

SABARAGAMUWA  
SOCIAL SCIENCES & LANGUAGES  
STUDENTS' ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM  
2024



10<sup>TH</sup> SSLSAS  
ABSTRACTS



FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES & LANGUAGES  
SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

# **Sabaragamuwa Social Sciences & Languages Students' Annual Symposium**

## **ABSTRACTS**

11<sup>th</sup> July 2024

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

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## MESSAGE FROM THE VICE CHANCELLOR

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It is a great pleasure to issue a message at the Sabaragamuwa Social Sciences and Languages Students' Annual Symposium 2024 (10<sup>th</sup> SSLSAS). At our university, we believe that research is a cornerstone of education. It drives innovation, fosters critical thinking, and prepares our students to tackle the complex challenges of the future. The findings of the studies presented today are a testament to the dedication and passion of our students, who have embraced the opportunity to explore, question, and contribute to their respective fields. I would like to commend these students for their determination and firmness. Engaging in research requires not only intellectual expertise but also resilience and creativity. You have embraced these challenges, and your presence here today signifies your success and readiness to contribute meaningfully to your fields. Research is the lifeblood of academic progress and innovation. It drives societal advancement, informs policy, and fuels the engine of economic growth. Our students' endeavors are a crucial part of this continuum.

This symposium is not just about presenting findings; it is about engaging in meaningful dialogue, exchanging ideas, and building a community of scholars. As you listen to the presentations, I encourage you to ask questions, offer feedback, and think about how these studies might inform your own work. Collaboration and communication are vital components of academic growth, and I hope this event fosters both.

I would also like to take a moment to thank our faculty members and mentors. Your guidance, support, and expertise have been instrumental in shaping these young researchers. Your dedication to fostering a nurturing and challenging academic environment is deeply appreciated. In closing, I want to congratulate all of our presenters regardless of the outcomes, your willingness to engage in research and share your findings is commendable.

I do not doubt that the skills and knowledge you have gained through this process will serve you well in your future endeavors.

Thank you.

Prof. M. Sunil Shantha  
Vice-Chancellor



## MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN

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Dear Students,

It is an honor and a privilege to issue a message at the Sabaragamuwa Social Sciences and Languages Students' Annual Symposium 2024 (10<sup>th</sup> SSLSAS). Research symposia are vital for nurturing the next generation of scholars and professionals. They provide a supportive environment where students can grow academically, professionally, and personally, preparing them to contribute significantly to their fields and society.

As novice researchers, you have spent many hours exploring diverse topics, seeking new knowledge, and pushing the boundaries of your disciplines. Today, we celebrate your achievements and recognize the significant contributions you have made to diverse fields of study. The interdisciplinary nature of this symposium encourages you to look beyond your own fields. Collaborating with peers from different disciplines can lead to innovative approaches and solutions to complex problems, enriching their academic experience. These events are more than just platforms for presenting research, they are integral to fostering a culture of inquiry, collaboration, and innovation. Especially, it is a platform to build networks, foster collaborations, and develop skills that will be invaluable in your future careers. Most importantly, feedback is a critical component of the research process, and its importance is especially pronounced at this nature of research conferences. So novice researchers can receive constructive input from peers, mentors, and industry experts.

I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to everyone who contributed to making this event a resounding success. The dedication and hard work of the faculty members, organizers, and sponsors have been influential in providing this platform for our students to showcase their research findings. Finally, I congratulate all the presenters for your outstanding work. Your dedication and passion for research are truly admirable. I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

Sincerely,

Dr. Rohan Abeywickrama  
Dean  
Faculty of Social Sciences & Languages

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# **ECONOMICS**

# THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL BANKING SERVICE QUALITY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION IN THE WESTERN PROVINCE OF SRI LANKA

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The banking sector and other financial institutions play a vital role in the country's economy with the advancement of technology. In response to the technological revolution and the ever-increasing expectations of customers, banks have adopted digital banking services through multiple channels such as the Internet, mobile phones, ATMs, and debit and credit cards, shifting from manual to digital channels. This study aims to investigate how digital banking service quality impacts customer satisfaction, with special reference to customers in the Western Province of Sri Lanka. Multiple regression analysis was employed to analyze the data collected from 350 customers. The results revealed that key dimensions of digital banking service quality, including efficiency, system availability, responsiveness, fulfillment, and privacy, significantly and positively influence customer satisfaction. These findings suggest that enhancing the quality of digital banking service is crucial for increasing customer satisfaction and sustaining a competitive advantage in the banking industry. Therefore, banks should focus on continuous improvement of their digital services to meet and exceed customer expectations, thereby fostering loyalty and retaining a competitive edge in the rapidly evolving financial sector. This study provides valuable insights for banking professionals and policymakers, aiming to improve digital banking experiences and customer satisfaction.

**Keywords:** *Customer Satisfaction, Digital Banking, Service Quality*

# FACTORS AFFECTING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MICROFINANCE LOANS IN SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TEN VILLAGE OFFICER DOMAINS OF AGALAWATTA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION

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Microfinance loans play a crucial role in empowering marginalized communities by providing them with access to financial resources. This study investigated the factors influencing the effectiveness of microfinance loans in the Agalawatta Divisional Secretariat of Sri Lanka. The primary objective was to investigate the factors affecting the effectiveness of microfinance loans, focusing on self-efficacy, decision-making, and social empowerment. Specifically, the study draws on empowerment theory to identify key factors that contribute to loan effectiveness. The sample size consisted of 100 individuals who had taken microfinance loans between 2020 and 2023, drawn from each village officer's jurisdiction within the region. Primary and secondary data were collected via structured questionnaires and analyzed using binary logistic regression, ANOVA, and correlation. Findings highlight the significant impact of self-efficacy, decision-making skills, and social empowerment on the effectiveness of microfinance loans, contributing empirical insights to enhance the understanding and implementation of microfinance initiatives in similar contexts. The analysis reveals that self-efficacy, decision-making skills, and social empowerment significantly influence the effectiveness of microfinance loans. Key factors identified include educational level, economic participation, and gender equality. The study concludes that enhancing these factors can lead to improved microfinance outcomes. It suggests that MFIs should incorporate training programs to boost borrowers' decision-making and self-management skills. Furthermore, Policies that promote gender equality and encourage social participation are essential for maximizing the benefits of microfinance. Effective interventions by MFIs and policymakers can significantly enhance its socioeconomic impact, particularly in rural areas where such initiatives are crucial for economic empowerment.

**Keywords:** *Decision-Making Ability, Empowerment Theory, Microfinance Effectiveness, Self-Efficacy, Social Empowerment*

# EFFECTS OF THE DIGITAL FINANCIAL INCLUSION ON ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE BANDARAGAMA DS DIVISION

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Digital financial inclusion is a development strategy that strengthens a country's economic development, improves the quality of life among marginalized people, and empowers them economically through access to and use of quality digital financial services using digital tools and devices affordably and sustainably. The main objective of this research is to inspect how digital financial inclusion affects the economic empowerment of women entrepreneurs in Sri Lanka. Therefore, the study collected primary data from 146 registered women entrepreneurs and women businesses in the Bandaragama Divisional Secretariat through face-to-face interview method using a printed structured questionnaire. Collected data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics and mainly analyzed through the Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) with the help of Smart PLS (Version 4). The study tested three hypotheses and only two hypotheses were accepted. The findings of the study revealed that the usage of digital financial services and the quality of digital financial services significantly positively affect the economic empowerment of women. Besides, access to digital financial services does not significantly affect the economic empowerment of women. This insignificance can sometimes be attributed to the difficulties faced by the respondents in accessing mobile phones, internet facilities, infrastructure, and the current economic situation in Sri Lanka. Thus, this study has generated new empirical knowledge in the academic literature by providing recommendations to both the unit of analysis and policymakers to empower women economically by encouraging the use and access to quality digital financial services by improving digital financial education and infrastructure by strengthening awareness of digital financial services.

**Keywords:** *Digital Financial Inclusion, Digital Financial Services, Economic Empowerment of Women, Women Entrepreneurs*

# FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE CREDIT CARD LIMIT OF CREDIT CARD HOLDERS IN COLOMBO DISTRICT

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Nowadays, the use of credit cards for transactions has become very popular and more common. Various credit cards have been introduced for this purpose. When dealing with these credit cards, the credit card limit is significant. This study focuses on the factors that affect the credit card limits of credit card customers in the Colombo District. There are various reasons for credit limits and this study was based on factors like income, age, and education level. For this, a structured questionnaire was used to collect the data of 30 credit card holders. Simple random sampling technique was used to get sample. Results of this study indicate that there is a positive relationship between income and credit card limit. There is a negative relationship between educational level and credit card limit. Hence, it is evident that income mainly affects the credit card limit. Also, age and education level do not directly affect the credit card limit. Overall, the findings highlight that income is the most significant factor influencing credit card limits, while age and education level have minimal direct impact. These insights are valuable for credit card issuers and financial institutions aiming to optimize their credit limit policies and better understand customer creditworthiness.

**Keywords:** *Age, Credit Card Limit, Education Level, Income*

# THE IMPACT OF PRIVATE TUITION ON GCE ADVANCED LEVEL STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AKURESSA EDUCATIONAL ZONE

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This research delves into how private tutoring affects the success of GCE Advanced Level students, in the Education zone of Akuressa. The study aims to investigate how types of tutoring services, time devoted to tutoring, the number of tutoring sessions attended, and the costs associated with tutoring impact students' academic performance in educational settings. By utilizing a combination of surveys and statistical analyses as methodology, the study examines the relationships between independent variables which are type of tutoring service, time spent on tutoring, the number of sessions attended and tutoring expenses, and the dependent variable (academic achievement in supplementary education). Data is gathered from the 292 GCE Advanced Level students in Akuressa Education Zone, using a simple random sampling technique through a structured questionnaire. Specifically, the type of tutoring service provided, time spent in tutoring sessions, and the number of classes attended show correlations with performance. This emphasizes the importance of tailored learning environments, sufficient study time, and active participation in education. However, expenditures on tutoring do not seem to have an impact on achievement within this context. These findings stress the necessity for adaptable options, for tuition that meet individual learning needs and preferences. Furthermore, the results indicate the significance of improving resources and approaches in tutoring services to boost achievements efficiently. These findings have implications for decision-makers, schools, tutors, and learners underscoring the importance of evidence-based methods and ongoing enhancements in private tutoring initiatives. In conclusion, this research enhances our comprehension of the dynamics of tutoring and its impact on students' scholastic accomplishments. It offers perspectives for education stakeholders and provides direction for future actions and studies, in the realm of extra-educational support.

**Keywords:** *Academic Achievement, Akuressa Education Zone, GCE Advanced Level, Private Tuition, Supplementary Education*



# FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTMENT IN MULTIPLE QUALIFICATIONS AMONG GRADUATES AND ITS IMPACT ON EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT IN SRI LANKA

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This research examines the factors influencing the investment in multiple qualifications of Sri Lankan graduates and examines the impact of these multiple qualifications on earnings and employability among them. Three analytical approaches were used to achieve the three specific research objectives using a sample of 2520 graduates based on the secondary data from the Sri Lanka Labor Force Survey conducted in 2022. The first objective was to investigate the factors associated with the investment in multiple qualifications of graduates. The use of Binary Logistic Regression analysis revealed age, income, ethnicity, language literacy, occupation, and degree field as the significant factors associated with this. Secondly, the Endogenous Switching regression model was used to investigate the effect of multiple qualifications on earnings and it indicated that having multiple qualifications positively affects the earnings of graduates. Gender, degree field, experience, and area of residence also play a significant role in determining the earnings of graduates. However, according to the analysis for the third sub-objective to seek the impact of multiple qualifications on employment, it was found that having multiple qualifications has a negative effect on employability while age, degree field, and marital status emerge as the other key factors associated with employment. Based on these findings, socioeconomic disparities, gender inequalities, and mismatches between the qualifications of graduates and labour market demands are highlighted and policy recommendations are proposed. This research contributes new knowledge to the existing research literature on graduate education and investment in multiple qualifications and the related labour market in Sri Lanka. It highlights the need for further studies to explore the long-term effects of multiple qualifications on graduates' career routes.

**Keywords:** *Earnings, Employability, Graduates in Sri Lanka, Multiple Qualifications*

# **THE IMPACT OF BUSINESS UNCERTAINTY DUE TO THE ECONOMIC CRISES ON THE PERFORMANCE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN SRI LANKA: WITH REFERENCE TO NIAGAMA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION IN GALLE DISTRICT**

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An economic crisis refers to a severe deterioration of a nation's economic capability, which may arise from financial downturns, economic slow-downs, and depression of foreign exchange. The crises have negative effects on many sectors of the economy, particularly in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). This research aims to find out the impact of business uncertainty on the performance of SMEs. To conduct this study, a sample of 60 SMEs registered in Niagama Divisional Secretariat Division in Gall district has been selected using the stratified sampling method, and 20 individuals from each sector have been included in the sample in such a way that 03 sectors of agriculture, industry, and services are represented. Data were collected using a structural questionnaire and data were analyzed using multiple regression. According to the results, it is revealed that the business uncertainties caused due to the economic crises have negatively affected the sales income, input supply, expenditure, employment, and net profit of SMEs. The SMEs have suffered the most due to the shortage of raw materials. Rising prices of raw materials and electricity costs were identified as the related problems. To manage uncertainty, most entrepreneurs have adopted the use of cheap raw materials, laying off workers and reducing production.

**Keywords:** *Economic Crisis, Small and Medium Enterprises, Uncertainty*

# FACTORS INFLUENCING EMPLOYEE TURNOVER INTENTION IN BADDEGAMA STAR FASHION CLOTHING (PVT) LTD APPAREL INDUSTRY

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High employee turnover plagues the global apparel manufacturing sector, and Star Fashion Clothing in Baddegama, Sri Lanka is no exception. This constant influx and efflux of workers significantly impacts the company's operations and the local workforce. Therefore, this research aims to identify the key factors influencing the intention to leave among Star Fashion Clothing garment factory workers. The study investigates the impact of environmental, individual, institutional, economic, and social factors on turnover intention. A sample of 100 employees from the Baddegama Star Fashion Clothing garment factory participated in the quantitative research, with primary data collected through a questionnaire. Data analysis employed factor analysis, derivative analysis, and descriptive statistics using IBM SPSS Statistics software. The findings reveal a positive correlation between demographic factors and employee turnover intention. Furthermore, low wages were identified as the most significant economic factor driving turnover intention. Consequently, economic factors appear to be the primary driver of employee turnover within the study sample.

**Keywords:** *Employees, Employee Turnover Intention, Garment Industry*

# THE DETERMINANTS OF PARTNER AND NON-PARTNER VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN SRI LANKA

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Violence against women is one of the biggest issues in developing countries, especially in Asia, Africa, and South America while empowerment of women is considered as one of the most important concerns of the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals. The objective of the study is to analyze the determinants of partner and non-partner violence against women by labor force participation in Sri Lanka. To address the research objectives, the researcher chooses positivism, a quantitative approach where the researcher studied the sample as 2,264 women in Sri Lanka from urban, rural, and estates. Data was collected by using the Women's Wellbeing Survey (2019) conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics. Descriptive statistics and Binary logistic regression models for both partner violence and non-partner violence against women were used for the analysis. The study revealed that education of the women, the residential sector, and the husband's alcohol addiction are significant factors associated with partner violence against women while the same factors along with age and ethnicity affected non-partner violence against women. The nature of partner and non-partner violence was disaggregated by labor force participation using descriptive statistics. Important policy suggestions to overcome the issues of partner and non-partner violence against women were proposed as the final contribution of the study.

**Keywords:** *Education, Ethnicity, Labor Force, Partner and Non-partner Violence, Sri Lanka*

# THE IMPACT OF HRM PRACTICES ON THE CAREER SUCCESS OF OPERATIONAL-LEVEL EMPLOYEES IN 5-STAR HOTELS IN SRI LANKA

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This study investigates the impact of human resource management (HRM) practices on the career success of operational-level employees in five-star hotels in Sri Lanka. Given the critical role played by HRM in enhancing employee capabilities, this research looks into various HRM dimensions such as training and development, performance appraisal, compensation and benefits, job rotation, and employee relations and their impact on employees' career progression. Using a quantitative approach, data were collected from 120 operational-level employees across various five-star hotels through structured questionnaires. Findings reveal that effective training and development programs contribute significantly to skills enhancement and career advancement, thus emphasizing the need for continuous learning opportunities within the hospitality sector. Performance appraisals, when conducted transparently and regularly, were found to have a positive impact on employees' perceptions of their career paths, increasing their motivation and job satisfaction. Similarly, well-structured compensation and benefits packages that include financial and non-financial rewards are critical in fostering a motivated and committed workforce. Recommendations for hotel management include investing in continuous training, maintaining fair appraisal systems, offering competitive compensation, and fostering a collaborative work environment. Future research directions are suggested to explore the long-term impact of these HR practices on employee retention and organizational performance.

**Keywords:** *Career Success, Five-Star Hotels, Human Resource Management, Operational-Level Employees, Training and Development*

# **THE IMPACT OF INTERNET BANKING SERVICE QUALITY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HNB FINANCING IN GALLE DISTRICT**

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At present, the banking and financial sectors are expanding rapidly all over the world. Internet banking service can be introduced as an electronic service mainly introduced by the banking sector to facilitate the banking activities of customers. The main objective of the study is to investigate how Internet banking service quality factors affect customer satisfaction. The sub-objectives of the study are to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats related to Internet banking services. For this study, a sample of 120 customers of HNB Finance in the Ambalangoda area of the Galle district who were willing to use its Internet banking service were selected. The sample was selected according to the convenience sampling method. Also, a structured questionnaire was presented to them, and primary data was obtained. Quantitative research has also been conducted. Here, the least-squares structural equation model was used to analyze the data. SMART PLS software was used for data analysis. In this study, five hypothesis tests were conducted, and among Internet banking service quality factors, ease of use, efficiency, and fulfillment had a significant positive effect on customer satisfaction. Accordingly, this study mainly investigates the factors affecting customer satisfaction among customers who prefer to use internet banking services and suggests that it is desirable to further develop them.

**Keywords:** *Customer Satisfaction, Internet Banking Services, Internet Banking Service Quality Factors*

# IMPACT OF IMPORT TARIFF ON THE ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER INDUSTRY IN SRI LANKA

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This study explores the outcome of imposing the tariff to imported footwear and leather products for the period of January 2018 to December 2022. It attempts to understand how alterations in tariff rates impact economic variables like importer prices, import quantities, import values and the subsequent economic costs. The analysis applies a regression model to assess these relationships that contain yearly data for 36 city-industry products on import quantities, values, and tariffs, with a sample size of 180. Countries taken into the study are China, Hong Kong, India, Singapore, U.A.E., U.K, U.S.A., Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Italy, and Pakistan. Further, it analyses the economic environment of the specified period by considering how the Value Added Tax (VAT) and the Social Security Contribution Levy have changed during the said period. The analysis found that with a 1% increase in tariffs the prices paid by foreign exporters have gone down by an average of 31.61%, 67.44% decrease in import quantities, and a 99.05% decrease in import values. It implies that the higher the tariffs, the worse the economic effects, as not only foreign exporters partially absorb the tariff rates to facilitate competitiveness, but also the import quantities and values decrease substantially. It is observed that there is a general tendency of the tariff revenue to increase over the years with occasional down surges while the total cost of imports also records an increasing trend marked by occasional drops. It can be concluded that high tariffs in the short run did not affect import levels because they might have been reduced due to short-term influences like pre-arrangement or a hike in regional demand. The above findings point to the fact that sustainable and certain tariff policies that can be adopted through scientific approaches are necessary to regulate the market and improve efficiencies.

**Keywords:** *Economic Outcomes, Import Quantities, Tariffs, Trade Policy, Welfare Loss*

# EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES FOR TEACHERS AT THE DENIYAYA EDUCATION ZONAL OFFICE

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The effectiveness of professional development initiatives for teachers is essential in improving educational outcomes and encouraging continuous improvement in teaching practices. This study evaluates the effectiveness of professional development initiatives implemented for teachers in the Deniyaya education zonal office. The main goal is to explore the factors influencing the effectiveness of professional development initiatives. The data for this research was collected from teachers of schools belonging to the Deniyaya education zone office. The study sample contained one hundred respondents. The respondents were selected using the convenience sampling method. A questionnaire was administered online for the collection of primary data. The questionnaire was created with four dimensions of the independent variable such as the quality of the professional development initiatives, teaching goals and topics covered in professional development initiatives and quality of resources provided in professional development initiatives. The effectiveness of professional development initiatives was identified as the dependent variable. Cronbach's alpha, Pearson's correlation coefficients, and the multiple regression technique from SPSS statistics software were used to analyze the collected data. The findings of the study indicated that there is a positive relationship between the quality of the professional development initiatives, teaching goals, topics covered in professional development initiatives, quality of resources provided in professional development initiatives, and effectiveness of professional development initiatives. Accordingly, it appears that independent variables significantly impact the effectiveness of professional development initiatives. However, challenges such as time constraints. Lack of funding and insufficient alignment with teachers' immediate needs can hinder the effectiveness of these initiatives. The findings underscore the requirement for policymakers and educational leaders to prioritize and invest in high-quality professional development as a key component of educational reform efforts.

**Keywords:** *Effectiveness, Professional Development, Quality of Education*



# **THE BLEND OF PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT AND AGREEABLENESS ON SALE EMPLOYEES' COMMITMENT TO CUSTOMER SERVICE: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ASB FASHION PRIVATE LIMITED, KALUTARA DISTRICT**

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Organizational outcomes are closely correlated with organizational commitment. Naturally, committed workers produce better work and raise an organization's level of production. It is extended in response to its importance. Among these, providing excellent customer service has emerged as one of the most important objectives. Despite the management's best efforts to reinforce that dedication, staff members' disinterest in providing excellent customer service causes them to fall short. The current study's main goals are to investigate how agreeableness functions as a moderator and how perceived organizational support affects commitment to customer service, taking for consideration the insights from organizational support theory and social exchange theory. Data were gathered through the use of a census, with particular attention paid to the ASB textile outlets located in the Kalutara district. The findings indicate that Commitment to Customer Service is highly impacted by Perceived Organizational Support. Additionally, the moderating effect of agreeableness was corroborated by the outcome of the simple moderated regression analysis. As a result, this will assist the textile store management in reconsidering their sales representatives. Being one of the first studies to look at perceived organizational support in relation to commitment to customer service, this one also adds to the body of research already in existence. It is advised that future researchers focus on other respondents from various businesses and add more variables to their study.

**Keywords:** *Agreeableness, Commitment to Customer Service, Organizational Support Theory, Perceived Organizational Support, Social Exchange Theory*

# **THE ROLE OF THE TECHNOLOGY ACCEPTANCE MODEL (TAM) WITH E-CUSTOMER SERVICE ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO A PRIVATE BANK IN POLGAHAWELA**

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The research examines the relationship between the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) and customer satisfaction through the e-customer service of a selected private Bank in Polgahawela. With the rising trends of electronic banking, it is important to know how customers use and perceive these services to improve the customer experience and satisfaction levels. The TAM model that combines perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, and user attitudes may offer a viable model to understand these interactions. Using a mixed-method approach, data were collected from a sample of the customers of the selected private bank in Polgahawela through a questionnaire. The study found that the perceived usefulness and the perceived ease of use have a significant and direct effect on customer satisfaction which ultimately validates the relevance of the relationship between the Technology Acceptance Model and customer service (e-customers). Moreover, this paper brings important considerations, dealing with the user-friendly design and working capability of the e-banking platform. The insights can enable banks to perfect digital services in line with their customers' expectations, thereby driving deeper customer loyalty over time. Understanding drivers of customer satisfaction within the TAM framework is crucial for financial institutions to develop customer strategies to win the digital race in the competitive banking sector. The research underscores the critical role of technology acceptance in customer satisfaction and provides actionable recommendations for banks to enhance their e-customer service offerings. This study not only contributes to the theoretical understanding of TAM in the context of e-banking but also offers practical implications for improving customer service quality in the banking sector.

**Keywords:** *Customer Satisfaction, Electronic Banking, E-customer Service, Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)*

# **EFFECT OF ORGANISATIONAL COMMITMENT ON TURNOVER INTENTION OF SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS OF APPAREL INDUSTRIES IN SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GALLE DISTRICT**

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Employee Turnover has become a persistent challenge in the apparel sector in the modern business world. Identifying the factors influencing turnover intention is crucial for organisational performance and consistency. Human resources are the most valuable resource in any organisation hence it is significant to pay attention to the retention of employees to create a positive work environment. Therefore, the study attempted to explore the effect of organisational commitment on the turnover intention of sewing machine operators of apparel industries in Sri Lanka. The researcher aims to examine how various dimensions of organisational commitment are affective, normative and continuance on the turnover intention of operational-level employees of apparel industries in Sri Lanka. Among sewing machine operators in this research context, 208 were selected using a simple random sampling method. Utilising a quantitative research approach, data were collected through a self-administered questionnaire. Multiple regression analysis is used to examine the effect of organisational commitment on turnover intention. The results showed that all the dimensions of organisational commitment have negatively impacted on turnover intention of sewing machine operators of apparel industries in Sri Lanka. The findings of this study provide valuable insights into navigating towards organisational success using development strategies. Ensuring a strong organisational commitment has been instrumental in shaping employee retention and ultimately fostering a remarkable workforce in the apparel sector.

**Keywords:** *Affective Commitment, Continuance Commitment, Normative Commitment, Organisational Commitment, Turnover Intention*

# **IMPACT OF GREEN SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ON THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE TEA INDUSTRY IN SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT**

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The rapid realisation of climate change caused to increase in environmental concerns and as a result it has become a top priority among organisations worldwide. Consequently, increased attention has been given to Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) in recent years to mitigate the negative impact of supply chains. The purpose of this research is to identify the impact of green supply chain management practices on the financial performance of the tea industry in Nuwara Eliya district, Sri Lanka. A quantitative study was carried out for the study under an explanatory research design covering Nuwara Eliya district as the research site. The population of the study was tea factories located in Nuwara Eliya district and it was composed of 105 firms. A simple random sampling technique was used to select 83 respondents to collect primary data. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data and they were statistically analysed using correlation and linear regression analysis. The findings of the study concluded that green supply chain management practices had a significant positive impact on the financial performance of the tea industry in Sri Lanka. Internal environment management, cooperation with customers, eco-design, and green purchasing show a significantly positive impact on financial performance while it shows investment recovery had no substantial impact on financial performance in the tea industry. The overall findings concluded that green supply chain management practices have a significantly positive impact on the financial performance of the tea industry in Sri Lanka. The study provided some insights into the types of GSCM procedures that a company should implement to enhance financial performance. This research contributed to understanding how GSCM practices and financial performance are related.

**Keywords:** *Financial Performance, Green Supply Chain Management*

# **THE IMPACT OF ONLINE BANKING SERVICE QUALITY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE BANK OF CEYLON IN ELPITIYA BRANCH**

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The banking industry has been able to create more innovative products and services, as well as more effective delivery and processing channels, thanks to the technological revolution. This study investigated the relationship between customer happiness and the quality of online banking services at the Bank of Ceylon Elpitiya branch. The banking sector has significantly changed due to ongoing technological improvements, particularly with the introduction of online banking services. This study aims to examine how customer happiness is impacted by the quality of online banking services. In the context of online banking, it primarily covers the numerous aspects of service quality, such as tangibles, responsiveness, empathy, and dependability. While qualitative research methods were also used in part, the study mostly used quantitative research methods. Data from a sample of bank customers are gathered for the study using a structured questionnaire and a quantitative research approach. Regression analysis and correlation analysis are two data analysis approaches used to evaluate the relationship between customer happiness and the quality of online banking services. The results demonstrate that consumer happiness is highly influenced by the quality of online banking services. In the online banking industry, it was discovered that timeliness and dependability were the most important factors affecting consumer satisfaction. These results offer insightful information that banks and legislators can use to raise the calibre of their online banking offerings and consequently increase client happiness and loyalty. By highlighting the significance of service quality in the context of online banking, the study adds to the body of literature already in existence. It also provides banks with useful recommendations for improving their online banking services to better serve their customers' changing requirements and expectations. Ultimately, the study's conclusions led to the recommendation that most bank employees receive online banking education. This study sheds insight into the connection between customer satisfaction and online banking usage, adding to the body of knowledge already in existence. The features and functionality of online banking systems that have the biggest effects on client satisfaction might be the subject of future research.

**Keywords:** *Customer Satisfaction, Online Banking, Reliability, Service Quality*

# THE EFFECT OF SERVICE QUALITY ON EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SRI LANKA PORTS AUTHORITY

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The Sri Lanka Ports Authority (SLPA) is a government agency responsible for the development, operation, and management of ports in Sri Lanka. It emphasizes the importance of service quality in its operations, as it directly impacts employee satisfaction, job satisfaction, and organizational effectiveness. The SLPA has found a significant positive correlation between service quality and employee satisfaction. The main objective of this study is to examine the effect of service quality on employee satisfaction in the Sri Lanka Ports Authority. The study used the dimensions of service quality, physical appearance, reliability, responsiveness, and empathy. Higher levels of physical appearance, reliability, responsiveness, and empathy were associated with increased satisfaction. The SLPA can enhance service quality by improving communication channels, investing in employee training programmes, and enhancing the physical work environment. This research contributes to existing literature on service quality and employee satisfaction, helping inform strategic initiatives in the port and logistics sector. High service quality leads to improved job satisfaction, motivation, and overall morale among employees. Specifically, aspects such as reliable services, responsive management practices, and empathetic treatment emerged as key drivers of satisfaction. Furthermore, the study highlights the role of organisational support and effective communication in enhancing service quality and, consequently, employee satisfaction. In order to carry out this study, a sample of 150 employees of the Human Resources and Administration Division of the Sri Lanka Ports Authority was selected through convenience sampling, a structured questionnaire was prepared, and a quantitative survey was conducted using the primary data obtained from it. Smart PLS and SPSS software have been used to analyse the data. According to the analysed data, there is a positive relationship between empathy, physical appearance, and reliability with service quality. Further, there is a negative relationship between the responsiveness and the service quality. Also, descriptive analysis and correlation analysis are further used to identify the independent variables that affect the dependent variable.

