although the increasing age of parents reduces the time allocation for physical childcare at an increasing rate, the age of parents will increase the time allocated for physiological childcare at a decreasing rate. Being female increases the time allocated for physical childcare activities. Female labour force participation could mainly affect the physical childcare activities which are needed in early childhood development. Providing high quality childcare facilities at work places would be a good option for them to manage their work family spillovers.

Keywords: *Employment of parents, Labour force participation, Time use, Physical childcare, Psychological care*

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD LABOR IN SRI LANKA

B.M.B. Divangana¹ and G.R.S.R.C. Samaraweera²

^{1,2}*Department of Economic and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Child labour is still a cause of public concern in Sri Lanka and it is recording 1% out of the total number of children. Child labour acts as a barrier to achieving the Sustainable Development Goal - 8, of decent work and economic growth. Therefore, eliminating child labour is a crucial requirement in achieving sustainable development goals in Sri Lanka. The main objective of this study is to examine the factors associated with child labour in Sri Lanka. Secondary data used for the study were collected from the Sri Lankan Child Activity Survey 2016 which includes a total of 20,026 children and 191 child labourers. The Binary Logistic Regressions model was used for the analysis using overall children in the age group of 5-17 years and separate subgroups by their gender. The analysis concludes that the gender, age, education, attending school, family income, having loan, having Samurdhi, and education and disability of the head of the household are the main determinants of common child labour in Sri Lanka, while hazardous child labour was also determined by the same factors, except the education of the household head. Key determinants of male child labour are age, level of education, attending school, disability of the head of the household, having Samurdhi, while the key determinants of female child labour were recorded as age, gender and unemployment status of the head of the household, level of education, attending school, having loan, and possession of land. Finally, the study proposes policy recommendations to the relevant authorities at regional and national levels to eliminate child labour, while focusing on their specific causes and gender specific considerations.

Keywords: *Child labour, Decent work, Hazardous child labour, Sustainable Development Goal*

MACRO ECONOMIC FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PUBLIC DEBT AND DEBT ORIENTATION IN SRI LANKA

A.H.R. Gunathilake¹ and G.R.S.R.C. Samaraweera²

^{1,2}*Department of Economic and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Sri Lanka has been facing an unsustainable debt crisis for years leading to a greater challenge in higher dependency towards powerful nations in the region and the world. Severe deficits in the budget and the balance of payment in recent years have worsened the situation and tightened the debt trap of the country. This study seeks the macro economic factors associated with public debt and its orientation in Sri Lanka. Secondary data for the study was obtained from the official data of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka and the World Bank from 1986-2020. The Co-integration and Vector Error Correction Models were adopted for the analysis. Exchange rate, gross domestic product, government expenditure, international trade and inflation rates are the key macro-economic variables affecting public debt in Sri Lanka. The orientation of public debt is another key concern in the economic development of the country. The paper analyses the impacts of four countries, including the United States of America, China, India and Japan, on the public debt of Sri Lanka. The long run impact on the public debt of Sri Lanka was mainly recorded by two large economies, that of China and India. The exports of the USA and the exports of India have short-run impacts on the public debt in Sri Lanka, according to the Wald Test. Both export and import of China have short run impacts on the public debt in Sri Lanka, in addition to the long run impacts. Promoting exports, prudential exchange rates and inflation policies would help minimize the public debt burden in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Public debt, Debt Orientation, Macro Economic Policies, Debt Sustainability, Public Debt Trap*

AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE MUSIC VIDEO MARKET IN SRI LANKA

K.B.A.D.U. Hansamali¹ and G.R.S.R.C. Samaraweera²

^{1,2}*Department of Economic and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The rapid usage of online platforms highly influence human entertainment activities with the global Covid-19 pandemic. A wide range of industries including the music industry, strive to convert their channels of income from the physical to online mode due to safety restrictions. Although the revenue from the music industry plays a considerable portion of the online income in the developing region, Sri Lanka is still in the primary stages in facilitating this change. The main objective of this study is to conduct an economic analysis of the music video market in Sri Lanka. This study used primary data collected through 377 music videos from YouTube and 122 online survey questionnaire data to examine the demand aspects of the market, while the data of 102 official music video channels from YouTube were used to collect data on the supply aspects. The Poisson Regression Models were used to analyze both aspects of demand and supply of the music video market. The study found that the price and content of music videos were the key drivers of the demand for music videos through YouTube. Further, being a female, never married, income, future expectations, advertising expenditure and prices of related goods are significant factors in the demand for music videos through YouTube. The study has also identified that a person being a female artist, not being an artist from generation Y, number of subscribers, views, and age for the YouTube channel are significant factors in supplying music videos through YouTube. Important policy suggestions are given as the final contribution to the Music Industry in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Demand for Music Videos, Music Video Market in Sri Lanka, Supply of Music Videos, YouTube*

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PARTICIPATION OF RURAL WOMEN IN THE SRI LANKAN WORKFORCE (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT)

K.H.C. Heshani¹ and A.A. Shantha²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Although Sri Lanka is ahead of other South Asian countries in terms of human and social development, it has been able to keep pace with South Asian countries in terms of female labour force participation. This study focuses on why the female labour force participation rate remains low, although various strategies have been adopted in recent years to increase the female labour force participation. Consequently, the purpose of this study is to identify the factors influencing the participation of rural women in the Sri Lankan workforce. To achieve this objective, five *Grama Niladhari* divisions were selected from the *Beliatta* Secretariat Division. A total of 185 women were selected from the *Beliatta* Divisional Secretariat using the cluster sampling method. The questionnaire method was used to collect information and the Chi square method was performed to test the relationship between the variables. The binary logistic regression method has also been used to examine the date and the descriptive statistical analysis analyzes the participation and non-participation of rural women in the workforce. The results revealed by this study show that there is a strong relationship between the women's workforce and the selected variables with Nagelkerke R Square at 0.846 and Cox & Snell R Square at 0.615. Age and women's education showed a negative relationship with the women's workforce. While the other factors like transport services and geographical distance showed a negative relationship with the women's workforce, it also shows a negative relationship between family income and husband's income. This study recommends that high-quality childcare services, part-time employment opportunities and access to maternity leave tend to increase the women's workforce, while women-centered training programmes can assist the women in increasing employment opportunities in the private sector and entrepreneurship in emerging industries.

Keywords: *Rural women, Workforce, Regression, Family income, Social development*

AN ANALYSIS OF SAVINGS CONSTRAINTS IN SMALL-SCALE INLAND FISHERIES COMMUNITY IN SRI LANKA (WITH REFERENCE TO THE FISHERIES COMMUNITY IN ANURADHAPURA DISTRICT)

P.A.D. Jayarathne¹, R. Weerakoon² and G.M.J.K.J. Gunawardana³

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Department of National Budget, General Treasury*

Fishing is an important industry which plays a major role in the Sri Lankan economy. It is an occupation which is being practiced by the rural community and a major component of the agricultural sector. Improving the savings status is essential as it helps to enhance the living standards of the fishing community. Furthermore, higher savings of any society helps to increase the investment which again leads to a higher capital formation. The present study analyses the constraints for savings of the small-scale inland fisheries community in the Anuradhapura district, with reference to the fishers in Mahakanadarawa and Nuwara Wewa. The study conducted through a primary survey with the participation of 103 individuals and the convenience sampling technique was used to select the sample. Data was gathered through a structured questionnaire. The savings constraints were analyzed empirically by the multiple linear regression model. The variables used for the study are income, financial literacy, expenditure, attitudes towards savings, trust on the financial institutions, distance to financial institutions and awareness programmes. The econometric results revealed that income has a positive significant impact on savings while both expenditure and distance to financial institutions have negative significant impacts on the savings of the small-scale inland fisheries community in the study area. It was recommended to create alternative employment opportunities and raise awareness among the fishing community on how to diversify their income as additional sources of income so as to boost the level of savings and to conduct awareness programmes on the importance of savings to improve the saving habit of the fisheries community.

Keywords: *Constraints, Fisheries Community, Inland, Savings*

IMPACT OF ICT USAGE AND DYNAMIC CAPABILITIES ON THE BUSINESS RESILIENCE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SCALE ENTERPRISES UNDER THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC SITUATION (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GALLE DISTRICT SMES)

M.D.R. Jayasekara¹ and H.M.S. Priyanath²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) sector is one of the hardest-hit sectors of the Sri Lankan economy by the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic due to fewer resources and small networks of consumers. Most of the SMEs tried different business strategies such as ICT adoption, innovations, changing business models etc. to overcome the burdens of the crisis. The major concern of this study is to examine how the ICT usage and dynamic capabilities impact the business resilience of SMEs in the Galle district in Sri Lanka to survive and continue under the COVID-19 pandemic situation. The data were collected from a sample of 129 ICT using SMEs through face-to-face and telephone interviews. The Partial Least Square-Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) was used to analyze the data through SmartPLS and SPSS software. The study findings reveal a significantly positive relationship between ICT usage and dynamic capabilities with business resilience during the pandemic. Also, ICT usage significantly affects the dynamic capabilities of the business. Findings also claim that dynamic capabilities mediate the relationship between ICT usage and business resilience. Accordingly, the study concludes that the adoption of ICT and the ability to integrate, build and reconfigure the available resources of SMEs enhanced their resilience and ensured survival during the pandemic situation. This study will be beneficial to researchers, policymakers and entrepreneurs and contributes to future studies with regard to the regrowth and resilience of SMEs during a crisis.

Keywords: *ICT Usage, Dynamic Capabilities, Business Resilience*

FACTORS AFFECTING THE INTENTION TO PURCHASE GREEN COSMETICS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MATARA DISTRICT)

K.K.G. Kaluarachchi¹ and A.A. Shantha²

^{1,2}*Depatment of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

There are various green technology products available today in the cosmetics industry. At present, many female consumers are moving towards eco-friendly beauty products due to the side effects of chemical beauty products. This study aims to explore the purchase intention of young female consumers located in the Matara district towards eco-friendly products in the context of three main factors including personal factors, social factors and information factors. Personal factors include attitude and health consciousness. Social factors include environmental concerns and subjective norms. Information factors include social media information and product knowledge. One hundred and forty-two young women from the Matara district have been selected as the sample under the random sample to achieve this goal. The methodology used for this study is the quantitative method based on the Theory of Planned Behaviour and the deductive research approach was used in order to test the hypothesis of the study. Data analysis was done through structural equation using SmartPLS software. According to the results of the study, health consciousness, environmental concerns, subjective norm, social media information and product knowledge have a positive impact on the intentions of green cosmetics purchase. However, attitude does not affect the intentions of green cosmetics purchases. Health consciousness is the greatest impact on the green cosmetics purchase intention. Findings from this research could eventually assist the future as well as the existing cosmetics manufacturers to enhance their performance and boost their sales, while keeping pace with a nation that is going green.

Keywords: *Green cosmetics, Purchase intention, Theory of Planned Behavior*

SOCIO ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PARTNER VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN SRI LANKA

S.H. Karunasingha¹ and G.R.S.R.C. Samaraweera²

^{1,2}*Department of Economic and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Partner violence against women is a major human rights violation in any society. Although one-fifth of married females were affected by physical or sexual violence from their partners during their lifetime, this issue has attracted poor attention by socio economic researches in Sri Lanka. The main objective of this study is to identify the socio economic and demographic determinants of violence against women in Sri Lanka. The Binary Logistic Regression models were used for the analysis using the secondary data of Women's Wellbeing Survey conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics in 2019. The findings show that education of women significantly reduces the victimization of women by violence while increasing age also reduces the possibility for being a victim of violence. Alcohol usage, extra-marital affairs of the partner and having children are the other key factors associated with partner violence on women in Sri Lanka. These determinants are different by the residential sectors. Although employed women were less affected by partner violence in the urban sector due to their economic empowerment, employed women in the rural sector were positively affected by domestic violence. Alcohol usage and extra marital affairs of the partner affect the violence against women in all three residential sectors, but the situation is severe in the rural and estate sectors than in the urban sector. Having children mainly causes partner violence in both rural and estate sectors in Sri Lanka. Therefore, policies to promote economic, social and legal empowerment of women against violence should be a key consideration in achieving sustainable development goals in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Partner Violence, Alcohol usage, Extra marital affairs, Economic empowerment of women*

THE IMPACT OF MOBILE BANKING SERVICE QUALITY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SAMPATH BANK, INGIRIYA BRANCH)

K.A.A.S. Kulasinghe¹, M.S. Shantha² and H.K. Soysa³

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Sampath Bank PLC, Ingiriya Branch*

Mobile banking plays a vital role in enhancing the efficiency of the banking system. This study focused on examining the impact of the quality of mobile banking services on customer satisfaction, especially at the Sampath Bank, Ingiriya Branch. Here, the assumed service quality is used as an independent variable and customer satisfaction as a dependent variable. The quality of service was analyzed in terms of the simplicity of the mobile banking on applications process, customer feedback on reliability, customer feedback on efficiency, security and awareness provided on services and responsiveness. The sample of this study consists of 198 customers of the Sampath Bank, Ingiriya branch on obtaining services through mobile banking. The sample was randomly selected and data were collected from the relevant group using a questionnaire. The SPSS21 statistical package was used for data analysis and the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable was identified through a multiple regression model. According to the hypothesis testing at 95% confidence level with relation to the process of usage of mobile banking applications, it is proved that variables, namely simplicity, protectiveness and responsiveness are statistically significant with a probability of 0.000 and the variable on 'awareness provided on the service' is statistically significant with a probability of 0.035. All of those variables were found to have a positive impact on customer satisfaction. The R² coefficient was 84%. The study concluded that the quality of mobile banking services play a significant role on customer satisfaction on the efficiency of the banking system in the study area.

Keywords: *Customer satisfaction, Responsiveness, Service quality, Simplicity*

FINANCIAL LITERACY ON RETIREMENT SAVING CONFIDENCE IN RURAL COMMUNITIES IN SRI LANKA

I.D.T. Dilwanthi¹ and A.A. Shantha²

^{1,2}*Department of Economic and Statistics Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Financial literacy is a very important topic at present in the world. It allows an individual to understand and make effective decisions with all of their limited financial resources. Poor financial literacy of people would have an adverse impact directly on overall personal financial security. The study considered about paddy farmers who have to face many financial troubles and debatable future. Most of the paddy farmers engage with lack of retirement income goals and they ignore their satisfaction of retirement lifestyle. The study tried to know about, how financial literacy has been able to affect the retirement saving confidence in Sri Lanka with special reference to paddy farmers in rural communities. To verify the relationship between financial literacy and retirement saving confidence, hypotheses were formulated. These hypotheses contended with two dimensions. Such as null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis. These hypotheses were verified financial behavior, financial knowledge, and financial attitudes. Therefore, this study collected primary data from 150 respondents (cluster sampling techniques) in *Imbulpe* DS divisions through structured questionnaires with direct personal interviews. Under this study, above hypotheses have been tested by using Linear Regression Analysis and financial knowledge and attitude are positively affected and statistically significant to retirement saving confidence. However, financial behavior is not statistically significant. Our findings revealed that financial literacy help to increase retirement saving confidence, Therefore, bank should provide good, quick and affordable service to meet needs of their different kind of customers and government institutions should carry out knowledge sharing programs to various segment of society and strengthen education system with financial knowledge. Further, government should develop appropriate infrastructure facilities and incentive mechanics such as legal, regulations and information.

Keywords: *Financial literacy, Retirement saving confidence, Financial sector*

FACTORS AFFECTING THE QUALITY OF TEA PRODUCTION

B.R.S. Chanaka¹, A.A. Shantha² and N.R.G.V. Kumara³

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Balangoda Plantations PLC*

Tea, a major export crop of Sri Lanka, has now spread in many areas within the country as an industry that is making a significant contribution to the upliftment of the Sri Lankan economy. Sri Lankan tea, popularly known as Ceylon tea, has a high demand in European market due to its high quality. Therefore, this study aims to identify the factors affecting the quality of tea production based on secondary data obtained from Rassagala tea factory in Balangoda Plantaion PLC. The study attempts to identify the factors which were significantly impact on quality of the tea based on monthly time serious data in the factory. The amount of raw leaves received by the factory, quality of the raw leaves, percentage of dust, amount of fuel, number of workers and rainfall were taken as independent variables and percentage of high quality production of tea was used as dependent variable of study. Accordingly, based on previous scholars' literature, this study analyses how dependent variable influences selected independent variables using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The results of this study reflect that, with an increase of the amount of raw leaves by one kilo, the ability to produce high quality tea product reduces by 63 grams. Also, with the increase of the quality of raw leaves by one kilo, the ability to produce high quality tea product increases by 54.6 grams and with the increases the weight of dust by 1 kilo, the ability to produce high quality tea product increases by 53.6 grams. In addition, variables such as rainfall, amount of fuel and number of workers do not show a significant influence on the ability to produce high quality tea products. Therefore, to increase the ability to produce high quality tea products, the study recommended that to transporting tea leaves without any hassle, take necessary actions to increase the percentage of dust and increasing the facilities within the company with the quantity of tea leaves received increases.

Keywords: *High quality, Raw leaves, Tea production*

STUDYING THE IMPACT OF SCHOOLS, TUITION CLASSES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS ON ADVANCED LEVEL RESULTS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GAMPAHA DISTRICT)

D.R.S. Fernando¹ and A.A. Shantha²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

General Certificate of Education (Advanced Level) examination is a highly competitive examination that students have to face. Many students sit for this exam with hopes of gaining admission to a government university. This is because the only qualifying criteria for government university admission is the A/L result. In order to pass this G.C.E. Advanced Level examination, students pursue schooling as well as private tuition classes. Through this research, the impact of school education, tuition education, and socio-economic factors on A/L examination results were studied. In Gampaha District; data were collected using the convenience sampling method from 250 students from four education zones of Gampaha, Kelaniya, Minuwangoda, and Negombo who sat for the G.C. E Advanced Level examination in 2020. Tables and charts were used under descriptive statistical methods and data analysis was performed using factorial analysis and multiple regression analysis under inductive statistical methods. This research clearly reveals that high-income families can spend more on private tutoring than low-income families. Individual classes provide the highest level of support for A / L results. The reason for this is that the individual student receives the direct attention of the teacher, encourage students to improve their exam results by focusing on further education through the use of visual media such as the internet, social media, and television.

Keywords: *School education, Tuition education, A / L exam result, Socio economic factors*

THE FACTORS AFFECT THE CONSUMER'S INTENTION TO PURCHASING LUXURY HOUSES (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GALAXY CONDOMINIUM PRIVATE LIMITED)

W.H.I.I. Madhuhanasa¹, W.A. Senathissa² and R.N.P.M.K. Ranasinghe³

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Galaxy Condominium (Pvt.) Ltd.*

Though the housing was concerned as a basic need, at present it has become the most demanding commodity, trading in the goods market. Increasing percapita income, centralizing major administrative services and employment opportunities in the capital city, have stimulated the demand for luxury houses unprecedentedly at present. To address this business opportunity many ventures has constructed new housing complex by expecting selling them in the market. However, in their construction, they have forgot that “Consumer is a king in a free market and hence construction should be consumer oriented”. Due to this mismatch, many ventures have faced the issue of selling their luxurious houses. Hence this study was conducted to identify the reasons that *why there is a lack of demand for luxurious houses supplied by the Galaxy Condominium (Pvt.) Ltd. in Sri Lanka*. To analyse this issue, secondary data were collected from the consumer feedback survey database maintained by the company and Binary Logistic regression Analysis was employed as a major data analysis method of this study. The study selected nine variables based on previous scholars’ literature, and the results revealed by the analysis show that, among all those factors, the inherited issues with selling luxurious housing was identified as the “**location of housing complex**”. Also, outcomes of the study reflect that variables; gender, consumer income, employment status and location of luxury houses are positively significant on consumer preference of purchasing luxury houses. Besides that, age, marital status, purchase intention, price and amenities of luxury houses have no significant influence on consumer preference of purchasing luxury houses. However, our finding is quite differed from the previous studies and which emphasized prices of luxury houses, amenities, consumer income and purchase intention are the major factors affect purchasing luxury houses. Since the location is the major factor that our finding revealed, it could be recommend to the company to give the priority to identify the consumer preference by conducting a survey particularly focusing on their preference on the location at the first and then invest on consumer oriented construct.

Keywords: *Consumer preference, Luxury houses, Binary logistics Analysis*

IMPACT OF THE ONLINE EDUCATION SYSTEM ON THE PRODUCTIVITY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

W.N Sanjeeva¹ and R. Weerakoon²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Although, the global technology of online education is advancing day by day, it is slightly lower in Sri Lanka as compared to other nations. The global pandemic situation has halted the continued existence of the education system, forcing Sri Lanka to move to the online education system from the classroom education as an alternative in the country. This sudden change in the system of education caused many problems and achievement of the expected results compared to the traditional classroom education system still questionable. Therefore, the research has focused and explored the impact of the online education system on student's educational productivity. The sample was selected based on convenience sampling method and data were collected from 250 respondents through a questionnaire covering three schools in the study area. The data were categorized under three segments of social, economic, technological. Data were analyzed based on multiple linear regression analysis using SPSS statistical software. The variables used for the study are number of students at home, telephone signal type, number and type of equipment used for education, time allotted per day for education, time allotted per day for social media, knowledge of internet usage, preference for online education and household monthly income. The results revealed that the number of students at home, telephone signal type and time allotted per day for social media have a negative significant impact on dependent variable while the time allotted per day for education has a positive significant impact on the productivity of online education of school children. The research has recommended to improve the infrastructure facilities for the online education system by minimizing the technical and non-technical issues faced by the students. It is important to supervise students with the support of teachers to control students' activities and minimize the stress of students due to online environment for the positive educational productivity on online education.

Keywords: *Online education, Educational productivity*

THE EFFECT OF TRANSACTION COST DETERMINANTS ON LIVELIHOODS OF SANASA BENEFICIARIES: A CASE OF COLOMBO DISTRICT IN SRI LANKA

M.M.P.L. Amarasiri¹ and H.M.S. Priyanath²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

This study attempted to investigate how the transaction costs determinants affect the livelihood success of the members in the SANASA cooperatives. The data were collected from 130 SANASA livelihood beneficiaries selected from thirteen Divisional Secretariat Divisions in Colombo District. The data were collected by administering a structured questionnaire among the beneficiaries and the data were analyzed by using the Partial Least Square Structural Equation Modeling. The computations were done from both SmartPLS (version 3) and SPSS 16.0. The results revealed that transaction cost determinants i.e. uncertainty and opportunism have a negative relationship with livelihood success while rational ability and transaction frequency have a positive impact on the livelihood success of the SANASA beneficiaries. Meanwhile, uncertainty and opportunism have a positive relationship with the transaction costs, and rational ability and transaction frequency have a negative impact on transaction costs. It was also identified that the transaction cost plays a mediator role in between the transaction cost determinants and the livelihood success of the SANASA beneficiaries. Hence, this study makes a significant contribution to the literature on transaction cost and livelihood success by providing empirical evidence related to the role of transaction cost in the cooperative philosophy. This study will help the SANASA officials and the policymakers in order to implement and establish policies that assist the SANASA beneficiaries in order to gain better living standards while minimizing the transaction costs they encounter.

Keywords: *Livelihood Success, SANASA Cooperation, Transaction Cost*

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE ON JOB PERFORMANCE OF MSME'S DURING COVID – 19 PANDEMICS

R.D.W. Arachchi¹ and A.A. Shantha²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

At present, social media plays a major role in the society. Employees use social media for personal and official purposes. The impact of demographic, economic, technological and organizational variables of social media usage on job performance examined through this research. Time constraints and lack of sufficient studies related to impact of economic variables of social media usage on job performance are constraints to conduct this research. Data were collected through a questionnaire from 301 professionals and managers in MSMEs in all 13 Divisional Secretariat Divisions in Gampaha District using cluster sampling method. Data were analyzed through Structural Equation Modelling. Tables were used as descriptive statistics. Data were analyzed through factorial analysis and multiple regression analysis. Demographic variables such as WhatsApp and other social media usage time in office increased by one unit, insignificantly job performance has decreased by 0.057. Technological variables such as relative advantage, compatibility, cost effectiveness and structure assurance increased by one unit, significantly job performance has decreased by 0.139 because of excess usage of social media. Organizational variables such as top-level management support and entrepreneur orientation increased by one unit, significantly job performance has decreased by 0.164. Economic variables like income increased by one unit, insignificantly job performance has increased by 0.028. These findings recommend policy implications for decision makers in MSMEs. These policy implications make restrictions to personal social media usage and motivate employees to use social media usage for official purposes.

Keywords: *Employees, Job performance, Job satisfaction, Micro small and medium enterprise, Social media*

THE IMPACT OF INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS ON IMPROVEMENT OF EMPLOYEES' PERFORMANCES

K.M.D.H. Bandara¹, M.S. Shantha² and B.A.H. Karunaratna³

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Sri Lanka Customs, Colombo*

Quality human resources are essential for the success of an organization. Within an organization, its goals can only be successfully achieved through highly trained individuals. Training and development programs are unique learning tools that provide employees with better performances in their current job. The main objective of this study is to identify the significant relationship of Institutional Training and Development Programs on the Improvement of Employees' Performances in Sri Lanka Customs. The study was conducted with a sample of 115 current employees in Sri Lanka Customs and it was collected through an online questionnaire by using the cluster sampling method. The Training and Development Programs were taken as the independent variables and Employees' Performances were taken as the dependent variable in this study. The collected data were statistically analyzed mainly utilizing Regression Analysis through analytical software of SPSS 21.0 version. The study proves the validity and reliability of Cronbach's Alpha as 0.958. The tolerance level of all four variables were greater than 0.1 and less than VIF 10 proved that there were no multicollinearity problems. The study found that there is a significant impact from institutional training and development programs on improvement of employees' performances and all the independent variables of job training, orientation training, career development training and environment, health and safety training have significant positive relationships with employees' performances. The study recommends that training and development practices be properly monitored by the organization in identifying employees' career paths and directing them to better knowledge.

Keywords: *Employees' performances, Human resources development, Sri Lanka customs, Training and development*

STUDY ON THE ROLE OF ACTIVE FARMER ORGANIZATIONS IN IMPROVING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE RURAL POPULATION (GALNEWA AREA)

L.G.D.C. Damayanthi¹ and H.M.S. Priyanath²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa university of Sri Lanka*

Farmers' organization is formed by farmers expecting to improve farming activities to empower the rural farmers, poverty alleviation, and eventually uplift their living standards. Scholars have not been studied how different activities of farmers' organizations affect the living condition of farmers. The study attempts to explore the effect of farmers' organization activities on the living condition of farmers particularly paddy farmers in Sri Lanka. The data were collected from 100 paddy farmers who have been selected randomly from Galnewa Agrarian division in the Mahaweli H Zone, Sri Lanka. Data were collected by using a structural questionnaire. Multiple regression was used as the data analysis technique. The study revealed that farmers' organizations play an important role in the improvement of the living conditions of members. Farmers' organizations have a positive impact on access to information, capital, and technology. Further, the results revealed that farmers' organizations have a positive relationship with the improvement of farmers' production, enhancement of productivity, and increasing income. Thus, the study concludes that farmers' organizations highly contribute to the improvement of the living condition of farmers.

Keywords: *Socio-economic status, Farmers organizations, Farmers*

FACTORS INFLUENCING ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION OF FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANIES IN SRI LANKA

T.E.I. Dangalla¹, A.A. Shantha² and A. Jayasekara³

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Gaurdian Fund Management Ltd.*

Over the past decades, customers have become a major driving force for businesses and it has become a powerful factor in determining the survival of businesses. When it comes to fund management companies in Sri Lanka, it is clear that they too are now paying close attention to their customer's satisfaction. Therefore, fund management companies also need to have a better understanding about the factors that lead to their customer's satisfaction, and this study mainly aims to examine the factors that are influential to customer satisfaction of fund management companies. In this study, data were obtained through a structured questionnaire, and 300 samples were selected for the analysis. Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling was used as data analytical tools and all tests were done using both Minitab-17 and SamartPLS 3 statistical software. According to the factors that were selected based on previous scholars' literature, results show that both reliability and responsiveness are statistically significant and with the increase the level of one unit, customer satisfaction of fund management companies increases by 0.324 and 0.208 accordingly. Besides that, both convenience and empathy have no significant influence on customer satisfaction of fund management companies. Through the comprehensive investigation, the study concludes that reliability makes a significant impact on customer satisfaction of fund management companies rather than the other variables. In addition to the results, the study recommended to the government to formulate new policies for the encouragement of both fund management companies and their customers.

Keywords: *Convenience, Customer satisfaction, Empathy, Reliability, Responsiveness*

MARKET INTEGRATION AND PRICE TRANSMISSION OF SELECTED MARINE FISH MARKETS IN SRI LANKA (SPECIAL REFERENCE TO YELLOW FIN TUNA AND GOLD STRIPE SARDINE)

G.S. Lanchani¹, M.S. Shantha² and I.P.P.M. Wijesinghe³

^{1,2}*Department of Economic and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute*

The study analyzed the Market Integration and Price Transmission of Yellow Fin Tuna and Gold Stripe Sardine in selected marine fish markets of Sri Lanka. Trade and price liberalization policies are in accordance with economic theory which states that the effective functioning of markets and marketing channels are a necessary condition for the optimum allocation of resources. According to the volatility of demand and supply factors in Sri Lanka's fish market system, there are significant price fluctuations in different marketplaces. The Price differentials of markets are an attempt to demolish the concept of Market Integration and the Market Integration is an excellent measure for determining a marketing system's efficiency. The primary objective of the study was to investigate the market integration and price transmission of Yellow Fin Tuna and Gold Stripe Sardine. This study used a quantitative research approach and secondary data of average monthly retail prices of fish were amassed from the Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI) for the period of May 2011 to May 2020. The E-views (version-12) analysis tool was used to evaluate the result. The Colombo market was used as the base market and Gampaha, Kalutara, Matara and Kurunegala markets are endogenous variables. Unit root test, Correlation Analysis, Engle-Granger Co-integration analysis and Vector Error Correction Model were carried out. The analyses show that there is Co-integration among the pair of markets. The findings of the study from this observed evaluation of Market Integration and Price Transmission through correlation coefficients and co-integration among the selected fish market of Sri Lanka considering the retail prices of Yellow Fin Tuna and Gold Stripe Sardine indicated that these markets are well integrated. The price of both the Yellow Fin Tuna and the Gold Stripe Sardine in the Colombo market same as in other markets. The outcome of the present study could benefit the fisherman and market actors if the production and marketing system of fish are well developed.

Keywords: *Marine fish market, Market integration, Price transmission*

SPATIAL LINKAGES AND PRICE TRANSMISSION OF RICE MARKET IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NAADU AND RAW RED RICE)

B.R. Menaka¹, A.A. Shantha² and W.A.N. Wijesooriya³

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute*

The present study examined the spatial linkages and price transmission of naadu and raw red rice market in selected districts of Sri Lanka. The main objective of this study can be identified as to assess the spatial linkages of rice prices among selected districts and to assess market performance by evaluating how such price signals flow from one market to another and find whether there is a short run relationship between the prices of markets. Secondary data were gathered from the Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian/Research and Training Institute (HARTI) price database for the time period of 2009-2019. E views software with Engle-Granger (EG) co-integration tests and Correlation coefficient test were applied as a tool for evaluating price integration among specified district markets. It used Error correlation mechanism to determine the effect on rice price in a short run in the market. The findings from this empirical analysis of spatial price linkage through correlation coefficients and co-integration between selected marketplaces in Sri Lanka based on average monthly retail prices of selected Naadu and Raw red rice markets. The study suggested that these markets are well integrated but not strongly integrated. That means the Colombo market for each rice was significantly integrated but not significantly highly integrated because of not as much developed transportation system, Price signals that are not transparent, accurate, and timely in the country. To improve efficient transmission and flow of information and market integration, it should develop market information centers and outreach activities in mass media such as radio, television, and newspapers as well as infrastructure also.

Keywords: *Colombo market, Market integration, Price transmission, Spatial linkages*

MARKET INTEGRATION AND PRICE VARIATIONS IN FRESH TOMATO MARKETS IN SRI LANKA

H.W.C.K. Peiris¹, W.A. Senathissa² and I.P.P.M. Wijesinghe³

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute*

Price as an invisible hand in an auto-regulated system ensures the efficient resource allocation among the major economic activities such as production, distribution and consumption is a general belief in a market-driven economy. The perishable nature of vegetables and fruits affect the fluctuation of supply in advance hence the changes of prices. However, the flexible behavior of demand and supply forces is challenged by market integration which is identified as a new trend emerging in the vegetables and fruits market in Sri Lanka. Aligning with this scenario, this study aims to identify the effect of market integration on the determination of tomato prices in selected vegetable markets in Sri Lanka. For this purpose, monthly time series data (2011-2020) pertaining to the retail price of tomato charged in six major tomato markets were collected from the secondary data sources reported by the Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute. The econometric tools like Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test, Augmented Engle-Granger (AEG) test, and Error Correction Model (ECM) were employed to study price variations of tomato and co-integration effects among selected six markets in Sri Lanka. Results revealed by this study show that all the markets were integrated in the long run. And based on the R^2 value of each fitted model with reference to the six markets (Colombo, Badulla, Dambulla, Kandy, Kurunegala and Nuwara Eliya) selected, the highest market integration shows between Dambulla and Colombo tomato markets ($R^2= 0.90$) while the lowest integration was revealed between the Nuwara Eliya and Colombo tomato market ($R^2= 0.85$). In all, it shows that market integration is strictly affected to minimize the deviations of the price in an auto regulated system across the selected markets which has affected to shift the consumer surplus to the producer surplus, particularly the consumers near to the market with surplus of the vegetables. Since this integration is mostly associated with the upper level prices than the reasonable level, certain price control could be recommended to minimize the welfare losses of consumers due to market integration.

Keywords: *Market integration, Price variations, Tomato market*

THE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PHYSICAL AND SPIRITUAL WELLBEING OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN SRI LANKA

S.D. Prasadi¹ and G.R.S.R.C. Samaraweera²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Physical and mental wellbeing of employed person cause higher productivity and performances of individual workers while enhancing the life expectancy of people. Long working hours create negative impacts on the overall wellbeing of workers. The main objective of this research is to identify the factors associated with physical and spiritual wellbeing of employed persons in Sri Lanka. Secondary data of Time use Survey (2017) and Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey (2017) taken by the Department of Census and Statistics were used for this study and six multiple regression models were used for the analysis. Four models were based on the time allocation on physical wellbeing while two models are focusing on the spiritual wellbeing of workers. The study found that the physical wellbeing of workers was negatively affected by being a female, being married, having secondary or tertiary education and occupations including managerial, professional, technical, clerical and service sector occupation with reference to the base category. Being a married, being Buddhists and Sinhalese pay less attention towards spiritual development, while the groups with higher education, being managerial employees, professionals, and service and production workers have significant positive relationships with the time allocation for spiritual development among employed persons in Sri Lanka. Hours of work has significant negative relationship with the time allocation for both physical and spiritual wellbeing of workers. Important policy suggestion was proposed in the aspects of reducing work hours, facilitating female employments, encouraging balance between work and wellbeing, promoting counseling for promoting spiritual wellbeing for contributing relevant authorities.

Keywords: *Physical wellbeing, Spiritual wellbeing, Sleep, Spiritual development, Employees*

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF NEW FERTILIZER POLICY IN SRI LANKA

M.L.D.K. Rashikala¹ and A.A. Shantha²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

In Sri Lanka, rice account for 25 percent of total cultivable land and more than two million families are engaged in farming as their main occupation. The new fertilizer policy proposed in Sri Lanka has a direct impact on rice farmers due to the fact that fertilizers are the major ingredient in rice farmers. This study revealed the impact of the new fertilizer policy on paddy farmers' income and productivity with special reference to *Rathnapura* District. This study seeks to understand the impact of newly proposed fertilizer policy for export earnings, import expenditure and food security based on rice farming. Through literature survey researcher identified six key factors that affect the paddy culture: use of organic & chemical fertilizers, cost of labor, agrochemicals cost, and land area. The study used the Cobb-Douglas production function to measure the farmer's production under different fertilizer applications. The data required for this analysis was obtained by conducting field survey using questionnaire among 145 rain-fed farmers. And face-to face interviews were conducted among five Divisional Secretariats in the *Ratnapura* District. The log equation identified after the derived Cobb-Douglas production function reveals that all the variables except the cost of the agricultural machinery used by the farmer have a positive correlation with the farmer's paddy production. The new fertilizer policy will significantly affect the farmer's income & paddy production. The most important finding is overall paddy production was declined due to new fertilizer policy. When chemical fertilizers and organic fertilizers are increased by one unit, the yield of the farmer increases by 0.95 kg and 0.895 kg respectively. The final suggestion of this research is that organic manure should be given to the farmer along with chemical fertilizers until the paddy cultivation is accustomed to organic fertilizer.

Keywords: *Chemical fertilizer, Organic fertilizer, Other variable, Paddy farming production*

THE DETERMINANTS OF PUBLIC WORKERS' JOB SATISFACTION (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT IN GAMPAHA)

G.H.A.N. Prithimali¹, M.S. Shantha² and M.M.A.N. Shanika³

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Gampaha Divisional Secretariat*

Human resource is a major asset that is used to gain a competitive advantage in many organizations. As same as the public organization always try to provide quality service to the public. Therefore, it is vital to protect the workers and take necessary actions to improve workers' satisfaction. The main objectives of the study are to identify the major factors influencing public workers' job satisfaction to find out the relationship between factors of job satisfaction and to identify suitable recommendations for minimizing the dissatisfaction and improving the satisfaction of the workers. Main determinants of job satisfaction: gender, age, period of service, educational levels, workload, and interpersonal relationship were analysed in this study. The sample of 103 workers was selected under a simple random sampling method. A structured questionnaire was designed and used to collect data from the sample. Data were analysed through Statistical Packages for Social Science (SPSS). The econometric model revealed that distance, workload, and interpersonal relationships are found to be the main determinants of job satisfaction of the worker while gender, age, period of service, and educational levels are the important determinants of satisfaction of the workers. It also found that age, workload, and distance are factors that negatively affected for job satisfaction. The results indicated that there is a significant relationship of distances to the workplace, workload, and interpersonal relationships on public workers' satisfaction in the Gampaha DS office. Therefore, the findings indicated that workers at the Gampaha DS office are facing satisfaction and dissatisfaction which is affecting the distance, workload, and interpersonal relationship.

Keywords: *Gampaha DS Office, Job satisfaction, Public worker*

THE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DEMAND FOR LEISURE AMONG WORKERS IN SRI LANKA

H.A.I. Priyangika¹ and G.R.S.R.C. Samaraweera²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Neo Classical labour leisure model introduced the leisure as the key substitution to the labour for long time until the non-market work discussion started to have three key alternative time utilities of workers. Leisure is an important phenomenon for any worker for recovering both physical and mental burnout at work in the labour market. Therefore, this study focuses on identifying the determinants of leisure demand (including leisure time and the leisure activities) of workers in Sri Lanka using the secondary data of Time Use Survey and the Labour Force Survey in 2017 conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics with a national coverage. Multiple regression model and Multinomial Logit model were used to analyze the data using the two dependent variables of leisure time and the types of leisure. The study concluded that the highest leisure time was enjoyed by the agricultural workers while clerks, service workers, technicians and production workers have relatively lower leisure hours than the elementary workers. Active leisure is relatively lower among high educated group while passive leisure is high for them. Both active and passive leisure was low for service workers. Male employees are enjoying active leisure the while female workers are enjoying more with passive leisure. Urban workers are more enthusiastic in active leisure than passive leisure. That might be affected by the higher awareness and the enthusiasm of urban workers on their health conditions. The service workers with less physical hardship should be encouraged more for the active leisure than the passive leisure at the organizational level with health awareness programmes to improve the productivity of workers at long run.

Keywords: *Active Leisure, Passive leisure, leisure demand, time use for leisure*

STUDY THE IMPACT OF NETWORK CONNECTIVITY AND THE USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY ON THE PERFORMANCE OF SME'S

U.J.S. Rangani¹ and H.M.S. Priyanath²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

This study aims to investigate the impact of networking connectivity and the use of information and communication technology on the enhancement of the business performance of small and medium enterprises. A sample of 130 small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the Baddegama Divisional Secretariat in Galle District was used and data were collected through a structured questionnaire. The hypothetical test was performed using statistical analysis of partial least square - structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) and used SmartPLS (version 3) software to analyze the data. The variables identified based on the academic literature, such as network size and network density, to assess the impact of networking on the performance of small and medium enterprises, had a positive impact on business performance enhancement. The results further revealed that the IT infrastructure and IT-savvy staff, especially about the use of information and communication technology, have a positive impact on improving the performance of such businesses. This study provides a more important insight for businesses and policymakers to formulate strategies to strengthen these factors to achieve business performance.

Keywords: *ICT Usage, Networking Connectivity, Performance, Small & Medium Enterprise*

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL SECURITY DETERMINANTS ON THE LIVING CONDITION OF INFORMAL SECTOR WORKERS IN BANDARAGAMA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT UNDER COVID 19 PANDEMIC

S.A.K.H.P. Samarasinghe¹ and H.M.S. Priyanath²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

COVID 19 virus starts to spread all over the world in the latter part of the year 2019. It made a huge impact on Sri Lanka socially and economically. Sri Lanka is a developing country with a huge informal sector. Informal sector workers are the severely affected part due to this pandemic. Social security coverage is very important to build up life against uncertainty. Therefore, the study's main objective is to evaluate the social security determinants and their impact on the living conditions of informal sector workers who struggle against the COVID. To achieve this objective the data were collected from 137 informal sector workers who are in Bandaragama divisional secretariat using a structured questionnaire. The data were analyzed using SmartPLS and SPSS software. Descriptive statistics, reliability and validity test, correlation, path coefficient, were the analyzing techniques. The study identified that family members' savings and others' assistants (relations, neighbors, and others) are the main informal social security sources while the market base insurance, contributory and non-contributory pension, government assistance are the formal social security. The study further revealed that both formal and informal social security has a positive significant impact on the living conditions of informal sector workers. Thus, the study provides important information for policymakers to develop their strategies to enhance the living condition of informal sector workers through social security.

Keywords: *COVID 19 pandemic, Informal sector worker, Living condition, Social security*

IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCIAL FLOWS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SRI LANKA

S.N. Samarasinghe¹ and W.A. Senathissa²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Over the last few decades, international trade has been considered as the engine of global economic growth. With the globalization of world economies, nearly every country is actively participating in lowering trade barriers among their trade partners. Since 1977, trade liberalization process in Sri Lanka has accelerated in anticipation of stimulating economic growth. Since having such an importance of trade and financial flows to the country, this study focuses on identify the effects of international trade and financial flows on economic growth in Sri Lanka. For this purpose, secondary data (from 1990 to 2019) was collected from the special statistics appendix of the annual report published by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. Econometric techniques associated with the Unit root tests, Cointegration test, Vector Error Correction Model and WALD Test Analysis are applied to estimate the possible impact of international trade and financial flows on economic growth in Sri Lanka. The R^2 value implies that international trade and financial flows explain the changes of economic growth by 89% in the model. The cointegration result shows that exports (6.59%), gross official reserves (8.82%), and foreign direct investment (64.45%) were significant and positively affected on the economic growth in the long run, while factors like imports (3.86) and foreign debt (4.67) were negatively affected on the economic growth in the long run. In the short run, only gross official reserves influence on growth. Foreign direct investment is identified as a major influential factor on economic growth, ensuring foreign direct investment friendly environment and maintaining socioeconomic and political stability could be suggested to stimulate the economic growth in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Economic growth, Financial flows, International trade*

IMPACT OF ONLINE SHOPPING BEHAVIOUR ON THE CONSUMER SATISFACTION (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES IN GALLE DISTRICT TOWARDS FASHIONABLE ITEMS)

G.A. Sandarenu¹ and G.R.S.R.C. Samaraweera²

^{1,2}*Department of Economic and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Structural change in consumer behavior from physical to online purchasing mode has become a significant factor in the market due to the pandemic situation faced by people all over the world. Online purchasing behavior was rapidly adopted by Sri Lankan consumers as well in the past couple of years. The main purpose of this study is to identify the factors associated with the customer satisfaction in online purchasing. six explanatory variables of the quality of the system, quality of the information, quality of the products, quality of the customer service and the quality of the distribution service and security were identified from the literature review to see the their impact of the customer satisfaction towards online shopping for fashionable items. Primary data was collected using a questionnaire from a sample of 280 online consumers who are usually purchasing fashionable items via online and working in private sector and live in Galle district. Structural equation modeling with partial least squares method was adopted by the study for the analysis. According to the findings of the study, three independent variables of quality of the system, quality of the product and quality of the distribution network have established significant positive relationships towards the dependent variable of customer satisfaction on online shopping. The quality of distribution network has the highest impact among them. Safe packing, punctual and right delivery, weekend distribution, product standards, purchasing conditions and delivering new items are some of the important considerations to the service providers to increase the satisfaction of the customers.

Keywords: *Selected Factors Affecting Online Shopping, Customer Satisfaction.*

A STUDY OF THE IMPACT ON CORPORATE WORK ENVIRONMENT FOR THE JOB SATISFACTION ON TEA FACTORY EMPLOYEES (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MORAWAKKORALE TEA PRODUCERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY)

H.G. Sanduni¹, M.S. Shantha² and W.W.L. Priyashantha³

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistic, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Tea producers co-operative society, Morawakkorale*

Tea industry is one of the main sources of foreign exchange earnings for the economy and its value was \$ 1.4 Billion in 2021 and the major contributor to the employment generation of Sri Lanka. Tea production is a result of process of different human works. However, there is a huge problem in the tea factories in Sri Lanka today, the employees who work in the tea factories are leaving their jobs without being employed for a long period of time. It was identified that due to many reasons of the employees and problems in the corporate work environment and organizational influences in the workplace. The purpose of this study is to identify organization's employees lost job satisfaction with the corporate work environment in order to quit. The sample of 130 employees of the three factories belonging to the Morawakkorale Tea Producers' Co-operative Society in Deniyaya was interviewed. Used a structured questionnaire for data collection of the sample. MS Excel software and descriptive statistical methods were used for data analysis. The study highlighted the corporate work environment is divided into four basic parts namely physical, financial, human and security work environment. According to the results of the study, the employees of the above organizations are very satisfied with the corporate security and financial work environment and satisfied with human and physical work environment. Accordingly, dissatisfaction with the work environment is not a major factor in the problem of tea factory workers leaving from their jobs. The study reveals that corporate employee satisfaction would be further enhanced through the development of co-worker relationships and the improvement of corporate equipment in the tea industry in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Work environment, Human resource, financial, Job satisfaction*

AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE FACTORS AFFECTING OF MANUFACTURING SECTOR PERFORMANCE IN SRI LANKA

R.A.C. Sithara¹ and W.A. Senathissa²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The manufacturing sector of the Sri Lankan economy occupies a leading position in achieving macroeconomic wellbeing in terms of ensuring full employability and economic growth. There were many factors affecting the performance of the manufacturing sector however, among them economic, social and technological factors play a major role. According to that, the purpose of this study is to examine the key economic factors and its impact on the manufacturing sector performance of Sri Lanka. For this purpose, time series data pertaining to the period from 1984 – 2020 were collected from annual reports published in various years by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL) and the World Bank. The econometric techniques exhibited with the tools such as Unit Root Test, Johansen Co-integration Test, WALD test and Vector Error Correction Model were employed as the major data analysis method of this study. Results revealed that selected macroeconomic variables explain the changes of manufacturing sector performance by 87 % in long run the while the inflation is the crucial factor affects the manufacturing sector performance in the short run in Sri Lanka. Obviously, among the selected macroeconomic variables, exchange rate (11%), interest rate (12.6%), and import expenditure (15%) were positively contributed to increase the performance of the manufacturing sector in Sri Lanka. Meanwhile, inflation was negatively correlated and it affected the reduction of manufacturing sector performance by 20 %. Exchange rate was the lowest influential factor on the performance of manufacturing sector of Sri Lanka. Therefore, monetary policy should be focused to maintaining effective interest rate to combat the adverse impact of interest rate and inflation on manufacturing sector performance in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Manufacturing Sector, Interest rate, Inflation, Imports*

THE IMPACT OF WORK-LIFE BALANCE ON PUBLIC EMPLOYEE'S JOB SATISFACTION

M.D.M. Sugande¹, M.S. Shantha² and G.M.J.K. Guanawardana³

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Department of National Budget, General Treasury*

Work-life balance is a work arrangement that ensures that employees balance their personal and professional responsibilities. Poor work-life balance is a major risk that poses risks to employee well-being, employee satisfaction, and organizational performance. Most employees often find it difficult to balance social and professional responsibilities. The objective of the study is to investigate the effect of work-life balance on the employee satisfaction at the National Budget Department in Ministry of Finance. The results of the research are useful to Human Resource managers, government policymakers, scholars, and students who are interesting in human resources management. The target group was employees who worked at the National Budget Department. To obtain representative samples researcher used the Simple random sampling method. The sample size was 95 employees selected from each population level among 125 employees in the department. The researcher used questionnaires to collect data from respondents and those data were analyzed using SPSS. The collected data were presented using frequency charts, pie, and bar charts. In addition, the researcher used multiple regression analysis to the impact of work-life balance and employee satisfaction. The finding of the study indicated that there was a significant relationship between workload, work expectation, and work support with employee job satisfaction. While the significant negative relationship between physical wellbeing and satisfaction. The study concluded that employees can balance their work and life of them through a flexible working environment. If an organization could make a good working environment for their employees, the employees will be satisfied with the job.

Keywords: *National Budget Department, public worker's job satisfaction, Work-life balance*

INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL, UNCERTAINTY AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE OF SMALL ENTERPRISES IN SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GALLE DISTRICT

S. Uyangoda¹ and H.M.S. Priyanath²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Many scholars highlighted that intellectual capital has a significant impact on business performance and a few researchers attempted to understand how intellectual capital affects business uncertainty. The current study combined these three phenomena and developed a conceptual issue of whether intellectual capital can influence uncertainty and business performance. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to investigate the effects of intellectual capital on uncertainty and business performance, particularly of small enterprises. The survey method was used to collect primary data using a structured questionnaire from small enterprise owners in the Karadeniya Divisional Secretariat area in Galle district, with 150 responses collected through cluster sampling. For the purpose of meeting research objectives, the data were analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) from SmartPLS. The study revealed that intellectual capital has the ability to improve business performance and mitigate business uncertainty by identifying a significant positive relationship between intellectual capital and business performance and a significant negative relationship between intellectual capital and business uncertainty. Also, indicated that uncertainty has a significant negative effect on business performance. Meanwhile, the study revealed that uncertainty has a significant mediating effect on the relationship between intellectual capital and the business performance of small enterprises. Therefore, the study suggests the development of intellectual capital that helps to overcome business uncertainty and achieve higher business performance.

Keywords: *Business Performance, Intellectual Capital, Uncertainty*

IMPACT OF SELECTED MACROECONOMIC VARIABLES ON FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) INFLOWS INTO SRI LANKA

H.D.R. Vidunika¹ and M.S. Shantha²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows are a very important component for financial account in a country. The impact of macro-economic variables on FDI inflows in developing countries has been widely recognized through research in foreign literature. The research paper studied the inflows of foreign direct investment and the impact of selected macro-economic variables into Sri Lankan economy. The main objective was to study the impact and relationship of exchange rate, per capita of GDP, inflation, infrastructure, labour force participation and trade balance on FDI inflows. This study is based on secondary data from Central Bank annual reports from 1985-2019 and the World Bank reports. The multiple regression models was used for data analysis, which uses descriptive analysis, unit root test, Johansen co-integration test, grange causality test and vector error correction model time series data analysis using econometric procedures and for that the E-views 12 software was used for the study. The results revealed that the trade balance was only significant 5% at the probability value according to the result obtained from the OLS method and that exchange rate. Infrastructure and labor force participation showed a negative relationship between FDI inflows. It is also recognized that there is a positive relationship between per capita of GDP, inflation and trade balance with FDI inflows. Considering the overall fitness of the model the R-square is 56%, which are selected macro-economic variables represented the dependent variable on FDI inflows. Furthermore, since the adjusted R-squared is 46%, the probability value corresponding probability value is statistically significant at 5%.The study highlighted that the whole model was significant.

Keywords: *Foreign Direct Investment, Inflation, Macroeconomic variables*

FACTORS AFFECTING THE JOB PERFORMANCE OF SEMI-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

W.A.U.K. Warnakulasooriya¹, H.M.S. Priyanath² and H.M.L. Yehiya³

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Urban Development Authority, Sethsiripaya, Baththaramulla.*

The Semi-Government sector also contributes significantly to the economic growth of Sri Lanka, a developing country. In order to achieve the desired goals of an organization, it is essential that the employees of that organization have a quality and quantitative employment performance. Accordingly, the objective of this study is the factors affecting the employment performance of Semi-government employees based on the problem that has arisen with regard to the declining job performance of Semi-government employees. The Urban Development Authority, one of the Semi-government companies in Sri Lanka, is being used to conduct the study. The summary of this study was the employees working in the Urban Development Authority located in the Sethsiripaya premises in Baththaramulla. From that summary, a sample of 100 employees was selected by using a simple random sampling method and a questionnaire, a primary data collection methodology, was used to collect the data required for the study. SPSS computer software is used to encode and analyze the collected data. A policy analysis was conducted by building a multiple regression model to identify the relationship between the job performance of employees in Semi-government instructions and the variables of financial incentives, work environment and work capability. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that financial incentives, work environment, work capability have a positive effect on the job performance of Semi-government employees and it is more appropriate to make plans to further develop those factors in a way that improves the job performance of the employees.

Keywords: *Job performance, Financial Incentives, Work environment, Work capability*

IMPACT OF MACROECONOMIC VARIABLES ON FOREIGN RESERVES IN SRI LANKA

J.Y.K. Weeraman¹ and W.A. Senathissa²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

To maintain the socio-economic and political stability of a country, foreign reserve is one of the most prominent macroeconomic factors particularly in the emergencies while the inability of maintaining adequate foreign reserve adversely affected the general living condition of masses in many countries including Sri Lanka. This study attempts to identify how the long run and short run deviation of macroeconomic variables influenced on changing the foreign reserve of Sri Lanka. For this purpose, time series data from 1977 to 2020 were collected from the Central Bank Annual Reports and World Bank data catalog. Econometric methodologies such as Unit root test, Johansen Cointegration test, and Vector Error Correction Model were employed to analyze the data to achieve established objectives of the study. Results revealed by the study shows that, selected macroeconomic variables explain the changes of foreign reserves in Sri Lanka by 89%. Among the five macroeconomic variables, exchange rate (2%) is the only factor which positively affect the changes of foreign reserves while trade openness (3%), inflation (3%) and debt service ratio (8%) have negatively affected foreign reserves in Sri Lanka. Obviously, our findings shows that, there is long run relationship between exchange rate and trade openness. Even Though, interest rate does not affect foreign reserves in the long run though it affects to increase the foreign reserves in the short run. The speed of adjustment implies that previous years errors are corrected for within the current year at a convergence speed of 11%. Effective policy to minimize trade deficit, inflation and the excess rely on foreign debt could be suggested to maintain the fair level of reserves in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Foreign exchange rate, Foreign reserves, Macroeconomic variables*

IMPACT OF MACROECONOMIC VARIABLE ON THE FISCAL DEFICIT OF SRI LANKA

N.D. Wickramasekra¹ and W.A. Senathissa²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics & Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The macroeconomic instability and unfair budget deficit is identified as an inevitable problem in Sri Lanka. Financing budget deficit with expansionary sources, highly relied on foreign debt, macroeconomic instability influenced by external shocks and public sector inefficiencies thrived this issue to a greater extent by present. Therefore, this study attempts to identify the major macroeconomic factors that affect the budget deficit in Sri Lanka. For this purpose secondary data were collected from annual reports published by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka and World Bank Data catalog pertaining to the time duration from 1975 to 2020. Econometric procedures, along with Unit root test, Johansen Co integration test and Vector Error Correction Model, were employed as a major data analysis method in this study and a process of analyzing time series data. The results revealed by the study shows that changes of budget deficit is explained by the selected macroeconomic variables by 87% in the long run. Among 06 macroeconomic variables, there was a negative correlation between the current account balance and the budget deficit in the long run while gross capital formation (48%), interest rate (18%) and current account balance (4%), were negatively affected the budget deficit and it was mainly due to the inefficient allocation of public funds with low returns contribution to the public revenue. Further our findings revealed that factors like budget deficit, gross capital formation, and economic growth affected on budget deficit in the short run. Speed of adjustment implied by the error term, explains that the previous year errors are corrected by 12% in each year. Finance and development expenditure with the collaboration of public private partnerships could be recommended to minimize the budget deficit in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Budget Deficit, Gross Capital Formation, Interest rate*

Statistics

IDENTIFYING THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE WILLINGNESS OF UNDERGRADUATES TO AGRI-ENTREPRENEURSHIP

W.G.S. Dinendra¹ and D.J. Jagoda²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The agricultural sector directly contributes to the food security of the country, a source of employment, economic growth, and the need for growth in the sector is high due to the foreign exchange crisis in the country. Growth in the agricultural sector is not expected at present. That is, from 2011 to 2019, the growth rate of the agricultural sector was relatively low compared to the economic growth and therefore, there is still no significant improvement in the agricultural sector compared to the service and industrial sectors. The last few years have shown a shift in employment from that sector. That is, while the total number of employees increased from 7,681,279 in 2013 to 8,015,166 by 2019, the number of employees in the agricultural sector decreased from 2,321,215 to 2,071,940. For that, it is essential to protect the employees in the sector as well as to attract entrepreneurs into the sector. Thus, it is necessary to identify groups that are interested in the agricultural sector. Thus, this study was important to find out what kind of factors may influence the willingness of undergraduates to agri-entrepreneurship and this is the main objective of this study. Stratified sampling technic was used to select the sample from Sabaragamuwa University. The study was conducted using a quantitative approach in which primary data were collected through online surveys with 241 undergraduates. Descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression were used to achieve the objectives. According to the descriptive statistics, 37% of the sample prefer to be an agri-entrepreneur and 63% was recorded for not preferring to be an agri-entrepreneur. According to binary logistic regression the variables, being a man, having a family farming environment, studying in the Faculty of Agriculture, having adequate land ownership and having a positive attitude towards income in the agricultural sector were identified for agri-entrepreneurship as the significant factors.