**Keywords:** *Employee Satisfaction, Service Quality, Sri Lanka Ports Authority*

# A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DETERMINANTS OF MOONLIGHTING AND ITS IMPACT ON ECONOMIC WELL-BEING BETWEEN THE WORKING POOR AND WORKING NON-POOR IN SRI LANKA

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Moonlighting or multiple job holding is engaging in additional employment apart from the primary employment in the labour market. With rapidly increasing price levels and prevailing economic struggles, income earned by employed is not sufficient to fulfil their basic human needs, mainly among the working poor. The main objective of this research is to conduct a comparative study of the determinants of moonlighting and its impact on the economic well-being of the working poor and the working non-poor in Sri Lanka. The unit of analysis employed individuals 15 and above in the age of Sri Lanka. The study uses a quantitative analysis method occupying the secondary data retrieved from the Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey, 2022 conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics of Sri Lanka. The findings of the binary logit model indicate that age, gender, marital status, residential sector, and hours of primary employment have a significant impact on moonlighting for both working poor and non-poor while household size and income of the primary job specifically affect the moonlighting among working poor in addition to that being an industrial sector worker affects on the moonlighting among working non-poor. The endogenous switching regression model suggests that moonlighting increases the economic well-being of both working poor and working non-poor considering monthly earnings, total working hours, and primary job working hours. The study proposed individual, institutional, and national level policies on moonlighting to increase the efficiency in the labour market for both the working poor and working non-poor as the final contribution of the study.

**Keywords:** *Economic Well-being, Moonlighting, Working Non-poor, Working Poor*

# FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FEMALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY SPATIAL FACTORS AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN SRI LANKA

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This study posited the stagnant and persistent problem of low labour force participation among females. It was an enigma compared to the literacy level, life expectancy, rapid population growth, health factors, and educational level of females in Sri Lanka. The main objective of this paper is to explore the factors associated with female labour force participation by focusing on spatial factors and educational attainment by utilising secondary data from the 2022 labour force survey conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics. In STATA software logistic regression models were employed to analyse the relationship between factors and female labour force participation across different provinces and education groups. This study revealed that female labour force participation among provinces decreases when moving away from the western province and it increases with women's education aligned with the socioeconomics, fertility, language literacy, disabled, and training factors. Overall, both sub-samples show most socioeconomic factors have significant effects while language literacy has an insignificant effect on female labour force participation. It asserted the notable variations among provinces and education groups. Moreover, it emphasised the regional disparities by highlighting the importance of considering the provincial and educational differences in policy formulation. Then it recommended promoting regional development programmes, implementing flexible hours, and increasing childcare facilities based on the unique economic function of each province. Consequently, this study contributes to the existing literature by discussing the concepts and theories of female labour force participation. Indeed, to the best of my knowledge, this research has contributed to the provincial-specific factors associated with female labour force participation in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** *Educational Attainment, Female Labor Force Participation (FLFP), Regional Variation, Spatial Factors*



# THE EFFECT OF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT PROVIDED TO STAFF MEMBERS ON THEIR JOB PERFORMANCE: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BANK OF CEYLON

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Employees are an important asset to any organisation's competitive advantage, and training and development are essential to make them more productive. Training and development of employees is a major function of an organisation. It has a real impact on employee performance. This research was conducted to identify the impact of training and development on the employee performance of Bank of Ceylon staff members. This is because of the failure of training and development in the banking sector to achieve the desired level of employee contribution to their jobs and the lack of research articles examining the impact of organisational training and development on employee performance in the Sri Lankan context. This study was exploratory and cross-sectional. Here simple random method was used to select the sample. 108 staff members working in three branches of the Bank of Ceylon were selected. A questionnaire was used for data collection and the collected data was analysed using SPSS software. The most important finding of the study was that there is a significant positive relationship between training and development and employee performance, identifying each dimension of training, training planning and training evaluation has a significant positive relationship with employee performance. Training planning has a relatively higher impact on employee performance than training needs identification and training evaluation. To improve the employee performance of the team members, the organisation should provide the most appropriate training and development sessions for its employees, clearly identify the knowledge gaps, and use appropriate training plans and proper training evaluation methods through which the organisation should train. Further, will be able to be competitive through development advantage.

**Keywords:** *Employee Performance, Staff Members, Training Evaluation, Training Needs, Training Planning*

# THE IMPACT OF MOBILE BANKING APPLICATIONS ON CUSTOMER ADOPTION AND ENGAGEMENT

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Providing pioneering facilities is an essential factor for the attractiveness of the banking industry. Mobile banking applications are such an innovative service. Through this, all the banking customers will be able to do banking activities more quickly and conveniently than traditional banking. Hence, mobile banking service provides convenience, true mobility, speed, and environmentally friendly service; Sri Lankan consumers do not accept this innovative service and they conflict to use or less use this service. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to study the factors influencing the impact of mobile banking application features on customer adoption and engagement. The study observed perceived risk, trust, and convenience as independent variables and the impact of mobile banking application features on customer adoption and engagement as the dependent variable. This is a quantitative research study where a structured questionnaire was disseminated among 71 mobile banking application non-users under the convenience sampling method. Correlation and multiple linear regression analysis were employed to analyse the hypotheses. The results revealed that perceived risk, trust, and convenience positively influence the impact of mobile banking application features on customer adoption and engagement. Convenience has been recognised as the most influential factor. Furthermore, this study has provided an avenue for the Sri Lankan government, banking authorities, software engineers, and service developers to improve the impact of mobile banking application features on customer adoption and engagement to increase consumers' self-confidence to use mobile banking.

**Keywords:** *Adoption, Applications, Banking, Customer, Features, Mobile*

# THE IMPACT OF HIGHER INTEREST RATES ON CREDIT DEMAND: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE COMMERCIAL BANK

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This study investigates how increasing interest rates affect credit demand, especially with regard to the Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC. The study's objective is to provide a comprehensive evaluation of how changes in interest rates impact the borrowing decisions made by both firms and consumers. This research utilises quantitative methodology to investigate past data on credit demand and interest rates. Significant patterns and relationships are identified using a range of statistical approaches, including regression analysis, unit root tests, and descriptive analysis. The results indicate a significant inverse relationship between interest rates and credit demand, indicating that credit demand decreases as interest rates increase. This connection remains accurate for all of the bank's various credit products. The research additionally examines how these findings might affect banking strategies and monetary policy, emphasising the necessity for banks to adjust their marketing plans and product ranges in reaction to changing interest rate environments. The study additionally highlights how important it is to maintain the bank's profitability and competitive interest rates in check. It implies that creative financial strategies that lessen the negative impact of high interest rates on credit demand could be beneficial for the Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC. The report ends with suggestions for banks to create flexible strategies to maintain loan diversification in a range of economic situations and for policymakers to ensure they take into consideration the wider economic effects of interest rate changes. All things considered, this study advances knowledge of interest rate fluctuations in Sri Lanka's banking industry and provides informative knowledge for financial organisations and decision-makers who want to encourage stability and expansion in the economy.

**Keywords:** *Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC, Credit Demand, Interest Rates, Monetary Policy, Quantitative Analysis*

# **FACTORS AFFECTING THE MIGRATION INTENTION OF UNIVERSITY LECTURERS IN SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA**

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The movement of skilled or educated people to live and work abroad is known as Brain Drain. The migration of university lecturers in a country greatly impacts that country's higher education and damages the economic growth of developing economies like Sri Lanka. Most university lecturers have migrated due to socio-political and economic factors. The main objective of this paper is to explore the factors affecting the migration intention of university lecturers in Sri Lanka. Primary data were collected through direct personal interviews and online questionnaires were used for the study considering the convenience of the respondents. This study's collected sample size was 87 lecturers from Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. A stratified random sampling method was chosen to reach out to them. This was performed as a factor analysis considering the migration intention of university lecturers as the dependent variable for the structural equation model. The study's findings show the important role played by the economic and socio-political pull and push factors on respondents' intention to migrate. The factor analysis revealed the effectiveness of Socio-political push factors in terms of attitudes & perceived behavioural controls and Socio-political pull factors on the migration intention of university lecturers in terms of attitude, and subjective norms of the lecturers in a positive manner. The common impact can be seen in the case of economic push factors regarding subjective norms. The economic pull factors positively influence the migration intention of university lecturers in terms of their perceived behavioural controls. To stop university lecturers' migration, this research will direct the process of transforming the positive attitude, subjective norms, and perceived behavioural control held by university lecturers toward migration to a negative one through appropriate policy implications.

**Keywords:** *Brain Drain, Migration Intention, Push and Pull Factors*

# THE IMPACT OF MONETARY POLICY ON THE PROFITABILITY OF THE BANKING SECTOR IN SRI LANKA

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The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of monetary policy on the profitability of the banking sector in Sri Lanka. The rationale of this study lies in examining the complex relationship between monetary policy decisions and banking sector profitability. Firstly, the impact of monetary policy on the profitability of the banking sector in Sri Lanka in the long run and short run will be identified and the impact of monetary policy on the profitability of Sampath Bank PLC will be analysed secondly. Time series data for 30 years for the banking system were used based on the Central Bank's annual reports while the data on Sampath Bank were taken for 15 years from the annual report of the respective bank. Descriptive statistics, regression tests, cointegration, and vector error correction models were used for the analysis. The dependent variable of the study is the profitability of the banking sector. It is measured by return on equity (ROE). Standard Deposit Facility Rate (SDFR), Statutory Reserve Ratio (SRR), and Treasury bill rate are the independent variables. The research found that there is no long-run relationship between the selected monetary policy variables and the profitability of the banking sector, but Standard Deposit Facility Rate and Treasury bill rate have established short-run relationships with the profitability. Sampath Bank data did not show a significant relationship between monetary policy variables and the profitability of the bank in the data analysis. The research did not have sufficient data to examine the long-term and short-term relationships of the selected variables for the Sampath Bank. Overall, the findings suggest that monetary policy can affect the profitability of banks, which has major implications for authorities. The study implies that monetary policy plays a critical role in shaping the profitability of the banking sector in Sri Lanka, mainly in the short run.

**Keywords:** *Monetary Policy, ROE, SDFR, SRR, Treasury Bill Rate*

# HOW OUTDATED TECHNOLOGY AFFECTED THE JOB PERFORMANCE OF EMPLOYEES IN A SELECTED GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION IN SRI LANKA

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This research aims to examine the effects of outdated technology on job performance within the service sector, focusing on four critical dimensions. Performance and speed, reliability and stability, functionality and features, and user experience. A comprehensive survey was administered to employees of a selected government institution to collect data on their experiences with outdated technology. Stratified sampling techniques were used for collecting data. All the divisions of the institution are divided into 10 strata and 25 samples from each stratum as a sample size of 250. The collected data were analysed using Stata 15, employing descriptive statistics and regression analysis to identify significant predictors of job performance. The results show that outdated technology harms job performance by causing slowdowns, technical issues, and reliance on workarounds, reducing productivity. Poor user experience also leads to dissatisfaction. Key predictors of job performance include technology speed, ease of use, and user satisfaction, highlighting the need for technological improvements. The results clearly show that outdated technology significantly impairs job performance in the service sector. The findings underscore the substantial negative impact of outdated technology on job performance in the service sector. To mitigate these effects, organisations must prioritise technological upgrades and provide adequate training to enhance employee productivity and satisfaction. This study emphasises the critical importance of keeping technological infrastructure up to date to support effective job performance and organisational growth.

**Keywords:** *Job Performance, Outdated Technology, Reliability and Stability, User Experience*

# EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LABOUR RELATIONS IN IMPROVING SERVICE PERFORMANCE: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SRI LANKA PORTS AUTHORITY, GALLE

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Sri Lanka's Port Authority has faced labour disputes, workforce dissatisfaction and operational inefficiencies. The study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of labour relations in improving service performance at Sri Lanka Ports Authority in Galle. It investigates how employee motivation, unionisation, working environment, and training and development practices influence the quality, performance, and efficiency of services. By uncovering these relationships, the research aims to identify areas for improvement and ultimately enhance the overall performance of the Port Authority. The population of this study is all the employees who are working at Sri Lanka Ports Authority in Galle. A quantitative research method was adopted, and the Stratified Sampling technique was used to select 114 of a sample using a questionnaire-based survey for the study. SmartPLS software was used to analyse the data. The results indicate that service performance is positively and significantly affected by all the independent variables of employee motivation, unionisation, training and development, and working environment. The study also showed that a significant positive correlation exists between labour relations and service performance. The success of any organisation depends on human resource practices, which are important for achieving and maintaining high-quality employee performance. Provide better convincing about how motivation helps to enhance employees' skills, commitment, and performances and ultimately achieve organisational goals. Evaluating labour relations' effectiveness in improving service performance can optimise the port's economic contribution and strengthen Sri Lanka's position in global trade networks.

**Keywords:** *Employee Motivation, Labour Relations, Service Performance, Training and Development, Working Environment*

# THE IMPACT OF THE SRI LANKAN ECONOMIC CRISIS ON CUSTOMER SAVINGS: WITH A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE BANK OF CEYLON IN BADDEGAMA

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For an organisation, its customers are an important factor. The reason behind this is that the organisation's customers are crucial to reaching its goals and sustaining itself. This research aims to investigate the effects of economic crises on saving. Such economic events have a critical impact on various aspects of the economy, such as contributing to major financial instability, especially in the savings of consumers. This study focuses on the following research questions: This research study will seek to find out how economic crises affect consumers' savings using the Bank of Ceylon in Baddegama. Economic crises have several impacts across several sectors of an economy that play a role in financial and consumer savings. Specifically, the goals of the study are to determine the current level of consumer savings with the Bank of Ceylon, to identify reasons that lead to variations in these savings during cyclical changes in the economy, and to propose measures for considering the negative impact of these changes at BOC. Therefore, this research was carried out using a quantitative research method. This population incorporates all customers with whom transactions take place in the Bank of Ceylon. Especially, the current convenience sampling technique was employed with 75 customers in total. The questionnaire-based survey method was used as the data collection method. The primary source of information was obtained through a questionnaire survey for the present study. The observations made from this research pointed towards a strong negative relationship between inflation rates, unemployment, and government policies vis-à-vis consumers' savings in the Bank of Ceylon. Governmental measures also remain important since, for example, low nominal interest rates discourage saving due to inferior returns to this activity while high taxes on interest income also discourage savings. These include implementing policies that will guarantee better interest rates, encouraging long-term saving methods, offering better, faster, and safer online and mobile banking facilities, and spreading information about saving programs.

**Keywords:** *Customer Savings, Economic Crisis, Government Policies, Inflation Rate, Unemployment*



# THE IMPACT OF MACROECONOMIC STABILITY ON THE PROFITABILITY OF THE BANK OF CEYLON IN SRI LANKA

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The banking system is crucial to maintaining the financial stability of a country. The bank mainly accepts deposits and provides loans to people who need money for different purposes. The profitability of the banking system determines the survival of the banking system in the long run. It is mainly influenced by the macroeconomic factors of a country including economic growth, inflation, public debt, exchange rate, and interest rate. The main objective of this study is to identify the impact of macroeconomic factors on the profitability of the Bank of Ceylon in Sri Lanka. There are two sub-objectives of this research to study the long-run impact of the macroeconomic stability on the profitability of the Bank of Ceylon, while the second specific objective discusses the short-run impact of the macroeconomic stability of Sri Lanka on the profitability of the Bank of Ceylon. The secondary data were obtained from the Annual reports of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka and the Annual reports of the Bank of Ceylon from 1990 to 2021. Time series data analysing methods including the Autoregressive Distributed lag Model (ARDL) were used in the study. The study concludes that economic growth and interest rates have a significant impact on the profitability of the Bank of Ceylon in both the long-run and short-run. Important institutional-level policies were proposed to the Bank of Ceylon as the final contribution of the study.

**Keywords:** *Bank of Ceylon, Banking Sector, Macroeconomic Stability, Profitability*

# FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEMAND FOR NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CURRICULA IN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE COLOMBO DISTRICT

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Studying at international schools is currently a prominent trend in Sri Lanka. Driven by business objectives, these schools have emerged as significant competitors to public schools. The international schools in Sri Lanka offer a choice of following either a national curriculum, approved by the Sri Lankan government and taught in English medium or a curriculum approved by the English government. This study aimed to evaluate the factors influencing the demand for curricula offered by international schools. The demand for curriculum selection was analyzed based on economic, individual, and socio-economic factors. The population for this study comprised international schools in the Colombo district, with a sample of 361 participants who were parents of students above the 9<sup>th</sup> grade who are pursuing their GCE Ordinary Level and Advanced Level education. Data was collected through a questionnaire distributed among the parents of students in three selected leading international schools in the Colombo district, and the data analysis was performed using the binary logistic regression model. The factors affecting the demand were identified based on an extensive literature review and a preliminary study. The results indicated that individual factors such as gender, academic capability the future educational aspirations of the student, and the educational background of the parent, significantly impacted the demand for a curriculum. Additionally, household income, as a socio-economic factor, also showed a significant influence. Furthermore, the economic factors, including the cost of the curriculum and complementary expenditures i.e. supplementary tuition fees, significantly affected the demand for both national and international curricula in international schools in the Colombo district.

**Keywords:** *Binary Logistics, Colombo District, Curriculum Demand, International Curriculum, International Schools*

# DETERMINANTS OF GENDER-BASED OCCUPATIONAL SEGREGATION AND ITS IMPACT ON EARNINGS AND LABOR SUPPLY IN SRI LANKA

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The disproportionate distribution of males and females among different occupations is called gender-based occupational segregation. This study explores the determinants of gender-based occupational segregation and its impacts on wage differences and labor supply in Sri Lanka. It examines how age, ethnicity, residential sector, marital status, education level, vocational training, and industrial sector affect the centering of workers into male-dominated occupations, female-dominated occupations, and gender-integrated occupations by using Multinomial Logit Regression. In addition, Endogenous Switching Regression has been used to explore differences in monthly earnings and weekly working hours of workers in male-dominated occupations and female-dominated occupations. The study has used Labour Force Survey data which was conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics of Sri Lanka in 2022. The study used Individual data of 29,170 employed people. The key findings indicate that factors such as non-Sinhalese, rural and estate sectors, ever-married, tertiary education level, vocational training, and the agricultural sector have a significant impact on determining gender-based occupational segregation despite their age. The results further reveal that workers in male-dominated occupations have higher earnings, but unfavorable working hours. On the other hand, female workers in both male-dominated occupations and female-dominated occupations have lower earnings but most probably they have favorable working schedules. The study concludes the inter-relationship between earnings and working hours in shaping gender-based occupational segregation patterns. Further, it is also concluded that women are crowded into female-dominated occupations with low income due to different gender roles and ideologies. Promoting equal gender roles by reducing gender stereotypes, reducing gender pay gaps, flexible work schedules, ensuring good working environment, and reducing discrimination against women can encourage gender equality in the Sri Lankan Labour market.

**Keywords:** *Discrimination, Earning Differentials, Gender Equality, Longer Working Hours, Occupational Segregation*

# EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL INCENTIVES ON EMPLOYEE RETENTION: A CASE OF EMPLOYEES IN SELECTED APPERAL INSTITUTIONS IN SRI LANKA

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This research explores the impact of financial and non-financial incentives on employee retention in selected apparel institutions in Sri Lanka. The study aims at identifying the incentives that has a significant influence on the employees' decisions to remain with the organization. Utilizing a quantitative approach, data were collected through surveys administered among 300 employees, covering various demographics and job positions. This research employed a stratified sampling method to select the sample. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used in SPSS version 27.0 in the data analysis. The reliability of variables was tested by Cronbach's Alpha coefficient. The average result of the variables was 0.866 which can be identified as satisfactory. Estimated regression and correlation models were used for testing the hypotheses. The findings revealed that both financial incentives i.e. bonuses and salary increments, and non-financial incentives i.e. training, and development opportunities, and a positive work environment play crucial roles in enhancing employee retention. Financial incentives were found to have a direct and strong positive correlation with retention, confirming that employees who feel adequately rewarded are more likely to stay with the company. Non-financial incentives, including training and development programs and a positive work environment, also positively influence employee retention. The correlation analysis revealed significant positive relationships between employee retention and the variables of financial incentives (bonuses and salary increments), training and development, and a positive work environment. The findings suggest that while both financial and non-financial incentives are crucial, salary increments and a supportive work environment play the most substantial roles in influencing employees' decisions to stay with the organization. These insights can help apparel industries develop strategies to enhance employee retention by focusing on competitive salary packages and fostering a positive, growth-oriented workplace culture.

**Keywords:** *Employee Retention, Financial Incentives, Non- Financial Incentives*

# THE IMPACT OF WORKLOAD AND SUPERVISOR PRESSURE ON EMPLOYEE WELL-BEING IN THE SRI LANKA CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

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This study explores the impact of workload and supervisor pressure on employee well-being in the Sri Lanka Customs Department. Accordingly, this research aimed to investigate the impact of the workload, time consumption, supervisors' support, and extending deadlines on the employee well-being of the customs officers in the Sri Lanka Customs Department. An explanatory and deductive approach was primarily used in this study. A sample of 130 customs officers was randomly selected through a cross-sectional and quantitative sampling method. Primary data were collected through a five-point Likert scale questionnaire. Pearson correlation and multiple regression were used to measure variables and analyze data. The results suggest that there is a significant impact on the employee well-being of customs officers due to the workload and supervisor pressure in terms of workload, time consumption, and extended deadlines. However, the supervisor's helpfulness does not have a significant impact on the well-being of the customs officers. Further, it is found that the workload, time consumption, supervisor helpfulness, and extending deadlines have a negative relationship between the employee well-being of the customs officers as well as those independent variables negatively impacting the employee well-being of the Sri Lanka Customs Department, and adjusted R square is 84.3%. Then we can identify a negative impact on the customs officers' well-being. This involves making guidance, stress management courses, and mental health services accessible. Moreover, providing training courses with an emphasis on time management, stress reduction, and developing resilience are important. Supervisors should also receive leadership training so that they can implement supportive management techniques.

**Keywords:** *Employee Wellbeing, Extending Deadlines, Time Consumption, Quantity of Workload, Supervisor Helpfulness*

# **AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON HOW THE CURRENT ECONOMIC CRISIS AFFECTS BORROWER LOAN REPAYMENT: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANK-MAWARALA**

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Financial institutions are currently facing a challenge in maintaining sufficient liquidity due to the incorrect loan installment payments of the borrowers. The main objective of this study is to examine how the current economic crisis has impacted the borrower's willingness and ability to repay their debt and gain knowledge about the successful handling of defaults by financial institutions. Both primary and secondary data collection methods were used to collect data in this study. A structured questionnaire with both open-ended and closed-ended questions was presented to 300 borrowers who were chosen through a random sampling method. In some cases, the information reports given by the loan customers while availing of the loan were also used for this study. The study's findings indicate that the ability to pay off debt has decreased as a result of the economic crisis, which includes recent foreign exchange issues, inflationary economic conditions, drought conditions, declining agricultural income, blocked business income, etc. As a result, it was determined that the plans for rescheduling and restructuring the loan to include grace periods need to be put into effect. Further, it was discovered that customers needed to be made aware of the importance of loan repayment. It was revealed that there should be a good relationship between the borrowers and the financial institution to collect the loan installments properly. Reasons affecting the avoidance of loan payment should be investigated and measures should be taken to provide grace periods, transfer installments to convenient days, change installments, change interest rates, etc. In conclusion, a good understanding should be given of the pattern of loan installments, payment dates, and consequences. Accordingly, it appears that irregular loans can be reduced.

**Keywords:** *Ability to Pay, Borrowers, Defaults, Loan, Willingness to Pay*

# FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY: EVIDENCE FROM SRI LANKAN PERSPECTIVE

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The effect of “financial development” on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions remains an unsolved problem in the previous literature and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are connected to environmental distractions, posing a significant barrier to sustainable development. This unsolved issue is common in both developed and developing countries. From a developing country perspective, this study attempts to determine the impact of financial development on environmental quality in Sri Lanka, employing time series data covering the period of 1990-2021. The Autoregressive Distributed Lag Model (ARDL) is manipulated for the empirical investigation. The financial development is assessed through the financial market and institutional development. Alongside, the environmental quality is captured through the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Further, economic growth, energy consumption, and trade openness are employed as control variables in the model. The findings reveal that financial market development and energy consumption contribute to lower environmental quality in Sri Lanka. However, financial institutional development and trade openness have no significant impact on environmental quality in the country. Further, results show that economic growth can improve the environmental quality in the country. The study's outcomes recommend addressing policies to minimize the ecological concerns of market-based financial development and energy consumption. In contrast, economic growth policies must be balanced and strengthened to maintain the quality of the environment in the country.

**Keywords:** *Autoregressive Distributed Lag Model, CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions, Environmental Quality, Financial Development, Sri Lanka*

# **THE IMPACT OF ACCOUNTING PRACTICES ON THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SCALE FARM OWNERS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NEW ANTHONY'S FARMS**

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Small and medium-scale sector is often hailed as the backbone of both developed and developing nations as they play a pivotal role in their economies. Therefore, enhancing the growth of small and medium farm owners is crucial for achieving sustainable development. This research aims to explore the influence of accounting practices on the financial performance of small and medium-scale farm owners in New Anthony's Farm. The target population comprises small and medium-scale farm owners in New Anthony's Farm, with a sample of 60 entrepreneurs selected using simple random sampling. The data were analyzed using the SPSS statistical package, employing a multiple regression model to discern the relationship between dependent and independent variables. The study investigated various facets such as the level of accounting knowledge, maintenance of accounting records, preparation of financial statements, and challenges associated with accounting practices on financial performance. The findings indicated that the purpose of preparing accounting reports significantly impacts financial performance, whereas the purpose of accounting reports itself does not. Overall, the research revealed a noteworthy effect of accounting practices on the finances of small and medium farm owners. Consequently, the study recommends enhancing educational certification in accounting practices. This could be achieved through organizing seminars and workshops to emphasize the importance of maintaining accurate records.

**Keywords:** *Accounting Knowledge Level, Accounting Practices, Financial Performance, Medium-Scale Farm Owners, Preparation of Financial Statements*



# INVESTIGATING THE EFFECTS OF SERVICE QUALITY ON CUSTOMER LOYALTY IN THE BANKING INDUSTRY: WITH REFERENCE TO A LEADING PRIVATE BANK IN DENIYAYA

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Sustained success in the highly competitive banking industry depends critically on retaining customer loyalty. This study examines the complex link that exists between customers' loyalty and the quality of the service in the context of a leading private bank in Deniyaya. Primary data collected through a sample survey conducted during the period between February to May 2024 were used for the analysis covering 200 customers as the sample from the selected bank. Questionnaires were distributed both manually and electronically using a Google Form via Email. The data were analyzed using the quantitative approach of Smart PLS. A five-point Likert scale questionnaire was created for the study based on the SERVQUAL model to analyze the influence of the three service quality aspects at the selected branch including technical quality, functional quality, and relational quality. Furthermore, variables including recurring business, word-of-mouth referrals, and intention to continue patronizing were used to gauge client loyalty. The results show a strong positive association between customer loyalty and service quality, highlighting the critical role of reliability and excellent service delivery in creating long-lasting relationships with customers. According to the factors that were selected based on previous literature, the results show that certain variables are not statistically significant. Through the comprehensive investigation, all the key variables of service quality contribute to customer loyalty in the banking industry concerning the selected private bank. In addition to the results, the study recommended the bank management formulate new strategies and plans to attract customers.

**Keywords:** *Functional Quality, Relational Quality, Technical Quality, Service Quality; SERVQUAL Model*

# THE EFFECT OF SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, CULTURAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS ON FASHION PREFERENCES AMONG YOUNG ADULTS IN SRI LANKA

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This study aimed to investigate the key factors influencing fashion preferences among young adults in Sri Lanka. A concurrent mixed-methods approach was employed, combining a quantitative survey of 105 young adults aged between 18-30 and qualitative interviews with 24 participants. The survey data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, and multiple regression. The narrative data gathered through interviews were analyzed employing thematic analysis. The results revealed significant positive relationships between socioeconomic factors, cultural factors, psychological factors, and fashion preferences. Psychological factors had the strongest influence on fashion preferences, followed by cultural and socio-economic factors. The qualitative findings highlighted the complex interplay of various factors shaping fashion preferences. Cultural background has a significant influence on the participants highlighting the impact of traditional practices, religious beliefs, and geographic locations on their clothing choices. International fashion trends and the influence of social media have also played a crucial role, reflecting the globalized context in which young adults navigate their fashion preferences. Furthermore, brand loyalty and trend-following behavior were identified as key drivers of fashion choices as many of the participants had expressed a strong attachment to specific brands and a desire to keep up with the latest trends. Psychological factors such as mood and self-expression were emphasized since many young adults use fashion as a means to reflect their inner feelings and identity. Thus, the study contributes to the understanding of the tendency to follow fashion among young adults in the Sri Lankan context. The findings can inform targeted marketing strategies, sustainable fashion practices, and the education initiatives of the customers.

**Keywords:** *Cultural Factors, Fashion Preferences, Psychological Factors, Socio-Economic Factors, Young Adults*

# **IMPACT OF WORKING CONDITIONS ON JOB SATISFACTION AMONG OPERATIONAL LEVEL EMPLOYEES IN SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO JAY JAY MILLS LANKA (PVT) LTD**

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This study explores the relationship between working conditions and job satisfaction among machine operators at Jay Jay Mills Lanka (Pvt) Ltd Kekanadura, a garment factory in Sri Lanka. It aims to contribute to the management field by examining three specific dimensions of working conditions: working hours, job security, and relationships with coworkers. A simple random sampling method was used to select the sample in this study. The population of this study consisted of 900 sewing machine operators from Jay Jay Mills Lanka (Pvt) Ltd and out of them 269 machine operators were selected for the sample. Data were gathered through a structured questionnaire and analyzed the hypothesis using multiple regression analytical tools of the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). According to the findings, working conditions, job security and relationships with co-workers have positively impacted job satisfaction. Out of the four hypotheses, three hypotheses were accepted. The study concludes with some crucial information that highlights the importance of improving working conditions in order to raise employees' levels of job satisfaction. Further, this study may help society to improve their professional lives as well as firms to get motivated employees which will result in achieving the goals and objectives of those particular firms.

**Keywords:** *Job Security, Job Satisfaction, Relationship with Co-Workers, Working Conditions, Working Hours*

# **THE EFFECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL ON THE WORK-FAMILY CONFLICTS AMONG ACADEMICS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA**

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Work-family conflicts among people are a bi-directional and topmost issue in most workplaces worldwide. Severe conflicts between work and family cause negative consequences for oneself, the organization, the family, and the sustainable and economic growth of a country. Researchers argue that psychological capital can have a negative impact on work-family conflicts. Yet, the empirical evidence of this effect among academics is very limited, especially in the Sri Lankan context. Therefore, this study mainly aimed at exploring the effect of psychological capital on work-family conflicts among academics, with special reference to the Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data from a sample of 69 academics. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze sample characteristics, and the Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modelling was utilized to test hypotheses. The findings of the study indicated that the effects of self-efficacy and resilience can mitigate work-to-family conflict and family-to-work conflict among academics, respectively. Moreover, the negative influences of self-efficacy on family-to-work conflict and resilience on work-to-family conflict were not significant. Further, the results of this study did not support the impacts of hope and optimism on the conflicts between work and family. The policy implications of this study highlight the necessity of implementing support programs for psychological capital, developing and promoting policies that support the balance between work and family, investing in mental health resources, and including psychological capital in career development plans. Confirmation of the ability of psychological capital (in terms of self-efficacy and resilience) to affect conflicts between work and family is regarded as the theoretical implication. This study suggests a need for further investigations in the context of psychological capital on work-family conflicts among academics.

**Keywords:** *Academics, Family-to-Work Conflict, Psychological Capital, Work-to-Family Conflict*

# THE IMPACT OF EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT ON LABOR PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM SRI LANKA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

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The research is centered on investigating the effect of training and development on labor performance at the Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority (SLTDA). Determining the impact of training and development on labor performance is the main objective of the study. The study used a mixed method in collecting primary and secondary data sources. The primary data was collected from SLTDA through a self-administered questionnaire for 91 selected employees of all management levels, including management assistants. Primary categories were selected through a stratified sampling technique and additionally, a selected group of respondents was individually interviewed. The demographic characteristics of the respondents as well as the dependent and independent variables were described using descriptive statistics including frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation. The relationship between independent and dependent variables was assessed using inferential statistics such as Simple Linear Regression and Pearson Correlation Coefficient ( $r$ ). The findings indicated that training and development were positively correlated and claimed a statistically significant relationship with labor performance. The study concluded that training and development have a positive effect on labor performance. While off-the-job training supports longer-term performance improvements by contributing to broader skill development and knowledge enhancement, on-the-job training directly improves immediate task performance and practical skills. To maintain high work performance, the researcher suggested to top management and other training coordinators to monitor staff training and review program results to develop targeted training programs.

**Keywords:** *Employees' Training and Development, Labor Performance, Off-the-job Training, Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority*

# THE IMPACT OF CYCLICAL THEORY ON CREDIT RISK OF THE BANKING SECTOR IN SRI LANKA

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This research explores the impact of cyclical theory on credit risk in the banking sector of Sri Lanka. The study primarily examines the relationship between credit risk and cyclical theories in the banking sector and attempts to investigate the short-term and long-term relationship between them. In addition to that it further examines the relationship between Sampath Bank's credit risk with the cyclical theories. The study was conducted using time series data from the Central Bank Annual Reports and other central government statistical reports for 30 years and the secondary data taken from the Annual Reports of Sampath Bank for 15 years. Various statistical tools including descriptive statistics, cointegration tests, vector error correction models, and regression analysis were used in data analysis. The dependent variable of the study is credit risk, which is measured by the non-performing loan ratio. The independent variables include economic growth, interest rate, and unemployment rate. This research has established a significant relationship between economic growth, interest rate, unemployment rate, and credit risk in the long run, while it shows no relationship in the short run. The time series data taken from the annual reports of Sampath Bank has not shown a significant impact of cyclical theories on credit risk. Some observations available in the data set of the Sampath bank were insufficient to examine the long-term and short-term relationships through cointegration or vector error correction model. Finally, it highlights that there is an important relationship between cyclical theories and credit risk levels of the banking sector in the long run and provides insights into risk management practices and policy implications for the banking sector. This research contributes to the theoretical and practical understanding of credit risk management in the context of a developing economy that has been facing economic instability and external shocks.

**Keywords:** *Banking Sector, Credit Risk, Cyclical Theory, Sri Lanka*

# THE IMPACT OF CAREER PROGRESSION ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE IN SOUTHERN PROVINCIAL ROAD DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

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The Road Development Authority (RDA) is the country's premier highway authority which is responsible for the maintenance and development of the national highway network. As the rehabilitation and development of the road system is done at a very high cost with public money, it is the responsibility of the RDA to ensure that adequate economic returns are obtained from the investments made in the improvement of highways. To fulfil these organizational responsibilities, effective management of career progression is critical in attracting, developing, and retaining talent. It ensures that employees are motivated, engaged, and aligned with organizational goals and leads to increased productivity, innovation, and overall performance. The Impact of career progression on employee performance in the Sothern Provincial Road Development Authority (SPRDA) is considered a significant level, but it is rarely researched in the Sri Lankan context. A total number of 98 employees of SPRDA were included in the sample of this study. The questionnaire was created to analyse the impact of SPRDA's three career advancement aspects: personal skills, motivation, and stress levels. Data were analysed using regression. Through data analysis, the researcher has arrived at several important findings regarding the study of the Impact of career progression on employee performance in the SPRDA. The findings suggest that there is a positive correlation between all components of career progression. The study concludes that the general performance of the SPRDA has been affected by individual skills, motivation, and stress levels among staff members. The outcome of the study indicated that employee performance has majorly contributed to individual skills and ability, motivational climate, and increased stress levels. In addition to the results, the study recommended the management of the organization develop new strategies and plans to motivate their employees.

**Keywords:** *Career Progression, Employee Performance*

# **THE INFLUENCE OF CUSTOMER KNOWLEDGE ON THE ADOPTION AND EFFECTIVE USAGE OF ONLINE BANKING SERVICES: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE BANK OF CEYLON, AHUNGALLA BRANCH**

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As digital banking continues to revolutionize the financial services landscape, understanding the factors that influence customer behavior and satisfaction in online banking environments becomes highly crucial. This study investigates the impact of customer knowledge on the effective utilization of online banking services, with a focus on elucidating the relationship between the knowledge levels of the customer, usage patterns, and satisfaction levels. Drawing upon a combination of quantitative survey data and qualitative insights, the research examines how different levels of customer knowledge regarding online banking functionalities, security measures, and available features influence the extent to which individuals engage with and derive value from online banking platforms. Additionally, the study explores the role of demographic factors, technological literacy, and educational initiatives in shaping customer knowledge and usage patterns. The findings of this research not only contribute to the theoretical understanding of digital banking adoption but also offer practical insights for financial institutions seeking to optimize their online banking offers and enhance customer satisfaction. By prioritizing customer knowledge and fostering a culture of continuous learning and adaptation, banks can strengthen their competitive position in the digital era and better meet the evolving needs and preferences of their customers.

**Keywords:** *Customer Knowledge, Online Banking Services, Technology Acceptance MODEL*



# THE IMPACT OF OUTDATED TECHNOLOGY ON THE EFFICIENCY OF EMPLOYEES

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The well-being of internal employees must be prioritized by organizations as much as external customers due to their crucial value to the organization. Retaining employees is increasingly dependent on maintaining a positive work environment. The purpose of this study is to investigate how the use of outdated technology affects employee efficiency. The primary goal is to assess the impact of outdated technology on employee productivity, customer engagement, employee satisfaction, and retention. The research incorporates employee feedback on how outdated technology affects factors such as workplace satisfaction, time management, and task completion. All employees in this audit firm, from trainers to accountants, were considered. A questionnaire-based survey was used to collect data using convenience sampling from a sample of 48 participants. According to the findings, the audit firm has a higher number of married women aged 25-30. A significant correlation was observed between the independent variables of the organization and the utilization of outdated technology. A multiple linear regression equation was applied to assess the impact of each independent variable on the dependent variable. The ANOVA table indicated that two independent variables positively influenced the use of outdated technology. The analysis further showed that there is a significant effect based on the R Square value. The study highlighted how the use of obsolete technology can impact employee job satisfaction, time management, performance, and career progression. It emphasized the role of job-related training and development in enhancing employee satisfaction, technological proficiency, and performance, ultimately contributing to the attainment of organizational objectives. A conducive workplace environment can foster strong motivation among employees.

**Keywords:** *Employee Efficiency, Job Satisfaction, Outdated Technology*

# **INFORMATION AND** **COMMUNICATION** **TECHNOLOGY**

# **GRADING THE GRADERS: A DATA-DRIVEN APPROACH FOR A SMART AND RESPONSIBLE DESIGN OF LECTURER EVALUATION RELATED TO SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA**

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Lecturer evaluations are critical for improving the quality of education and teaching methods in higher education institutions. This study aims to propose a plan for an automatic lecture evaluation system to solve the inefficiency of the manual evaluation system currently used at Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. For this, the Business Process Model and Notation (BPMN) was used to outline the workflow of the new system. Also, the RACI (Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, and Informed) Matrix is used to represent the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders. Similarly, this study also aimed to ask about the preferences of university students regarding the current lecturer evaluation system and the proposed automatic system. The reason was that students are the main component of a lecture evaluation system and are directly affected by the results of a lecture evaluation. Therefore, to accomplish these objectives, primary data was collected from 280 students and analysed with the help of SPSS (Version 29). Similarly, an interview was also held to understand the current lecturers' evaluation process. Results of student responses indicated that respondents found the current lecture evaluation system challenging to understand and complete, difficult to provide detailed feedback, and time-consuming to complete responses. There was moderate confidence that the same feedback would be taken seriously, and the potential for multiple evaluations was somewhat accepted. As a result, students have suggested that an automated system is more convenient, suitable for anonymous feedback, and better than existing methods. Accordingly, a plan for a new method combining BPMN and RACI Matrix to conduct lecture evaluations, which was the main objective of this study, was presented.

**Keywords:** *Automated Lecture Evaluation, BPMN (Business Process Model and Notation), Higher Education, RACI Matrix, Student Feedback*

# INCREASING COSMETICS AND AYURVEDA PRODUCT PROMOTION BY VIDEO CONTENT ENGAGEMENT

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Sinharaja Pvt Ltd, a company specializing in cosmetics and ayurvedic products, faced significant challenges with low engagement and sales on Facebook when using static posts. The primary problem was the ineffectiveness of these static posts to capture audience attention and increase sales, necessitating a new strategy. The primary objective was to explore the effectiveness of video content in driving marketing results for Sinharaja Pvt Ltd on Facebook. The proposed approach included a shift from static posts to dynamic video content, supported by a comprehensive strategy that included audience analysis to understand preferences and behaviors, which required assessment to identify what types of content resonated best with audiences, learning from industry bests analysis of competitors to take. Usage and platform analysis to maximize the use of Facebook's advertising tools. The methodology and technologies employed in this strategy included video production techniques such as importing and organizing footage, trimming and cutting clips, adding transitions, overlaying text and animations, color correction, audio enhancement, and optimizing videos specifically for Facebook's platform. The implementation of video content resulted in significantly higher engagement, improved brand awareness, and better audience interaction compared to static posts. Videos were more effective at capturing attention, encouraging interaction, and creating a sense of community, which led to higher conversion rates. The study concluded that a well-executed video strategy on Facebook not only improves engagement and brand recall but also provides a competitive advantage in the marketplace. By aligning with current social media trends, Sinharaja Pvt Ltd can more effectively support its overall marketing goals. This transformation led to improved marketing results and a stronger connection with the audience, demonstrating that dynamic video content is a critical component of modern digital marketing strategies for the beauty and wellness industry.

**Keywords:** *Audience Analysis, Cosmetics Promotion, Digital Marketing, Platform Analysis, Social Media Strategy*

# STRENGTH CERTIFICATION OF JAVA SWING APPLICATIONS: A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO METHOD OVERLOADING VERIFICATION AND COMPONENT VALIDATION

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This research investigates a comprehensive strategy to enhance the reliability and maintainability of Java Swing applications. Method overloading, a powerful feature in Java, allows for multiple methods with the same name but distinct parameter lists. However, it can introduce potential errors if not handled meticulously. This research proposes a systematic approach to verify method overloading within the application codebase. This verification process can involve static code analysis techniques to identify potential overloading conflicts and ensure the intended behavior is achieved. Java Swing components form the building blocks of graphical user interfaces (GUIs) in Java applications. The validity of these components directly affects the application's functionality and user experience. This research explores techniques to validate Swing components during development and runtime. This validation might involve ensuring components are properly initialized, configured, and adhere to expected behavior. Techniques for static code analysis to identify method overloading issues. Tools and libraries that can assist in method overloading verification. Strategies for validating various types of Swing components (e.g., buttons, text fields, panels). Leveraging design patterns to promote robust Swing component usage. Implementing unit testing frameworks to validate component behavior in isolation. Integrating validation checks into the development lifecycle to ensure early detection of issues. Reduced runtime errors and exceptions caused by method overloading conflicts. Enhanced maintainability of code by improving clarity and reducing ambiguity. Increased reliability of Swing applications through robust component validation. Improved user experience by ensuring components function as intended. This research aims to provide a comprehensive framework for developers to create more robust and dependable Java Swing applications.

**Keywords:** *Components Validation, DB Server Maintenance, Java Swing, Method Overload  
Source Storage Limitation, Verification*

## DEVELOPING A SMART QUEUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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Convocation ceremonies celebrate academic achievements and mark significant milestones, holding deep sentimental value. Convocation photography services play a critical role in capturing these precious moments. However, managing customer queues during such events presents numerous challenges, often leading to inefficiencies that detract from the overall experience. Traditional queue management systems in convocation photography services are often inadequate, resulting in long wait times, inefficient resource allocation, and limited customer engagement. To address these issues, this project proposes the design and development of a Smart Queue Management System tailored to the unique demands of convocation photography services. It was developed using PHP, MySQL, and the CodeIgniter framework. This system aims to optimize customer handling, minimize wait times, improve resource utilization, and enhance overall customer satisfaction. By addressing these factors, the proposed solution transforms existing queue management processes into a more efficient and seamless experience. The system's ability to optimize customer handling and resource utilization will significantly reduce wait times and improve overall satisfaction, enabling prompt responses and efficient management. By automating these processes, organizations can actively prevent inefficiencies and enhance the convocation experience. The project will make a valuable contribution to the field of graduation photography services, guiding the way toward optimal resource allocation and improved customer engagement in the face of growing demands. By providing a streamlined approach, the Smart Queue Management System ensures that each moment is captured without unnecessary delays, ultimately enhancing the cherished memories associated with convocation ceremonies. The improved efficiency and customer satisfaction fulfill by this system will elevate the standard of service in convocation photography, making it an indispensable tool for convocation photography service.

**Keywords:** *Convocation Photography Service, Convocation Ceremonies, Smart Queue Management System*

## SENZMATICA WEB APPLICATION UI/UX DESIGN PROJECT

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SenzMate IoT Intelligence's SenzMatica UI/UX project is aimed at enhancing the user interface and experience components of an agricultural AIoT platform. The main objective is to create an intuitive and user-friendly interface that simplifies complicated operations for stakeholders. To overcome the difficulties of managing different systems creating a platform called SenzMatica 3.0, which integrates User Management Systems and Device Management Systems, is the aim of this project. The UI/UX design process consisted of extensive research to understand user needs, then wireframing and prototyping which depicted how the interface would be structured and function. Iterative testing with feedback from users refined the design. The final design focuses on streamlining device onboarding through a step-by-step approach that enhances the overall UX and operational efficiency. A typical example of this simplification would be the step-by-step device onboarding process that breaks down the setup into manageable stages, thereby making it easier for users to follow and complete. Likewise, the interface is designed to provide clear visual cues and guidance so that new users can learn it with a reduced learning curve. On the same note, streamlined workflows and intuitive controls help enhance operational efficiency, which makes users concentrate on their core activities rather than struggling with technology. Put simply, SenzMate IoT Intelligence has built a platform that goes beyond the expectations of various user types; this was achieved by prioritizing the user needs and making continuous updates on its interface using real-life usage scenarios. Thus, it is now an agricultural AIoT platform which is very strong, with plenty of features but at the same time it is also easy to use and more inclusive thereby giving power to stakeholders to maximize their technology investments.

**Keywords:** *User Interface, User Experience, Components, User-Friendly Interface, Wireframing, Prototyping*

# DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AN AUTOMATED IMAGE FOLDERIZING SYSTEM TO ENHANCE EFFICIENCY IN CONVOCATION PHOTOGRAPHY WORKFLOW

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In response to the growing demand for efficient convocation photography management, Vision Foto Pvt. Ltd embarked on a pioneering initiative: the design, development, and implementation of an Automated Image Folderizing System. This innovative system aimed to streamline the convocation photography workflow by automating the organization and management of event photographs. The project began with a meticulous requirement analysis, conducted to understand the diverse needs of convocation photographers, event planners, and end-users. This initial phase provided crucial insights into the challenges faced in managing large volumes of event photographs efficiently. Subsequently, the design phase commenced, focusing on the creation of an intuitive user interface, establishment of a robust database architecture, and integration of advanced image processing algorithms. The development followed, involving coding, database setup, and the implementation of QR code scanning functionalities to automate the folderizing process. Rigorous testing was conducted throughout the development cycle to ensure the system's functionality, stability, and user acceptability. The implemented Automated Image Folderizing System proved highly effective in automating the organization of convocation photographs. By generating folders based on scanned QR codes and efficiently processing images, the system significantly enhanced workflow efficiency. The user-friendly interface facilitated seamless navigation, contributing to increased productivity and cost reduction. Test results confirmed the system's effectiveness in meeting stakeholder expectations and quality requirements. Overall, this study highlights the transformative potential of automated systems in revolutionizing convocation photography workflows, paving the way for future research and innovation in this domain.

**Keywords:** *Automated System, Convocation Photograph, Image Processing, Workflow Efficiency*



# IMPLEMENTING THREE.JS FOR PARAMETRIC 3D MODEL GENERATION AND MANIPULATION IN A WEB-BASED ENVIRONMENT

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Efficient and accurate 3D modelling is crucial for product design, cost estimation, and project planning in the modern design engineering field. At East Link Engineering Company (Pvt) Ltd, the current technique applied in modelling 3D closure panels and creation of Bills of Materials (BOMs) is mainly manual. This manual process is time-consuming and susceptible to mistakes hence inefficient and can lead to financial losses. The absence of a collaborative platform only complicates this matter further, making it hard for team members to synchronize their work across different stages of the design process. In addition, there are no tools that offer real-time collaboration capabilities thereby affecting response times for design changes and customer requirements. To address these challenges, the study proposes the development of a comprehensive web-based 3D modelling system that leverages modern web technologies. The purpose of this system is to automate the 3D modelling procedure, enable real-time collaboration as well as ensure accurate Bill of Material development. Based on these aspects, the proposed solution transforms the existing manual design processes into a more efficient, automated, and collaborative digital workflow. It will be possible to generate automatic 3D models and improve real-time collaboration as well as BOM precision through the system enabling prompt responses to design changes and customer requirements by automating these processes, the organization can proactively prevent inefficiencies and financial losses, ensuring streamlined operations. This research serves as a valuable contribution to the field of engineering design, leading to optimal resource allocation and excellent operations with changing technology shifts.

**Keywords:** *Bill of Materials (BOM), Cost Estimation, Design Engineering, Product Design, Web-Based 3D Modelling System*

# THE IMPACT OF EXCESSIVE IN-GAME SPENDING ON IMPULSIVE FINANCIAL DECISIONS AMONG STUDENTS AT SRI LANKAN GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITIES

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The growing prevalence of video games among students in Sri Lankan public universities has raised concerns about excessive in-game spending and its impact on impulsive financial decisions. This study aims to systematically examine the repercussions of such spending on students' financial behaviors. The objectives include investigating the relationship between in-game spending and impulsive financial decisions, assessing the impact on academic performance and mental health, and exploring the influence of socioeconomic factors on spending habits. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, incorporating both quantitative and qualitative data. A representative sample of Sri Lankan university students was surveyed to collect data on their gaming and spending habits, impulsive financial decisions, and related factors. The data were analyzed using regression analysis, ANOVA, and other statistical techniques to identify significant patterns and relationships. The results indicate a strong correlation between excessive in-game spending and impulsive financial decisions among students. Regression analysis revealed that in-game spending significantly predicts impulsive financial behavior, accounting for a substantial portion of the variance. Additionally, the findings suggest that excessive spending negatively impacts academic performance and mental health, leading to increased stress and poor academic outcomes. Socioeconomic factors also play a crucial role, with students from lower-income backgrounds exhibiting higher levels of impulsive spending. These insights underscore the need for targeted interventions, such as financial literacy programs and policies promoting responsible spending behaviors. The study provides valuable recommendations for educators, policymakers, and parents to mitigate the negative effects of excessive in-game spending on students' financial well-being and academic success.

**Keywords:** *Excessive In-Game Spending, Impulsive Financial Decisions, University Students, Financial Behavior, Sri Lanka*

# PREDICTION OF CHANGE IN SRI LANKA RUPEE EXCHANGE RATE USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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The exchange rate or forex is a great tool that indicates how an economy behaves. Also, the same rate greatly affects decisions in the business and individuals in a country. The objective of this study is to use machine learning techniques to predict the exchange rate fluctuations of the Sri Lankan rupee against the United States dollar. While employing a quantitative deductive research methodology. The study utilizes Consumer Price Inflation, Sri Lankan interest rate, foreign exchange reserves, and GDP growth rate factors within the period 2010-2023. In addition, factors such as import-export, and foreign direct investment-net inflow were also considered. Multilayer perceptron (ANN), K - Nearest Neighbors, J48, Random Tree, and Random Forest algorithms were trained by a data set containing 2734 data which were curated by the researcher. Results were obtained using different cross-validations like 10 and 05 folds. Moreover, different percentage splits were also employed to ensure the promising algorithm was ensured in selection. Random forest achieved the highest accuracy of 63.6297% and the lowest error rates. The precision-recall and F-measure were 63.635%, 63.636%, and 63.636% respectively with a mean absolute error of 0.40 and root mean square error of 0.49. Ensemble combination gave slightly higher accuracy than univariate techniques, but further investigation is required with more accurate and timely data to ensure the accuracy is maintained. This study provides a solution to allow entrepreneurs and investors to interact with the forecasting model and enhance the use of its practical tools and interfaces as well as take advantage of the prediction to make effective decisions.

**Keywords:** *Classification, Exchange Rate, Sri Lanka Rupee, Machine Learning Techniques*

# **SOCIAL MEDIA ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A TOOL FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN SRI LANKA**

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Sri Lanka is facing its worst economic crisis and debt in the billions from years of a lack of foreign currency, borrowings, record inflation, crucial sectors contracting, and poor governance. A strong economic consensus is necessary in Sri Lanka for better economic crisis management. The economic sector is the basement of the national development. In this century, social media has rapidly invaded the technology sector. Social media platforms are the newest trending tool that is used in the entrepreneur sector. This research is focused on, studying how can social media entrepreneurship used as a tool for national development, studying the advantages and disadvantages of using social media entrepreneurship for national development, and identifying the challenges that social media entrepreneurship faces in Sri Lanka. Qualitative and quantitative data that wanted to explore the study, were collected through the 42 related research papers from reliable databases, 72 comments in social media platforms, and websites, and a questionnaire. SPSS software is used for analyzing those data. After studying these sources, identified that Sri Lanka needs a long-term solution for the economic situation. In this case, increasing the per capita income is important to improve the economic situation of the country. Job opportunities should be created in the country and make a path to enter business activities. Sri Lanka has a high unemployment rate. The findings highlight the crucial role of social media entrepreneurship in creating job opportunities and increasing per capita income, potentially bridging the gap in Sri Lanka's struggling economy. The research emphasizes the need for improved infrastructure and government support to foster a thriving social media entrepreneurial ecosystem, paving the way for a brighter economic future for Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** *Economic Crisis, Economic Growth, Economic Sector in Sri Lanka, Unemployment*

# RESEARCH PAPER CLASSIFICATION BASED ON THEIR SUBJECT FIELD USING AN ENSEMBLE LEARNING APPROACH

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In the field of academic research, efficiently sifting through vast amounts of research papers and finding those relevant to specific educational needs is a significant challenge. This study introduces an innovative method for classifying research papers by subject area using machine learning algorithms, thereby increasing accessibility and searchability for researchers and students. Our method uses the complete content of research publications and expands the classification into five disciplines: computer science, mathematics, economics, biology, and physics. This contrasts with earlier approaches that frequently rely on abstract or narrow subject categories. We performed extensive data preparation using a dataset of 2000 publications, which included tokenization, stemming, lowercasing, and stop word removal. Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) was then used to extract features. To categorize the publications, we used four machine learning algorithms: Support Vector Machine (SVM), Random Forest, Decision Tree (J48), and Naive Bayes. We then combined these algorithms into an ensemble learning technique, which led to a considerable improvement in classification accuracy. Our findings, which were verified using 5-fold cross-validation, showed that Naive Bayes had the best accuracy among individual algorithms, while the ensemble learning technique with Majority Voting performed better than the individual models with an overall accuracy of 94.20%. Metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, F-measure, MAE, and RMSE were used to assess the classification system's efficacy. This study highlights the potential of machine learning based on ensemble learning to improve the classification process of research papers, leading to more effective and efficient access to pertinent scholarly literature.

**Keywords:** *Classification, Ensemble Learning, Machine Learning, Research Papers*

# A STUDY ON PREDICTING FREELANCE CAREER SELECTION OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES ACCORDING TO DEMOGRAPHIC AND RELATED DATA

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Freelancing is a rising career selection among graduates in this decade because of its flexibility and higher compassion. Especially a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and economic crisis, freelancing become popular. Therefore, understanding the factors that influence a freelancing career selection is important. This study used machine learning algorithms to predict freelancing as a career according to their demographics and related data. Data was collected using a primary data collection method through an online questionnaire targeting freelancers and non-freelancers among graduates in Sri Lanka. The questionnaire checked the various factors influencing decision-making, including demographic data, technological and economic circumstances, career preferences, family background with income state, and personal thoughts. Six machine learning algorithms, such as Random Forest, Decision Tree (J48), Naïve Bayes, KNN-IBK, MLP-ANN, and SVM, were compared using cross-validation to find the most suitable algorithm to get the most accurate and reliable prediction. Five measurements were considered to find a suitable algorithm: accuracy, precision, recall, F-measure, MAE, and RMSE. According to the results, SVM achieved the highest values with 100% accuracy, Precision, Recall, and F-measures as 1 and 0 error rates. After that, to enhance this prediction, all six algorithms were combined with ensemble learning using five combination rules (voting rules). According to comparison, ensemble learning and SVM achieved the same result; therefore, we recommend that both methods are highly effective in predicting freelance career selection. In conclusion, we can say there is a tendency for university graduates to select freelancing as their career under the algorithm we have chosen.

**Keywords:** *Career Selection, Freelancing, Demographic Data, Related Data, Machine Learning*

# INVESTIGATING THE IMPACT OF THE BPMN ON SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT TEAM COLLABORATION AND PRODUCTIVITY

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This thesis investigates the impact of the BPMN on software development team collaboration and productivity. The study aims to understand BPMN's effects on team dynamics and productivity through a questionnaire-based methodology, addressing questions related to BPMN productivity and cross-functional collaboration. Findings reveal that BPMN's structured visual language significantly enhances team communication, reducing misunderstandings and streamlining workflows. This leads to improved collaboration dynamics, more effective meetings, and a cohesive understanding of project goals. BPMN adoption results in productivity gains by breaking down complex processes into manageable tasks, optimizing operations, and improving output quality. It aids in better planning, task allocation, and resource management, thereby reducing bottlenecks and project delays. BPMN fosters cross-functional collaboration by providing a unified framework easily understood by all stakeholders, bridging communication gaps among diverse roles, and enhancing overall team synergy. The correlation coefficient of 0.657 indicates a strong positive relationship between overall productivity and enhanced collaboration. The significance value is less than 0.001, indicating that this relationship is statistically significant at the 0.01 level. The long-term benefits of BPMN adoption outweigh the initial overhead, leading to enhanced collaboration and productivity. Understanding BPMN's impact is crucial for managing modern software projects. It facilitates visualization and optimization of workflows, addresses misunderstandings, and aligns team perspectives. Effective BPMN adoption can lead to improved collaboration, streamlined processes, and enhanced productivity, driving greater success in software projects. Overcoming initial challenges through proper training and phased implementation allows teams to leverage BPMN's advantages, enhancing collaborative efforts and productivity.

**Keywords:** *BPMN (Business Process Model and Notation), Collaboration, Productivity, Software Development, Workflow Optimization*

# CLASSIFY AI-GENERATED AND HUMAN-WRITTEN DOCUMENTS USING MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS

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Artificial intelligence (AI) has significantly changed numerous aspects of modern life, especially the world of written material. As a result, distinguishing between AI-generated and human-written documents has become more and more difficult. This research objective is to detect AI-generated documents and human-written documents using Machine Learning (ML) algorithms. The research used an ensemble learning method to document classification that combines four different machine learning algorithms. Initially, the dataset was cleaned to prepare the AI-generated and human-written papers for analysis. The feature extraction was then carried out using Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency. The study used five classification methods such as Naïve Bayes, Random Forest, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, and an ensemble Learning that combines the above four individual algorithms. This ensemble learning approach attempts to improve classification accuracy by utilizing the capabilities of each separate algorithm. This method uses these abilities to provide a reliable solution for distinguishing between AI-generated and human-written documents. By combining several algorithms, the technique improves overall performance, providing more accurate and reliable document-based classifications. This provides a reliable system for distinguishing between the two kinds of papers, demonstrating the utility of the ensemble method in complex classification tasks. The Random Forest algorithm has the greatest testing accuracy with a dataset divided of 65% training and 35% testing among other individual algorithms. However, the ensemble learning approach outperforms the Random Forest in terms of precision, accuracy, recall, f-measure, and error values. These findings show that the study can detect and differentiate between AI-generated documents and human-generated documents, emphasizing the ensemble method's better performance in classification tasks, especially its ability to accurately detect and differentiate between the two document types.

**Keywords:** *AI, AI-Generated, Human-Written, Machine Learning, Classification, Natural Language Processing*



# OPTIMIZING RESPONSES AND RECOVERY CAPABILITIES: BUSINESS CONTINUITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR SRI LANKA TELECOM

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Today the world is constantly facing various disaster situations. Natural disasters such as tsunamis, floods, hurricanes, technological failures, and enemy invasions, as well as pandemics such as COVID-19, are common occurrences in today's industrialized world. In the face of such situations, it has become a challenge for the current organizations to properly manage disaster situations and maintain the continuity of corporate services. Based on this problem, many organizations have turned to providing solutions for the continuity of corporate services with proper management in the face of such disasters. This project has been done by engaging in a comprehensive study of the Business Continuity Management System developed to automatically and systematically manage the disaster management process of Sri Lanka Telecom. This system aims to provide continuous services by preventing disasters formally and meticulously by using formal disaster management strategies in the face of disaster situations that may hinder the continuous operation of the organization in the future. The system was developed using the MERN stack (MongoDB, Express, React, Node.js) to provide a robust and scalable solution. Key functionalities include automated risk assessment, real-time monitoring, and detailed documentation of disaster response roles and responsibilities for each employee. Through this system, it is expected that customers will get a proper understanding of how rich the operation of the company's disaster management system is in the face of past disaster situations and provide a constant understanding of the role of each employee. As a conclusion, the implementation of this system provides a comprehensive approach to disaster management, ensuring uninterrupted corporate services. Future work will focus on incorporating advanced AI-driven predictive analytics to further enhance disaster preparedness and response strategies.