Keywords: *agri-entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship, personal preference*

FACTORS AFFECTING THE LEARNING SATISFACTION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS (WITHIN ONLINE LEARNING PLATFORM)

K.P.W.A.T.M. Kumara¹ and N.M. Wijesekara²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, educational institutes across the world have closed and shifted to online learning platforms to keep the academic activities going. As this online education system is a novel approach in the Sri Lankan university system, it is important to pay attention to the learning satisfaction of university students as they adapt to the online system apart from the traditional practice. Therefore, the objective of the study is to identify the factors affecting on learning satisfaction of university students within online learning platform. The study used primary data and 269 undergraduates in Faculty of Social Sciences and Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka were selected through cluster sampling method, using a structured questionnaire. Multiple Regression Model was used for analyzing the data. Results revealed that, additional knowledge related to the degree course, the amount of content in the degree course, the coverage time and the lecture at home have a positive impact on learning satisfaction of university students within online learning platform and in contrast the year of study at the university, chance of having technical errors showed a negative relationship with the learning satisfaction of university students.

Keywords: *Learning satisfaction, University students, Online learning*

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE CONSUMER INTENTION ON STANDARD MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES

A.L.A.C. Madushanka¹ and M.A.C.S.S. Fernando²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Various problems have arisen regarding the standard maintenance of motor vehicles in the recent past due to several factors such as the cost of maintenance, the busy life of vehicle owners, and the distance to the service station. The choice of a vehicle service provider can be affected by various factors such as the cost and the quality of the service, the reputation of the service provider, the flexibility in selecting a suitable time for the service, and the value-added facilities provided by the service agency. The lengthy queues in the standard service centers and the problems of the location enhanced the complexity of the choice. This research was conducted with the primary objective of identifying consumer factors that influence the selection of standard maintenance of a vehicle. The data was collected corresponding to 150 vehicles whose production year was 2016 or above. In addition, the ownership (first and second only) of the vehicle was also considered in selecting the sample. A semi-structured questionnaire was used to collect the data. In addition to the binary logistic regression model, correlation analysis, chi-square analysis and factor analysis were used as the tools to analyze the data. Finally, the cost of the service, the reputation of standard vehicle maintenance towards the second-hand market, customer satisfaction with the service, and the monthly family income of the vehicle owner were identified as the determinants of standard maintenance of a motor vehicle.

Keywords: *Customer satisfaction, Service cost, Service quality, Service reputation, Standard maintenance*

FACTORS AFFECTING THE FOREX AND CRYPTO CURRENCY MARKET TRADING IN SRI LANKA

A.K.D. Sathru¹ and L.P. Himali²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Forex is a global decentralized or over-the-counter market for the trading of currencies. Its main members are multinational corporations and the world's leading commercial banks and financial companies. Just as the US dollar is the main currency in forex, bit coin is the main crypto currency. This field has created many fraudulent individuals as well as fraudulent institutions associated with it. Many people fall behind due to a lack of knowledge and a lack of patience in this field. This study is mainly focused on investigating the influential factors of Forex and crypto currency market trading. A quantitative approach was used in the investigation, which included a questionnaire survey of 260 people. To achieve the goals, descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression were applied. Learning about forex, technical analysis, the effects of education, and age are all important factors in Forex and crypto currency market trading. According to the findings, people who have been learning about forex for more than three years have a high likelihood of success (45%) in the forex and crypto currency markets. A 90% of respondents believe technical analysis is important in the forex and crypto currency markets, and 74.16% believe trading in the forex and crypto currency markets will be a profitable source of income in the future. The government has not yet given legal permission for forex and crypto currency trading which has been a major factor in reducing its spread in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Crypto Currency, Forex, Market*

TO STUDY THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE AWARENESS OF THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY REGARDING HIV / AIDS (WITH REFERENCE TO THE STUDENTS OF SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY)

Y.C.S. Senarathna¹ and L.P. Himali²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

In the contemporary world, HIV/AIDS can be considered a severe risk faced by the youth community. There is no cure for the disease and the only way to prevent from HIV/AIDS is to be aware about the disease. This research is aimed at investigating the factors that affect the awareness of HIV/AIDS among university students. Through this research, the causal relationship between the awareness of HIV/AIDS and the factors affecting it was measured and as the samples for the research, a total of 226 students representing each faculty and academic year of the Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka were selected. The sample was selected using the stratified random sampling technique. Primary data were utilized for this study and collected through a structured questionnaire. Data analysis used tables and charts under descriptive statistical methods, and binary logistic regression model under inferential statistical methods. According to the findings of the study, fourth-year students at the university have the highest level of awareness among all university students regarding the disease and as a faculty, faculty of medicine comprised with more students who aware about this disease. Though the measuring of awareness revealed that students are well-equipped with a better level of accurate knowledge regarding disease misconceptions, the way how disease is transmitted and prevention methods, it was confirmed that the students' knowledge of symptoms is low. Data analysis have identified several factors that contribute to the awareness of HIV/AIDS, and the time spent with newspapers or magazines, GCE A/L curriculum, number of family members and age are those factors.

Keywords: *Awareness, HIV/AIDS, University Community*

STUDYING HOW THE INVOLVEMENT OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT AFFECTS THEIR ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE (WITH REFERENCE TO THE STUDENTS OF SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY)

Y.M.H.S.A. Yapa¹ and L.P. Himali²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

In many countries of the world, university students are employed part-time. Also, many university students in Sri Lanka are employed part-time. Many university students fail in their academic pursuits in part-time jobs and end up in university education inefficiently. There are also university students who successfully complete their academic degrees while pursuing their part-time jobs. Therefore, the main objective of this research is to study the impact of part-time employment on their academic performance. Therefore, this study has been conducted. The population of this study is the students of the faculty of Social Sciences and Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, and the part taken from this population is called as the sample. Sample size is 200 university students for this study. The data required for this research were obtained from them through an online questionnaire. When studying the impact of university students' part-time employment on academic performance, the multiple linear regression model is used to identify independent variables that affect academic performance. Here, five independent variables were identified, which became more specific after implementing the multiple linear regression model. These variables included skipping classes, time spent studying, the nature of interest in work, assessments of skipping, and the nature of attention to education. Here, three independent variables had a positive effect on the dependent variable, while only the avoidance speech and avoidance assessment variables had a negative effect on academic performance. The impact of part-time employment in this way on the academic performance of university students has been investigated.

Keywords: *university students, academic performance, part-time jobs*

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE CONSUMER INTENTION ON USING MULTIPLE INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDERS

L.A.J.A. Yatagampitiya¹ and M.A.C.S.S. Fernando²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

As the internet spread around the world, with that accumulation, people began to use the internet daily to communicate and carry out their daily activities smoothly and efficiently. The present is at its peak especially in relation to the online teaching and learning processes. The internet in Sri Lanka is becoming more and more popular due to the physical barriers due to the pandemic situation. However, there are some issues related to the internet connectivity of different internet service providers. Because of this, internet users are using more than one service provider to address these issues. This study examines the factors that influence the motivation to use more than one Internet service provider. The study focuses on the internet users in the Western Province. The data were collected through a semi-structured online questionnaire from 202 individuals in Colombo, Gampaha, and Kalutara Districts. As the dependent variable of this study was dichotomous (whether they use more than one internet provider or not), the data were analyzed using the Binary Logistics Regression model considering 20 variables as the potential factors. The fitted Binary Logistic Regression model revealed that monthly data usage in terms of Gigabytes (GB) and the quality of service provided by the internet service providers had an impact on the consumer motivation for multiple Internet service providers. The findings of this research are useful for policy makers related to the internet service providers especially the telecommunications regulatory commission in Sri Lanka.

Keyword: *Binary logistic regression model, Internet usage, Internet signal quality, Multiple internet service providers*

STUDYING THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE CONSUMER INTEREST IN DEALING WITH SUPERMARKET (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MATARA DISTRICT)

W.G.S. Bhashini¹ and D.J. Jagoda²

^{1,2}Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka

With the rapid expansion of supermarket chains across the country in recent times, a new trend is emerging in which consumers are turning to supermarkets. With the introduction of Supermarkets in Sri Lanka, its growth over the past few years has increased from 5% in 2005 to 8% in 2012, with limited formal retail sales, and Sri Lanka's modern Supermarket-Hyper market segment is growing rapidly. So the main purpose of this study is to identify the factors that influence consumer's interest in dealing with supermarkets. The study was conducted using cluster sampling, a random sampling method, by selecting 260 sampling units for the sample from customer over 18 years of age in the Matara District. Data related to the study were collected through the presentation of questionnaires, a method of collecting primary data. The study used consumer preferences as the dependent variable, and based on the collected data consumer preferences were categorized into two categories, such as like and dislike. The binary logistic analysis was used to reach the main objective of this study. From Binary logistic analysis, the variables such as marital status, price of goods, dealing with supermarket as a style, mode of transport, ease of selection, distance to the supermarket, time to shop and ability to order goods online, were identified in the study as significant factors.

Keywords: *Supermarket, Consumer, Binary logistic regression, Questionnaire*

STUDY THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT ON CONSUMER'S BUYING BEHAVIOUR ON ORGANIC FOODS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MATARA DISTRICT)

R.P.D.I. Buddhini¹ and N.M. Wijesekara²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Environmental protection has become popular in recent years and there is a clear shift in consumer food choices. Consumers are beginning to prefer organic foods, as organic foods are considered healthy and eco-friendly. Although the consumption of organic food in developed countries has greatly increased, in developing countries such as Sri Lanka, adaptation of organic foods is low. Hence, the objective of the study is to identify the influencing factors for consumer's buying behavior on organic foods. For this purpose, the primary data have been collected from 300 respondents who visited Keels, Cargills and Arpico in Matara district, by using structured questionnaires. Convenience Sampling method was used to select the respondents. Binary Logistic Regression Model has been used for the analysis. According to the results, the seven variables: Consumer Trust, Occupation, BMI, Price, Income, Freshness and using Newspapers are the influencing factors for buying behavior on organic foods. It was found that people in high income professional jobs are more likely to buy organic foods, while the majority of organic food buyers were found to be within the prescribed BMI and newspaper users. Furthermore, organic food buyers are not concerned with price, they value freshness and consumer trust. Expanding organic food consumption is a good and sustainable solution to the current environment and health problems in Sri Lanka. This study presents some critical

Keywords: *Consumer's Buying Behavior, Organic Foods*

IMPACT OF SMARTPHONE ADDICTION ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF UNDERGRADUATES IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE UNDERGRADUATES OF SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA)

J.P.H.N. Chathurangi¹ and M.A.C.S.S. Fernando²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The use of smartphones has become popular among the younger generation as various applications can be accessed through the smartphone. Adolescents and students are increasingly using smartphones, but excessive smartphone use usually makes students addicted to it. The study aimed at investigating the influence of smartphone addiction on the academic performance of undergraduates. This survey was conducted using a structured questionnaire to accumulate data. The questionnaire consisted of demographic information, measurement construct of smartphone addiction, and measurement construct of academic performance. A total of 300 questionnaires were collected from the undergraduates at the Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka using a Multistage sampling technique. Descriptive and Inferential statistics were utilized while Structural Equation Model was constructed to test the hypothesis. Results revealed that Daily-life Disturbance, Positive Anticipation, and Tolerance exposed to smartphone addiction were significantly affected academic performance, and the other two factors of smartphone addiction that Cyber-oriented Relationships and Withdrawal significantly did not affect the academic performance of undergraduates. Furthermore, the results showed that most students give priority for use of smartphones than their academic performance and smartphone addiction causes disturbance of daily life activities. According to this study, it can be concluded that smartphone addiction induces not only poor academic performance but also users have a profound effect on their daily activities such as the Physical health of students. This survey suggested that students should reduce the heavy usage of smartphones to carry out their daily activities without disturbance and to conduct their academic performance effectively.

Keyword: *Academic Performance, Performance of Undergraduates Smartphone Addiction, Structural Equation Model*

THE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE MEN'S IDEOLOGY ABOUT FEMALE EMPLOYMENT (SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE COLOMBO DISTRICT)

N.M.L. Christiansz¹ and D.J. Jagoda²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Men's ideology is an influencing factor for the female employment. In Sri Lanka, the less participation of females to the labor force has been a common problem since 1990s. When considering about the unemployment rate every year, female unemployment rate is greater than that of males. In terms of population and work force there are more women and they are also more educated compared to the males. However, the employment rate of the women is lower than males'. Many factors can cause this situation. In this research the researchers' main objective is to identify how men's ideology affects the female employment. A sample was drawn using two stages clustering sampling method. The study was conducted using a quantitative approach and a questionnaire survey with 250 persons. Descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression were used to achieve the objectives. According to the sample, majority of men agreed with female employment. As a descriptive statistic 74 percent agreed and 26 percent of the sample group disagreed with female employment. Binary logistic regression suggests that the arrogance of the women about her job is the significant factor for the men's ideology about female employment. Further, the researcher suggested to increase the knowledge about female employment, conduct programmes to impart necessary knowledge to women to balance family and work, provide opportunities for women to work from home, work with flexible time periods and develop programmes to educate men about female employment.

Keywords: *Binary logistic regression model, Female employment, Men's ideology*

FACTORS AFFECTING THE PERCEPTION OF AYURVEDIC DOCTORS REGARDING THE LEGALIZATION OF CANNABIS CULTIVATION AS AN AYURVEDIC MEDICINAL PLANT (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RATHNAPURA DISTRICT)

P.A.N.C. Dasanayaka¹ and N.M. Wijesekara²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The cannabis plant is an important medicinal plant found in Ayurveda. However, in Sri Lanka, it is still labeled and destroyed as a harmful drug subject to the cannabis law imposed by the British governance. At a time when there is a huge demand for cannabis in the world market, it is very unfortunate that the country fails to take advantage of the growing cannabis in our climate. Therefore, this study is mainly focused on investigating the factors that affect the perception of Ayurvedic doctors regarding the legalization of cannabis cultivation as an Ayurvedic medicinal plant. A sample was drawn using two-stage cluster sampling with 110 Ayurvedic doctors in the Rathnapura district. The study was conducted with a quantitative approach and a binary logistic regression model was employed to analyze the primary data. The results revealed that, 81 percent of Ayurvedic doctors have agreed with the legalization of cannabis cultivation and attitude toward the social problems, awareness about the medicinal value of cannabis, and awareness about the world market demand are the influential factors for the overall perception of Ayurvedic doctors. Further, according to the results, Ayurvedic doctors who think there is no detrimental effect on society and are more aware of medicinal value and world market demand for cannabis, have agreed with legalizing cannabis cultivation in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Ayurvedic doctors, Ayurvedic medicinal plant, Cannabis cultivation, Legalization, Perception*

DETERMINANTS OF IMPULSE BUYING DURING AN ONLINE PURCHASE (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UNDERGRADUATES OF SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA)

A.K.P.R. Devindini¹ and L.P. Himali²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Consumers make online purchases to facilitate their day-to-day work. Making online impulse purchases can commonly be seen in the online purchases. This is also known as “unplanned purchases”. With the rapid increase of e-commerce activities, online impulse purchases are now more common among consumers. It is estimated that 40% of all online consumer spending is caused by impulsive purchases online (Chan, Cheung & Lee, 2017). This study is mainly focused on investigating the determinants that affect online impulse purchases referring to the selected sample group from the undergraduates from the Faculty of Social Sciences and Languages at the Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. The sample was drawn using a stratified random sampling technique. The study was conducted using a quantitative approach and a questionnaire survey with 200 respondents. Descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression were used to achieve the objective. According to the descriptive statistics, 67.50% of the sample was recorded as making online impulse purchases, and 32.50% were recorded as not making online impulse purchases. Binary logistic regression has found that online buying experience, easy access and convenience, visual representation of websites, and the appeal for the product are significant determinants for making online impulse purchases. The overall research provides important recommendations for consumers as well as online sellers.

Keywords: *Impulse purchases, Online buying experience Online purchases, , Unplanned purchases*

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE JOB PREFERENCES OF FINAL-YEAR UNDERGRADUATES AT SRI LANKA'S GOVERNMENT STATE UNIVERSITIES

D.M.R.K. Dissanayaka¹ and L.P. Himali²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

One of the most serious problems in Sri Lanka's economy is structural unemployment among educated youth, which may have caused due to the fact that the people with a high level of education take a longer period of time to enter the workforce. Therefore, studying the job preference factors of final-year undergraduates in government-state universities is a timely and essential problem in Sri Lanka. The aim of this study was to explore the role of a job preference index in predicting the employability of final-year undergraduates. A survey was conducted based on a stratified sampling technique method and 433 final year undergraduates who belong to the faculties of Management Studies, Agriculture, Social Sciences, and Languages, the Faculty of Applied Sciences, and the Faculty of Geomatics of Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka have been taken as the sample group. Primary data was obtained using an online self-administrated questionnaire. Data analytics tools are factor analysis and binary logistic regression. The findings reveal that graduate employment is favorably associated with stability, knowledge, variety, innovation, and managerial autonomy and independence. According to the job preference index, there are two major determinants for measuring the job preference of final-year undergraduates at government state universities. They are skill-based factors, as well as stability and independence.

Keywords: *Autonomy and independence, Creativity and variety, Job preference, Managerial careers, Personality temperament*

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE COMPLETION TIME OF PHD STUDIES (SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SRI LANKAN GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITY LECTURERS)

R.H. Galabada¹ and M.A.C.S.S. Fernando²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The timely completion of a PhD is a very important outcome for the student, the host university, and the economy. However, the completion of programmes within the required timeframe relies on many interacting factors. This study investigates the factors affecting doctoral completion time among lecturers in the public universities in Sri Lanka and focuses on models that include success, difficulties in doctoral studies, relationship with supervisor, and recommendation to further doctoral students. An online questionnaire including questions related to demographics, research environment, research project, and incoming skills details was prepared to collect the data. The Cluster sampling method was adopted in selecting the sample for the study. There were 17 government universities and 20 other higher educational institutions in Sri Lanka with 34,739 postgraduate students and 1057 PhD students on enrollment (University and HEIs established under the Universities Act-2018). 230 doctoral students are selected using A-priori Sample Size Calculator for Multiple Regression. The Multiple Linear Regression model was used as the data analysis technique to analyze the collected data as the dependent variable is continuous. Results suggested gender, employment status, enrolment status, class, and research of masters' degree all impacted doctoral completion time. The outcomes of this study are important for the policymakers in the university education system.

Keywords: *Completion time, Higher study duration Multiple linear regression, PhD completion time,*

CAREER INTENTION TOWARDS PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS (A CASE STUDY OF THE SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA)

M.T. Geethma¹ and D.J. Jagoda²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Most people expect to obtain a well-paying and well-recognized job. Due to the current economic context, “employment” is a fundamental necessity. It is also the ultimate expectation of anyone entering university. Some are looking for jobs in the private sector, while others are looking for government jobs. According to the 2019 Labor Force Survey conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics, 43% of the employed population in Sri Lanka was private sector employees and 14.9% were public sector employees. Accordingly, this study investigated the factors that influence the career intentions of university students who turn to private sector jobs. A sample of 250 students was drawn using stratified random sampling from the Social Sciences and Languages faculty of Sabaragamuwa University, and the data was collected through an online questionnaire. To achieve the main objective, binary logistic regression was employed with 24 independent variables. It was found that English language proficiency, working experience, and financial benefits were the most influential factors for students’ career intention towards private sector jobs. The findings further pointed out that students with a high level of English proficiency were more likely to seek employment in the private sector than in the government sector. A high percentage of students with no work experience were more likely to prefer jobs in the private sector than students with work experience. Finally, it was found that students who preferred financial benefits offered in the private sector were more inclined towards the private sector. This study further suggested that university students should receive positive motivation from their university, close friends, and parents to direct their career intentions to the private sector rather than staying in the public sector for long periods of time, looking for a job after graduation.

Keywords: *Binary Logistic Regression, Career intention, Private sector jobs*

STUDY OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE DETERMINATION OF TEACHERS SATISFACTION WITH THE CHANGE IN THE METHODOLOGY OF EDUCATION (ONLINE METHOD) DURING THE COVID-19 PERIOD (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HORANA AND PANADURA EDUCATIONAL DIVISIONS)

A.C. Handapangoda¹ and L.P. Himali²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The field of education has been greatly affected by the spread of the COVID-19 epidemic. Steps were taken to carry out online teaching activities to maintain the continuity of the school system. Under the guidance of leaders in the field of education, school education was made available online from home in the wake of crisis that plagued the country with the COVID virus in March 2020. The main objective of this study is to identify the factors that contributed to the determination of a teacher's satisfaction with online teaching in schools located in the Horana and Panadura education divisions in Kalutara District during COVID-19 period. Out of the education divisions in the Kalutara district, the two education divisions, Horana and Panadura, were taken as clusters, and the study was carried out by selecting 200 teachers for the sample using the random sampling method and the clusters sampling method. This study is a quantitative study, and the data required for the study was collected using the online Google form method, which is the primary data collection method. Teachers' satisfaction, who are dependent variables under Likert scale 5, is more satisfied, satisfied, average, dissatisfied, and more dissatisfied. However, in collecting data for this study, the most satisfied, satisfied, average scales were categorized as satisfied and the most dissatisfied, dissatisfied scales were categorized as dissatisfied. Data analysis was performed using binary logistic regression because the dependent variable falls into two categories: satisfied and dissatisfied. Data was presented using descriptive statistical methods. According to the binary logistic regression analysis, variables such as gender, teaching grade, family support, lack of a home teaching environment, and slow internet connection were identified as important factors influencing a teacher's satisfaction with online teaching.

Keywords: *Online teaching, Teacher's satisfaction*

FACTORS AFFECTING WORK LIFE BALANCE OF UNIVERSITY ACADEMICIANS (WITH REFERENCE TO ONLINE TEACHING PLATFORM)

H.V.R.G. Hathella¹ and N.M. Wijesekara²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The present study endeavors to examine the factors affecting work life balance of university academicians especially in online teaching platform. Work life balance has been observed and analyzed by considering prevailing and dynamic conditions of the world. Primary data of 275 university academicians in Sri Lanka were employed in the study. Data were collected through a structured questionnaire which was distributed through emails. Multi stage cluster sampling was the used technique to select the academicians for the sample. The analysis was carried out by performing both factor analysis and multiple linear regression analysis while studying 30 causable factors. Factor analysis was done for obtaining a score for the work life balance and multiple linear regression was done for observing the effects. Results of the research indicated that marital status, residence, designation, working experience, engaging in research activities, being a victim of Covid-19 and presence of a helper at home were the factors that showed influential effects on work life balance of the university academicians, within the online teaching platform. As a whole, 53 percent of the academicians had been unable to maintain a balance in work and life during the online lecturing period. With the findings, the study provides empirical evidence that will assist academicians and university administrators in decision makings with respect to academicians' work life balance.

Keywords: *Academicians, Online teaching platform Work life balance,*

DETERMINANTS OF GRADUATE EMPLOYABILITY (A STUDY CONDUCTED IN THE FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND LANGUAGES IN SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA)

A.M. Jayasekara¹ and L.P. Himali²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Most employment opportunities have opened for graduates from certain disciplines, although for a considerable proportion of these graduates, finding employment has become a problem. As well, unemployment & underemployment are considerably high among graduates. Therefore, enhancing the employability of graduates is a challenge faced by the university system of Sri Lanka. The prime focus of this study was to investigate determinants of graduate employability in Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. The variables under consideration were graduate employability as a dependent variable and the variables gender, age, marital status, residence, department, degree, class, extra-curriculum activities, training and experience, English proficiency and technical skills, academic performance, professional qualification, research experience, computer literacy and inter-personal skills were the independent variables. The data was collected from 200 graduates from the 05 departments of Faculty of Social Sciences & Languages in Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka through a self-administered questionnaire. A stratified random sampling technique was used as the sampling method and, for analysis binary logistic regression and descriptive analysis were used. The findings revealed that computer literacy, training and experiences, inter-personal skills, English proficiency, technical skills and professional qualifications are the most significant factors that influence graduate employability, while the gender, marital status, residence, department and degree classification did not reflect a significant impact on graduate employability.

Keywords: *Binary logistic regression, determinants, Graduate employability*

THE FACTORS AFFECTING WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT MIGRATION FROM SRI LANKA TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

D.H.H.K. Kaluarachchi¹ and L.P. Himali²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Sri Lanka has been reported for high women's migration for employment in the recent past. Women from cities have a higher proclivity towards migration. This affects the human capital outflow of our country to other developing countries in the world. Women's foreign employment is becoming a popular sector in the world. There are more negative impacts than positive impacts on migrant women workers. The main objective of this study was to identify the determinants of women's intention to migrate. The population of this study was the labour force in the Colombo area. According to cluster sampling and convenience sampling, 320 respondents were selected from the entire population. Data was collected using a structured questionnaire and analyzed using binary logistic regression. This study revealed that 52% of the respondents tend to have foreign employment and women between the ages of 25 and 35 show a greater tendency to work overseas. Single respondents and those earning less than Rs. 20,000.00 have a higher proclivity for foreign employment. Having worked abroad before, the importance of foreign job experience and low salary were the service factors that affect the tendency to seek foreign employment. Secondary information reveals that those who work abroad have confronted many problems. It is also necessary to pay more attention to female migrant workers. With the increase of migration for foreign employment, a shortage of skillful labourers can occur within the country. As a result, authorities need to pay more attention to labour migration to ensure the welfare of foreign employees.

Keywords: *Brain drain, Human capital outflow, Women migrant workers*

FACTORS INFLUENCING ON THE DATA USAGE FOR ONLINE LEARNING OF UNDERGRADUATES DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD (SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA)

M.A.T.D. Karunarathna¹ and M.A.C.S.S. Fernando²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

From the beginning of 2020, covid 19 viruses have spread worldwide. This global virus impacts all the life activities of people including undergraduate teaching and learning processes. The main objective of this study is to investigate the factors influencing the data usage for online learning of undergraduates during the pandemic period by using the undergraduates in Sabaragamuwa University as a special reference. A stratified random sampling technique is used to select the sample from the population considering five faculties are strata. The Multiple Linear Regression Analysis was used to analyze the data in this study. Researchers used second-year and third-year undergraduates in five faculties at the Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka as the population and the data were collected through a semi-structured questionnaire. When considering the data usage in terms of Sri Lankan Rupees, among the significant variables, there is a positive relationship between the number of online workshop hours and data usage. Also, there is an inverse relationship between recording usage and data usage in terms of Rupees. When considering data usage in terms of Giga Bytes (GB), among the significant variables, members using online learning and teaching, number of online exam hours, number of online presentation hours, number of online workshop hours variables were positively correlated with data usage in terms of GB, and there is an inverse relationship between in income before covid 19 period and data usage in terms of GB.

Keywords: *Data usage, Influencing factors, multiple linear regression, online learning,*

STUDY THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF GRADE FIVE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GALLE DISTRICT)

H.P. Kumarasingha¹ and L.P. Himali²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Educational success highly impacts students' self-esteem, motivation and strong effort in higher education. The grade five scholarship examination can be identified as a critical milestone for primary students of the formal education system. The main objective of this study is to identify the factors of academic performance in the grade five scholarship examination in Galle district. The cluster sampling method was used to select a sample and collect information from 300 respondents in Galle district. The primary data collection method of the questionnaire survey has been used to collect data in this qualitative study. The cut-off mark of the grade five scholarship program in Galle district is 169 and for the people obtained more than 169 marks are considered as students who passed the exam. The binary logistic regression used for data analysis and descriptive statistics is used for data representation. According to the results, various factors have been identified for the changes of academic performance of students, namely the influence of parents, the performance of teachers, school attendance, the variance of fathers' education level and type of school. Finally, the grade five scholarship examination can be named as a suitable examination of the Sri Lankan education system is recommended not to abolish the grade five scholarship examination.

Keywords: *Academic performance, Grade five scholarship examination, Primary education*

IDENTIFICATION THE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PURCHASE INTENTION FOR COSMETIC PRODUCTS

M.K. Madhavi¹ and D.J. Jagoda²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Nowadays, cosmetic manufacturing has become a large industry. This is mainly due to the increased purchasing of intention of women to buy cosmetic products. Consumers consider various factors when choosing products. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to determine the influencing factors for purchase intention towards cosmetic products of young females between the ages of 15-30 living in the Kalutara district. A sample of 246 young females was drawn using cluster sampling from the Kaluthara district. The study was conducted using a quantitative approach, and the data collection was performed using a questionnaire survey. The response variable was the focus on purchase intention for the cosmetic product which consists of two categories identified as like and dislike. Descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression were used to achieve the main objective through SPSS software. The result revealed that 83.7% of young females in the Kalutara district like to buy cosmetic products. It was identified that eight variables such as quality, Care about Ingredients, Price range, TV advertising, Facebook/ Instagram post, awareness of skin, age, income, influence an individual's focus on purchasing intention for cosmetic products. Binary logistic regression found that Price range, Care about Ingredients, Facebook/ Instagram posts, and income significantly affected the purchase intention for cosmetic products. This study finding allows manufacturers to determine the changes that need to be made to their cosmetic products and increase production at the discretion of the customer.

Keywords: *Cosmetic products, Facebook/ Instagram post, Purchase intention*

STUDYING THE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DECISION OF SENIOR CITIZENS TO MAINTAIN SENIOR CITIZENS FIXED DEPOSITS IN THE GALLE DISTRICT

M.H.D. Madhuwanthi¹ and M.A.C.S.S. Fernando²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Elderly people who are 60 years or above are called senior citizens and they are entitled to obtain senior citizen fixed deposit savings that come with special privileges in terms of interest rates. This research was conducted to study the factors influencing the decision of senior citizens to maintain Senior Citizens Fixed Deposits in the Galle District. Convenient sample of 250 retired public servants over 60 years of age (senior citizens) who are living in five Divisional Secretariats namely Baddegama, Galle, Walivitiya-Divithura, Hikkaduwa, and Ambalangoda were selected using the cluster sampling technique. A semi-structured online questionnaire consisting of 25 questions was used to collect the data. 20 factors that are the potential to influence the decision of senior citizens to maintain a fixed deposit were selected as the exploratory variables. As the decision of senior citizens to maintain Senior Citizens Fixed Deposits is a dichotomized variable, the Binary Logistics Regression Model was used to analyze the data. According to the research, six variables namely Level of Education, Interest Rate, Extra Monthly Income, Length of Service, Number of Dependents in the Family, and Marital Status were identified as the important factors influencing the determination of Senior Citizens Fixed Deposits of retired public servants in the Galle District. It was found that the Level of Education is the most influential factor. The findings and suggestions made in this research will be important for the government, banks, and financial institutions who looking forward to helping the elderly generation in society.

Keywords: *Binary Logistics Regression Model, Elderly People, Retirement Plan, Senior Citizens, Senior Citizens Fixed Deposits*

FACTORS INFLUENCING ON USAGE OF AYURVEDIC MEDICINES TO ENHANCE IMMUNITY (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RATNAPURA DISTRICT)

M.N.D. Morapitiya¹ and N.M.Wijesekara²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Ayurveda is the science that prolongs the life of human beings. It has a northern Indian origin and it descended from noble sages. When considering ayurvedic medicine, immunity is the most memorable topic. Ancient literature documents also give a clear and comprehensive idea about the relationship between immunity and ayurvedic medicine. In this current pandemic situation there is a big issue for the human immunity system. Hence, people are focusing on immunity-enhancing treatments, especially ayurvedic medicine. The main objective of this study is to identify the factors affecting on usage of ayurvedic medicine to enhance-immunity. The study used primary data and 200 individuals who are in age group 18-60 years were selected from Eheliyagoda DS division in Ratnapura district through a cluster sampling method, using a structured questionnaire. A binary Logistic regression model was used for analyzing the data. Results revealed that gender, residence, job, easiness of finding ayurvedic medicine, the availability of an Ayurveda hospital were the influential factors for usage of ayurvedic medicine to enhance-immunity. Further, all the significant variables were positively correlated with ayurvedic medicine the usage and those variables were required to be considered in decision making. Finally the overall research provides important recommendations for patients, governments and policy makers to promote and build confidence in Ayurveda medicine to enhance immunity.

Keywords: *Ayurvedic medicines, Immunity*

DETERMINANTS OF A STUDENT'S PERCEPTION ON VIDEO CONFERENCING PLATFORMS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY)

L.W.C. Nawanjana¹ and L.P. Himali²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic situation, most countries went for the long lockdown period, and failure to continue education in this traditional manner would create a major setback in the education sector of the country. In such a situation, the world education decision makers plan to go for an emergency remote teaching method. Video conferencing platforms are widely used in educational contexts, and after the COVID-19 pandemic situation, there was a rapid increase in the use of video conferencing platforms. This research used TAM, which consists of perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use. Also, social influence and demographic factors were added to the model to obtain better explanatory power for the study. The research framework mainly highlights the impact of independent variables' perceptions of ease of use, perceived usefulness, social influence, and demographic factors on the dependent variable, student perception. The primary data was collected through a questionnaire with a ten-point Likert scale, and there were 200 responses from students at Sabaragamuwa University in Sri Lanka who were selected through a convenient sampling method. A quantitative research approach has been employed to test the hypothesis. The collected data was tested by using correlation and multiple linear regression. The results show that perceived usefulness, social influence, and demographic factors have an impact on the student perception of using video conferencing platforms.

Keywords: *Technology Acceptance Model, Social Influence, Video Conference*

DETERMINANTS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF ADVANCED LEVEL STUDENTS IN COLOMBO DISTRICT

L.S. Nirasha¹ and M.A.C.S.S. Fernando²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The Advanced Level examination is very important in the Sri Lankan education system because this is the only eligibility criterion for university entrance, which is extremely competitive. Various reasons affect some students getting good grades and selecting universities, and some getting low grades. This study investigates the determinants of the performance of Advanced Level students. A convenient sample of 235 out of 33375 students who sat for the A/L examination in 2020 in each subject stream: Arts, Biological Science, Commerce, Physical Science, and Technology in Colombo district in Sri Lanka was selected for the study. Based on the current literature and the Sri Lankan context related to the area of research, 24 factors were identified as the possible determinants of the performance of Advanced Level students. Data was collected using a structured E-Questionnaire. The multiple linear regression analysis performed in the study revealed the number of hall classes attended, the support received from the school, the number of hours spent on studies per day, O/L results, A/L subject stream, the help of the father towards studies, the time spent on social media are the major factors determining the performance of the Advanced Level students. The fitted regression model including the above factors explains more than 50% of the variation in performance of the students. The findings of this research study expand the limited current knowledge on issues affecting students' academic performance and provide important insights for educators and policymakers.

Keywords: *Advance Level Performance, Determinants of A/L Performance, Multiple Regression, University Entrance*

INVESTIGATING FACTORS AFFECTING OBESITY AMONG ADOLESCENT CHILDREN IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GALLE DISTRICT)

M.A.F. Nishaza¹ and D.J. Jagoda²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Obesity has become a global burden for the past few decades worldwide. Although a higher prevalence of obesity was prominent in developed countries among children and adolescents, in recent years the prevalence of obesity has been seen as an emerging health problem in developing countries as well. Obesity or overweight occurs due to an inequity of energy intake and energy expenditure which causes deposition of excess energy as fat. Urban settings in Sri Lanka showed a gradual increase in overweight and obesity among adolescent school children due to changes in the lifestyle and food environment. According to the statistics of the Family Health Bureau of the Ministry of Health in 2018, urban adolescents aged 10-14 and 15-19 revealed BMI of 19.7% and 15.3% respectively, and also the national prevalence of overweight and obesity in adolescents is 4.6% whereas it is more than 20% among school children in urban areas. Therefore, it is also equally essential to investigate the prevalence and increasing trend in obesity among adolescents in urban and semi-urban settings in Sri Lanka. The main objective of this study is to investigate the factors affecting obesity among adolescent children in the Galle area. The primary data needed for the study was collected through a structured questionnaire. The multi-stage cluster sampling technique was utilized to select the sample of 200 adolescents. Binary Logistic Regression was used as the main analyzing technique. According to the regression analysis, playing computer or online games, maternal education, family history of obesity, and sitting around chatting with friends were found to have a positive impact on overweight and obesity while the frequency of having breakfast and consuming fruits have a negative impact on overweight and obesity. The analysis highlighted that lifestyle changes should be made along with the socio-demographic characteristics, dietary habits, and physical activities of adolescent children to lead a healthy lifestyle.

Keywords: *Adolescents, Binary Logistic Regression, Obesity*

IDENTIFYING FACTORS AFFECTING ON G.C.E. ADVANCED LEVEL TEACHERS' MOONLIGHTING IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KALUTARA DISTRICT)

M.A.N. Pramodani¹ and N.M. Wijesekara²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

In the face of current economic and political instability in a country, the very existence of mankind faces many challenges. Therefore, to overcome these challenges, they engage in extra jobs in addition to their primary job. Holding two or more jobs by a single person is called moonlighting. According to the Department of Census and Statistics annual reports, there is an increasing trend of engagement in moonlighting among professionals in Sri Lanka from 2016 to 2019. Among the professional jobs in Sri Lanka teaching occupies a major place. The purpose of this study is to investigate the factors that affect moonlighting among public schools' G.C.E. Advanced Level teachers in Kalutara District in Sri Lanka. The study was conducted using a quantitative approach and primary data were collected through the online and structured questionnaire with 250 Advanced Level teachers and the sample was drawn using a convenient sampling method. To achieve the objective, Binary Logistic Regression was used by employing 23 independent Variables. In addition to that descriptive statistics were used in data analysis. The Binary Logistic Regression has found that having a vehicle or not, age, and gender as significant factors for engaging in moonlighting among teachers. Further, the result revealed that most of the teachers who engage in moonlighting are males, and teachers who own a vehicle have a high probability of moonlighting.

Keywords: *G.C.E. Advanced Level Teachers, Moonlighting, Primary job*

IDENTIFYING THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE TO INDIVIDUALS' WILLINGNESS TO PRIVATE HOSPITALS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GALLE DISTRICT)

J.A.M. Sandamali¹ and D.J. Jagoda²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

More people are turning to private hospitals for their treatment, which can lead to problematic situations in society such as income, health inequality and decreased funding for public health services. Many studies have shown that people desire more to choose the private sector for their treatment. The pilot survey of this study also confirmed that. The patients who seek treatment from the private sector are not only ones who are wealthy. Many of them do so despite the issues of affordability they are faced with. The main objective of this study is to investigate the factors that influence individuals' willingness to private hospitals. In this research, the exploratory sequential mix method was utilized as the mode of enquiry. 294 individuals from the Galle district were selected for sample using multi-stage cluster sampling method. Primary data is collected through structured questionnaires. Binary logistic regression was used as the main analyzing technique. According to the binary logistic regression analysis, variables such as having a clean and safe surroundings, decreasing waiting time, flexible opening time, income and age were found as influencing the individuals' willingness to private hospitals. Among those variables, clean and safe surrounding, decreasing waiting time, flexible opening time, income were found to have a positive impact on the individuals' willingness to private hospitals and age was found to have a negative impact on it.

Keywords: *Individuals' willingness, Private hospitals*

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE COMPLETION TIME OF MASTER'S STUDIES OF UNIVERSITY ACADEMICS IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITIES)

W.T.N. Sandamali¹ and M.A.C.S.S. Fernando²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

A specialized and research-oriented master's will introduce the process of graduate study, which is more complex than at the undergraduate level. As the number of students enrolled in master's programs continues to grow, it becomes critical to review, identify, and discuss factors that affect degree time. Thus, it was of great importance to identify the significant factors affecting the completion time of master's studies. This study investigated the master's studies (coursework with a research component) completion time of government university academics in Sri Lanka. A sample of 250 government university lecturers was drawn. The primary data were collected via a semi-structured online questionnaire. To achieve the main objective, factor analysis and multiple regression analysis were used, employing 21 independent variables. It was revealed that age, monthly income, major field of dissertation, duration of the dissertation, study leave, quality of supervision, theoretical and practical knowledge about the dissertation, and registration status affected the completion time. If further explained, full-time registration, quality of supervision, theoretical and practical knowledge of the dissertation area, and a few major fields of dissertation areas were negatively affected by the completion time, while all other significant factors are positively affected by the completion time of master's studies. The final regression model, which includes the above components, explains more than 61percent of the variation in master's studies completion time, and this model was found to be adequate for future predictions. Furthermore, any policymaker can make policy judgments based on the findings.

Keywords: *Completion Time, Master's Studies, Multiple Linear Regression*

STUDYING THE FACTORS AFFECTING ON FAST FOOD CONSUMPTION (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CUSTOMERS AT KFC AND PIZZA HUT RESTAURAT IN GAMPAHA)

M.P.I. Sewwandi¹ and N.M. Wijesekara²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

In today's society man is increasingly turning to KFC and Pizza Hut restaurants. In fact, it is a question of what causes KFCs and Pizza brands to turn to fast food consumption. Accordingly, this study is conducted with the main objective of studying the factors influencing KFC and Pizza food consumption. A sample of 245 customers who visited KFC and Pizza Hut restaurants in Gampaha district were selected by using convenience sampling. Preliminary data were collected with the help of a questionnaire. Descriptive and inferential statistical methods were used for data analysis. Data analysis was performed using tables and charts under descriptive statistical methods and using factor analysis and Binary logistic regression under inferential statistical methods. Results revealed that, KFCs and Pizza Huts were becoming more and more popular among senior citizens and rural people. Also widows and divorcees consumed more KFC and Pizza brands. According to the findings, frequency of fast-food consumption per month, social class, distance to the KFC or Pizza hut restaurants, convenience, cost, and area of residence were the influential factors for fast food consumption. The study suggested that it would be appropriate to look at the factors that satisfy the public about KFC and Pizza Hut and work to further develop them.

Keywords: *Fast Food Consumption, KFC Customers, Pizza Hut Customers*

IDENTIFYING FACTORS AFFECTING FEMALE SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE ABOUT TEENAGE PREGNANCY IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MATARA DISTRICT)

K.D.R. Shanika¹ and D.J. Jagoda²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Teenage pregnancy is defined as females become the pregnant before under the age of 20. According to National Statistics, teenage pregnancy rate was 6.4 percent of the total pregnancies registered during 2009 in the teenage age group in Sri Lanka. Therefore, there is high rate of teenage pregnancies in Sri Lanka. And it may be caused to the poor sexual knowledge of human sexuality and high rate of teenage pregnancies. The primary objective of this study is to investigate the factors affecting females' sexual knowledge about teenage pregnancy in Matara District. The primary data were used for this study and collected through a structured questionnaire. A sample of 250 females were selected using multi-stage cluster sampling from Matara District, which recorded the highest teenage pregnancy rate in 2010 in the Southern Province. Binary Logistic Regression was employed as the main tool to achieve the main objective. The researcher was found that parents' relationship quality of per week, attitudes, and residence as the significant factors for teenage sexual knowledge. Further, it revealed that when females were spent less time with their parents, their sexual knowledge had been very low level. Females have higher possibility to decrease sexual knowledge because of shy, afraid, and negative attitudes. The analysis emphasized that most of the females have a low knowledge regarding the sexual knowledge about teenage pregnancy. Finally, this study suggested to introduce programs about the sexual education in the school level and parents should have responsibility to improve their children sexual knowledge too.

Keywords: *Sexuality, Sexual Knowledge, Teenage Pregnancy*

IDENTIFYING THE FACTORS AFFECTING ON CAREER ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN EMPLOYEES IN SRI LANKA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KALUTARA DISTRICT)

P.A.M. Shehani¹ and N.M. Wijesekara²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Female dominance in management and senior management is still low when considering the job market in Sri Lanka. Not only that, female labor force participation rate in Sri Lanka remained low between 30 to 35 percent in the past two decades. According to the Labor Force Survey Annual Report in 2019, women's participation in top management is approximately 27 percent only. Thus, the present study seeks to examine the relative importance of demographic, organizational, family and individual factors for women's career advancement. A sample of 250 women employees in Kalutara district was drawn using convenience sampling method and cluster sampling method. The research was carried out in a quantitative manner, with primary data acquired via written and online questionnaires. Multiple linear regression and factor analysis were used to analyze the data. The study revealed that the career advancement of women in the private sector is higher and that the career advancement of women working in the industrial sector is higher considering the occupational category. Further, from demographic factors: age, religion, marital status, educational level and from family factors: age of married, having children, having job of husband, family support and from organizational factors: working sector, position level, work experience, salary, organizational support, training, motoring, opportunities, employees' benefits and from individual factors: job knowledge, skills, self-efficiency influenced on career advancement of women employees.

Keywords: *Career Advancement, Women Employees*

EFFECTIVENESS OF ONLINE LEARNING ON UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATES DURING COVID -19 PANDEMIC (A STUDY BASED ON SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA)

W.N. Subhashini¹ and M.A.C.S.S. Fernando²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The COVID-19 virus became a major health problem and it affected all sectors in the world. The uncertain lockdown was bitterly affected for educational institutions around the world. Therefore, the educational authorities were decided to focus on online teaching and learning platforms. Accordingly, many educational institutions including the Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka (SUSL) were started online teaching and learning. But, most of the undergraduates in Sri Lanka are familiar with the physical learning process. Due to changes in this paradigm, they had to face many difficulties in their educational performance. Therefore, it is essential to study the effectiveness of online learning during the pandemic period. Accordingly, this study aimed to identify the effectiveness of online learning on undergraduates during the COVID-19 pandemic. The study was based on 308 undergraduates in SUSL and it was utilized primary data collected through the mailed questionnaire. Sample was selected under the two-stage cluster sampling method and structural equation modeling was applied to analyze the collected data. According to the results, students' willingness to attend physical class was found as a negative significant variable for the effectiveness of online learning. Lecturers' adaption to online learning, universities' adaption to online learning, and the technical capabilities of students were found as positive significant variables for the effectiveness of online learning. Finally, this study provided major recommendations for undergraduates, lecturers, and university administrative officers on improving the effectiveness of online learning.

Keywords: *COVID-19, Effectiveness, Online Learning, Structural Equation Modeling, University Undergraduates*

STUDYING THE FACTORS AFFECTING JOB SATISFACTION AMONG BANKING SECTOR EMPLOYEES (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COLOMBO DISTRICT)

A.A.K. Thennakoon¹ and D.J. Jagoda²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Job satisfaction is one of the most extensively addressed issues in HRM, organizational management, and organizational behavior. Employee job satisfaction is widely regarded as the prerequisite for attaining an organization's objectives. In fact, it contributes significantly to the company's overall success. With regards to the entry of new banks, competition in the Sri Lankan banking industry has increased rapidly. To stay in the competition, banks need to satisfy their customers by improving the service quality. This required banks to employ motivated and satisfied workers who could work under pressure. The focus of this study is to investigate the major determinants of job satisfaction among banking sector employees in Colombo district, Sri Lanka. Primary data were utilized and collected through a structured questionnaire, and a sample of 200 respondents was selected using the multi-stage cluster sampling method. To achieve the main objective, the binary logistic regression model was used. According to the regression analysis, work-life balance, recognition, and advancement were found to be the significant factors for job satisfaction of banking sector employees. The analysis emphasized that, although 51.5 percent of the majority of employees have job satisfaction, a considerable percentage (48.5 percent) of employees are not satisfied with their job. Finally, it was indicated that the significant variables listed above can positively impact the job satisfaction of banking sector employees. Hence, the authorities should correctly handle those key factors to promote the development of the Sri Lankan banking industry.

Keywords: *Banking Sector Employees, Binary Logistic Regression, Job Satisfaction*

IDENTIFYING FACTORS INFLUENCING ON MENTAL HEALTH OF G.C.E. ADVANCED LEVEL STUDENTS UNDER ONLINE LEARNING PLATFORM (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GALLE DISTRICT)

I.R. Wijayasinghe¹ and N.M. Wijesekara²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Approximately, 1.2 billion students all over the world cannot reach the classrooms due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This COVID-19 virus affected various aspects of human being lives and their common life is changed unexpectedly. School students were forced to take courses remotely. Educational institutions worldwide had to shift the online learning system from face-to-face learning. Online education is a major tool to continue educational activities. The objective of this study is to identify the factors affecting on mental health of advanced-level students under online learning platforms. An online questionnaire was used to collect the data for this study. A convenience sampling procedure was applied to select the sample of 242 respondents from 23,409 advanced-level students in Galle district. The data were analyzed by using Multiple Linear Regression model. Furthermore, Factor analysis was also used as intermediate analysis to create a composite index for easiness of the analysis. According to the result of this study, female students have more depression, anxiety and stress than male students. By this research, 13 factors were identified that influenced on mental health of advanced level students under online learning platform.

Keywords: *Advanced Level Students, Mental Health, Online Learning*

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AFFECTING MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON TUITION FOR GRADE FIVE SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS IN WESTERN PROVINCE IN SRI LANKA

P.U. Wijepura¹ and M.A.C.S.S. Fernando²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The first competitive exam in the government school is the grade five scholarship examination. Many parents pay close attention to private classes due to the competitive nature of the education system. Many families nowadays spend a high amount of their monthly expenditure on private tuition classes. This study investigates the socio-economic factors affecting on monthly household expenditure on grade five scholarship students. Convenience sampling method was used to select the sample of 250 out of 76470 students who sat for the grade five scholarship examination in 2021 in Western Province in Sri Lanka. The Multiple Linear Regression analysis was performed in the study and results revealed that monthly total income, monthly tuition class expenditure for siblings, job sector of mother, education level of father, education level of the mother, were the major factors determining the monthly expenditure on private tuition classes. As the fitted multiple linear regression model explained only 58 percent of the total variation in monthly tuition expenditure, the model is suitable for identifying the relationships but not suitable for predictions. The monthly tuition class expenditure of siblings directly affected the tuition class expenses. As the number of studying siblings in the family increases, the cost of tutoring for children in grade five education is decreasing. Findings of this research would be very beneficial for the policymakers, educators, and those who are interested in the cost of primary education expenditure in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Determinants of Tuition Expenditure, Multiple Linear Regression, Private Tuition Expenditure, Socio-economic Factors*

STUDYING THE AFFECTING FACTORS FOR CONSUMERS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS VIRTUAL SHOPPING AMONG YOUNG COMMUNITY (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COLOMBO DISTRICT)

M.P. Wijesingha¹ and D.J. Jagoda²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

In the modern world, virtual shopping is a significant part of entire e-commerce because of the advancement of the internet and the easy accessibility of internet usage. Digital (2021) stated that even though, 50.8 percent of Sri Lankans used the internet, only 6.2 percent made virtual purchases. Thus, in Sri Lanka, virtual shopping is still emerging whereas in other foreign countries virtual shopping has already become quite prominent. Consumers' attitude towards virtual shopping is the psychological state of consumers regarding purchase over the internet. Since the diversity of the consumers' attitudes, the main objective of this study is to identify what kind of factors can influence the attitude of young consumers' regarding virtual shopping in Colombo district. A sample of 303 was selected using the multi-stage cluster sampling technique through a structured questionnaire. Factor analysis and Binary Logistic Regression analysis were used as the key analysis tools. Convenience, security, website design features, time-saving, product factor, and online-seller related factors were generated by factor analysis. Based on the result of Binary Logistic Regression analysis, security and time-saving factors were found as significant factors affecting consumer attitude toward virtual shopping. Thus, consumers' attitudes towards virtual shopping are worth researching as it assists virtual merchants in better improving their services to attract more customers and maximize their interests and values.

Keywords: *Consumers' Attitude, Virtual Shopping, Young Community*

FACTORS INFLUENCING ON PERSON'S IDEOLOGY ABOUT STUDENT ENGAGING BETTER IN MIXED-GENDER SCHOOLS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MATARA DISTRICT)

D.W.M. Malshani¹ and N.M. Wijesekara²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The co-educational school system has diversity within the school and teaches equality. In fact, it provides an opportunity to learn about the different behavioural norms of the opposite gender and train the interpersonal skills needed to communicate effectively and comfortably with the other gender in the family and the workplace. Active classroom involvement plays an important role in the success of education and the personal development of students. The objective of this study is to determine the factors affecting on person's ideology about student engagement better in mixed schools among both male and female in Matara district, Sri Lanka. A sample 260 was drawn using multi-stage clustering sampling method. The study was conducted using a quantitative approach and primary data were utilized through a questionnaire. The sample characteristics and collected information were illustrated by using graphs and tabulations. Binary logistic regression was used to achieve the objective of the study. The results revealed that, the most of the females have a positive idea about student engagement better in mixed schools, as did rural people also. Further, gender, type of school, working status and learning strategies were found as influential factors and all the significant variables positively influenced on person's ideology about student engagement better in mixed gender schools. Furthermore, the study indicated that those variables were required to be considered in decision making.

Keywords: *Person's Ideology, Student Engagement, Mixed Gender Schools*

STUDY OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE LEADERSHIP ABILITY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

M.G.S. Tharaka¹ and L.P. Himali²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Leaders play an important role in determining the success of a country or an institute. As the future leaders represent the present school children, every country in the world is carrying out educational reforms to develop the leadership skills of the school children. Leadership ability is a set of leadership characteristics. In this study, leadership ability was measured by combining five leadership characteristics such as interpersonal skills, problem solving, self-management, organizational and control. Leadership ability was studied under three dimensions such as school level factors, personal factors and domestic factors. This study was conducted on a sample of 284 O/L students covering the four educational divisions of Devinuwara, Dicwella, Matara and Weligama in Matara educational zone. Cluster sampling method was used to select the sample. An online questionnaire was used to collect the data. It was found that there is a positive correlation between leadership ability and school level factors. Results revealed that there was a positive relationship between the nature of school, the medium of learning, the number of children in the class room and the nature of the relationship between teachers and students. Accordingly, it would be more appropriate to carry out educational reforms at the school level to improve the leadership skills of school children.