**Keywords:** *Risk Management, Disaster Management, Uninterrupted Operations*

# PREDICTING CUSTOMER SATISFACTION WITH TELCO SERVICE USING CLASSIFICATION ALGORITHMS

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Customer satisfaction is the most important factor in the telco sector. Telco service providers always attempt to provide better customer satisfaction than other competitors in the telco market. This study was conducted using classification algorithms to forecast future customers' satisfaction with telco service. The main object of this study was to predict customer satisfaction with telco service using machine learning techniques to achieve this goal. The study first employed five classification algorithms to predict customer satisfaction and they were, Random tree, Support Vector Machine (SMO), Naïve Bayes, Knearest Neighbour (KNN), and Logistic regression, and finally the researchers selected the highest value algorithms as the most accurate ML technique to predict customer satisfaction. As per this study, the most accurate machine learning technique was the Support Vector Machine (SMO) which represented 94.26% accuracy with high precision value and the lowest was mean absolute and root mean absolute error level. As a second approach Ensemble learning approach is employed by combining the above-mentioned five algorithms with Vote algorithm. In the ensemble learning method Average probability rule showed the highest value which was 94.12%. When comparing classification and ensemble learning, the Classification algorithm showed higher accuracy than Ensemble learning. So, for this study, the most accurate method was SMO under the classification algorithm. To train the dataset WEKA data mining tool was employed. The secondary data used for this study included details about customers including customer satisfaction factors that can make customer satisfaction in the telco industry such as Internet speed, Internet type, Tech support, and device protection. The research also found if the service provider gives facilities like unlimited Data, paperless billing, and the best internet service, those ensure customer satisfaction.

**Keywords:** *Customer Satisfaction, Customer Satisfaction Factors, Machine Learning, Technical Innovation*

# IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE VIDEO EDITING WORKFLOW FOR SOCIAL MEDIA USING ADOBE PREMIERE PRO

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In the current world, social media has a significant impact on everyone's everyday life. The production of impactful content that can influence the users to consume a certain product or item has a great value. Even though the content has a short visible time, still some content affects users' decisions. This study mainly focuses on using industry-standard Adobe Premiere Pro to compose advertisements more quickly and efficiently for social media advertising that successfully engages the target audience for the cosmetics marketed by Sinharaja Pvt Ltd. The study included a hands-on examination of current editing methods, a workflow efficiency assessment, and the implementation of advanced features in Adobe Premiere Pro. The project includes the current issues faced by the organization as well as solutions taken to mitigate them. As the outcome refined workflows facilitated by Adobe Premiere Pro were introduced which significantly reduced editing time and improved ad performance on social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok. Moreover, understanding and adhering to Facebook's advertising standards minimizes ad rejections, leading to more efficient approval procedures. Increase engagement by customizing content based on regular analysis of performance data and audience feedback. The project expanded to platforms like YouTube and TikTok and explored advanced editing techniques to improve the impact and reach of advertising. Overall, these improvements helped Sinharaja Pvt Ltd to effectively reach its target audience and generate more leads and orders for its beauty products.

**Keywords:** *Video Editing, Adobe Premiere Pro, Social Media Advertising, Digital Marketing, Efficiency*

# INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AS A TOOL FOR CREATING JOB OPPORTUNITIES AMONG UNDERGRADUATES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND LANGUAGES

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The combination of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has specially modified the employment landscape, especially for undergraduates in the fields of social sciences and languages. This study aims to find out how ICT tools increase job opportunities for these students by providing them with needed digital skills and platforms to actively participate in the digital economy. A mixed-method approach was employed, including both quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews with undergraduates and recent graduates from various universities in Sri Lanka. The research recognizes key ICT competencies that are most valued by employers in the modern job market. Findings show that ability in digital communication, data analysis, and online content creation is important to improve job expectations for students. Also, the study highlights the crucial role of e-learning platforms, social media, and digital internships in providing real involvement and networking opportunities. These digital tools not only help students to obtain relevant skills but also to make easy meaningful connections with possible employers and industry professionals. The results show a powerful positive relationship between ICT skills and job opportunities. Specifically, regression analysis showed that ICT proficiency accounts for about 48.3% of the difference in employability among undergraduates. The study emphasizes the need for educational institutions to inculcate comprehensive ICT training into their syllabus to better prepare undergraduates for the job market. By increasing ICT literacy, universities can help undergraduates in social sciences and languages overcome traditional employment barriers and access a wide range of job opportunities. It recommends that universities should prioritize ICT education as a core part of undergraduate education to meet modern job market demands to produce undergraduates with needed digital skills and facilitate their engagement in the digital economy, ICT serves as a powerful tool for increasing employability and fostering economic growth. Educational institutions and policymakers should formulate ICT training plans to develop students for successful careers in the digital age.

**Keywords:** *Information and Communication Technology, Job Opportunities, Undergraduates, E-Learning, Digital Economy*

# A PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF SUMITHRA GROUP OF COMPANIES WEBSITE

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The study aims to evaluate the performance of the Sumithra Group of Companies' website, focusing on enhancing user experience, security, and overall functionality. The study's objectives include identifying areas for improvement, redesigning pages, and ensuring secure access through SSL certification. The methodology involved system analysis, design, and development using HTML and ASP.NET C#. A black box testing approach with Agile testing methodology was utilized for thorough testing. The results indicate significant improvements in website security, user interaction, and responsiveness. Customer feedback highlighted an enhanced browsing experience, faster load times, and increased satisfaction with the site's new features. Despite these advancements, limitations include the initial lack of dynamic content management and challenges in maintaining an up-to-date SSL certificate. Future enhancements will focus on incorporating a content management system for easier updates and exploring advanced SEO techniques to boost visibility. The study underscores the importance of continuous monitoring and iterative improvements to maintain a high-performing, user-friendly website.

**Keywords:** *Website Performance, User Experience, SSL Certification, Black Box Testing, Agile Methodology*

# ENGLISH SENTENCE CLASSIFICATION BASED ON THEIR TONE BY USING AN ENSEMBLE MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHM

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One cannot overemphasize the importance of effective communication in English in our day-to-day activities. This includes the tone or idea of English sentences, to say the least. If the right sentence tone is not detected, there might be misunderstandings about the speaker's or writer's attitude, feelings, and perspective. This is why in this study; we (the researchers) intend to suggest an ensemble approach based on Machine Learning (ML) to automatically identify the tone of English sentences. Our work entailed collecting about 1000 English sentences in this research. These sentences were then pre-processed by converting them into lowercase, removing all the stop words, lemmatizing and finally tokenizing to enable analysis of the text. The features were then extracted from these sentences using the Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) approach. For the classification task, we initially applied five individual ML algorithms: Naive Bayes, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Logistic Regression, Random Forest, and Decision Tree (J48). With the purpose of improving performance, we developed an ensemble learning algorithm by pooling together the outputs of those five classifiers in an average probability method in ensemble learning. This ensemble approach leverages the strengths of each individual algorithm, leading to improved overall performance. Our experimental results showed that the ensemble learning algorithm performs better than all the individual algorithms in the presence of different evaluation metrics: accuracy, precision, recall, F-measure, Mean Absolute Error, and Root Mean Squared Error. In conclusion, the current study proposes a robust ML-based ensemble method with preprocessing techniques and TF-IDF feature extraction. The new ensemble approach in this paper is much better at enhancing the classification accuracy of English sentence tones compared to that of the various individual machine learning algorithms. Thus it offers a far more effective solution for understanding the subtleties of communication in English.

**Keywords:** *Machine Learning, English Sentences, Tone, Ensemble Learning, Classification*

# PRODUCING SCALE-ACCURATE 3D ILLUSTRATIONS TO AID THE DELIVERY OF CREATIVE OUTPUTS AND PHYSICAL DELIVERABLES

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Showtown Entertainment, which was founded by Bathiya Jayakodi and Santhush Weeraman, has traditionally used 2D drawings for the layout and design presentation of events, often leading to gaps between clients' expectations and the actual event. The current process that employs 2D drawings does not offer a detailed or realistic view thus leading to misinterpretations, customer dissatisfaction, as well as team production inefficiencies. As a solution for these issues, this project is aimed at enhancing client communication and event visualization by integrating 3D design technology using 3Ds Max a complex 3D modeling and rendering software. The solution proposed here foresees training in 3Ds Max to enable the transformation into detailed 3D models from their current 2D designs. Despite initial difficulties with advanced programme features, the team successfully created a complete 3D model for the Dialog After Party Event. This technology provided clients with realistic and accurate views thereby improving customer satisfaction levels while reducing set-up times as well as minimizing errors. In terms of precision and efficiency, this adoption of 3D modeling set a new benchmark for event planning. Showtown Entertainment has continuously met and even exceeded the requirements of its customers since it started using 3D computer-aided design. It can prevent misunderstandings and inefficiencies by automating the design process and enhancing visualization, leading to a strong reputation for reliability in event management. This project contributes to the field of event management by informing on optimized planning for enhanced customer satisfaction despite technological changes.

**Keywords:** *3D Modeling, 3Ds Max, Rendering Software, Computer-Aided Design, Event Visualization, Visualization Enhancement*

# **PREDICTING STUDENT COMPLETION OF A COURSE AND RECEIVING CERTIFICATION BASED ON THEIR ENGAGEMENT LEVEL, DEMOGRAPHICS, AND BEHAVIOR PATTERNS USING MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS**

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This study proposes the use of machine learning techniques to forecast student completion of courses and certification attainment based on various consumer factors such as age, gender, marital status, income category, level of education, engagement level, and demographic behavior. The research trained and compared five classifiers: Random Tree, Decision Tree (J48), Naive Bayes, K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), and Artificial Neural Network. Through comprehensive evaluation, the Decision Tree (J48) algorithm emerged as the most reliable technique, achieving the highest accuracy of 83.9268%, and exhibiting the lowest Mean Absolute Error (MAE) and Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) values of 0.2402 and 0.3472, respectively. The primary research question focuses on understanding (identifying) the factors influencing student outcomes, including engagement level, demographics, and behavior patterns, to implement effective interventions and support mechanisms. The primary objective is to develop robust predictive models capable of accurately forecasting student completion of courses and the attainment of certification. Future research aims to explore all the algorithms considered, delve into clustering, and incorporate larger datasets for enhanced analysis. The developed model also holds potential for application in predicting course completion among Sri Lankan students, serving as a valuable resource for students and undergraduates, particularly in unexplored topics.

**Keywords:** *Student Engagement, Demographic Factors, Behavior Patterns, Predictive Modeling, Course Completion*



# THE IMPACT OF BPMN ON LOAN PROCESSING EFFICIENCY IN BANKS

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The creation of bank application systems based on web services has increased dramatically in recent years, with an emphasis on streamlining different banking procedures. This study explores how financial institutions may best optimize the process of approving small company loans. The study intends to improve the efficiency of processes for loan processing by utilizing the Business Process Model and Notation (BPMN), with a special emphasis on Sri Lanka's banking industry. The study highlights how important BPMN is to improve the efficiency of loan processing by promoting process automation, standardization, transparency, and continuous improvement. Through a thorough examination of case studies, literature, and real-world situations, the paper explores how BPMN helps to fully visualize loan processing operations and pinpoint inefficiencies and opportunities for enhancement. The study also emphasizes how BPMN helps to ensure regulatory compliance, standardize loan processing procedures, and reduce errors. Banks can increase operational efficiency by speeding up processing times and minimizing manual involvement by using BPMN to automate repetitive operations and decision-making. The report emphasizes how crucial it is for Sri Lankan banks to implement BPMN to overcome the difficulties brought on by time-consuming, prone-to-error, and ineffective manual loan processing procedures. By streamlining processes, eliminating duplication, and identifying inefficiencies, BPMN implementation might eventually result in cost savings, higher customer satisfaction, and faster loan availability. The study concludes by recommending organizational change management and technology investments as means of successfully implementing BPMN in Sri Lankan banks, which will boost economic growth and dramatically improve loan processing efficiency. Banks should create a specialized Business Process Model and Notation Centre of Expertise to promote and execute BPMN adoption. This team should analyze loan processing procedures, identify inefficiencies, and improve processes. Successful adoption requires comprehensive training, change management, stakeholder collaboration, and regulatory compliance. BPMN solutions can also facilitate audits.

**Keywords:** *BPMN, Loan Processing Efficiency, Automation, Banking*

# PREDICTING PURCHASE LIKABILITY BASED ON SESSION DURATION AND ENGAGEMENT METRICS

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With the rise of technology, many people are attracted to online-related activities. As a result of it, lots of people use electronic commerce to fulfill their necessities. Customers use electronic commerce platforms to gain useful information and purchase goods and services, and it is easier for them to use. While using an online shopping system, people can save valuable time and they can buy their necessities easily. This study focuses on identifying and predicting the purchase likability of an e-commerce customer based on session duration and engagement metrics. The session duration and engagement matrices are variables that affect the customers purchasing likeability. By using those valuable variables, we can get an idea of customers purchasing behavior. For this study, the researchers have used secondary data for gathering information from many respondents who have enough experience in internet shopping. As for this study, the researchers have used machine learning algorithms to identify the most suitable model for predicting customer behavior on the focused attribute: their purchasing likability. The trusting attitude, value attitude, and affective and cognitive-based attitude all become vital factors that impact customers' decisions significantly. WEKA software has been used to analyze those data. After studying these sources, the researchers have identified the need for a long-term solution to the economic situation. By comparing other algorithms such as KNN, naïve Bayes, Random tree, and Random Forest Decision tree algorithm shows the highest accuracy value as 83.0866%. It is the highest value among these five algorithms. The results of the study can provide valuable insights for academicians to do further validations. E-commerce-based shopping systems are very important for the world because they can manage people's time easily.

**Keywords:** *Predictive Modeling, E-Commerce, Machine Learning, Customer Behavior*

# CLASSIFICATION OF ENGLISH SENTENCES BASED ON THEIR TENSE: COMPARISON OF MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS

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Effective communication, comprehension, and writing across diverse contexts such as academic papers, legal documents, and media content hinge on the proper use of tense. Despite its importance, tense usage frequently poses challenges for both professionals and students. Ensuring robust English language education from an early age is crucial to mitigate tense-related errors. This study introduces an automatic classification system for English sentences based on their tense: past, present, or future using machine learning algorithms. A dataset comprising 1500 sentences, equally distributed among the three tense categories, was utilized. The preprocessing stage involved tokenization and lowercasing, followed by feature extraction using the Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency technique. Six classification algorithms such as Naive Bayes, Random Forest, Decision Tree (J48), Support Vector Machine, Logistic Regression, and an ensemble method combining these five algorithms were evaluated. Performance metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, f-measure, and error rates were used to assess the models. The ensemble learning approach, which employed a majority voting combination rule with 70% training data, achieved the highest accuracy of 95.56%, surpassing individual models across all evaluation metrics. This research demonstrates the potential of machine learning to enhance tense classification, offering a valuable tool for educational and professional applications. Furthermore, the study highlights the importance of proper feature extraction and model selection in achieving high accuracy in natural language processing tasks. The results of this study show how machine learning may improve tense classification, providing a useful tool for both professional and educational settings. The technology can help with editing and proofreading procedures by automating the identification of tenses, which will ultimately improve the caliber of written communication. This work advances the field of computational linguistics and offers a useful application that may be incorporated into writing support programmes and language learning platforms.

**Keywords:** *Classification, Machine Learning, English Sentences, Tense of a Sentence*

# PREDICTING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ADVERTISEMENT BASED ON RELATED METRICS USING MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS

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The efficacy of video advertisements is a significant factor in the success of digital marketing efforts. This study investigates the use of machine learning algorithms to predict the success of video commercials based on a variety of parameters. Quantitative data analyzing methods such as watch time and revisit frequency are employed. To examine the data and uncover patterns that indicate ad performance, the researchers employ Logistic, Random Tree, Decision Tree (J48), Naive Bayes, and IBK machine learning approaches. The findings reveal that machine learning algorithms can accurately forecast the likelihood of an advertisement's success. Comparing the five classification algorithms, the Decision Tree (J48) emerged as the best performer. An algorithm with 96.8489% accuracy outperforms other algorithms. Minimum Mean Absolute Error (MAE) and Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) values indicate a minimum error of 0.0469 and 0.159 respectively. As a result, J48 is considered the most effective algorithm for this research. This study is useful for advertisers who are striving to optimize their advertisements using data-driven tactics. The findings indicate that machine learning has the potential to improve understanding of audience behavior and preferences, allowing for more successful and targeted video advertising. Future studies might investigate combining more variables and advanced machine learning techniques to increase forecast accuracy and give a better knowledge of advertising dynamics.

**Keywords:** *Video Advertisements, Machine Learning, Classification*

# PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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Personnel Management System (PMS) was developed using HTML, Java, JavaScript, CSS languages, and MySQL Workbench as the database management tool. A PMS helps manage all aspects of employee data. The system has login form and registration form features, and it integrates an efficient, trusted, easy, and secure password system. HTML and CSS are used on the user interface side and Java, JavaScript is used on the backend programming. The prototype demonstrates how the client will do the personnel management to integrate the system with businesses. Login is the system's core feature that enables the system to be accessed securely. New users are required to register by filling in the required details that are then stored in the MySQL database. One of the critical features to consider when dealing with passwords is security. The passwords are encrypted using a method that was specially developed for this project. The method ensures that the passwords are not only stored securely but also, that they are not easily accessible to unauthorized persons. Moreover, strict password validation is implemented where password usage is implemented to ensure that strong passwords are generated with different characters to improve security. MySQL Workbench is used for database layout and management, where all passwords and personnel information are stored securely. The database schema is designed to effectively handle user logins and credentials as well as personal information. Through unique encryption and validation processes, the PMS ensures high security and integrity of critical information in addition to making it easier to manage and find personnel data. The goal of this all-inclusive approach to human management is to increase an organization's operational effectiveness and data security.

**Keywords:** *PMS, Java, Web-based, Database*

# **STATISTICS**

# **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORK ENVIRONMENT AND JOB SATISFACTION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS IN SRI LANKA**

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Job satisfaction is essentially leading to employees' job performance and their pleasing working life. In the modern era, organizations are facing several challenges due to the dynamic nature of the environment. The organization has to create a comfortable work environment where the people can enjoy what they do, they can have pride in what they do and can reach their potential. The study investigated the relationship between the working environment and employees' job satisfaction based on the Department of Census and Statistics department head office. The study used a quantitative approach. A stratified sampling technique was used to select the sample for the study. Data was collected through a structured close-ended questionnaire. The questionnaires were distributed by hand and by Google form via email. The data was analyzed using the Chi-square Test. The study findings indicate that the work environment of an employee positively correlates with Department of Census and Statistics workers' job satisfaction. The results found that the number of working hours, job safety and security, the relationship between employees, and supervisor support have established a significant relationship with job satisfaction. The responsibility of the organization is to provide a friendly working environment that will influence employees to work comfortably and for their job satisfaction. In conclusion, based on the findings, the study recommended that the organization needs to have periodic meetings with employees to air their grievances to management and serve as a motivating factor to the employees.

***Keywords:*** *Job Satisfaction, Work Environment, Workers of DCS*

# **ANALYZING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING STRATEGIES ON PHOTOGRAPHY SALES: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO VITIONFOTO (PRIVATE) LIMITED**

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In today's world, social media marketing has become a powerful weapon in every field. Visionfoto is a leading company engaged in photography related to education. This research studied how to increase the social media attraction of the students related to the universities of Colombo, Japura Kelaniya, Sabaragamuwa, and Peradeniya, which actively provide services, and to what extent social media marketing influences the sale of photographs. For this, 4 of the most popular social media platforms in Sri Lanka were used, including Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, and Linked In. Results showed that in March, April, and May, Facebook showed a 20% increase in followers and an 11% increase in likes. Other social media platforms also increased: Instagram gained 15 followers, TikTok gained 20 followers and likes, and LinkedIn gained 10 followers. Although all social media platforms experienced increased engagement, Facebook showed a significantly higher increase. Thus, Facebook was identified as the most effective social media marketing platform. Subsequently, continuous sales growth was observed by comparing the institutional sales data relative to the previous year and analyzing the sales data over the last three months. Therefore, it was concluded that Facebook is the most suitable social media platform for marketing, which warrants increased focus and promotional activities to attract higher sales. Among the social media, Facebook is the most suitable for social media marketing. Therefore, Facebook's features like Facebook Live, Facebook Groups, and Facebook Marketplace can be used to connect with the audience and increase brand visibility and also, Targeted advertising: Utilize targeted advertising on each platform to reach the target audience and increase brand visibility. Allocate a budget for paid advertising and monitor its effectiveness to optimize the strategy. By implementing recommendations, Vitionfoto can effectively leverage social media platforms to increase brand awareness, engagement, and sales, ultimately driving business success.

**Keywords:** *Marketing Strategies, Photography Sales, Social Media Marketing, Visionfoto (Private) Limited*



# FACTORS INFLUENCING SCHOOL STUDENTS' WILLINGNESS TO ATTEND PRIVATE TUTORING CLASSES IN SRI LANKA: A STUDY BASED ON O/L STUDENTS IN KURUNRGALA DISTRICT

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Private tutoring, also known as shadow education, is supplemental instruction provided outside the formal school system, often one-on-one or in small groups. It has now become a global phenomenon. This system of education is prevalent in many countries, driven by factors such as high-stakes exams, university access, and the quest for improved educational outcomes. In Sri Lanka, despite having a free public education system, private tutoring classes, commonly referred to as "tuition classes", have become deeply ingrained in the educational landscape. Therefore, it is important to find the factors that affect the willingness of school students to attend private tutoring classes. The main objective of this study is to identify the factors influencing O/L students' willingness to attend private tutoring classes for advanced level in Sri Lanka. The study area was the Kurunegala district. The study was based on a quantitative approach. The primary data were gathered through a sample survey with a structured questionnaire. A sample of 382 students was selected using a multi-stage cluster sampling method. Descriptive Statistics and Binary Logistic Regression were used to achieve the objectives. In this study the dependent variable was "willingness to attend private tutoring" and it was categorized as "willing" and "not willing". The binary logistic regression has found that parental involvement, parental occupation, subject stream, and educational aspirations are significant factors for willingness to attend private tutoring classes. The study suggests educational policymakers and administrators consider these factors when developing policies to optimize educational experiences and outcomes.

**Keywords:** *Binary Logistic Regression, G.C.E Ordinary Level Students, Sri Lanka, Student's Willingness, Tuition Classes*

# THE IMPACT OF SELF-EFFICACY ON JOB SATISFACTION AMONG GOVERNMENT SCHOOL TEACHERS IN SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KALUTARA DISTRICT

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The role of teachers is very important for the success of students' education. It is also necessary to pay attention to their job satisfaction. Here, teachers gain confidence in self-efficacy to develop new methods for conducting more effective teaching and rooting for each other's improvement. Teachers' Job satisfaction and their self-efficacy are essential to achieve better performance of the students. This study's main objective is to investigate the impact of self-efficacy on job satisfaction among government school teachers in Sri Lanka. This study followed a quantitative approach, and the data were collected through a structured questionnaire distributed among 371 government school teachers in the Kalutara district selected using a multistage cluster sampling method. The data was analysed using Factor Analysis and Binary Logistic Regression with the support of SPSS. The Norwegian Teacher Self-Efficacy Scale was applied to evaluate teachers' self-efficacy. The results imply that females were more satisfied with their jobs than males. The age range of 36- 45 years respondents recorded the highest percentage of satisfaction. The majority of the teachers were married. Binary logistic regression has found that keeping discipline was a significant factor in teacher's job satisfaction. However, other components, namely Instruction, adapting education to individual students' needs, coping with changes and challenges, and cooperating with colleagues and parents, did not significantly impact teacher's job satisfaction. The finding of the study suggests giving training sessions to control classroom dynamics and maintain discipline for the teachers. Furthermore, the government should pay more attention to those programs.

**Keywords:** *Binary Logistic Regression, Government School Teachers, Job Satisfaction, Self-Efficacy, Teacher Self-Efficacy*

# FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEMAND FOR DOMESTIC ELECTRICITY: CASE STUDY OF RIDEEGAMA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT

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As a result of the rapid increase of globalization and global economics, the electricity demand would increase and it would become an unavoidable issue because of the insufficient prevailing facilities to fulfil the huge electricity demand. Previous studies found many factors that cause electricity demand. regionally, access to electricity demand in Sri Lanka is relatively high and the average annual growth rate is 5%. Therefore, this research aims to investigate the factors affecting the domestic electricity demand based on Rideegama Divisional Secretariat in Kurunegala district. A sample of 380 families was selected based on the random sampling method and the data were analysed using Descriptive Statistics, Reliability Test, Normality Test, and Multiple Linear Regression Analysis. The findings revealed that the number of rooms in a house, the income of the head of the household, the voltage of the electric equipment used in a house, and the number of members in a family affect the domestic electricity demand. Moreover, the study found out that the income of the household head would not affect the electricity demand and the people have an average interest in the services provided by the Sri Lankan Electricity Board. The fitted model was evaluated by the R square statistics which is 0.385 ( $P < 0.05$ ). It indicates that 38.5% of the domestic electricity demand was explained by the significant factors in the model. The study suggests using low-voltage equipment for day-to-day tasks and the change in the attitudes of the customers on rational power consumption.

**Keywords:** *Domestic Electricity, Electricity Demand, Household, Rideegama Division, Sri Lanka*

# FACTORS AFFECTING THE SATISFACTION OF CUSTOMERS VISITING KEELLS SUPERMARKET

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Supermarkets, with their wide range of meals, beverages, and home items, are critical to the global economy, always adapting to satisfy demands from customers. Customer satisfaction is critical to corporate success since it drives loyalty and income. This research has been done on the factors that affect consumer satisfaction at Union Place Keells Supermarket, which is a major participant in Sri Lanka's retail industry. The major objective of this study was to explore the important factors that influence customer satisfaction at Keells Supermarket. A convenience sampling technique was employed to choose a sample of 190 respondents. The primary and secondary data were used, and a structured questionnaire was used to collect the primary data. Books, magazines, and websites were the key sources of secondary data. The Multiple Linear Regression Model was employed to achieve the main objective of this study. The Chi-square Test and ANOVA Test also were used to check the relationship between variables. The study found that independent variables such as consistency of service delivery, dependability, reliability, accurate and error-free services, responsiveness to customer demands, effective problem-solving, and staff empathy all had a significant impact on customer satisfaction. Based on these findings, Keells Supermarket should engage in employee training to improve problem-solving, empathy, and communication skills. Furthermore, adopting strong feedback channels and employing technology to speed service delivery will boost customer satisfaction. Promoting environmentally friendly methods and products can help increase client loyalty. Keells Supermarket may improve its competitiveness and develop long-term customer connections by targeting these areas.

**Keywords:** *Customer Satisfaction, Keells Supermarket, Service Quality and Customer Experience*

# FACTORS AFFECTING THE SATISFACTION OF ONLINE LEARNING STUDENTS AT THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UNDERGRADUATES

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In the past few years, due to the pandemic situation, there has been a significant change in education in Sri Lanka. The COVID-19 pandemic triggered a rapid shift to online learning, creating a new educational platform with both opportunities and challenges for students and institutions. While online learning offers flexibility and accessibility, ensuring student satisfaction in this virtual environment remains a complex task. Then the Faculty of Humanities and Social Science of the Open University of Sri Lanka also switched to online teaching using Zoom technology. The Open University of Sri Lanka (OUSL) has rapidly transitioned to online learning due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and it is important to identify what variables affect student satisfaction in this new educational environment. Therefore, the main objective of this study was to identify the affecting factors for the satisfaction of online learning students at the Open University of Sri Lanka. For this study, 100 students were selected using a stratified random sampling method to represent all the centers of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the Open University of Sri Lanka. The primary data was used for this, and a questionnaire was distributed to the selected students through online technology. The Chi-square Test and ANOVA Test were used to identify the relationship between student satisfaction and demographic, social, technological, and economic variables. The Binary logistic regression model was employed to identify the main objective of this study. From the binary logistic regression model, age, study time, employment status, and technology support were found to be influencing factors for student satisfaction. According to the data presentation, older students reported lower satisfaction, while those who spent more time studying online and employed showed higher levels of satisfaction. Improving technology support systems, encouraging effective time management, and providing support for employed students are recommendations.

**Keywords:** *Binary Logistic Regression, Online Learning, Student Satisfaction*

# IMPACT OF SALESPERSON INTERACTION ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION IN TEXTILE SHOPS IN SRI LANKA

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The textile industry in Sri Lanka significantly contributes to the country's economy and employment. As competition intensifies, customer satisfaction has become crucial, driven by various aspects of the shopping experience. The objective is to enhance understanding of how key dimensions of salesperson interaction, such as communication skills, empathy, and trust, influence customer satisfaction. This research aims to fill the gap in knowledge regarding the role of salesperson behaviour as a critical marketing tool for improving customer experiences in the textile sector. A quantitative research design was employed to examine the relationship between different dimensions of salesperson interaction and customer satisfaction. Data were collected from a sample of 384 textile shop consumers across Sri Lanka using convenience sampling. A self-administered questionnaire was utilized for data collection. The data were analysed using SPSS software, with Descriptive Statistics providing an overview of the sample characteristics, and inferential statistics, including correlation and regression analyses, used to test the hypothesized relationships between salesperson interaction dimensions and customer satisfaction. The analysis revealed a strong positive correlation between salesperson interaction and customer satisfaction. It found that communication skills, empathy, and trust significantly and positively affect customer satisfaction. The findings suggest that enhancing these aspects of salesperson interaction can lead to increased customer satisfaction and loyalty. The study concludes that effective salesperson interactions are crucial for achieving high levels of customer satisfaction in the textile industry. These insights are valuable for textile shop owners and managers, highlighting the importance of investing in training and development programs that improve communication skills, foster empathy, and build customer trust. Future research could explore additional factors influencing customer satisfaction in other retail contexts.

**Keywords:** *Communication Skills, Customer Satisfaction, Empathy, Salesperson Interaction, Trust*

# AWARENESS OF BANK OF CEYLON DIGITAL WALLET AMONG UNDERGRADUATES AT SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

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Sri Lanka's financial landscape is rapidly transforming with the advent of digital technologies, especially digital wallets, that offer convenient and secure alternatives to traditional banking methods. This study investigates Smart Pay Bank of Ceylon's (BOC) digital wallet awareness and adoption among Sabaragamuwa University undergraduate students. The study applied a quantitative research approach mainly with primary data gathered through a structured questionnaire. A sample of 104 students was selected from the faculty of social science and Languages, at Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka using a stratified sampling method. The study used Descriptive Analysis and Binary Logistic Regression for data analysis. According to the descriptive statistics, 11.50% of the respondents were male and 88.50% were female. The results revealed that financial behavior is a significant factor affecting awareness. This study suggests implementing essential strategies to optimize awareness and usage of Smart Pay applications among university students in Sri Lanka. It emphasizes the importance of conducting longitudinal studies to monitor changes over time and assess the impact of promotional strategies. To enhance the awareness and adoption of the Bank of Ceylon's Smart Pay app, targeted awareness campaigns are crucial.

**Keywords:** *Bank Of Ceylon (BOC), Digital Wallet, Financial Technology, Sabaragamuwa University, Smart Pay App*

# HOW INDIVIDUAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS IMPACT WORKERS ' EFFICIENCY: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO STAR GARMENT (PVT) LTD, BADDEGAMA

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The apparel industry is one of the oldest, largest, labor-intensive, and most global industries. Today's apparel industry faces ever-increasing global competition and unpredictable changes in demand. These pressures force manufacturers to continuously improve the efficiency of their production process to produce the finished product within a more reasonable time frame and at the lowest production cost. This study investigates the individual and institutional factors that affect the efficiency of the garment industry in Sri Lanka. Efficiency is considered a qualitative concept and is measured through a multivariate statistical analysis technique called Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The study focuses on employee absenteeism and experience as individual factors, shortage of raw materials, and machine breakdown time as institutional factors. The research uses a stratified sampling method to select a sample of 120 employees from the cutting, sewing, and finishing departments. The data is collected through a structured questionnaire and analyzed using Smart PLS software. The study found that institutional factors such as input delay and machine breakdown negatively affect employee satisfaction, positively affecting efficiency. Findings suggest that improving processes to reduce input delays and machine breakdowns can increase efficiency indirectly by increasing job satisfaction. Implementing robust Quality Assurance (QA) processes can significantly reduce defects, improve manufacturing processes, and increase employee productivity. Understanding the factors influencing overall institutional effectiveness, such as employee performance, absenteeism, experience, and job satisfaction, can inform strategies for improving overall institutional effectiveness.

**Keywords:** *Apparel Industry Workers, Efficiency, Individual and Institutional Factors, Structural Equation Modeling*



# EXAMINING THE INFLUENCE OF GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS ON SRI LANKA'S TEA EXPORT

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Ceylon tea, renowned globally for its quality, has been a cornerstone of Sri Lanka's economy. Despite maintaining a premium price in the international market, the Sri Lankan tea industry faces complex challenges related to production, export volumes, value, and international competitiveness. The primary objective of this quantitative research study was to evaluate whether Sri Lanka continues to hold a strong competitive position in the global tea market and to identify the key factors affecting the export volume of Sri Lankan HS 0902 tea using secondary data. The study analyzed the competitiveness level from 1990 to 2022 of five major tea-producing and exporting countries: China, Sri Lanka, India, Indonesia, and Kenya, using the Revealed Symmetric Comparative Advantage (RSCA) index. Before calculating RSCA, Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) values need to be computed. These values were positive and demonstrated high magnitudes. The research confirmed that Sri Lanka has a strong comparative advantage in exporting HS 0902 tea, with all RSCA index values being positive and close to one. Furthermore, the Pearson correlation coefficient indicated that Kenya is Sri Lanka's sole significant competitor in the international market, as other countries' tea exports were not correlated with those of Sri Lanka. A time series regression analysis was conducted using tea-related data from 1980 to 2022 to identify the factors influencing Sri Lanka's tea export volume. Surprisingly, the analysis revealed that production volume, retained tea, area under cultivation, exchange rate, and price per unit have not significantly affected Sri Lankan tea exports, as all coefficients were insignificant. To improve export volume, the quality of production should be enhanced. An examination of export data and price per unit showed that quality is an important factor for exports. To maintain quality, the government should be involved and enforce strict rules and regulations.

**Keywords:** *Ceylon Tea Export, Global Competitiveness, HS 0920, Key Factors, RSCA*

# CONSUMER ATTITUDES TOWARDS AFTER SERVICE OF INSTALLED SOLAR PANELS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ABANS SOLAR

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Solar energy is one of the most effective and sustainable energy sources that can be used as an alternative energy source today. Generating energy using solar panels has become a new trend nowadays. The main objective of this study was to investigate consumer attitudes toward solar panels according to the after-service procedure referenced by Abans Solar. The dimensions discussed are Environmental value, social value, Economic value, Maintain value, and Condition value. A sample of 95 Solar consumers used as the Primary data was collected through questionnaire method as the Primary data collected through questionnaires. The gaps create less study about the after-service and no perfect explanation of the overall factors of after-services. This research was conducted as a quantitative research method. Analytical work is done here mainly through descriptive statistical methods, using Chi-square and Paired T-Test in SPSS software. According to the information covered, environmental, social, economic, maintenance and conditional after-service values affect customer attitude, and these values directly influence the change of customer's attitude towards after-service. Untimely delivery of after-sales services also led to customer dissatisfaction. Also, there is a customer's willingness to reduce the charges incurred and proper service delivery increases revenue and units of generation and reduces problems and breakdowns. The research showed that customers generally have a positive attitude towards service provision after solar panel installation. It pointed out that increasing efficiency by providing after-sales service and keeping productivity up to date is an essential factor in maintaining customer attitude in a conscious state. As an extension for future research, it is essential to get related to the after-services, mainly covering the whole of Sri Lanka. It can be mentioned here that asking the customers' and service providers' opinions can be a solid reason to increase the accuracy of the services.

**Keywords:** *After-Service, Consumer Attitudes, Factors, Solar Panel*

# EXPLORING HOW DIGITAL FINANCIAL INCLUSION IMPACTS THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FINANCIAL SECTOR AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SRI LANKA

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The primary goals of this study are to examine the impact of the availability, use, and enhancement in the quality of digital financial inclusion on the development of the financial sector, and accordingly, on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment rates. For this, time series data from 1990 to 2023 were used. The principal data collection includes the International Telecommunication Union Report, the Central Bank report of Sri Lanka, the International Monetary Report, World Development Indicators, and the Department of Census and Statistics Report of Sri Lanka. The relationship between digital financial inclusion and financial sector development was analyzed employing the Autoregressive Distributed Lag model. The analysis results indicate that, to a large extent, and with statistical significance, more financial market changes add to the status of the banking sector. Therefore, an increase in the intensity of and an increase in the quality of digital financial inclusion both have a positive significant impact on the development of the financial sector. Moreover, the study examined the broader economic impact of financial sector development. Positive coefficients indicate that enhanced financial sector development correlates with higher GDP, while negative coefficients suggest a possible decrease. These results support the that financial sector development mainly influences GDP. It also indicates a significant impact on financial sector development and employment rates. The conclusions further emphasize the importance of digital financial inclusion for the development of the particular financial sector and thereby, the economic growth of Sri Lanka. With the above implications, the policies recommend that much effort should be put into the enhancement of digital financial services for the development of the economy. This study could be done in the future to extend the results and examine the processes that link digital financial inclusion with a different situation of the economy.

**Keywords:** *ARDL Model, Digital Financial Inclusion, Economic Growth, Financial Sector Development, Sri Lanka*

# THE IMPACT OF JOB STRESS ON JOB SATISFACTION: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO EMPLOYEES OF THE ELECTRICITY BOARD

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This study was conducted to measure the impact of job stress on employees' job satisfaction in Matara Main Electrical Engineering Unit. Job stress can be defined as the experience of a negative emotional state. Four dimensions: role ambiguity, conflict, overload, and work interface were used to measure job stress. To measure job satisfaction four dimensions were used: pay, promotion, communication, and work environment. The study was conducted on a sample of fifty employees of the Electricity Board. Stratified sampling was done to select the sample. Data was collected through a questionnaire. It was found that there is a negative relationship between job satisfaction and job stress. The study also found that job stress is at a low level and job satisfaction is at a low level. In some cases, it may suggest that individuals experience engagement or challenges in their roles, which may lead to lower satisfaction despite lower stress levels. Alternatively, it may reflect a positive work environment that manages stress effectively, but other factors may contribute to dissatisfaction. Understanding the specific circumstances and reasons for these findings will be critical to effectively addressing any underlying issues. Generally, high levels of job stress can lead to decreased job satisfaction. When employees experience excessive demand, lack of control, or inadequate support in their roles, that can contribute to dissatisfaction. Essentially, the more stress an individual experiences in their job, the less satisfied they are likely to be. Structural Equation Model (SEM) Software was used to test the research hypothesis. In the context of job stress and job satisfaction, SEM can help analyze how different factors interact. For instance, it can determine if job stress directly affects job satisfaction or if mediating variables are involved, such as coping mechanisms or organizational support. In order to reduce employee stress, several ways, such as increasing the use of technical methods, transferring between jobs, and giving job promotions, were recommended.

**Keywords:** *Electricity Board, Experience, Job Stress, Job Satisfaction, Relationship*

# **A STUDY ON THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE PATIENTS' SATISFACTION IN PRIVATE HOSPITALS**

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The Singhe Hospital plays a major role in providing medical services to Ratnapura district. It provides primary and secondary healthcare services to patients. This research aimed to investigate the factors affecting patient satisfaction in Singhe Hospital. Through the study, a clear understanding of the quality of the health care services, the results of the patients and their opinions, as well as the performance of the entire hospital staff could be obtained. A sample of 100 patients was selected using cluster sampling and convenience sampling. Primary data were utilized for this study and collected through a structured questionnaire. The collected data was analysed using descriptive statistics, Multiple Regression Analysis, and Correlation Coefficient Methods. From the data analysis and overall results, it could be concluded that there is a relationship between factors such as quality assurance, physical environment, affordability, reliability, accessibility, communication, and the satisfaction of the patients. It could be concluded that all those factors affect patient satisfaction. Furthermore, the analysis emphasised that most of the patients have strong satisfaction regarding the reliability of the healthcare services provided by Singhe Hospital, Ratnapura. It also stresses the significance of enhancing communication, and the hospital environment to improve patient satisfaction. Therefore, it can be recommended that patient satisfaction be increased by organizing programs for further training of staff, thereby increasing administrative efficiency, and by developing existing internal facilities. Maintaining the attractiveness of the hospital and implementing community care programs could increase the attraction from the outside community, as well as the patients. As suggested by the patients themselves, patient satisfaction could be increased by further developing the emergency treatment unit.

***Keywords:*** *Factors, Medical Service, Multiple Regression Analysis, Patient Satisfaction*

# **A STUDY ON THE FACTORS AFFECTING E-COMMERCE FOR SMALL BUSINESSES IN SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KURUNEGALA DISTRICT**

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The rapid evolution of digital technologies has significantly reshaped the business landscape globally, making e-commerce adoption imperative for small businesses to remain competitive. This study investigated the factors affecting e-commerce adoption among small businesses in the Kurunegala district of Sri Lanka, where traditional business practices and infrastructural challenges are prevalent. Utilizing a sample of 371 small businesses selected through a multi-stage cluster sampling method, this research employed descriptive statistics and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) to analyze data collected via structured online questionnaires and secondary sources. Secondary data was sourced from the Kurunegala and Pannala divisional secretariat offices. The findings revealed that multiple factors, including technological readiness, financial resources, perceived benefits, market competition, government support, and cultural attitudes, significantly influence the willingness of small businesses to adopt e-commerce. Barriers such as limited access to infrastructure, financial constraints, bureaucratic hurdles, and cultural preferences for traditional business methods were identified as major impediments. This research provides critical insights into small businesses' specific challenges in integrating e-commerce into their operations. The study highlights the importance of addressing the organizational, technological, and external aspects to promote successful e-commerce adoption in SMEs. The results underscore the need for comprehensive strategies to enhance digital infrastructure, provide financial assistance and training programs, streamline bureaucratic processes, and raise awareness about the benefits of e-commerce. By addressing these challenges, policymakers and stakeholders can develop targeted interventions to facilitate technology adoption, promote economic growth, and ensure the long-term sustainability of small businesses in the Kurunegala district. Further research could explore the impact of e-commerce on specific industries within the district, examining changes in market dynamics, consumer behavior, and economic performance.

**Keywords:** *E-Commerce Adoption, Factors, Kurunegala District, Small Businesses, Structural Equation Modeling (SEM)*

# **THE FACTORS AFFECTING SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF ESTATE SECTOR STUDENTS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DENIYAYA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION**

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The level of education of citizens has a great impact on the economic and social development of that country. The educational environment is created through the school and the intelligence level of the child community is developed from it. However, the absence of students from school has become a great challenge to their educational, social, and economic conditions. Furthermore, the level of education of school students varies according to their living area too. Thus, when considering the urban, rural, and estate sectors, the educational level of the estate sector is lower than that of the urban and rural sectors. Moreover, it appears that the absenteeism of the estate sector students is also at a very high level. Due to this reason, the educational level of estate sector school students declines, and they also lose the opportunity to become active people economically and socially. Therefore, the main objective of this study was to identify the factors that affect the school attendance of students in the estate sector in the Deniyaya Divisional Secretariat Division. For this purpose, a sample of 200 school students from grades six to eleven in the estate sector in the Deniyaya Divisional Secretariat Division was selected using the multi-stage cluster sampling method. Primary and secondary data were used in this study. The primary data was collected through a structured questionnaire, and the secondary data was collected from students' attendance records, books, magazines, and websites. The Binary Logistic Regression Model was used to analyze the collected primary data. According to the analysis, parents' education level and whether parents are alive were found to be significant variables. This research provides important recommendations for policymakers on possible actions to increase school attendance in the estate sector.

**Keywords:** *Estate School Students, Education Level, Binary Logistic Regression*

# **THE IMPACT OF EMPLOYEE BENEFITS ON EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION IN THE SRI LANKAN TEA INDUSTRY: WITH REFERENCE TO THE LUMBINI TEA FACTORY**

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Employed people worldwide seek job satisfaction in the work they are engaged in. As part of this pursuit, they expect friendly management, a healthy work environment, collaboration with other employees, and fair compensation. Most businesses in the world prioritize employee job satisfaction because organizational growth depends on it. That means satisfied employees are less likely to leave their current jobs. Accordingly, many organizations seek to create employee job satisfaction by providing financial benefits such as adequate wages and non-financial benefits such as health and insurance. Accordingly, the primary purpose of this research was to study how the benefits given to employees related to the tea industry, which has a greater impact on the export income of Sri Lanka's gross national product. Further, this study utilized a sample of 80 employees selected through stratified sampling from those employed at the Lumbini tea factory situated in the Deniyaya area of the Matara district. The data and information required for the study were collected from the employees through a questionnaire, and the study's conclusions were drawn from this data. Additionally, the results of the study were analyzed and presented using descriptive analysis tools, while empirical analysis was conducted using Binary Logistic Regression Analysis. The analysis revealed that variables such as fair wages, overtime allowances, health and insurance benefits, and transportation facilities significantly influence employee satisfaction. Consequently, it can be inferred that employee benefits play a crucial role in enhancing employee satisfaction, thereby yielding positive outcomes for the organization.

**Keywords:** *Employment Benefit, Employ Satisfaction, Lumbini Tea Industry, Sri Lankan Tea Industry*



# IDENTIFYING THE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE SATISFACTION OF PATIENTS IN THE ROYAL NURSING HOME

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A nursing home, also known as a skilled nursing facility, is a residential facility for people who require constant medical care and assistance with activities of daily living. The importance of nursing homes is that people who are unable to care for themselves due to advanced age, chronic illness, or disability are provided medical care and assistance. Nursing homes offer full-time care by licensed healthcare professionals, including Registered Nurses (RN), Licensed Practical Nurses (LPN), and Certified Nursing Assistants (CNA). At present, there are so many nursing homes in the country and all over the world. Therefore, patient satisfaction is very important for nursing homes to keep up their services. Thus, the main objective of this study was to identify the factors influencing patient satisfaction in private nursing homes, with a special focus on the Royal Nursing Home in Sri Lanka. A sample of 130 patients was drawn using the convenience sampling technique from the Royal Nursing Home. This study was conducted using a quantitative approach and the primary data was collected through a structured questionnaire. To achieve the main objective, the Chi-square Analysis was used by employing 7 independent variables to represent 7 dimensions. From the Chi-square Analysis, service commitment, need fulfillment, the safety of the service, caring fashion, front office services, and discharge process were found as significant variables for patients' satisfaction. The study provides comprehensive recommendations for enhancing patient satisfaction, including improving service commitment, conducting detailed needs assessments, prioritizing patient safety, and leveraging technology for continuous quality improvement.

**Keywords:** *Chi-Square Analysis, Patient Satisfaction, Service Quality*

# **FACTORS AFFECTING THE FAILURE TO ACHIEVE EXPECTED SEWING EFFICIENCY IN THE APPAREL INDUSTRY IN SRI LANKA: A CASE STUDY OF THE STAR APPAREL PLANT UNIT 1 KOGGALA**

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Over the past decade, Sri Lanka's once vibrant textile industry has faced a significant decline in its contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), largely attributable to systemic deficiencies like low sewing efficiency and productivity. Therefore, the main aim of this study was to identify the factors affecting the poor sewing efficiency of machine operators working in Koggala Star apparel plant, unit 1. The study adhered to a quantitative research methodology. In this context, the researcher identified seven variables influencing sewing efficiency, namely: working environment, labor skills, supervisor skills, job satisfaction, material quality, training and development, and rules and regulations. The population of this study was the sewing employees of Koggala Star apparel plant unit 1. According to the population characteristics, 82 sewing operators were chosen as the sample size for the study. Standardized questionnaires were employed as the primary data collection technique, which consisted of 37 questions that featured a 5-point scale. To analyze the data, Correlation Analysis and Multiple Regression Analysis were employed. The findings of the Correlation Analysis implied that there was a high correlation between the independent variables (working environment, labor skills, supervisor skills, job satisfaction, material quality, training and development, and rules and regulations) and the dependent variable (Sewing Efficiency). Furthermore, the findings of the Multiple Regression Analysis suggested that training and development, job satisfaction, rules and regulations, and working environment were the factors most influential on sewing efficiency.

**Keywords:** *Apparel Industry, Expected Sewing Efficiency, Poor Sewing Efficiency*

# A STUDY ON THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE JOB SATISFACTION OF EMPLOYEES: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KAH COMPANY

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This research aimed to identify factors affecting employee job satisfaction within KAH Business, focusing on six main departments: finance, human resources, technical, administration, and project. The primary objective was to determine the key elements influencing job satisfaction among employees. This study followed a quantitative methodology, and data collection was facilitated through the administration of an online questionnaire to a sample of 120 employees. Stratified sampling techniques were employed as the sampling method. Job satisfaction levels were measured using a five-point Likert scale ranging from 'highly satisfied' to 'highly dissatisfied.' Furthermore, Binary Logistic Regression was employed as a data analysis technique, and descriptive statistics were used to present the data comprehensively. The findings of the study highlight that salary and other benefits provided by the organization are the most significant factors affecting employee job satisfaction. These results suggest that financial compensation and additional benefits play a crucial role in determining how satisfied employees feel about their jobs. Moreover, this insight is particularly valuable for organizational heads and HR departments to improve job satisfaction and, consequently, employee retention and productivity.

**Keywords:** *Compensation and Benefits, Employee Job Satisfaction, Job Performance, KAH Business, Organizational Culture, Workplace Environment*

# FACTORS AFFECTING CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ON SERVICE QUALITY OF LOLC LIFE ASSURANCE: A CASE STUDY OF THE PALLEBADDA BRANCH

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LOLC Life Assurance Ltd is a wholly-owned subsidiary of LOLC Holdings, one of Sri Lanka's largest and most diversified conglomerates. LOLC Life offers a range of solutions to help people cope with unplanned and unexpected changes in life. As an important and leading company in the insurance sector in Sri Lanka, it is a personalized brand and currently has a presence in several countries, including Sri Lanka. Considering the current economic situation in Sri Lanka, the strategies for manufacturing companies can be pointed out in predicting future product sales and avoiding adverse outcomes. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to investigate the factors affecting customer satisfaction with the service quality of LOLC Life Assurance Company. Accordingly, factors affecting customer satisfaction in categories such as LOLC life protection, fund builder, child protection, pension plan, and single premium offered to customers by the institution were collected through a questionnaire. The analysis was done based on principal components through Factor Analysis. Microsoft Excel and SPSS software were used in this study to achieve the main objective. Factor Analysis data were evaluated using varimax, quartimax, and equamax factor loading tables based on the principal component. According to the findings, it was confirmed that various factors, including company performance, customer service and risk management, innovation and customer insights, corporate governance, and operational excellence, have influenced the increase in customer satisfaction.

**Keywords:** *Company Performance, Customer Satisfaction, LOLC Life Assurance, Service Quality*

# FACTORS AFFECTING HIV AWARENESS IN SRI LANKA

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In a world where health meets the most advanced scientific talent, the fight against the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is at a dangerous precipice. HIV has become a critical global health challenge today. Therefore, HIV awareness is a crucial factor in any society. In the year 2015 alone, there were 235 known cases of HIV infection in Sri Lanka. Nevertheless, it is likely that the actual number surpasses this count due to many infected individuals being unaware of their HIV status, and a significant portion of them hesitating to undergo screening or confirmatory tests due to societal and cultural factors. This study aimed to identify the factors affecting HIV awareness in Sri Lanka. For this study, secondary data was used and the data was obtained from the Sri Lanka Demographic and Health Survey (SLDHS) 2016 conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics, Sri Lanka. The survey data consists of a total of 27,210 housing units and a total of 18,302 eligible women (ever-married women in the age group 10-49) representing urban, rural, and estate sectors. Since, the dependent variable: HIV awareness is a binary outcome, Binary Logistic Regression was utilized as the main analytical tool. According to the results, residence, education level, wealth quantile, reading newspapers, watching television, and using a mobile phone could be identified as the significant factors for HIV awareness. The findings of the study provided valuable insights to policymakers and healthcare providers to design and implement effective strategies for improving HIV/AIDS education, prevention, and care in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** *Binary Logistic Regression, HIV Awareness, HIV Prevention*

# **THE EFFECT OF HOME AND WORK BALANCE ON JOB PERFORMANCE OF WORKERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS IN SRI LANKA**

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In today's business environment, archiving home and work balance has become a key issue for many employers. Maintaining home and work balance is increasingly recognized as strategically important for organizations and significant for employees. Good job performance is the ultimate key in every job, and it would be the biggest expectation of the employees. The main objective of this study was to recognize the impact of home and work balance on the performance of employees of the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS). The target population of this research was the workers of the DCS Head Office. A sample of 95 staff members were selected using the Stratified sampling method. To collect the required data, the hard and soft copies of a standard closed-ended questionnaire were distributed among the sample as needed. SPSS software was utilized to analyze the collected data. The findings of the research provided a comprehensive understanding of the significance of home and work balance, and job performance. The study's result indicated a strong relationship between home and work balance, and employee performance. The research findings provided evidence that the improved home and work balance among employees leads to increased employee performance. Proper balance between personal and professional life will lead to better job performance. Further, the recommendations of the study could be helpful to strengthen and boost the home and work balance of the staff of the DCS Head office.

**Keywords:** *DCS Staff, Home and Work Balance, Job Performance, Workload*

# **A STUDY ON FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYEE TURNOVER IN THE TEA INDUSTRY IN SRI LANKA: WITH REFERENCE TO SUBHAGYA TEA FACTORY**

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The issue of employee turnover can be identified as one of the primary challenges faced by business organizations in an increasingly competitive world. This is due to the negative consequences of employee turnover on organizational performance, productivity, and financial stability. When employees leave the organization, it significantly impacts the overall productivity and financial stability of the organization. Further, the cost associated with employee turnover can negatively impact an organization's productivity, sustainability, competitiveness, and profitability. Accordingly, the purpose of the study is to identify the factors affecting employee turnover related to the tea industry. The research problem is to identify the factors affecting employee turnover in the tea industry, which contributes significantly to Sri Lanka's gross domestic product and provides export income. For this purpose, a sample of 80 employees was selected from those employed at the Subhagya tea factory located in the Neluwa area of the Galle district. Further, the data required for the study were collected through primary data collection using questionnaires. The obtained data were presented in the form of tables and graphs, and Factor Analysis was conducted to identify and interpret the factors. According to the analysis, it can be concluded that personal factors, employee training factors, salary-related factors, and organizational internal factors are the four main factors affecting employee turnover in the tea industry.

**Keywords:** *Employee Turnover, Factor Analysis, Subhagya Tea Factory, Tea Industry*

# **STUDYING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORK ENVIRONMENT AND JOB SATISFACTION: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MARSYLKA MANUFACTURING LANKA (PVT) LTD**

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In today's dynamic business environment, organizations face numerous challenges, one of which is maintaining employee satisfaction to enhance efficiency, effectiveness, productivity, and job commitment. This study aimed to study the relationship between work environment and job satisfaction of employees. Utilizing a convenience sampling technique, data were collected from a sample of 100 employees out of a total population of 500. The primary data were gathered through a structured questionnaire from Marsylka Manufacturing Lanka (Pvt) Ltd, located in the Polgahawela Export Processing Zone. To analyse the data, Chi-square Test was used. The analysis focused on 12 working environmental factors, out of which 8 were found to have a significant relationship with job satisfaction, indicating that improvements in the work environment can lead to enhanced employee satisfaction. The significant factors included workplace safety, supervisor support, co-worker relationships, job security, work-life balance, compensation, physical working conditions, and opportunities for career advancement. Recommendations based on the significant factors are provided to enhance job satisfaction. The suggested recommendations were initiating measures to improve workplace safety protocols, increasing supervisor support through training programs, fostering a collaborative and supportive co-worker environment, ensuring job security through transparent communication, promoting work-life balance initiatives, reviewing and adjusting compensation packages, enhancing the physical working conditions, and providing clear pathways for career growth and development. Overall, this study underscores the importance of a positive work environment in fostering job satisfaction and offers practical recommendations for organizations aiming to improve employee well-being and organizational effectiveness.

**Keywords:** *Chi-Square Test, Job Satisfaction, Work Environment*



# **STUDYING THE FACTORS AFFECTING CUSTOMER SATISFACTION: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TELECOM PLC MATARA, SRI LANKA**

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Customer satisfaction is the most important factor in any telecommunications industry. Sri Lanka Telecom is one of the top companies in the telecommunications industry that has been around for a very long time in Sri Lanka. Later, with the privatization of Sri Lanka Telecom, it reached the highest position in the industry by introducing various innovations. PEO TV, Broadband, and CDMA are their upgraded products. During this time, Dialog, Hutch, and Airtel companies have also joined the business field as parallel businesses to their own business. The competition between these businesses is very high and their customers are the main targeted group. Therefore, it is crucial to study customer satisfaction for the development of the industry. This study aimed to study the factors affecting customer satisfaction. The researcher used primary data and data were collected through an online questionnaire from a sample of 100 SLT customers who are aged between 20-60 in Matara district. A convenience sampling technique was used to select the sample. Chi-square Test was used to analyse the collected data. According to the results, there could be identified a significant relationship between gender, age, education, living area, employment status, reliability, features, SLT offers, service quality, internet speed, and customer service with customer satisfaction of the company and marital status and income level were insignificant with customer satisfaction. This study provided valuable insights for SLT to improve service quality and customer satisfaction in the competitive telecommunications industry in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** *Chi-Square Test, Customer Satisfaction, Telecommunication*

# IDENTIFYING THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE WILLINGNESS OF YOUTH TO GO ABROAD: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NIYAGAMA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION IN GALLE DISTRICT

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Sri Lanka is currently facing significant economic instability and a severe economic crisis. This crisis is caused by a critical shortage of foreign currency, high inflation, and a sharp devaluation of the national currency. Due to this situation, young people have led to a growing trend of seeking opportunities abroad to escape the financial difficulties at home. Therefore, this study examined the affecting factors for willingness to go abroad in the current youth community and it was the main objective of this study. The Niyagama divisional secretariat division of Galle district has been taken as the population. To draw 200 respondents as a sample, the multi-stage cluster sampling technique was used. This study was quantitative, and the primary data was collected through a structured questionnaire. Since the dependent variable has two categories of willingness to go abroad and unwillingness to go abroad, the Binary Logistic Regression Analysis was employed to analyze the collected data. According to the Binary Logistic Regression Analysis, the economic stability of Sri Lanka, the ability to easily obtain visa facilities, and the level of education were identified as important factors affecting the willingness of the current youth community to go abroad. Accordingly, when focusing on the factors affecting the willingness of the current youth community to go abroad, more attention should be paid to the three factors mentioned above.

**Keywords:** *Binary Response Variable, Economic Instability, Logistic Regression, Youth Migration*

# FACTORS AFFECTING THE WORK-LIFE BALANCE OF NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO VOGUE TEX PVT LTD

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Achieving work-life balance is a significant challenge for non-managerial employees since they often have many responsibilities both inside and outside the workplace. Due to their multiple responsibilities, it is very difficult to achieve a healthy balance between work responsibilities and personal life. There are three dimensions to measure work-life balance. The first dimension highlights issues such as excessive workload and job flexibility, with suggestions such as flexible hours and remote work to reduce stress. The second dimension refers to the interaction between work and family duties, emphasizing the need for supportive family policies such as parental leave. Finally, the personal life balance dimension emphasizes self-care activities often overlooked by non-managerial employees, who advocate for prioritizing physical and mental well-being through activities such as exercise and hobbies. This study aimed to identify the factors affecting the work-life balance of non-managerial employees. To achieve this objective, primary data were used. A sample of 100 non-managerial employees was selected using a simple random sampling technique. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire. Factor Analysis and Multiple Linear Regression were used to analyze the collected data. According to the results, the number of children, monthly family income, and having enough holidays were significant factors in the work-life balance of non-managerial employees. Based on the findings, this study suggested providing needed facilities for the employees to balance their work and family life, and thereby organizations can increase the productivity of their work.