Keywords: *Leadership Skills, School Children, School Level Factors*

Information and Communication Technology

ADVANCE PAYMENT SYSTEM FOR THE TEA BROKERING BACK-OFFICE SYSTEM SHIFT (TEA E-AUCTION PLATFORM)

H.A.G. Madusanka¹, K.S. Ranasinghe² and C. Liyanage³

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Cicra Solution Private Limited*

The tbboss system is a solution provided to the tea brokers of Sri Lanka. All of the major Sri Lankan brokering and warehousing companies in Sri Lanka as a fully automated with the back office system for commodity brokers. Cicra solutions' pioneering Colombo Tea e-auction platform has won numerous awards consecutively over the past 3 years under the excellence in digital application creation. New features were identified and integrated in to the payment process for automate the advance payment system. Therefore system aims to develop a new subsystem to tbboss solve the current issues such as the delay and less efficient advance payment. Otherwise, it may be very harmful to industrial growth, organization and estate cash flow. This system marks the first year with Rs.175 billion sales. The agile system development methodology is followed throughout the development process of advance payment. Cicra Solutions used Microsoft technologies and tools to develop advance payment system as same as the entire e-Auction platform. ASP.NET, C#, and JavaScript are used to develop the front-end and back-end of the advance payment module. The system APIs are used to carry out data between front-end, back-end, and databases. ASP.NET authentication with IIS and many more custom and inbuilt security features are already provided. Azure cloud service is used as the database for the entire advance payment module. As a result of the proposed new system module paves the way to improve the growth of the tea/rubber factories and estates of Sri Lanka. Not only that it directly affected to sectoral development of agriculture. Further, it should generate a considerable effect on the national economy of Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Agile, Tea broker, tbboss, Advance module, Agricultural system development*

CAREERS 360 RECRUITMENT SYSTEM

P.A.H.S. Gunathilaka¹, K.S. Ranasinghe² and D. Ranaweera³

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*
³*Azend Technologies (Pvt) Limited.*

Having the right person for the right job in Organization is a priceless commercial asset. Recruiting qualified and proper employer to organization, whether you are a tiny business just getting started or a well-established company, is a problem. Recruiting and retaining great personnel is a difficult endeavor for any company. The purpose of the study was developing an enhanced, user-friendly recruitment software that scales candidates' ability to find and hire great talent by becoming the number one careers partner in the industry. Objective of this study, is to give a value adding partnership to bridge the gap to industrial opportunities for next generation of students in Sri Lanka. Also to direct the next generation of students in Sri Lanka. Easy direction to opportunities and courses means that the system could link our code to recruiter's website where relevant jobs are displayed directly on recruiter's page. Partnerships with the best companies in Sri Lanka means that linking students with the industry and provide them with opportunities, skill on boarding. The Agile system development methodology is followed throughout the process. It helps to deliver high-quality application business approach which fulfil the client's needs and company goals. Next.js programming language is used to develop front-end while AWS Lambda: Node.js, Server-less, programming languages are used for back-end development process. The positive impact of the system is, to give phenomenal marketing and growth plan with unique features to attract job-seekers, aware job seekers about needed skills, Career tips and advice, courses and value adding partnerships.

Keywords: *Career Recruitment, User friendly, Agile, Industry, Partnership*

AUTOMATICALLY DOCUMENT CATEGORIZING BASED ON FORMAL AND INFORMAL WRITING STYLES

K.M.G.S Karunarathna¹ and R.A.H.M Rupasingha²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Many people are lured to utilize the internet to find information because of technological advancements. People can get a wide range of documents via the internet, including research articles, journal articles, a wide range of books, reports, academic papers, and so on. These documents might be formal or informal documents. The primary goal of this study is to develop a mechanism for automatically determining whether these documents are formal or informal. Formal and informal are two styles with differing linguistics. Data such as news articles and personal letters were collected from the internet. Then, tokenization, lowercase conversion, stop word removal, and lemmatization were used as preprocessing techniques and term frequency-inverse document frequency vectorizer is used to extract features. Classification model was constructed using five machine learning algorithms: Random Forest, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, Multilayer Perceptron, and Naïve Bayes for categorization. The Random Forest algorithm outperformed the other four algorithms with an accuracy rate of 87.43%. It also achieved high precision, recall, and f-measure values. Then used Ensemble Learning as the second experiment by combining above five classification algorithms. The ensemble Learning method outperforms the Random Forest algorithm with 91.95%. According to the result, Ensemble Learning can get higher accuracy by combining all of these diverse algorithms rather than obtaining individual accuracy from one-by-one techniques.

Keywords: *Document Classification, Ensemble Learning, Formal Style, Informal Style, Machine Learning*

HEALTH SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

N.A.A.H. Maduwanthi¹, R. Weerakoon², J.N.A. Jeewaraj³

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Science Land Information and Technology (Pvt) Ltd*

The Health System Enhancement Project (HSEP) supports with data collecting, compilation, and analysis. So that the population health may be better managed and healthcare costs can be reduced. Hospital can use this platform to handle all aspects of their business. It can be viewed as a system that assists all hospital departments in better organizing their data and completing their jobs. Agile development methodology is followed throughout the development process. Frontend of the system is developed by using OpenMRS. The plugins like SweetAlert, Select2 and IziToast are also used for the frontend development part. For the backend development Spring Boot and Laravel frameworks are used. MySQL is used as the database of the system. The Hospital System Enhancement Project's software integrates and simplifies the work of doctors, nurses, and other support workers, as well as their interactions with patients. The characteristics of the Hospital System Enhancement Project are aimed towards providing favorable experience for hospital staff and administrator.

Keywords: *Health, System, OpenMRS, SweetAlert, IziToast*

IOT DEVICE INTEGRATION SYSTEM

S.T.N. Rodrigo¹, V.P.G. Priyankara² and N.P. Jayasinghe³

^{1,2}*Department of Economic and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Trabeya Private Limited*

The Internet of things (IoT) means various devices connected to the internet for purpose of gathering and providing data for connect and communication to the system over the internet. IoT device integration system is a virtual world of information technology connect to the real world and it is currently major trend in hospitality industry, hotel management prioritizing to experience the smart hotel concept. As an objective of the study, we are focusing to develop a solution provide platform for entities in the hospitality industry to collaborate as experience providers in order to provide end clients with a unique personalized experience. As a system development methodology agile is the best for IoT device integration systems. It helps to deliver a high-quality application a business approach which fulfill the client's needs and company goals. Specially the system is connected with the technical pieces and implementation changes are high costly. For avoid that agile is the best practice for IoT. The positive impacts of the system are, boosting service levels, customization, reduce energy cost and all of these helps to increase the profit and reputation. On the other hand, many people working in hotels and they may have lost their jobs with involving of technology and there are lot of complex technologies are involving and errors isn't easy to fix but the system as a whole it benefits to the both customer and organization as well.

Keywords: *IoT, Hospitality, Agile, Technology, Devices.*

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PREDICTING STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE USING SUPERVISED AND UNSUPERVISED MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS

M.P.R.I.R. Silva¹ and R.A.H.M. Rupasingha²

^{1,2}*Department of Economics and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Nowadays, every academic institution, as well as the university system, is very active. Assessing students' performance, identifying each student's distinctiveness, and finding solutions to performance troubles are challenging issues. The main purpose of the study is to predict how student performance changes as a result of their activities. This study compared students' academic performance to their interests, extracurricular activities, and university activities. We obtained data from graduates at the Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka using an online Google Form. Both supervised and unsupervised machine learning techniques were applied in this study to address the research challenge. After data collecting and preprocessing, the first step is to find the best classification algorithm from Random Forest, Multi-Layer Perceptron, Support Vector Machine, Naïve Bayes, and Decision Tree based on supervised machine learning algorithms. According to the result, the MLP algorithm is the best algorithm considering the highest accuracy in precision, recall, f-measure, and lowest error values. Then we applied an ensemble learning method by combining those five algorithms. We used the majority voting technique to achieve the best results using ensemble learning. The ensemble classifier increases the accuracy rather than each individual classifier. Secondly, we applied three different clustering methods namely Expectation Maximum algorithm, Hierarchical algorithm, and Simple KMeans algorithm based on unsupervised machine learning algorithms. The study found that the Hierarchical clustering method produces the best grouping results with the highest accuracy. We could develop the students' talents and educational institutions' well-being by applying these machine learning modules.

Keywords: *classification, clustering, ensemble learning, machine learning, students' performance*

SMART STUDENTS' EVALUATION PROCESS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: AN APPLICATION IN FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND LANGUAGES IN SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

S.L.P. Wickramasinghe¹ and R.M.N.B. Rathnayake²

^{1,2}*Department of Economic and Statistics, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The research builds on Responsibility Assignment Matrix (RAM) driven student evaluation process with special reference of faculty of Social Sciences and Languages in Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. The main purpose of this research is to present the theoretical background required for the development any software related to the university student evaluation process in accordance with world recognized theories. In this research, it has studied the evaluation process from Preparation of Calendar of Dates and time tables for to Setting of Questions. A RACI model under the RAM model is selected as the model. The RACI format was used in the process of Preparation of Calendar of Dates and Examination Time Tables, according to results, that format is not enough for the next steps. Accordingly, in process of Appointment of Examiners, a new RACID model was developed, adding "DOCUMENTATION" to the previously used format. The RACIDT model was then built by adding a "TESTING" phase to the same model. It was used in the process of Setting of Questions. This research is conducted by identifying the individuals who contribute to the student evaluation process and pointing out their responsibilities according to the above models. Business Process Model and Notation (BPMN) diagrams describe all the processes selected for further explanation. The methodology of this research was carried out in six steps according to Design Science Process.

Keywords: *Documentation, Responsibility Assignment Matrix, Student Evaluation, Testing*

Geography

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIO AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF TOBACCO CULTIVATION: SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MORAHOLA GRAMA NILADHARI DIVISION OF MEEGAHAKIULA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION

R.M.P.S. Kumara¹ and K.V.D. Edirisooriya²

^{1,2}*Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa
University of Sri Lanka*

Botanically known as tobacco *Nicotiana*, tobacco has a rich nitrogen composition. Tobacco cultivation was introduced to Sri Lanka by the Portuguese in the 16th century. Today 0.19% of the land area is covered by tobacco cultivation in Sri Lanka. Approximately 200-275 farmers cultivate tobacco leaves in an area of 350-400 ha each year in the study area. The main objective of the study was to identify the environmental and socio-economic vulnerabilities and impacts of tobacco cultivation in the area. Data for this study was collected mainly using secondary and primary methods. Secondary data was collected through reports and literature surveys and information on population, land use patterns, positive and negative impacts of tobacco cultivations for health, employability, etc. Focus group interviews and field observation methods and questionnaires were used to collect primary data. Data were analyzed using Arc GIS 10.3 software and statistical methods. Due to tobacco cultivation, the forest cover in the study area has decreased by 18% by 2021 compared to 2014 and the 11 % invasive plant cover has increased. Similarly, tobacco-related diseases have been increased by 2 % in the study area. The study concludes that it is important to adopt new development strategies and new regulations to minimize the adverse environmental and socio impact of tobacco cultivation in the study area.

Keywords: *tobacco cultivation, economy, environment, impact*

ENVIRONMENTAL AND HUMAN HEALTH IMPACTS OF INFORMAL WASTE DISPOSAL (COURTESY OF HARISPATTUWA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT)

W.M.L.A. Kumarasena¹ and K.P.L. Nishantha Patabendi²

^{1,2}*Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa
University of Sri Lanka*

Man consumes certain goods and a considerable amount of waste is generated as a by-product. Thus, the illegal disposal of waste, which is generated in large quantities on a daily basis in Sri Lanka has caused many problems. The impact of informal waste disposal on the environment and human health was used as the research problem and the purpose of this study was to study the impact of informal waste disposal on the environment and human health in Harispattuwa Divisional Secretariat. The questionnaire survey was conducted through a sample of 50 selected units using a simple random sampling method to collect the primary data required for the study. In addition, interviews and field observations were done, and data from literature reviews and relevant agencies were used to collect secondary data. Data analysis used chi-square testing by IBM SPSS software and a detailed analysis of tables and graphs was performed through MS Excel 2019 software and interview analysis. Accordingly, it was revealed that the environment and animals as well as the health of the residents of the area have been affected in the Polwatta GND located at the waste disposal site of Harispattuwa Divisional Secretariat. 76% of the respondents said that the people in this area suffer from health problems due to the informal waste disposal. The main problem with waste disposal in the area is the spread of odors. It was found that this has had a greater impact on the atmosphere in the area and that more people are suffering from respiratory diseases. Proposed solutions for this were to convert the open disposal site into a sanitary landfill, recycle waste, use waste to generate energy and conduct health tests and awareness campaigns for the residents in this area.

Keywords: *informal waste disposal, human health effects, environmental impacts, waste recycling*

THE MACAQUE-HUMAN CONFLICT AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES OF SRI LANKA; A CASE STUDY OF UVA PARANAGAMA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION IN BADULLA DISTRICT

D.G.C.L. Pemadasa¹ and R.J.M. Uduporuwa²

^{1,2}*Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Presently, the macaque-human conflict has become more complex in many areas in Sri Lanka. The main objective of this study is to identify the nature of the conflict and to study sustainable new strategies of conflict management in the Uva Paranagama Divisional Secretariat Division. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) was the main primary data collection and analytical method of this study. Problem tree, solution tree, pair-wise ranking, matrix ranking, seasonal calendar, participatory mapping available in PRA were employed to achieve the objectives. In addition, questionnaire surveys with a sample of 90 members, interviews and field observations also were used for the primary data collection. As the data analysis reveals, the nature of the human and physical setting, the rapid breeding of macaques, the extinction of predators, the impact of humans on forest food and many other factors have contributed to escalate the conflict in the study area. A number of measures have been taken to control the macaques, but have failed due to the adaptation of the macaques to them. The study found that less intervention of relevant institutions, less interaction between farmers and institutions, lack of knowledge regarding the conflict and the poverty in the area as the main challenges in managing this conflict in this area. The study, depending on the findings suggests that sterilization of macaques to some extent, growing up of animal predators in the study area, minimizing of usage of natural forest areas for human activities and allocation of lands for settlements according to a land use plan as the sustainable management strategies for this conflict.

Keywords: *Human-macaque conflict, causes, actions taken, challenges, new management strategies*

ANALYSIS OF POTENTIALS AND IMPACTS OF ECO-TOURISM SECTOR IN SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HABARANA HURULU RESERVE

W.C.N. Abayarathna¹ and E.M.T.K. Senevirathna²

^{1,2}*Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa
University of Sri Lanka*

Forests occupy a special place among the natural ecosystems that are of support to eco- tourist attraction in Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka`s ecotourism industry can thrive because of the high level of biodiversity in our country`s forest systems. This study is focused to analyses the potential and impact of the eco-tourism industry in Sri Lanka with special reference to Habarana Hurulu conservancy in Higurakgoda Divisional Secretariat in Polonnaruwa District. The main objective was to identify the potential for eco-tourism in the Hurulu conservation and to study the impact of ecotourism on the industry. Eighty tourists were selected under purposive sample to collect data through questionnaire survey. 1:50,000 digital data from Survey Department used as secondary data to prepare a potential map using ARC GIS 10.4 software. Chi-square, SWOT analysis and descriptive analysis tools used to analyse primary data to identify the relationship between the variables. Study can have concluded that naturally behaving elephant population in the Hurulu Reserve contribute to the ecotourism industry. Mailankulama, Walasgala Reservoirs and rocks such as Balungala and Walasgala were identified by maps as the most potential places for herring conservation. It was also confirmed that the impact of the eco-tourism industry on the Hurulu Reserve is based on the number of vehicles visiting the Hurulu reserve, the number of tourists and the environmental awareness of the tourists. Examination of factors such as tourist arrivals, behavior, and environmental awareness of the impact on herring conservation has shown that there is a high positive relationship. Thus, the arrivals capacity of tourists and their environmental awareness that affect the forest systems and the ecotourism industry should be managed under proper regulation.

Keywords: *Ecotourism potential, Ecotourism environmental attitudes, Geographic information system, remote sensing, Eco tourists*

IDENTIFYING THE STRATEGIES TO REORGANIZE THE UPCOUNTRY VEGETABLE CULTIVATION IN THE FACE OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZER BAN (WITH THE SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MAHAUVA, BINGANTHALAWA AND HIGHFOREST GRAMA NILADHARI DIVISIONS)

R. Asanthi¹ and K.P.L. Nishantha Patabandi²

*^{1,2}Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa
University of Sri Lanka*

Vegetables are significant crops in both dietary and economic value. Under vegetable cultivation, farmers control pests using chemical or organic methods. Economically important vegetables are grown by the farmers in the study area. The purpose of this research was to identify strategies for reorganizing vegetable cultivation in the GND of Highforest, Mahauva and Binganthalawa in the face of ban on chemical fertilizers. Excessive use of chemical fertilizers adversely affects human health and the environment. Therefore, the government banned chemical fertilizers in 2021. Therefore, farmers in the study area tended to control soil related problems, weeds and pests through organic farming methods. To achieve the objectives of this study such as questionnaire surveys, observations, field sketches and social mapping, Matrix ranking, PRA tools were used as a primary data collection method. 100 families were selected from the three GNDs according to the stratified random sampling method for the questionnaire survey. A SWOT analysis was conducted to explore the use of organic farming in the study area. The findings show that farmers use a number of organic methods to protect the soil, control weeds and pests. Compost, ash, manure, poultry manure, vermicompost and organic manure are used in vegetable cultivation to maintain soil health. At the same time, timely manual weeding, land preparation and intercropping have been adopted to control weeds. Farmers also use neem oil and liquid fertilizer to control pests. According to SWOT analysis, organic farming is best suited for introduction in the study area. This method minimizes the use of chemical fertilizers and protects the environment and human health. Finally, the study recommended that the government provide financial assistance to farmers and that farmers should be made aware of this concept.

Keywords: *chemical fertilizer, organic farming, soil health, vegetable cultivation*

HEALTH PROBLEMS CAUSED BY IMPROPER WASTE DISPOSAL IN MAWANELLA URBAN AREA

W.W.G.H.N.H. Bandara¹ and K.B.P.C.A. Wijerathne²

^{1,2}*Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa
University of Sri Lanka*

Improper waste disposal has become a serious problem nowadays. The scale of waste disposal has increased spatially and temporally and has become catastrophic in proportion to the propensity for disease. Mawanella Divisional Secretariat Division is also an area that is being exposed to the same tragedy. As a result, people in the Hinnawatta garbage dump and other villages near the garbage dumps are suffering from health problems. In achieving the main objective of identification of the health issues of improper waste disposal, the study used questionnaire survey and interviews as the primary data collection method while institutional data, literatures and internet were used as secondary data collection methods. The study randomly selected eighty sample units for the questionnaire survey and the collected data were quantitatively analyzed using the chi-square method, correlation analysis, time series analysis, GIS and descriptive analysis techniques were also used to qualitatively analyze the data. According to the results the Karapane Grama Niladhari Division is at high risk of contracting dengue and many other respiratory diseases, while the Yatimahana and Muruthawela Grama Niladhari Division also suffer from various health problems. It was identified that there are serious health problems associated with the Karapane garbage dump and study suggested that the government should intervene to solve this problem by providing technical and labor assistance throughout the process of waste collection to recycling. Meanwhile people should also be responsible in disposing of waste in proper way.

Keywords: *Health issues, Improper waste disposal, Waste collectors, Waste management*

FLOOD IMPACT AND MANAGEMENT DEFICIENCIES ASSOCIATED WITH IN THE KELANI RIVER (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THALWATHTHA AND BOLLEGALA G.N.D)

R.A.R.M. Dharmarathna¹ and K.V.D. Edirisooriya²

*^{1,2}Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa
University of Sri Lanka*

Floods can be considered as one of the major natural disasters in Sri Lanka. The study area concerned here; Talwatta, Bollegala Grama Niladhari Division has been affected by floods in the past but now the problem is exacerbated in this area. The main objective of the study was to identify appropriate strategies for flood management mitigation in the study area. Data for this study was collected mainly using secondary and primary methods. Secondary data was collected through reports and literature surveys for information on population, land use patterns, positive and negative impacts of floods etc. Focus group interviews, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and field observation methods and questionnaires were used to collect primary data. Data were analyzed using Arc GIS 10.3 software. The study found that the present housing structures, swamp filling, blockage of canals, and riverbank erosion have contributed to the increase in flood-related impacts of the study area. The study concludes that it is important to adopt new strategies and new regulations to minimize the adverse environmental and socio impact of floods in the study area.

Keywords: *Participatory rural appraisal, Arc GIS, Grama Niladhari Division*

ABILITY AND METHODS TO DEVELOP CHENA PLANTATIONS AS AGROFORESTRY (THE CASE STUDY OF SOORIYAWEWA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT)

D.T.S. Epa¹ and K.P.L. Nishantha Patabandi²

^{1,2}*Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa
University of Sri Lanka*

Studies on the feasibility and methods of developing chena plantations in the Sooriyawewa Divisional Secretariat Division as agroforestry. Currently, there is a decline in chena cultivation in the Sooriyawewa area and the agroforestry pattern can be identified as the most successful cultivation method that can be applied in chena cultivation to increase the fertility of the lands abandoned due to chena cultivation. The main objective of this study was to study the development strategies of chena plantations as agroforestry. Primary data and secondary data were used to achieve the main objective of this study. Secondary data were collected from information obtained from literary investigations. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) surveys, questionnaire surveys and field observations were used in the collection of primary data and GIS mapping was used in the collection of secondary data. 100 participants were used for the PRA studies and in addition tools such as problem tree, historical timeline, pair-wise ranking were used. There is a large area of land available. Also, a large area of chena cultivation lands in the Samajasewapura village has been developed as agroforest cultivation. The study identified solutions such as educating farmers and constructing Bio fences instead of fences, planting shade-loving plants, planting legumes, integrating crop cultivation and animal husbandry, and applying crop mulch as mulch. Agroforestry was identified as the most successful solution to the current fertilizer crisis.

Keywords: *Chena plantations, Agroforestry, PRA Chana farmers*

IMPACT OF RAINFALL VARIATION ON PADDY CULTIVATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO EHETUWEWA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION

H.M.N.E. Herath¹ and R.J.M. Uduporuw²

^{1,2}*Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa
University of Sri Lanka*

Paddy cultivation is the main livelihood and food in Sri Lanka and rainfall is the major factor in paddy cultivation. Ehetuwewa Divisional Secretariat Division (DSD) in Kurunegala District is one of the areas where paddy cultivation is dominant. The main objective of this study is to identify seasonal and spatial variations in rainfall and to determine whether there is a correlation between rainfall variations and paddy yield and rainfall variations and extent of cultivated paddy lands. Secondary data were collected for this purpose and time series analysis, correlation analysis and Kriging analysis were employed to get the results. As results show that there is a positive trend in rainfall in the study area from 1996 to 2020 with a mean rainfall of 1055 ml. As projection shows, this positive trend continues up to 2025 with a mean rainfall of 1157.46 ml. There is a positive trend in relation to variation in paddy yield and extent of cultivated paddy lands. In 1994, amount of paddy yield in the study area was 313.2 metric tons and will increase further up to 339.5 metric tons in 2025. When considering the correlation among the rainfall variations and paddy crop yield and rainfall variations and extent of cultivated lands based on Karl Pearson's coefficients, no correlation was found. Irrigated agriculture, fertilizer subsidy program and new hybrid paddy varieties have been found as main reasons for not having correlations between variables. According to the spatial variations in the rainfall of the study area, southern half of the study areas received a higher rainfall amount in 1995, 2010 and 2020 while the western half will receive a higher rainfall amount in 2025. Rehabilitation of cascade tank system to increase water retention capacity, construction of a small tank system to store the excessive water that drains out from the main tanks during the rainy season and widen the water distribution canals are suggested to use the increased rainfall in effective manner for the economic development of the study area and country as well.

Keywords: *Paddy Cultivation, Rainfall, Temporal and Spatial Variation,
Ehetuwewa DSD*

LANDSLIDE DISASTER MANAGEMENT: PLANS AND CHALLENGES (STUDY ON BULATHKOHUPITIYA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT)

M.W.H.C Jayarathna¹ and E.M.T.K Senevirathna²

^{1,2}*Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Disaster management is about planning the uncertainty of the disaster that aims to reduce the impact to humans and nature. Landslides can be identified as disasters that create massive impacts to the humans and nature specially in Sri Lanka since historical time and there are significant strategies used to reduce their impacts. But still there should be more management strategies that address the above. This study is based on identifying the plans and challenges of landslide disaster management process in Bulathkohupitiya Divisional Secretariat. Main objective of this study was to analyse the socio-economic and environmental issues happened due to failure of activating the measures that were taken to reduce the impact of the landslide disaster. Both primary and secondary data were collected and quantitatively analysed using IBM SPSS. A paired T-test was performed to investigate the situation in the resettlement process and chi-square test was performed to identify the damage caused by people not evacuating from landslide prone areas. Moreover, participatory mapping tool used to identify land situation and problem tree which help to identify landslide problems. The progress of the infrastructure facilities in resettlement process was analysed using a Venn Diagram. The changes of the land use and landslide buffer zones are designed by using Arc GIS 10.4. A SWOT analysis also executed to identify the best management techniques and making strategies. According to findings, identify the impact to the community and basic needs for them and identifying government is not actively participate for this disaster management activities. Furthermore, people are not made aware of those disaster management strategies. As suggestions, proper strategic plan should be there on place for the challenges in the disaster management and for the stability of the management process by paying attention to educate the community.

Keywords: *Challenges, Community, Disaster Management, Landslide, Planning*

ANALYSIS OF THE CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS OF THE POST DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN HALI-ELA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT

G.K. Jopius¹ and K.B.P.C.A. Wijerathne²

^{1,2}*Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Post Disaster Management is an essential stage to recover the victims' lives after a disaster. The main objective of this study was to identify the challenges and problems of the post disaster management in Hali-Ela area. Both primary and secondary data were collected and quantitatively analysed using IBM SPSS software. A paired T-test was performed to investigate risk factors for landslide recurrence and a chi-square test was performed to identify the problems in the resettlement process. The changes of the land use between the period of 2010-2020 were detected using digitizing technique in Arc GIS 10.4 and Area Calculation was used to measure the extent of changes in land usage in the study area. Successes or failures of the strategies taken by governmental and non-governmental organizations on post landslide disaster management were analysed using the Problem Tree while progress of the infrastructure facilities in resettlement process was analysed using a Venn Diagram. A SWOT analysis was also carried out to identify the successes and loopholes in post disaster management process. According to the findings, there is a potential for disaster re-emergence with the resettlement process in this area due to the weaknesses in post-disaster management recovery, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and resettlement. Moreover, the victims' lives have not been recovered due to irresponsibility of people and failures of the strategies taken by governmental and non-governmental organizations. The study concluded that it is essential to activate the involvement of governmental and non-governmental organizations in Post Disaster Management and to act responsibly by the public to assist in such activities.

Keywords: *Post Disaster Management, Reconstruction, Recovery, Rehabilitation, Resettlement*

URBAN GREEN SPACE ANALYSIS OF KANDY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AREA USING GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM AND REMOTE SENSING TECHNIQUES

K.M.G.G.G.M. Kakulandara¹ and K.V.D Edirisooriya²

^{1,2}*Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Urban Green Spaces (UGS) create a quality connection between urban dwellers and the surrounding environment and provide a range of physical, psychological, and health benefits to human well-being. But today, with the expansion of urban areas, UGS are under severe threat. The main objective of this study was to identify UGS potential expansion areas by analysing UGS in the Kandy Municipal Council area. Data for this study were collected mainly using secondary data methods. Secondary data was collected through reports satellite images and literature surveys and information on demographic information and green spaces of the study area. Data were analysed using Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) using GIS and Remote sensing (RS) techniques. This study reveals that, The UGS value of the study area has decreased by 38.61% over the past 19 years. Also, the Green Space Per Capita (GSPC) value in 2001 was 243.40m² and by 2020 it has been reduced to 134.98m². The minimum green space (9.5m²) is located in the Purnawatta-West zone in the study area. The per capita green space in Senkalagada and Bowala areas is reported as 12.1 m² and 21.0 m² respectively. Given the above results, it is important to prioritize these areas in redesigning the green space of the study area.

Keywords: *Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), Green Space Per Capita (GSPC), Normalized Urban Green Space (UGS),*

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT DUE TO THE CONSTRUCTION WORK OF THE CENTRAL EXPRESSWAY: A CASE STUDY IN THE GAMPAHA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT

H.M.M.S. Kumari¹ and K.P.L. Nishantha Patabandi²

^{1,2}*Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The Central Expressway is one of the most important development projects currently underway in Sri Lanka. In this study, the research problem was the environmental impact of the construction of the Central Expressway and how they could be minimized. Also, the study area was based on the first phase of the Central Expressway, namely the three Grama Niladhari Divisions of Kosowita, Pahalagama and Akarawita in the Kadawatha-Mirigama section of the Gampaha Divisional Secretariat. The main objective of the study was to identify the environmental impact of the area. Sub-objectives were to study the physical and biological environmental impact and to make possible suggestions for mitigation effects. Preliminary data were collected from a sample of 100 people directly affected by the expressway, selected from a simple random method, and collected from a questionnaire system, as well as field observations. Data were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistical methods. For this purpose, kai square testing has been done through IBM SPSS Statistics 21 software and tables and charts have been created through Microsoft Excel 2010 software. The Shannon Weiner diversity index provided a detailed analysis of the impact on plant diversity and density in the area. Accordingly, it was revealed that there is a clear difference in the plant diversity on both sides of the road and the plant diversity in other areas is better than the vegetation in the area adjacent to the road. The excavation revealed that the construction of the expressway was linked to agriculture, water supply, flood risk, destruction of flora and fauna, and loss of habitat. Excessive noise, land reclamation and removal of vegetation can lead to the destruction of the animal community. The main proposal here is to carry out project activities in a formal plan with a focus on physical and environmental conditions.

Keywords: *Central Expressway, Environmental impact, Plant diversity*

AN IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN CASE OF ANOTHER TSUNAMI AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UNAWATUNA AREA

K.H.M.T. Kumari¹ and R.J.M. Uduporuwa²

^{1,2}Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka

A disaster is an any incident that causes great harm or damage. Among the disasters, the Tsunami is the most devastating one which brought serious damage to Sri Lanka and many other countries in 2004. The main objective of this study was to assess the social and economic impact of the 2004 Tsunami disaster in Sri Lanka in the event of another tsunami disaster compared to the 2004 Tsunami disaster and to recommend disaster management strategies for the area to minimize the damage. GIS and Google Earth were used to assess the social and economic impact. This study reveals that if a Tsunami strikes again, the Unawatuna area will face a number of social and economic damages. Accordingly, the tourist hotel industry, which is a major economic aspect of the Unawatuna area, will be mostly affected. The study found that such damage was more than double that of 2004. Mapping the risk areas, operating early warning system, implementing public awareness and education strategies, preparing evacuation plan, disaster insurance programs and preparing strategic land-use planning for coastal communities are the main possible recommendations found by the study to minimize the impact.

Keywords: *Assessment, Recommendations, Tsunami, Unawatuna area*

STUDYING THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF KIDNEY DISEASE AND RELATED SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT IN SRI LANKA: CASE STUDY ON GALENBINDUNUWEWA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT

H. S. P. Lakshani¹ and E. M. T. K. Senevirathna²

^{1,2}*Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa
University of Sri Lanka*

Chronic kidney disease can be identified as one of the most serious problems in Sri Lanka today, especially in the dry zone. The exact nature and the reason of the disease has not yet been identified. Therefore, a cure for the disease is still a burning problem in the country. Palugollagama and Ellawewa Grama Niladhari Divisions of Galenbindunuwewa Divisional Secretariat have been selected as the study area from the dry zone where the disease is most prevalent. The main purpose of this research is to identify the associated socio - economic impact related to the disease. Under the research methodology, information was obtained from people in the area through a questionnaire, an interview and field observations. Detailed analysis and statistical analysis, such as, the Chi square test and the Anova test were employed to identify socio-economic impact on patients. Suggestions were also made to stabilize lives. Similarly Arc GIS and Google earth were used to prepare the map to show the spatial distributions of kidney patients in the area. Statistical analysis of patients' coverage revealed a relationship between drinking water sources, occupation, their monthly income, the type of fertilizer used and the cost of treatment, and their level of education. It was also found that there was no relationship between home type and government assistance and kidney disease. Most of the victims of agro industry can be identified as having their agro-economic lifestyle affected by this situation and it is suggested from this research that an organized program should be formulated to prevent the negative impact on them socially and economically and to stabilize their lives.

Keywords: *Economic impact, Kidney disease, Spatial distribution, Socio impact*

STUDY OF THE LINK BETWEEN DEFORESTATION AND DISASTERS IN SRI LANKA

K.A.S.E. Madurika¹ and K.V.D. Edirisooriya²

^{1,2}*Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Sri Lanka is a country that occupies an important place in the global environmental indicators. Therefore, the forest resources of this country are very important. Accordingly, the forest resources of the country are rapidly declining. The main objective of the study was to identify the link between the deforestation and the development of endemic disaster conditions in the country. Data for this study was collected mainly using secondary and primary methods. Secondary data was collected through reports and literature surveys. The study found that deforestation in Sri Lanka directly cause disasters namely droughts, landslides, floods, and wildlife conflicts. The study concludes that it is important to implement new strategies and new regulations to minimize the adverse impact of deforestation in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Deforestation, Disasters, Floods*

SPATIO-TEMPORAL GROWTH PATTERN OF URBAN EXPANSION IN GREATER KANDY DEVELOPMENT AREA

P.G.D. Pilapitiya¹ and R.J.M. Uduporuwa²

^{1,2}*Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Kandy, Sri Lanka's second-largest city, has experienced rapid urban growth in recent years. Therefore, the Urban Development Authority has proposed a new concept called "Greater Kandy Development Area (GKDA)" to control and monitor this urban expansion. This study seeks to identify present and past spatio-temporal trends in urban growth in the GKDA, forecast future patterns of urban growth and capture the real urban areas with newly developed urban definition. GIS and RS techniques were employed in this study using carbon data, night-time light data, school and hospital data, population grids, roads and landsat images. The built-up areas rose in GKDA, whereas the non-built-up areas declined. 81.7% of land from total land in 2005 were non-built-up lands and has reduced up to 58.8% in 2020. 16.9% of built-up land area in 2005 increased up to 40.0% in 2020. The eastern portion of the study area exhibits significant changes. Converting non-built-up areas into the built-up area was more highlighted. If the current growth pattern is continuous, urban areas will cover 56.7 % of land in 2030 and 75.7 % in 2050, accounting for more than half of all land. The central region of the study area has undergone the most urbanized. Southern and western regions are becoming more urbanized. The northern section of the study area is less crowded than the rest. The region of the Kandy Municipal Council (KMC) is highly populated. The remainder is mostly urban with some suburban areas. To the northeast of this region, there is potential for development. Aluth Pallekale and Madawala Grama Niladari Divisions of GKDA have been converting as urban nodes.

Keywords: GKDA, Land Use/Lover Cover Changes, Projection, Urban Definition

RECENT CHANGES IN CHENA CULTIVATION AND TRENDS IN PEST DAMAGE OF CROPS (BY GALENBINDUNUWEWA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT)

T. N. I. Premarathne¹ and K.P. L. Nishantha Patabendi²

^{1,2}*Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Chena farming (Sifting cultivation) is a traditional farming method that has been practiced in Sri Lanka since ancient times. This is mostly done in the arid zone and aims to meet the economic, sociological and nutritional requirements for family life. It is a mixed crop with paddy, kurakkan, maize, green gram, cowpea and vegetable crops such as chilli, bitter gourd, mee and onion. At the same time, there is a constant struggle to protect crops from other organisms and environmental problems. Pest damage takes precedence over this. The main objective of this study was to study the impact of recent changes in chena cultivation and the pests that are being carried out by changing the traditional farming methods. Secondary and primary data were used to achieve the main objective. Secondary data were collected from books and reports obtained from literary surveys and related institutions. Preliminary data collection in the study area employed Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), interviews, questionnaires and field surveys. Using 30 people, problem tree, seasonal calendar, historical maps, and PRA tools were applied. The mechanization and technology of chena cultivation in the study area has been shown to be successful in farming and the success of chemical pesticides for pests. As only maize was cultivated in the chenas during the study, the farmers, discussing local production and issues, suggested that the area under cultivation during the Yala season and the productivity of cultivation during the Maha season should be increased.

Keywords: *Agriculture, Chena Cultivation, Participatory Rural Appraisal, Pest Control*

ESTIMATION OF PADDY CULTIVATION AREA USING REMOTE SENSING TECHNOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (IN ASSOCIATION WITH IMBULPE DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT)

R.A.A.M. Ranaweera¹ and K.P.L. Nishantha Patabandi²

^{1,2}*Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Preliminary data collection method called Sample Surveys is still used to estimate paddy cultivation areas in Sri Lanka. Also, the representation of such data is done only at the district level. But remote sensing technology and geographic information systems can be used as an easy and viable alternative to traditional methods of compiling agricultural statistics in response to emerging data needs and overall opportunities for a sector in high demand, such as rice, in modern agriculture. Through this research, a new methodology has been introduced using remote sensing technology and geographic information system to generate statistical data on paddy cultivation areas. Imbulpe Divisional Secretariat was selected for data collection. The results showed an accuracy of 83.33% and a Kappa coefficient of 0.7807. Accordingly, this research will encourage and support the Department of Census and Statistics to adopt satellite pilot-based technology as an alternative to the existing data collection and representation methods, and to present the feasibility of representing that data at the rural level. The research aims to educate other researchers and readers that adopting this methodology can improve the quality and timeliness of agricultural statistics, as well as to encourage this newly introduced methodology.

Keywords: *Paddy Cultivation Estimation, Paddy Excess / Deficit, Image Classification, Pilot based technology, Traditional Sample Surveys*

DROUGHT DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN THANAMALWILA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION

R.M.S.A. Rathnamali¹ and R.J.M. Uduporuwa²

*^{1,2}Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa
University of Sri Lanka*

The aim of this study is to identify the prevailing drought types, impact of drought on the agriculture and livelihood, underlying causes of drought intensification and possible drought management strategies in the Thanamalvila Divisional Secretariat Division. Primary data for the study were obtained from questionnaires, field observations and interviews and secondary data were collected basically through Google Earth, Disaster Management Centre and Thanamalwila Divisional Secretariat Division (DSD). Pairwise ranking method and percentage frequency distribution method were employed as the main analytical tools. According to the data analysis, the study found that, this area suffers from a severe annual agricultural drought of about 5-6 months. In addition, this area suffers from mild climatic and hydrological droughts as well. Drought in the Thanamalwila area had the greatest impact on the lives of the people in 2016. The number of affected families in 2011, 2012, 2016, 2017 is about 22% of the total population. About 64% of the people in Hambegamuwa Division obtain drinking water from private wells. About 28% use the tube wells. Agriculture is the main livelihood of about 57% of the people in this area. About 75% of these people use rainwater for agriculture. Animals such as elephants, peacocks, and monkeys are the major harmful animals to agriculture in the area. About 32% of the land cultivated during the Maha season is uncultivated during the Yala season due to the drought. Land use in the area has increased over time and exacerbating the effects of the drought. In addition, clearing of fuel, causes of settlements and land grabbing were identified as major factors in exacerbating the effects of drought. This study suggests that construction of agricultural wells, water supply schemes such as the Uma Oya and to regularize the existing drought management systems as drought minimising strategies.

Keywords: Drought, Disaster Management, Thanamalvila DSD

STUDY OF THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS ARISING DUE TO THE SEA WATER INTRUSION ASSOCIATED WITH THE KALU GANGA ESTUARY: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KALUTHARA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT)

P.K.M. Rodrigo¹ and E.M.T.K. Senevirathna²

^{1,2}Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka

Sea water intrusion into freshwater aquifers can be identified as a slow-moving disaster which leads to contamination of drinking water sources and create many consequences to people and environment. Sea water intrusion associated with Kalu Ganga defined as a main issue in this study. Although the riverbed was lower than sea level due to human activities such as sand mining, the irregular cutting of the estuary during the period 2016-2017 made this sea water intrusion more problematic in the area. This study was mainly focused on identifying the social impact faced by residents in Kaluthara divisional secretariat. 50 persons were selected from 5 Grama Niladhari divisions under equal resolution and information was collected using a questionnaire to investigate the impacts on Kethhena water consumers. Data analysis was done using time series analysis of Minitab software. In addition, LANDSAT 7 satellite image for 2014, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2020 were used to reserve the required area using Erdas Imagine 9.2 software. Hydroelectric conductivity values are also obtained from the water supply board of Kethhena. The temporal and spatial variation of the region around the Kalu Ganga estuary were identified through a subset image of Erdas Imagine Software. Almost all the people in the area have issues while drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing activities due to sea water intrusion. About 38% of the piped water consumers who get piped water from Kethhena suffer during the dry season. Also 12% of those water users suffer from skin diseases and another 22% suffer from stress. It is revealed that sea water intrusion of the Kalu Ganga have social impacts on the society. Study highlighted the importance of a disaster management cycle to properly manage this problematic situation.

Keywords: *Kalu Ganga Estuary Area, Piped Water, Saltwater Intrusion*

IDENTIFYING MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR HUMAN ELEPHANT CONFLICT IN SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WEDIWEWA GRAMA NILADHARI DIVISION

W.P.N.M.T. Satharasingha¹ and E.M.T.K. Senevirathne²

^{1,2}*Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Human elephant conflict is one of the biggest environmental and socio-economic crises in Sri Lanka. Human and elephants, very often lose their lives and properties in this conflict. This study was carried out in Wediwewa GN division in Sooriyawewa divisional secretariat in Hambantota district as one of the highly impacted areas of this problem. The main objective is to evaluate socio economic and environmental impact of human elephant conflict in the area. Questionnaires, interviews and observation were used as primary data collecting methods while secondary data was collected using books, journals, articles, institutional data and google earth photos. Data was analysed quantitatively and qualitatively. Chi-Square test was done using IBM SPSS software. Maps were created by using Arc 10.4 GIS software. The Microsoft Excel software was used to perform a detailed analysis of the tables, graphs, and flow charts. Highly affected crops by elephants were paddy and banana respectively. 98% of farmers have pointed out elephants mostly come at night-time. 90% farmers use electric fences to protect their cultivation from elephants. 90% farmers said that deforestation is the major root cause of the increasing human elephant conflict. Most of the farmers use low harm techniques to chase away the elephants. 52% of farmers use acoustic deterrents and 35% of farmers use light-based deterrent and 13% of farmers are used to agriculturally based deterrents to chase away the elephants. Development projects and urbanization have influenced the human elephant conflict in Wediwewa GN division. It is hereby proposed through this research to reduce human elephant conflict as the best solution and to issue gazette notifications on wild elephant management reserve. In addition to policy planning, enrichment of forest cover, educating people and using modern technology can be used to minimize the human elephant conflict.

Keywords: *Development projects, Human elephant conflict, Mitigation Strategies*

GROWING WATER SCARCITY PROBLEM IN AGRICULTURE: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KANDAGOLLA, DOWNSITE AND YAHALARAWA GRAMA NILADHARI DIVISIONS

L. Sharmila¹ and K.B.P.C.A. Wijerathne²

*^{1,2}Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa
University of Sri Lanka*

Water is essential for all sectors of socio-economic development. Water scarcity is most likely to affect in rural areas. When there is no adequate drinking water supply, people have to face many difficulties in obtaining water from water sources far from their places. The main objective of this research was to identify the growing water scarcity problem in agriculture in Kandagolla, Downsite and Yahalarawa GN Divisions. Minor objectives of the study were to identify the causes of water scarcity, opportunities and challenges for effective water management and the weaknesses of existing water management strategies in the area. To achieve the objectives of this study, a questionnaire survey, field observation, field sketches and PRA technique was used as primary data collection methods. Linear regression analysis based on 2010-2020 mean temperature and mean rainfall data showed a decrease in precipitation in the study area. A SWOT analysis was done to explore the opportunities and challenges for effective water management in the study area. For this analysis, comprehensive control of water consumption in order to bring wastewater management in times of scarcity. Restricting water consumption in the river basin, increasing water use efficiency and better sharing of limited freshwater resources, rainwater harvesting, and recycling of wastewater will be key solutions in reducing the threat of water scarcity in the study area.

Keywords: *Agriculture, Precipitation, Water scarcity*

POPULATION GROWTH AND POVERTY: SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SAMMANTHURAI DSD

M.M.F. Shifana¹ and K.V.D. Edirisooriya²

^{1,2}*Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa
University of Sri Lanka*

Poverty is a kind of deficit that occurs between people and their needs. This is a condition which was found not only in the region and the country but also all over the world. Poverty is exacerbated by the nature of poverty about population growth. Following that, the level of influence of other factors is then explored. Thus, the quality of life of the people is being pushed back. So, the study has been based on the topic "Population Growth and Poverty with special reference to Sammanthurai DS Division". The objective of this study was to find out how population growth influences poverty in the study area from 1990 to 2020 and to explore the causes of poverty. This further explores the livelihood and income level of the people and formulates plans to reduce poverty. Thus, the data required for this study were driven from the primary and secondary constants. A hundred samples were selected from 5 GNDs according to the numbers of high population and data were analysed using Time series, Lorenz curve, Gini Coefficient, and Excel 2010. The data analysis revealed that the increase in the birth rate, the decline in the birth rate, the quality of life, life expectancy, and migration of the people in the area have led to a massive increase in population growth which has led to the increasement of poverty. As a result of population growth, the rise in income inequality in the area, poor education and lack of infrastructure facilities to continue student's higher studies, health sector, and negative impacts on livelihood of the people and children in the area, climate change issues and people's standard of living are the causes of poverty and causes which lead to poverty. Therefore, government intervention in the region based on future forecasts with proper planning is essential and it is prudent for people to work together economically and socially to make decisions that are necessary to eradicate the current trend of poverty and to implement them, as well as to improve the region and the quality of life.

Keywords: *Inequality, Livelihood, Population growth, Poverty, Sammanthurai DS
Division*

AGRICULTURAL WATER MANAGEMENT METHODS: CASE STUDY ON VAVUNIYA SOUTH DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT

P.G.D.M. Somasiro¹ and E.M.T.K. Senevirathna²

^{1,2}*Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Agriculture is the largest contributor to the Sri Lankan economy, and it contains 11.2% of the Gross Domestic Product in the country, whilst the dry zone is the largest producer. The lack of adequate amount of water for cultivation is the major problem faced by the farmers in this zone. Therefore, the main aim of this study was to investigate how the farmers in dry zone do agricultural water management for their farming practices. Madukanda, Mahamaylankulama and Ulukkulama from Vavuniya South Divisional Secretariat were selected for this study. To fulfil research objectives, questionnaires, interviews, and observations were referred as primary data and literary resources and institutional data were referred as secondary data. Randomly selected 60 individuals used to collect data through questionnaire survey sample units were selected by considering major, medium, and minor irrigation system areas. Through the interviews with the officers and villagers, the problems related to the agricultural water were identified. In addition, PRA technique was used to gather information about crops and problems related to the agriculture in those areas. They have provided a seasonal calendar showing the growing seasons and details of the various water management practices they adopt. It was also identified that vegetables fruits and other crops are grown in addition to the paddy cultivation in Yala and Maha seasons. As for the conclusion, it was identified that there are several abandoned tanks and lands due on various reasons and also prevalence of chronic kidney disease can be seen. Making farm-ponds and drainage-basin, adding organic substances to the soil, conserving water catchment areas, developing the water distillation and infiltration systems were suggested to overcome those issues.

Keywords: *Agro water productivity, Climate, Dry-zone agriculture, Water management.*

AN INVESTIGATIVE STUDY ON FLOOD DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE IN MADURAWALA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION

W.I.C. Wijesooriya¹ and R.J.M. Uduporuwa²

^{1,2}*Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa
University of Sri Lanka*

This research focuses on effect of flood disaster on human lives and the contribution of the disaster management procedure in flood mitigation in Madurawala Divisional Secretariat Division. Interviews and questionnaires were systematically used in this research. Due to the occurrence of floods in 2017, the maximum water level in the area was around 12 feet and 15 houses were completely damaged, 32 houses were partially damaged, and 28 houses were slightly damaged. There has also been crop damage, damage to business premises and job losses. Only flood precautionary awareness and provision of drinking water have been done under the pre-disaster preparedness process in this division. In addition, the study found that inadequate compensation for property and crop damage during the post-disaster period and irregularities in the payment of compensation as some weaknesses. The long-term measures taken to mitigate flood disasters cannot be identified and various weaknesses in this disaster management process can be identified. The impact of the flood disaster in 2017 is high compared to the past in this area. This is mainly due to the Kukule river hydroelectric project, the construction of the southern expressway and the improper operation of the anicut in the area. Possible measures to reduce the risk of floods in the area include the systematic opening of sluice gates in the Kukule reservoir, the rehabilitation of anicuts, the creation of disaster committees at the village level, the removal of high-risk people and the cultivation of lands on both side of the river.

Keywords: *Flood disaster, Effects, Disaster management, Madurawala DSD*

Sinhala

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND FAITHS EXPRESSED IN SINHALA FOLK POETRY: AN INVESTIGATIVE STUDY OF SELECTED FOLK POEMS POPULARIZED IN THE SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCE, SRI LANKA

D.M.C.A. Dissanayaka¹ and R.A.D.P. Weerasakara²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The most effective approach to examine the folk beliefs and faiths of the rural people of Sabaragamuwa Province is to study the folk poetry (*Janakavi*) originated in the vicinity of that province. Numerous forms of worship have existed in Sri Lanka since before the advent of Buddhism. They have evolved over time in a way that is also in line with the advent of Buddhism. The people of Sabaragamuwa province have also attempted to rejuvenate them with Buddhism and have converted Buddhism into a form of Sinhala Buddhism giving it a local sense. Among all beliefs and faiths, Buddhism took precedence. Meanwhile, the people of Sabaragamuwa province have also given priority to worship God. They have given priority to religious beliefs and faiths not only in their daily events but also at every stage of their lives, on special occasions, etc. The folk poet has acknowledged all these occasions and is inspired to compose folk poems using the relevant folk beliefs and faiths to suit the occasion. Whether in written or unwritten forms, one can gain a better understanding of the folk beliefs and faiths of the time by studying the folk poetries of Sabaragamuwa Province. Accordingly, this study implies that the religious beliefs and faiths expressed in Sinhala folk poetry are revealed through the selected popular folk poems of Sabaragamuwa Province.

Keywords: *Folk beliefs and faiths, Folk poetry, Folk poet, Devil worship, Beliefs in go*

සිංහල ජන කවියේ ජනප්‍රිය ආගමික විශ්වාසයන් පිළිබඳ තෝරා ගත් ජනකවි ඇසුරෙන්
සිදු කෙරෙන ගවේශනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්

චම්පික දිසානායක¹ සහ ප්‍රියංකා වීරසේකර²

^{1,2}භාෂා අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා සබරගමුව විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

සබරගමු පළාතේ ගැමි ජනයා අතර පවතින ජන ආගමික විශ්වාස සහ ඇදහිලි අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම සඳහා ප්‍රබලම සාක්ෂිය එම පළාත ආශ්‍රිතව ගොඩ නැගුණු ජනකවි අධ්‍යයනය කිරීමය. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට බෞද්ධ ආගම පැමිණීමට පෙර සිටම මෙරට විවිධ වන්දනාමාන ඇදහිලි ආදිය පැවතී ඇත. ඒවා බුදු දහම ලැබීමෙන් පසු කාලානුරූපව විකාශනය වී ඇත්තේ බුදු දහමටද අනුකූල වන ආකාරයටය. සබරගමු ගැමියාද ඒවා බුදු දහමින් ප්‍රතිපෝෂණය කිරීමට උත්සාහ දරා ඇත. බෞද්ධ ආගම සිංහල බුද්ධාගම බවට ඔවුහු පරිවර්තනය කළහ. සියලු විශ්වාස සහ ඇදහිලි අතර බුදු දහමට ලැබුනේ ප්‍රමුඛතාවයකි. මේ අතර සබරගමු ජනයා දේව වන්දනය සඳහාද ප්‍රමුඛතාව දී කටයුතු කර ඇත. තම ඵදිනෙදා කටයුතු සිදු කිරීමේ දී පමණක් නොව ජීවිතයේ සෑම අවධියක් විශේෂ සිදුවීමක් ආදී සියලු අවස්ථාවන්වල ඔවුන් ආගමික විශ්වාස ඇදහිලි පාදක කර ගනිමින් තම කටයුතු පෙළගස්වා ගන්නට කටයුතු කර ඇත. ජන කවියා මෙම සියලු අවස්ථා මනාව තේරුම් ගනිමින් ඒ ඒ අවස්ථාවට සරිලන පරිදි අදාළ ජන ආගමික විශ්වාස ඇදහිලි උපයෝගී කර ගනිමින් ඒවා හුවා දක්වමින් ජන කවි නිර්මාණය කරන්නට පෙළඹී ඇත. ලිඛිත හෝ අලිඛිත අන්දමින් මේතාක් කල් පැවැත එන ඒවා මගින් එකල පැවැති ජන ආගමික විශ්වාස හා ඇදහිලි පිළිබඳව මනා අවබෝධයක් සබරගමු ජනකවි අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම මගින් ලබා ගත හැකිය. ඒ අනුව, මෙම අධ්‍යයනයෙන් ගම්‍යමාන වන්නේ සිංහල ජනකවියේ ප්‍රකාශිත ආගමික විශ්වාස සහ ඇදහිලි සබරගමු පළාතේ ප්‍රචලිත තෝරාගත් ජන කවි මගින් හෙළිවන බවයි.

මූලික වචන: ජන විශ්වාස ඇදහිලි, ජන කවි, ජන කවියා, යක්ෂ වන්දනය, දේව ඇදහිලි

MAGICAL REALISTIC FEATURES DEPICTED IN THE MODERN SINHALA NOVELS: AN ANALYSIS BASED ON SELECTED SINHALA NOVELS

R.N. Hettiarachchi¹ and C.S. De Silva²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Magical realism, a concept that goes beyond deadly realism to reflect reality and intricacy, is a popular literary notion in today's third-world countries. The main objective of magical realism was to present the society in which we live and human life in an unconventional way that transcends the standard, both qualitatively and logically. Originally used in German art criticism, the concept became popular in the field of literature, primarily based on the works of Latin American writers. Magical realism is characterized in the literature: in short stories as well as in novels. This study explores how the magical realistic features of the modern Sinhala novel are portrayed. The primary sources are based on the six selected Sinhala novels of the years 2009 and 2018, and the secondary sources are theoretical books, journals, articles on magic realism and novels, and the internet. For this study, the researcher has used the theories by Wendy B. Farris, features of magical realism, and some of the other features found in magical realism novels through the qualitative methodology. The research identifies the qualities of magical realism under the heading of a combination of myth, illusion and truth, language use pluralism, and mental function analysis. Thus, the use of ancient wisdom in the depiction of miraculous moments, the use of language that transcends the standard of time, space, and non-identity, the use of language, the use of language in protest dreams, and the use of occasions to represent the realm of the dead and the eternal world through the magic of novels have all been used to illustrate reality. Magical realism can be identified as a successful way of representing reality, and that novels with magical realistic features do not negate reality or deviate from reality, the use of magical realistic features gives the novelist a better approach to reality.

Keywords: *Magical Realism, Realism, Modern Sinhala Novel*

අද්‍යයන සිංහල නවකතාවෙහි නිරූපිත මායා යථාර්ථවාදී ලක්ෂණ: තෝරා ගත් නවකතා ඇසුරෙන් කෙරෙන විමර්ශනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයකි

ආර්. එන් හෙට්ටිආරච්චි¹ සහ වම්පා එස්. ද සිල්වා²

^{1,2}භාෂා අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා සබරගමුව විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

යථාර්ථයෙහි සංකීර්ණත්වය නිරූපණය කරමින් යථාර්ථවාදයෙහි මර්යාදා පුළුල් කෙරෙන විචාර සංකල්පයක් වන මායා යථාර්ථවාදය වර්තමානය වන විට තුන් වැනි ලෝකයේ රටවල ජනප්‍රිය වී ඇති සාහිත්‍ය සංකල්පයකි. අප ජීවත් වන සමාජයත් මනුෂ්‍ය ජීවිතයත් සම්මතය ඉක්මවා ගිය අසම්මත ස්වරූපයකින් තත්වානුකූලවත්, තර්කානුකූලවත් නිරූපණය කිරීම මායා යථාර්ථවාදයෙහි මූලික අරමුණ විය. මුල් කාලීන ව ජර්මානු චිත්‍ර ශිල්පීන්ගේ නිර්මාණ විචාර කාර්යය සඳහා යොදා ගෙන ඇති මෙම සංකල්පය සාහිත්‍ය ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ ප්‍රසිද්ධියට පත් වූයේ ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් ම ලතින් ඇමරිකානු ලේඛකයන්ගේ කෘති මූලික කොට ගෙන ය. ලාංකේය සාහිත්‍යයෙහි ද කෙටිකතා සහ නවකතා ශාන්තරයන්හි මායා යථාර්ථවාදයේ ලක්ෂණ ගැබ් ව පවතී. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ දී අද්‍යයන සිංහල නවකතාවේ මායා යථාර්ථවාදී ලක්ෂණ නිරූපණය වන ආකාරය විමර්ශනය කර ඇත. ප්‍රාථමික මූලාශ්‍රය වශයෙන් 2009 – 2018 වර්ෂයන්හි මුද්‍රිත තෝරා ගත් සිංහල නවකතා හයක් පදනම් කර ගත් අතර ද්විතීයක මූලාශ්‍රය වශයෙන් මායා යථාර්ථවාදය සහ නවකතා සම්බන්ධයෙන් රචනා වූ න්‍යායාත්මක ග්‍රන්ථ, සඟරා, විචාර ලිපි සහ අන්තර්ජාලය භාවිත කර ඇත. මෙම අධ්‍යයනය සඳහා වෙන්ඩි. බී ෆාර්ස් ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති මායා යථාර්ථවාදී ලක්ෂණ සහ මායා යථාර්ථවාදී නවකතාවල දැක ගත හැකි තවත් ලක්ෂණ කිහිපයක් ගුණාත්මක ක්‍රමවේදය ඔස්සේ විශ්ලේෂණය කර ඇත. මිථ්‍යාව - මායාව සහ සත්‍යය සංකලනය, භාෂා භාවිතය , බහුමානී බව, මානසික ක්‍රියාකාරිත්වය විශ්ලේෂණය යන කරුණු යටතේ මායා යථාර්ථවාදයේ ලක්ෂණ මෙහිදී ගොනු කර ඇත. ඒ අනුව ආශ්චර්යාත්මක අවස්ථා නිරූපණය, පුරාණ ප්‍රඥාව භාවිත කිරීම, යථාර්ථ නිරූපණය, කාලය - අවකාශය සහ අනන්‍යතාව පිළිබඳ සම්මත තත්ත්වය අතික්‍රමණය කෙරෙන අවස්ථා භාවිතය, භාෂා භාවිතයේ විවිධතා, සිහින මගින් අවස්ථා නිරූපණය කිරීම සහ මළවුන්ගේ ලෝකය සහ සැබෑ ලෝකය යා කිරීම යන අවස්ථා නවකතාවන්හි මායාව මගින් යථාර්ථය නිරූපණය උදෙසා භාවිත කර ඇති බව පැහැදිලි කර ඇත. මායා යථාර්ථවාදය යථාර්ථය නිරූපණය කිරීමේ සාර්ථක විධික්‍රමයක් බවත්, මායා යථාර්ථවාදී ලක්ෂණ අන්තර්ගත නවකතාවල යථාර්ථය නිෂේධනය කිරීමක් හෝ යථාර්ථයෙන් බැහැර වීමක් සිදු නො වන බවත්, මායා යථාර්ථවාදී ලක්ෂණ භාවිතයෙන් යථාර්ථයට වඩාත් හොඳින් ප්‍රවේශ වීමේ හැකියාව නවකතාකරුට ලැබෙන බවත් නිගමනය කළ හැකි ය.