**Keywords:** *Factor Analysis, Multiple Linear Regression, Non-Managerial Employees, Work-Life Balance*

# IDENTIFYING FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PERCEPTION OF PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES IN SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KURUNEGALA DISTRICT

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Nowadays the higher education sector in Sri Lanka is undergoing a remarkable transformation as more students are turning to private universities than state universities. According to the University Grant Commission (UGC), data shows a steady rise in private university enrollments compared to state universities since the early 2010s. Most of the private universities are approved by UGC and it plays a significant role in regulating private universities. They set academic standards, approve degree programs, and oversee admissions processes. Therefore, it was more important to identify the significant factors for the perception of private universities among the youth community and it was the main objective of this study. A sample of 384 youth aged 20-30 was drawn using a multi-stage cluster sampling technique from the Kurunegala district, which recorded the highest private university registration in 2020. The study was conducted using quantitative and qualitative approaches. The primary and secondary data were used in this study and the primary data was collected through online structured questionnaires. Books, magazines, and websites were the key sources of secondary data. In this study, the dependent variable was dichotomous, such as good perception and not good perception. To achieve the main objective of this study, the Binary Logistic Regression Model was used by employing 23 independent variables. Cost of living and infrastructure have been found to influence perceptions of private universities in Sri Lanka. Furthermore, the study contributes to the existing literature by addressing the gaps in understanding the perception of private universities, especially among the youth community in Sri Lanka. The research methodology, findings, and recommendations provide valuable insights for policymakers, educators, and stakeholders in the field of education to enhance the quality, accessibility, and relevance of private higher education institutions.

**Keywords:** *Binary Logistic Regression, Higher Education, Private University, Sri Lanka, Youth Perception*

# STUDYING THE FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYEE JOB SATISFACTION: WITH REFERENCE TO MAS INTIMATES THURULIE

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Job satisfaction is a multifaceted construct that encompasses an employee's overall contentment with their job, including emotional, cognitive, and behavioral components. This study aimed to study the factors affecting job satisfaction among employees at MAS Intimates Thurulie, focusing on both intrinsic and extrinsic factors. Intrinsic satisfaction pertains to the nature of the job and the responsibilities it entails, while extrinsic satisfaction involves workplace environment, compensation, and relationships with colleagues and supervisors. Primary data were used for this study with a sample representing 152 employees who are working at MAS Intimates Thurulie, Thulhiriya. Data collection was executed through a structured questionnaire and a simple random sampling technique was used to select the sample. The Chi-square Test was used as the analytical tool to explore the relationship between job satisfaction and the other selected dimensions. According to the results, the number of dependents in the family, monthly income, availability of transportation facilities, participation in training programmes, and working section were significantly associated with job satisfaction. Moreover, employees suggested that greater consideration of their personal lives and commitments would enhance their overall satisfaction and dedication to their work. The implications of these findings suggest that while MAS Intimates, Thurulie is successful in providing a supportive and satisfying work environment, there is potential for further improvement by addressing the work-life balance of employees. This approach could foster greater employee engagement and productivity, ultimately benefiting both employees and the organization.

**Keywords:** *Chi-Square Test, Employee, Job Satisfaction*

# STUDYING THE BEHAVIOR OF RICE PRODUCTION IN SRI LANKA

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Rice production is a critical component of Sri Lanka's agricultural sector and plays an important role in ensuring food security and contributing to the national economy. Understanding the dynamics of rice production is essential for policy formulation, resource allocation, and strategic planning aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainability. This study provided a comprehensive analysis of the behavior, trends, and patterns of rice production in Sri Lanka over the last two decades (1996-2022). Data required for this research were obtained from the Paddy Statistics reports and additional information released annually by the Department of Census and Statistics of Sri Lanka. The analysis focused on variables such as fertilizer use, sowing methods, rice seed varieties, use of insecticides and fungicides, land preparation methods, and weeding methods to study the behavior of rice production and evaluate its trends. Accordingly, time series plots and trend analysis were used to examine these variables using annual data spanning 26 years. The study aimed to make predictions about paddy production for the next 5 years. Trend analysis was carried out to identify significant patterns and long-term trends in rice production. The results revealed a complex interplay of factors affecting production, including climate conditions, technological advances, policy interventions, and socio-economic changes. It emphasizes that periods of significant growth in rice production have been due to favorable weather conditions and the implementation of agricultural policies promoting modern farming methods. By understanding the dynamics of rice production, policymakers, researchers, and agricultural stakeholders can develop better strategies to improve rice production, ensure food security, and achieve economic stability in Sri Lanka. Moreover, this study will help to identify the challenges and opportunities in the rice production sector.

**Keywords:** *Rice Production, Rice Production Behavior, Time Series Plots, Trend Analysis*

# **FACTORS AFFECTING ON ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION OF UNDERGRADUATES: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND LANGUAGES, SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA**

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In this era, entrepreneurship has become a significant social phenomenon. Entrepreneurial activities do not only involve developing new products and services but also, provide employment opportunities, which ultimately support improving the standard of living of every community. Therefore, promoting entrepreneurship has become an accepted insight in any country. One of the crucial elements in promoting entrepreneurship is to motivate individuals to become entrepreneurs and equip them with the right skills to translate opportunities into successful business ventures. Further, entrepreneurship is considered a key to the ever-growing unemployment problem among graduates. Most universities have valued these entrepreneurial intentions and include entrepreneurship-related course modules in their undergraduate and postgraduate degree programmes. Many fresh graduates possess the knowledge and skills that are important to start a new business, however, a very tiny percentage of graduates choose to be self-employed immediately after graduation and very few of them are continuing their stated business until they succeed. Therefore, this study aimed to identify the factors affecting on entrepreneurial intention of undergraduates. For this study, primary data were used and a sample of 300 undergraduates was selected using stratified random sampling from the Faculty of Social Sciences and Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. A structured questionnaire was employed to collect data. Binary Logistic Regression was used to analyze the collected data. Results revealed that the entrepreneurial intention of undergraduates was predicted by the number of family members, monthly family income, and entrepreneurial education level. According to the findings, introducing some special loan schemes to just-passed-out graduates and providing awareness programs and counseling services on entrepreneurship will encourage the entrepreneurial intention of undergraduates.

**Keywords:** *Binary Logistic Regression, Entrepreneurial Intention, Undergraduates*

# FACTORS AFFECTING FOREIGN TOURIST SATISFACTION: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GALL DISTRICT

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Tourism plays a dominant role in Sri Lanka and the tourism industry is considered a major foreign currency earner in the economy. However, Sri Lanka has not yet tapped into its full potential in the global market. Hence, the tourism industry should pay more attention to exploring the reasons why people travel and what are the motivational factors to travel to increase the tourists' arrivals and earnings. Among the factors affecting the growth of the tourism industry, the satisfaction of tourists is considered one of the major factors. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to identify the factors affecting tourists' satisfaction. International tourists, who visited Galle, were the target population of this study. The primary data was collected using a structured questionnaire from 101 respondents by using the convenience sampling technique. The Reliability tests, the Chi-square Test, the Pearson Correlation Test, and Factor Analysis were used in this study. The Binary Logistic Regression Model was the main analysis tool, and it was used to achieve the main objective of this study. According to the Binary Logistic Regression Analysis, this study revealed that overall satisfaction is dependent on the Price and Hospitality of the local people. The policymakers should pay more attention to providing friendly services for tourists building a long-term tourism destination brand and encouraging the community to enhance the natural attractiveness of the destination.

**Keywords:** *Customer Satisfaction, Factors of Tourists' Satisfaction, Sri Lankan Tourism Industry, Tourists' Satisfaction*



# FACTORS AFFECTING SINGLE-USE PLASTIC BEHAVIORAL INTENTION OF UNDERGRADUATES: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

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Consumption of single-use plastic is one of the most serious global challenges that we are facing today. Waste generated from single-use items is released to marine and terrestrial environments, and significant amounts of end-of-life plastic are also released into the environment. Over the last 70 years, the production of plastic has increased significantly. The world produced only two million tons in 1950 and currently, it generates more than 450 million tons. Sri Lanka is one of the main eleven countries, indicating Asia's highest mismanagement of plastic waste. Further, most of the existing surveys have looked at how to reduce the consumption of single-use plastics in Sri Lanka and have not focused on the identification of factors affecting single-use plastic usage. Therefore, this study mainly focused on identifying the factors affecting the single-use plastics behavioral intention of undergraduates. The study used primary data and 300 undergraduates were selected from Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. The sample was selected through stratified sampling, using a structured questionnaire. Factor Analysis and Multiple Linear Regression were used for analyzing data. According to the results, gender, housing status, monthly family income level, monthly expenditure for plastic products, education level (father), employment status (father), number of family members, environmental awareness, perceived behavioral control, subjective norms and attitudes on laws and regulations were the significant factors of the single-use plastics behavioral intention. The findings of the study made a valuable contribution to the existing theory of planned behavior model and can be utilized to create strategies and initiatives that discourage the usage of single-use plastics.

**Keywords:** *Behavioral Intention, Factor Analysis, Multiple Linear Regression, Single-Use Plastics*

# **GEOGRAPHY**

# **A STUDY ON SUSTAINABLE METHODS OF REDUCING LOW PRODUCTIVITY IN HOMESTEAD LANDS OF BASNAGALA GRAMA NILADHARI DIVISION**

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Sustainable agricultural practices are crucial for enhancing productivity in homestead lands. Improving efficiency in homestead lands under agriculture plays a significant role in feeding the nation since productivity is low in areas like Basnagala Grama Niladhari Division which is an economically backward region. Existing research has pointed out the potential benefits of regulating agroforestry systems, using higher-yielding crop varieties and effective methods of soil management in various circumstances. This study looks at the economic status of farmers in the area, the crops suitable for growth given the climatic conditions, and finally the possibilities of agroforestry for increasing crop production coupled with soil conservation. This research investigation adopts both qualitative and quantitative research techniques adopting in-depth interviews with farmers and agricultural officers, supported by a survey of the farmers. The findings also demonstrate that these barriers include economic factors and limited knowledge about sustainable farming practices as they are analyzed using Regression analysis, SWOT analysis, and GIS analysis. Furthermore, crops that are climate-adapted, including high-yielding, short-duration cultivars, have the potential to increase yields. Besides, there are many prospects in raising crop yield like using crops friendly to the local climate such as short duration and high-yielding varieties. It has been discovered that agroforestry systems improve soil fertility, stop erosion, and offer extra financial advantages by producing various goods. Utilizing trees in homestead lands has been found to increase the productivity of the soil, minimized the occurrence of soil erosion, and other concerns like adding value to products. The specified results illustrate the call for combined training courses and sponsorship to increase durable ways of agriculture. Thus, the study shows that using such strategies offers significant prospects to enhance productivity and sustainability in the area, revealing an effective framework for other regions with agricultural issues.

**Keywords:** *Sustainable Agricultural Practices, Homestead Lands, Basnagala Grama Niladhari Division, Agroforestry Systems, Productivity*

# IMPACT OF HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL URBAN STRUCTURES ON LAND SURFACE TEMPERATURE IN COLOMBO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AREA: AN INVESTIGATION BY USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM AND REMOTE SENSING TECHNOLOGIES

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This study investigates the impact of horizontal and vertical urban structures on Land Surface Temperature (LST) in the Colombo Municipal Council (CMC) area by using Geographic Information System (GIS) and Remote Sensing (RS) technology. Horizontal urban structure (2000-2023) is represented by the variables of built-up area (NDBI), vegetation cover (NDVI), watery areas (NDWI) and bare lands (NDBaI) while vertical urban structure (2012-2023) is represented by the variables of Surface Feature Height (SFH), Building Height (BH), Building Volume (BV) and Vegetation Cover Height (VCH). LST and horizontal structures were extracted using Landsat 05 and 08 satellite images and vertical structures were extracted by using point cloud data (ArcGIS Pro 3.30). Simple linear regression correlation analysis was performed using MS Excel 2019 and GraphPad to see whether LST variations are impacted by the selected variables. Over time, the mean LST has increased from 24.02°C, in 2000, 26.95°C in 2012 to 28.84°C in 2023 indicating a rise of 4.82°C over 23 years. During this period mean values of variables of horizontal urban structure also have changed. NDBI has increased by 0.12, NDVI has decreased by 0.14, NDWI has decreased by 0.18 and NDBaI was noted to decrease by 0.12. For the vertical urban structure, the mean values showed an increase of 2.65 m in SFH, 5.96 m in BH, 386.22m<sup>3</sup> in BV, and a decrease of 0.1 m in VCH. Correlation analysis in 2000, 2012, and 2023 revealed that there is a moderate positive correlation between LST and two variables of horizontal urban structure (NDBI; R=0.46, 0.61, 0.59 and NDBaI; R = 0.56, 0.54, 0.63) while there was a low negative correlation between other two variables of LST and NDVI (R=-0.33, -0.44, -0.34) and NDWI (R=-0.13, -0.11, -0.22). For the vertical urban structure (2012-2023), there was a weak negative correlation between LST and SFH (R = -0.075, -0.098) and BH (R = -0.071, -0.075), and a weak negative correlation with VCH (R = -0.073, -0.044). A low positive correlation was observed between LST and BV (R = 0.117, 0.124). The study concludes that LST increase is significantly affected by the horizontal urban structure (NDBI and NDBaI) than by the vertical urban structure. However, as a variable of the vertical urban structure does have a slightly positive impact on LST increase.

**Keywords:** *LST, CMC, Horizontal - Vertical Urban Structure, Regression Analysis*

# ASSESSING THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF PALM OIL CULTIVATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WANDURAMBA PALAHALA LELWALA GRAMA NILADARI DIVISION

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Although palm oil cultivation is an economically important crop in Sri Lanka, it causes numerous environmental and social problems. Hence, the main objective of this study is to analyze the environmental and social impact of the palm oil industry in Wanduramba Palahala Lelwala Grama Niladari Divisions in Baddegama DSD. Both primary and secondary data were used in this research. This primary data was collected from a purposively selected sample of thirty-eight people engaged in jobs related to palm oil cultivation through a structured interview method. Similarly, information was collected from randomly selected villages through problem trees and village traversal activities in Participatory Rural Appraisal tools. Digital maps were created and analyzed by Arc GIS software. In addition, soil samples and water samples were taken from several places around the area to analyze the environmental impact. The study found that there are many environmental and social problems arising due to the palm oil industry. It leads to the reduction of soil organic matter, water level in the area, network pollution, and an increase in damage caused by vermin. Loss of job opportunities for people is identified as the main social problem that mainly affects the daily wage earners, in conducting this research, a solution tree could be identified to minimize the social and environmental problems that have mainly occurred, where stone planting, and soil organization. Further, the statistical analysis showed the environmental impact is more than the social impact of the palm oil industry. Then it recommended reestablishing forests in mountainous areas, using organic fertilizers for palm oil cultivation, creating water sources in places, controlling the grip of poisonous animals, and directing to other jobs for people who have lost their jobs in the area. Especially industries should go through sustainable palm oil methods and this research provides empirical evidence regarding the social and environmental impact of the palm oil industry in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** *Palm Oil Industry, Environmental Impact, Social Impact, Deforestation*

# IMPACTS OF THE RAINFALL VARIATION ON THE PADDY FARMERS' SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS IN AMPARA DISTRICT FROM 1994 – 2023

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The variability of rainfall patterns is a significant factor affecting the socio-economic well-being of paddy farming communities. Therefore, this study examines the socio-economic effects of rainfall on the paddy farming community in the Ampara district. This research utilized a questionnaire survey, in-depth discussions, and participatory rural appraisal as primary sources and websites and journals as secondary sources to collect data. Data analysis was done through correlation analysis, SWOT analysis, and thematic analysis. The major outcome of this study was a considerable fluctuation of average rainfall in the Ampara district, which has greatly impacted paddy production over the years. The findings reveal that, in the year 2011 due to the excessive rainfall there was a significant drop in paddy production. In the year of 2010, the production was 634,200 metric tons and in the year of 2011, it was 414,100 metric tons, where it has been reduced by 220,100 metric tons. In the same year, more than 40,000 paddy farmers were identified as highly affected by that flood. Further, the indirect social impacts were on food security and food prices. The economic impacts, income fluctuations, and debt burden were identified during the in-depth discussions. Overall, the findings of the study have proved that there is a positive relationship between rainfall increase and paddy production especially, during the Maha season. At the same time, the inadequate rainfall also has the negative impacts on the paddy production during the Yala season. The suggested solutions for this issue are proper water management techniques, promoting crop diversification, providing proper agriculture training for farmers, adopting climate-smart agriculture practices, more investments in irrigation, market diversification, and value addition.

**Keywords:** *Food Security, Paddy Production, Rainfall Fluctuation, SWOT Analysis, Yield Reduction*

# EVALUATION OF HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND HEALTH OUTCOMES OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN SRI LANKA BASED ON DAMBANA VEDDA VILLAGE

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This study examined the healthcare approach and health outcomes of the Veddas, the oldest indigenous people in Sri Lanka living in the Dambana Vedi community. The researcher used both primary and secondary data, collecting primary data through structured questionnaires and targeted interviews. The study used purposive sampling to gather information from 186 Veddas across 56 families. Additional methods included problem tree activities, Transect walks, Venn diagrams, and a participatory village approach. The data was analyzed using descriptive analysis, chi-square tests, and statistical analysis. From 2011 to 2023, the Dambana Vedi population grew to 3,087. The study found that 72% of the sample is healthy, while 28% have health issues, mainly non-communicable diseases. The main health center is Dambana District Hospital, but access to healthcare for the poor is limited by distance and economic factors. Poverty also restricts access to education and other health services. The birth rate in the community is 9.8 per thousand people, and the death rate is 2.57 per thousand people. The study concluded that limited access to healthcare services has not negatively affected the health outcomes of the Dambana Vedi community, which are generally good. However, to improve access to health services, especially for the poor, the economy needs to be strengthened, requiring significant government intervention.

**Keywords:** *Dambana Vedi Village, Vedi People, Health Care Approach, Health Outcomes*

# **ANALYZING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LAND SURFACE TEMPERATURE AND THE SPATIAL PATTERN OF GREEN SPACE IN AKMEEMANA, BOPE-PODDALA, AND GALLE FOUR GRAVETS DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISIONS**

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The ongoing transformations in the spatial configurations of green spaces have emerged as a critical environmental issue of global significance, exerting profound impacts on both climatic dynamics and environmental quality. This study meticulously examines the spatiotemporal variations in green space patterns and their consequential influence on land surface temperature (LST) over 23 years, spanning from 2000 to 2023. The focal geographical scope encompasses the Akmeemana, Bope-Poddala, and Galle Four Gravets Divisional Secretariat Divisions in the Galle District, regions characterized by significant land use modifications attributable to historical, geographical, and socio-economic determinants. For this analysis, advanced Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technologies were employed, utilizing satellite imagery from Landsat 5TM, Landsat 8 OLI-TIRS, and Landsat 9 OLI-TIRS, acquired via the USGS Earth Explorer portal. These datasets facilitated the computation of the NDBI, NDVI, and LST for the selected years of 2000, 2008, 2016, and 2023. The linear regression analytical framework was utilized to elucidate the interrelationships among the variables. Results indicate a substantial decline in qualitative vegetation cover, from 77.48% of the land area in 2000 to 58.15% in 2023. Conversely, built-up land areas expanded significantly, from 8.72% in 2000 to 23.61% in 2023. This inverse relationship between vegetation cover and urban expansion correlates with an observable increase in land surface temperature over the studied period. The findings reveal that the mean LST value escalated by 1.63°C, from 25.91°C in 2000 to 27.54°C in 2023. Similarly, both the minimum and maximum LST values exhibited an upward trend, rising from 23.25°C to 24.72°C and from 25.91°C to 27.54°C, respectively. Noteworthy negative correlations between LST and NDVI, positive correlations between LST and NDBI, and negative correlations between NDVI and NDBI were identified. The investigation's findings underpin urban planning, environmental preservation, and sustainable land management. These insights are crucial for crafting policies to counter urbanization's climate and environmental impacts.

**Keyword:** *GIS, LST, NDBI, NDVI, RS*



# AN INVESTIVE STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT DISPARITY ON RURAL–URBAN MIGRATION

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In Sri Lanka, the regional development disparity which has grown from rural to urban caused for a national level of socio-economic and political crisis. This study examines how regional development disparities contribute to increased rural-urban migration. It identifies the push and pull factors driving this migration, discusses regional development issues, and explores existing opportunities to enhance the development process in the Kegalle Divisional Secretariat. The primary data was collected according to simple random sampling along with structured interviews and field observation. The annual reports, research articles, and satellite imagery have been used as secondary data. SWOT and descriptive-analytical methods have been used to analyze the data through SPSS and GIS Software. In relatively the urban area of Kegalle has reached an attractive development rather than the other regional areas and the distancing from regional needs or the development impact dimensions. The study has revealed that there is a positive moderate relationship between the regional development disparity and the rural-urban migration. The results showed that the weaknesses of the government's projects, political interventions, and economic disparities have caused the socio-economic disparity in the region which affected the lives of the people. Nevertheless, political involvement is stated as a crucial barrier to the disparities in the growth of the development process. To reduce the regional disparities, the study has suggested the need for development projects that identify the needs of the people, rather than the needs of the state or planners.

**Keywords:** *Development Projects, Push and Pull Factors, Regional Development Disparity, Rural-Urban Migration, Socio-Economic Impacts*

# **CREATING A POSITIVE MODEL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MOUNTAIN TOURISM: WITH REFERENCE TO BANDARAWELA DIVISIONAL AREA**

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Based on the research problem of the non-development of mountain tourism within the Bandarawela divisional area, the research has been conducted to create a positive model for the development of mountain tourism within the Bandarawela divisional area. Primary and secondary data were used in the research. In the primary data collection data was collected using a structured questionnaire and through the activities of the problem tree, going through the village and Ven diagram which belong to the participatory rural appraisal. Also, primary data was collected through interviews and SWOT analysis. The chi-square test was used for data analysis in the research and Arc GIS 10.4 software was used for map creation. Problems related to infrastructure and problems caused by natural disasters were the main problems affecting the development of mountain tourism in the area. In this research, a four-year development plan was created by identifying the existing problems and providing solutions to those problems. The plan consisted of four main components namely infrastructure development, disaster management, marketing, and sustainability. In addition to these facts, the establishment of a tourist service center and providing employment opportunities to the local community through mountain tourism were also discussed in the research. Accordingly, it was emphasized as the conclusion of the research that profitable results can be obtained through the development of mountain tourism through infrastructure development, disaster management, marketing, and sustainable development in the Bandarawela divisional area.

**Keywords:** *Tourism, Mountain Tourism, Bandarawela Divisional Area*

# **A STUDY ON FACTORS AFFECTING FISH PRODUCTION IN VALIKAMAM NORTH DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION IN JAFFNA DISTRICT**

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This study mainly examines human and climate-related causes of declining fish production in Valikamam North Divisional Secretariat Division (DSD) in Jaffna District. In addition, identifying the trend and seasonality of fish production from 2014 to 2034 and introducing optimal fishing practices will be done. Trend analysis and winter's method in Minitab statistical software were used to identify the trend and seasonality of fish production from 2014 to 2034. A questionnaire survey with a 100 sample, social mapping, problem tree, solution tree, and seasonal calendar tools in Rural Participatory Appraisal (PRA), field observations, and SWOT analysis were employed to achieve the objectives. According to the forecasted trend from 2014-2034, the trend of fish production shows a decreasing trend with a reduction of 2337 kg from 2014 to 2033. The arrival of South Indian fishermen, non-availability of market facilities, lack of infrastructure facilities, lack of boat building industries, ice, and fish processing facilities, high fuel prices, day-to-day fluctuations of fish prices, unstable maritime law, economic instability of fishermen are the main causes impacted to decrease the fish production. Sea current direction change, an increase in wind speed, an increase in temperature, and an increase in rainfall are causing seasonal as climate-related factors to decrease fishery production. Breeding of marine fish species that can live in high-temperature areas, developing better policies to ensure the long-term productivity of marine fisheries in response to climate change, conducting comprehensive awareness programs for people about the benefits of fisheries production, increasing use of modern equipment, establishing boat building, ice and, fish processing machines making factories, government involvement to solve the problem of illegal fishing of South Indian fishermen can be suggested as optimal fishing practices.

**Keywords:** *Fish Production, Human-Related Factors, Climate-Related Factors, Valikamam North DSD, PRA*

# ANALYSIS OF GEOMORPHOLOGICAL CHANGE IN GINGANGA VALLEY (FROM NAGODA TO BADDEGAMA)

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The river process can be considered as one of the main factors affecting the formation of landforms on the Earth. In the research study area, geomorphological features have formed over time in the vicinity of the Ginganga Valley. The main objective of this research is to analyze the changes in the geomorphological features, while the study of the causal factors affecting those changes. Land use maps from the years 2000 and 2024 and aerial photographs were used to depict the changes in geomorphology in the river. Five intensive sampling sites of topographic changes were selected for the study. Google Earth, ArcGIS, and USGS images were used to create the maps and based on them created a buffer zone around the Ginganga Valley, which belongs to the Nagoda and Baddegama Divisional Secretariats. Additionally, primary data from sources like the irrigation department, regional secretariat, field questionnaires, and seasonal calendars were employed to study the causal factors affecting geomorphological changes. Based on the collected data, maps, tables, photographs, and graphs were created to represent the causal factors. As a result of this research, it was possible to identify the geomorphological changes in the river valleys in the area and the factors affecting them. Geomorphological changes can be seen from Nagoda to Baddegama in the study area. The research analysed the geomorphological change through the sample sites of Nagoda, Anguruwala, Unanwitiya, Agaliya, and Baddegama. The main conclusion of the research is that frequent flooding conditions in the study area intensify geomorphological changes. Additionally, the river process and human factors also contribute to these changes. A major limitation of the research is the obscurity of aerial photographs for the required years. To minimize the adverse effects caused by topographical changes, it is advisable to establish a procedure to estimate the changes that occur before and after flooding conditions in the area.

**Keywords:** *Geomorphological Process, River Process, Aerial Photographs, Ging River Valley, Floods*

# SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL VARIATION OF VEGETATION COVER DUE TO URBAN EXPANSION IN THE PERIPHERAL AREAS OF BIYAGAMA INDUSTRIAL ZONE

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Rapid and unplanned urban expansion has a significant impact on the destruction of vegetation cover in an area. This study examines the temporal and spatial variation of vegetation cover due to the urban expansion in Biyagama Industrial Zone from year 1988 to 2024. GIS and RS techniques were used to analyse Landsat data. A supervised classification was used to study the urban land use change from 1988 to 2024. Further, NDVI has been used to study vegetation cover and NDBI has been used to examine the built-up area over the period. Moreover, linear regression analysis was used to find the relationship between NDVI and NDBI. In addition, the LST index is used to measure land surface temperature. Urban expansion has occurred rapidly from 1988 to 2024 and at the same time the vegetation cover has gradually decreased particularly in the peripheral areas of Biyagama Industrial Zone. The built-up area has increased by 46% from 10% in 1988 to 56% by 2024. At the same time, vegetation cover has decreased by 56% from 78% in 1988 to 42% by 2024. Along with the increase in the built-up areas around the Biyagama Industrial Zone, there is a decrease in the vegetation cover. In addition, the highest Land Surface Temperature (LST) in the area was 26 C<sup>0</sup> in 1988 and it increased to 32 C<sup>0</sup> by 2024. The correlation between NDBI and NDVI was found to be a strong negative correlation. By 2024, the study area could witness urban expansion of about 4/3 of the total land area, which will strongly impact the vegetation cover. Policies should be formulated to avoid this situation and in addition, urbanization should take place according to the formal plan of the area.

**Keywords:** *Land Use Change, NDBI, NDVI, Regression Analysis, Vegetation Cover*

# STUDY THE TEMPORAL CHANGES OF LAND COVER AND ITS RELATION TO LANDSLIDES IN BADULLA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION

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Landslides have become devastating environmental hazards in hilly regions and land cover changes can be considered as an important factor that may increase the susceptibility to those landslides. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the spatiotemporal changes in land cover from 2007 to 2023 and their relation to landslide occurrences while considering Badulla Divisional Secretariat Division (DSD), a region in Sri Lanka known for its vulnerability to landslides, as the study area. This paper employed a supervised classification technique to create land cover maps. Systematic change detection analysis was performed to track land cover evolution and landslide locations were overlaid to the above maps to find the relationship between those variables. The results indicate a significant reduction in vegetative cover from 41 km<sup>2</sup> to 29 km<sup>2</sup>. built-up areas increased from approximately 9 km<sup>2</sup> to 19 km<sup>2</sup>. 11.46 km<sup>2</sup> of areas are converted from vegetation to built-up areas from 2007 to 2023. The most notable finding is an increase in landslide incidents in urban areas over time. It increased from 9 occurrences in the first period (2007 – 2015) to 23 in the next (2015 – 2023). Throughout the period from 2007 to 2023, areas that maintained vegetation coverage in the study area experienced 28 landslides. A significant number of these occurred near the regions that either remained consistently built up or had transitioned from vegetation to built-up. The proximity of these vegetated areas to urbanized zones likely increases their vulnerability to landslides. The study concludes that ongoing land cover changes are caused by increased landslide vulnerability in the Badulla DSD. This highlights the need to consider sustainable land management practices to mitigate future landslide risks.

**Keywords:** *Landslides, Land Cover, Supervised Classification, Change Detection, Badulla DSD*

# AN ANALYSIS OF METEOROLOGICAL DROUGHTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY IN THE DRY ZONE, WET ZONE, AND INTERMEDIATE ZONE: WITH A FOCUS ON POLONNARUWA, KANDY, AND KURUNAGALA DISTRICTS

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Drought is a significant and widespread global issue. Meteorological drought is a prolonged dry period that occurs due to a shortage of precipitation. The main objective of the study was to analyze the occurrence of meteorological droughts comparatively in dry, wet, and intermediate zones, with a focus on the Polonnaruwa, Kandy, and Kurunagala districts. Monthly rainfall data were collected from the Department of Meteorology, Sri Lanka (Colombo) from 1993 to 2023 (30 years). The Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) was used to analyze the rainfall data and to identify the meteorological droughts. The study's findings reveal Polonnaruwa experienced moderate droughts for 21 out of the past 30 years, totaling 170 drought months. During the Southwest monsoon, 102 meteorological drought months occurred (1993-2023). In Kurunagala, only 2003 was recognized as the moderate drought year, with 56 moderate drought months, and 38 during the Northeast monsoon (1993-2023). The study found that 15 of the last 30 years were wet years. Based on the findings of the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI), it is evident that drought events are gradually increasing in the Kandy district. In Polonnaruwa district, from 2007 to 2021, there has been an increase in both NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) and LST (Land Surface Temperature), alongside a rise in drought events. This suggests a positive correlation between these factors. Among the three districts studied, Polonnaruwa emerged as the red zone for meteorological droughts. To mitigate the impact and severity of drought conditions, recommendations include implementing water recycling measures, introducing drought-resistant crop varieties, and scaling up reforestation efforts.