මූලික වචන: මායා යථාර්ථවාදය, යථාර්ථවාදය, අධ්‍යයන සිංහල නවකතාව

A STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF FRUSTRATION IN TRAGIC SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE NOVEL ANNA KARENINA BY LEO TOLSTOY)

B.V.I.S Dharmasena¹ and Champa S. De. Silva²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Frustration is a deviant mentality created within a person due to collapse of expectations. As per the perspective of psychologists, it can develop up to a level of maltreatment to themselves and to the society. The novel 'Anna Karenina' by Leo Tolstoy is created associating a suicidal incident of a frustrated woman. It is the primary data of the present study. It discusses the frustration and its effect on tragic social consequences, characteristics and nature of frustration and the manner of affecting mental irregularities which resulted from frustration in causing tragic social consequences. Accordingly, it is not limited to literary review but also a psychological study. Thus, the present study is enriched with both literary and psychological values. The specific study is qualitative research. The theoretical background of the study is organized with secondary data such as Russian literary works and books written about the society and psychological studies conducted in related to frustration and the discipline of suicide. It is identified that the deviant mentality resulting from frustration promotes the occurrence of tragic social consequences through a comparative analysis of psychological factors and the novel. Further, it is identified that, through a literary work it can demonstrate the characteristics of frustration, its nature and the manner of directing a person towards a deviant mentality and finally to tragic social consequences. Hence, the attention of literary explorers should be directed more towards such literary works in the universal literature and through that it should be given space to comprehend the authentic depth of such literary studies with diverse perspectives.

Keywords: *Anna Karenina, Frustration, Novel, Tragic social consequences*

අපේක්ෂාහිමිකාව, බේදනීය සමාජ ප්‍රතිවිපාක කෙරෙහි බලපාන ආකාරය ඇතා
කැරනිතා නවකතාව ඇසුරින් අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම

බී.ඒ.එස්.එස්. ධර්මසේන¹ සහ සී.එස්.ද සිල්වා²

^{1,2}භාෂා අධ්‍යයනාංගය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා සබරගමුව විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

අපේක්ෂාහිමිකාව බලාපොරොත්තු බිඳ වැටීම හේතුවෙන් පුද්ගලයා තුළ ඇති වන අපගාමී මනෝභාවයකි. මෙම මානසික තත්ත්වය, ඇතැම් විට තමාට හා සමාජයට හිංසා කරලීමක් දක්වා වර්ධනය වන බව මනෝ විද්‍යාඥයින්ගේ මතය යි. ලියෝ ටෝල්ස්ටොයිගේ “ඇතා කැරනිතා” නවකතාව අපේක්ෂාහිමිකාවට පත් කාන්තාවක් සියඳිවි නසා ගන්නා ආකාරය ඇසුරු කර ගනිමින් නිර්මාණය වූවකි. එය මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ ප්‍රාථමික මූලාශ්‍රය යි. එම කෘතිය ඇසුරින් අපේක්ෂාහිමිකාව, බේදනීය සමාජ ප්‍රතිවිපාක කෙරෙහි බලපාන ආකාරයත්, අපේක්ෂාහිමිකාවේ ලක්ෂණ, එහි ස්වරූපය හා ඒ කෙරෙහි බලපාන අනෙකුත් සාධකත්, අපේක්ෂාහිමිකාව හේතුවෙන් ඇති වන මානසික අක්‍රමිකතා බේදනීය සමාජ ප්‍රතිවිපාක ඇතිකිරීමෙහිලා හේතු වන ආකාරයත් සාකච්ඡා කෙරෙයි. එබැවින් මෙය සාහිත්‍ය කෘතියක් අධ්‍යයනය කිරීමක් පමණක් නොව මනෝ විද්‍යාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක් ද වෙයි. ඒ අනුව මෙම පර්යේෂණය සාහිත්‍යමය හා මනෝ විද්‍යාත්මක අගයකින් යුතු පර්යේෂණයක් වෙයි. මෙම පර්යේෂණය ගුණාත්මක පර්යේෂණයකි. රුසියන් සාහිත්‍යය හා සමාජය සම්බන්ධයෙන් රචනා වී ඇති කෘති, හා අපේක්ෂාහිමිකාව හා සියඳිවි නසා ගැනීමේ වර්ගව ආදිය සම්බන්ධ ව සිදුකර ඇති මනෝ විද්‍යාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයන් යන ද්විතීයික මූලාශ්‍රය ඇසුරෙන් පර්යේෂණයේ න්‍යායාත්මක පසුබිම සකස් කර ගන්නා ලදී. මනෝවිද්‍යාත්මක කරුණු නවකතාව සමඟ සන්සන්දනය කළ විට අපේක්ෂාහිමිකාව නමැති අපගාමී මනෝභාවය බේදනීය සමාජ ප්‍රතිවිපාක ඇති කරලීම කෙරෙහි හේතු වන බව හඳුනා ගැනිණි. එමෙන් ම, අපේක්ෂාහිමිකාවේ ලක්ෂණ, එහි ස්වරූපය හා ඒ කෙරෙහි බලපාන සාධක, ඒ ඔස්සේ පුද්ගලයා මානසික අක්‍රමිකතාවන්ට පත් ව අවසානයේ බේදනීය සමාජ ප්‍රතිවිපාක කෙරෙහි යොමු වන ආකාරයත් සාහිත්‍ය කෘතියක් ඇසුරෙන් නිරූපණය කළ හැකි බවට මෙම පර්යේෂණයෙන් පැහැදිලි විය. විශ්ව සාහිත්‍යයේ මෙවැනි කෘති සාහිත්‍ය ගවේශකයන්ගේ අවධානයට තව දුරටත් යොමු විය යුතු අතර ඒ ඔස්සේ මෙම කෘති පිළිබඳ සාහිත්‍යමය පාර්ශ්වයෙන් සිදු කරන අධ්‍යයනයට පමණක් නොව විවිධ දෘෂ්ටිකෝණයන් ඇසුරෙන් පර්යේෂණ සිදු කර සාහිත්‍ය කෘතියක පවත්නා සැබෑ ගැඹුර අවබෝධ කර ගැනීමට අවකාශය ලබා ගත යුතු ය.

මූලික වචන: අපේක්ෂාහිමිකාව, බේදනීය සමාජ ප්‍රතිවිපාක, ඇතා කැරනිතා, නවකතාව

INVESTIGATING HOW THE MYTHOLOGICAL CONCEPT CONTAINED IN TISSA ABEYSEKERA'S ENGLISH LITERARY TRADITION WITH A SELECTED BOOK

A.H. Hettiarachchi¹ and M. Ariyaratne²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

This research discusses the mythological concept behind Tissa Abeysekera's contribution to the English literary tradition, and the mythological concept contained in Tissa Abeysekera's **In My Kingdom of the Sun and the Holy Peak**, which has not yet received much attention in the literary world. The objectives of the research as a whole are to present the historical context and the significance of the book to the Sri Lankan readership. In this qualitative research, the content analysis was used to get data from the short story novel **A White Horse and The Solar Eclipse**, the first of the trilogy of short stories to appear in the book **In My Kingdom of the Sun and the Holy Peak**. In data collection and data analysis, the written source is used primarily and basically in relation to the objectives expected to be achieved throughout the research. The conclusion of this research is that Tissa Abeysekera's **In My Kingdom of the Sun and the Holy Peak** has included the concept of mythology in a very positive way as a novel technique.

Keywords: *Mythology, In My Kingdom of the Sun and the Holy Peak, Tissa Abeysekera*

තිස්ස අබේසේකරගේ ඉංග්‍රීසි සාහිත්‍ය සම්ප්‍රදානයෙහි පුරාණෝක්ති සංකල්පය අන්තර්ගත වන ආකාරය තෝරා ගත් කෘතියක් ඇසුරින් විමර්ශනය

ඒ. එච්. හෙට්ටිආරච්චි¹ සහ මනෝජ් ආරියරත්න²

^{1,2}භාෂා අධ්‍යයනය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා සබරගමුව විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

මෙම අධ්‍යයන නිබන්ධය මගින් සාකච්ඡා කරනුයේ තිස්ස අබේසේකරගේ ඉංග්‍රීසි සාහිත්‍ය සම්ප්‍රදානයෙහි පුරාණෝක්ති සංකල්පය අන්තර්ගතවන ආකාරය පිළිබඳව වන අතර සාහිත්‍ය ලෝකයේ මෙතෙක් අවධානයට පාත්‍ර නොවූ තිස්ස අබේසේකරගේ නිර්මාණ අතර එන In My Kingdom of the Sun and the Holy Peak කෘතියෙහි අන්තර්ගත වන්නා වූ පුරාණෝක්ති සංකල්පය, නිර්මාණාත්මක පාර්ශ්වය, ඓතිහාසික වාතාවරණය හා කෘතියේ වැදගත්කම ලාංකේය පාඨක සමාජය අඛණ්ඩව තැබීම සමස්ත පර්යේෂණයේ පරමාර්ථයන් ලෙස දැක්විය හැකි ය. මෙය ගුණාත්මක පර්යේෂණයකි. මෙහි දී පර්යේෂණ සංගහනය ලෙස තිස්ස අබේසේකරගේ ඉංග්‍රීසි සාහිත්‍ය සම්ප්‍රදානයත්, In My Kingdom of the Sun and the Holy Peak කෘතිය නියැදිය වශයෙනුත්, නියැදි රාමුව වශයෙන් එම කෘතියේ එන කෙටි නවකතා ත්‍රිත්වයේ පළමු කෙටි නවකතාව වන 'උයසඵෑ හදරි' බා ඔයැදි දක්ර ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ කෙටි නවකතාව තෝරා ගැනේ. මෙහි දී වෙනත් පර්යේෂණ විධික්‍රමයක් භාවිත කිරීම සිදු නො කෙරේ. දත්ත රැස් කිරීමේ දී ද, දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණය කිරීමේ දී ද මූලිකව ම හා ප්‍රධානව ම සමස්ත පර්යේෂණය මගින් ඉටු කර ගැනීමට අපේක්ෂිත පරමාර්ථයන් හා සම්බන්ධව ලියා වි ඇති ලිඛිත මූලාශ්‍රය භාවිත කෙරේ. මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ අවසාන නිගමනය ලෙස තිස්ස අබේසේකරගේ In My Kingdom of the Sun and the Holy Peak කෘතියෙහි නවකතාමය තාක්ෂණික උපක්‍රමයක් වශයෙන් පුරාණෝක්ති සංකල්පය ඉතා ධනාත්මක ඇසුරින් භාවිත කර තිබෙන බව නිර්ණය කළ හැකි ය.

මූලික වචන: පුරාණෝක්ති සංකල්පය, තිස්ස අබේසේකර, නවකතා, ගුණාත්මක පර්යේෂණ

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON THE POETIC VISION OF WIMALARATHNA KUMARAGAMA – A POET FROM THE SECOND HALF OF THE COLOMBO ERA

R.H.K.L. Rathnasooriya¹ and S.H. Sunil²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The nature of a poem depends on the world vision of a poet and his world vision is decided on his perfection of experience. It is different from poet to poet as a result of his perceptual process. According to that the poet's world vision can be recognized as his poetic vision. The incidents which impressed in the mind of the poet, we can very often see through poetic vision. The greatness of the poem mainly depends on the poet's educational level, social background and experience of literature associated. The quality of a creation may be different from poet to poet according to the above explanation. The nature of the poetic vision of Wimalarathna Kumaragama mainly affects these tracts. The main objective of this research is to study Wimalarathna Kumaragama's poetic vision and the major parameters of it as well. Recognizing his diversities and specialties of the poetic vision are portrayed on to study from his creations such as the life of the forest in the dry zone, recreating the women's roles, satirical notion of taste, letters sent to his friends, poems maintained in a diary. His humanitarian philosophy, realization of life and human devotion can be revealed and realized through his poetry. Applying the qualitative approach for this research, Kumaragama's existing all poetry in print manner and details taken from interviews have been used as primitive data for the study. Internet information, newspapers, magazines, books and other articles were utilized as secondary sources. The poetic vision of a poet is demarcated on the social backgrounds where he lives. Therefore, the nature of Kumaragama's neighbouring aspects of life was impacted to his creative literature. As the final conclusion, it was explored that his solitary lifestyle was the great pleasure in his whole life and the wisdom and the realization of the life and humanitarian view were mainly provoked to change in his poetic vision.

Keywords: *Wimalarathna Kumaragama, Poetic vision, Colombo poem, Realization of life, Pleasure born from solitary lifestyle*

කොළඹ යුගයේ ද්විතීය භාගයට අයත් කවියෙකු වන විමලරත්න කුමාරගමගේ කාව්‍ය දෘෂ්ටිය පිළිබඳ ව විමර්ශනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්

ආර්. එච්. කේ. එල්. රත්නසූරිය¹ සහ සෙනෙවි හිනිඳුම සුනිල් ²

^{1,2}භාෂා අධ්‍යයනාංගය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා සබරගමුව විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය.

කාව්‍යක ස්වරූපය තීරණය වනුයේ කවියාගේ ලෝක දැක්ම මත ය. කවියාගේ ලෝක දැක්ම ඔහුගේ අත්දැකීම්වල පරිණතභාවය මත තීරණය කෙරෙයි. එය කවියාගෙන් කවියාට වෙනස් වන්නේ ඔහුගේ මානසික ක්‍රියාවලියේ ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ලෙස ය. ඒ අනුව, කවියාගේ ලෝක දැක්ම කාව්‍ය දෘෂ්ටිය ලෙස හැඳින්විය හැකි ය. කවියෙකුගේ මනසෙහි වඩා හොඳින් තැන්පත් වන සිදු වීම් ඔහුගේ කාව්‍යන්හි දෘෂ්ටිය මගින් සුලභව ඉස්මතුව පෙනෙයි. පවතින සමාජ වටපිටාවත්, කවියෙකු ලද අධ්‍යාපන මට්ටමත්, ඇසුරු කළ සාහිත්‍ය නිර්මාණ සහ අත්දැකීම් ලබා ගත් ප්‍රමාණයත් යන කරුණු කවියේ විශිෂ්ටත්වය අඩු වැඩි කිරීමට ප්‍රධාන ලෙස බලපෑම් කෙරෙයි. විමලරත්න කුමාරගමගේ කාව්‍ය දෘෂ්ටියේ ස්වරූපය තීරණය වීම සඳහා ප්‍රධාන ලෙස මෙම කාරණා බලපා ඇත. මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ ප්‍රධාන අරමුණ වූයේ විමලරත්න කුමාරගමගේ කාව්‍ය දෘෂ්ටිය කෙබඳු ද, එකී දෘෂ්ටිය සමන්විත වූ සංරචක මොනවා ද, යන්න පිළිබඳ ව අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම යි. ඒ අනුව ඔහුගේ කාව්‍ය දෘෂ්ටියෙහි පවතින විවිධතා මෙන් ම විශේෂතා හඳුනා ගැනීම, සොබාදහම මගින් පිළිබිඹු වන විමලරත්න කුමාරගමගේ කාව්‍ය දෘෂ්ටිය, වන්නියේ ජීවිතය කෙරෙන් නිරූපණය වන කුමාරගමගේ කාව්‍ය දෘෂ්ටිය, කාන්තා චරිත නිරූපණයෙන් හෙළි වන කාව්‍ය දෘෂ්ටිය, හිතවතුන්ට යැවූ ලිපි සහ ඔවුන් උදෙසා කියූ කවි කෙරෙන් හෙළිවන කුමාරගමගේ කාව්‍ය දෘෂ්ටිය, උපහාසාත්මක රසයෙන් හෙළිවන කාව්‍ය දෘෂ්ටිය , මානව භක්තිය මගින් නිරූපණය වන කුමාරගමගේ කාව්‍ය දෘෂ්ටිය යළි හඳුනා ගැනීම, කුමාරගම සාක්ෂාත් කරන ලද ජීවිතාවබෝධයෙන් හෙළි වන ඔහුගේ කාව්‍ය දෘෂ්ටිය සහ දිනපොතක ලියූ කවි කෙරෙන් මතු වන විමලරත්න කුමාරගමගේ කාව්‍ය දෘෂ්ටිය හඳුනා ගැනීම ආදිය පර්යේෂණයේ මුඛ්‍යාර්ථ සාධනයෙහි ඉවහල් වන ආකාරයට අධ්‍යයනයට ලක් කර ඇත. ගුණාත්මක ප්‍රවේශය යටතේ සිදු කළ මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ ප්‍රාථමික දත්ත ලෙස කුමාරගම විසින් රචිත, දැනට මුද්‍රණයේ පවතින ඔහුගේ සියලු ම කාව්‍යත් සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා මගින් ලබා ගත් තොරතුරුත් භාවිත කර ඇත. අන්තර්ජාල තොරතුරු, පුවත්පත්, සඟරා, පොත්පත් සහ ලිපි ආදිය මෙහි ද්විතීයක දත්ත විය. කවියෙකුගේ කාව්‍ය දෘෂ්ටිය තීරණය වනුයේ ඔහු අයත් සමාජ වටපිටාවේ ස්වභාවය මත ය. එබැවින් විමලරත්න කුමාරගමගේ කාව්‍ය දෘෂ්ටිය ඔහු අනුවර්තනය වන සමාජ වටපිටාව අනුව වෙනස් වීම්වලට ලක් වූ බවත්, ජීවිත පරිඥාන දෘෂ්ටිය ප්‍රධාන කර ගත් මානවවාදී දෘෂ්ටිය මෙන් ම හුදෙකලාව, ජීවිතයේ ප්‍රධාන චින්දනයක් කර ගැනීම සහ ඒ කෙරෙන් උපන් දෘෂ්ටිය ඔහුගේ කාව්‍ය කෙරෙන් ප්‍රධාන ලෙස ඉස්මතු වන බවත් නිගමනය කළ හැකි ය.

මූලික වචන: විමලරත්න කුමාරගම, කාව්‍ය දෘෂ්ටිය, කොළඹ කවිය, ජීවිතාවබෝධය, හුදෙකලා ජීවිත ශෛලියෙන් උපන් චින්දනය

AN INVESTIGATION INTO HOW THE SIGIRIYA POETRY'S POETIC EXPERIENCES ARE REPLICATED IN MODERN SINHALA POETRY AND SONGS: FROM A SELECTION OF CONTEMPORARY SONGS AND POEMS

R.M .C. Sandamali¹ and Priyanka Weerasekara²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The earliest evidence of the origins of Sinhala poetry can be found in the Sigiriya Poetry, which was composed during the Anuradhapura period. It is a work of art that has piqued everyone's interest due to its poetic quality. Sigiri Gee is a set of poetries on the mirror wall of the Sigiriya rock that has drawn both local and foreign visitors. These poems were created as a unique approach for local poets to find information on a variety of issues, including figurative language, contemporary society, and economic information in Sinhala language. The genesis of the Sigiriya poetry was influenced by a number of tangible factors. The females painted on the Sigiriya rock are the central focus of the poetry. In addition, the natural surroundings of the Sigiriya rock have been taken into account. In addition, the massive Sigiriya rock serves as a motif for Sigiriya proses. The majority of the poems in this collection are on women's images that have been represented. Engaging in creative activities based on old and previous stories is a frequent method found in modern Sinhala poetry and song. Meanwhile, modern composers have written poetry and songs based on the concepts that inspired the construction of Sigiriya. This research aims at the poetic experiences included in Sigiriya poetry and how they have been used to recreate current Sinhala poetry and song. The research is based on ten poetry and ten songs. The major goal is to investigate whether the Sigiriya proses' poetic experience reveals a new dimension in their restoration. This study is qualitative in nature. Secondary sources for this experimental investigation include Nandasena Mudiyanse's Sigiri Padyawaliya and K. Jayathilaka's Sigiri Gee Nirmana book. The primary source was a selection of contemporary songs and poetry. As a result, this study determined that through current song and poetry, the poetic experience that preceded Sigiri proses exposes new dimensions.

Keywords: *figurative language, modern Sinhala proses, modern proses*

සිගිරි ගියෙහි අන්තර්ගත කාව්‍යානුභූතීන් නූතන සිංහල කවියෙහි සහ ගීතයෙහි ප්‍රතිනිර්මාණය වන ආකාරය පිළිබඳ විමර්ශනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්: තෝරා ගත් නූතන ගීත සහ කාව්‍ය නිර්මාණ ඇසුරින්

ආර්.එම්.සී.සඳුමාලි¹ සහ ප්‍රියංකා වීරසේකර²

^{1,2}භාෂා අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා සබරගමුව විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

සිංහල කවියේ ආරම්භය පිළිබඳ අවධානය යොමු කරන විට හමුවන ප්‍රබල ම සාක්ෂිය හමු වන්නේ අනුරාධපුර යුගයෙන් ය. එනම්, සිගිරි කැටපත් පවුරේ වූ සිගිරි ගී සමූහය යි. එහි තිබෙන කාව්‍යාත්මක බව නිසා කාලේන් අවධානයට යොමු ව ඇත. දේශීය පමණක් නොව විදේශීය ආකර්ෂණය ද ලබා ගත් සිගිරි පර්වතයේ කැටපත් පවුරේ ඇති මෙම ගී සමූහය සිගිරි ගී ලෙස හැඳින්වේ. හෙළ කවිත්ට ම අනන්‍ය වූ මඟක් ඔස්සේ නිර්මාණය කළ මේ ගී විශේෂය පිරික්සීමෙන් සිංහල භාෂාවේ යම් යම් කරුණු සම්බන්ධයෙන් ද, කාව්‍ය අලංකාර සම්බන්ධයෙන් ද, තත්කාලීන සමාජීය සහ ආර්ථික තොරතුරු සම්බන්ධයෙන් ද කරුණු රාශියක් සොයා ගත හැකි ය. සිගිරි ගී නිර්මාණය සඳහා හේතු වූ වස්තු විෂයයන් කිහිපයක් වෙයි. එහි දී ද සිගිරියේ ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් ඉස්මතු වන සිගිරි බිතුසිතුවම්වල සිතුවම් කර ඇති අප්සරා රූප මේ සඳහා තේමා වී ඇත. මීට අමතරව සිගිරි පර්වතය අවට ඇති ස්වභාව සෞන්දර්යය තේමාවක් කර ගෙන ඇත. එසේ ම, නිල වර්ණයෙන් දිලෙන සිගිරි පර්වතය ද මොහුන්ට සිගිරි ගී නිර්මාණය සඳහා තේමාවක් වී ඇත. සිගිරි ගී බොහොමයක් ලියෑ වි ඇත්තේ මෙහි චිත්‍රණය කර ඇති කාන්තා රූප සම්බන්ධයෙන් ය. නූතන සිංහල කාව්‍යයේ සහ ගීතයේ දක්නට ලැබෙන සුලබ ක්‍රියාවලියක් වෙයි. එනම්, පුරාණ කතා සහ අතීත සිද්ධීන් තේමා කර ගෙන නිර්මාණ ක්‍රියාවල නිරත වීම යි. ඒ අතර සිගිරි ගී නිර්මාණය සඳහා ප්‍රස්තුත වූ තේමාවන් යොදා ගෙන නූතන නිර්මාණකරුවන් ද කාව්‍ය සහ ගීත රචනයේ නිරත වී ඇත. මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ දී සිදු කරන්නේ සිගිරි ගීයෙහි අන්තර්ගත කාව්‍යානුභූතීන් නූතන සිංහල කවියේ සහ ගීතයේ ප්‍රතිනිර්මාණය කර ඇති ආකාරය විමර්ශනය කිරීම යි. එහි දී තෝරා ගත් ගීත දහයක් සහ කවි දහයක් ඇසුරින් මෙම අධ්‍යයනය සිදු කෙරේ. මෙහි මූලික අරමුණ වන්නේ සිගිරි ගීයෙහි කාව්‍යානුභූතීන් ප්‍රතිනිර්මාණය කිරීමේ දී නව මානයන් විශද කරන්නේ ද යන්න අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම යි. මෙම පර්යේෂණය ගුණාත්මක පර්යේෂණයකි. මෙම අධ්‍යයනය සඳහා ද්විතීයික මූලාශ්‍ර ලෙස නන්දසේන මුදියන්සේ රචිත සිගිරි පද්‍යාවලිය කෘතියත්, කේ. ජයතිලක රචිත සිගිරි ගී නිර්මාණ කෘතියත් ද්විතීයික මූලාශ්‍ර ලෙස ගෙන ඇත. තෝරා ගත් නූතන ගීත සහ කාව්‍ය නිර්මාණ ප්‍රාථමික මූලාශ්‍ර ලෙස යොදා ගෙන ඇත. ඒ අනුව සමස්ත අධ්‍යයනයේ කරුණු කරණා මත පදනම් ව පැහැදිලි වූයේ, සිගිරි ගී නිර්මාණය සඳහා ප්‍රස්තුත වූ කාව්‍යානුභූතීන් නූතන ගීතය සහ කවිය මගින් නව මානයන් විශද කරන බව යි.

මූලික වචන - සිගිරි ගී, සිගිරි ගීයෙහි අන්තර්ගත කාව්‍යානුභූතීන්, නූතන සිංහල කවිය, නූතන ගීතය

AN INVESTIGATIVE STUDY OF THE HUMAN NATURE IN THE NOVELS BY ERNEST MILLER HEMINGWAY (FROM SELECTED NOVELS)

R.M.C.D. Senawirathne¹ and Saman peramuna²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Depiction of human nature is a feature that can be seen in a novel. The novel can be pointed out as a very successful literary medium to portray the human nature of the person living in the society and present it to the reader. In the American literary genre, Ernest Miller Hemingway can be described as a writer who portrayed the human nature of the person living in society. This study explores how his novels portray human nature. It is based on Hemingway's trilogy of novels, *The Old and the Sea*, *A Farewell To Arms*, *For Whom The Bell Tolls* has been used as a secondary source for novels and literary criticism, as well as literary criticism on the Internet. Literary works also used various articles and books on the subject of revealing personal moods. As human traits that can be identified in this study, frustration and anger, despair, hatred, love and trust, pain and endurance, innate wickedness, courage and skill, effort and responsibility, fear, sexual satisfaction, determination, romance, loneliness, heroism, loneliness, repentance, The human nature of hope is the human nature that can be identified by these novels. These human natures are described here through qualitative methodology. Furthermore, it is studied here how much skill is shown in the representation of individual moods. If a novelist wants to successfully direct his work to the reader, he must portray personal moods in a very formal way. Hemingway's creations suggest that he overcame those challenges.

Keywords: *Creative Language, Personal Moods, Human Nature*

අර්නස්ට් මිලර් හෙමිංවේගේ නවකතා මගින් නිරූපිත මනුෂ්‍ය ස්වභාවයන් පිළිබඳව විමර්ශනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක් (තෝරා ගත් නවකතා ඇසුරින්)

ආර්. එම්. සී. ඩී. සෙනෙවිරත්න¹ , සමන් පෙරමුණ²

^{1,2}භාෂා අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා සබරගමුව විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

මනුෂ්‍ය ස්වභාවයන් නිරූපණය කිරීම නවකතාවක දැකිය හැකි සුලභ දර්ශනයකි. අප ජීවත් වන සමාජයේ ජීවත් වන පුද්ගලයා සතු මනුෂ්‍ය ස්වභාවයන් මැනවින් නිරූපණය කර පාඨකයා වෙත ලබා දීමට ඉතා සාර්ථක සාහිත්‍ය මාධ්‍යයක් ලෙස නවකතාව පෙන්වා දිය හැකි ය. ඇමරිකානු සාහිත්‍ය ශාන්තරය තුළ මෙලෙස සමාජයේ ජීවත් වන පුද්ගලයාගේ මනුෂ්‍ය ස්වභාවයන් නිරූපණය කරමින් සාහිත්‍යකරණයේ නියැලුණ ලේඛකයින් දැක ගත හැකි ය. එලෙස ප්‍රසිද්ධ වූ ලේඛකයෙකු ලෙස අර්නස්ට් මිලර් හෙමිංවේ හඳුනා ගත හැකි ය. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ දී ඔහුගේ නවකතා මගින් මනුෂ්‍ය ස්වභාවයන් නිරූපණය කරන ආකාරය විමර්ශනය කර ඇත. එහි දී හෙමිංවේ රචනා කරන 'ලද මහල්ලා සහ මුහුද, සන්ධ්‍යා නාදේ කා වෙනුවෙන් දෝ, යුද්ධය හා ප්‍රේමය' යන නවකතා ත්‍රිත්වය පදනම් කර ගත් අතර ද්විතීයික මූලාශ්‍ර ලෙස නවකතාව පිළිබඳව සාහිත්‍ය විචාර මෙන් ම සාහිත්‍ය කෘති මගින් පුද්ගල මනෝභාවයන් හෙළි කරන අයුරු යන මැයෙන් රචනා වූ න්‍යායාත්මක ග්‍රන්ථ, සගරා, විචාර ලිපි, විද්‍යුත් මාධ්‍ය භාවිත කර ඇත. පුද්ගල මනෝභාවයන් පිළිබඳව අධ්‍යයනයේ දී හඳුනා ගත හැකි වූ මනුෂ්‍ය ස්වභාවයන් ලෙස කළකිරීම හා කෝපය, බලාපොරොත්තු සුන් වීම, වෛර කිරීම, ආදරණීයබව හා විශ්වාසය, වේදනාව හා දරා ගැනීම, සහජ දුෂ්ටකම, නිර්හිතභාවය හා දක්ෂ බව, උත්සාහය හා වගකීමසහගත බව, බය, ලිංගික තෘප්තිය, අධිෂ්ඨානශීලීත්වය, ප්‍රේමණීය බව, අතීතාවර්ජනය, චිරත්වය, හුදෙකලාව හා පසුතැවීම, කැපකිරීම, බලාපොරොත්තු සහගත බව යන මනුෂ්‍ය ස්වභාවයන් මෙම නවකතාව මගින් හඳුනා ගත හැකි විය. මෙම මනුෂ්‍ය ස්වභාවයන් ගුණාත්මක ක්‍රමවේදය ඔස්සේ මෙහි දී විස්තර කර ඇත. තව ද, පුද්ගල මනෝභාවයන් නිරූපණයේ දී නිර්මාණකරුවා භාෂාව නිර්මාණාත්මකව හැසිරවීම මගින් පුද්ගල මනෝභාවයන් නිරූපණයේ දී දැක්වූ කුසලතාව කෙතරම් ද යන්න මෙහි දී අධ්‍යයනය කර ඇත. නවකතාකරුවෙකුට සාර්ථකව තම නිර්මාණ පාඨකයා වෙතට යොමු කිරීමට අවැසි නම් ඉතා විධිමත් අන්දමින් පුද්ගල මනෝභාවයන් නිරූපණය කළ යුතු ය. මෙහි දී හෙමිංවේ තමාගේ නිර්මාණ මගින් එම අභියෝග ඤය ගත් ආකාරය නිගමනය කළ හැකි ය.

මූලික වචන: නිර්මාණාත්මක භාෂාව, පුද්ගල මනෝභාවයන්, මනුෂ්‍ය ස්වභාවයන්

EXISTENTIALISM FEATURES THAT DEPICTED IN THE SINHALA NOVEL: AN ANALYSIS BASED ON SELECTED SINHALA NOVELS.

K.V. Dinithi Dilhara Karandana¹ and Champa S. De Silva²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Existentialism is a philosophy of man. Studying Existentialism will be beneficial to understand the reality of life and what the Absolute Truth is. The main purpose of this research is to examine the characteristics in humanistic psychology, religious perspective, and Marxist analysis of the creation of humanity of the philosophical thought of existentialism, which is represented by the creativity of literary fiction. All the selected novels (1955-1965) are selected as a primary sources and critical essays that are published on novels under the theme of existentialism, as well as articles published in newspapers and online articles are selected as secondary sources. Between 1955 and 1965, the Sinhala novel had a tendency to take a new path. The novels feature characters who were isolated from the outside world, who acted in a way that was inherently isolated and challenged against social norms. Acting in their own will, they also became isolated figures among intellectual thinking, bringing to life the philosophy of existentialism. The subject of humanistic psychology is entirely a reflection of existentialism. Existentialism is an oasis of psychology as it explores the spirituality of man. And it also exemplifies the plight of man. Existentialism tends to look at man from a humanistic point of view, stating that a practical and coherent solution must arise within man, rather than the concept of nirvana in Buddhism. Marxists accept the alienation problem of Marxism. It cannot be ruled out that there was an alienation behind the dark side in the moods of the characters raised in real-time Sinhala novels. Therefore, it can be concluded that existentialism, both psychologically and religiously and Marxist, were influenced the reflection of humanity in Sinhala novels in the 1955-1965 decades.

Keywords: *Existentialism, Sinhala Novels, Alienation, Humanistic Psychology, Religious Morality*

සිංහල නවකතාවෙහි නිරූපිත සාංදෘෂ්ටිකවාදී ලක්ෂණ: තෝරා ගත් සිංහල නවකතා කිහිපයක් ඇසුරින් කෙරෙන විමර්ශනයකි

කේ. ඩී. දිනිති දිල්හාරා කරදන¹, වම්පා එස්. ද සිල්වා²

^{1,2}භාෂා අධ්‍යයනාංගය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා සබරගමුව විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

සාංදෘෂ්ටිකවාදය වනාහි මිනිසා පිළිබඳ වූ දර්ශනයකි. ජීවිතයේ යථාර්ථය හා පරම සත්‍යය යනු කුමක් ද යන්න අවබෝධ කර ගැනීම උදෙසා සාංදෘෂ්ටිකවාදය හැදෑරීම බෙහෙවින් ඉවහල් වේ. සාහිත්‍ය කලාවේ එන නවකතා සාහිත්‍යාංගයේ නිර්මාණශීලීභාවය හා නිරූපණය වන්නා වූ මනුෂ්‍යත්වය නිර්මාණය වීම කෙරෙහි සාංදෘෂ්ටිකවාදය නම් දාර්ශනික චින්තාවේ ලක්ෂණයන් මානුෂික මනෝවිද්‍යාත්මක වශයෙන්, ආගමික දෘෂ්ටිකෝණයෙන් හා පරාරෝපණය රැගත් මාක්ස්වාදී විග්‍රහයට අනුකූලවත් විමර්ශනයට ලක් කිරීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ අපේක්ෂාව යි. එහි දී මූලික වශයෙන් තෝරාගත් නවකතා (1965-1955) සියල්ල ප්‍රාථමික මූලාශ්‍රය වශයෙනුත් ද්විතීයික මූලාශ්‍රය වශයෙන් සාංදෘෂ්ටිකවාදය යන තේමාව ඔස්සේ රචිත නවකතා පිළිබඳ ලියවුණු විචාර කෘතීන් හා පුවත්පත්වල පළ වූ ලිපි ලේඛන හා අන්තර්ජාල ලිපි උකහා ගෙන ඇත. 1955ත් 1965ත් අතර කාලයේ දී සිංහල නවකතාව පෙරළියක් ඇති කරමින් නව මාවතකට ප්‍රවේශ වීමේ ප්‍රවණතාවක් දැකිය හැකි විය. තමන්ට ආවේණික හුදෙකලා චින්තනයකින් කටයුතු කළ, සමාජ සම්මතයට එරෙහි ව අභියෝගාත්මක ව හැසිරුණු, බාහිර සමාජයට ආවෘත වූ චරිතයෝ එම නවකතාවලින් හමු වෙති. සිය අභිමතය මත හැසිරුණු ඔවුහු සාංදෘෂ්ටිකවාදී දර්ශනයට ද පණ පොවමින් බුද්ධිමය චින්තාවන් අතර හුදකලා වූ චරිත වූහ. මානුෂික මනෝ විද්‍යාවේ විෂය පථය මුළුමනින් ම සාංදෘෂ්ටිකවාදයේ පිළිබිඹුවකි. සාංදෘෂ්ටිකවාදය මිනිසාගේ අධ්‍යාත්මය ගවේෂණය කරන්නක් බැවින් එය මනෝවිද්‍යාවේ තෝතැන්නකි. එමෙන් ම, සාංදෘෂ්ටිකවාදය මිනිසාගේ දුක්ඛදායක තත්ත්වය හුවා දක්වයි. බුදු දහමේ දැක්වෙන දුකින් මිදීමේ නිර්වාණ සංකල්පයට වඩා ප්‍රායෝගික වූත් සහේතුක වූත් විසඳුමක් මිනිසාගේ අභ්‍යන්තරයෙන් ම ඇති විය යුතු බව දක්වමින් මානව හක්තියකින් මිනිසා දෙස බැලීමට සාංදෘෂ්ටිකවාදය පෙළඹෙයි. මාක්ස්වාදයේ පරාරෝපණ ගැටලුව සාංදෘෂ්ටිකවාදීහු පිළිගනිති. තත්කාලීන සිංහල නවකතාවන්හි මතු කළ චරිතවල මනෝභාවයන්ගේ අඳුරු පැතිකඩ පිටුපස පරාරෝපණය පැවති බවට වන තර්කය බැහැර කළ නො හැකි වේ. එහෙයින් සාංදෘෂ්ටිකවාදය මනෝවිද්‍යාත්මකවත්, ආගමික විග්‍රහයට හා මාක්ස්වාදී විග්‍රහයට අනුකූලවත් 1965 -1955 දශකයෙහි නිර්මාණය වූ සිංහල නවකතාවන්හි මනුෂ්‍යත්වය නිර්මාණය වීම කෙරෙහි බලපෑ බව යුක්ති යුක්ත ව නිගමනය කළ හැක.

මුඛ්‍ය පද: සාංදෘෂ්ටිකවාදය, සිංහල නවකතාව, පරාරෝපණය, මානුෂික මනෝවිද්‍යාව, ආගමික සදාචාරය

REPRESENTING THE IMPACT OF SRI LANKAN POLITICAL POWER STRUCTURE ON INDIVIDUAL'S LIVES IN SHORT STORY: A STUDY BASED ON SELECTED THREE SERIES OF SINHALA SHORT STORIES.

H.M.D. Prasanga¹ and D.M. Saman Peramuna²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The impact of the activities of the political power structure on the lives of individuals can be seen as a powerful issue that emerges in the Sri Lankan social context. In this tutorial we will study how the problem is represented by the Sinhala brevity. The purpose of this study is to identify how Sinhala brevity is represented. The study of how power is defined in political science to shape its theoretical background. The main identification of three selected Sinhala short story collections is how Sinhala short stories represent the impact of the Sri Lankan political power structure on the lives of individuals. Data collection was done through a qualitative approach, and in the analysis of the data, the short storytellers used the analytical methodology to see how the political power structure affects the lives of individuals. The study found that the impact of politics on individual lives has been illustrated in many ways. These include deprivation of personal liberty, obstruction of the right to organize, leading to acts of corruption, inability to act in accordance with conscience, violence and violence, and poor political education. Accordingly, the short stories have shown that the impact of Sri Lankan politics on the lives of individuals is not a good one.

Keywords: *Political Power Structure, Personal lives, Sinhala brevity*

ලාංකික දේශපාලන බල ව්‍යුහය පුද්ගල ජීවිතවලට කරන බලපෑම කෙටිකතාව තුළ
නිරූපණය කිරීම ට තෝරා ගත් සිංහල කෙටිකතා සංග්‍රහ තුනක් මගින් කෙරෙන
අධ්‍යයනයක්

දර්ශන ප්‍රසංග¹ සමන් පෙරමුණ²

^{1,2}භාෂා අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා සබරගමුව විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

ලාංකික සමාජ සන්දර්භය තුළ ඉස්මතු වී පෙනෙන ප්‍රබල ගැටලුවක් ලෙස දේශපාලන බල ව්‍යුහයේ ක්‍රියාකාරකම් මගින් පුද්ගල ජීවිතවලට කරන බලපෑම දැකිය හැකිය. එම ගැටලුව සිංහල කෙටිකතාව මගින් නිරූපණය කර ඇති ආකාරය මෙම නිබන්ධනයේ දී අධ්‍යයනය කෙරේ. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ අරමුණ සිංහල කෙටිකතාව මගින් උක්ත කරුණ නිරූපණය කර ඇති ආකාරය හඳුනා ගැනීමයි. එහි න්‍යායාත්මක පසුබිම සකස්කර ගැනීම සඳහා බලය යන්න දේශපාලන විද්‍යාවේ අර්ථකථනය කර ඇති ආකාරය අධ්‍යයනය කෙරේ. ලාංකික දේශපාලන බල ව්‍යුහය පුද්ගල ජීවිතවලට කරන බලපෑම සිංහල කෙටිකතාව මගින් නිරූපණය කරන්නේ කෙසේද, යන්න තෝරා ගත් සිංහල කෙටිකතා සංග්‍රහ තුනක් මගින් ප්‍රධානම හඳුනා ගැනෙයි. දත්ත රැස් කිරීමේ දී ගුණාත්මක ප්‍රවේශයෙන් දත්ත රැස් කිරීම සිදු වූ අතර, දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණය සිදු කිරීමේ දී දේශපාලන බල ව්‍යුහය මගින් පුද්ගල ජීවිතවලට වන බලපෑම කෙටිකතාකරුවෝ දුටු ආකාරය විශ්ලේෂණාත්මක ක්‍රමවේදය ඔස්සේ සිදු කර ඇත. අධ්‍යයනය තුළින් හඳුනා ගත හැකි වූයේ පුද්ගල ජීවිත කෙරෙහි දේශපාලනයේ බලපෑම නොයෙක් පැතිකඩ ඔස්සේ නිරූපණය කර ඇති බවයි. පෞද්ගලික නිදහස අහිමි වීම, සංවිධානය වීමේ අයිතියට බාධා පැමිණීම, දූෂණ ක්‍රියාවන්ට මඟ පෑදීම, හාදය සාක්ෂියට එකඟව කටයුතු කිරීමට නො හැකි වීම, ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වය හා හිංසනය, නො මනා දේශපාලන අධ්‍යාපනයක් ලබා දීම යන ආදී බලපෑම් ඒ අතර ප්‍රධාන වේ. ඒ අනුව, ලාංකික දේශපාලනයේ පුද්ගල ජීවිතවලට වන බලපෑම යහපත් එකක් නො වන බව කෙටිකතා මගින් නිරූපණය කර ඇත.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද්ධති දේශපාලන බල ව්‍යුහය, පුද්ගල ජීවිත, සිංහල කෙටිකතාව

Tamil

MYTHS IN AHANANOORU

S. Dilani Lois¹ and J. Harosana²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

“Myths” in its interpretive way has a very deep connection to the hearts of every Human being. By its very nature and inclusion in the appreciation of every literature, it has always been an enriching factor and a grounding reason for the beauty and uniqueness of all kinds of literature at all times. Thus, Ahananooru, an exceptional piece of literature with great socio-cultural emphasis, has rooted itself, not only in its socio-cultural prominence but also enriched and evolved by the beauty of a diverse collection of myths. Thereby, Ahananooru is distinguished as a key and an important point of reference to any study on Myths in general and particular. Hence, this research studies the diverse collections of myths found in Ahananooru and explores deeply its nature, socio-cultural prominence, and its diversity as its research problem. Thus, it should be noted, inter alia, this concentrates completely on the myths in Ahananooru as its primary reference and makes the mythological approach as a tool in achieving its objectives. Ahananooru is a composition of a variety of myths that entails traditional, Devotional, mistrial, and historical tales and an exploration of their entities. It celebrates and appreciates the beauty of religiosity, philosophy, and traditional beliefs through many myths with diverse essence. Most of them are likely to be cultic, traditional, and epic. The great Indian iconic literature like Ramayana, Mahabharata, and Kantha puranam and their tale tradition, episodic typology has a close analytic relation to the mythologies in Ahananooru. The different chapters in the research explore the substance of the collection of myths in Ahananooru, namely Deities, their origins, nature, beliefs, behaviors, patterns of life, etc., and deeply reflect the mythological prominence and pattern employed in this great Literature.

Keywords: *Ahananooru Tales, Beliefs, Myths, Mythology, Traditions and customs*

ஆகநானூற்றில் தோன்முக்குள்

டிலானி லொய்ஸ்.ச,¹ ஹறோசனா.ஜே²

^{1,2}மொழிகள் துறை, இலங்கை சபரகமுவ பல்கலைக்கழகம்

தொன்மங்கள் மனிதமனத்தோடு நெருங்கிய தொடர்பு கொண்டவை. அதன் காரணமாகவே தொன்மங்களை இலக்கியப் படைப்புகளில் கையாளும்போது அவ்வினக்கியங்களின் மீதான ஈர்ப்பு இயல்பாகவே ஏற்பட்டுவிடுகின்றது. நானூறு அகப்பாடல்களைக் கொண்டு அமைந்த அகநானூறு சமூகப் பண்பாட்டு முக்கியத்துவமுடையதாக மட்டுமின்றித் தொன்மங்களின் களஞ்சியமாகவும் திகழ்கின்றது. அந்தவகையில், இந்த ஆய்வானது அகநானூற்றில் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள தொன்மங்களை ஆய்வு செய்வதாக அமைந்துள்ளது. அகநானூற்றில் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள தொன்மங்கள் எவை, அவற்றின் சமூக, பண்பாட்டு முக்கியத்துவம் என்ன என்பதனைக் கண்டறிதலை ஆய்வுப் பிரச்சினையாகக் கொண்டுள்ள இந்த ஆய்வு, அகநானூற்றினை முதன்முதலில் ஆதாரமாகக் கொண்டுள்ளதுடன், உள்ளடக்கப்பகுப்பாய்வாக தொன்மவியல் அணுகுமுறையின் அடிப்படையில் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது. அகநானூற்றில் இடம் பெறுகின்ற தொன்மங்கள் புராண இதிகாசக் கதைகளாகவும், பழமரபுக்கதைகளாகவும், வழிபாட்டுத் தொன்மங்களாகவும் காணப்படுகின்றன. கதை வடிவில் அமைந்த சமய தத்துவங்கள், நிகழ்வுகள் பொதுவாகப் புராண இதிகாசக் கதைகளாகக் கொள்ளப்படும். அகநானூற்றிலும் இத்தகைய புராண இதிகாசக் கதைகள் பல காணப்படுகின்றன. அவை இந்திய இலக்கியங்களில் பெருமளவு செல்வாக்குப் பெற்று விளங்கும் இராமாயணம், மகாபாரதம், கந்தபுராணம் என்பவற்றின் கதை மரபுகளோடும் கிளைக்கதைகளோடும் பெரிதும் தொடர்பு பூண்டு காணப்படுகின்றன. இறைவன் இறைவியருடைய தோற்றம், அவர்கள் பற்றிய நம்பிக்கைகள், வழிபாட்டு முறைகள் முதலானவை பொதுவாக வழிபாட்டுத் தொன்மங்களாகக் கொள்ளத்தக்கன. அகநானூற்றிலும் இயற்கைவழிபாடு, நடுகல் வழிபாடு என்பவற்றோடு சங்ககாலத்தில் பெருமளவாக வணங்கப்பட்ட முருகன், திருமால், சிவன், பெண்தெய்வ, சிறுதெய்வ வழிபாடுகள் பற்றியனவாகவும் காணப்படுகின்றன. குறிப்பிட்ட சமூகத்தால் காலங்காலமாக நம்பப்பட்டு தொடர்ந்து வழக்கிலிருக்கின்ற கதைகள் பழமரபுக் கதைகளாகக் கொள்ளப்படும். அகநானூற்றிலும் அரசர் பற்றிய பழங்கதைகள் காணப்படுகின்றன. அவை, அதிகமான், அரசன் பண்ணி, நன்னன், பாண்டிய மன்னன், சேரமான் பெருஞ்சேரலாதன், மன்னன் பிட்டன் ஆகியோரோடு தொடர்புபட்டு அமைகின்றன.

திறவுச் சொற்கள் அகநானூறு, தொன்மங்கள், பழமரபுக் கதைகள், புராண இதிகாசங்கள், வழிபாட்டுத் தொன்மங்கள்

AMBAI'S VIEWS TOWARDS FAMILY AND SOCIETY

P. Induja¹ and A.H. Lareena²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The short story is usually shorter than a short novel or a novel. It embodies prose literature in a storytelling style. It can often be identified as a motif or literary form describing the experience of a show. Ambai is one of the most prominent female short story writers in contemporary Tamil literature. Indeed, Tamil short story writing process started by Bharathiyar, Madhavayyar and Va.Ve.Su. Iyer. Ambai is one of the pioneers in the field and she is able to create versatile short stories with a unique and fascinating narrative style, which contained various, interesting contexts of different storylines. Ambai, whose real name is C.S.Lakshmi, does not like to call or focus herself as a 'Female Writer'; since she believes that there should not be male-female category in writing. Her short story collections namely, "Kaatil Oru Maan", "Siragugal Muriyum", "Veetin Moolaiyil Oru Samaiyalarai" and "Karuppu Silandhiyudan Oru Iravu" are very important as they capture the intricacies of family and socio cultural issues, including issues regarding women in particular. Moreover, she has beautifully portrayed the bond and relationship contradictions that exist between very close family relationship such as husband, wife, mother, father, daughter in her stories. The study was based on 25 selected short stories from her collection of short stories named, "Ambai Stories (1972-2014)", to analyse the role of women in family and society, the problems that they face as well as their the solutions as per the author's narrative.

Keywords: *Ambai, Novel, Society, family, contradictory relationship*

ஆழ்மூலப்பின் சீறுகஜதுகுளின் குடும்பமும் சமூகமும்

இந்துஜா.ப¹, ல்லீனா ஹக்²

^{1,2}மொழிகள் துறை, இலங்கை சபரகமுவ பல்கலைக்கழகம்

சிறுகதை பொதுவாகக் குறும் புதினம் மற்றும் நாவலை விடச் சுருக்கமானதாக இருக்கும். இது கதைகளும் பாங்கில் உரைநடை இலக்கியமாகத் திகழ்கின்றது. பெரும்பாலும் ஒரு மையக் கருவினை அல்லது நிகழ்ச்சியின் அனுபவத்தை விவரிக்கும் இலக்கிய வடிவமாக இதனை அடையாளப்படுத்தலாம். தற்காலத் தமிழ்ச் சிறுகதை வரலாற்றின் மூலவர்களான பாரதியார், மாதவையா, வ.வே.சு. ஐயர் ஆகியோர் ஆரம்பித்துவைத்த தமிழ்ச் சிறுகதை வரலாற்றுச் செல்நெறியில் தோற்றம்பெற்ற தமிழ்ப் பெண் சிறுகதையாசிரியர்களில் அம்பை மிக முக்கியமானவர். ஆற்றொழுக்கான எளிய தமிழ் நடையில் பன்முகமான கதைக்கருக்களை பல்வேறு வித்தியாசமான கதைக்களங்களின் பின்னணியில் மிகச் சுவாரஷ்யமான சிறுகதைகளாகப் படைத்துத் தருவதில் வல்லவர் என்பதோடு, படைப்பிலக்கியத் தளத்தில் மிக நீண்ட காலமாகத் தொடர்ச்சியாக எழுதி வருபவரும்கூட. சி. எஸ். லக்ஷ்மி என்ற இயற்பெயருடைய அம்பை, தன்னை ஒரு பெண் படைப்பாளி என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்பாதவர். படைப்பிலக்கியத்தைப் பொருத்தவரையில் ஆண், பெண் என்ற வகைமை இருக்கக்கூடாது என்பது அவரது கருத்தாகும். இவரது “சிறுகுள் முறியும்”, “வீட்டின் மூலையில் ஒரு சமையலறை”, “காட்டில் ஒரு மான்”இ “கருப்பு சிலந்தியுடன் ஓர் இரவு” போன்ற கதைகள் சமூகம்சார், குடும்பம்சார் விடயங்களை நுணுக்கமாக அலசும் முக்கியமான தொகுப்புகளாகும். தமது வாழ்வியல் யதார்த்தங்களைப் பாசாங்கு இல்லாமல் பேசும் இயல்பான கதாபாத்திரங்களை இவர் தன் கதைகளில் உருவாக்கி இருக்கிறார். மேலும், இவர் கணவன், மனைவி, அப்பா, அம்மா, மகள் என மிக நெருக்கமான குடும்ப உறவுகளுக்கு இடையே இருக்கும் பிணைப்பு மற்றும் உறவு முரண்பாடுகளை மிக அழகாகத் தன் கதைகளில் சித்திரித்துக் காட்டியுள்ளார். இவருடைய, “அம்பை கதைகள் (1972 – 2014)” கதைத் தொகுதியில் இருந்து தெரிவுசெய்யப்பட்ட இருபத்தைந்து கதைகளை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு, அக்கதைகள் குடும்பத்திலும் சமூகத்திலும் பெண்களின் வகிபாகம், அவர்கள் எதிர்கொள்ளும் பிரச்சினைகள் மற்றும் அவற்றுக்கான தீர்வுகளை எவ்வாறு முன்வைக்கின்றன என்பதை ஆராய்வதாக இந்த ஆய்வு அமைந்துள்ளது.

திறவுச் சொற்கள்: அம்பை, புதினம், சமூகம், குடும்பம், முரண் உறவுகள்

English

CULTURAL SHOCK AND WRITING BACK TO THE INDIGENOUS TERRITORY: A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO CHIMAMANDA N. ADICHIE'S NOVEL AMERICANAH

M.M.A. Thasneem¹ and H.A.M.A. Hapugoda²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The novella 'Americanah' by the Nigerian author Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie articulates realities of migration and homecoming in different perspectives. The aim of the study is to delve into the protagonist's journey of self-discovery by traversing the cultural shock and the ability to write back on the indigenous territory. The desire to return back to roots with a new identity is a form of glocalization. Further, the researcher aims to upsize the racial oppressions and the abuse endured by migrants in the new territory which led to a dilemma in both territories. The research is predominately qualitative in nature. The researcher employs postcolonial theories of Frantz Fanon, Homi K Bhaba and the cosmopolitanism theory of Kwame Anthony Appiah with Thematic and Narrative analysis in data interpretation. The major findings of the study depict the way a sense of loss and belonging led to a quest for identity in the new territory. The insecurity of migrants creates a space to voice their opinions and express their experiences to a vast audience through web-based writing. In a conclusion, the writing encourages a person to challenge cultural barriers and create a true identity through a self-reflection. The dissatisfaction in the new territory gives them a nostalgic feeling and a yearning to return back to their roots and enjoy their true identity in the native territory.