**Keywords:** *Meteorological Droughts, SPI Index, Dry Zone, Wet Zone, Intermediate Zone*

# A STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF URBANIZATION ON LAND USE CHANGE IN THE COASTAL WATERSHED OF WENNAPPUWA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT

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The relative situation and the recent environmental changes in the Gin Oya coastal watershed of the Wennappuwa Divisional Secretariat indicate land use changes and urbanization. The purposes of this study are to examine the temporal and spatial differences in land use within the coastal watershed area, identify the urbanization factors that affect land use change, and evaluate the strategic policies currently in practice to mitigate the harmful effects of urbanization in the area. Both primary and secondary data were used in this study and have used LULC Classification, Accuracy assessment, Map Digitizing, NDVI, and LST for map analysis and descriptive analysis based on primary and secondary data. The total land cover of the Wennappuwa Divisional Secretariat can be identified for the years 1997, 2003, and 2024 under three main categories: water, forest, and construction area. The results were shown that, over a period of 27 years, the forest area has decreased by 34%, while the construction area has increased by 35%. Considering the land usage changes in the coastal watershed area between 2003 and 2024, there has been a 23% decrease in coconut cultivation, a 50% decrease in paddy fields, and a 30% increase in home gardens by 2024 compared to 2003. In 2024, 263.67 hectares of land were specifically allocated for industrial areas. Factors such as population growth, population density, industrialization and job creation, tourism, and infrastructure development have been identified as contributors to this urbanization. Additionally, migration has indirectly influenced these changes. Deforestation, heating, and fallow land have been recognized as the main effects, and strategic policies have been identified in relation to the Wennappuwa Divisional Secretariat. This foundational research on land use changes and urbanization paves the way for future studies on various aspects.

**Keywords:** *Impacts Of Urbanization, Urbanization Factors, Land Use Change, Coastal Watershed, GIS*



# **AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF TEMPORAL AND SPATIAL CHANGES IN LAND USE PATTERNS ON FLASH FLOODS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF KEGALLE MUNICIPALITY**

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The urban people in Kegalle Municipality are frequently affected socially, economically, and psychologically by flash floods. This study has been done to study the effect of temporal and spatial changes in the land use pattern of the Kegalle Municipal Council area on flash floods. Data were collected using the images of Landsat 8 satellite, interviews, and based on the field observations conducted in 2014 and 2024. Collected data was analyzed with NDVI, NDBI, and NDWI maps. Based on the analysis, it was found that the vegetation cover has been decreased, and an expansion of buildings and built-ups within the jurisdiction of Kegalle Municipal Council. In comparison with the land extent of paddy lands and low lands of 1992, around 20.26 hectares of paddy lands and low lands have been reclaimed for commercial uses, settlements, and human needs as of 2023. This causes rainwater runoff on the surface and moves to the lowlands causing flash floods. Due to changes in the land use pattern, currently, there are frequent flash floods reported even for the average intensity rainfall the occurrence of flash floods is more frequent. This confirms that the temporal and spatial changes in the land use pattern have directly affected the occurrence of the flash flood. Additionally, the implementation of various development projects without proper environmental assessments, existing structural inconsistencies in the city drainage systems inconsistencies in the demarcation of canal reserves have enhanced the creation of flash floods. This research is an eye opener to policymakers related to urban planning by identifying the causes of flash floods, mitigation of flash floods, and minimizing the risks of hazard zones and improved land use under the Kegalle Municipal Council.

**Keywords:** *Land Use, Flash Flood, Kegalle, Spatial, Temporal*

# **A STUDY ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL, HUMAN IMPACT, AND FUTURE LANDSLIDE RISK CAUSED BY THE 2017 MORAWAKKANDA LANDSLIDE**

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The research is conducted under the main objective of the ecological, human impact, and future landslide conditions caused by the 2017 Morawakkanda landslide. The attention has been focused on the damage caused by the 2017 Morawakkanda landslide, the measures taken to restore it and their current status, the causes that affected the 2017 Morawakkanda landslide and the causes that will affect future landslides, and the measures to be taken in the event of an emergency landslide. Primary data and secondary data are used for this research, and field observations, interviews, questionnaires, and participatory village approach are used as primary data. The data reports of the National Building Research Institute, Kotapola Divisional Secretariat, and Forest Protection Department were used as secondary data. Descriptive analysis of current data and strategies of participatory village approach, land use maps and risk zone maps, and hundredth hand analysis have been used for the analysis. The findings of this research are, that the 2017 Morawakkanda landslide caused loss of life and property damage and the environmental damage is very large compared to that and various measures have been taken to restore the situation, but the current situation shows the failure of those measures. Also, heavy rainfall and irregular land use caused the landslide in 2017 and the reasons for future landslides can be caused by heavy rainfall, mounds created by the 2017 landslide, active land use, and replanting in the landslide-affected areas. In case of sudden landslides, the strengths, lack of opportunities, and the richness of the threats and weaknesses of the area were found in the analysis. Finally, it can be deduced that Morawakkanda may be vulnerable to landslides in the future and the risk can be reduced through the creation of disaster management systems.

**Keywords:** *Human And Environmental Impact, Future Landslide Risk, 2017 Morawakkanda Landslide, Landslide of Sri Lanka*

# ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS CAUSED BY INFORMAL SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: WITH REFERENCE TO GODAKAWELA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION

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Informal waste disposal can be identified as a major problem in today's society. This has various effects on the environment, health, economy, and entire society. For these reasons, the socio-environmental impact caused by the unauthorized disposal of waste in Balawinna North and Balawinna East Grama Niladhari divisions related to the Godakawela Divisional Secretariat is analyzed here. The objectives of this research are to study how this affects human health (physical and mental) and how this affects agriculture, water sources, and other wildlife in the area. The methodology used here includes primary data such as questionnaires, interviews, and observations as well as secondary data such as local council records, the internet, and literature. Here 50 houses were selected by random sampling method. Out of the 50 houses selected, 15 houses in Balawinna East Rural Service Area and 7 houses in Balawinna North Rural Service Area are mostly affected by this problem. 10 houses in Balawinna East Rural Service Area and 3 houses in Balawinna North Rural Service Area were moderately affected. Among the selected houses, 10 houses in Balawinna East Gramseva domain and 5 houses in Balawinna North Gramaseva domain are slightly affected by this informal waste disposal during the rainy season. The chi-square test conducted in the study revealed that there is a correlation between waste and socio-ecological impacts. A land suitability analysis using Arc GIS was carried out to select a suitable land for open waste disposal and it was found that the existing waste disposal in the study area is located at an unsuitable location. A suitable land selected for waste disposal in this area is 5 acres of another plot of land in Balawinna area. Setting up a recycling center and disposal of solid waste through waste management are other solutions to minimize the social and environmental impact of improper waste disposal in the area.

**Keywords:** *Informal Solid Waste Disposal, Social, Environmental*

# THE STUDY OF AGROFORESTRY PRACTICES AND HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY AMONG WOMEN FARMERS IN SEETHAWAKA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT AREA

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Agroforestry, one of the oldest concepts in the world, has been modified in recent decades. This innovative concept is rapidly gaining popularity in tropical countries. Agroforestry concepts are being implemented in Sri Lanka, leading to higher sustainable yields. Although women's participation is minimal in Sri Lanka. The main objective of this research is the study of agroforestry practices and household food security among women farmers. For that, Digana, Koswatta, Ilukkovita, Pelpola, Pagnnagula, and, Welikanna Grama Niladhari divisions of Seethawaka Divisional Secretariat Division in Colombo District have been selected as the study area of this study. For the Questionnaire survey, 120 women farmers were selected as a sample from the study area. In addition, focus group interviews, and field observations were carried out to collect primary data. In the data analysis, the data was analytically explored by descriptive statistical analysis, SWOT analysis, and correlation analysis. SPSS statistical software was used for the analysis of this study. Several agroforestry practices can be identified as well as several socio-economic and environmental changes. The study mainly revealed home gardens- 40.8%, shifting cultivation- 13.3%, woody planting with livestock- 11.7%, and commercial crops- 19.2% as agroforestry practices. When examining food security among families, 78.3% of agroforestry farmers had food security, with 99.2% being able to provide all three meals daily. Regarding different age groups, 96% of the households ensured food security for children, while the elderly's food security was observed to be at 91%. According to the Pearson correlation, the  $r$  value is 0.39 and the  $P$  value is 0.00. It concludes a positive relationship exists between agroforestry practices and household food security. Hence, household food security is assured through agroforestry. This study recommends expanding agroforestry to maximize sustainable yield from agriculture.

**Keywords:** *Agroforestry, Food Security, Home Garden, Household Food Security, Women Farmers*

# AN ANALYSIS OF URBAN GROWTH ON LAND SURFACE TEMPERATURE AND URBAN HEAT ISLAND EFFECT IN KURUNEGALA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AREA

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Urban growth is a process that gains vast changes to the environment by transforming natural land cover into built-up lands. This study is conducted to identify the relationship between Urban Growth, Land Surface Temperature (LST), and the Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect in the Kurunegala Municipal Council Area (KMCA). This area has experienced rapid urban growth in recent decades and climate change vulnerabilities. Using Landsat imageries with specific formulas, NDBI, NDVI, LST, and UHI effects were calculated using Arc Map 10.4. The multiple Linear Regression model was used to clarify the most influencing factor for the LST within KMCA. The findings of the study revealed a noticeable increase in NDBI values in the years 2014, 2017, 2020, and 2024. It signifies the urban expansion within KMCA. Analysis of NDVI values observed a decline in vegetation cover over the years due to the urban expansion in KMCA. The analysis demonstrates a clear upward trend in LST values over the decade. The mean LST values have increased from 22.6°C in 2014 to 35.0°C in 2024. This notable rise in temperature indicates a significant warming trend in Kurunegala. The output of the regression analysis shows both NDVI and NDBI consistently exhibited statistically significant coefficients with LST across all years. Generally, NDBI tended to have a higher standardized coefficient compared to NDVI. UHI effect is mostly in high density of built-up areas. Kurunegala town center area experiences very strong heat islands and higher LST values. To mitigate this, impact awareness programs, encouraging residents for mixed land use systems, improving green infrastructures within UHI vulnerable areas, and implementing sustainable urban development strategies are the suggested recommendations of this study.

**Keywords:** *Kurunegala Municipal Council Area, Land Surface Temperature, Multiple Linear Regression Model, Urban Growth, Urban Heat Island Effect*

# ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF FLOOD RISK ON MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING: WITH REFERENCE TO ELAPATHA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION IN RATHNAPURA DISTRICT

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Floods significantly affect communities locally and globally, causing loss of human life and property. The impact of flooding extends beyond physical damage and affects people's mental health and overall well-being. The main objective of this study is to assess the wider impact of flood risk on mental health and social communities. Elapatha area was used as the study area and data collection was done through primary data collection methods through questionnaires and group interviews. In addition, various sources including Elapatha local office data, internet websites, and GIS maps were used as secondary data. Data analysis revealed that floods affect the mental health and well-being of its communities, causing anxiety, stress, and depression among those affected. In the study area sample, 69% of people with occasional symptoms of anxiety and 70% of people with depressive symptoms of depression were diagnosed. Vulnerable populations, including women, children, and the elderly, are particularly vulnerable to these effects. Flood-affected communities also significantly affect social well-being, and flood-affected communities increase the challenges they face with economic stress, educational barriers, and inequality. Mitigating this impact includes improving early warning systems, improving mental health support services, promoting community resilience, and strengthening infrastructure. Future research could include conducting a comparative study of mental health status before and after long-term flooding and creating predictive models using remote sensing methods. This research will help future studies further understand the impact of flood risk on mental health and social well-being and provide more targeted and effective interventions for vulnerable populations.

**Keywords:** *Flood Risk, Mental Health, Social Well-Being, Flood Vulnerability, Mental Symptoms*

# **A STUDY ON ASSESSING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES IN LIVESTOCK FARMING: A CASE STUDY IN POONAKARY DIVISIONAL SECRETARY DIVISION**

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Livestock farming is a vital component of global agriculture, playing a crucial role in food production, economic stability, and rural development. The purpose of this study was to determine the socio-economic, and environmental challenges of livestock farming in the Poonakary Divisional secretariat division. This further explores the pattern of livestock farming and adopted measures in livestock farming of the study area. The primary data for this study was driven through randomly selected 25 samples. The results showed that the Diseases, lack of grassland, lack of drinking water, lack of medical facilities, conflict with paddy farmers, lack of financial base, lack of market opportunities, stealing of animals, low level of income, unreliability stakeholders, land use and land cover changes are led the livestock farming into struggle. As a result, in the Poonakary DSD, the livestock population and production have shown an increasing trend over the past ten years. However, despite this growth, farmers in the region face numerous socio-economic and environmental challenges even without proper methods except the measures of silage production, larvae production, and alternative job employment to overcome those challenges. These issues significantly hinder the farmers' ability to sustain and develop their livestock farming operations. Government intervention in the region based on future forecasts with proper planning is essential and people should work together economically and socially to make decisions that are necessary to eradicate the current challenges of livestock farming as well as to improve the region and quality of life.

**Keywords:** *Environmental Challenges, Livestock Farming, Socio-Economic Challenges*

# **IRRIGATION SYSTEMS USED FOR SHORT-TERM CROPS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PAHALA GONADENIYA GND IN WEERAKETIYA DSD**

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Various irrigation systems are used in agriculture to increase crop yields around the world. Many countries are facing problems in supplying water to crops due to a lack of proper irrigation systems along with rising temperatures and increasing water demand. Accordingly, the main objective of this study was to identify the need for microirrigation systems to maximize agricultural productivity in short-term crop fields using surface irrigation systems. For this purpose, the Pahala Gonadeniya GND of Weeraketiya DSD of Hambantota District belonging to the dry zone was selected as the study area. Interviews, questionnaires, and observation methods were used as the primary data collection methods for data collection. The social map created in collaboration with local residents has provided a rough understanding of the short-term cropland and land use in the area. According to that PRA method was mainly used for this study. There the selected crop land units were observed and information about the irrigation system used for crop cultivation was obtained through discussion with the farmers. According to the problem tree created by the local residents and the information obtained from the questionnaire, it was possible to identify the positive and negative effects of irrigation methods used in the area. Due to this, how the micro irrigation systems can be spread among the farmers has been considered through the diagram created by the local residents. Surface water supply systems are used more and more due to the minimum cost. Therefore, it is clear that to use effective irrigation methods, the economic condition of the farmers in the area must be improved. Accordingly, although the advantages of micro irrigation systems have been recognized, due to technical and economic constraints in the area, the use can be identified at a minimum level.

**Keywords:** *Irrigation Systems, Water Supply, Agriculture Crop Yield*



# INTRODUCING SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPING MINOR EXPORT CROPS OF PEPPER, CINNAMON, AND COFFEE IN MAWATHAGAMA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION

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Minor Export Crops grown in Sri Lanka have an in international demand since ancient times. The objectives of this study are to map the spatial distribution pattern of minor export crops of pepper, cinnamon, and coffee, to identify challenges faced by the farmers in minor crop cultivation, to introduce sustainable strategies for promoting selected minor export crops in the Mawathagama Divisional Secretariat Division (DSD). For this study, Watareka, Katugampalagedara, Dunukewatta, Uggalpaya, and Uda Iguruwatta Grama Niladhari Divisions (GND) of Mawathagama DSD were selected. The spatial distribution pattern of selected minor export crops was mapped using GPS locations. A questionnaire survey with 100 respondents from selected GNDs selected under quota sampling method and problem tree too in Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), SWOT analysis, and Solution tree were employed to identify challenges faced by the farmers in cultivation and to get ideas to promote it. Results show that pepper is the highly grown minor crop while cinnamon is the second highest crop grown in the study area. 47 pepper cultivation locations, 45 cinnamon cultivation locations, and 14 coffee cultivation locations were able to be identified. An increase in crop pests and diseases, climate change, low income of farmers, soil degradation, yield decline, and yield quality decline were identified as challenges faced by farmers in minor crop cultivation in the study area. Soil conservation methods, drip irrigation systems, intercropping methods, the use of organic fertilizers, and organic pesticide methods are used by farmers to overcome these challenges. Most of the farmers selected for the study have low educational levels. It is essential to provide them with proper technical training and guidance, agricultural education, and sustainable farming practices and to streamline financial affairs.

**Keywords:** *Cinnamon, Coffee, Pepper, Sustainable Strategies, Mawathagama DSD*

# AN ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF WATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES ON CROPPING PATTERNS IN HAMBANTOTA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION

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Water Management Strategies (WMS) are methods taken to maintain soil capacity whenever possible to achieve maximum yield on the land. Accordingly, mulching, water supply methods, and drainage can be divided into WMS. Therefore, it helps to less water wastage in the agricultural area, and it is possible to reuse the water applied to the cultivation land through WMS. This study mainly aims to analysis of the water management strategies for cropping patterns in Hambantota DSD. In this study, primary data and secondary data have been used for data collection. Primary data collection has been done through interviews and questionnaires for 175 farmers and agriculture officers. Secondary data has been obtained from Agricultural Institutes, Mahaweli Authority, and Hambantota Divisional Secretariat's Farmers Public Service Officers. MS Excel and Arc GIS software have been used to analyze the data. The main crop is paddy, and it is grown as a single crop in Yala and maha seasons in the area. Since the paddy has a water supply from time to time for 6 months from land preparation. Water is wasted from the ground. But it takes 9 months to harvest bananas. Accordingly, due to the high temperature once in ten days, the crops have to be watered. Intercropping remains in the field for nine months. Intercropping damage can occur if the water supply is not done efficiently. Yield calculations are important in main crops and intercrops in cultivated land. Further, monthly awareness of changes in weather data and awareness of crop determination during crop cultivation should be improved. The amount of land that can be cultivated at present, has decreased. It is important to train farmers in modern techniques. Also, the areas under paddy cultivation have decreased and the areas under banana and intercrop cultivation have increased.

**Keywords:** *Water Management Strategies, Water Supply Method, Cropping Patterns, Drainage*

# EVALUATING PLANT DIVERSITY AND URBAN GREEN SPACES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HOMAGAMA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION

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Urban green areas and the surrounding environment are under considerable pressure due to increasing environmental issues in urban expansion areas. The main goals of the study were to identify urban green spaces and analyze their relationship with population density. Additionally, the study examined the existence of typical pollutants such as SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, and CH<sub>4</sub> to evaluate environmental circumstances that are unsuitable for human habitation. To achieve the objectives, Sentinel 5P, Landsat 8 satellite data, and population data were used as Secondary data while primary data were collected through field observations. GIS analysis is performed using ArcGIS 10.4 software, and descriptive data analysis and Simpson's index are utilized to evaluate plant diversity. The results demonstrated a direct relationship between the concentrations of toxic gases, population density, and urban green space. Population densities and levels of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, and CH<sub>4</sub> were higher in areas with less green space, CH<sub>4</sub> was found more dominant, comprising 19% compared to other toxic gases. According to the study's findings, air quality, urban green space, and population density are significantly correlated. Urban green space in low population density areas ranged from 0.79 to 1.9, whereas in higher population density areas it ranged from -0.55 to 0.11. Furthermore, the data showed that *Hevea brasiliensis* plants were less common, whereas *Cocos nucifera* plants were highly predominant. According to these results, maintaining urban green spaces and monitoring them is crucial for lowering pollution levels and promoting sustainable urban growth.

**Keywords:** *EVI, Plant Diversity, Sentinel 5P, Simpson's Index, Sustainable Development*

# ASSESSING THE INTERPLAY OF GEO-SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS ON TOURISM PROMOTION IN IMBULPE DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION

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The main objective of this study was to investigate how the geographical factors, social factors, and economic factors present in the area affect the tourism attraction created in the Imbulpe Divisional Secretariat. Accordingly, in conducting the said investigation, data was collected through questionnaire methods and interviews as well as field observation as primary data. Also, secondary data was collected using 1:50000 maps and data from the Ministry of Tourism and Land. This research was conducted as a mixed research method, both qualitative and quantitative. Analytical work is done mainly through GPS surveys and Arc GIS 10.4 software, as descriptive statistical methods, categorical testing, and sample testing were done using SPSS software. As the implied results, mainly under the weighted sum method, the highest tourism potential was revealed in the Belihuloya area. The Nonperial area, Samanala Wewa area, Hawagala, and Pahanthudawa area respectively, are places with high potential for promoting tourism. Identifying the current tourism promotion strategies and effects were indicated by the Chi-square and One-Sample-T test. According to the tourism potential map, the area has significant potential for tourism development due to existing favorable factors. The current infrastructure is insufficient to support the tourism industry. The local population shows a negative motivation towards promoting mass tourism. Geographical factors directly enhance the area's tourist attractions. Economic benefits need to be more widely distributed and promoted. Properly addressing the deficient areas and implementing correct measures can lead to the creation of a thriving tourism zone.

**Keywords:** *Tourism Promotion, Imbulpe Divisional Secretariat Division, Weighted Sum Method, Geo-Social and Economic Factors*

# IDENTIFY AREAS FOR IMPLEMENTING URBAN GREEN SPACE AGAINST TO URBAN HEAT ISLAND EFFECT USING THE GAMPAHA CITY AREA

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UHIs are a major impact of global warming and rapid development of urban areas which is most common in developing countries. This unexpected temperature increase affects several factors in human life and the environment. UGS is well well-known strategy used for migrating several problems in urban planning. The main objective of this study is to find suitable areas for applying green in GMC against UHI impacts. To achieve that objective, a multidisciplinary approach. Google Earth Pro and ArcGIS 10.8 were used for this study. First, digitized road network and stream in GMC area and they are buffers into 03 zones. Sentinel 02 images are downloaded from Copernicus Open Access Hub to calculate NDVI and NDBI. The results of those calculations are divided into 05 and 03 groups respectively. Temperature data were collected manually in the peak heat recorded period. To estimate the temperature in the whole GMC with IDW interpolation tool and result reclassifies into 05 groups. 02 Highest temperature class recognized as UHI. Before mentioning all prepared layer inputs for weighted overlay analysis. The results took in into 05 groups and 02 groups were identified as the most suitable/ essential area for UGS. The final result check with Google Earth Pro to find the most suitable UGS type. The findings revealed the relationship between NDVI, NDBI, and temperature. NDBI and temperature are positively correlated with each other. But NDBI and temperature negatively correlate with NDVI. The final result of the weighted overlay shows the high essential area for UGS. That area has a high temperature, low dense vegetation cover, and high buildup density. These areas need to implement UGS with modern strategies like tree-like streets, and green balcony roofs and walls. Those findings will help to mitigate the UHI effect in GMC, and it will be useful for ecologists, urban planners, policymakers, and researchers for future development in GMC.

**Keywords:** *UGS, UHI, Temperature, NDVI, NDBI, Sentinel-02*

# **A STUDY ON HUMAN FACTORS AFFECTING POLLUTION OF NEGOMBO BEACH: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NEGOMBO DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION**

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This study examines human factors of pollution of the Negombo coast belonging to the Negombo Divisional Secretariat Division (DSD). 14 Grama Niladari Divisions (GND) were selected for the research with the objectives of studying the impact of the tourism industry, settlements, and fishery industry on pollution of the Negombo coast in Negombo DSD. Questionnaire survey interviews, and field observations were the methods used for the data collection. Three sectors were represented by a 200 random sample (20 for the tourism industry, 163 for settlements, and 17 for the fishery industry) and interviews were carried out with the government officials and the people who are engaged in the human activities in the coastal belt in the selected GNDs. Field observations were done especially where the tourism and fishery activities are taking place. Percentage analysis method, qualitative analysis method, and hotspot analysis method were performed for data analysis. Results show that the Negombo coast is highly polluted by all three human activities. 25 percent of waste generated by the settlements is disposed of daily by the settlements directly to the coast of the study area. 20 percent of settlers have no sanitary facilities and use the lagoon areas which directly pollute the coastal environment. Field observations confirmed that 70 kg of solid waste including non-degradable materials are disposed of on the coast by the fish markets at different locations in the study area. Munnakkaraya area has been identified as a highly polluted area by the fishery activities through the hotspot analysis. The tourism industry also is found as a major human factor that highly contributes to polluting the coast of the study area. According to the hotspot analysis, Kudapaduwa is the most polluted place due to the collection of solid waste generated by tourism activities. In addition, other socio-economic and environmental problems also were identified due to human activities.

**Keywords:** *Coastal Pollution, Negombo DSD, Tourism Industry, Settlements, Fishery Industry*

# **IDENTIFICATION OF THE IMPACT OF GEM MINING ON SOIL DEGRADATION IN SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PAHALA KARAWITA GRAMA NILADHARI DIVISION**

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Gem minerals can be considered a highly valuable resource among the world's available resources. Both in our nation and other nations throughout the world, these resources have been sought after and mined for a long time. A review of the impact of gem mining on soil degradation in Sri Lanka: In the villages of Pahala Karawita Grama Niladhari Division (Gaga Addara Hena, Akkara 11, Watowita, Hatharaliyadda, and Botiyawela), the study's objective is to examine the effects of the village on the environment. The areas where gem mining occurs using GPS points, potential barrier zones, and potential impacts on rivers, roads, settlements, and land use patterns were all represented on maps made with Arc GIS Pro software. Twenty-five miners were selected at random using the simple random sampling method, and data were gathered using a questionnaire approach. There are study areas that account for about 75% of the distribution of gem minerals. Here, soil erosion and changes in soil structure are caused by 30% heavy machinery and other equipment use and 40% by both informal and formal mining. There are visible cracks. The study's findings showed that there has been significant harm to plants, animals, soil, and water. This industry, which accounts for 60% of exports and 5% of Sri Lanka's GDP, said that by using effective soil protection techniques following excavation and completion through environmentally friendly procedures, the environmental impact could be reduced. It can also be suggested to keep updated and raise awareness among industry participants.

**Keywords:** *Pahala Karawita GND, Gem Mining, Soil Degradation*

# **A STUDY ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF LAND SUITABILITY FOR CINNAMON CULTIVATION: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KARANDENIYA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION IN GALLE DISTRICT**

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In Sri Lanka, cinnamon cultivation, a major export crop, requires careful consideration of various factors, including land suitability assessment for its sustainability. The main objective of this study is to identify land suitability for cinnamon cultivation in Karadeniya Divisional Secretariat Division (DSD). Understanding the significance of geographical and human factors for cinnamon cultivation in Karadeniya DSD is the other objective. Primary data were collected from a sample of 100 farmers in 10 Grama Niladhari Divisions (GNDs) in the Karadeniya DSD by using a simple random sampling technique. The secondary data were collected from Karadeniya DSD and Survey Department of Sri Lanka. Data were analyzed with the help of a statistical package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software. Weighted Overlay Techniques were employed to map the most suitable lands for cinnamon cultivation in the DSD while Pearson's correlation coefficient was performed to understand the relationship between cinnamon cultivation and human factors. The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) was applied to prioritize the geographical factors of cinnamon cultivation. According to the result, the processing and harvesting factor is the most impacted human factor of cinnamon cultivation with Pearson's correlation value is 0.738. Pearson's correlation values of other human factors of plantation and maintenance, sales and marketing, and experiences and knowledge of the cinnamon farmers are between 0.606 and 0.670. Through the AHP process, elevation was found as the most significant geographical factor with a normalized value of 0.388. All other geographical factors are located in values between 0.11 and 0.18. Finally, it was found that 8.17% of the land is most suitable for cinnamon cultivation, 47.54% is moderately suitable, 16.03% is marginally suitable, 10.41% is currently not suitable, and 17.85% of the land is unsuitable in the Karadeniya DSD. This study provides valuable insights and advantages for the farmers and policymakers and points to new strategies for improving cinnamon cultivation in a sustainable manner in Karadeniya DSD by strengthening geographical and human factors.

**Keywords:** *Cinnamon Cultivation, Geographical Factors, Human Factors, Karadeniya DSD, Land Suitability*



# **A STUDY ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE CENTRAL HIGHWAY PROJECT: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HAKURUKUMBURA GRAMA NILADHARI DIVISION**

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Enhancement of the facilities of the transportation sector is one of the most important factors for a country to establish economic stability. As a developing country, Sri Lanka too needed to introduce projects for that purpose, and highway projects were implemented to develop the transportation system in the country. Although the expected development in the transportation system was fulfilled, there is a remarkable impact on environmental and social factors concerning the highway projects in the country. Therefore, the Hakurukumbura Grama Niladari Division of the Central Highway project; Kadawatha – Mirigama interface was selected for this study. For this, the data was collected from both primary and secondary methods. Observation is mainly used to gather primary data about environmental issues. To study the social issues questionnaires and telephone conversations were used. Using, Arc GIS software NDVI, NDWI, and NDBI maps were created. In addition, land use changes in Hakurukumbura GND for the years 2015 and 2024 were mapped through the digitizing method. For social impact analysis, Table and charts were created using Microsoft Word and Excel according to the data found due to this Kadawatha – Mirigama road, the main environmental problems of the area are floods, erosion of water sources, reduced vegetation cover, environmental pollution, soil erosion. Social problems include insufficient compensation, cultural problems, loss of livelihood, and social relationship breakdown were identified. With the analysed data conclusion was that when implementing a development project for a country, it is very important to pay attention to the environmental and social factors too. Recommendations included widening the existing canals for water drainage, initiating reforestation, implementing water drainage systems, providing fair compensation, and offering financial management advice to the affected people.

**Keywords:** *Central Highway Project, Kadawatha–Mirigama Road Stage, Environmental Impacts, Social Impacts*

# STUDY ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF GREEN VEGETATION TO SUPPLY THE OXYGEN DEMAND NECESSARY FOR HUMAN RESPIRATION: BASED ON KEGALLE URBAN COUNCIL

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The rapid urbanization in the world contributes to vanishing global green cover at an alarming rate. With the increasing population in Kegalle city, there is a rising demand for oxygen, while the green plant cover is decreasing. The primary objective of this research is to investigate the contribution of green cover in meeting the oxygen demand in the Kegalle Urban Council. the fish net method was used by dividing 4000m<sup>2</sup> into equal parts and ten areas were randomly selected using the random table method. Further interviews field observations and population data were used to calculate the average total population per hour while Google Earth and satellite images were used to calculate green space in the study area. data obtained was analyzed using GIS and Pearson's correlation coefficient. Based on the results obtained, the total plant coverage is 35435m<sup>2</sup> of the total area. To Meet the respiratory needs of people for one hour throughout the week starting from Monday green coverage needs as follows: 765.29m<sup>2</sup>, 752.15m<sup>2</sup>, 826.35m<sup>2</sup>, 731.40m<sup>2</sup>, 747.08m<sup>2</sup>, 429.22m<sup>2</sup>, 356.95m<sup>2</sup>. Currently, the city has sufficient plant cover to meet the oxygen needs of the current city dwellers. According to Pearson's coefficient, there is a strong positive correlation between the hourly oxygen consumption of humans and the number of green plants needed to meet the oxygen demand. This study concludes that the amount of oxygen produced by urban green cover decreases with an increase in the number of urban residents. Accordingly, it can be predicted that the city's population will not have enough oxygen in the future. Therefore, sustainable development projects should be implemented while preserving the existing urban green space in this city.