Keywords: *Nigerian Migration, Writing Back, Home-coming, Culture Shock, Glocalization*

SEDUCTION, DISTRACTION AND THE POWER OF FEMALE BODY: REVISITING LOLITA

G.G.C.A Jayasooriya¹ and H.A.M.A Hapugoda²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The research aims to investigate the extent of seduction and the power of the female body that play the role as a distraction and control of masculine fantasies depicted in “Lolita” by the Russian-American novelist Vladimir Nabokov. It is frequently described as an “erotic novel” in which a pedophilic French middle-aged literature professor Humbert obsessed with Lolita, 12-year-old girl whom Humbert sexually molested on the pretext of taking her responsibility as her stepfather. The study is qualitative in nature and the primary data was collected through Vladimir Nabokov’s novel “Lolita”. In data analysis and interpretation, theories of Jacques Lacan, Mitchel Foucault and Jean Baudrillard have been taken into consideration with Thematic and Narrative analysis. Major findings of the study suggest the way Humbert’s masculine power and domination dilutes when his masculine fantasies shattered in front of the seductive and distractive power of the female body. The omnipresent seduction ends with the death of one party and the female gaze which is more powerful than the male gaze that has the power which can reverse the socially accepted role of gender. As a conclusion, the novel challenges the stereotypical feminist ideology by giving power to the body of a woman. The study provides new implications for psychoanalytical studies to investigate the function of complex human behavior and gender binary disposition.

Keywords: *Distraction, Gaze, Pedophilia, Power of the female body, Seduction*

BREAKING THE GLASS CEILING: GENDER CONFORMITY AND GENDER PERFORMANCE IN ALICE WALKER'S THE COLOUR PURPLE AND KATE CHOPIN'S THE AWAKENING

G.P.H Pabodha¹ and S.P.S.P Weerasinghe²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Gender refers to the culturally constructed characteristics of males and females, such as norms, obligations, and relationships between each other. In this regard, social, structural, cultural, situational, and organizational factors have directly influenced. The study investigates female characters of Edna in the novel *The Awakening* by Kate Chopin and Celie in *The Color Purple* by Alice Walker as successful portrayals of gender performances in opposition to gender conformities by female subjects. The gender conformity made by Edna and Celie are daring efforts to transform their identity through gender performances. This research is a qualitative study and thematic analysis and descriptive analysis are used to analyze the data. Feminist theories of Simon De Beauvoir and Judith Butler are used to analyze and interpret data. The findings of the study revealed that, gender norms are social conventions that people generally comprehend and follow despite the fact that they are not legally binding. These are unwritten expectations that push men and women to conform in order to ensure that gender norms are followed. The performances of Celie and Edna deviate from the gender stereotypes that the rest of the females were required to follow. In a conclusion, Edna and Celie acquire liberation from the patriarchal hegemonic society by rebelling against gender conformities offered by respective American and African societies.

Keywords: *Gender Conformity, Gender Performance, Patriarchal Hegemony*

THE PORTRAYAL OF OPPRESSION AND RESISTANCE OF SOUTH ASIAN WOMEN WITH REFERENCE TO ARUNDHATI ROY'S THE GOD OF SMALL THINGS AND PUNYAKANTE WIJENAIKE'S GIRAYA

H.H Dahanayake¹ and S.P.S.P Weerasinghe²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Females' were oppressed and marginalized by patriarchal beliefs and attitudes of traditional societies which were continued from the past. As a result, women experience a life of entrapment and subordination when compared to men. The God of Small Things by Arundhati Roy and Giraya by Punyakante Wijenaike depict oppression experienced by female subjects and their resistance against oppression. The research aims to explore the disposition of female writers and their addressing of South Asian women as an oppressed group in the contemporary societies. The employment of resistance by female characters against oppression is a unique strategy in acclaiming a distinct identity by females. The research is predominantly qualitative in nature. The researcher uses Narrative analysis and Descriptive analysis to evaluate and analyze the forms of oppression experienced by female characters. According to findings of the study, different forms of oppression highlighted in these two novels are societal, cultural, physical, psychological, and economical. The God of Small Things exhibit a rebellious type of resistance, whereas the type of resistance Wijenaike's female characters' exhibit in Giraya can be observed as a silent yet a powerful form of resistance. Different geographical contexts of India and Sri Lanka suggest the feasibility whether the narratives of female writers as well as attempts of female subjects to traverse beyond patriarchy to find an identity is successful. As a conclusion, the study derives female characters as influential subjects to derive amateur approaches for future research possibilities in Gender studies.

Keywords: *Oppression, resistance, South Asian woman, domination*

ABSTRACT TITLE TEACHING ESL THROUGH LITERARY TEXTS FOR ENHANCING STUDENTS' SECOND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

W.K.R Tharindi¹ and K.R.W.K.H Abeywickrama²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The present academia recognized that a suitable literary text of a reasonable standard could indeed boost language learning among readers and generate a variety of responses from students which are beneficial in language acquisition. The aim of this research is to identify the way teaching ESL through literary texts assists school students to improve their English language skills. Moreover, the study explores the perceptions of ESL teachers' in the use of literary texts in classrooms for teaching and learning. For data gathering, quantitative and qualitative methods were used and the samples of 30 school English teachers in the Southern Province of Sri Lanka were purposively selected. Thematic analysis (TA) and SPSS Software were used for data identification, organization, and interpretation. As per major findings of the study, most ESL teachers have a broad awareness of the importance of using literary texts in the ESL classroom to enhance students' performance: (a) inadequate literary materials in the prescribed text books, (b) teachers' lack of pedagogical knowledge, training and skills of how to use literary texts productively in a classroom and (c) educational policies and principles such as English skills cannot be enriched through literary texts, have hindered the implementation of teaching ESL through literary texts in the state schools in Sri Lanka. It is concluded that if ESL teachers are provided with the adequate training, directions and the required facilities they could enhance students' English knowledge and competence through literary texts. Findings and recommendations offer a valuable contribution to ESL students, English practitioners, and syllabus and material designers in Sri Lanka, and any other equivalent educational or organizational contexts.

Keywords: *Literary texts, second language proficiency, teacher perceptions, teaching ESL*

UNVEILING THE UNFATHOMABLE SPHERES: SHIFTING DESIRE, SELF-BELONGINGNESS AND INDIVIDUALITY IN CALL ME BY YOUR NAME

D.C.M.S. Dissanayake¹ and H.A.M.A. Hapugoda²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

André Aciman's debut novel, "Call Me by Your Name" along with the award-winning movie adaptation by Luca Guadagnino encompass a remarkable illumination of individuality and authentic human desires. The study encapsulates the unpredictable, universal depiction of desires and the abandoned human affairs that drive human lives towards unfathomable dejections. The Shift and the multiple locating of desire portray a vital role in individual authenticity. The study scrutinizes the unique triangulation of shifting desires, self-belongingness and individuality of human beings in the face of regulatory powers of societal convention. This qualitative study involves Lacanian and Freudian psychoanalysis substantiating human desire, self-belongingness and homo-sexuality whereas Foucauldian structuralism is utilized to investigate the convention as a hindrance to authentic-individuality of the human being. The study utilizes narrative analysis and thematic analysis in data analysis and interpretation. The study affords an exclusively tangible approach to universal human desires traversing beyond the boundaries. The changing core of human desire is an eminent feature of authentic existence of the human; intensely affected by the societal convention causing melancholic voids and traumatic sense of nostalgia. The gravitating portrayal of the volatile change of desire from one object-cause to another, traversing between woman and man can also be identified as a fragment of self-belongingness and authentic individuality in-relation to human circumstances. The study reveals the critical role of the 'father figure' in the process of realizing the reality through the two paternal figures. The dooming and re-structuring of the individuals in the prison of social-structure is identified in the study. In a conclusion, the unpredictable causality and the untimely shift of desire intensely impact upon the lives of humans universally as it is reflected through the characterization of Elio and Oliver in their homo-erotic sensation.

Keywords: *Shifting desire, Self-belongingness, Convention, Individuality*

EFFECTIVENESS OF ONLINE EVALUATION IN THE STATE UNIVERSITIES IN SRI LANKA: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

D.M.T.A Disssanayaka¹ and K.R.W.K.H Abeywickrama²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

In the era of digitalization, there is an increased development of technology as it has invaded all the sectors in the world including health, economy, transportation and education. Sri Lankan higher education sector shifted from onsite to online education due to the Covid-19 pandemic, which resulted in universities undertaking teaching, learning and evaluation through online platforms. However, it raises a fundamental question about the extent of online examinations can assess undergraduates' learning objectives and outcomes in course units. The aim of the study is to examine the key issues and challenges that the undergraduates and lecturers encounter during online examinations and identify the ways in which online examinations can be more focused and effective. The research quantitative and qualitative approaches in data collection. The researcher employed a questionnaire including both qualitative and quantitative inquiries to administer among forty-five undergraduates and fifteen lecturers of three state universities in Sri Lanka. Thematic Analysis and SPSS software were used to analyze qualitative and quantitative data respectively. As per major findings of the study, 80% of the undergraduates and lecturers preferred traditional examination than online evaluation by the consideration of flexibility, validity and fairness. As majority of lecturers encountered issues during online examinations, they articulated the need of improving methods and strategies of online assessments in a way they measure undergraduates' performance accurately. Moreover, different social, economic, technological and psychological issues hindered the effectiveness of online examination to a considerable extent. As online examinations could not evaluate undergraduates' learning outcomes accurately as in onsite examinations, the results of online examinations cannot be considered valid and reliable. The study offers future research implications for undergraduates, test administrators, lecturers and the university management.

Keywords: *challenges, effectiveness, evaluation, perceptions*

German

THE IMPACT OF THE TEXT BOOK THEMEN AKTUELL IN ACQUISITION OF GERMAN CASES FOR THE LEARNERS OF GERMAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE SCHOOLS OF NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE OF SRI LANKA: CEFR LEVEL A1 AND A2

K.M.U. Dissanayaka¹ and D.M.H.C. Dissanayake²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Though German and Sinhala are Indo-European languages, with the evolution of time both languages have developed their unique qualities within the framework of a language. The differences between two languages are indicated through the difficulties among native Sinhala learners in acquiring German cases. Hence this study focuses on the learners of German in CEFR level A1&2 in the Northwestern Province, this study focuses on the impact and the effectiveness of the common textbook *Themen Aktuell*, which serves as the textbook for GCE (Advanced Level) examination of Sri Lanka. Both theoretical and empirical research methods like Monographs, Websites, Advanced Level results of German learners in Northwestern Province, Questionnaire, Conversations, Worksheets, Observations were applied in this research to collect data. Primary data collected from students and teachers in Northwestern province has indicated that the learners face difficulties specially in the application of German prepositions due to the language differences. Learners differentiate German and Sinhala prepositions, because prepositions are not often separated from the noun but indicated by a suffix. Lack of knowledge about articles, less interest, typical didactic teaching methods in Sri Lankan classrooms have been identified as the other causes for the difficulty of case acquisition. Both secondary and primary data proves that the textbook *Themen Aktuell* is effective in acquisition of German cases. Unfortunately, most of the teachers only use *Themen Aktuell* A1 to teach German cases. This affects decreasing Advanced Level results for German language in Northwestern Province. Final conclusion gives suggestions to overcome these difficulties with the help of the textbook *Themen Aktuell* to improve the performances of the learners of German language in the schools of the Northwestern Province.

Keywords: *Cases, German, Northwestern Province, Sinhala, textbook Themen Aktuell*

AUSWIRKUNG DES LEHRWERKS THEMEN AKTUELL ZUM ERWERB DER DEUTSCHEN FÄLLEN IM UNTERRICHT DEUTSCH ALS FREMDSPRACHE IN DEN SCHULEN DER NORDWESTLICHEN PROVINZ SRI LANKAS: NIVEAU A1&A2

K.M.U. Dissanayaka¹ und D.M.H.C. Dissanayake²

^{1,2}*Abteilung für Sprachen, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Obwohl Deutsch und Singhalesisch indogermanische Sprachen sind, haben beide Sprachen im Laufe der Zeit ihre Eigenschaften im Rahmen einer Sprache entwickelt. Die Unterschiede zwischen zwei Sprachen zeigen sich in den Schwierigkeiten der Singhalesisch-Muttersprachler beim Erwerb von Deutschfällen. Daher konzentriert sich diese Studie auf die Deutschlernenden auf den GER-Niveaus A1 & A2 in der Nordwestprovinz Sri Lankas. Diese Studie konzentriert sich auf die Auswirkungen und die Wirksamkeit des gemeinsamen Lehrbuchs Themen Aktuell, das als Lehrbuch für die GCE (Advanced Level) Prüfung von Sri Lanka dient. Sowohl theoretische als auch empirische Forschungsmethoden wie Monographien, Websites, Ergebnisse von Advanced Level Prüfung von Deutschlernenden in der Nordwestprovinz, Fragebogen, Gespräche, Arbeitsblätter, Beobachtungen wurden in dieser Forschung angewendet, um Daten zu sammeln. Von Schülern und Lehrern in der nordwestlichen Provinz erhobene Primärdaten haben gezeigt, dass die Lernenden aufgrund der Sprachunterschiede insbesondere bei der Anwendung deutscher Präpositionen Schwierigkeiten haben. Die Lernenden unterscheiden sich zwischen Deutschen und Singhalesischen Präpositionen, da Präpositionen oft nicht vom Substantiv getrennt, sondern durch ein Suffix gekennzeichnet sind. Als weitere Ursachen für die Schwierigkeit des Erwerbs von den Fällen wurden fehlendes Wissen über Artikel, geringes Interesse, typische didaktische Lehrmethoden in srilankischen Klassenzimmern identifiziert. Sowohl Sekundär- als auch Primärdaten belegen, dass das Lehrbuch Themen aktuell bei der Erfassung deutscher Fälle effektiv ist. Leider verwenden die meisten Lehrer nur Themen Aktuell A1, um deutsche Fälle zu unterrichten. Dies wirkt sich auf abnehmende Ergebnisse von Advanced Level Prüfung für die deutsche Sprache in der Nordwestprovinz aus. Abschließendes Fazit gibt Anregungen zur Überwindung dieser Schwierigkeiten mit Hilfe des Lehrbuchs Themen Aktuell zur Verbesserung der Leistungen der Deutschlernenden an den Schulen der Nordwestprovinz.

Schlüsselwörter: *Fälle, Deutsch, Nordwesten Provinz, Singhalesisch, Lehrwerk
Themen Aktuell*

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TEXT BOOK THEMEN AKTUELL IN DEVELOPING OF GERMAN WRITING SKILLS OF THE LEARNERS OF GERMAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE SCHOOLS OF NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE OF SRI LANKA: CEFR LEVEL A1 AND A2

D.N.A Dissanayake¹ and H.M.S.S. Herath²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Writing is expressing ideas through written medium. Learning grammar and constructing simple sentences hence is not adequate enough to develop writing skills. The differences in expressions of German and Sinhalese indicate serious focus, which should be made in the foreign language classroom. Since the recommended textbook for GCE (advanced level) examination of Sri Lanka is Themen Aktuell, this research attempts to find out the effectiveness of the textbook for the A/L German curriculum in enhancing the writing skills of Sri Lankan learners. This empirical survey was conducted at 8 schools in the Northwestern province of Sri Lanka where German is taught as a foreign language to gather data and they were gathered by using questionnaires and structured interviews, and the gathered data was analyzed. Results of this research indicate that writing is the most complex language skill for learners of German as a foreign language and it is the skill to which teachers should pay more attention in their lessons. This study shows that Themen Aktuell is effective to develop writing skills of the learners sitting for GCE (advanced level) examination of Sri Lanka to reach the expected language level of students (CEFR level A1 & A2). Moreover, it identifies the amount of writing exercises and grammar exercises available in the textbook is not sufficient and as a solution for it, teachers use the other resources to develop the writing skills of students. In conclusion, it shows that although the textbook Themen Aktuell is effective for the A/L German curriculum and examination paper, teachers should have to use the extra resources for their lessons. Further, this research is expected to provide suggestions for the improvement.

Keywords: *A/L German examination, CEFR level A1 & A2, Northwestern province of Sri Lanka, Themenaktuell, Writing*

DIE WIRKUNG DES LEHRWERKS THEMEN AKTUELL ZUR ENTWICKLUNG DER SCHREIBFÄHIGKEIT FÜR GCE (ADVANCED LEVEL) PRÜFUNG VON SRI LANKA: FALL STUDIE IN DEN SCHULEN IM NORDWESTEN PROVINZ SRI LANKAS (NIVIEAU A1&A2)

D.N.A Dissanayake¹ und H.M.S.S. Herath²

^{1,2}*Abteilung für Sprachen, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Schreiben bedeutet, Ideen durch schriftliche Medien auszudrücken. Das Erlernen der Grammatik und einfacher Sätze zu konstruieren, reicht daher nicht aus, um Schreibfähigkeiten zu entwickeln. Die Unterschiede in den Ausdrücken von Deutsch und Singhalesisch weisen auf ernsthafte Schwerpunkte hin, die im Fremdsprachenunterricht erfolgen sollten. Da das empfohlene Lehrbuch für die GCE-Prüfung (Fortgeschrittenes Niveau) von Sri Lanka Themen Aktuell ist, versucht diese Studie, die Wirkung des Lehrbuchs für den A/L-Deutsch-Lehrplan bei der Verbesserung der Schreibfähigkeiten von Sri-Lanka-Lernenden herauszufinden. Diese empirische Erhebung wurde an 8 Schulen in der nordwestlichen Provinz Sri Lankas durchgeführt, in denen Deutsch als Fremdsprache unterrichtet wird, um Daten zu sammeln, die mithilfe von Fragebögen und strukturierten Interviews erhoben und die gesammelten Daten analysiert wurden. Die Ergebnisse dieser Untersuchung weisen darauf hin, dass das Schreiben die komplexeste Sprachfertigkeit für Lernende von Deutsch als Fremdsprache ist und dass dies die Fertigkeit ist, auf die Lehrkräfte im Unterricht mehr Aufmerksamkeit richten sollten. Diese Studie zeigt, dass Themen Aktuell effektiv ist, um die Schreibfähigkeiten der Lernenden zu entwickeln, die an der GCE-Prüfung (fortgeschrittenes Niveau) von Sri Lanka teilnehmen, um das erwartete Sprachniveau der Schüler zu erreichen (GER-Niveaus A1 und A2). Darüber hinaus wird festgestellt, dass die Menge an Schreibübungen und Grammatikübungen, die im Lehrbuch verfügbar sind, nicht ausreicht, und als Lösung dafür nutzen die Lehrer die anderen Ressourcen, um die Schreibfähigkeiten der Schüler zu entwickeln. Zusammenfassend zeigt sich, dass das Lehrbuch Themen Aktuell zwar für den A/L-Deutschlehrplan und die Prüfungsarbeit effektiv ist, die Lehrer aber die zusätzlichen Ressourcen für ihren Unterricht nutzen sollten. Weiterhin wird erwartet, dass diese Forschung Verbesserungsvorschläge liefert.

Schlüsselwörter: *Abitur –Deutsch Prüfung Sri Lanka, GER-Niveau A1&A2, Nordwestprovinz Sri Lanka, Schreiben, Themen aktuell*

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TEXTBOOK THEMEN AKTUELL IN ACQUIRING VOCABULARY IN GERMAN LANGUAGE CLASSROOM IN THE SCHOOLS OF NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE OF SRI LANKA (CEFR LEVEL A1&A2)

H.M.T.M. Herath¹ and D.M.H.C. Dissanayaka²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Teaching and learning German as a foreign Language is already gaining popularity in Sri Lanka. The number of Students who learn German for the G.C.E. (Advanced Level) Examination has increased. As verbs and nouns carry a significant amount of meaning in language expressions, acquiring vocabulary has become a priority, when learning a foreign Language as German. The textbook *Themen Aktuell* recommended for the A/L syllabus is examined here to investigate how effective it is for A / L Students to absorb the vocabulary. Since most of the Schools offering German Language for the G.C.E. Advanced Level Examination are in the North Western Province, 10 schools in different parts of the North Western Province have been selected for this study. Data was collected from a sample of 100 Students and 10 Teachers in the North Western Province with the help of questionnaires and interviews. The Vocabulary in the textbook is used as the main sample of the experiment. The results of this study show that the Vocabulary in this textbook is adequate and effective in absorbing the vocabulary. Although this textbook proves to be adequate for the examination, the use of this textbook by students is minimal. It has also been proven that teachers do not pay much attention to the teaching of vocabulary exercises in this textbook, because they have given priority to teaching grammar. Finally, this research presents a new great way and guide effectively teaching vocabulary to all the learners in Sri Lanka, as well as an essential textbook for students studying German as an A/L subject in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Vocabulary, German as a foreign Language, Vocabulary acquisition, North-Western province of Sri Lanka*

DIE WIRKUNG DES LEHRWERKS THEMEN AKTUELL BEIM ERWERB DES WORTSCHATZES IM UNTERRICHT DEUTSCH ALS FREMDSPRACHE IN DEN SCHULEN DER NORDWESTLICHEN PROVINZ SRI LANKAS (NIVEAU A1&A2)

H.M.T.M. Herath¹ und D.M.H.C. Dissanayaka²

^{1,2}Abteilung für Sprachen, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka

Das Lehren und Lernen von Deutsch als Fremdsprache gewinnt in Sri Lanka bereits an Popularität. Die Zahl der Studierenden, die Deutsch für den G.C.E. (advanced level) Prüfung ablegen, hat zugenommen. Da Verben und Substantive in sprachlichen Ausdrücken Bedeutungen tragen, steht beim Erlernen einer Fremdsprache wie Deutsch der Wortschatzerwerb im Vordergrund. Das für den A/L-Lehrplan empfohlene Lehrbuch Themen Aktuell wird hier untersucht, um zu sehen, wie effektiv es für A/L-Schüler ist, den Wortschatz aufzunehmen. Da die meisten Schulen, die Deutsch für den G.C.E. (advanced level) Prüfung nehmen, in der Nordwestprovinz liegen, 10 Schulen in verschiedenen Teilen der Nordwestprovinz wurden für die Stichprobe ausgewählt. Die Daten wurden von einer Stichprobe von 100 Schülern und 10 Lehrern in der Nordwestprovinz mit Hilfe von Fragebögen und Interviews erhoben. Das Vokabular aus dem Lehrbuch wird als Hauptprobe des Experiments verwendet. Die Ergebnisse dieser Studie zeigen, dass das Vokabular in diesem Lehrbuch angemessen und effektiv ist, um das Vokabular aufzunehmen. Obwohl sich dieses Lehrbuch für die Prüfung als ausreichend erweist, ist die Nutzung dieses Lehrbuchs durch die Studierenden minimal. Es hat sich auch erwiesen, dass Lehrer in diesem Lehrbuch der Vermittlung von Wortschatzübungen nicht viel Aufmerksamkeit schenken, weil sie der Grammatikvermittlung den Vorrang gegeben haben. Schließlich stellt diese Forschung eine neue großartige Möglichkeit und Anleitung dar, allen Lernenden in Sri Lanka effektiv Vokabeln beizubringen, sowie ein unverzichtbares Lehrbuch für Schüler, die Deutsch als A/L-Fach in Sri Lanka lernen.

Schlüsselwörter: *Wortschatz, Deutsch als Fremdsprache, Wortschatzerwerb, Nordwestprovinz Sri Lanka*

GERMAN GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION IN THE SRI LANKAN PEACE PROCESS BETWEEN 1995-2015: A STUDY

K.A.U.I. Kuruppu¹ and N.S.D. Paranavitana²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

German participation in the Sri Lankan peace process is an opportunity to create a strong link between two countries. This research study on the peace process analyzes the theory of conflict, peace, and reconciliation. At the same time, it examines the nature of German participation in the Sri Lankan peace process during the civil war. Qualitative data was used in this research. A semi-structured interview with open-ended questions was used to collect primary data. Secondary data was collected from articles, reports, journals, research papers, websites, and books. Content analysis was used to analyze the collected qualitative data. The study focuses on German intervention in the Sri Lankan reconciliation process, the background of German foreign policy, how the theoretical approaches of peace, reconciliation, conflict resolution, and conflict transformation contribute to building the peace process in Sri Lanka, and what the relations between Germany and Sri Lanka were from 1995 to 2015. The findings of the study suggest that the German negotiations for the peace process in Sri Lanka from 2005 to 2015 were less successful than before due to many foreign policy problems of the Sri Lankan government, but after 2015, the new Sri Lankan government took the necessary steps to rebuild relations with Germany. The final conclusion provides recommendations for building a strong bond between the two countries of Sri Lanka and Germany without misunderstanding and miscommunication.

Keywords: *German, German Sri Lanka Relations, Peace process, Reconciliation, Sri Lanka*

DIE DEUTSCHE STAATLICHE BETEILIGUNG AN DER FRIEDENSPROZESS SRI LANKAS ZWISCHEN 1995-2015: EINE STUDIE

K.A.U.I. Kuruppu¹ und N.S.D. Paranavitana²

^{1,2}*Abteilung für Sprachen, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Die deutsche Beteiligung am srilankischen Friedensprozess ist eine Möglichkeit, eine starke Verbindung zwischen zwei Ländern herzustellen. Diese Forschung analysiert den Friedensprozess im Vergleich mit der Theorie von Konflikt, Frieden und Versöhnung. Gleichzeitig wird die Art der deutschen Beteiligung am srilankischen Friedensprozess während des Bürgerkriegs untersucht. Qualitative Daten wurden in dieser Untersuchung verwendet. Ein halbstrukturiertes Interview mit offenen Fragen wurde für die Sammlung von Primärdaten verwendet. Sekundärdaten wurden aus Artikeln, Berichten, Zeitschriften, Forschungspapieren, Websites und Büchern entnommen. Die gesammelten qualitativen Daten wurden mit Hilfe der Inhaltsanalyse ausgewertet. Die Studie konzentriert sich auf die deutsche Intervention im srilankischen Versöhnungsprozess, den Hintergrund der deutschen Außenpolitik, wie die theoretischen Ansätze von Frieden, Versöhnung, Konfliktlösung und Konflikttransformation zum Aufbau des Friedensprozesses in Srilanka beitragen und wie die Beziehungen zwischen Deutschland und Srilanka in den Jahren 1995 bis 2015 erschien. Die Ergebnisse der Studie deuten darauf hin, dass die deutschen Verhandlungen für den Friedensprozess in Srilanka in den Jahren 2005 bis 2015 aufgrund vieler außenpolitischer Probleme der srilankischen Regierung weniger erfolgreich waren als zuvor, aber nach 2015 hat die neue srilankische Regierung die notwendigen Schritte unternommen, um die Beziehungen zu Deutschland wieder aufzubauen. Die abschließende Schlussfolgerung enthält Empfehlungen für den Aufbau einer starken Bindung zwischen den beiden Ländern Srilanka und Deutschland ohne Missverständnisse und Fehlkommunikation.

Schlüsselwörter: *Außenpolitik Deutschlands, Deutsch-Sri Lanka Beziehungen, Friedensprozess, Versöhnung, Sri Lanka*

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TEXTBOOK THEMEN AKTUELL FOR ACQUIRING REGIONAL TEACHING AND LEARNING IN THE SCHOOLS OF NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE OF SRI LANKA (CEFR LEVEL A1&A2)

K.S. Madushani¹ and H.M.S.S. Herath²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa university of Sri Lanka*

This empirical research is based on investigation regarding effectivity of Themen aktuell textbook for acquiring regional/cultural studies in GFL lessons for A/L German examination in North-Western province of Sri Lanka (CEFR levels A1 and A2). The Research was conducted in the mode of a survey, consisting of a structured questionnaire and semi structured interviews. The main aim of this study is to find out the effectiveness of the Textbook Themen aktuell to develop cultural studies for the A/L German exam paper. Further, the research examines the collected data with the purpose of developing intercultural competence among GFL learners. The results of the empirical survey were conducted at schools where German as a Foreign Language is being taught in the North-Western Province, supported to gather the essential and practical based data. Results of the research shows that the teaching intercultural studies is challenging than the teaching communicative and factual studies and the textbook covers the main three types of cultural studies. Further, this identifies those cultural studies available in the textbook are enough to develop the expected language level of the students. This research indicates that Themen Aktuell textbook goes parallel with the A/L German curriculum and the A/L German examination questions are based on the textbook. In conclusion, this argues that cultural studies in the textbook are effective for the A/L German examination but there are limited resource available in schools to teach cultural studies and teachers should use other resources to teach cultural studies. As solutions for the problems, this study offers practical suggestions to both German teachers and A/L Students separately to improve cultural studies in GFL lessons and for the preparation of A/L German examination. This study will help to enhance the socio-cultural knowledge while developing language skills.

Keywords: *A/L German examination, CEFR levels A1 and A2, North-Western province of Sri Lanka, Regional/Cultural studies, Themen aktuell textbook*

EFFEKTIVITÄT DES LEHRBUCHS THEMEN AKTUELL ZUM ERWERB DER LANDESKUNDE IM UNTERRICHT DEUTSCH ALS FREMDSPRACHE IN DEN SCHULEN IM NORDWESTEN PROVINZ SRI LANKAS (NIVEAU A1&A2)

K.S. Madushani¹ und H.M.S.S. Herath²

^{1,2}Abteilung für Sprachen, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka

Diese empirische Untersuchung basiert auf der Untersuchung der Effektivität des Lehrwerks Themen aktuell für den Erwerb von Landeskunde im DaF-Unterricht für die Abitur Deutschprüfung in der Nordwestprovinz Sri Lanka (GER Niveaus A1 und A2). Die Recherche wurde in Form einer Umfrage durchgeführt, bestehend aus einem strukturierten Fragebogen und halbstrukturierten Interviews. Das Hauptziel dieser Studie ist es, die Effektivität des Lehrwerks Themen aktuell zur Entwicklung Landeskunde für die Abitur Deutschprüfungsarbeit herauszufinden. Darüber hinaus untersucht die Forschung die gesammelten Daten mit dem Ziel, interkulturelle Kompetenz bei DaF-Lernenden zu entwickeln. Die Ergebnisse der empirischen Erhebung wurden an Schulen durchgeführt, an denen Deutsch als Fremdsprache in der Nordwestprovinz unterrichtet wird, um das Wesentliche zu sammeln und zu unterstützen.. Die Ergebnisse der Forschung zeigen, dass das Lehren interkultureller Studien anspruchsvoller als das Lehren von kommunikativen und Faktische Studien ist und das Lehrwerk die drei wichtigsten Arten von Landeskunde abdeckt. Darüber hinaus weist dies darauf hin, dass die im Lehrwerk verfügbare landeskundliche Themen ausreichend sind, um sich weiterzuentwickeln zu erwartendes Sprachniveau der Schüler. Diese Recherche weist darauf hin, dass Themen aktuell Lehrwerk parallel zum A/L-Deutsch-Curriculum geht und die A/L-Deutsch-Prüfungsfragen sich an dem Lehrwerk orientieren. Zusammenfassend lässt sich damit argumentieren, dass Landeskunde im Lehrwerk effektiv für die Abitur Deutschprüfung ist, aber es gibt nur begrenzte Ressourcen in der Schule als Lösung für die Probleme. Diese Studie bietet sowohl Deutschlehrern als auch A/L-Schülern praktische Vorschläge zur Verbesserung der Landeskunde im DaF-Unterricht und zur Vorbereitung von Abitur Deutsch Prüfung. Diese Studie wird dazu beitragen, das soziokulturelle Wissen zu verbessern und gleichzeitig Sprachkenntnisse zu entwickeln.

Schlüsselwörter: *Abitur Deutschprüfung, GERNiveau A1 und A2, Nordwestprovinz
Sri Lanka, Landeskunde, Lehrwerk Themen aktuell*

THE DIGITALIZATION OF LEARNING GERMAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE SCHOOLS OF NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE IN SRI LANKA (CEFR LEVEL A1&A2)

K. Wimalarathne¹ and H.M.M.S. Herath²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Digital education is a broadly spoken topic in the field of language education all over the world because of its effectiveness and convenient nature. Technology inside the classroom as well as outside the classroom influences German as a Foreign Language learners with many positive outcomes. The main objective of this study is to investigate the use of digital education for learners from levels A1 and A2 when learning German as a Foreign Language in North-Western province of Sri Lanka. A sample of 70 Students who learns German as a Foreign Language and 8 teachers who teaches Foreign Language learners in A1 and A2 levels were selected from state schools in North-Western province using purposive sampling method. The data collected through questionnaires and observations were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively. The analysis emphasized that the majority of the participants of the study use digital education for the German as a Foreign Language teaching-learning process in the classroom, in distance education and in self-learning process. The participants have a positive attitude towards the use of digital education for teaching and learning German as a Foreign Language. The results of the study enunciate the advantages of using technology in German as a Foreign Language education, such as enhancement of knowledge about German language and development of language skills. The data portrayed the difficulties encountered by German as a Foreign Language learners such as connection problems, less assistance, monetary issues, health issues, technical issues, inadequacy of facilities and unavailability of training centers. The results of the study emphasize that the teachers and students find blended education more effective for German as a Foreign Language education than depending on one method but digital education would be used more if the requirements such as technological assistance, facilities and training are provided.

Keywords: *CEFR level A1, A2, digital education, German as a Foreign Language*

DIE DIGITALIZIERUNG VON DEUTSCH ALS FREMDSPRACHE IN DEN SCHULEN DER NORTHWESTPROVINZ SRI LANKAS: NIVEAU A1&A2

K. Wimalaratne¹ und H.M.M.S. Herath²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Digitale Ausbildung ist aufgrund ihrer Effektivität und Bequemlichkeit ein weit verbreitetes Thema im Bereich der Sprachbildung auf der ganzen Welt geworden. Technologie innerhalb des Klassenzimmers sowie außerhalb des Klassenzimmers beeinflusst Lernenden Deutsch als Fremdsprache mit vielen positiven Ergebnissen. Das Hauptziel dieser Studie ist es, die Nutzung digitaler Bildung für Lernenden der GER Niveaustufen A1 und A2 beim Erlernen von Deutsch als Fremdsprache in der nordwestlichen Provinz Sri Lankas zu untersuchen. Eine Stichprobe von 70 Schülern, die Deutsch als Fremdsprache lernen, und 8 Lehrern, die Fremdsprachenlernende auf den Niveaus A1 und A2 unterrichten, wurde an staatlichen Schulen in der Nordwestprovinz mit einem gezielten Stichprobenverfahren ausgewählt. Die durch Fragebögen und Beobachtungen gesammelten Daten wurden sowohl qualitativ als auch quantitativ analysiert. Die Analyse betonte, dass die Mehrheit der Studienteilnehmer digitale Bildung für den Lehr-Lern-Prozess Deutsch als Fremdsprache im Unterricht, im Fernunterricht und im Selbstlernprozess nutzt. Die Teilnehmenden stehen dem Einsatz digitaler Bildung für das Lehren und Lernen von Deutsch als Fremdsprache positiv gegenüber. Die Ergebnisse der Studie verdeutlichen die Vorteile des Einsatzes von Technik im Deutsch-als-Fremdsprachen-Unterricht, wie z. B. die Erweiterung des Wissens über die deutsche Sprache und die Entwicklung von Sprachkompetenzen. Die Daten zeigten die Schwierigkeiten, auf die Deutsch als Fremdsprache-Lernenden gestoßen sind, wie z. B. Verbindungsprobleme, weniger Unterstützung, Geldprobleme, Gesundheitsprobleme, technische Probleme, unzureichende Einrichtungen und Nichtverfügbarkeit von Schulungszentren. Die Ergebnisse der Studie betonen, dass Lehrende und Lernende Blended Education für den Deutsch-als-Fremdsprachen-Unterricht effektiver als die Abhängigkeit von einer Methode finden. Digitale Bildung jedoch könnte stärker genutzt werden, wenn die Voraussetzungen wie technologische Unterstützung, Einrichtungen und Schulungen gegeben sind.

Schlüsselwörter: A1, A2, DaF, Deutsch als Fremdsprache, Digitales Unterrichten

THE EFFECT OF THE LEARNING STYLES OF STUDENTS STUDYING GERMAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE AT SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

G.S.M. Shashiprabhani¹ and N. Paranavitana²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The learning styles of the students are of vital importance in learning any subject. When learning German as Foreign language, the students tend to apply different learning styles. The different types of students acquire four language skills (speaking, listening, reading and writing) in different levels. The personality plays a significant part as it affects their learning style. This research is a case study of language learning styles of the students of German at Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. Through the research, different personality levels, behavioral patterns in academic lifestyle are observed. Information were gathered through questionnaires and interviews. According to the collected data, the students of Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, from three different faculties and different batches in different years show differences from one to another with regards to learning styles. But most of them have similar learning styles as they get clustered and study. Hence, regardless of the behaviors of students within the class or out of the class, whether they are introverts or extroverts, whatever their normal life style and academic lifestyles are, almost all the students have similar learning styles, choose the learning styles according to their preference and success or due to any reason but the personality of the students of German does not effect the learning styles.

Keywords: *Learning styles, Personality, German as a foreign language, German as a foreign language in Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

DIE WIRKUNG DES LERNSTILS VON DEN STUDENTEN DEUTSCH ALS FREMDSPRACHE AN DER SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

G.S.M. Shashiprabhani¹ und N. Paranavitana²

^{1,2}*Abteilung für Sprachen, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Die Lernstile der Schüler sind beim Lernen eines Fachs sehr wichtig. Beim Lernen von Deutsch als Fremdsprache müssen die Schüler unterschiedliche Lernstilen anwenden, um die Sprache erfolgreich zu erwerben. Verschiedene Arten von Schülern erwerben die vier Fertigkeiten (Sprechen, Hören, Lesen und Schreiben) der fremden Sprache auf unterschiedliche Niveaus. Dabei spielt die Persönlichkeit eine große Rolle. Daher kann sich der Lernstil auf die Persönlichkeit ursachen und auswirken. Diese Forschung ist eine Fallstudie von den Studenten des Deutschen der Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. Durch die Untersuchung verschiedener Persönlichkeitsebenen werden Verhaltensmuster im akademischen Lebensstil beobachtet. Der Fragebogen wird von den Studierenden beantwortet und es werden Interviews geführt. Laut den gesammelten Daten von DaF-Lernenden der Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, die aus drei verschiedenen Fakultäten und verschiedenen Batches in verschiedenen Jahren stammen, weisen alle Studenten in dieser Stichprobe Unterschiede auf. Aber die meisten von ihnen haben ähnliche Lernstile. Unabhängig vom Verhalten der Schüler innerhalb der Klasse oder außerhalb der Klasse, ob sie introvertiert oder extrovertiert sind, unabhängig von ihrem normalen Lebensstil und ihrem akademischen Lebensstil, fast alle Schüler haben ähnliche Lernstile. Wählen Sie die Lernstile entsprechend ihrer Präferenz und ihrem Erfolg oder aus irgendeinem Grund, aber die Persönlichkeit der DaF-Lernenden wirkt sich nicht auf die Lernstile aus.

Schlüsselwörter: *Lernstile, Persönlichkeit, Deutsch als Fremdsprache,
Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

INTEGRATING LITERATURE INTO FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE OF SRI LANKA (CEFR LEVELS A1&A2)

D.M.T.M. Dassanayake¹ and D.M.H.C. Disanayake²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

This research aims to consider literature as a significant tool for teaching fundamental language skills including speaking, listening, reading and writing. Reasons for the use of literature in language classrooms and major factors for choosing appropriate kinds of literary texts in such classes should be highlighted in order to make readers aware of the primary reasons that why language instructors are suggested to use literary texts. Furthermore, teaching language skills through literature, advantages of various kinds of genres of literature to language teaching and some issues faced by language instructors in teaching language via literature are considered in the present study. In this research, it is considered why language instructors use literature in teaching language and the major criteria for selecting appropriate literary texts for teaching a language? Literature is of great significance in teaching speaking, listening, reading and writing skills. While it is typical to teach every language skill separately, it should be considered that when using literature for teaching language, the four skills should not be taught separately. Instead, they should be taught in an integrated manner. Instructors should consider the four skills as an essential segment of oral as well as written language application. The data for the study were collected through questionnaires, monographs, websites and reports. The questionnaires were given to the group of selected learners in the north western province in Sri Lanka. The method applied in this study is the contrastive one. In deepening the study, an empirical survey too was conducted in the relevant area. As a result of data obtained through both secondary sources and the empirical study, it could be discovered that, the learners faced difficulties in foreign language learning that could be overcome using literature.

Keywords: *foreign language teaching, language skills, literary texts, literature*

INTERGRATION VON LITERATUR IN DEN FREMDSPRACHENUNTERRICHT AN DEN SEKUNDÄRSCHULEN IN DER NORDWESTPROVINZ SRI LANKAS: NIVEAU A1&A2

D.M.T.M. Dassanayake¹ und D.M.H.C. Disanayake²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Diese Forschung zielt darauf ab, Literatur als ein wichtiges Instrument für die Vermittlung grundlegender Sprachfertigkeiten einschließlich Sprechen, Hören, Lesen und Schreiben zu betrachten. Gründe für die Verwendung von Literatur im Sprachunterricht und wichtige Faktoren für die Auswahl geeigneter Arten von literarischen Texten in solchen Klassen sollten hervorgehoben werden, um den Lesern die Hauptgründe bewusst zu machen, warum Sprachlehrern empfohlen wird, literarische Texte zu verwenden. Darüber hinaus werden in der vorliegenden Studie die Vermittlung von Sprachkenntnissen durch Literatur, die Vorteile verschiedener Arten von Literaturgattungen für den Sprachunterricht und einige Probleme berücksichtigt, mit denen Sprachlehrer bei der Vermittlung von Sprache durch Literatur konfrontiert sind. In dieser Untersuchung wird untersucht, warum Sprachlehrer Literatur im Sprachunterricht verwenden und welche Hauptkriterien für die Auswahl geeigneter literarischer Texte für den Sprachunterricht gelten. Literatur ist von großer Bedeutung für die Vermittlung von Sprech-, Hör-, Lese- und Schreibfähigkeiten. Während es üblich ist, jede Sprachfertigkeit separat zu unterrichten, sollte berücksichtigt werden, dass bei der Verwendung von Literatur für den Sprachunterricht die vier Fertigkeiten nicht separat gelehrt werden sollten. Stattdessen sollten sie integriert unterrichtet werden. Ausbilder sollten die vier Fertigkeiten als wesentliches Segment der mündlichen und schriftlichen Sprachanwendung betrachten. Die Daten für die Studie wurden durch Fragebögen, Monographien, Websites und Berichte gesammelt. Die Fragebögen wurden der Gruppe ausgewählter Lernender in der nordwestlichen Provinz in Sri Lanka ausgehändigt. Die in dieser Studie angewandte Methode ist die Kontrastive. Zur Vertiefung der Studie wurde auch eine empirische Erhebung im relevanten Bereich durchgeführt. Als Ergebnis der Daten, die sowohl durch Sekundärquellen als auch durch die empirische Studie gewonnen wurden, konnte festgestellt werden, dass die Lernenden Schwierigkeiten beim Fremdsprachenlernen hatten, die mit Hilfe von Literatur überwunden werden konnten.

Schlüsselwörter: *Fremdsprachenunterricht, Sprachkompetenz, literarische Texte, Literatur*

Japanese

THE IMPACT OF THE TEACHER’S ROLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDENT’S PERSONALITY; WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO JAPANESE NOVEL “MADOGIWA NO TOTTO CHAN” BY TETSUKO KUROYANAGI

K.D.M. Dilrukshi¹ and M.A.D.D.S Weerakkody²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

At present, the teacher’s role that focuses only on knowledge can be seen frequently. This study focuses on, to identify how the teacher’s role in the novel “Madogiwa No Totto Chan” affects to the student’s personality development. In that regard through the research question, how the teacher’s role affects to the student’s personality development, it was assumed that the teacher’s role affects as a facilitator, educator and motivator. The main objective of this is to study how the selected three roles: Facilitator, Educator, Motivator affect to the student’s personality development by clarifying the teacher’s role and, student’s personality. In addition, also focuses on how the Sri Lankan teacher's role impact to the student's personality and study the methods of solving problems in teacher's role. Past researches, websites as the secondary data, and Totto Chan novel, the interview as the primary data were referred. As for the interview, the data were collected from two Japanese learning students and one school teacher. The content analysis method was used. By analyzing the data it was proved that facilitator, educator and motivator affect for the student's personality development and the facilitator’s role has a major impact in this regard. It was established that since the impact of the facilitator’s role in Sri Lanka has a remarkable subsidence, it is necessary to develop further. Also, there were various issues in the Sri Lankan teacher’s role and, though there were numerous methods to develop the teacher’s role but not practicable, were confirmed. As a conclusion it can be stated that, the teachers’ roles are important to student’s personality development, specially the facilitator's role has an immense impact than the other two roles. The researcher suggests including the student centered activities in to the teacher’s guideline, obligating the practical subjects such as Home Science, Agriculture, appointing impartial officers for supervising the teachers and maintaining evaluation programs, as the solutions for the problems of teacher’s role.

Keywords: *Teacher’s role, Student Personality Skill, Tetsuko Kuroyanagi, “Madogiwa No Totto Chan”*

先生の役割は学生の性格を発達するために与える影響；

ー 徹子黒柳の窓際のトットちゃん小説を基にー

マドゥシカーディルルクシー、アサンガーウィラッコディ

スリランカサバラガムワ大学、社会科学言語学部言語学科

現在、教師の役割として知識を享受させることのみに焦点が当てられているという問題が頻繁にみられる。本研究は、小説「まどぎわのとっちゃん」における先生の役割が学生の人格形成にどのように影響するかを明らかにすることに焦点を当てている。その点で、先生の役割が学生の性格の発達にどのように影響するかという通じて、先生の役割はファシリテーター、教育者、および動機者に分類されると仮説を立てた。。この主な目的は、ファシリテーター、教育者、動機者の3つの役割が、先生の役割と学生の性格を明らかにすることで、学生の性格の発達にどのように影響するかを考察することである。さらに、スリランカの先生の役割が学生の性格にどのように影響するかに焦点を当て、先に述べた問題に対する解決策を導き出す。第二次資料としての過去の研究、ウェブサイト、第一次資料としての当小説、インタビューが参照された。インタビューのために、二人の日本語学習者と一人の学校教師からデータを収集し、内容を分析した。データを分析することにより、ファシリテーター、教育者、動機者がどの役割が学生の人格形成に影響を及ぼし、ファシリテーターの役割がこの点で大きな影響を与えることが証明された。スリランカにおけるファシリテーターとしての役割は見受けられなくなっているため、さらに発展させる必要があることが明らかとなった。また、スリランカの先生の役割にはさまざまな問題があり、先生の役割を改善させる方法は数多くありましたが、実際の教育現場では有効ではないことが明らかとなった。結論として、先生の役割は学生の性格を発達に重要であり、特にファシリテーターの役割は他の2つの役割よりも大きな影響を及ぼす。研究者は、先生の役割の問題を解決するには、先生のガイドラインに学生が主体となって行う活動を取り入れること、家庭科学、農業などの作業を伴う科目を義務付けること、教員の指導・育成を目的とした第三者委員会を設置すること、評価プログラムを構築することなどを提案する。

キーワード：先生の役割、学生の性格スキル、黒柳徹子、「まどぎわのとっちゃん」

IMPACT OF CHILD-REARING ON THE DECLINING BIRTH RATE, WHICH IS A SOCIAL PROBLEM IN JAPAN - BASED ON JAPANESE PARENTING -

W.K.P. Iresha¹ and P.D.M. Muthumali²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The declining birth rate is one of the serious problems that occur in Japan. The declining birth rate itself has been around for a long time, but now it is more affected and further measures are required. With the postwar economic growth, Japan has become known as a powerful country all over the world. During that time, family relationships of Japan society, which are aimed only at economic affluence and lifestyle that prioritized individuals, weakened. In meanwhile Japan considered as a country which is difficult to raise a child. This research was aimed to identify the impact of child-rearing on the declining birth rate, which is a social problem in Japan. This also briefly discusses about the history of Japan child-rearing and current situation and child-rearing expenses. In order to reach the expected objective of this research, researcher has held interviews through the social media as a primary database. And also, researcher has used previous research papers, books and internet as secondary data. The result of the interviews shows most of the interviewees do not want to have a child, due to the high cost of child-rearing expenses, lack of support and difficulty of parenting. Some articles have mentioned having a child in Japan, is an extra burden, because of expensive living cost in Japan. This research will be useful to anyone who is willing to know about declining birth rate in Japan and the impact of child-rearing for that.

Keywords: *declining birth rates, parenting, child-rearing expenses, nursing*

日本の社会問題である少子化に子育ては直接影響与えているのか。

ー日本の子育てに基づくー

ピユミイレシャー、マルシャームトゥマーリ

スリランカサバラガムワ大学、社会科学言語学部言語学科

現代の日本では少子化が深刻な社会問題となっている。少子化の問題は以前からあるが、さらに深刻化しているのが現状だ。さらなる対策が必要である。戦後の経済成長により、日本は世界有数の先進国として知られるようになった。その間、経済的豊かさと個人を尊重するライフスタイルを目的とした日本における伝統的な家族観は変化することとなった。つまり、日本では、子育てをするのが難しくなったと言えよう。本研究は、日本において少子化が子育てに与える影響を明らかにすることがねらいである。また、日本の子育ての歴史や現状、子育て費用についても触れた。仮説を実証するために、研究者は一次的なデータとしてソーシャルメディアを介してインタビューを実施した。また、研究者は以前の研究論文、本、インターネットを二次的なデータとして使用しました。面接の結果、子育て費用が高額で、支援が不足し、育児が難しいため、調査対象者のほとんどが子育てを望んでいないことがわかった。日本で子供を産むことは、金銭面で生活の負担となるとの記事もあった。この研究は、日本の少子化とその子育ての影響について知りたいと思っている人なら誰にでも役立つことである。

キーワード：少子化、育児、育児費、介護

THE REAL SITUATION AND EFFECTS OF JAPANESE YOUNG GENERATION WHO ARE LIVING ALONE

H.M.K.S. Jayawardhana¹ and P.D.M. Muthumali²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Almost every country in the developing world is changing not only economically or politically but also culturally. The concept of living alone is also entrenched in many countries and has become a cause of cultural changing. Now it is spreading fast between young generations in Japan as a trend. The main objective of this research is to identify the impact of this concept on Japanese society. As well as, comparative investigation also has done with the Sri Lankan society. A questionnaire was used to find out the real facts about young people who are living alone. Mainly, it was distributed to young people living separately from their homes in Japan and Sri Lanka. Secondary data were collected by using past researches and websites. The research was acquired the expected conclusions of the case study through the feedback of questionnaires and it shows that there is a significant difference and a similarity between the behaviors and ideas of young people living alone in Japan and Sri Lanka. Nevertheless, it confirms that the concept would have an impact directly on the huge changes in Japan society than Sri Lanka through the existing changes and that it would be even more so in the future. It is clear that all the concepts prevalent in the world do not match into the Sri Lankan society and that the Japanese people should pay attention not only to the adult Japanese, who are living alone but also to this trend of young generation.

Keywords: *Living alone, Young generation, Social, Individualistic, Effect*

現在社会でよくみられる、一人暮らしをしている 日本人の若者とその影響

サーランガージャヤワルダナ・マルシャームトゥマーリ

スリランカサバラガムワ大学、社会科学言語学部言語学科

先進国としていられる国々は、経済的または政治的に、そして文化的にも進歩している。一人暮らしの概念も多くの国で広がっており、文化の形成に影響を与える要素となっている。それは、現在若年層の中でトレンドとして急速広がっている。この研究の主な目的は、この概念が日本社会に与える影響を明らかにすることである。そして、スリランカの社会と比較して研究した。だから、一人暮らしをしている若者の現実を研究するためにアンケート調査を行った。主にそれは、一人暮らしをしている日本人とスリランカ人の若者に配布された。第二次資料として、先行研究やウェブサイトを利用して情報を収集した。このアンケート調査のけったとしてスリランカ人と日本人の行動と考え方の相違点と類似点を明らかにした。それゆえ、この概念はスリランカの社会より日本社会の変化に直接的に影響を与えることも近い将来スリランカでも同じことが起だろうと筆者は考察する。それゆえ、世界中に普及している概念のほとんどはスリランカの社会にも言えるわけではなく、高齢者の一人暮らしだけでなく若者の一人暮らしについても留意する必要があることを明らかにした。

キーワード：一人暮らし、若い世代、社会的、個人的、影響

EFFECTIVE JAPANESE LANGUAGE TEACHING METHOD FOR DISTANCE EDUCATION SYSTEM - FOCUSED ON KANJI TEACHING -

A.D.K.D. Netthasinghe¹ and M.A.D.D.S. Weerakkody²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

With the outbreak of Covid 19 there was backwardness in the field of education in the whole world including Sri Lanka and the existing classroom education was changed to distance education. It focuses on the students who are learning Japanese as a foreign language, and has developed a conceptual, methodological approach to the effective teaching of distance education systems. The primary objective was to develop a methodology for Kanji teaching throughout the problematic aspects of the distance education system. A questionnaire was created as a primary database which is based on the teachers and students. Previous research papers, books & internet were used as the secondary data. The concept of Kanji mapping, born from the mind mapping concept, was introduced as a solution to the problems that were identified. Kanji mapping was not limited to the student-centered concept, but was transformed into a teaching method with the participation of the teachers. There is no permanent structure for creating Kanji maps and the students can create it based on the skills that they have. Furthermore, the concept of student-centered education will be an effective teaching method for responding to the inconveniences caused by the frequent internet connection breakdown in the distance education. Anyhow, with the contribution of the teacher, the foundation for the creation of Kanji mapping should be laid. However, Kanji mapping is a methodology that is created with the participation of both teacher and the student. Also, could be used as an effective teaching methodology that is created through diversity.

Keywords: *Distance education, Kanji teaching, Self-study, Kanji mapping*

日本語を学ぶ学習者にオンラインで漢字を教える際に使える効果的な教授法

カラニネッタシンハ、 アサンガーウィラッコディ

スリランカサバラガムワ大学、社会科学言語学部言語学科

新型コロナウイルスのせいでスリランカだけでなく世界中で教育制度は対面授業から遠隔授業まで変化した。ところで、日本語を外国語として学んでいる学習者に漢字を学ぶために効果的な教授法が必要になった。本研究の主目的はオンラインで漢字を教える際に起こる問題点を解決するための教授法を紹介することだ。第一次資料として、アンケート調査を行い、対象者は日本語学習者と日本語の教師だった。第二次資料として先行研究、インタネットなどを使用した。アンケート調査から漢字マップと言う概念つまりマインドマップから生み出したものを紹介した。漢字マップは学習者ベースの概念だけでなく、教師の積極的に参加する概念になる。また、決められた組織がないので学習者の興味、態度によって作成できる概念である。でも、遠隔授業で起こる一般的な問題点として、インタネット接続が不安定で学習者を中心した教授法は有効になるはずだ。しかし、漢字を学ぶとき教師のサポートも必要だから教師も漢字マップを作成のベースになる。つまり、漢字マップは学習者と教師の結合から作成する概念である。漢字を学ぶ必然つまり部首、新出単語、発音など場面に合わせるような様々な変化に従って作成される。そこで漢字マップは誰にも遠隔教育で使うことができる効果的な教授法になるはずだ。

キーワード：遠隔教育、漢字を教える、独学する、漢字マップ

THE IMPACT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION SUBJECT OF “MORAL” ON THE “COMPASSION” OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE

K.L.C. Nilupulee¹ and M.A.D.D.S. Weerakkody²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

It is a striking feature of the Japanese people that, when they communicate with people, they degrade themselves and treat others as superior compared to other countries. As Japanese students, we learned that a subject called, “moral” is taught to Japanese children from elementary school onwards. This research is based on the impact of subject of “moral” on the compassion of the Japanese people. The purpose of the dissertation was to clarify the compassion and the need of compassion of the Japanese, clarify the moral subject and what is its importance, and influence the moral subject of primary education for compassion. The hypothesis of the dissertation was, primary education “moral” subject influences compassion for the other person in communication. Information was collected using internet information, previous researches and questionnaire surveys to write the dissertation. The answers to the questionnaire revealed that, the moral subject of primary education affects compassion. From the dissertation, it became clear how moral subject is influenced by Japanese compassion from guidelines, teaching materials and activities that include the form of compassion. In Sri Lankan schools the students are taught the knowledge relevant to each subject and extra-curricular activities such as sports and aesthetics. But important subjects such as, Japanese “moral” are not being taught. Children’s educational knowledge and physical health are also very important, similarly the mental health of children is very important. Japanese moral subject is very useful for the mental state of children. Japanese moral subject has an impact on Japanese society and also have great merits. Therefore, according to the author, moral subject should be in every school in the world and it’s very important for students to grow up as members of society.

Keywords: *Compassion, Moral, Primary education, Japanese*

日本人の思いやりのために初等教育の道徳科目から与える影響

ラクシャーニルプリー、アサンガーウィラッコディ

スリランカサバラガムワ大学、社会科学言語学部言語学科

日本人はコミュニケーションをするとき、自分を謙遜して、他人を尊敬することは他国では見られない日本特有の文化または価値観と言えるだろう。私は日本語を勉強していく中で、日本の小学校には道徳という科目が存在することを知った。この研究は、初等教育の道徳という科目が日本人特有の「思いやり」という概念の形成に相関があるのではないかという筆者の疑問から生まれた。論文の目的は、日本人の思いやりと思いやりの必要性を明らかにすること、道徳科目の重要性と、思いやりに道徳科目から与える影響ということを明らかにすることであった。仮説は、コミュニケーションをする際に、相手に対する思いやりのために初等教育の道徳科目から与える影響であった。情報収集の方法として、インターネットや先行研究、アンケート調査を用いた。アンケート結果は、初等教育の道徳科目が思いやりに影響を与えるということを明らかにした。論文から道徳科目が日本人の思いやりの形成にどのような影響を与えるかが、思いやりに関する教材、活動から明らかになった。スリランカの学校では、各科目に関連する知識や、スポーツ、美学のような課外活動が教えられている。しかし、日本の“道徳”のような科目は取り入れられていない。子供たちの教材知識と身体的な健康も非常に重要である。日本の道徳科目は子供の精神状態を保つためにも非常に効果的であると言える。日本の道徳科目は日本社会に影響を与え、また大きな利益も与える。筆者の考えによって、道徳科目は世界のすべての学校にあるべきであり、学生が社会の一員として成長するためにそれは非常に大切である。

キーワード：思いやりの重要性、日本の初等教育の道徳科目の大切さ、思いやりのために道徳科目の影響

**PROBLEMS FACED BY THE SRI LANKAN JAPANESE
LANGUAGE LEARNERS WRITING IN KATAKANA.
- FOCUSING ON ADVANCED LEVEL STUDENTS -**

P.P.E.U. Palliyaguru¹ and M.A.D.D.S. Weerakkody²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Letters are vital for writing in any language. In Japanese, three types of scripts are used for writing namely Kanji, Hiragana and Katakana. Among that Katakana are used to write foreign words and due to the increase in foreign words, awareness of Katakana is essential for every Japanese language learner. The main objective of this research is, to examine the various problems faced by the Japanese language learners when writing Katakana words, who are learning Japanese language in Sri Lanka as non-native speakers. In addition, other two objectives of this research are to emphasiss the importance of Katakana in Japanese language and raise awareness of the rules governing the writing of Katakana words. To achieve these objectives, a questionnaire was given based on a sample of 30 A/L students who are learning Japanese language in Sri Lanka. When asked about the use of Katakana in everyday Japanese language lessons at school, 93% of the respondents answered as Katakana is not much used while learning Japanese lessons. Moreover, the main problems they face when writing Katakana words is making mistakes when writing words with similar shapes, forgetting letters because of the low usage of Katakana when learning Japanese in school and spelling mistakes when trying to write words according to the pronunciation of another language. The way of each respondent answered for the exercises given in the questioner is confirmed that, it is difficult for Japanese language learners to understand the meaning of the words of Katakana doublets and difficult to read the words which are written in Katakana. To get rid of the above-mentioned problems, some suggestions were suggested by the author that is, write example sentences with more Katakana words, introduce confusing letters with picture cards, read Katakana words aloud which are included in the text book and practice Katakana doublets by using picture cards to make learners to understand the meaning of that word.

Keywords: *Importance of Katakana, foreign words, writing rules, Katakana writing problems*

スリランカ人日本語学習者のカタカナ表記に対する問題点

ー 高校生を中心にしてー

エーシャーニパツリヤグル、アサンガーウィラッコディ

スリランカサバラガムワ大学、社会科学言語学部言語学科

言語を具現化する際に文字の存在は不可欠である。日本語では、漢字、ひらがなとカタカナという3種類の表記体系が使用される。その中でカタカナは外国語の記述に使用され、カタカナの知識は不可欠である。本研究の主な目的は、スリランカの日本語学習者がカタカナで文字を書く際に直面するさまざまな問題を調査することである。さらに、本研究は日本語ではカタカナの重要性を再認識させ、カタカナ表記に関する知識を高めることも目的である。これらの目的を達成するために、スリランカで日本語を学習している30人のA / L学生を対象にしてアンケート調査が行われた。学校での毎日の日本語授業でのカタカナの使用について尋ねたところ、93%の回答者が日本語の学習中にカタカナはあまり使用されていなかったと答えた。そしてカタカナの単語を書くときに直面する主な問題は、似通った文字を書くときの間違い、学校で日本語を学ぶときのカタカナの使用量が少ないために文字を忘れる、他の言語の発音につられて起こる単語を書くときのスペルミスなどである。また調査結果から学習者がカタカナダブレットの意味を理解するのが難しい、カタカナで書かれた単語を読むのが難しいということも問題点として挙げられている。上記の問題点を解決するために、筆者はいくつかの提案をする。解決策としては、文を作る際にカタカナを多く使うことを意識して作成する、絵カードで紛らわしい文字を紹介し、教科書に含まれているカタカナの単語を声に出して読み、カタカナのダブレットを練習するとき 絵カードを使って学習者にその単語の意味を理解させるなどを紹介する。

キーワード：カタカナの重要性、外来語、カタカナ表記のルール、カタカナ表記の問題点

A RESEARCH STUDY ON KANJI LEARNING STRATEGIES USED BY SRI LANKAN JAPANESE LEARNERS - FOCUSING ON SRI LANKAN ADVANCED LEVEL JAPANESE STUDENTS –

K.P.T.N. Ramyasiri¹ and M.A.D.D.S. Weerakkody²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Kanji is the most important element in Japanese vocabulary. All learners of Japanese language must master Kanji to communicate with the Japanese, particularly in the written. But, Kanji learning is commonly considered as difficult. Because most Japanese learners use language in non-Kanji background. And they find it difficult to memorize almost identical Kanji characters with different types of scribbles and also students must study thousands of Kanji characters. Because of this difficulty they used to use Kanji learning strategies. So, this study analyzes effective Kanji learning strategies used by Sri Lankan Japanese learners and was conducted in Sri Lankan Advanced Level students who are learning Japanese language. This research mainly used a questionnaire to examine the usage of Kanji learning strategies of learners and the Kanji test to examine the learners' knowledge level of Kanji and their strategy usage. This has also proposed effective Kanji learning strategies for learners. Overall, Traditional strategies which include remembering Kanji by writing it repeatedly and practice Kanji by paying attention to stroke order was reported as most used strategies of Sri Lankan Advanced Level students. Therefore, Memory strategies were reported as the most used strategy type. Comparing the strategy use of the top and bottom of Kanji test scores, it is clear that the students, who use Kanji strategy as much as possible in sentences, are higher. In addition, the Kanji ability of learners, who use the strategies remembering the Kanji which uses often, test myself to confirm do I know Kanji which is already learned are higher than who do not use them. It is considered that these strategies are more helpful in remembering Kanji. Overall, the high scored students use meta cognitive strategies more than the lower scored students. Therefore, it is considered that there is a relationship between the use of such meta cognitive strategies and learners' Kanji ability. According to the Sri Lankan Advanced Level students, it has suggested that the above-mentioned strategies are effective as they are related to improve one's Kanji ability.

Keywords: Kanji, Strategy, Japanese, Students

スリランカ人日本語学習者にとって漢字学習ストラテジーについて の研究

ースリランカ人高校生の日本語学習者を中心にー

タルシャーラミヤシリ、アサンガーウィラッコディ

スリランカサバラガムワ大学、社会科学言語学部言語学科

漢字は日本語の語彙の中で最も重要な要素である。日本語では漢字の読む力、書く力は不可欠なので日本語の学習者によって漢字は学習しなければならない。しかし、漢字学習は一般的に難しく特に、非漢字圏学習者によって漢字は覚えにくい、覚える漢字もすぐ忘れてしまうという問題がある。それで、日本語の学習者は漢字学習するために様々な漢字ストラテジーを使用している。本研究では、スリランカ高校生の日本語学習者を中心に、効果的な漢字学習ストラテジーについて分析した。また、学習者の漢字能力を確認するために漢字テストも行われた。繰り返し書いて記憶するという「頻度」のストラテジーは、スリランカの高校生の日本語学習者の中で使用している最も多いストラテジーであり、次に、「書き順に注意して練習する」という「筆順」のストラテジーを使用していると分かった。伝統的な漢字学習ストラテジーと言われるこの二つは記憶ストラテジーに関するストラテジーである。漢字テストによると、成績上位群と成績下位者を比べると、メタ認知ストラテジーのできるだけ文章の中で漢字を使用するというストラテジーは成績上位群は成績下位者より最も高く使用していることが明らかになった。次に、漢字を記憶するストラテジーを使う学習者の漢字能力はそのストラテジーを使っていない学習者より高かった。全体として、漢字成績上位者は「メタ認知」ストラテジーと「認知」ストラテジーの使用が高いと明らかになった。スリランカの高校生の日本語学習者によると、「メタ認知」、「認知ストラテジー」は効果的だと明らかになった。

キーワード : 漢字、漢字学習ストラテジー、漢字能力、効果的な漢字学習ストラテジー

THE INFLUENCE OF CONVERSATION PRACTICES OF THE JAPANESE TEXTBOOK 'SACHINISAN TO ISSHO' TO IMPROVE SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF STUDENTS, WHO LEARN JAPANESE IN SRI LANKAN HIGH SCHOOLS

W.G.N. Sandamalika¹ and P.D.M. Muthumali²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Japanese social functions are one of the most important things to understand when communicating in Japanese. In those social functions in Japan, words are used with greater concern for the caller. Therefore, it will be more effective for foreign students, who learn Japanese to have a good knowledge of social functions when communicating in Japanese. The main objective of this research is to identify the influence of conversation practices of the textbook "Sachinisan to isscho" to improve Japanese social functions of high school students in Sri Lanka. Also it suggests benefits, problems and feelings of students when they are doing conversation practices in the classroom. A questionnaire was used to find answers for these questions and it was distributed to high school students in Sri Lanka. The feedback of questionnaire shows that the most of the students can do frequently used social functions such as greetings, thanksgiving and self-introduction by themselves. But social functions which are limited to one lesson are not capable to perform themselves like frequently used functions. But generally, it is found that development of social functions of the students take place through the conversation practices of textbook and these practices cause for developing their personality when communicate in Japanese. And also this research suggests a common problem that students face 'in sufficient of class time.' As a solution for this can be pointed out that communication skills through Japanese social functions can be further enhanced by increasing class time or by better managing class time.

Keywords: *Functional syllabus, Conversation practices, Textbook 'Sachinisan to isscho', Communication, Sri Lanka*

教科書「サチニさんと一緒」の会話練習はスリランカの高校日本語 学習者の日本社会的機能を伸ばすため与える影響

ニプニサンダマーリカー、マルシャームトゥマーリ

スリランカサバラガムワ大学、社会科学言語学部言語学科

日本の社会的機能は、日本語でコミュニケーションを取る際に最も重要な背景知識である。それで、日本語を学ぶ留学生は日本語でコミュニケーションする際に日本社会的機能について十分な知識を持っていることは非常に有利である。特に、本論の主な目的は、スリランカの高校生の日本社会的機能を発達させるために教科書「サチニさんといっしょ」の会話練習が与える影響を明らかにすることである。また、教室で会話練習をする時、学習者に与える利点直面する問題点とその時の彼らの中に渦巻く感情などについても示唆している。この問題に見対する解決策を探るためにスリランカの高校生を対象にアンケートを実施し、アンケートのフィードバックによると、ほとんどの学習者には挨拶、感謝、自己紹介などいつも使用される社会的機能を自分で行うことができる。しかし一つの授業に限定されている社会的機能はいつも使用される機能のように自分で行うことができない。しかし、社会的機能を教科書の会話練習を通して練習するとき学習者は自身を持って日本語でコミュニケーションすることができるようになると明らかになった。また、この調査は、学習者が直面する「授業時間が足りない」と言う一般的な問題も明らかにしている。その解決策として、授業時間を増やすことや授業時間をうまく管理することで、日本の社会的機能を通じたコミュニケーション能力をさらに高めることができると指摘する。

キーワード: 機能シラバス, 会話練習, 教科書「サチニさんといっしょ」, コ
ミュニケーション, スリランカ

A RESEARCH ABOUT THE ISSUES FACED BY SRI LANKAN STUDENTS, WHO LEARN JAPANESE IN THE PROPER USE OF [WA] AND [GA] PARTICLES

R.P.K.Sewwandi¹ and M.A.D.D.S. Weerakkody²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The proper usage of [Wa] and [Ga] particles is a difficult field / task for Japanese students in Sri Lanka. The main objective of this research is to identify the issues faced by the Japanese learners in Sri Lanka in the proper usage of [Wa] and [Ga] particles. Also the other objectives of this study are to introduce the meaning and the functions of the [Wa] and [Ga] particles, define the difference between [Wa] and [Ga] particles and introduce the proper use of the [Wa] and [Ga] particles. The research question is why do not Japanese learning students properly use the [Wa] and [Ga] particles. The hypothesis of this study is that Japanese learning students use [Wa] and [Ga] particles without a proper understanding. To examine the knowledge of the Japanese learners in Sri Lanka, I have distributed a questionnaire to university students, school students and others, who are learning the Japanese Language. The results of the questionnaire showed that there are many issues among the Japanese learners in Sri Lanka in the proper use of [Wa] and [Ga] particles. The main reason for this issue is that the students do not have an understanding of the concepts and rules about the proper usages of [Wa] and [Ga] particles. Also, the particles like [Wa] and [Ga] are not in the Sinhala Language is another reason for this. This study showed that the students had issues related to identifying the Subject and Topic in the sentences separately. Overall, the Japanese learners in Sri Lanka use [Wa] and [Ga] particles without a proper understanding. As solutions for these issues, I suggest to study the particles like [Wa] and [Ga] with special consideration. Also, I suggest, as students they need to study the concepts and rules regarding to the proper use of [Wa] and [Ga] particles.

Keywords: *Proper Usage, Concepts and Rules, Functions*

スリランカ人日本語学習者の助詞「は」と「が」を使い分けの問題 に ついて研究

カラニセツワンディー、アサンガーウィラッコディ

スリランカサバラガムワ大学、社会科学言語学部言語学科

助詞「は」と「が」の使い分けは言語学的にも日本語教育的においても難しい分野である本研究の主な目的はスリランカ人日本語学習者は助詞「は」と「が」を使い分ける際に起こる問題点を考察することだ。それではなく、助詞「は」と「が」の意味役割と機能を明確にすること、助詞「は」と「が」の相違点を明らかにすること、助詞「は/が」をどのように使い分けるか紹介することなども目的にした。本研究の疑問はなぜ、スリランカ人日本語学習者は助詞「は」と「が」を適切に使い分けることができないかということだった。仮説はスリランカ人日本語学習者は助詞「は」と「が」を明確に理解して使用されていないということだった。スリランカ人日本語学習者の助詞「は」と「が」に関する知識を確認するためにアンケート調査を行った。アンケート調査の結果からもスリランカ人日本語学習者に助詞「は/が」を適切に使用できないことを明らかにした。学習者の助詞「は/が」の誤用の主な理由は助詞「は」と「が」の使い分けに関する概念/ルールについて知識が浅いことが分かった。シンハラ語では、「は」と「が」のような助詞がないことはもう一つの要因だ。本研究ではスリランカ人日本語学習者に主語（Topic）/主語（Subject）を適切に理解できないことも明らかにした。全体としてスリランカ人日本語学習者は助詞「は」と「が」を明確に理解して使い分け出来ないことが分かった。その問題点を解決するために学習者として日本語の助詞を学ぶとき、助詞「は」と「が」について特別な注意を向けること、また助詞「は」と「が」を使い分けに関する概念/ルールを明確に理解して使用することなどが大切だと思う。

キーワード：使い分ける、概念/ルール、機能

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN JAPAN & SRI LANKA -BASED ON KINDERGARTEN TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL-

K.K. Tharushika¹ and P.D.M. Muthumali²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Primary education is the foundation in development of human personality. Providing an excellent primary education helps to create a better future generation and make it easier to achieve developmental goals of a country. Primary education system in Japan is more unique than the other countries in the world, because it creates a background in which children can improve their four skills in a balanced way based on extracurricular activities. When comparing with the primary education system in Japan, it is not wrong to say that primary education in Sri Lanka is only based on knowledge. There are many economic and social problems in Sri Lanka that have been occurred due to the lack of proper functioning of primary education. Therefore, this thesis is mainly focused on highlighting the features of Japanese primary education system, by comparing the primary education system in Japan and Sri Lanka. It also explores the way in which problems of primary education in Sri Lanka can be solved through the features of primary education in Japan. It is based on the education system from kindergarten to elementary school. Furthermore, a questionnaire method is used to collect primary data in order to find out the problems of primary education in Sri Lanka and the appropriate solutions for them. Secondary data was gathered by past researches, internet, and books. As the feedback to the questionnaire, it was suggested that the primary education in Sri Lanka should be revised in such a way that children's skills could be developed not only on the basis of knowledge and examinations, but also on the basis of extracurricular activities, creative thinking and attitudes. Accordingly, it can be concluded that a number of positive results can be achieved by effectively by revising the primary education system in Sri Lanka. In particular, the thesis will be useful to anyone who is interested in primary education system in Japan, and also who are interested in observing issues of primary education system in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Primary Education, Kindergarten, Elementary School, Extracurricular activities, Effective impacts*

日本とスリランカの初等教育に関する比較考察 「幼稚園から小学校まで」

カーヴィンディタルーシカー、マルシャームトゥマーリ

スリランカサバラガムワ大学、社会科学言語学部言語学科

初等教育は、人間の人格を形成する基盤である。優れた初等教育を提供することは、より良い社会を生み出し、国として発展を遂げるためにも不可欠である。日本の初等教育制度は課外活動を取り入れ、児童がバランスよく四つのスキルを向上させることができるカリキュラムが用意されているため独自の教育制度を確立している。日本の初等教育制度と比較すると、スリランカの初等教育は知識の習得だけを目的としていると言っても過言ではないだろう。この影響で、スリランカ社会では多くの経済的及び社会的問題が起こっている。この論文の主な目標は日本とスリランカの初等教育制度を比較して、日本の初等教育制度の特徴を捉えそれをスリランカの初等教育に反映させ、先に挙げた問題の解決を目指すことだ。さらに、スリランカの初等教育の問題点とその解決策を見つけるために、アンケートを実施し、初等データを収集した。二次データは過去の調査、インターネット及び書籍から収集した。アンケート調査のフィードバックとして、知識や試験だけでなく、課外活動や創造的思考などに基づいて児童のスキルを伸ばすことができるようにスリランカの初等教育制度は改善すべきであると考察した。従って、スリランカの初等教育制度を抜本的に改善することで多くの利益を得ることができるだろう。特に、日本の初等教育制度に関心があり、スリランカの初等教育制度の問題点を観察することに関心がある人達にも、この論文が役に立つと思う。

キーワード：初等教育、幼稚園、小学校、課外活動、効果的な影響

FACTORS AND COUNTERMEASURES FOR MIGRATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE FROM REGIONAL AREAS TO BIG CITIES THAT AFFECT DEPOPULATED AREAS

W.M.D.D. Wanasinghe¹ and P.D.M. Muthumali²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

In the late 1950s, the Japan experienced high economic growth and as a result the rural population including young people moved to the city centers. Due to this rural and urban areas' unequal population distribution, the depopulation phenomenon in rural areas has become a serious social problem in Japan. In addition, some rural areas in Sri Lanka are also becoming depopulated with this youth migration. Therefore, the main purpose of this research is to identify the factors that move young people to the city center. Also it is aimed to suggest effective countermeasures to bring-back young people to their hometown and rural development both Japan and Sri Lanka. The secondary data was gathered by previous research papers, books and the internet. For the collection of primary data, a questionnaire was used to examine the reasons for youth migration and suggestions for rural development. It was mainly distributed for young people in Japan and Sri Lanka age between 18 and 30. The feedback of the questionnaire in both countries shows most of young people migrate to cities for their education and employment opportunities. And this research suggests some solutions to improve the needs of young people and revitalize the depopulated areas. Through these solutions will be able to develop rural areas and prevent the youth migration. And it was found, if the facilities that young people expect from the city are developed in rural areas, they would not need to migrate.

Keywords: *Depopulation Areas in Japan, Youth Migration, Rural Development*

過疎地域に影響する地方の若者が都心部へ移動する要素とその対策 について

ディヌシワナシンハ・マルシャームトゥマーリ

スリランカサバラガムワ大学、社会科学言語学部言語学科

1950年後半、日本は高度経済成長を遂げた。その結果、若年層が地方を離れ、都心部へ流入した。地方の過疎化は日本において深刻な社会問題となっている。また、日本と同じように、スリランカのいくつかの地方でも過疎化の問題が見られる。故に、本論の主目的は若者が地方から都心部へ移動する要因を明らかにすることである。さらに、日本とスリランカ両国の若者が地元に戻ることや効果的な農村開発の施策を提案することも目的にした。本論のために第二次データは先行研究や本やインターネットなどを通して収集した。第一次データはアンケート調査を実施し、若者の移動の要素と農村部の開発のための提案と意見を調べた。アンケート調査は主に日本とスリランカの18～30歳の年齢範囲の若者を対象に行った。両国の多くの若者が大学、高校進学や雇用機会を求めて都心部に流入することを調査結果から明らかにした。また、本論は若者の必要性に注目し、過疎地域を活性化するためのいくつかの解決策も紹介される。このような解決策を通じて農村地域を開発し、若者の移動も抑制することができる。そして、若者が望むような施設を地方に開発することによって、都心部へ移動する必要がないと考えられる。

キーワード：日本の過疎地域、若者の都心部への移動、農村地域開発

A STUDY ON CULTURAL PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS THAT OCCUR WHEN TRANSLATING SINHALA FOLK TALES INTO JAPANESE

M.L. Alahakoo¹ and P.D.M. Muthumali²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The research studied under the theme of “cultural problems and solutions that occur when translating Sinhala folk tales into Japanese.” Currently, translation is indispensable not only for education but also for active transactions with the world. So, Sri Lankan Japanese learners will be able to translate and exchange documents whenever they work in Japanese in the future. At that time, you will get stuck if you don’t know exactly how to translate. And also, if you translate the documents incorrectly, it’s not good for the company you work for and your position. Therefore, author think it is necessary to have knowledge on how to translate any types of documents. The main objective of the research is to clarify what are the cultural problems students have when translating Sinhala folk tales into Japanese. And also to explain what is translation, the basic types of translation and translation methods, clarify similarities and differences of Japanese & Sri Lankan folk tales. The research also focuses on how to solve the cultural problems that occur when translating and to investigate and clarify how to translate effectively. It will be useful for Sri Lankan Japanese employers and learners. The feedback of the questionnaire shows that most of the students do not know how to translate literary creations. Also there are problems with lack of knowledge about the culture in both countries. These are the mainly found problems from the questionnaire. However, as a translator, when you have a problem, it is important to translate it so that the reader can understand it as much as possible without always using footnote as a way to solve it.

Keywords: *Folk tales, Translation methods, literary translation, Cultural issues*

シンハラ語の民話を日本語に翻訳される際に、起こる文化的な問題点と解決方法

マドゥシカーラクマーリ、マルシャームトゥマーリ

スリランカサバラガムワ大学、社会科学言語学部言語学科

筆者は「シンハラ語の民話を日本語に翻訳する際に、起こる文化的な問題点と解決方法」というテーマを元にして研究した。現在、翻訳は勉強に限らず世界と活発で取引するため不可欠である。だから、スリランカ人日本語学習者は将来日本語で職業をする時書類を翻訳すること、書類交換を簡単にすることができる。その時、うまく翻訳できなかったら、誰でも困る。そして、あなたが書類を間違って翻訳したら、それはあなたを努めている会社や立場に良くない。だから、すべての種類の書類を翻訳する知識を持っていることが必要だと思う。本研究の主な目的はシンハラ語の民話を日本語に翻訳される際に、学習者にどのような文化的な問題点が起こるかを明確にすることである。また、本論の目的の一つは翻訳とは何か、基本的な翻訳の種類、翻訳方法を説明することである。民話というのは何か、日本とスリランカの民話についても明確にすることがもう一つの目的である。そして、翻訳される際に起こる文化的な問題点を解決し、効果的に翻訳できる方法について調査して明らかにすることも目的である。アンケートの調査からほとんどの学習者は文学的翻訳をする方法をよく知らないことが明らかになった。また、両国の文化に対する知見が足りないことも明らかになった。これはアンケートから明らかになった問題だ。そして、翻訳者として問題が起こったら、それを解決する方法としていつも脚註を利用しないで、読者によく分かるように翻訳するのは大事である。

キーワード: 民話、翻訳方法、文学的翻訳、文化的な問題点

USE OF READING AND COMPREHENSION STRATEGIES FOR SRI LANKAN JAPANESE LANGUAGE LEARNERS

M. A. C. C. Alwis¹ and P.D.M. Muthumali²

^{1,2}*Department of languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

This study analyzes the reading strategies used by Sri Lankan Japanese language learning students. Although several studies have been conducted on the reading comprehension strategies of Japanese language learners in overseas and Sri Lanka, there are no studies targeting Advanced Level students, who are learning Japanese language in Sri Lanka. Therefore, this study was conducted on 25 Sri Lankan Advanced Level students who are learning Japanese language. In this survey, the frequencies of the use of strategies were collected by using a questionnaire and the result of stimulated reading comprehension tests were used as analytical data. Strategies with the highest average usage among the strategies used in the classroom are, if there was a part that couldn't understand, skipped it, guessed the content from the title, while reading the text guessed what was written next, when something that didn't understand read up to that point and guessed that what couldn't understand, associated the information of the part read before with the information of the part read later, Thought about the meaning of each sentence. Among the strategies used in the class room, the strategies with the lowest average usage are thinking about the meaning of the whole sentence while reading, thinking about the meaning of each the word, took a quick look at the scope of the document. Comparing the strategy use of the top and bottom reading scores, it becomes clear that the reading scores of students who use the strategies guessing the content from the title, translating each sentence into the mother tongue, associating the information of the part read before with the information of the part read later, guessed the next sentence while reading the content are high. Therefore, when providing reading comprehension guidance, it is necessary to think about reading comprehension teaching methods that can often use the above mentioned related strategies in order to improve reading comprehension.

Keywords: *Reading, Strategies, Japanese, Learning.*

スリランカの日本語学習者の読解ストラテジーの使用

チンテイカーアルウィス、マルシャームトゥマーリ

スリランカサバラガムワ大学、社会科学言語学部言語学科

本研究では、スリランカの日本語学習学生が使用する読解ストラテジーを分析した。海外やスリランカの日本語学習者の読解ストラテジーについてはいくつかの研究が行われているが、スリランカで日本語を学んでいる上級レベルの学生を対象とした研究はない。そのため、この調査は、日本語を学んでいるスリランカの上級レベルの学生25人を対象に実施した。この調査では、アンケートを使用して収集された戦略の使用頻度とそれがどのように読解テストに作用するかという統計が分析データとして使用した。教室で使われている戦略の中で平均使用量が最も多い戦略は、理解できない部分がある場合は飛ばし、タイトルから内容を推測し、文章を読みながら、次に何が書かれているのかを推測する。それは理解できず、その時点まで読んで、理解できないことを推測し、前に読んだ部分の情報を後で読んだ部分の情報に関連付け、各文の意味について考えた。教室で使われている作戦の中で、平均使用量が最も少ない作戦は、読みながら文全体の意味を考え、各単語の意味を考え、文書全体を流し読みするものである。上位と下位のリーディングスコアのストラテジー使用を比較すると、タイトルから内容を推測し、各文を母語に翻訳し、前に読んだ部分の情報を後で読んだ部分の情報は、内容を読みながら次の文を推測する。したがって、読解指導を行う際には、読解力を向上させるために、上記の関連戦略を多用できる読解指導法を考える必要がある。

キーワード: 読解、ストラテジー、日本語、学習

Chinese

AN ERROR ANALYSIS OF USING “了” “过” “着” BY CHINESE MAJOR STUDENTS AT SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRILANKA

V. Dayani¹ and R.A.R.P. Maduwanthi²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

With the "Chinese craze" and "Chinese culture wave" sweeping the world, the number of people learning Chinese also is being increased. The researches on Chinese language teaching of Sri Lankan students also have become a hotspot in Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language. The usage of dynamic auxiliary words in Chinese is special; among them, “le”, “guo” and “zhe” are the three most frequently used dynamic auxiliary words in Chinese. Its’ grammatical meaning and the function is very complex, making it a learning difficulty for Chinese learners. This does not only make it difficult for Chinese learners to grasp its function and usage but also often causes various errors in the actual application process. This paper uses a questionnaire to collect the errors in the acquisition of the dynamic particles “le”, “guo” and “zhe” by students majoring in the Chinese language at the Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. Through data sorting and analysis, it is summarized the main types of errors and the causes of the errors in using dynamic auxiliary words by Chinese major students in Sri Lanka. Furthermore, Chinese grammar books and other textbooks were referred. Finally, relevant suggestions for Chinese teaching in Sri Lanka were put forward. It is hoped that this study can serve as a reference for Chinese teaching in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: “le” “guo” “zhe”, error analysis, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka

斯里兰卡萨伯勒格穆沃大学汉语专业学生习得动态助词 “了”，“过”，“着”的偏误分析。

V. Dayani¹ and R.A.R.P. Maduwanthi²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

随着“汉语热”和“中国文化浪潮”席卷全球，学习汉语的人数也日益增多。斯里兰卡学生的汉语教学研究也成为对外汉语教学的一个研究热点。汉语中的动态助词用法比较特别，其中助词“了”“过”“着”是汉语中使用频率最高的三个动态助词。其语法意义和语法功能非常复杂，亦使之成为汉语学习者的一个学习难点。这不仅造成汉语学习者难以把握其功能用法，而且在实际运用过程中也常常出现各种各样的偏误。本文采用问卷调查法收集斯里兰卡萨伯勒格穆沃大学汉语专业学生习得动态助词“了”，“过”，“着”时出现的偏误现象，通过数据整理、分析归纳法找出斯里兰卡汉语专业学生汉语运用时产生的主要偏误类型、偏误原因。同时参考汉语语法书等教材进行佐证，最后针对斯里兰卡汉语教学提出了相关建议。希望本研究能对斯里兰卡汉语教学起到一定的参考借鉴作用。

[关键词]：“了”“过”“着”、偏误分析、斯里兰卡萨伯勒格穆沃大学

STUDY OF MOBILE ASSISTED CHINESE VOCABULARY LEARNING STRATEGIES AMONG ADULT DISTANCE LEARNERS

E.J.M.S.A. Ekanayake¹ and Noel Dassanayake²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

In the field of teaching and learning Chinese as a foreign language (CFL), most studies investigate Chinese vocabulary learning strategies in in-class learning environment of university-based students. With the increase in distance-learning, and expanding popularity of smartphones and tablets and widespread availability of mobile applications for language learning, it is now important to research mobile-assisted vocabulary learning strategies by distance learners. As at present, there are few studies which explore the learning strategies employed by students of Chinese as a Foreign Language (CFL) and even fewer that focus specifically on the use of mobile applications for learning Chinese. This study provides insights into how adult learners at a variety of proficiency levels employ mobile applications to support their Chinese vocabulary learning. The sample of the study was 35 undergraduates in a state university in Sri Lanka and data were collected through a questionnaire. The findings demonstrate that most of the participants are using mobile applications to support their vocabulary learning. The most widely used mobile app is Pleco, but the study has found out that only a small proportion of its functionality is exploited by the learners. The most frequently used app-based strategies include looking up example sentences that contain new words and finding stroke order of characters. The study suggests that students recognize the value of mobile apps in their learning but needs training on exploiting their full potential. The study thereby provides important new insights into how adult distance learners of Chinese at beginners' level learn vocabulary when assisted by mobile technology, with significant pedagogical implications for Chinese character pedagogy in terms of course design and learner support.

Keywords: *Chinese vocabulary learning, distance learning, language learning, mobile assistant language learning, vocabulary learning strategies,*

移动辅助环境下的汉语词汇习得策略研究 —以斯里兰卡成人汉语学习者为例

E.J.M.S.A. Ekanayake¹ and Noel Dassanayake²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

在对外汉语（CFL）的教学领域中，大多数研究调查学生在课堂教学中的汉语词汇学习策略。随着远程学习的增加，智能手机和平板电脑的普及以及语言学习移动应用程序的广泛使用，研究远程学习者的移动辅助词汇学习策略变得非常重要。目前，很少有研究探讨汉语作为外语（CFL）学生所采用的学习策略，而专门针对移动应用程序使用的研究则更少。本研究提供了有关不同熟练程度的成人学习者如何使用移动应用程序来支持他们的汉语词汇学习的见解。本研究样本作为35名大学本科生。调查结果表明，大多数学习者正在使用移动应用程序来支持他们的词汇学习。最广泛使用的移动应用程序是Pleco，但只有此软件中的一小部分功能被利用。最常用的基于应用程序的策略包括查找包含新词的例句和查看笔顺。本研究表明，学生认识到移动应用程序在学习中的价值，但可能需要培训如何充分发挥他们的潜力。因此，本研究为初级汉语远程学习者在移动技术的辅助下学习词汇提供了重要的新建议，并在课程设计和学习者支持方面对汉字教学具有重要的教学意义。

关键词：：汉语词汇学习、远程学习、手机助手语言学习、词汇学习策略

A STUDY OF ISSUES FACED BY STUDENTS LEARNING CHINESE CULTURE LESSONS ONLINE-WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHINESE MAJOR STUDENTS OF SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

P.D.S.S. Jayawardhana¹ and R.A.R.P. Maduwanthi²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

With the emergence of Covid-19 pandemic, all universities in Sri Lanka were closed and started online courses. Therefore, it is difficult for Chinese major students in Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka to learn Chinese culture through online courses. The main purpose of this article is to find out the problems and causes that arise when learning Chinese culture through online courses. Chinese major students and Chinese language teachers of the Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka were referred as the research sample. As basic survey data, the information was collected through a Google form designed for students and telephone interviews for lecturers. In addition, secondary data were collected from other papers, magazines, and books related to this article. The survey revealed that students do not have the opportunity to learn Chinese culture in practice in online courses. The reason is that learning Chinese culture requires practical attention and the scope and activities of the online courses are limited. According to the expected results of the survey in this article, suggestions are made to create an environment for students to learn Chinese culture effectively without stress, to figure out problems learning Chinese culture by online courses, and to learn Chinese culture effectively.

Keywords: *Online Learning, Chinese Culture, Chinese Major students of Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, Covid-19, Issues and Reasons*

斯里兰卡萨伯勒格穆沃大学汉语专业生中国文化网课学习存在问题研究

P.D.S.S. Jayawardhana¹ and R.A.R. Maduwanthi²

¹*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

随着新冠肺炎的出现，斯里兰卡的所有大学都关闭而开始上网课。因而斯里兰卡萨伯勒格穆沃大学汉语专业生通过网课学习中国文化出现困难。因此，本文运用斯里兰卡萨大二至四年级汉语专业生和汉语教师为对象而开始找出中国文化网课学习存在问题及成因。作为基本的调查数据，通过一份为学生们准备的谷歌调查问卷和通过讲师的电话采访收集第一手材料。此外，从本文相关更多论文、期刊、书籍中收集第二手材料数据。调查报告发现学生者缺乏网课实践地学习中国文化的机会，而成因，学习中国文化应当注重实践、而网课范围和功能方面都有限。根据本文调查的预期结果，为学生创造一个未安然地学习而有效地学会中国文化的环境，提出了解决网课学习中国文化存在问题而有效地学习中国文化的建议。

关键词：网课学习、中国文化、斯里兰卡萨伯勒格穆沃大学汉语专业生、新冠肺炎、问题

CULTURE SENSITIVITY IN TRANSLATING SELECTED CHINESE ANCIENT POEMS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCES TO CHINESE STUDENTS OF SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

K.G.N. Kumari¹ and R.M. Prabani Rathnayake²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Due to the huge differences in cultural backgrounds between China and Sri Lanka, it is not easy for Sri Lankan students to learn Chinese. Cultural barriers are the main difficulty. When studying Chinese culture, Chinese literature is an important part of culture. Therefore, learning Chinese poetry is also a very important part for students. Learning Chinese poetry helps to improve Chinese knowledge. But it is not easy for Sri Lankan students. Because poetry is a profound art. The main purpose of this research is to find out the common cultural barriers in the translation of Chinese ancient poems and find out the appropriate poetry translation strategy. The primary data was mainly collected through questionnaires and work sheets by 25 Chinese major students. The secondary data was collected through research papers, general books, periodicals in China and Sri Lanka. According to the research results, the main cultural barriers to the translation of Sinhalese poetry are lack of cultural knowledge, customs barriers, environmental barriers, differences in beliefs, differences in festivals, etc. In order to overcome the barriers of translation and translation strategies several suggestions were raised such as replacing familiar words with the target language, use adaptation, use equivalent words, adding footnotes, and so on. The best way to translate ancient Chinese poems to Sri Lankan students is to learn more new Chinese words and become familiar with the Chinese culture.

Keywords: *Cultural Barriers, Chinese ancient poems, Sinhala, translation*

斯里兰卡萨巴拉嘎穆瓦大学汉语生选古代汉语诗翻译中存在文化障碍与策略。

K.G.N. Kumari¹ and R.M. Prabani Rathnayake²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

由于中斯文化背景的巨大差异，斯里兰卡学生学中文面对困难。其中文化障碍是主要原因之一。研究中国文化时，中国文学是文化的重要组成部分。因此，学习汉语诗歌对学生来说也是一个非常重要的部分。学习汉语诗歌有助于提高汉语知识而且诗歌是一门深奥的艺。本研究的主要目的是找出中国古诗词翻译中常见的文化障碍。并找出合适的诗歌翻译策略。本研究的一手资料主要通过问卷和工作簿收集。二手资料是通过在中国和斯里兰卡出版的研究论文、书籍、期刊和互联网收集的。为了了解学生翻译中国古诗词的能力，使用问卷调查并分发给25名汉语专业的。根据研究结果，找出文化知识的缺乏、风俗障碍、环境障碍、信仰差异、节日差异及障碍。为了解决这些翻译障碍，提出了用目标语言替换熟悉的单词，使用自适应，使用对等词，添加脚注等翻译策略。向斯里兰卡学生翻译中国古诗的最佳方式是学习更多新的汉语单词并熟悉中国文化。

关键词: 文化障碍，翻译，中国古代诗歌，僧伽罗语

STRATEGIES OF TRANSLATING CHINESE POETRY INTO ENGLISH: AN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED POETRY FROM TANG DYNASTY

K.S. Liyanarachchi¹ and Noel Dassanayake¹

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Poetry can be interpreted as a crucial literary as well as a cultural element in a particular society. Accordingly, the Tang Dynasty poetry plays an extremely important role in Chinese culture as a significant cultural heritage. The English translation of Tang poetry occupies a very important position in the history of cultural exchanges between China and the West and it is one of the most popular foreign literary works among Westerners. Tang Dynasty, which is often referred to as the Golden Age of Chinese literature, was the revolutionary age of Chinese poetry. However, due to the drastic cultural differences between English and Chinese languages, the translation of Tang poetry into English inevitably encountered numerous difficulties and obstacles with the employed translation method. Therefore, the main purpose of this research is to explore into the most effective methods of translating Tang poetry into English, and it is hypothesized that the most difficult type of content are idioms and cultural words when translating Tang poetry into English. Primary data of this study were collected through a questionnaire, and secondary data were collected through research papers, general books, periodicals and internet journals in both Chinese and English languages. The study has found out that translators have used a variety of translation strategies when translating Tang poetry into English. The most commonly used methods are transliteration and literal translation. The most effective way to translate Tang poetry into English is to observe poetic characteristics of Tang poetry and go through adaptation. However, when translating the rest of the poem, the method of adaptation may not be the most appropriate method, because it depends on the nature of the source language of the poem.

Keywords: *Culture, Idioms, Translation Strategies, Tang Dynasty, Tang Poetry*

唐诗的英译策略研究

K.S. Liyanarachchi¹ and Noel Dassanayake²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

每个国家的文化中主要的部分是诗歌。唐诗歌是中国文化中极为重要的部分、也是最为瑰丽的文化遗产。唐诗的英译是中西文化交流史上占有非常重要的位置、是整个中国文化中外传中最。中国古典诗歌发展从代、也是中国诗上黄金时代。但是、由于英中语言中面临着较大的文化差异、唐诗的英译过程中难免会遇到各种名样的难题以及障碍。因此、本研究的主要的目的是渣渣唐诗的英译时候使用了最合适翻译策略以及唐诗的英译时候、最难的一类内容（成语/文化生词）。本研究通过调查问卷收集第一手资料。通过中汉英语言出饭的研究论文、普通图书、期刊文献以与网络收集第二手资料。本研究的主要的目的是发现唐诗的英译时候使用了最合适的翻译方法。唐诗的英译时候译者使用各种各样的翻译策略。它们为，音译翻译、直译翻译、格律翻译、诗歌散文、押韵翻译、无韵诗翻译、口译以及半音半意方法。在深入观察唐诗的诗意特征后、本人的看法是唐诗的英译最有效的方法是口译。但是一反面、在考录其余的诗、口译方法可能不是最合适的方法、因为它取决于源语言的诗歌的性质。

关键词：文化、成语、唐代、诗歌、翻译策略。

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE & SRI LANKAN MASKS

S.P. Meepagalage¹ and Prabani Rathnayake²

^{1,2}*Department of languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Mask art is an important part of many countries and religious beliefs. The use of masks has two main purposes: ritual and performing arts. The comparative objects divided into four parts in this article: traditional Chinese and Sri Lankan mask color, production method, shape, style and content. The data sources used in this article include, interview as primary data and selected four specialist of traditional masks culture for process interviews and also get information of Chinese traditional masks through Chinese teachers. Research papers, general books, journal articles, electronic methods and online networks are used as secondary data. Through comparative research, I found that Chinese and Sri Lankan masks are very similar, but there are also slight differences. The masks of the two countries have the same color, in addition China uses gold and silver colors. Sri Lanka uses 100% “Kadhuru” wood, but in China uses gold, jade, ivory, wood, tree bark, paper, mud and other categories. According to the shape of the mask, it is found that although the most masks shape of round, there are also many cases where the shape changes. According to the style and content, the two countries masks are divided into four types: humans, gods, demons, and animals. This article can be used as a source in the absence situation of a comparative study of traditional Chinese and Sri Lankan masks.

Keywords: *Chinese traditional masks, Sri Lankan traditional masks, comparative study*

中国与斯里兰卡传统面具对比研究

S.P. Meepagalage¹ and Prabani Rathnayake²

^{1,2}*Department of languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

面具艺术是许多国家和宗教信仰的重要结成部分。面具的使用有两个主要目标：仪式和表演艺术。通过本文的对比对象分开四个部分：中国与斯里兰卡传统面具颜色、制作方法、造型、样式与内容。本研究使用的资料来源包括，访谈作为一手资料。选择四个传统面具的专家而进行访谈。还通过中国教师们收集了中国面具相关信息。论文、普通图书、期刊文章、电子公告、网路学报等作为二手资料。使用对比研究方法，本人发现中国与斯里兰卡面具非常相似，也有细微的差别。两个国家面具颜色相同，另外中国使用金色和银色。斯里兰卡使用百分之百的Kadhuru木材，但在中国使用黄金，玉石，象牙，木材，树皮，纸，泥等材料。根据面具的造型发现，虽然大多数面具的形状是圆形的，但也有许多情况下形状会发生变化。根据样式与内容，两个国家面具特别分开四种类型：人物、神、魔、动物。本文可作为在缺乏的中国传统面具和斯里兰卡传统面具比较研究情况下的资料来源。

关键 - 中国传统面具，斯里兰卡传统面具，比较研究

AN ERRORS ANALYSIS OF USING “就” AND “才” BY CHINESE MAJORS AT SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

S.D.S.W. Nandasiri¹ and R.A.R.P. Maduwanthi²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Chinese adverbs “jiu” and “cai” are two frequently used adverbs in modern Chinese grammar. However, due to the numerous meanings of these two adverbs, they are frequently used in the process of Chinese communication and have become the focus and difficult for Chinese learners in acquiring them. This study firstly conducted a questionnaire survey using the second year to fourth-year students majoring in Chinese at Sabaragamuwa University in Sri Lanka and collected the primary data; referring to a large number of Chinese grammar materials, the adverbs “jiu” and “cai” appearing in students' Chinese learning were analyzed. The error phenomenon in the application such as misuse, wrong order, omission, collocation was demonstrated and analyzed. Finally, it is concluded that the main reasons for those erroneous occasions are negative transfer from mother tongue to second language acquisition, insufficient Chinese textbooks, weakness of students and basic knowledge of grammar. Finally, this paper proposes some suggestions for Chinese teaching based on the results of the survey and analysis, to play a certain reference role in Chinese teaching in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: “Jiu”, “Cai”, error analysis, Chinese majors, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka

斯里兰卡萨巴伯勒格穆沃大学汉语专业学生习得汉语副词“就”和“才”的偏误分析

S.D.S.W. Nandasiri¹ and R.A.R.P. Maduwanthi²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

汉语副词“就”和“才”是现代汉语语法上使用频率较高的两个副词。但由于这两个副词的义项繁多,在汉语交际过程中使用频率较高,成为汉语学习者习得过程中的重点和难点。本研究对斯里兰卡萨巴拉格穆沃大学汉语专业二至四年级的学生进行问卷调查收集第一手资料;参考大量的汉语语法练习册中学生学习汉语时出现的副词“就”和“才”运用中出现的错误像错用、错序、遗漏,搭配不对等。进行论证分析;最后得出学生偏误产生的主要原因是在母语对第二语言习得的负迁移、汉语教材的不足、学生的语法基础知识不足等。最后本论文调查结果对汉语副词教学提出了一些建议,以期对斯里兰卡的汉语教学带来一定的参考借鉴作用。

[关键词]: “就”, “才”, 偏误分析, 汉语专业学生, 斯里兰卡萨巴拉格穆沃大学

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MARRAIGE CUSTOM OF HAN ETHNIC GROUP AND SINHALESE

G.D.N. Uthpala¹ and R.M. P.P. Rathnayake²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

In every social culture, there is a custom of wedding ceremonies. The wedding is a door that opens the couple to a happy life. It is an important part of the culture of each country. The wedding is accompanied by various celebrations. In recent years, Chinese and Sri Lankan weddings have continued to learn from the ritual process of western weddings, but the fundamental difference in the connotation of weddings is not only in dress, wedding location, and wedding content, but also in culture, folklore, color, and movement and religious differences. The primary data were collected by two Chinese teachers and two Sri Lankan “Ashtaka” people. Research papers, general books, journal articles were used as secondary data. This paper compares different etiquettes of Chinese and Sri Lankan weddings in order to understand the different conditions and customs of Chinese and Sri Lanka wedding etiquettes. Thus, to have a certain understanding of the differences and similarities between Chinese and Sri Lankan cultures and to ensure the distinctions in the process of communication between China & Sri Lanka go steadily.

Keywords: *Weddings, customs, China & Sri Lanka, cultural differences*

中国汉族与斯里兰卡僧伽罗语族婚礼风俗对比

G.D.N. Uthpala¹ and R.M. Prabani Rathnayake²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

在每一种社会文化中, 都有举办婚礼的习俗。婚礼是一扇通往幸福生活的大门, 是各个国家文化组成的重要部分而婚礼伴随着各种庆祝活动。近些年来, 中国和斯里兰卡的婚礼继续吸引西方婚礼的仪式过程, 但婚礼内涵的根本区别不仅在于服饰、婚礼地点和婚礼内容, 还在于文化、民俗、色彩、运动和宗教因素方面差异。第一手资料由两名中国教师和两名斯里兰卡“*Ashtaka*”人收集。研究论文、书籍、期刊文章被用作第二手资料。迄今为止, 中国和其他国家的婚礼习俗的对比研究有多, 但是中国与斯里兰卡的比较研究很少。本文对比中国和斯里兰卡婚礼的不同礼仪, 以了解中国和斯里兰卡婚礼礼仪的不同情况和习俗。因此, 对中斯文化的异同有一定的了解能确保中斯两国在交流过程中的差异稳步推进。

关键词: 婚礼、风俗、中国与斯里兰卡、文化差异

AN ERROR ANALYSIS OF CHINESE CONJUNCTIONS “跟、和、与” BY CHINESE STUDENTS AT SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

U.W.S.P. Pieris¹ and R.M. Prabani Rathnayake²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Chinese conjunctions are the most important part of grammar in learning Chinese. The Chinese language has many Chinese Conjunctions. Chinese language learners often use Chinese conjunctions. This research studies the usage of “跟、和、与” conjunctions. The main research direction of this paper is the difficulty of Chinese conjunctions “跟、和、与”. Students often make mistakes when “跟、和、与” using and understanding. This paper mainly studies to find out the mistakes that students make when using conjunctions and analyze the reason. In order to find out the mistakes, a questionnaire survey was carried out for Chinese students at Sabaragamuwa university of Sri Lanka. There are so many types of errors in learning Chinese conjunctions such as misapply, incorrect order, leave out and translation errors in the use of “跟、和、与” conjunctions. There are several reason for these errors such as the influence of the mother tongue, the lack of basic knowledge of the student understanding difficulties. The results of the investigation and analysis of this paper give some suggestions to overcome those difficulties.

Keywords: *Chinese conjunctions “跟、和、与”, Erroneous Occasions, Analysis*

斯里兰卡萨伯勤格穆沃大学汉语学生汉语连词 “跟、和、与”习得偏误分析

U.W.S.P. Pieris¹ and R.M. Prabani Rathnayake²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

汉语连词是汉语学习中最重要语法的一部分。汉语中有很多连词而学生常使用汉语连词。本文研究强调“跟、和、与”的用法而本文主要研究的方向为汉语连词“跟、和、与”的难点。“跟、和、与”使用与理解的过程当中学生经常会犯错误。本研究找出学生使用连词“跟、和、与”时出现的错误而吸引的原因。为找出错误、斯里兰卡萨伯勤格穆沃大学汉语学生进行了问卷调查。通过调查分析找出了学生汉语连词习得偏误类型像错用、错序、遗漏和翻译错误等。学生出错误主要原因为母语语言的影响、学生的语法基本知识不足和学生基本理解困难。本文的调查和分析结果为避免这些困难提供了一些建议。

关键词：汉语连词“跟、和、与”、偏误、分析

Hindi

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE PROLETARIAT DEPICTED IN THE POEMS BY THE PROGRESSIVE POET BABA NAGARJUN

A.A.S.M. Adikari¹ and M.S. Withanage²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Poetry plays a dominant role in Hindi literature. It is believed that Hindi poems reflect every part of the society. Poets bring out a visual art of a society through their literary works with their creativity. Among the poets available in the history of Hindi poetry, Baba Nagarjun is the greatest poet of the progressive stream. Nagarjun has emphasized the mourning of common people through his literary works: he discussed the social issues of ordinary people more than focusing on elite class of the society. The progressiveness of the ideas embodied in his poetry and the soulful sensibility towards the proletariat make him a different place among the progressive poets. Presented dissertation is focused on “An analytical study of the proletariat represented in the selected ten poems” by progressive poet Baba Nagarjun. The main objective of this study is to analyse how the proletariat is depicted in some selected poems of the progressive poet ‘Baba Nagarjun’. Qualitative data has been used for this dissertation. As secondary data collecting methods publications of books, magazines, newspapers, written materials and internet related to its subject were used. According to the presented research, it has been realized that Nagarjun has composed most of the poems by focusing on his own experiences and a successful representation of the proletariat has been found in these selected poems.

Keywords: *Hindi Literature, Nagarjun, Poems, Proletariat*

**हार्थकृष्ण वध कृष्ण नृगर्जफन वध कृष्णटडै । ३ । धनरुधर स्वर्णश्रृङ्ग वध एक
धनरुधर श्रृङ्गवध टध्ययन**

अधिकारी ए.ए.एस.एम¹, वितानगे एम.एस²

^{1,2}भाषा अध्ययन विभाग, सामाजिक विज्ञान एवं भाषा संकाय, सबरगमुव विश्वविद्यालय

हिंदी साहित्य में पद्य साहित्य महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। ऐसी मान्यता है कि हिन्दी कविताएँ समाज का चित्र है। कवि अपनी प्रतिभा के द्वारा समाज का चित्र अपने काव्यों में उपस्थित करते हैं। हिंदी काव्य इतिहास में उपलब्ध कवियों में से बाबा नागार्जुन प्रगतिशील धारा के सशक्त कवि थे। नागार्जुन ने साहित्य को अभिजात्य वर्ग से बाहर निकलाकर जन-सामान्य के बीच लाकर खड़ा कर दिया है। उनके काव्य में समाविष्ट विचारों की प्रगतिशीलता एवं सर्वहारावर्ग के प्रति आत्मीय संवेदना प्रगतिवादी कवियों में से उनका अलग स्थान बनाते हैं। प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध प्रगतिवादी कवि बाबा नागार्जुन की चुनित दस कविताओं में निरूपित सर्वहारावर्ग का एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन है। शोध का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि प्रगतिवादी कवि बाबा नागार्जुन की चुनित कविताओं में निरूपित सर्वहारावर्ग का एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन करना। इस शोध के लिए गुणात्मक आँकड़ों का प्रयोग किया गया है। आँकड़ों का संग्रह करने में मुख्यतः द्वितीय आँकड़ों का उपयोग किया गया है। द्वितीय आँकड़ों को प्राप्त करने के लिए अपने विषय से संबंधित पुस्तकें, पत्रिकाएँ, समाचार-पत्र आदि लिखित सामग्रियों तथा अंतर्जाल के प्रकाशनों का प्रयोग किया गया है। प्रस्तुत शोध के निष्कर्षतः यह प्राप्त हुआ है कि नागार्जुन ने अपने अनुभवों को केंद्र बनाकर अधिकांश कविताओं का निर्माण किया है और चुनित कविताओं में सर्वहारावर्ग का सफल निरूपण मिला है।

मुख्य भाव : कविता, नागार्जुन, सर्वहारावर्ग, हिंदी साहित्य

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF RHETORIC IN POEMS OF SUMITHRANANDAN PANTH (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE POETRY COLLECTION OF 'GUNJAN')

I.A.N.A. Gunasekara¹ and Sangeeth Rathnayake²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

This research is related to the Rhetoric of Indian Poetics and the Poems written by poet Sumithranandan Panth. In this research it has been analyzed how Sumithranandan Panth has used Rhetoric in his collection of poems named Gunjan. Twenty four elements were selected in Rhetoric as follows; Roopak, Punarukti prakash, Upama, Anupras, Weepsa, Manavikaran, Virodhabhas, Artaantaranyaas, Utpreksha, Wyatireek, Yamak, Shlesh, Punaruktiwadhhabhaas, WisheshanViparyaya, Atishayokti, Apahnuti, Drushtaant, Samasokti, Wyajastuti, Wibhaawana, Asangati and Wisheshokti. The qualitative approaches were put in place in designing this research. Secondary data were used for the study. Secondary data were collected from the books, journal articles, websites and reports. There were 30 poems selected out of the collection of poems. The elements have been used as follows; Roopak - 45 times, Punarukti prakas - 30 times, Upama - 19 times, Anuprashes - 7 times, Weepsa - 5 times, Manavikaran - 11 times, Virodhabhas and Artaantaranyaas - 6 times, Utpreksha and Wyatireek - 3 times, Deepak and Smaran - 1 time. The usage of Yamak, Shlesh, Punaruktiwadhhabhaas, Wisheshan Viparyaya, Atishayokti, Apahnuti, Drushtaant, Samasokti, Wyajastuti, Wibhaawana, Asangati and Wisheshokti are not found in this research. This research confirms that Sumithranandan Panth has used Rhetoric in his collection of poems.

Keywords: *Gunjan, Indian Poetics, Rhetoric, Sumithranandan Panth*

गुणसेकर, अइ.ए.एन.ए¹, प्रो. संगीत रत्नायक²

हिंदी पद्य साहित्य में सबसे प्राचीन और महत्वपूर्ण सिद्धांत अलंकार सिद्धांत माना जाता है। इस अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य चयनित कविताओं के आधार पर सुमित्रानंदन पंत की कविताओं के अंतर्गत अलंकारों का अध्ययन करना है। अपने शोध कार्य के तथ्य एकत्र करने में गुणात्मक विधि का उपयोग किया जाता है। 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। अनुसंधान के लिए अलंकारों में से २४ अलंकारों का चयन किया गया है। चयनित पूरी कविताएँ ३० होती हैं। अनुसंधान के अनुसार बोध प्राप्त हुआ है कि सुमित्रानंदन पंत ने अपनी कविता संग्रहों के लिए बारह अलंकारों पर ध्यान दिया गया है, उनमें से ज्यादा रूपक अलंकार का प्रयोग किया गया है, उसकी संख्या ४५ हैं। इसके अलावा पुनरुक्तिप्रकाश . ३०, उपमा . १६, अनुप्रास . ७, वीप्सा . ५, मानवीकरण . ११, अर्थान्तरन्यास और विरोधाभास . ६, उत्प्रेक्षा और व्यतिरेक . ३, स्मरण और दीपक . १ होती हैं, पर यमक, श्लेष, पुनरुक्तिवदाभास, विशेषणविपर्यय, अतिशयोक्ति, अपह्नुति, दृष्टांत, समासोक्ति, व्याजस्तुति, विभावना, असंगति और विशेषोक्ति अलंकारों का प्रयोग नहीं किये गये हैं।

मुख्य भाषा : अलंकार, गुंजन, सुमित्रानन्दन पंत, हिंदी पद्य साहित्य

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF ECONOMIC CONSCIOUSNESS DEPICTED IN THE SHORT STORIES BY YASHPAL (WITH REFERENCE TO SELECTED SHORT STORIES)

H. M. M. J. Jayasinghe¹ and Sangeeth Rathnayake²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Literature is the mirror of human experiences and social activities. Literature has a paramount place to present the changes taking place in the society. Hindi literature is a vast field and prose and poetry play an important role for its development. Especially, there is an immense spread of Hindi prose literature. According to the Hindi prose literature, many genres; the novel, the short story and drama have been able to present a depiction of society. Among all, the short stories are known as the best form of literature, because there is no other way as powerful and easy as short stories to portray the economic perspective of society. After Munshi Premchand, Yashpal dominated Hindi literature as a strong story teller in the Hindi short story sector. These short stories present the economic realities of the era from the Marxist point of view. Yashpal's depiction of economic problems in his short stories were researched in this study. This research is based on selected five stories composed by Yashpal. Secondary data has been used to study economic consciousness. Books, magazines, newspapers and internet publications have been used as the secondary data. Yashpal, through his short stories, has considered the 'zamindari system' and 'slave system' to be a terrible form of exploitation. According to this analysis, it is revealed that Yashpal has shown hatred on this pathetic condition and exploitation on the exploited class through his short stories.

Keywords: *Economic, Short Story, Yashpal*

**यभज्ञाज्ञाल छ्वाश्रज्ञ श्रध्त् कळज्ञध्न्यज्ञै । वै । ध्न्स्ध्त् टज्ञध्न्वै चैत्ज्ञ वज्ञ एक् ध्न्मलैष्ठाणज्ञज्ञात्त्व
टध्ययन-
;चफध्न् छज्ञ फाँच कळज्ञध्न्यज्ञै । वै र छध्न् । वै ।**

एच. एम. एम. जे.जयसिंह¹, प्रो. संगीत रत्नायक²

^{1,2}भाषा विभाग, सामाजिक विज्ञान एवं भाषा संकाय, स्वरगमुव विभवविद्यालय, श्री लंका

साहित्य मानव अनुभव एवं सामाजिक गतिविधियों का दर्पण है। समाज में हो रहे परिवर्तनों को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए साहित्य का सर्वोपरि स्थान है। हिन्दी साहित्य एक विस्तृत क्षेत्र है एवं उसके विकास के लिए गद्य व पद्य साहित्य महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। विभोष रूप से हिन्दी गद्य साहित्य का क्षेत्र अत्यन्त विसृत है। हिन्दी गद्य साहित्य के अंतर्गत बहुत-ही विधाएँ अर्थात् उपन्यास, कहानी एवं एकांकी आदि साहित्यिक-धाराओं से समाज का चित्रण प्रस्तुत करने में सक्षम हुई हैं। इससे कहानी को साहित्य की सर्वोत्कृष्ट विधा के रूप में जाना जाता है। सामाजिक यथार्थ: आर्थिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में चित्रित करने के लिए जितनी सशक्त व सहज विधा कहानी साहित्य है उतनी कोई और नहीं। मुंभी प्रेमचंद के पश्चात हिन्दी कहानी क्षेत्र के एक सशक्त कथाकार के रूप में यशपाल ने हिंदी साहित्य में अपना दबदबा बनाया। युग के आर्थिक यथार्थ मार्क्सवादी दृष्टि से प्रस्तुत करने वालों में यशपाल आर्थिक समस्याओं का चित्रण अपनी कहानियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया है। प्रस्तुत शोध-कार्य यशपाल द्वारा रचित चुनिंदा पाँच कहानियों में निरूपित आर्थिक चेतना पर आधारित है। यशपाल द्वारा रचित कहानियों में निरूपित आर्थिक चेतना का अध्ययन करने के लिए द्वितीय आँकड़ों का उपयोग किया गया है। द्वितीय आँकड़ों के लिए पुस्तकें, पत्रिकाएँ, समाचार-पत्र एवं अंतर्जाल के प्रकाशन आदि का प्रयोग किया गया है। यशपाल ने अपनी कहानियों के माध्यम से ज़मीन्दारी प्रथा एवं दास प्रथा को शोषण का भयंकर प्रतिरूप माना गया है। इस विभलेषण के अनुसार पता चलता है कि, यशपाल ने शोषित वर्ग पर होने वाली इसी दयनीय स्थिति एवं शोषण पर घृणा अपनी कहानियों के माध्यम से दर्शायी है।

मुख्य भाव : अर्थ, कहानी, यशपाल

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF WOMEN ISSUES DEPICTED IN SHORT STORIES BY SURYAKANT TRIPATHI 'NIRALA' (WITH REFERENCE TO THE SELECTED TEN SHORT STORIES)

P.H.K.S. Perera¹ and Sangeeth Rathnayake²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

An unbreakable relationship exists between the culture and the literature. Literature can be categorized into two parts as: poetry and prose. Short stories emerge as a special element in prose. From them, we can get a fine knowledge about the economy, literature, politics, educational information, food habits and the life style of that nation. This research is also composed with a short story in prose. By a fast development from era to era Hindi short stories have become prominent. "Women" becomes the main theme of the writers during that journey of written literature. The issues of women become a controversial topic among the writers. The main objective of this study is to discuss the issues of women in the Hindi short stories. The study is done by referring ten selected short stories of the writer called 'SuryakantTripathi 'Nirala'. This study comprises with Nirala's biography, thus it contains the origin and the evolution of Hindi short stories. Qualitative research method is employed to gather data for my research. Secondary data such as books, magazines and internet have been used for the study. In the study, I have focused on child & widow marriages, marriages among different castes, the dowry and the prostitution, which is forcefully done by women are analytically discussed by referring to ten short stories written by 'SuryakantTripathi 'Nirala'. As a conclusion, one can come to a conclusion that in the selected ten short stories of 'SuryakantTripathi 'Nirala', the above mentioned all women issues are contained except for one short story.

Keywords: *Hindi Literature, Short story, SuryakantTripathi 'Nirala', Women issues*

सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी 'निराला' छद्मनाम श्रद्धा कलङ्कित है।^१ धर्मरूप नानाश्रम स्मृत्युक्त है।
 वह एक धर्मरक्षणज्ञातक टट्टयन (च्युत छर कलङ्कित है। वै टङ्कानाश्रम पत्र)

पेररा. पी. एच. के. एस१ए फ़ॉ. रत्नायक संगीत२

^{१,२} भाषा अध्ययन विभाग, सामाजिक विज्ञान एवं भाषा का संकाय, स्वरगमुव विभवविद्यालय

साहित्य एवं संस्कृति का एक अटूट संबंध होता है। साहित्य दो प्रकार के होते हैं, पद्य साहित्य तथा गद्य साहित्य। कहानी गद्य विधा का विभोष देन है, जिससे कम पात्रों के अनुसार उस देभा की आर्थिक स्थिति, राजनीतिक स्थिति, भौक्षिक स्थिति के साथ-साथ खान-पान, रहन-सहन, व्यवहार आदि का ज्ञान प्रदान करता है। हिन्दी कहानी समय-समय पर अपना वेभा बदलकर आगे बढ़ाई जाती है। इसी सफर में नारी एक युग का मुख्य विषय बनाया जाता है। लेखकों की रचनाओं में नारियों की चर्चा हो जाती है। अपने इस भोध कार्य का मुख्य उद्देभय भी वही है जिसमें सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी 'निराला' द्वारा रचित कहानियों में निरूपित नारी समस्याओं को चयनित दस कहानियों के आधार पर विभलेशन किया जाता है। प्रस्तुत भोध कार्य के गौण उद्देभय के रूप में सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी 'निराला' के व्यक्तित्व एवं कृतित्व तथा हिन्दी कहानी का उद्भव और विकास का परिचय दिया जाता है। इस भोध के तथ्य एकत्र करने में गुणात्मक विधि का प्रयोग किया गया। प्रस्तुत भोध कार्य द्वितीय आँकड़ों पर आधारित है। इसलिए आँकड़ों के संकलन के लिए पुस्तकें, पत्रिकाएँ तथा अंतर्जाल के प्रकाभान का प्रयोग किया गया। अपने भोध कार्य से सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी 'निराला' की चयनित दस कहानियों के आधार पर बाल-विधवा विवाह, दहेज प्रथा, अंतर्जातीय विवाह तथा वैभयावृत्ति की चर्चा की गयी। इस अध्ययन से यह साबित हो गया कि सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी 'निराला' की चयनित दस कहानियों में एक कहानी के अलावा अन्य सभी कहानियों में उल्लेखित सभी समस्याओं की चर्चा की गयी है।

मुखय भाब्द: हिन्दी साहित्य, कहानी, सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी 'निराला', नारी समस्याएँ

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE ATTRIBUTES OF HINDI REKHACHITHRA THAT CAN BE SEEN IN SINHALA SHORT STORIES (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MARTIN WICKRAMASINGHE AND G.B. SENANAYAKA'S SELECTED TEN SHORT STORIES)

K.M.O.P. Senarathna¹ and M.S. Withanage²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Sketch Literature is a form of prose from which the author makes a live picture of a person, object, event, emotion & etc. with the use of words. Sketch Literature is not an unfamiliar genre of literature to the Hindi Literature. However this form of literature is unfamiliar to Sinhala Literature. The qualities of Sketch Literature can be seen in Hindi Short Stories. Therefore qualities of Sketch Literature are more likely to be seen in Sinhala Short Stories as well. Based on these facts the dissertation discusses about the attributes of Hindi Rekhachithra also known as Sketch Literature that can be seen in Sinhala Short Stories. Main objective of the study is to identify the attributes of Hindi Rekhachithra that can be seen in Sinhala Short Stories. The qualitative approaches were put in places in designing this research. Both primary and secondary data were used for the study. This dissertation is mainly based on secondary data. Primary data were collected from interviews. The research is mainly based on ten selected Short Stories of Martin Wikaramasinghe and G.B. Senanayaka. The attributes of Hindi Rekhachithra that can be seen in Sinhala Short Stories has been presented based on selected ten Short Stories of the authors. According to the analyse it has been concluded that even though Rekhachithra is an unfamiliar form of prose for Sinhala Literature, the attributes of it can be seen in Sinhala Short Stories.

Keywords: *G.B. Senanayaka, Hindi Rekhachithra, Martin Wikaramasinghe, Sinhala Short Stories*

थस् लल्ल कलज्ञथ्यज्ञै । १। दृष्टव्य थल लल्ल श्रैख्खल्लथ्व वै ग्फण्णज्ञै । वल्ल थ्वल्लैख्खल्लज्ञल्लथ्व दध्ययन
(मार्टिन थ्वकम्पस् लल्ल दज्ञैथ्र ज्ज.ब्. सैन्नायक वै च्फण्णल्ल छस् कलज्ञथ्यज्ञै । वै स् लल्ल १।)

सेनारत्न.के.एम.ऑ.पी¹, वितानगे एम.एस²

^{1,2}भाषा अध्ययन विभाग, सामाजिक विज्ञान एवं भाषा संकाय, श्री लंका सबरगमुव विभवविद्यालय

रेखाचित्र एक ऐसी गद्य की विधा है जिसके माध्यम से लेखक एक व्यक्ति, वस्तु, घटना, भाव आदि का सजीव चित्र भावों के माध्यम से अंकन करता है। रेखाचित्र हिंदी साहित्य के लिए एक अपरिचित विधान ही है। लेकिन सिंहली साहित्य के लिए यह एक अज्ञात विधा है। रेखाचित्र के सबसे निकटतम गद्य की विधा कहानी है। सिंहली साहित्य में रेखाचित्र की तरह गद्य की अलग विधा न होने पर भी सिंहली कहानियों में उनके गुण दृष्टव्य होने की संभावना अधिक है। इसलिए प्रस्तुत भोध कार्य के माध्यम से सिंहली कहानियों में दृष्टव्य हिंदी रेखाचित्र के गुणों का विस्तृत विवरण प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इस अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य सिंहली कहानियों में दृष्टव्य हिंदी रेखाचित्र के गुणों का अध्ययन करना है। इस अनुसंधान के लिए गुणात्मक आँकड़ों का प्रयोग किया गया है। इसके लिए प्राथमिक एवं द्वितीय आदि दोनों प्रकार के आँकड़े प्रयोग किये गये हैं। अध्ययन द्वितीय आँकड़ों पर अधिक आधारित है। प्राथमिक आँकड़ों के रूप में साक्षात्कार लिया गया है। यह अनुसंधान मार्टिन विक्रमसिंह और जी.बी. सेनानायक के चुनिन्दा दस कहानियों पर आधारित है। साथ ही अध्ययन में लेखकों का परिचय भी प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इन लेखकों के कहानियों के आधार पर सिंहली कहानियों में दृष्टव्य हिंदी रेखाचित्र के समान एवं विपरीत गुणों का विभलेषणात्मक अध्ययन प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इस भोध कार्य से यह निश्चित रूप से स्पष्ट भी किया गया है कि सिंहली साहित्य में रेखाचित्र की तरह गद्य की अलग विधा न होने पर भी कहानियों में रेखाचित्र के गुण दृष्टव्य हैं।

मुख्य भाव: जी.बी. सेनानायक, मार्टिन विक्रमसिंह, रेखाचित्र के गुण, सिंहली कहानी

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS DEPICTED THE SHORT STORIES BY PREMCHAND: WITH REFERENCE TO SELECTED SHORT STORIES

M.M.F. Nisma¹ and Sangeeth Rathnayake²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Hindi literature has a significant effect on the world of literature. Any culture in the world exists in basically two genres: poetry and prose. Especially the scope of Hindi prose literature is very wide. This dissertation is exclusively about prose. Many genres can be seen under the Hindi prose literature such as novel, short story, report, research and etc. This study is basically based on Hindi short stories. The qualitative data has been used for this research. For this the secondary data such as books, magazines, newspapers, journals, articles and reports obtained through written materials and internet has been used. This research work is limited to the short stories written by the well known author Premchand from the genres of Hindi prose literature. This research work is limited to selected eight short stories from Premchand's short stories like Yaha Meri Mathrubhumi Hai, Diksha, Wichitra Holi, Suhag Ki Saadi, Bhade Ka Tattu, Pathni Se Pathi, Shaanthi, and Haar Ki Jeeth. The real depiction of society is seen in Premchand's works and the main objective of this research work is to study its political situation. By this study it has been proved that there is political consciousness in the stories which are written by Premchand.

Keywords: *Hindi Literature, Politics, Premchand, Short Stories*

पञ्च छ्वाश्रज्ज श्रथ्ठ कळज्ञन्यज्ञै। १। धन्वत्त श्रज्जम्भत्त चैत्तज्ञ कज्ञ एक् धम्मलैष्णज्जज्ञत्त
टध्ययन् - चफ्ठ्ठ छज्ञ कळज्ञन्यज्ञै। वै र छम्भ १।।

निस्मा एम.एम.एफ.¹, फ़ॉ.रत्नायक, संगीत²

^{1,2}भाषा विभाग, सामाजिक विज्ञान एवं भाषा संकाय, सबरगमुव विभवविद्यालय, श्री लंका

विश्व साहित्य में हिंदी साहित्य को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया गया है। दुनिया में कोई भी संस्कृति मूल रूप से दो शैलियों में मौजूद है: पद्य एवं गद्य। विशेष रूप से हिन्दी गद्य साहित्य का क्षेत्र बहुत विस्तृत है। इस शोध निबंध विशेष रूप से गद्य के बारे में है। हिन्दी गद्य साहित्य के अंतर्गत बहुत ही विधाएँ देखी जा सकती हैं: जैसे उपन्यास, लघुकहानी, रिपोर्ट, शोध आदि। यह अध्ययन मूल रूप से हिन्दी कहानियों पर आधारित है। इस अनुसंधान के लिए गुणात्मक आँकड़ों का प्रयोग किया गया है। उसके लिए द्वितीय आँकड़े उपयोग किये गये हैं। पुस्तकें, पत्रिकाएँ, समाचार-पत्र, जर्नल लेखों, रिपोर्टों आदि लिखित सामग्रियों एवं अंतर्जाल से द्वितीय आँकड़े प्राप्त किये गये हैं। यह शोधकार्य हिन्दी गद्य साहित्य की विधाओं में से केवल प्रेमचन्द द्वारा रचित कहानियों तक सीमित है। यह शोधकार्य प्रेमचन्द की कहानियों में से यह मेरी मातृभूमि है, दीक्षा, विचित्र होली, सुहाग की साड़ी, भाड़े का टट्टू, पत्नी से पति, शान्ति एवं हार की जीत आदि चुनिंदा आठ कहानियों तक सीमित है। समाज का यथार्थ-चित्रण प्रेमचंद की रचनाओं में दृष्टिगत होता है और उसकी राजनीतिक स्थिति का अध्ययन करना इस शोधकार्य का मुख्य उद्देश्य है। इस अध्ययन से साबित किया गया है कि प्रेमचन्द द्वारा रचित कहानियों में राजनीतिक चेतना अंतर्गत है।

मुख्य शब्द: कहानी, प्रेमचन्द, राजनीति, हिन्दी साहित्य

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DESTINATIONS RELATED TO RAMAYANA TOWARDS ATTRACTING INDIAN TOURIST TO SRI LANKA

H.D.I.D. Siriwardana¹ and S. Withanage²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Tourism is the largest service industry in the world. Sri Lanka has a growing tourism industry and in Sri Lanka, tourism is the third largest export earner in the economy. India is the main source of Sri Lankan tourism market. The Ramayana is the largest ancient epic in world literature written by Maharshi Valmiki, the first poet in the Indian literary tradition. There is a strong connection between the Ramayana and Sri Lanka and there are many destinations associated with the Ramayana in Sri Lanka. According to this study, Indian tourists adore to visit Ramayana-related destinations in Sri Lanka. But it has also been revealed that Indian tourists have a little understanding of those destinations. Targeting India, in order to promote Sri Lanka's tourism industry, it is necessary to promote such destinations that can attract Indian tourists to Sri Lanka. The main objective of this study is to attract Indian tourists to Sri Lanka through a study of Sri Lankan destinations associated with the Ramayana and thereby enhance the progress of the Sri Lankan tourism industry. Secondary objectives include gaining knowledge of the Ramayana, the study of the relationship between the Ramayana and Sri Lanka, the study of Ramayana-related destinations in Sri Lanka, and the attraction of Indian tourists to Sri Lanka's tourism industry. The methodology that has followed for the study is both qualitative and quantitative data. Primary data is collected from questionnaires and interviews. Secondary data is gathered from Books, Journal Articles, Online publications, and reports from the Department of Tourism. At the end of the study, the importance of Ramayana related destinations in Sri Lanka for the promotion of tourism in Sri Lanka was highlighted.

Keywords: *Destinations, Promoting Tourism, Ramayana, Sri Lanka*

श्रम ललङ्कारै। भङ्गाश्रित्य पर्यटकै। कौ टङ्गवर्षित कश्चिन् वक्ष्यंश्चङ्गा श्रङ्गायणं रै ज्फडै
ठफए गन्त्यङ्गै। वै म्ळत्त वङ्गा एव ध्वस्त्रैङ्गाङ्गात्वं टीयय-

सिरिवर्धन.एच.डी.अइ.डी.¹, वितानगे.एम.एस²

^{1,2} भाषा विभाग, सामाजिक विज्ञान एवं भाषा संकायए स्वरगमुव विश्वविद्यालय

पर्यटन, विश्व का सबसे बड़ा उद्योग है। श्री लंका की अर्थ व्यवस्था में तीसरी सबसे बड़ी आमदनी पर्यटन उद्योग से कमायी जाती है। श्री लंका के पर्यटन बाज़ार का मुख्य स्रोत भारत है। रामायण, भारतीय साहित्यिक परंपरा के आदि कवि महर्षि वाल्मीकि द्वारा रचित विश्व साहित्य का सबसे बड़ा प्राचीन महाकाव्य है। रामायण और श्री लंका के बीच गहरा संबंध है और रामायण से जुड़े कई गंतव्य श्री लंका में हैं। किए गए शोध अध्ययन के अनुसार यह बोध प्राप्त हुआ है कि भारतीय पर्यटक रामायण से जुड़े श्री लंका के गंतव्य की यात्रा करने को उत्सुक है। पर श्री लंका में रामायण से जुड़े गंतव्यों के बारे में भारतीय पर्यटकों में जागरूकता की कमी है। यदि श्री लंका के पर्यटन उद्योग की प्रोन्नति प्राप्त करना चाहते तो श्री लंका के मुख्य पर्यटन बाज़ार भारत को लक्षित करते हुए, ऐसे गंतव्यों को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए जो भारतीय पर्यटकों को आकर्षित कर सकता है। इस अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य रामायण से जुड़े श्री लंका के गंतव्यों के अध्ययन से भारतीय पर्यटकों को श्री लंका की ओर आकर्षित कराना और इससे श्री लंका के पर्यटन उद्योग की उन्नति बढ़ाना है। गौण उद्देश्य में भारतीय महाकाव्य रामायण के बारे में ज्ञान प्राप्त करना, रामायण और श्री लंका के बीच संबंध का अध्ययन करना, रामायण से जुड़े हुए श्री लंका के गंतव्यों का अध्ययन करना और श्री लंका के पर्यटन क्षेत्र के प्रति भारतीय पर्यटकों को आकर्षित कराना आदि महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं। अध्ययन के लिए गुणात्मक तथा मात्रात्मक दोनों प्रकार के आकड़ों का उपयोग किया गया। प्राथमिक आकड़े संग्रह करने के लिए साक्षात्कार और प्रश्नावली आदि विधियों का प्रयोग किया गया। द्वितीय आकड़े संग्रह करने के लिए ग्रंथ, अंतर्जाल प्रकाशन, वार्षिक तथा मासिक पत्रिकाएँ, पर्यटन विभाग से निकाले गये प्रतिवेदन आदि का प्रयोग किया गया। अध्ययन के अंत में श्री लंका के पर्यटन उद्योग की प्रोन्नति के लिए श्री लंका में स्थित रामायण से जुड़े हुए गंतव्यों के महत्व को प्रस्तुत किया गया।

मुख्य शब्द: उन्नति, गंतव्य, पर्यटन, रामायण, श्री लंका

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF FAMILY PROBLEMS DEPICTED IN 'APKA BANTI' HINDI NOVEL WRITTEN BY MANNU BHANDARI

H.T.N. De Silva¹ and M.S. Withanage²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Hindi literature gets an important place in world literature. Any culture exists in the world basically consists of two genres: poetry and prose. Through this dissertation, it has concerned particularly with the prose. Among many genres that come under the Hindi Prose Literature, the novel genre is important, because the novel presents information on many subjects. This study is mainly based on Hindi Novels. 'Apka Banti' Novel is one of the popular Hindi Novels written by Mannu Bhandari. This novel is mainly based on Family Problems and other situations arising due to family problems. The main objective of the study is to study the family problems depicted in Apka Banti Hindi Novel written by Mannu Bhandari. The qualitative approaches were put in place in designing this research. Mainly secondary data were used for the study. Secondary data were accumulated from books, journal articles, websites and institutional documents. 'Apka Banti' novel basically depicts many problems arising in families. Mannu Bhandari has depicted family problems through plot, characters and language style. Through this study, it is discussed the life of a woman facing many family problems and the mentality of a helpless child due to family problems. It has been proved from this study that Mannu Bhandari's Apka Banti Hindi Novel depicted family problems. This Study may be consequent to the people who study about family problems depicted in Hindi Novels.

Keywords: *Apka Banti, Family problems, Hindi literature, Mannu Bhandari, Novels*

**मन्नु भंडारी 'टॉपिकल टॉप' का एक अध्ययन। धनुरधर काश्मिरी स्मृतिकृत। का
एक ध्वनि-वर्णन अध्ययन**

द सिल्वा एच.टी.एन¹, वितानगे एम.एस²

^{1,2}भाषा विभाग, सामाजिक विज्ञान एवं भाषा संकाय, सबरगमुव विश्वविद्यालय

विश्व साहित्य में हिंदी साहित्य के लिए महत्वपूर्ण स्थान मिलता है। दुनिया में कोई भी संस्कृति मुख्यतः दो शैलियों से मौजूद है: गद्य और पद्य साहित्य। इस अनुसंधान कार्य के माध्यम से गद्य साहित्य पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। हिंदी गद्य साहित्य के अधीन आने वाली अनेक विधाओं में से उपन्यास विधा महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि उपन्यास अनेक विषयों पर सूचनाएँ प्रस्तुत करता है। यह अध्ययन मुख्यतः हिंदी उपन्यासों पर आधारित है। मन्नू भंडारी द्वारा लिखित उपन्यासों में से 'आपका बंटी' उपन्यास हिंदी लोकप्रिय उपन्यासों में से एक है। इस उपन्यास मुख्य रूप से पारिवारिक समस्याओं पर आधारित है और पारिवारिक समस्याओं के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाली अनेक परिस्थितियों का वर्णन किया गया है। इस अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य है कि मन्नू भंडारीकृत 'आपका बंटी' उपन्यास में निरूपित पारिवारिक समस्याओं का अध्ययन करना। इस अनुसंधान कार्य के लिए गुणात्मक विधि के अनुसार आँकड़ों का संकलन किया गया है। इस अनुसंधान कार्य मुख्यतः द्वितीय आँकड़ों पर आधारित है। पुस्तकें, समाचार-पत्र आदि लिखित सामग्रियों और अंतर्जाल से द्वितीय आँकड़े प्राप्त किये गये हैं। 'आपका बंटी' उपन्यास में मुख्यतः परिवारों में उत्पन्न होने वाली अनेक समस्याओं को दर्शाया गया है। मन्नू भंडारी ने कथानक, पात्र और भाषा-शैली के माध्यम से पारिवारिक समस्याओं का निरूपण किया गया है। इस अध्ययन के द्वारा अनेक पारिवारिक समस्याओं को सामना कर रही एक महिला के जीवन और पारिवारिक समस्याओं के कारण असहाय बालक के मानसिकता को प्रस्तुत किया है। इस अध्ययन से साबित किया गया है कि मन्नू भंडारी ने 'आपका बंटी' हिंदी उपन्यास द्वारा पारिवारिक समस्याओं का निरूपण किया गया है।

मुख्य शब्द: आपका बंटी, उपन्यास, पारिवारिक समस्याएँ, मन्नू भंडारी, हिंदी साहित्य

Translation Studies

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE CHALLENGES CONFRONTED BY THE TRANSLATORS IN TRANSLATING AGRICULTURAL TERMS FROM ENGLISH TO SINHALA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED DOCUMENTS IN THE SRI LANKAN EXPORT AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

G.V.B.L. Chandrarathna¹, W.M. Ariyaratne² and G.K.M.L.P.B Morahena³

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Department of Export Agriculture, Sri Lanka*

Translators in Sri Lanka face various challenges when rendering agricultural terms from English to Sinhala. This study investigates the most common challenges confronted by the translators in translating agricultural terms from English to Sinhala. Another objective of this study is to identify the most commonly used translation strategies by professional translators in the Sri Lankan agriculture sector in translating agricultural terms from English to Sinhala. To achieve the primary objective, the researcher selected a sample of 25 translators in Sri Lanka from various government institutes and administered an English to Sinhala translation test, containing (10) sentences. To achieve the specific objective, the researcher conducted an interview with two senior translators in the field of agriculture. The results of both translation tests and interviews were analyzed using thematic analysis. As for the primary objective, the results demonstrate that the most common challenges faced by translators are lack of subject knowledge and terminological knowledge due to less experience in the agricultural field. As for the specific objective, it was identified that both direct and indirect translation methods are used in translating agricultural terms from English to Sinhala. Based on those identified challenges and translation strategies, several recommendations were suggested, namely, compiling agricultural glossaries, conducting more research on the translation of documents in the agricultural sector, and initiating an island-wide programme to develop the technical translation sector in the country.

Keywords: *Challenges, Agricultural translation, Agricultural terms, English, Sinhala*

A STUDY ON THE TERMINOLOGICAL CHALLENGES IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSLATIONS

E.M.G.Y.S. Amarasooriya¹, J.A.M. Hansani² and W.M.D.S. Wijekoon³

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*District Secretariat, Polonnaruwa*

As a specialized variety in the field of translation, administrative translation mainly signifies the translations of management texts, which are used to manage or direct an institution. The unique terminology used in the administrative documents makes the translations more challenging for the translators. This study explores the terminological challenges in administrative translations. The main objective of this study is to identify the challenges confronted by translators related to the administrative field. The research approach used in this study is qualitative. The participants of this research are professional translators in the Sri Lankan administrative institutions. Both primary and secondary data were applied to conduct the research. The study has been conducted in three phases; interviews with three professional translators who work related to the administrative field, discussions with five translators in local administrative institutions, and observations of four selected administrative documents. Analysed data demonstrates that every participant (100%) agrees that they have confronted difficulties when translating English source texts to Sinhala. 40% of the participants have omitted translating difficult terminologies, but then all participants (100%) agree that omitting terminologies adversely affects the quality of translations. Accordingly, it was observed that lack of expertise and subject knowledge are common challenges. Further, the researcher suggests recommendations to overcome the identified terminological challenges in administrative translations.

Keywords: *Administrative translations, Challenges, Terminology*

DERIVATION OF SOCIO-POLITICAL CONCEPTS OF THE DRAMA 'THE HOUSE OF BERNADA ALBA' INTO SRI LANKAN CONTEXT

Y.G.C.H. Bandara¹ and D.D.I.M.B. Gunathilaka²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Translation reinforces the camaraderie that exists between language and socio-political concepts of a society. Accordingly, regarding these aspects, the genre of dramatic text translation unfolds under the literary translation reserved a crucial space since the element of drama displays a more intimacy with people. Hence, the fundamental objective of the present study was to identify the manner in which the socio-political concepts of the drama, 'The House of Bernada Alba' have been derived into the Sri Lankan context while identifying and analysing the translation methods employed by Prof. Ranjini Obeyesekera in its Sinhalese translation, 'Bernada Albage Parapura'. Conducting this research with a comparative analysis of source text and target text results in providing an authentic solution for the identified research problem as well. This qualitative research approach addresses the translation procedure of Jean-Paul Vinay (1950) and Jean Darbelnet (1950) which comprised of seven translation methods namely borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. The collected sample of primary data was segmented into two major classifications as sociological and political concepts, and further, sociological concepts were analyzed under five subordinate concepts as overbearing repression, culture, the notion of death, religious aspects and appearance, and respectability while the political concepts were scrutinized through the notion of capitalism. Accordingly, the researcher has encountered that the translator has employed adaptation and equivalence along with addition frequently to enhance the immeasurable repercussions of deep socio-political concepts on repressed individuals in the society while creating a space for mistranslations as well. Even though it has been identified that the translator has managed to overcome most of the linguistic issues, the aspect of culture has not been completely addressed. However, the research proposed convenient suggestions to be considered in future translations regarding the genre of dramatic text translation.

Keywords: *Culture, Socio-Political Concepts, Translation Methods, Translator*

BORROWING AS A TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED TRANSLATIONS

J.G.P. Chathumali¹ and D.D.I.M.B. Gunathilaka²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Borrowing is a translation technique that involves using in the target text the same word or expression found in the original text. This research reveals how the translator used the borrowing technique to translate three novels from three cultures and its success and failures. This research was intended to describe the borrowing technique as a translation technique with special reference to selected translations. The researcher further intends to describe the basic types of borrowing techniques to find the literal meaning of source text terms and the implementation of borrowing techniques in the translations. The data were collected from Madolduwa and its English translation, Matilda and its Sinhala translation, The First Teacher and its Sinhala translation (Guru Geethaya). The data were classified as per the borrowing technique proposed by Molina & Albir (2000) and analyzed as per the content analysis method. The results of this research show that there are two borrowing techniques, namely naturalized borrowing and pure borrowing. While Madolduwa contains a total of 52% of the borrowed terms, Matilda contains a total of 36% of the borrowed terms, and Sinhala translation of the novel, The First Teacher contains 12%. It was found that in all three translated novels, translators have mostly used the pure borrowing technique and in some points, the technique of borrowing has negatively affected the source text. In conclusion of the research, it is clear that the borrowing technique has become an important technique to preserve the source text's sense while familiarizing the target audience with the foreign culture.

Keywords: *Naturalized Borrowing, Pure Borrowing, Translation*

A STUDY ON CHALLENGES CONFRONTED BY TRANSLATORS IN TRANSLATING BOTANICAL TERMINOLOGY: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE BOTANICAL DOCUMENTS

D.M.P.G.A.S. Dissanayake¹, J.A.M. Hansani² and A.C.M. Hussain³

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Department of National Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, Sri Lanka*

In the translation process, one may come across a few potential similar words for a term, and it might be difficult to decide which one is correct. This quantitative and qualitative research mainly intended to study the challenges confronted by translators in translating Botanical Terminology (henceforth BT), with special reference to the botanical documents. The population of the participants includes (26) professional translators from the Department of National Botanic Gardens and the Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya, and methodologically, this descriptive study is based on both survey and observation methods. As for the survey method, a structured questionnaire was created as a primary data collection method, and observations were made using the previous botany translations. The study proves lack of translator expertise (89.23%), failing to understand the target audience (88.46%), not providing translators with sufficient glossaries (83.07%), unclear source documents (81.53%), inability to find an adequate equivalent (80.76%), grammatical errors, and difficulty in translating binomial nomenclatures as the majority of challenges in translating BT. Further, the study shows the use of reference materials, dealing with a 3rd party reviewer, footnotes, borrowing, literal translation as the strategies and botany related glossaries, dictionaries, and online resources as the reference materials used to avoid challenges. Based on these identified challenges, several recommendations have been made, including that the government should encourage translators to have an adequate glossary, train/ instruct translators on the process of botanical translation to enhance their scientific academic background and develop professional translators with sufficient BT and subject knowledge.

Keywords: *Botany, Challenges, Strategies, Terminology*

A STUDY ON DUBBING AS A CULTURE-SPECIFIC ADAPTATION FROM ENGLISH INTO SINHALA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED DUBBED CARTOONS TELECASTED BY THE DUBBING UNIT OF SRI LANKA RUPAVAHINI CORPORATION

J.U. Ekanayake¹, D.D.I.M.B. Gunathilaka² and C. Senevirathne³

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation, Colombo 7*

Cultural adaptation is the art of applying the cultural norms, requirements, trends, and styles of the target language and their culture in a translated text versus plain translated text, where words are translated with equivalent terminology and put into a grammatical structure. Like any audiovisual text, texts for dubbing maintain the original utterance and habits of the producing country and overall integrity, allowing viewers to experience local culture directly. Based on this fact, this research was aimed to investigate how dubbing creates a culture-specific adaptation from English into Sinhalese, with special reference to selected dubbed cartoons telecasted by the dubbing unit of Sri Lanka Rupavahini Cooperation. Practically, the different culture-specific strategies used in dubbing were also discovered. ‘The Beary’s Family Album’ by Walter Lantz Studios and Universal Cartoon Studios, and ‘Doctor Dolittle’ by DePatie and Friz Freleng in association with Paul Harrison and Lennie Weinrib and their Sinhala dubbed cartoons; ‘Walas Mama’ by Athula Ransirilal and ‘Dosthara Honda Hitha’ by Titus Thotawatta were selected as primary data. Collected data was later classified under the translation procedures proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet and analyzed by using the content analysis method. In conclusion of this research, it was found that the use of the translation techniques, namely equivalence, adaptation, modulation, and borrowing (a special kind of borrowing and Loan Blend), as well as addition, omission, free translation, and cultural substitution, make an effective combination to create each cartoon episode a culture-specific adaptation that naturally entertains the target audience.

Keywords: *Cartoon, Dubbing, Translation Strategies, Culture-Specific Adaptation*

A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE ENGLISH NOVEL ‘THE VILLAGE BY THE SEA’ AND ITS SINHALA TRANSLATION

D.M.A.C. Gunaweera¹ and D.D.I.M.B. Gunathilake²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Translation is the process of conveying the meaning of a source-language text to a target-language text. A translator is a person who links two cultures. Translation methods are major facts that emphasize culture, and they are huge aids for a translator in presenting the true flavour of a story. This study aimed to investigate how far the translator is successful in translating the English novel, ‘The Village by the Sea’ into Sinhala as ‘Sayuru therehi Gammanaya’. This study further examined the translation methods used by the translator to make an accurate translation. The researcher used the mentioned English novel and its Sinhala translation as primary data and magazines, dictionaries, glossaries, internet findings, and books as secondary data. This qualitative study adopts comparative, descriptive, and observation research methods for the data analysis. In conclusion of this study, the researcher has found that the methods of borrowing, calque, literal translation, modulation, transposition, adaptation, equivalence, omission, and addition have been employed to translate the original meaning of the novel into Sinhala. However, in most cases, it showed that the techniques of omission and addition have negatively affected the accuracy of the translation. In addition to that, the research has observed a number of mistranslations throughout the translation. Finally, the present research proved that due to the lack of cultural awareness of the translator, a number of misinterpretations have occurred in the translation, and therefore, the researcher suggests the translator to reconsider them in its next edition.

Keywords: *Accuracy, Cultural Awareness, Translation, Translation Methods*

TECHNIQUES ADOPTED IN SUBTITLING TABOO TERMS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED ENGLISH FILMS AND THEIR SINHALA SUBTITLING

K.G.Y.D Jayamanna¹ and J.A.M. Hansani²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The field of subtitling is abundantly expanding, and it is gaining importance as a powerful breaker of language barriers. Subtitle translation emerges as a bridge to connect two languages by providing the notion of the source text. However, it is observed that subtitle writers make mistakes when translating English taboo terms into Sinhala. Therefore, the main objective of this research was to identify the techniques adopted by the subtitle writers to translate taboo terms in the selected films. The secondary objective was to identify the challenges confronted by the subtitle writer in translating taboo terms in the selected films. In this research, the data were collected from the selected English films, “Parker,” “This is The End,” and “Bad Boys for Life.” These are blasphemous films, including a number of taboo terms. The subtitles provided by Baiscope.lk, the leading free accessible website in Sri Lanka have been studied to find data. This study was conducted under a descriptive qualitative approach by employing the content analysis method for data analysis. The method of data collection was done by collecting the English scripts of the films through their Sinhala subtitles. Scholarly articles on subtitling have been used as secondary sources. Findings of the research concluded that the subtitle writer has employed ten translation techniques, generalization, omission, equivalence, paraphrase, modulation, literal translation, adaptation, regular borrowing, condensation, and expansion. The researcher has found 85 examples where Vinay and Darbelnet’s (1950) and Gottlieb’s (1992) translation techniques were used. Adaptation (31.7%) was the most frequently employed technique whereas the least employed technique was paraphrase (1.17%). The techniques, calque, transposition, imitation, decimation, and transfer have not been used in the selected films. This research will facilitate freelance subtitle writers to provide a translation by being sensitive to the Sri Lankan audience.

Keywords: *English Films, Subtitling, Taboo Terms, Translation Techniques*

TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES ADOPTED IN TRANSLATING AGRICULTURAL TERMS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PERFORMANCE REPORT 2018 PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A.M.L.N.A. Menike¹, J.A.M. Hansani² and K.M.M.G.P. Ratnayake²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya*

Translation is an inimitable art that is more than just rendering a message from one language to another. This research focuses on the translation techniques adopted in translating agricultural terms, with special reference to the Performance Report 2018 published by the Department of Agriculture. Translators use different translation techniques to overcome challenges in translating agricultural terms. In conducting this research, a qualitative research methodology was used. Both primary and secondary data were used, and the subjects of the research were the sentences and topics of the Performance Report 2018 and its Sinhalese translation published by the Department of Agriculture. Content analysis is the method used for data collection. The data was analyzed using the steps of data identification and data analysis. After analyzing selected sentences and topics, 17 types of translation techniques were identified. They were calque, pure borrowing, naturalized borrowing, addition, literal translation, equivalence, description, transposition, modulation, omission, loan blend, generalization, borrowing with modulation, calque with compensation, calque with modulation, calque with naturalized borrowing, and omission with addition. From 230 data, the most frequently used translation technique was calque which has been used 116 times and represented 50.4% of the total strategies, and naturalized borrowing, generalization, borrowing with modulation, and omission with addition were the least frequently used translation technique that have been used only one time and represented 0.4%. Further, the research expects to provide recommendations and suggestions for translators, translation students, and future researchers who intend to carry out research regarding terminology in agriculture.

Keywords: *Agricultural terms, Performance report, Technical translation, Translation techniques*

TRANSLATION OF COLLOCATIONS FROM ENGLISH INTO SINHALESE: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MEDIA RELEASES, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SRI LANKA

K.A. Owandi¹, D.D.I.M.B. Gunathilaka² and A. Chirasrie³

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

²*Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sri Lanka*

Collocations refer to fixed word combinations that consist of a natural conflation effect that often applies together in a language. The present study intends to examine the impact of English collocations in obtaining a quality output of translation with reference to Media Releases, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sri Lanka, aiming for a better understanding of the concept of collocations. This study has analyzed selected 94 collocation phrases contained in fifty (50) Media Release documents while employing qualitative content analysis method within Baker's (1992) theoretical framework of collocation notion, including researcher's perceptions. Findings reflected that the difficulty of finding equivalences, the difficulty of generalization, and the variability of collocations stood as major issues linked with the translation of collocations. According to Mona Baker's translation strategies that were introduced based on fixed expressions such as collocations, translation by general words was identified as the most applicable strategy for the translation of collocational expressions. Translation by paraphrase using the related word, translation by paraphrase using the unrelated word was recognized as the second most applicable strategies while omission and translation of loan word/ loan word plus explanation were discovered as minimally used strategies. Furthermore, the researcher was able to introduce a new strategy of replacing a standard equivalent in the target language. By this study, the researcher perceived that understanding the content of source text phrases and applying general, closer equivalent always serves better output.

Keywords: *Collocations, Issues, Strategies, Translation*

IMPACT OF AMBIGUITY ON ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSLATION: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENTS

K.A.A Dulari¹, D.D.I.M.B Gunathilaka² and H.N.D. Hettiarachchi³

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Department of Official Languages, Sri Lanka*

In administrative translation, it is highly intended to avoid linguistic uncertainties and ambiguous expressions. However, it is observed that certain features that adhere to source texts can be produced ambiguous meanings in the translations in relation to the English and Sinhalese language pair. Accordingly, the main objective of this research was to study the impact of ambiguity on administrative translation. This qualitative approach employed the Error-Analysis technique and the classification of ambiguity in English proposed by Jha (2017) in order to analyze primary data collected from selected 10 English administrative documents and their Sinhalese translations done by the researcher and the Department of Official Languages. The results showcased that mainly the phenomena of ambiguity encounters in administrative translations due to uncertain referents, vague placement of the prepositions, complex syntactic organization, pragmatic meanings for certain contexts, multiple interpretations for a certain term, clause, or phrase, and wrong placement of modifiers. This study identified that anaphoric ambiguity, attachment ambiguity, coordinating ambiguity, homonymous ambiguity, polysemous ambiguity, structural ambiguity, and pragmatic ambiguity are the categories of ambiguity encountered in administrative translation. This research revealed that ambiguity results in mistranslations, poor sentence constructions, less-meaningful texts, uncertain meanings, and different interpretations in target documents. Acquisition of background knowledge on administrative language, application of certain translation techniques can be employed to overcome the issue of ambiguity in translation. This study recommends compiling a study guide on administrative language as reference materials.

Keywords: *Administrative Language, Administrative Translation, Ambiguity*

A STUDY ON TRANSLATION STRATEGIES EMPLOYED IN TRANSLATING FINANCIAL DOCUMENTS FROM ENGLISH TO SINHALA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED FINANCIAL DOCUMENTS TRANSLATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES)

R.M.N.B. Rajapaksha¹, J.A.M. Hansani² and H.N.D. Hettiarachchi³

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Department of Official Languages*

In the case of converting financial documents from English to Sinhala, multiple challenges are confronted by the translators due to the preciseness of matters in related documents and the differences in syntax of both languages. Since translation strategies are beneficial to overcome those obstacles, the main and the specific objectives of this research are respectively, to study translation strategies employed in translating financial documents from English to Sinhala, separately identify the terms specialized in the financial sector, and recognize the challenges confronted by the translators when translating financial documents from English to Sinhala. Adopting the qualitative research approach the descriptive analysis method was used as the data analysis method and the observation technique was used as the data collection method of the research. 560 financial terms from selected five financial documents in English and their Sinhalese translations were used as the primary data. The seven translation strategies by Vinay and Darbelnet (1950) and the seventeen types of translation procedures by Peter Newmark (1988) were used as the secondary data. According to the research, Vinay and Darbelnet's seven translation procedures (except Equivalence and Adaptation) and Peter Newmark's seventeen translation procedures (except Cultural Equivalent, Functional Equivalent, Descriptive Equivalent, Naturalization, Translation Label, Paraphrase, Notes, and Glosses) have been used in the selected financial documents. While the most utilized translation strategy is Calque/ Through-translation – 50.2%, Compensation – 0.07% is the least utilized translation strategy according to the study. The research encourages further dissemination of knowledge regarding financial translation locally and internationally.

Keywords: *Challenges, Financial documents, Translation strategies*

AN ANALYSIS ON THE ISSUES CONFRONTED IN MACHINE TRANSLATION IN THE SCOPE OF TRILINGUAL (ENGLISH, SINHALESE, AND TAMIL) TRANSLATION

M.I.F. Sahra¹, D.D.I.M.B. Gunathilaka² and C. Liyanage³

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*School of Computing, University of Colombo*

Due to the significant growth of the translation service, translators face many challenges when dealing with a huge workload. Subsequently, Machine Translation (MT) plays a vital role in saving the time and cost of a translator. Considering this circumstance, this study is mainly aimed to analyze the issues confronted in MT in the scope of Trilingual Translation. Further, this study is intended to discover how far the meaning has been translated accurately into target languages by MT based on the effectiveness of the communication, grammatical conventions, and consistency; to classify the identified issues that occurred, and to find out appropriate solutions so as to upgrade the accuracy of MT. Google Translate Service and selected 50 English informative sentences extracted from newspapers and news websites were used as primary sources to identify the issues confronted in MT. The data analyzing process was done in two translation directions: English to Sinhala and English to Tamil, and the issues confronted were analyzed under eight categories. In conclusion, the greatest number of errors were examined in English to Sinhala translation MT than in English to Tamil MT. Therefore, the quality of the English to Sinhala MT should be upgraded by training the tool progressively. The quality of the MT output of the Sinhala language has enhanced over a long period. Consequently, such problematic situations which directly and indirectly affect the meaningful sentence formation of all three languages should be trained to the MT separately in both language directions.

Keywords: *Google Translate, Informative Translation, Machine Translation, Trilingual Translation*

A STUDY OF TRANSLATION STRATEGIES USED TO OVERCOME NON EQUIVALENCE AT WORD LEVEL: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED CHAPTERS OF “AMAWATHURA” AND ITS ENGLISH TRANSLATION “FLOOD OF NECTAR”

B.D.N. Sewwandi¹ and J.A.M. Hansani²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

One of the common problems that is often encountered by translators during the process of translation is non-equivalence which is commonly seen in religious translations due to unfamiliarity of the concepts of one culture to another culture. However, the said problem has to be answered by referring to the theories and strategies outlined by contemporary scholars in the discipline. Therefore, this research mainly aimed to analyze the strategies employed to overcome the non-equivalence at the word level in the selected five chapters of Amawathura and its English translation “Flood of Nectar”. The chapters used as the primary data source were selected under the stratified sampling technique while Baker’s strategies were used as the secondary source of data. This research was conducted under a descriptive qualitative approach by employing the content analysis method for data analysis. Out of the eight strategies proposed by Mona Baker, the study revealed only six strategies named translation by using loan word plus explanation (53%), translation by paraphrase using related words (17%), translation by using more general word (13%), translation by using more neutral or less expressive word (8%), translation by paraphrase using unrelated words (7%), and translation by omission (2%). The translator has not employed Baker’s strategies of translation by cultural substitution and translation by illustration. From the analysis, it was observed fewer deviations were between the source text and the target text which do not make a considerable impact on the meaning of the overall translation. Therefore, the researcher finds that the translator has successfully used the above strategies except for the use of general and less expressive terms which have reduced the cultural interpretations of original terms.

Keywords: *Buddhism, Non-equivalence at word level, Religious texts, Translation strategies*

**METHODS OF COMPENSATING CULTURAL
UNTRANSLATABILITY IN POETRY TRANSLATION: WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED TRANSLATED POETRY
BY RANJANI OBEYSEKARA**

K.G.I. Sewwandi¹ and J.A.M. Hansani²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Compensating Cultural Untranslatability (CU) in poetry translation is a difficult problem to manage in the process of translation. Therefore, this research intended to study the methods used in compensating cultural untranslatability in poetry translation from Sinhalese to English. In this regard, seven selected poems from Yashodharawatha and seven selected folk poems along with their translations translated by Prof. Ranjani Obeysekara have been studied. In addition to the context analyzing method, a questionnaire was used to get ideas regarding the translation methods used by the translator to compensate CU in the selected poetry translation. The sample group consisted of 25 students who follow Translation Studies and English degree programmes in Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. Here 18 and seven students have been selected from the Translation Studies (Hons) degree programme and English (Hons) degree programmes respectively. In compensating CU, the equivalence method (18.51%) is the most frequently used method. Then, generalization (14.81%) and transliteration + footnote (11.11%) have been used respectively. As well, line by line translation with literary translation was used by the translator in translating all poems. Respondents did not seem to have satisfied with the translation methods used to compensate CU since the cultural sense has not been conveyed through the used methods. Most of them have suggested equivalence (41.84%) and modulation (23.91%) as effective methods to compensate CU. The researcher also suggests that it is better to translate the sense of the source language poetry rather than the literal translation to avoid mistranslation.

Keywords: *Literary translation, Poetry Translation, Cultural untranslatability, Translation strategies*

A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON LEGAL LANGUAGE AND LEGAL TRANSLATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CABINET MEMORANDUMS AND LEGAL REPORTS OF MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, SRI LANKA

L.R.R.A. Thambugala¹, D.D.I.M.B. Gunathilaka², W.H.P.A. Walgampaya³

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Translation Division, Ministry of Justice, Sri Lanka*

Legal document translation has become increasingly important, as a mistranslation of a term in a legal document might result in a lawsuit and financial loss. This study thoroughly describes the legal language and legal translation while concentrating on the issues confronted in legal translation and how they affect the quality of the translation. The case study is confined to selected legal documents (in Sinhala and English) from the Ministry of Justice, Sri Lanka. First, the study explains the legal language and legal translation, as well as sorts of documentation that fit in a legal setting. Nonetheless, it underlines the significance of producing an accurate translation, which is one of the most crucial factors to consider when considering translation. Importantly, the study emphasizes how the strategies and solutions improve the accuracy of legal translations. Furthermore, the study gives an outline of the concerns and difficulties in legal translation while demonstrating findings from other relevant academics' studies on the impacts of preferred language differences. The content analysis of selected Cabinet Memorandums and Legal Reports from the Ministry of Justice, Sri Lanka was employed to meet the research objectives. To assure the success of the study, relevant journals, research, and other web publications were used as secondary data. Following a thorough examination of the selected legal documentation, several translation challenges were identified, including unfamiliar terminology, inability to use standard synonyms, extensive subject knowledge, strict deadlines, and difficulty translating lengthy sections, and working under pressure. This study provides comprehension for individuals engaged in the onerous process of legal translation.

Keywords: *Cabinet memorandums, challenges, Legal language, Legal translation, Legal reports*

A STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING GOOGLE TRANSLATE IN LEGAL TRANSLATION (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED LEGAL DOCUMENTS OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT)

P.D.N.M. Ubhayawardhana¹, J.A.M. Hansani² and G.L.D. Ganepola³

^{1,2}*Department of Language, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*Registrar General's Department, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka*

Legal translation: as a specific genre in the field of translation, is the translation of documents related to the regulations of legal relationships. The specialized terminology and the text style are considered more challenging in legal translation. At present, the usage of Machine-Aided Translation tools in the service of translation has been gradually increased. Among them, Google Translation application is considered much reliable for an instant translation output. The main aim of this study was to identify the effectiveness of Google Translation method to translate the specialized terminology in the legal documents. In this regard, the Birth, Marriage, and Death registration forms and certificates, two acts, and one ordinance acquired from Registrar General's Department were referred as primary data. Previous research papers, e-books, and website sources were referred as secondary data. In this Qualitative research, the selected data were entered into the selected categories of the Google Translation: Voice, Typing, and Camera, and the output was then compared with the human translation. In conclusion, it was investigated that, the Google Translation output is much more effective when translating terminology from English to Sinhala than from Sinhala to English. When translating the legal terminology from English to Sinhala both typing and camera options were found much more effective (39.5% and 41% respectively). Since the Camera option does not support in Sinhala-English language pair, compared to the typing and voice option, typing option (54.5%) is found more effective. Further, it was observed that in some legal contexts the output of Google Translation is found to be totally unacceptable.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Google translation, Legal translation, Terminology

EFFECTIVENESS OF GOOGLE TRANSLATE IN THE PROCESS OF INFORMATIVE TRANSLATION: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ENGLISH AND SINHALESE LANGUAGE PAIR

S.D. Weerakoon¹, D.D.I.M.B. Gunathilaka² and C. Liyanage³

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

³*School of Computing, University of Colombo*

Google Translate (GT) is a popular translation mechanism to make the translation process easy. However, it was proved that the effectiveness of GT varies according to the translation category. In certain translations, GT provides unsuccessful and meaningless translations. Focusing on this matter, this research was aiming at investigating the effectiveness of GT for Informative Translation. 100 sentences issued by the School of Computing, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka and GT service were used as primary data. Collected data were analyzed using the content analyzing technique. The researcher, 10 professional translators, and 10 undergraduates were involved in this study. The marking scale of the Canadian Translators, Terminologists, and Interpreters Council (CTTIC) was referred to allocate marks for GT output and a Likert scale was used to get the perspective of professional translators and undergraduates regarding the GT output. Through this study, it was identified that the success rate of the GT output depends upon the structure of a sentence, usage of Sri Lankan proper nouns, completeness of the sentence, and content of the sentence. Wrong identification of original sentence, single word omission, partial translation, grammatical errors, and wrong identification of proper nouns are identified as the common errors of GT output in the perspective of Informative Translation. This study has finally identified that GT application can be used for Informative Translation but the accuracy and quality vary according to the uniqueness of each sentence. It proves, GT can be used for Informative Translation but human involvement is necessary to make the GT output successful.

Keywords: *Effectiveness, Google Translate, Informative Translation, Translation*

A STUDY ON TRANSLATION STRATEGIES EMPLOYED IN INTERSEMIOTIC TRANSLATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE NOVEL ‘THE ROAD FROM ELEPHANT PASS’ AND THE FILM ‘ALIMANKADA’

D.G.A.I. Karunananda¹ and J.A.M. Hansani²

^{1,2}*Department of Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Translators employ various strategies in the process of translation. The framework of this study is a categorisation between several associated strategies related to intersemiotic translation, particularly from written semiotics into cinematic semiotics. It begins with an outline of how Roman Jakobson's notion of intersemiotic translation has been re-interpreted and extended to account for more types of transformations and for new approaches of communication. Then, the strategies for intersemiotic translation introduced by Olga Leontovich are examined. According to Olga Leontovich, there are three types of intersemiotic translation strategies and this study is based on them. The objective of this study was to investigate the intersemiotic translation strategies employed in the cinematic translation of a selected novel. A corpus-based content analysis method is used for the purpose of reaching the aims of the research. The primary source of data is the novel, 'The Road from Elephant Pass' written by Nihal De Silva and its cinematic translation, 'Alimankada' directed by Chandran Ratnum. The data were collected by reading the novel, watching the film, and conducting an interview with the filmmaker. By observing, categorizing, and analyzing data, the researcher identified the use of Olga's strategies and three new strategies. Finally, the results demonstrated that the resemblance is the most frequent strategy with 33% and transference is the least frequent with 1%. The researcher prescribes that the current study will be beneficial for the intersemiotic translators for their translations between written and cinematic semiotics.

Keywords: *Cinematic semiotics, Intersemiotic translation, Translation, Written semiotics*

Political Science

A STUDY ON THOMAS HOBBS'S THEORY KINGDOM OF DARKNESS AND RELIGIOUS EXTREMISM (BUDDHIST AND ISLAMIC) IN POST-WAR SRI LANKA

K.A.D.T. Dias¹ and R.C. Palliyaguruge²

^{1,2}*Department Social Science, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Religious extremism is a concept which commits acts of violence that do not align with the core values of any religion. The theory of kingdom of darkness introduced by Thomas Hobbes in his masterpiece Leviathan has discussed four main causes which affect for the spiritual darkness and for the creation of the kingdom of darkness. The main objective of this study was to study the inter-relation among the Islamic and Buddhist extremism in post war Sri Lanka and the theory of kingdom of darkness, while investigating the fundamentals of extremism and whether the theory can be used to analyze the extremism practices. Interviews and questionnaires have been used to collect primary data and secondary data were collected using books articles and web pages. Questionnaire analysis descriptive analyses have been used for the analysis. The analyzed data have been presented using charts, tables and graphs. The study was investigated several fundamentals of Buddhist and Islamic extremist groups in post war Sri Lanka. It was revealed that the core of the theory of kingdom of darkness is totally parallel with the investigated extremist fundamentals. Hence, the theory can be used to study the Islamic and Buddhist religious extremist dispute in Sri Lanka. The study was concluded that the extremist fundamentals have made root paths for spiritual darkness and kingdom of darkness. Moreover, it has concluded that there is a closer inter-relation among the theory and religious extremism and suggested to separate religion from politics and making a legal frame to eliminate extremism.

Keywords: *Extremism, Darkness of Kingdom, Leviathan, Thomas Hobbes*

INFLUENCE OF SRI LANKAN FOREIGN POLICY IN CONTROLLING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

W.A.S.S. Thamel¹ and A. Jayathilaka²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Many countries worldwide, including Sri Lanka, have been suffering from the COVID-19 pandemic for more than two years now. It has been a significant threat to all the countries across the globe during the last two years. The vaccination procedure has been identified as the primary cure for the recurrence of new diseases due to various genetic mutations of the COVID -19 virus. Meanwhile, the Sri Lankan government's foreign policy is vital in importing vaccines for their vaccination program to prevent the COVID-19 spread. The main objective of this study is to thoroughly examine the effectiveness of the Sri Lankan foreign policy procedures to handle the COVID-19 outbreak. The study's primary data was collected from 175 well-structured questionnaires and direct personal interviews. The secondary data were collected through magazines, articles, websites, and other published documents. The most convenient sampling method, which was categorized under the non-random sampling method, was used to complete the sampling procedure to cover all the districts and ethnicities of the study. The qualitative data were collected from the 15 direct interviews of politicians, teachers, lecturers, doctors, and lawyers to cover all the professional backgrounds. Microsoft Office Excel 2016 package was used to analyze the collected data. The findings of this study shows that Sri Lanka's foreign policy of COVID-19 suppression has been moderately active on vaccination. In contrast, Sri Lanka has been pro-china on vaccination and neutral on disease control.

Keywords: *COVID-19, Foreign Intervention, Foreign Policy, Pandemic*

COVID – 19 PANDEMIC & ONLINE EDUCATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN VILLAGE AREAS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BALAPITIYA AND AGALAWATTA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIATS

L.G.D. Madhushani¹ and R.P.S.H. Hettiarachchi²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

As a third-world country, Sri Lanka has to use online media for educational purposes under COVID – 19 pandemic situation. The majority of Sri Lankan students had to face many difficulties with online education during pandemic situation. Main objective of this study was to examine the impact of online education for secondary school children in village areas; especially secondary students in Balapitiya and Agalawatta divisional secretariats. Secondary objectives were to find out the difficulties faced by students with online education and the ways of overcome those barriers by students. A questionnaire survey was adopted for collecting primary data and secondary data were collected through books and Journal articles. The sample of the respondents were consisted of 140 and 82 respondents of them were students and 58 were parents. Both simple random sampling and purposive sampling techniques used to select both categories of respondents of the sample. Microsoft Excel Software and content analysis used for data analysis. Among the findings, as a whole 94 % of students and 95%, of parents, were most prefer to classroom education whereas only 6.3% of students and 5.2% of parents were most prefer on online education. Study found that poor internet connection, lack of technical devices, lack of technical knowledge, were some of the burning issues with online education. Some of the alternatives used by students to overcome those barriers were getting support of peers, using alternative ways, and sharing the technical equipment. Finally every responsible stakeholders should pay attention to improve online education in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *online education, Covid -19 Pandemic, secondary school children*

GEOPOLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF SRI LANKA IN THE INDIAN OCEAN REGION: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHINESE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN SRI LANKA

A.H.J.P. Lakmal¹ and Pradeep Uluwaduge²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The geographical significance of Sri Lanka in the Indian Ocean is inseparable, and China has showed more geopolitical interests towards Sri Lanka in recent years. Accordingly, Sri Lanka becomes a significant place of Chinese development projects in the Indian Ocean Region. In this context, this study intended to analysis the real intensions of Chinese development project in Sri Lanka. Apart from this, study intended to examine the positive and negative impacts of Chinese development project in Sri Lanka such as Hambantota Port project and Colombo Port City project and evaluate the how Chinese development projects in Sri Lanka links with Chinese strategical development plans. The study was based on both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Qualitative and quantitative data were gathered by using primary and secondary sources. Primary data were collected through structured questionnaire and semi-structured interviews. The sample size was consisted with 70 respondents. Secondary data was collected from books, research reports, official reports, journal articles, newspapers and web sites, etc. To analyse quantitative data, 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 Sri Lanka is a very significance state in terms of geo-political location in Indian Ocean Region. In such situation, it is revealed that China has conducted development projects in Sri Lanka due to Sri Lanka's expose in Indian Ocean region. In here, China wants to use strategically significance Sri Lankan land for its great political project. The Study also found that though people are having various benefits from Hambantota port project and Colombo Port City project, there are also adverse effects from those projects.

Keywords: *Geopolitical, Chinese projects, Hambantota Port, Colombo Port City*

MUSLIM REFORMISM, NEW RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND CHANGING IDENTITIES

T.A.B. Prasad¹ and H.R.L. Perera²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Muslim culture and their religious organization have become the subject of much academic attention especially with the Easter Sunday attacks, April 21. Previous research has shown that new forms of Islamic religion have a major impact on the cultural changes that are currently occurring among the Muslim community. The main purpose of this study was to ascertain the changing identity of the traditional Muslim community and to identify the attitudes of a selected Muslim community about the said cultural change. For this purpose, the Warakapola Grama Niladhari Division of the Warakapola Divisional secretariat in the Kegalle district was selected as the study area. 20 respondents were selected as the study sample. Data obtained through in – depth interviews was analyzed through thematic analysis. The study was revealed that there is a cultural shift in the Muslim community today. It was revealed that the Muslim community is reluctant to accept this change, despite the significance and the impact of Islamic reformist movements. Moreover, this cultural shift is somewhat disliked by the older generation of Muslims, while the younger generation appreciate the difference. The study also showed that there is a significant divergence of the Sinhala-Muslim relationship as a result of these reformist Islamic organizations.

Keywords: *Islamic Reformist Organization, Cultural Changes, Interrelations*

ELECTION CAMPAIGN SLOGANS USED BY THE MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES IN SRI LANKA: WITH THE 2015 AND 2019 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

R.G.T.S. Ranathunga¹ and W.M.D. Abesekara²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

As a mainstay, the left is basing itself on the 2015 and 2019 presidential elections only research dissertations were presented and conducted during the same Presidential election Propaganda has spread across the alphabetical districts at the district level. Presidential election campaign in Sri Lanka with a landslide victory by the manner in which it is done, and by the parties connected with it advertising strategies based on the idea of capturing their subordinates learn more about leftovers. Existing powers are in the public domain the nature of the oppressed is primarily influenced by new policies and displacement at present, the single-party population base is used to capture presidential elections. It is also confirmed that it can be done. Data required to prepare research thesis. Primarily face-to-face discussions used to obtain primary data the event was prioritized, and the interview was conducted by public representatives, 2015 and a landslide victory in the 2019 presidential election government officers, the owner of the institution in printers as well as the data related to the day received. Legal data receipts online, newspapers, magazines, also get red for research books and text books. In this methods presidential election campaigns that mainly show the absolute sovereignty of the people Prepares research dissertations on grammar.

Keywords: *Advertising, Election, Democratic Rights, Media, Presidential Election*

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON GENDER EQUALITY IN STUDENT POLITICS OF THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED FOUR UNIVERSITIES

K.M.R. Sampath¹ and R.P.S.H. Hettiarachchi²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The status of gender equality in student politics in Sri Lankan universities was examined through this study. The research problem was why gender equality is not adequate even in student politics at the university. The main objective of this study was to examine whether gender equality exists in student politics in the university. Both primary and secondary data were used in this study, primary data were collected through three groups of respondents. They were selected through convenient and purposive sampling techniques. Secondary data were gathered through books, research studies, reports, and web pages. Quantitative data were analyzed using MS Excel software and qualitative data were analyzed through the methods of thematic and descriptive analysis. Among the findings of this study, students strongly disliked the involvement of party politics in student politics at the university and they did not have pleasure about students' politics although general opinion of the university lecturers and student leaders were that students should involve in politics. Their opinion was students are also just one group of people who involve in public politics and student politics means a part of public politics too. The study also found that the women's involvement in student politics was not sufficient at all in all aspects and many factors contributed to this issue such as gender roles in the society, gendered social norms and values as well as patriarchal social systems. Both genders of students should provide equal opportunities when assign posts in student unions and their political activities was proposed as a short-term solution to promote gender equality whereas taking actions to change attitudes of the population were proposed as a long-term solution. Finally, the view of the respondents was that there is no gender equality in student politics at universities in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *gender, gender equality, patriarchy, university student politics*

THE IMPACT OF COVID- 19 PANDEMIC ON TOURISM: THE STUDY BASED ON MIRISSA TOURIST AREA

K.L.A.N. Sandaruwan¹ and Pradeep Uluwaduge²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The tourism industry of Sri Lanka was greatly affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. Number of tourists visiting Sri Lanka was reduced, and the tourism industry suffered a major setback as a result. Accordingly, the Mirissa tourist area was selected as the case study in order to analysis the living conditions of the people in the tourism sector and measure the conditions of Sri Lankan economy during Covid-19 pandemic. Apart from this, study intended to examine the how Covid-19 has impacted to the tourism sector in Sri Lanka and to identify the what solutions could be taken to rebuild the tourism sector 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 questionnaire and semi-structured interviews. The sample size was consisted with 80 respondents. Secondary data were collected from books, research reports, official reports, journal articles, newspapers and web sites, etc. To analyse quantitative data, statistical method was used with Microsoft Excel. The content analysis and GIS were used to analyse the qualitative data, and they were presented using texts, narratives, tables, charts and figures. The study found that the Covid-19 pandemic has severely affected to the tourism sector in the Mirissa tourist area. Lots of tourist guides and tourist hotel employers lost their jobs and it's badly effect on the Sri Lankan economy.

Keywords: *Covid-19 Pandemic, Tourism, Mirissa Tourist Area, Economy*

STUDENT ACTIVISTS AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON THE POLITICS OF STUDENT ACTIVISTS AFTER THEIR GRADUATION

W.A.D.H.M. Weerakkodi¹ and R.C. Palliyaguruge²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Out-of-university student groups can be identified as an inalienable group among young political groups. Through the study of the variables in their political participation over time and the factors underlying them, the field of study will be able to come up with a number of new ideas about youth political participation. The main purpose of this research is to study the similarities and differences between the political participation of student activists as university students and their political participation after university. The sub-objectives of this research are to explore the changes that have taken place in the political ideology of student activists after university education, to examine the factors that have contributed to the change in those ideologies and subsequently to their political participation. Data were collected from a questionnaire addressed to 50 students who had completed their higher education at the Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. The mixed research methodology was used, giving priority to the qualitative research methodology as the data analysis methodology. Uses thematic analysis method for qualitative data and descriptive statistical analysis method for quantitative data. The political participation of the majority of student activists in the university will change after university education. That the participation of the youth community is not sufficient in the current political context. It was revealed that social, economic, political, cultural, and personal factors also influence the change in the political participation of student activists after university education.

Keywords: *Political Participation, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, Student Activists, University*

REBUILDING POLICY ANALYSIS ON EASTER SUNDAY VICTIMS IN SRI LANKA; A CASE STUDY OF KATUWAPITIYA MEESAMA

D.K.B.A. Ariyaratna¹ and R.C. Palliyaguruge²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The Easter Sunday bombing in Sri Lanka on April 21, 2019 can be identified as an extension of violent extremism. The study was conducted with the main objective of analyzing the policies implemented by the Government of Sri Lanka for the rehabilitation of victims of the attack and their practical implementation. There, primary and secondary data were used to achieve the study objectives. Secondary data were collected through literary research and institutional data, reports. Preliminary data were also collected through semi-structured interviews, questionnaire surveys, and field observations. A sample of 60 families was selected to cover the four Grama Niladhari Divisions belonging to the Katuwapitiya Meesama under the easy sampling system affected by the bomb blast at St. Sebastian's Catholic Church, Katuwapitiya. The quantitative data obtained were analyzed by Microsoft Excel software and the detailed statistical analysis method and the qualitative data were analyzed using thematic analysis method. According to the data obtained from the study, it was identified that government policies have been implemented to rehabilitate Easter victims. There, compensation has been paid for the victims of the Easter attack through the state policy related to compensation relief. The government has also taken steps to provide medical facilities for the injured and to build new houses and repair houses for the families of the victims of Easter. Although these policies have been successfully implemented and provided benefits to the victims of the Passover attack, the study revealed that the victims of the Passover attack still have problems.

Keywords: *Easter Attack, Easter Victims, Government Policy, Resurrection, Violent Extremism*

THE ROLE OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY ACTIVISM IN POST CONFLICT CONTEXT OF SRI LANKA (STUDY BASED ON JOHN PAUL LEDERACH'S PEACE BUILDING THEORY)

E.A.I.N. Dilrukshi¹ and A. Jayathilaka²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences. Sabaragamuwa University in Sri Lanka*

Sri Lanka has faced the enormous challenge of establishing durable 'positive peace' in the post-war era since the military victory demarcates only a mere suppression of decades-long ethnic conflict. A healthy relationship between the ethnicities in a post-war context can be achieved only by a multi-faceted approach that addresses all the social, economic, political, religious and cultural sectors. Hence the 'civil society' plays a significant role in the peace building process. The main objective of this study is to analyze the role of the civil society in the post war peace building process in Sri Lanka. The study's theoretical base mainly utilizes 'John Paul Lederach's peace building pyramid'. The study uses a mixed method which includes both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected from 175 well-structured questionnaires, and the qualitative data were collected from the ten direct-interviews with teachers, lecturers, media personnel and businessmen. Microsoft Excel 2016 package and content analysis methods were used for the data analysis. The secondary data were collected through magazines, research articles, websites and other published documents. The findings of this study show that various actors shape civil society's role in the post-war context. Mainly, the political authority had a considerable influence on civil society to shape its goals and aspirations. In conclusion, the role of civil society has not shown any progressive steps for ensuring ethnic harmony in Sri Lanka, thus have brought some negative impacts on the path towards achieving 'positive peace'.

Keywords: *Civil Society, Post-war Context, Peace Building, Sri Lanka*

THE ROLE OF THE STREET LEVEL BUREAUCRATS IN THE COVID-19 MANAGEMENT PROCESS IN SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HANGURANKETHA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION

K.M.M. Hansani¹ and Pradeep Uluwaduge²

^{1,2}Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka

This study intended to analyze the challenges faced by the street level bureaucrats in the Covid-19 management process in Sri Lanka which specifically investigated public health inspectors' (PHIs) role in Hanguranketha Divisional Secretariat. 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 a structured questionnaire and semi-structured interviews. The sample consisted of 66 respondents. The semi-structured interviews were conducted involving 06 PHIs of the MOH areas of Hanguranketha and Manakola in the Hanguranketha Divisional Secretariat. The questionnaire is based on 60 residents from the study area. Secondary data were collected from books, research reports, official reports, journal articles, newspapers and web sites, etc. To analyze quantitative data, a statistical analysis was conducted using Microsoft Excel. The content analysis was used to analyze qualitative data, and they were presented using texts, narratives, tables, charts and figures. The study has found out that the public health inspectors, who represent the street-level bureaucrats in the COVID-19 management process, have faced several major challenges. In particular, it was revealed that there are various challenges in the policies formulated by the government which include the current economic situation, the nature of the clients, the nature of the people, the allocation of resources and provisions and etc. The study concluded that this situation directly has influenced the role of public health inspectors in the context of COVID-19.

Keywords: *PHIs, Street Level Bureaucrats, Policy, COVID-19*

THE CHALLENGES OF WOMEN'S POLITICAL REPRESENTATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES OF SRILANKA-: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL-ANURADHAPURA, URBAN COUNCIL-MAHARAGAMA AND PRADHESHIYA SABHA-DEHIOWITA

I.K.P.R. Iriyagama¹ and R.P.S.H. Hettiarachchi²

^{1,2}*Department of social sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

At the last local government election, as a result of introducing a quota system, women's representation in local government authorities was increased. However, a majority of elected female councilors had to face various challenges in their local government bodies. Therefore, the main objective of this study was to examine the challenges faced by women's political representation in local government bodies of Sri Lanka. This study primarily investigated the attitudes of male councilors towards female representation and how they affected female councilors and the capacity of female councilors to face these challenges. This study was mainly based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected through semi-structured interviews and online questionnaire surveys. Secondary data were gathered through government statistical data sets and reports. The methods of content and thematic analysis were used for qualitative data analysis and MS Excel software was used to analyze quantitative data. The study has found out that the female councilors had to face various challenges, such as; political, socio-cultural, economic, psychological, and verbal violence in local government bodies. Although women's representation in local government bodies has increased numerically, violence against women has grown as a result of male domination in these institutions. The majority of male councilors had negative opinions towards women's representation in local government bodies, which has influenced female councilors' political activities.

Keywords: *Local Government Authorities, Representation of Women, Challenges*

GOVERNING POWER TRANSFER BETWEEN POLITICAL PARTIES AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT: A CESE STUDY OF UMA OYA MULTI PURPOSE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

M.M.S.K. Karunaratne¹ and Ravindra Palliyaguruge²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Based on the relationship between politics and development, this study is primarily aimed at studying how power exchanges between political parties affect the dynamics of development projects. The study also examines the political interventions in the implementation of development projects as well as the challenges and issues faced by the people in implementation of development projects in Sri Lanka and the extent of public participation in the implementation of development projects. The study has specifically focused on how governments in Sri Lanka influence the implementation of interchangeable development projects with special reference to the Uma Oya Multipurpose Development Project. In conducting this study, three villages belonging to the Welimada divisional secretariat division have been selected as the study area. Primary data were collected through questionnaires, participatory rural approaches and non-structured interviews. The sample was selected using a cluster sampling system and the sample included 60 local residents. Data analysis has used MS Excel and descriptive statistical methodology as well as content analysis methodology has been used to analyze data. The Uma Oya project can be identified as one of the most politically influenced project in Sri Lanka. The study results indicate that it is disadvantageous to carry out projects based on political interests without proper planning which influence these projects on the request of political parties or agents. The transfer of power between political parties is based on political interest rather than addressing the real issue in the implementation of projects. Thus, development projects in Sri Lanka have become political tools.

Keywords: *Development, Development Projects, Political, Political Parties*

IMPACT OF THE MCC AGREEMENT ON THE SOVEREIGNTY OF SRI LANKA

L.R.M. Kaushala¹ and H.R.L. Perera²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

This research is a critical analysis of the impact of the American Millennium Challenge Corporation agreement on Sri Lanka's sovereignty. The objective of this study was to examine the impact of the agreement on the sovereignty of Sri Lanka. This study is an in-depth analysis of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) agreement and an examination of the advantages of the establishment of a Millennium Challenge Corporation agreement in Sri Lanka. Both questionnaires and interviews have been used for collecting data. Microsoft Excel software has been used for analyzing quantitative data and content analysis methods are used for analyzing qualitative data. According to the findings of this study, it was difficult to find any factors which indicate any negative influence on the sovereignty of Sri Lanka through the Millennium Challenge Corporation agreement. When studying about the rejection of this study based on the majority of Sri Lankans. The main reason for this is that while China has focused on policy and the American opposing policy-mentioned opinions have been created based on the obligation of people. The study concludes that there is no any challenges to the sovereignty of Sri Lanka by implementing the Millennium Challenge Corporation agreement.

Keywords: *MCC Agreement, sovereignty, Sri Lanka*

THE IMPACT OF THE PUBLIC POLICY ON PANDEMIC PREVENTION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF COVID-19 FIRST AND SECOND WAVES IN SRI LANKA

H.A.T.M. Kumarasinghe¹ and A. Jayathilaka²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Since the commencement of human civilization, human beings have had to face many pandemic situations. While facing such pandemic situations as COVID-19, countries followed an ample number of methodologies to cease the pandemic. State procedures are the primary components of politicians in a position to understand the solutions for the crises of the country they are representing. The main purpose of this study is to study the people's trustworthiness towards the state policies that have been scarcely utilized for controlling the COVID-19 pandemic within Sri Lanka and the peculiar manner of their functions. The data collection of the investigation was done as a mixed-method; hence both qualitative and quantitative data were accumulated together. Qualitative data were analyzed using content analysis method, and quantitative data were analyzed using MS Excel software. The premature conclusion of this comparative study maintains that the political attention of authoritarian Sri Lankan government on applying indiscriminately and running the state policies frantically towards manipulating the pandemic situation is lower in the second wave than the first wave of COVID-19 pandemic. In such situations, the ruling party and civilians must adapt to the policy actions that the government takes. Nonetheless, if the civilians who only adapt to the state policies accept the politicians, the trustworthiness is indeed reduced.

Keywords: *COVID-19, Pandemic Situation, State Policies, Sri Lanka*

CHALLENGES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN SRI LANKA: AN ANALYSIS OF MORAGAHAKANDA KALU GAGA RESERVOIR PROJECT

J.A.N.Madusanki¹ and Pradeep Uluwaduge²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

In Sri Lanka, the implementation of development projects has faced many challenges. Accordingly, Moragahakanda Kalu Gaga Reservoir project has been selected as the case study in order to investigate the challenges faced by development projects in Sri Lanka, which aims to analysis the social, economic and environmental impacts of Moragahakanda Kalu Gaga Reservoir project, and to identify solutions for these problems. The study has utilized a mix method approach. Qualitative and quantitative data were gathered by using primary and secondary sources. Primary data were collected through a structured questionnaire and none-structured interviews. The sample consisted of 70 respondents. The none-structured interviews were conducted targeting 6 heads of households of the resettled families in Laggala area and 4 officials involved in Moragahakanda Kalu Gaga Reservoir project. The questionnaire was distributed among 60 families in Laggala region. Secondary data were collected from books, research reports, official reports, journal articles, newspapers and web sites, etc. To analyze quantitative data, a statistical analysis was conducted using Microsoft Excel. Content analysis method was used to analyze the qualitative data, and they were presented using texts, narratives, tables, charts and figures. The study has found out that a number of social, economic and environmental challenges have been faced through implementation of Moragahakanda Kalu Gaga Reservoir project. The resettled people are helpless due to the continual suffering in social, economic, religious and cultural aspects with the uncomfortable condition of the prevailing settlements. The ecosystem of the project locality is under threat, though the steps were taken for the eco-conservation. As a whole, when launching Moragahakanda Kalu Ganga Irrigation Project, the existing practical issues have not been addressed with viable solutions which have been revealed through this study.

Keywords: *Development Project, Challenges, Economic and Social Impacts*

THE PUBLIC POLICY ON EMPLOYMENT AND DEVELOPMENT: THE CASE STUDY OF RECENTLY RECRUITED GRADUATES IN PUBLIC SECTOR

W.G. Nadeesha¹ and R.C. Palliyaguruge²

Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka

Unemployment has been a major problem in Sri Lanka for many years. Educated youth unemployment is a major feature of unemployment in Sri Lanka. This unemployment in Sri Lanka as a developing country has caused many economic and social problems. Unemployment deprives individuals of the opportunity to actively contribute to the production process and earn some income, which in result increases poverty and malnutrition. This affects the overall development process of the country. In view of this, the governments in power have taken steps to provide employment in public sector to graduates under the public policy on employment as a solution to the graduate unemployment problem which is a major problem in the country. The main purpose of this is to study the impact of these employment policies on the development of the employees. For this study, 100 graduates employed by the government sector in the Faculty of Social Sciences & Languages of Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka were selected randomly. Primary data obtained from the research were analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis methods. It was clear that the majority of graduates recruited under the public policy on employment were engaged in occupations unrelated to their major study area of the degree programme they followed. In the analysis of the contribution made to the implementation of development activities, the majority of respondents have only contributed to the development in only a few selected areas. Accordingly, it can be pointed out that the policy on the employment does not have a positive impact on development.

Keywords: *Development, Employment, Public policy, Unemployment*

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS THAT ARE CHALLENGED BY THE IMPACT OF THE CORONA DISASTER IN SRI LANKA: REFERENCE TO MIRIGAMA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION

M.W.S. Weerasinghe¹ and W.M.D. Abesekara²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The global outbreak of COVID-19 is affecting states in the world in various ways. As one of its affected parties, children around the world are insecure from many aspects. Child protection is being challenged on issues such as child abuse, violence against children, child labor, and child pregnancy. Accordingly, this research has been conducted on the rights of children challenged by the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic in Sri Lanka. The main objectives of this research are to examine what kind of children's rights were violated during this epidemic and to study the statistical growth of child rights violations and public awareness during this period. This research was based on mixed research methods and both primary and secondary data have been used. Accordingly, in collecting the primary data, 60 children were taken as the sample from the ages between 15–18, and about 60 parents were given a questionnaire, and 10 interviews were conducted for this research. Content analysis method has been used for analyzing the qualitative data, and Microsoft Excel Software has been used for analyzing quantitative data. This research confirmed that there were several major child rights violations during this epidemic including violating the right to education, which every child is entitled to, violating the mental freedom of children, and violating their protection by child harassment and abuse. It revealed that due to the economic difficulties prevailing within the family, there were problems in providing basic needs to the children during this pandemic period. The main reasons for challenging child rights during this period are the decisions and actions taken to control the spread of the pandemic.

Keywords: *Child Rights, COVID-19, Global Pandemic*

Sociology

ALIENATION OF STUDENTS DUE TO E-LEARNING IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND LANGUAGES IN SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

S.M.A.S. Bandara¹ and P.D. Wickramage²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

In the context of Covid-19 pandemic, universities have shifted to online learning system from traditional learning system. The objective of this study was to identify whether university students are alienated by the online learning. Although there are studies on alienation and online learning, the research on socio-economic, technical, and personal factors result alienation in the e-learning process as well as social distancing inside or outside family on this backdrop have been under researched areas. A purposive sample of 16 respondents were selected from the Faculty of Social Sciences and Languages of the Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. Data were collected using the in-depth interviews as a primary data collection method. The data analysis involved the qualitative thematic analysis. Less audibility, lack of interaction between the lecture and the students, technical issues resulted in less satisfaction in online learning. Moreover, it was revealed that students' daily routine has been changed and exam performance has declined due to online education. Students' engagement in online gaming and using social media have changed their usual behavior causing an impact on their performance. Due to busy online schedules, students had not enough time to spend with their parents, siblings, and friends resulted in an unintended social distancing. This study revealed that due to the online learning students were alienated in numerous ways.

Keywords: *Alienation, Covid -19, Online learning*

AN INVESTIGATIVE STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL PROBLEMS FACED BY UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN ONLINE EDUCATION DURING THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC

D.L. Dumith Kumara¹ and Upul Lekamge²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Based on the crisis occurred during the Covid 19 pandemic, all sectors of the world have now been impacted. Millions of deaths have been reported worldwide until today. This virus which was suddenly intruded is regarded as a pathogen which caused to transform all the sectors within a short period of time. In the field of education, the mode of education from school to the university has also been transformed. The main aim of this research was to study the economic and technical issues arise when university students connect with this technology-based new education system. In addition to that, understanding how these issues affect the education system was a focus of the study. A group of 100 fourth year students from the Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka was selected as the sample. The data were collected and analyzed using quantitative research method. Newspapers, internet web pages, and books were the secondary sources of information. The collected data were analyzed by using SPSS and Excel. This study revealed that during this time period the students had to spend more money on data, equipment and many other factors. All these sudden, unexpected expenses have become a barrier for their education. The expenditure has been increased than to the normal education. As the technical issues connection problems, communication problems, weather and geographical location related issues, confidential issues have been identified.

Keywords: *Covid-19 pandemic, learning-teaching, online education, university students*

A SOCIOLOGICAL INQUIRY ON PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES OF RESOCIALIZATION AND REHABILITATION OF CHILD MOTHERS

D.S.L. Alahakoon¹ and Upul Lekamge²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The research studied on the rehabilitation of the child mothers in Sabaragamuwa Province and the problems and challenges they confront being re-socialized. At present, child pregnancy in Sri Lanka is at high risk level. The supply of the physical resources and emotional well-being towards child mothers who are marginalized is an essential. The main aim of the study was to identify the problems and the challenges the child mothers face when reintegrating them in to the main society. The objectives were to identify the causes of increasing child mothers, to inquire problems and challenges they confront in rehabilitation, to study the policy statements to understand the possible strategies for mitigating challenges. Kegalle district was selected as the sample of the study and the data on child mothers were taken from 2016-2021 in Police Divisions which operate under the Department of Probation and Child Care in the divisional secretaries of Kegalle, Mawanella, Warakapola and Ruwanwella. The data were collected through questionnaires and deep conversations with 30 children and 20 officers. The collected data were presented as qualitative and quantitative data using SPSS software. Generally, the children of broken families have faced the issue. The reasons can be enlisted as, being orphans, parents are in overseas, loss of parent's protection and being unsafe. It is crucial to note that children lack the knowledge about sexuality since it is not discussed within the family or the society. The study has identified the contradictions in the procedure of implementing the rules and regulations when an 18 years old child becomes pregnant. Thus, it is necessary to initiate programs in Grama Niladari Division and provincial levels to reduce pregnancy during childhood to ensure the future of children.

Keywords: *Challenges, Institutionalization, issues, Probation and child care services, Rehabilitation*

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS AMONG YOUTH

I.T.M.K.N. Algama¹ and Upul Lekamge²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Social media plays an increasingly important role in peoples' life as it creates a new social environment, which has subsequently changed the mode of communication among youth. The use of social media has extensively influenced the Youth in numerous ways, particularly in their interpersonal relationships. The study aimed at finding out the influence of social media on interpersonal relationships among youth. In terms of relationships, there have been arguments over its closeness and quality of an online relationship on internet setting. The study had three sub objectives; namely to assess the attitude of youth community towards social media, impact of social media on youths' emotional happiness, influence of social media on youths' self-behavior and evaluation of others. In this research, hundred youth from Kosgama, Thawalgoda Grama Niladhari Division in Western Province completed a questionnaire about the use of social media and their interpersonal relationships. Primary data were gathered from a structured questionnaire and informal interviews. Secondary data were collected from journal articles, repots, magazines and highly standard web sites. The quantitative data acquired through survey were reviewed using SPSS and EXCEL software. According to the data analysis, it was found out that how much average time they spent on social media, reasons for using social media and what kind of change has been occurred in their face to face relationship. The results show that social media brings positive impact towards family members but communication shall be improved and enhanced to the level of a united society. The research provides an outlook for investigating the technological implications on society in the domain of sociology.

Keywords: *Interpersonal relationship, social media, Youth*

UNDERSTANDING THE CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE OF THE EASTER ATTACK VICTIMS IN KATUWAPITIYA, SRI LANKA

Chamodi Cooray¹ and Upul Lekamge²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

On the Easter Sunday in 2019, explosions took place in three churches and several tourist hotels targeted by terrorists. Children were the most affected, directly and indirectly. It was important to study the contribution of social institutions in the process of resilience. The main objective was to study the contribution of the social institutions of the resilience of the affected. Identifying the physical and mental damage caused, barriers for the resilience and methods to minimize the barriers analyzing strengths and weaknesses of resilient practices were the other objectives. Katuwapitiya in Negombo was selected as the population. Sixty affected children, twenty parents, five religious institutional leaders, five teachers, five government officers and five social workers were included in to the total of 100 subjects in the sample. Structured Questionnaires and several interviews were conducted to gather primary data. They were analyzed using SPSS along with the secondary data collected using digital and printed media sources. Many organizations have been originated to help the affected children. They played a major role in helping the victims and drawing attention of the relevant parties. As a result, it is revealed that a proper mechanism was established based on churches in the area. It is vital to prepare a policy to help the victimized children in such circumstances. In families and schools, it is important to create a healthy environment while managing the received resources for the development of the children, with the help of stakeholders.

Keywords: *Children, Easter Sunday attack, Resilience, Social institutions, Victims*

LABELING, ETHNICITY, CULTURAL ISOLATION; AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE NOCHCHIKULAMA RURAL COMMUNITY

B.M.P. Damayanthi¹ and Sarath Ananda²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

As a traditional ethnic minority in Sri Lanka, the Telugu community is experiencing social challenges. Many scholars are focusing on the study of cultural features because researchers have pointed out that these ignorant people's cultural qualities are a major element leading to this. The study was conducted as there is a scarcity of research on the social marginalization ethnic minorities. The population of 236 Nochchikulam Grama Niladhari Divisions of the Vavuniya South Sinhala Divisional Secretariat was the sample for this qualitative investigation. The key elements impacting the social marginalization of the Nochchikulam rural population can be noted as the Telugu community culture, difficulty justifying their identity, and the propaganda of Sinhala community against them. It also recognizes the geographical location of Nochchikulam as a site of social exclusion, a community devoid of healthy living, and a source of cultural discomfort. The findings of the study clearly reveal that the traditional social system has a role in this stigma. In-depth interviews are used as a data collection approach. Nochchikulam Grama Niladhari's current Chairman, Nochchikulam Grama Niladhari, and the 2012 Grama Niladharis are utilized as information sources. Used to verify the accuracy of data and observations made by participants. case studies can reveal the causes of social isolation. Qualitative data analysis the analytical methodology is in charge of the entire procedure.

Keywords: *Social exclusion, Cultural isolation, social marginalization.*

THE ROLE OF MIDWIFERY SERVICE AND PRIMARY HEALTH CARE OF RURAL MOTHERS: A STUDY REFERENCE TO MONARAGALA HEALTH DIVISION

W.D.D. Dilini¹ and Sarath Ananda²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The role of midwives in terms of sustaining the primary health facilities and maternity caring of the rural sector in Sri Lanka is pivotal. Their contribution to deduct infant mortality rates (IMR) and maternal mortality rates (MMR) shows a continuous achievement over recent decades. This progress is close to the height of some developed countries, despite Sri Lanka being in “developing” status. This study is with the objective of inquiring the contribution of family health workers to the development of physical, mental and social wellbeing of rural mothers and existing knowledge of mothers on the context. The study has been conducted obtaining data from 15 randomly selected midwives attached to the Family Health Bureau of the Monaragala Divisional Secretariat Division and 15 mothers who participated maternal care clinics. The numerical data analysis was conducted using SPSS software while selected cases were subjected to the qualitative analysis. This study reveals that mothers in their 20-30 years of age were most commonly found in the sample survey. The percentage of young mothers in the sample reported a relatively higher level of education. Therefore, the study confirmed that there is a good awareness of health. For instance, there were 8 pregnant mothers without any problems, 5 mothers with diabetes and 53% of mothers with heart disease and only one mother with kidney disease. Because of that this monthly clinical procedure and frequent visits to mothers enabled providing primary healthcare knowledge, the physical and mental preparation for delivery while it eased linking with welfare systems. Therefore, this study confirms that the support from midwives for the primary health care of rural mothers is significant.

Keywords: *Community Health, Maternal Care, Midwifery Service, Rural Sri Lanka*

THE IMPACT ON TRIPLE ROLES OF THE WOMEN IN SRI LANKA DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC SITUATION: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS WITH REFERENCES OF WEGALA GN DIVISION IN KANDY DISTRICT.

E.M.I.M. Ekanayaka¹ and S. Handaragama²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The triple roles of women have been changed due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation. This study focused to find out the impact of Covid on the triple roles of women compared to the situation before the pandemic. The objectives of this study were to find out the changes in triple roles of women during the covid- 19 epidemic period, study the impact of triple roles on women and family, and also the socio-economic impact of triple roles on women. This study employed both quantitative and qualitative data from married women who are in 771-Wegala GND in Kandy District. Simple observation, 03 key-informant interviews, 70 questionnaires, and 10 in-depth interviews were employed as data collection methods. Purposive sampling method was used to select the sample and SPSS and MS Excel were used to analyze and present the data. According to the empirical results, this study found that the women's triple roles had been changed during the Covid 19 pandemic period. Women's unpaid domestic work has been increased. The contribution of the family members for triple roles have been increased compare to the period before the pandemic. Women's contributions in child protection have been increased. This study revealed that the triple role engagement of women has made them vulnerable for physical and mental illnesses and also domestic violence. Low family income due to present prevailing economic condition causes female engagement in an effective productive work. According to them, their unpaid work and care work were main causes for not engaged in productive work.

Keywords: *Covid-19, Gender, Sri Lanka, Triple role*

A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON PARENTING STYLES AND THE EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

K.R.T.I.D. Gunarathna¹ and W.M.J. Welgama²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Parent -child relationship depends on different parenting styles. Parental admonition has been an institutionalized mechanism disciplining the children. Parents set limitations on children's behavior with the hope of internalizing standardized behavior expected by the society. This has caused strains on the parent -child relationship particularly at adolescence. By the definition, child is not matured enough to understand the consequences of his or her behavior. Existing high competition for resources has aggravated the high demands on educational performance by parents and this has become a particular domain parent – adolescent conflict exists. This research study was conducted with the objective of investigating the relationship between different parenting styles and the educational performance of adolescent children. Examining the dominant parenting style and related issues inside the family were specific objectives. 100 questionnaires and 10 qualitative interviews were employed as the methods of data collection. Qualitative data analysis was conducted using SPSS software and qualitative thematic analysis supported by NVivo tool. According to the sample, 89.8% of parents punished their children verbally or physically. 62.9% reported physical punishments. There is no correlation between punishments of parents and children's educational attitudes (0.0491). Punishments and performance at term exams are correlated (0.000). Parental by standing behavior at studies and punishments are correlated (0.004). Punishments by parents is prevalent as an institutionalized affair.

Keywords: *Youth, Parenting Styles, Punishment, Educational Performance, Discipline*

YOUTH, RELIGIOSITY AND INTRA-FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

G.M.K.P. Kumara¹ and W.M.J. Welgama²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Religiosity is a universal concept linked with human social life in a diversified manner. Family becomes one of the main social institutions that directly incorporates with the religion. Sociological research brings clues to say the levels of religiosity fluctuations through the human lifespan. The main objective of this research was to identify the impact of religiosity of youth on social relationships within the family. The religiosity related variables such as faith, belief, training, participation and religious knowledge were measured being sensitive to the local experience. Field work of this study was conducted in Eheliyagoda Divisional Secretariat in the Rathnapura District representing Advanced Level students in the random sample. 100 structured questionnaires and 10 qualitative interviews were carried out. Quantitative analysis was conducted by using SPSS software. Qualitative analysis supported by NVivo software was used in the qualitative data analysis developing thematic categories. This study concludes that religiosity of youth has a positive impact on social relationships within the family. Level of religious devotion among youth correlates the parent-child relationship ($p=0.003$). Religiosity of youth is positively correlated with the relationship between siblings in the family ($p=0.000$). Youth religiosity show a correlation between intergenerational relations ($p=0.000$). The religiosity of the youth is helpful in the maintenance of positive social relations in the family. Young women (56%) are more religiously active than young men (30%). Despite the recent social changes, religiosity play a positive role towards intra-familial harmony.

Keywords: *Youth, religiosity, Family, Relationships, Generation.*

A SOCIOLOGICAL INQUIRY OF THE CHILD RIGHTS OF CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONALIZATION (RELATED TO FOUR CHILDREN'S HOMES IN ANURADHAPURA DISTRICT)

Apsara Nanayakkara¹ and Upul Lekamge²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The issues related to the protection of children living in orphanages have gradually increased from year 2017 - 2021 and the rate of institutionalization of children also has increased. Since the child is the vital spark (dynamic force) of the country's future, it is imperative to pay more attention to the orphanages where the children have been endangered than the fulfillment of their protection. The main objective of this study was to examine whether the rights of children have been granted to those who have been institutionalized in the Anuradhapura District. In addition, the study aims to provide alternatives and suggestions on the institutional life of children, the social and psychological impact on them, and the contradictions associated with it. The research sample was aimed at probation officers and children in the Anuradhapura Province. The data were collected through non-randomized purposive sampling technique, questionnaires, observations, and statutes. This was followed by analyzing data qualitatively and thematically through Excel and SPSS software. As the results of the study, though the fundamental rights, freedoms, access, institutional facilities, educational welfare and security which measure the existence of the child's rights were at a significant level, according to the observed data some deficiencies in these conditions were identified. Accordingly, there were no security camera systems and no segregation of children according to the age groups. There is a lack of ambulances as far as the facilities are concerned. In addition, there is no separate place to keep children who have been sexually abused. It affects children both negatively and positively. Marginality increases through segregation, and not segregation causes to reveal the identity when blending with other children. Such situations affect the mental condition of the institutionalized children. We argue that institutional structure should be developed to a strong level. However, according to the findings of this research, the rights of children who are living in children's homes have been significantly protected.

Keywords: *Child Protection, Children rights, Children's Home, Institutionalization, Probation and Child Care Services*

THE IMPACT OF SEETU SYSTEM (ROSCA) ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE PEOPLE WHO JOIN ROSCA IN MICROFINANCE ACTIVISM: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BADUWATTA GN DIVISION OF DOMPE GS DIVISION IN, DISTRICT OF GAMPAHA

R.S.D.S. Rajapaksha¹ and S. Handaragama²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The Seettu system is the most widespread financial system within the informal sector in Sri Lanka, especially in rural community. This study is focused on examining the impact of the Seettu system, on the financial, social, and economic conditions of individuals in the informal sector. Objectives of the research were to examine the effects of the Seettu system on individuals' economic conditions, social needs, and modern trends in the Covid-19 situation. This study employed both quantitative and qualitative data collection from one hundred and twenty individuals, which was collected from the Baduwatta GN Division in Gampaha district through 10 key-informant interviews, including simple observations, 100 questionnaires, and 10 in-depth interviews. Purposive sampling method was used to select the sample for the research and the SPSS package was used to present and analyze the data. According to the empirical results, this study found that, among the total sample, more women in the middle class were active and actively involved in the Seettu system. The premium system, emergency relief, as well as the flexibility and positive attitude have led to long-term relationships with Seettu and also affect social and non-social needs. Village -based community living and trust sharing are the driving forces behind the Seettu system. With the Covid-19 Pandemic Situation, many individuals are stuck with the existing Seettu rather than initiating new ones due to financial crisis. It can be concluded that social alienation, travel restrictions, quarantine laws, and the paralysis of individuals in an uncertain economy have directly affected the Seettu system.

Keywords: *Informal finance, Microfinance, Seettu system, Woman*

-

HOW THE ABRUPT DIGITIZATION OF SCHOOL EDUCATION DURING THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IMPACTED THE LEARNING PROCESS OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOL STUDENTS: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

Malsha Rathnayaka¹ and Upul Lekamge²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

During the covid-19 pandemic, many countries immediately turned to digital learning methods to continue student's schooling, and Sri Lanka is one such country. But Sri Lanka is at an early stage of experimenting with the use of digital learning methods in the school education process. The main aim of the research was to conduct a sociological study on how the abrupt digitization of school education has impacted on the learning process of government school students during the covid-19 epidemic. The sub objectives of the research were to examine whether the government school students have adequate digital tools, to identify whether the quality of infrastructure in the area where government school are located have impacted on their digital learning process, to study how student's digital technology knowledge and skills have impacted on their digital learning process. For the current study, hundred students were selected from government schools in Minigamuwa Grama Niladhari division in Thumpane (rural area) and Kiribathgoda Grama Niladhari division in Kelaniya (urban area) as the sample. A questionnaire was used for primary data collection and secondary data were gathered from research articles, reports, newspapers and highly standard websites. SPSS and Excel software were used to analyze quantitative data obtained from the questionnaire. The data proved that the digital learning process of rural students has been severely impacted as compared to urban students and it can be studied that a digital divide is being created due to the lack of adequate digital tools and the low level of digital technology knowledge and skills of the rural students. The results showed that the abrupt digitization of school education during the covid-19 epidemic had negatively impacted on the learning process of government school students.

Keywords: *Covid-19 epidemic, Digital learning process, Government school students*

**A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF RURAL WOMAN,
INDEBTEDNESS AND MICRO CREDIT PROGRAMMES: WITH
REFERENCE TO BANDANAGALA 219 GRAMA NILADHARI
DIVISION OF THE DIMBULAGALA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT
IN POLONNARUWA DISTRICT**

Madhumali Salshani¹ and Sarath Ananda²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Poverty is a crisis faced by numerous countries in the world and Sri Lanka is also a country affected by it. Several methods have been introduced at different periods to solve this issue globally. One such methodology is the microfinance movement which is currently being practiced in many deprived countries of the world. The primary objective of this study is to explore the difficulties affecting the economic and social life of rural women through formal, informal and semi-formal micro financing aimed at empowering the community. This study has been carried out using the data collection tools of structured and unstructured questionnaires given to a random sample of 70 clients who actively engage in micro finance projects in the 219 Bandanagala Grama Niladhari Division of the Dimbulagala Divisional Secretariat in the Polonnaruwa District. Data analysis was conducted using Excel software to achieve objectives. Based on the results gathered from the primary and secondary data, it can be concluded that rural women are presently trapped in a debt trap as the microfinance business is now operating commercially and competitively rather than for the intention of empowering the community. The misuse of credits further increases the indebtedness of rural women and it adversely affects their economic and social lives. This study has revealed that rural women's indebtedness increases due to a low level of financial literacy, scarcity of entrepreneurial guidance, unemployment, and the lack of proper supervision and follow-up on loan disbursements.

Keywords: Poverty, Micro Finance, Women, Rural indebtedness in Sri Lanka

ACHIEVING THE SAMURDHI MOVEMENT AND ITS TARGETED OBJECTIVES: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF HINDIKIULA VILLAGE IN MONARAGALA DISTRICT

H.A.S. Sandareka¹ and Sarath Ananda²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The Samurdhi movement is the flagship program for poverty alleviation in Sri Lanka. The research is conducted to study the Samurdhi movement and its objective attainment. This study is aimed at assessing the objectives of the program and to identify the socioeconomic factors that affect the well-being of the beneficiaries, identify the existing problems and make alternative proposals. Primary and secondary data were used for the study. A questionnaire survey was conducted on seventy-nine samurdhi beneficiary families selected randomly from Hindikiula regional division in Monaragala district. Preliminary data were collected by conducting an interview based on eight officers including the Samurdhi development officer in charge of the area. Quantitative data were analyzed using a simple statistical method and qualitative data were analyzed by descriptive methods. The findings of the study revealed that for 28% of the beneficiaries Samurdhi was a failure while for only 72%, it was a success. There are problems targeting low-income people in the Hindikiula area studied. Furthermore, the effects of politicization and the suffering of the beneficiaries are no less dependent. There was also a lack of transparency in some of the projects implemented by the Samurdhi program. In particular, irregularities occur when Samurdhi beneficiaries receive benefits. The research concludes that the targeting factors of the beneficiaries of the Samurdhi program have not been achieved. It is also clear that projects should be accessible to the Samurdhi recipients and such projects requires constant supervision. It is essential to provide immediate solutions to the existing problems of the officers and to develop the attitudes of the low-income earners and the officers.

Keywords: *Sri Lanka, Samurdhi Movement, Poverty, Dependence, Low income*

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MATARA-BELIATTA RAILWAY PROJECT OF THE RESETTLED COMMUNITY: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RESETTLED COMMUNITY AT 351-BELIATTA TOWN GN DIVISION IN DISTRICT OF HAMBANTOTA

J.H.D.S. Shehari¹ and S. Handaragama²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Matara-Beliatta railway line, the first stage of the Matara-Katharagama railway project in Sri Lanka, is one of the development projects that has displaced and moved a large number of people in Sri Lanka. This study was focused on examining the socio-economic impact of this railway project on the resettled community and the research objectives of the study were to investigate the socio-economic impact and the governmental influence on the resettled communities affected by this railway project. The study was carried out in the relocated village "Paluwatta", in 351-Beliatta Town GN division, in the Hambantota district. The study included both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods including observations. Four key informant interviews and a survey of 59 family members over the age of 18 were conducted. In addition, a questionnaire was also administered among participants selected through purposive sampling method, Data were analysed through SPSS and MS Excel. The study indicated that, this relocation had a serious negative impact on household economic situations, property ownership, community and social networking, and individual social involvements. The community's attitude towards this resettlement is unhappiness, hopelessness, marginalization due to its negative impacts from the earliest stages of life, beginning after resettlement. The lack of awareness among officials and the community about this initiative as well as suspensions of launching projects related to the resettlement area were among the major drawbacks and challenges faced by the government and community-based agencies. Furthermore, the resettled community was not given any special focus or contribution. As the project progresses, officials should pay particular attention to gathering and collecting information on community issues in order to reduce adversities and assure the project's overall success.

Keywords: *Development Project, Displacement, Resettlement, Social and Economic Impact*

A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON WORK LIFE, STRESS AND FAMILIES OF HEALTH WORKERS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

C.J. Wijayapura¹ and W.M.J. Welgama²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The population worldwide has faced dire social consequences due to COVID-19 pandemic. Health workers appear to be one of the most affected social categories as their career, life style, mental health and family relationships have been seriously impacted. This study aims to investigate the work-related stress of health care workers and the impact on their family relationships at pandemic times. The study employed the mixed method approach. 100 questionnaires and 10 qualitative interviews were the methods of data collection employed. A stratified sample of healthcare workers in Colombo East Base Hospital was subjected to the study. Quantitative analysis was conducted using SPSS software and NVivo qualitative data analysis tool was used for developing a thematic analysis. During the pandemic, the increase of the workload such as night shifts, long shifts and high-risk healthcare work had caused significant level of stress. 56% of healthcare personnel suffer severe stress. The heavy workload, worrying about their family members being infected had been strong reasons for stress. The stress levels are co-related with age ($p=0.003$), gender ($p=0.000$) and marital status ($p=0.000$) of healthcare workers. Furthermore, the stress caused by sudden changes in the healthcare workers' career has made a significant impact on their family cooperation. Issues such as disagreements, less time spent with families, and a lack of attention towards family members were experienced. There is an interrelationship between the changes of work life and the stress of healthcare workers during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, and it has resulted in negative consequences on their families.

Keywords: *COVID-19, Family, Health care workers, Stress, Work life*

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON GENDER BASED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON WOMEN: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WELLAWAYA POLICE DIVISIONAL AREA, DISTRICT OF MONARAGALA.

W.A.S. Wijesinghe¹ and S. Handaragama²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Domestic violence against women is a form of gender-based violence, and it has been recognized as a major social issue in global context. This study was focused on the impact of recent Covid-19 epidemic on domestic violence based on gender in Sri Lankan context and the objectives of this research study were to find out the factors affecting physical, mental and verbal domestic violence during Covid-19 epidemic and to identify new trends in government and community-based organizations for gender-based domestic violence on women in Sri Lanka. For this study, secondary data were gathered from the reports in the Wellawaya police station. Also, it included simple observations, six key informant interviews with legal officers in relation to the domestic violence cases, and fifteen in-depth interviews with the violated women selected through purposive sampling method. Thematic analysis was used for this study for analyzing data. The study revealed that factors such as financial instability, change in social relationships, poverty, alcoholism, less access to resources, and health problems have increased domestic violence on women due to Covid-19 preventative steps such as lockdowns and travel restrictions. Raising awareness among the women of their insecurity condition, raising strategies such as establishing police security plans and strengthening legal security for the affected women, and launching programs to increase the self-confidence of women to stand against the violence can minimize gender-based domestic violence on women.

Keywords: *Covid-19, Gender, Women's Domestic Violence*

INFLUENCE OF COMPETITIVE EDUCATION SYSTEM TO STUDENTS' PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NATHTHANDIYA EDUCATION ZONE)

S.A.D.H. Ravihari¹ and Upul Lekamge²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

This study was conducted to find out the relationship between the competitiveness of the Sri Lankan education system and students' personality development. Today the stress among students is gradually increasing. Competitiveness of the education system is a critical factor. The main objective of this study was to identify the importance of the factors that impact on the relationship between the competitive education system and students' personality development. On the other hand, finding the behaviour of concepts such as students' environments, motivation and teachers' preparation for the students' personality development served as alternative objectives. Using probability sampling method, seventy-five students were selected for the study. The sample consisted of twenty-five each from the grade 5 Scholarship Examination, GCE Ordinary Level and Advanced Level examination. This study used a mixed method and data were collected using a structured questionnaire. Microsoft Excel was used for data analysis. The findings of the study demonstrate that competitiveness of Sri Lankan education system has unfavorably impacted on students' personality development. Furthermore, the study found that the lack of a proper counselling system is a major problem in schools. Another important finding was, there is an imbalance between academic activities and extra-curricular studies among students. Hence, students had some issues in facing stressful issues. This indicates that, there should be a clear mechanism to build up a balanced education system. On the other hand, if there is a completely structured school counselling system parallel to the above, it will be a good combination that can lead to a stronger personality development among students.

Keywords: *competitive education system, environments, motivation, personality development, teachers' preparation*

A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT ON THE EMPLOYEES IN THE BIYAGAMA FREE TRADE ZONE DURING COVID-19

H.M.D.S. Rathnakanthi¹ and Upul Lekamge²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

The Covid-19 pandemic has negatively impacted on the export processing zones, its employees and the country's economy at large. The shut downs, lock downs, loss of jobs or half pay created many uncertainties in the minds of the employees in many apparel industries in Sri Lanka. In partnership with the Biyagama Export Processing Zone (EPZ), the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on employees was explored. The three sub-objectives were to assess the impact of Covid-19 on factory workers' personal health on the job, on their family's economy and the effect on social interactions at the workplace. Primarily data was collected using structured questionnaires and semi-structured interviews from a random sample of hundred employees from ten firms in the Biyagama EPZ. Secondary data for research were gathered from the statistical reports and internet information. The quantitative data acquired through surveys were analyzed using SPSS and EXCEL. According to data analysis, employees in the factory do not receive a wage that suits to the work they do and no overtime to cover up their expenses. According to the survey, industrial workers faced financial hardship due to the lack of a sufficient pay structure during the Covid outbreak. In order to minimize organizational problems, employees and executives must have a positive relationship, provide a fair and reasonable pay scale, life insurance, and foster proper communication.

Keywords: *Biyagama Free Trade Zone, Covid-19, Health Risk, Household Economy, Social Relations*

LOVE, ROMANCE AND YOUNG RURAL WOMEN: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON ROMANTIC TELEDRAMAS

I.P.D. Liddamalgoda¹ and W.M.J. Welgama²

^{1,2}*Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka*

Television as a visual media plays a vital role in shaping of love relationships of youth. The key objectives of the study were the analysis of the love and romance related behaviors and attitudes promoted by romantic tele-dramas, and the investigation of the resemblance between romantic love related attitudes promoted via romantic tele-dramas and corresponding behaviors. Examination of the relationship between young rural women's exposure to tele-dramas and their love and romantic behavior was another objective. The context of this research was Algama of Kegalle District. A total of 100 questionnaires and 10 interviews were undertaken, which were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS and the NVivo qualitative data analysis software. 93% of the participants are highly likely to watch the romantic tele dramas, and they spent nearly 5 hours per week watching romantic tele dramas although, 73% agreed romantic tele dramas caused behavioral problems in real-romance. However female youth were dissatisfied with the fantasies and unrealistic expectations set by tele dramas. Love and romance co-related with the number of hours spent watching tele dramas ($p=0.662$), personal interest to romantic tele dramas ($p=0.670$). Romantic tele dramas proliferate positive attitudes of protecting romantic relationships and they appear to promote fantasies among younger females. Romantic tele dramas with more realistic plots has become more popular among female youth.

Keywords: *Love, Rural, Romance, Tele-dramas, Women*