**Keywords:** *Fish Net Method, Green Vegetation Cover, Kegalle Urban Council, Man-Hour Oxygen*

# AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN LIFE: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ELLANGA SYSTEM OF RASNAYAKEPURA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION

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Along with global warming and the destruction of life support systems, alien invasive species are emerging as a major threat to sustainable development, causing numerous environmental, economic, political, and health effects. The main objective of this study was to study the impact of the three invasive alien plant (IAS) species *Salvinia Molesta*, *Eichhornia Crassipes*, and *Panicum Maximum* on the environment and people's lives. The study area was selected as the lake system spread around 7 Grama Niladhari Divisions belonging to Rasnayakapura Divisional Secretariat of Kurunegala District. Field observations, GPS, 1:50000 digital maps, and satellite images were used to identify the distribution area of the three plant species. Data on the impacts on the environment and people's lives were collected using questionnaires. The analyzed results revealed both positive and negative effects on the environment and people's lives in the study area. Eleven main environmental impacts were identified, with the most prominent being that these plants serve as a food source for animals. Despite this positive impact, the overall environmental impact was more negative. Ten main impacts on people's lives were identified, with three being particularly prominent. These impacts led to the categorization of monitoring units into two main groups based on their effects on people's lives. This study highlights the importance of tackling the problems caused by invasive plant species. To ensure sustainable water use, it is suggested to use a mix of strategies, including physical and mechanical removal, early detection and rapid response, the use of biological control agents, and implementing regulatory measures to prevent the spread of these invasive plants.

**Keywords:** *Invasive Alien Plants, Ellanga System, Impacts on The Environment and Human Life*

# ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF DROUGHT ON AGRICULTURE IN HAMBANTOTA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION

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Drought is considered a natural hazard that can be identified in many countries and currently, its impact can be seen more on agriculture. The main objective of this study is to study the impact of drought on agriculture in the Hambantota Divisional Secretariat Division (DSD). In order to achieve this objective, a questionnaire survey has been conducted with a random sample of 150 paddy farmers in 6 Grama Niladari Divisions (GND) in Hambantota DSD. Secondary data such as temperature, rainfall, and paddy cultivation statistics were obtained from the Department of Meteorology and the Department of Census and Statistics in Sri Lanka. Questionnaire analysis and Karl Pearson Correlation analysis between temperature and paddy cultivation, rainfall and paddy cultivation, and land area and paddy cultivation were done using Microsoft Excel 2016 and Minitab statistical software. The temporal distribution pattern of paddy cultivation was mapped for several years (2012,2016,2022) by using GIS 10.8 software. According to the results, 100 percent of the respondents revealed that drought reduces the paddy yield while 95 percent of respondents idea was it damages crop cultivation. It was found that the readiness rate of the respondents for facing drought hazards is only 35 percent in the study area. Temporal mapping in the study areas showed a reduction of 2.84 sq. km of paddy lands from 2012 to 2022. It was identified that there is a significant correlation between rainfall and paddy cultivation and land area and paddy cultivation than temperature and paddy cultivation. The temperature in the Hambantota DSD is currently showing a gradual increase and the seasonal distribution of rainfall can also be identified. It could be concluded that the district receives high rainfall in the two inter-monsoon seasons. Furthermore, by time series analysis, it can be predicted that the rice crop yield will decrease in the coming years due to the impact of drought. Overall, drought affects the agriculture in the Hambantota DSD.

**Keywords:** *Agricultural Drought, Paddy Cultivation, Impact, Hambantota Dsd, Temperature, Correlation Analysis*

# AN INVESTIGATION OF URBAN LAND SURFACE TEMPERATURE VARIATION IN PANADURA URBAN COUNCIL

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This research, conducted based on the Panadura Urban Council area, fills the research gap in urban temperature variability in the study area. It studies the temperature variation between 1994 and 2024 and the projected urban temperature for the year 2034. The entire study was based on secondary data. LST, NDVI, NDWI, and NDBI have been derived for the years 1994, 2004, 2014 and 2024 utilizing 30m high-resolution Landsat 8 and Landsat 5 satellite images. Subsequently, the expected LST for the year 2034 has been projected with the help of the maximum LST value and land indices data of 2024. As per the estimated temperature data, based on past and current spatial data, the maximum values of urban temperatures in 1994 and 2024 were derived at 24°C and 32°C respectively, representing a significant increase of 8°C. Moreover, this study examined the relationship between LST and the dynamics of the Urban Land Indices in the study area. Results show a strong negative correlation between urban LST, NDWI, and NDVI and a strong positive correlation with NDBI. Proving these correlation factors, the urban LST at 32°C in 2024 has risen to 36°C by 2034. The projected urban temperature will predominantly increase by 4°C from 2024. Rising urban temperature emphasizes the necessary need for sustainable planning. Furthermore, the research reveals the importance of creating green zones in determining urban development strategies in the Panadura Urban Council area and presents an appropriate proposal to reduce rising urban temperatures. These findings provide a subtle insight related to the temperature variability in the study area and assist environmentally friendly sustainable urbanization.

**Keywords:** *Correlation, Land Surface Temperature, Panadura Urban Council, Sustainable Development*

# **STUDYING THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS CAUSED BY THE SALINITY BARRIER OF NILWALA RIVER: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WATAGEDARA, WATAGEDARA EAST, ATTUDAWA, ATTUDAWA WEST GRAMA NILADARI DIVISIONS**

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The Nilwala River is the main river flowing in the Matara district. It is the main source of drinking water for the people of the Matara district. A salinity barrier has been constructed at the Nilwala River to prevent the accumulation of salt in the river water during the dry season. The purpose of this study is to analyze the environmental and social impacts that have arisen due to this constructed salinity barrier. Watagedara, Watagedara East, Attudawa, and Attudawa West GN Divisions of Tihagoda Divisional Secretariat Division were selected as the study areas of this study. Both primary data and secondary data collection methods were used to achieve the objectives of the study. Questionnaires, interviews, field observation, and PRA tools have been used as primary data collection methods. Also, rainfall data and river levels have been analyzed using SPSS software. Primary and secondary data were also analyzed using Microsoft Excel 2013 software. Maps have been created and analyzed using Arc GIS software. According to the study, it is clear that this construction has not been done according to a proper plan. Due to this construction, the depth and width of the river have been affected. It can identify many environmental and social impacts in the study area. This construction must be correct. Side canals should also be cut to drain the water. These effects can be minimized if the authorities act more responsibly in this regard.

**Keywords:** *Salinity Intrusion, Salinity Barrier, Environmental Impacts, Tihagoda DSD*

# IDENTIFYING THE TOURISM POTENTIAL OF THE SURROUNDING AREA OF SEETHAWAKA RIVER VALLEY AREA IN DEHIOVITA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION

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Seethawaka river valley is located in the Dehiovita Divisional Secretariate Division (DSD) of the Western side of Central Highlands and consists of valuable natural and cultural resources for tourism. This study was conducted to identify tourism potential in Seethawaka river valley area in 5 Grama Niladhari Divisions (GND) of Dehiovita DSD. These GNDs are DikElla, Algoda, Batangala, Hinguralakanda East and Hinguralakanda West. Determining tourist activities that can be done under available facilities in this area, mapping suitable locations for activities tourism, and identifying strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to commence the tourism industry in this area are the other objectives of this study. Weighted overlay analysis under five criteria; river, roads, elevation, land use and attracted spots, interviews, field observations, mapping locations through GPS, and SWOT analysis were employed to achieve the objectives of the study. ArcMap 10.4 Software was used for mapping purposes. Through the weighted overlay analysis, the study identified 19.05 percent area which is located around the Seethawaka river valley, and Maha Oya in the study area has the highest tourism Potential. 66.06 percent land area of the study area was identified as moderately potential and 20.30 percent land area located north, middle, and south parts of the study area come under minimum potential. Rafting, camping, bicycle tours, village tours, nature viewing & bird watching, field tours of tea and rubber plantation fields, and visiting attractions are the major tourist activities identified to be promoted in the study area. SWOT analysis indicated that there are several strengths such as natural and cultural tourist attractions, favorable climate, usage of western names, and opportunities such as plantations of export minor crops, colonial buildings, and estate bungalows. Fewer infrastructure facilities as a major weakness and the probability of occurrence of landslides in the rainy season as a threat have been identified as negative effects in commencing the tourism industry in the study area. However, according to the results, it can be concluded that there is great potential for starting the tourism industry in Seethawaka river valley area.

**Keyword:** *Seethawaka River Valley, Tourist Potential, Tourist Activities, Dehiovita DSD, Tourism Industry*

# IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL GREEN SPACE AREAS FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN LIFE: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KANDY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

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Increasing green space enhances the interrelationship between the external and internal environments of humans, contributing to both physical and mental well-being. However, the expansion of urban areas has significantly impacted to reduction of these green spaces especially in Sri Lankan urban areas. This study focused on identifying the potential of green space for sustainable urban life in the Kandy Municipal Council (KMC). Specifically, it examined the green space in 40 divisions of the Kandy Municipal Council separately. To analyze urban green space, satellite images from the year 2022 and population data from the same year were utilized. According to the United Nations' recommendation criteria of 30 square meters per person, the Green Space Per Capita Index (GSPCI) was calculated to determine whether the current amount of Urban Green Space (UGS) in KMC is sufficient for healthy living. Using ArcMap 10.4, the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) value of KMC was determined from satellite images, and the existing green space per person was calculated by dividing the total green space by the population. After that, the total amount of green space required was calculated. The results revealed that out of the 40 divisions, 35 divisions exceeded the recommended level of green space per person, while only 5 divisions were found to have a deficit. Specifically, the green space per person in the deficient division was as follows: Mulgampala with 23.932852 m<sup>2</sup>, Suduhumpola East with 25.091438 m<sup>2</sup>, Deiyannewela with 12.897412 m<sup>2</sup>, Poornawaththa West with 7.346751 m<sup>2</sup>, and Senkadagala with 22.155396 m<sup>2</sup>. These findings highlighted that the need for targeted efforts to increase green space in these specific areas to meet the recommended standards and ensure that all residents have access to sufficient green space for a healthy urban living environment. The study underscores the importance of strategic urban planning and policy implementation to enhance and maintain green spaces.

**Keywords:** *Urban Green Space (UGS), Green Space Per Capita Index (GSPCI), Geographical Information System, Normalized Difference Vegetation Index*



# **A STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF LAND USE CHANGES DUE TO URBANIZATION IN THE KADUWELA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FROM 2000 TO 2023**

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This study investigates the environmental impacts of urban land use changes within the Kaduwela Municipal Council from 2000 to 2023. Geographic Information System techniques and statistical analysis methods were employed to identify the temporal and spatial urban land use change. Landsat 5 satellite images from the years 2000, 2005, and 2010, and Landsat 8 satellite images from the years 2015 and 2023 were used for this purpose. Maximum likelihood classification was used to study the urban land use changes in the study area. The calculation of NDVI, NDBI, and LST was conducted to investigate the environmental impact during the 23 years. Correlation and regression analyses were conducted to identify the relationships between these variables using Arc GIS 10.4 and Microsoft Excel 2016. Findings reveal a notable decrease in vegetation cover from 41% to 21%, accompanied by a marked increase in built-up areas. This shift contributes to a rise in land surface temperatures, with minimum and maximum temperatures increasing from 19°C to 25°C and 27°C to 35°C respectively. Waste management issues and increased flood vulnerability emerge as prominent challenges resulting from reduced vegetation cover and expanding built-up areas. The analysis of the correlations between NDVI-LST, NDBI-LST, and NDBI-NDVI revealed a negative correlation, positive correlations, and negative correlations respectively. Among these, the strongest correlation was found between NDBI and NDVI. In conclusion, this indicates that as vegetation cover decreases, built-up land increases, leading to higher surface temperatures. The study suggests environmentally sustainable land-use practices to mitigate urbanization's adverse impacts. By prioritizing green concepts and sustainability, stakeholders can proactively address the multifaceted environmental challenges posed by urban land use changes, fostering resilient and livable urban landscapes.

**Keywords:** *GIS, NDBI, NDVI, Land Surface Temperature, Urban Land Use Change*

# THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND HEALTH IMPACTS THAT THE COMMUNITY FACES DUE TO POVERTY IN AMBEPUSSA GRAMA NILADHARI DIVISION

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Poverty has become an ingrained topic in society. It has become a huge problem in Sri Lanka. It is not a crisis caused by one person but caused by all Sri Lankans. As a result, many lives have been lost. Suffering from various diseases leads to death by means of suicide. The main objective of this study was to identify the effects of poverty and study the best practical solutions to reduce poverty in Ambepussa Grama Niladhari Division. Secondary data and primary data are used to reach the main objective of this study. Secondary data was collected through a literature review and reports obtained from relevant institutions. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), interviews, and questionnaires were used as primary data collection in the study area and sixty people were used for questionnaire surveys. In the data analysis, the data was explored analytically by means of descriptive analysis, problem tree analysis, questionnaire analysis, time series analysis, and correlation analysis, and Excel, and SPSS software were used for it. Rural poverty, a high number of low-income families, engagement in agriculture as the main source of income, daily wage jobs, and poor education level were prominent reasons for this poverty. Also, having to face various health conditions can also be mentioned as a factor affecting poverty. During the study, about eighty percent of the communities were presented with short-term solutions to alleviate poverty, where it was identified that the most suitable solutions were to get an income through employment and to grow crops in their own home gardens for the food crisis and the rising food prices.

**Keywords:** *Poverty, Socio-Economic and Health Impacts, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Statistical Analysis*

# MITIGATING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DROUGHT IN NOCHCHIYAGAMA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION

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Droughts are becoming more frequent and severe due to changes in global warming. This research examines the impact of the five-year drought on the socio-economic status of the people living in Ittikulama GND. This research aims to identify the socio-economic impacts of recurrent drought and to find solutions through community participation. Primary data and secondary data are used, and information is collected through a questionnaire from 45 farmers of a farmer association using a non-random sampling method. Secondary data were mainly collected from the Nochchiyagama DSD office. Pairwise analysis and Chi-Square statistical analysis were used to analyze the data. Results reveal that 80% of the people face economic hardship due to the loss of crops both due to drought and 20% face hardship due to one season only. However, government subsidies moderate the effect. However, due to severe diseases such as kidney disease, these patients are facing difficulties due to lack of medicines. About 15% of the total population of this area has been affected by drought in 2018. Less irrigated acreage is cultivated due to scarcity of water in the yala season, 79% of the agricultural area is cultivated in the rainy season, 54% in the non-rainy season, and 32% of the agricultural area is not cultivated in the rainy season. Due to deforestation and illegal logging in Wilpattu forest area, there have been extreme temperatures and incidents of wild animal attacks. Solutions such as elephant fences and well digging have stalled. Field observations show that more vegetation is needed to protect reservoirs, increase rainfall, and prevent groundwater depletion.

**Keywords:** *Chi-Square, Pair Wise Analysis, Subsidy, Water Scarcity*

# THE EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN LIFE DUE TO THE EROSION OF THE KALUTHARA CALIDO COAST

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This study examines the impact of coastal erosion on the Kaluthara Calido coast by analyzing participants' responses and satellite images from Google Earth Pro. It combines qualitative analysis from research and project reviews with quantitative data to understand the erosion's effects on the environment, society, and economy. The study focuses on how various erosion processes have affected the local population and physical features, particularly after the sandbars disappeared in 2017. Results showed that the impact on humans and the environment varied significantly before and after the erosion, as indicated by a paired sample t-test with a p-value of 0.000. Descriptive analysis revealed that 74% of participants experienced difficulties due to erosion in the Calido coastal area, while 26% did not notice any negative impact. Internal social effects included water pollution, habitat alteration and destruction, and loss of species habitats. External effects involved disruptions to people's livelihoods and infrastructure. The study also highlights how human activities and geological processes influence the rate and intensity of erosion.

**Keywords:** *Coastal Erosion, Environment, Human Impacts, Kaluthara Calido Coast, Socio-Economic Problems, Mitigation Strategies*

# CREATING A SUSTAINABLE MODEL TO REDUCE THE SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS CAUSED BY INFORMAL SOLID WASTE

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Since the beginning of human civilization till today, waste has been generated as a byproduct of various human activities. In Sri Lanka, the amount of solid waste accumulated daily is increasing day by day, and most of these are being dumped informally on the ground in urban and rural areas. This study aims to develop a sustainable model to mitigate the social and environmental impacts of informal solid waste in the Galigamuwa Regional Council. To collect the primary data required for the study, a convenient sampling method was used by giving a questionnaire survey through a sample of 75 units, and field observations, interviews, water sample testing, and PRA analysis were conducted. Institutional data, literature sources, and Google Earth data were used as secondary data. For the analysis of collected data IBM SPSS software was used to identify the impact of informal solid waste and hypothesis testing was done using MS Excel 2016 software to create tables for detailed analysis. Additionally, using Arc GIS 10.4 software, land use patterns in the study area were identified, areas affected by the landfill were identified, and land surface temperature maps were created. Accordingly, the social and environmental impact of the Galigamuwa Regional Council's solid waste disposal site was revealed and 60% of the people in this area are mostly affected by the wild animal threat. As a sensitive ecological system, 30% of soil and 28% of atmospheric pollution are caused by environmental factors such as soil, water, atmosphere, and plants and animals. Water sample testing showed coliform bacteria colonies value of 32 per 37C<sup>0</sup>/100ml, water sources are contaminated. Thus, it was concluded through the study that it is appropriate to adopt a sustainable solid waste management model and the solid waste can be identified, classified, transported, recycled sold, and disposed of by incineration.

**Keywords:** *Informal Solid Waste, Galigamuwa Regional Council, Social Impact, Environmental Impact, Sustainable Solid Waste Management*

**CHINESE**

# A COMPARISON OF SRI LANKAN BLACK TEA AND CHINESE BLACK TEA

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Tea is the most consumed beverage in the world after water and black tea is popular worldwide. Black tea is native to China and the purest black tea in the world is Ceylon Black Tea from Sri Lanka. There are many similarities and differences between China and Sri Lanka regarding black tea. The main objective of this study is to understand the common factors and differences between Sri Lankan and Chinese black tea and the current situation. Primary data were collected through interviews with black tea experts in Sri Lanka and secondary data were from other papers, magazines, and books related to this study. After comparing the black teas of the two countries, found unique similarities and differences in the production process, products, export methods, and tea brewing methods were found. Sri Lankan and Chinese black tea offer unique flavours and cultural experiences, making them prized choices for tea enthusiasts worldwide. Both types of black tea offer unique experiences and hold important places in their respective cultures. Chinese black tea is part of a broader and older Chinese tea tradition. Black tea in both countries has provided a great service to each country's economy and it is recommended that more attention should be paid to the development of the black tea industry in both countries.

**Keywords:** *Chinese Black Tea, Sri Lankan Black Tea, Similarities and Differences*

## 斯里兰卡红茶与中国红茶对比研究

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茶是世界上继水之后消费最多的饮料，红茶在世界各地都很受欢迎。中国是红茶的故乡，世界上最纯正的红茶是斯里兰卡的锡兰红茶。中国与斯里兰卡在红茶方面有很多异同。本研究的主要目的为了解斯里兰卡与中国红茶的相同因素与差异，并了解现状。本文主要对斯里兰卡的红茶专家进行采访以收集第一手资料，而从更多与本文相关的论文、期刊与书籍中收集第二手资料。两国的红茶对比后发现，生产过程与产品、出口方法与泡茶方法方面特有异同。这两种红茶都提供独特的体验并在各自的文化中占有重要地位。但中国红茶是更广泛和更古老的茶传统的一部分。两国的红茶都为各国经济提供了巨大的服务，而建议该更加重视两国红茶产业的发展。

**关键词：**中国红茶、斯里兰卡红茶、异同



# A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BUDDHIST SCULPTURES IN SRI LANKA AND CHINA

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Buddhist art is a cultural phenomenon, that encompasses various forms of art related to Buddhism, particularly sculptures, architecture, and painting. Although the Buddhist cultures of China and Sri Lanka differ, Buddhist art holds an essential place in the cultural and religious landscapes of both countries. This study aims to conduct a comparative study of Buddhist sculpture in China and Sri Lanka. In this study, data was collected through a combination of primary and secondary methods. Primary data collection involved conducting interviews and direct observations. Secondary data was obtained from various sources, including academic papers, textbooks, websites, and video materials. Based on the information gathered, Sri Lankan and Chinese Buddhist sculptures can be categorized into three main aspects: styles and expressions, materials, and historical background and development. The findings indicate that the styles and representations of the earliest Buddha sculptures in China and Sri Lanka were quite similar. However, as time progressed, the styles and representations of Buddha sculptures in each country developed distinct characteristics. Despite these differences, both Sri Lanka and China have created Buddha statues using roughly the same materials and techniques. This comparative overview of Buddha sculpture art between Sri Lanka and China highlights that while the earliest sculptures were nearly identical, clear differences emerged in later developments. This research aspires to enhance the understanding of scholars, students, and cultural researchers regarding the Buddhist sculpture art of Sri Lanka and China.

**Keywords:** *Buddhist Sculpture, China, Comparative Study, Differences, Sri Lanka*

## 斯里兰卡与中国的佛教雕塑对比研究

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佛教艺术是一种文化，它指与佛教相关的艺术，特别是雕塑、绘画等等。虽然中国和斯里兰卡的佛教文化不一样，但佛教艺术在两个国家的文化和宗教景观中有重要地位。本研究的目的是对中国和斯里兰卡佛教雕塑进行比较研究。在本研究中使用第一手和第二手资料的。研究结果表明，两个国家的最早的佛像雕塑的风格和表现比较接近，但后来创造的佛像的风格和表现有所不同。以及，两个国家的佛像历史背景和 Historical Development 全然不同。所以斯里兰卡与中国的佛像雕塑艺术概括说明，虽然两个国家的最早的佛像雕塑几乎相同，两个国家的后来佛像雕塑艺术中可以看到明显的差异。希望通过本研究能让学术研究者、学生和斯中文化研究者可以提高关于斯里兰卡与中国的佛像雕塑的认知。

**关键词：**中国、差异、对比、佛教雕塑、斯里兰卡、

# AN ERROR ANALYSIS OF PRONUNCIATION OF THE THIRD TONE SANDHI AMONG CHINESE MAJOR STUDENTS AT THE SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

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The primary aim of this study is to identify pronunciation errors in the third-tone sandhi among Chinese language major students at the Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. The research involved 28 students to analyse their errors and the factors influencing their pronunciation of the third tone sandhi. By analysing the data from audio samples and questionnaires, the study found that students commonly experience inaccuracies in third-tone sandhi pronunciation, especially when dealing with complex vocabulary and sentence structures. The findings indicate a significant correlation between students' awareness of the third-tone sandhi rules and their pronunciation accuracy. Students who understood these rules generally showed better pronunciation accuracy, although some still faced difficulties in practical application. Additionally, factors such as the length of study, personalized tutoring, and training with polysyllabic words also significantly impacted pronunciation accuracy. For instance, students with longer study durations and more individualized tutoring showed marked improvements in their ability to correctly pronounce third-tone sandhi. The study suggests enhancing theoretical teaching, increasing practice frequency, and providing personalized tutoring to help students improve their pronunciation. Moreover, incorporating more polysyllabic word training into the curriculum can help address common errors. This research aims to provide more effective strategies and methods for teaching Chinese pronunciation, particularly in the areas of pronunciation training and rule comprehension. The findings and recommendations of this study hold important implications for improving Chinese language teaching practices, offering a framework that can be adapted to different educational contexts and student needs.

**Keywords:** *Chinese Third Tone, Tone Sandhi, Chinese Majors, Pronunciation Errors*

# 斯里兰卡萨巴拉格穆瓦大学汉语专业学生第三声变调发音偏误分析

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本研究主要目的为找出斯里兰卡斯里兰卡萨巴拉格穆瓦大学汉语专业生汉语第三声变调发音存在的偏误。研究对象为斯里兰卡萨巴拉格穆瓦大学的28名汉语专业学生，分析其在汉语第三声变调发音中存在的偏误和影响因素。通过对录音样本和问卷数据的分析，发现学生普遍存在第三声变调发音不准确的问题，尤其是在处理复杂词汇和句子结构时。研究结果显示，学生对第三声变调规则的认知程度与发音准确性之间存在显著关联。此外，学习时间长短、个性化辅导、多音节词训练等因素也对学生的发音准确性产生影响。针对避免存在的偏误而提出了加强理论教学、增加练习频率、个性化辅导等建议，以帮助学生提高发音水平。通过对汉语第三声变调发音问题的研究，可以为汉语教学提供更有效的策略和方法。

**关键词：**汉语第三声、变调发音、汉语专业生、偏误

# A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF WESTERN LOANWORDS IN CHINESE AND SINHALA

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Linguistic borrowing is a key process of language change. As global political, economic, and cultural exchanges take place, the opportunities for languages to come into contact with each other also increase rapidly. Sinhala and Chinese have a long history of Western loanwords. In the digital era, the number of loanwords borrowed from the West has increased in both number and typology. Many loan words related to science and technology emerge daily in the present context. Along with these developments, several Western loanwords have been fully integrated into the local language and culture of both Sri Lanka and China. This study investigates the entry of Western loanwords into Sinhala and Chinese, by exploring processes of linguistic borrowing. The main objective of this study is to understand the similarities and differences between Western loanwords in Sinhala and Chinese and to analyze the influence of Western loanwords on modern Chinese and Sinhala languages. The present study extensively relies on secondary sources to collect data. Based on the results of the survey, it is concluded that some Western there are discernible similarities between the sample loanwords from the two languages in terms of meaning and translation method. However, the study has also found that people have very little awareness about the origin of these loanwords. The comparative analysis has discovered some semantic shifts and phonological adaptations of these loanwords in both languages. These findings are important for a deeper understanding of the process underlying language borrowing and adaptation which will enhance linguistic, cultural and social understanding between the two countries.

**Keywords:** *Sri Lanka, China, Western Loanwords, Influences, Local Language*

# 汉僧西方外来词对比研究

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语言借用是语言变化的主要原因。僧伽罗语和汉语有着悠久的西方借词历史。新时代，从西方借来的外来词数量庞大、范围广泛。现在可以识别出许多与科学技术相关的外来词。本研究的主要目的是了解僧伽罗语和汉语西方借词的异同，分析西方借词对现代汉语和僧伽罗语的影响。二手数据主要用于收集本文的信息。根据调查结果，我得出的结论是，两种语言中的一些西方借词是相似的，两种语言使用的一些翻译方法是相似的。还可以识别它们之间的差异。如今，西方借词在僧伽罗语和汉语的日常生活中广泛使用。但研究表明，人们对西方借词知之甚少。我的结论是，这是因为西方借词与他们的母语关系更密切。

**关键词：**斯里兰卡、中国、西方外来词、影响、当地语言

# A COMPARISON OF CHINA'S SPIRITUALITY AND SRI LANKA'S SPIRITUALITY

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Both China and Sri Lanka have rich and complex spiritual traditions that have evolved over thousands of years. In China, Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism are the three major spiritual belief systems of the Chinese people. In Sri Lanka, Theravada Buddhism is the dominant spiritual faith, influencing all aspects of the life of the majority of people. Sri Lankan Buddhist spirituality focuses on the concepts of karma, rebirth, and the pursuit of enlightenment through meditation and good deeds. Overall, Chinese and Sri Lankan spiritual belief systems are important aspects of their respective cultures, providing a strong foundation for customs, rituals and beliefs passed down from generation to generation. This study has been conducted based on secondary sources of data. The study delves into the deep implications of the spiritual life in China and Sri Lanka and has comparatively analyzed the divergences and parallels.

**Keywords:** *Spirituality, Buddhism, China, Sri Lanka, Confucianism*

## 中国精神力量与斯里兰卡的神。

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中国和斯里兰卡都拥有经过数千年演变的丰富而复杂的精神传统。在中国，佛教、道教、儒教是中国人民的三大精神信仰。在斯里兰卡，上座部佛教是占主导地位的精神信仰，影响着生活的各个方面。斯里兰卡的灵性侧重于业力、重生以及通过冥想和善行追求启蒙的概念。总体而言，中国和斯里兰卡的精神信仰是各自文化的重要组成部分，为代代相传的习俗、仪式和信仰提供了坚实的基础。本论文主要使用了二手数据来源。全文共分为五章。第一章介绍了中国和斯里兰卡的灵性研究，并介绍了研究方法。第二章介绍了中国和斯里兰卡灵性的起源、历史和发展，将佛教与中国本土的精神力量相结合，将佛教和印度教的神灵观念相结合。第三章介绍近代中国和斯里兰卡的精神现状。第四章介绍了中国与斯里兰卡精神信仰的差异。最后一章对叙述者的自由思想进行了详细的理论阐述。本文试图为读者了解中国和斯里兰卡的精神世界提供更准确的事实。

**关键词：**精神力量、佛教、斯里兰卡、中国、儒教



# A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF 'HUA MUALAN' CHINESE FILM (2009) AND 'MULAN' AMERICAN DISNEY FILM (2020)

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This study aims to conduct a comparative analysis of the 2009 Chinese version of Mulan and the 2020 American Disney version of Mulan to uncover the differences and similarities in their cultural value orientations. By employing literature review and observational analysis methods, this research collects relevant academic papers, articles, and reviews from resources such as ResearchGate, Academia.edu, and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI). This comprehensive approach ensures a thorough analysis of the films from both academic and observational perspectives. Through an in-depth exploration of the narrative structure, character development, emotional expression, and cultural significance of the filming locations in both movies, this research explores the interpretation and reshaping of the same legendary story under different cultural backgrounds. Additionally, an analysis of the visual and aesthetic choices in the films, such as costume design and cinematography, further reveals how cultural heritage and artistic expression are integrated into the narrative. The findings indicate that cultural background significantly impacts the emphasis on themes, character evolution, and audience reception in the films, thereby facilitating a deeper understanding of the global appeal and cultural significance of the story of Mulan. This study not only highlights the unique cultural elements that shape the two versions but also provides broader contextual insights into cross-cultural storytelling. It reveals how the story of Mulan transcends cultural boundaries through various adaptations, promoting mutual understanding between different cultures. The study emphasizes the central role of cultural background in filmmaking and offers valuable insights into how legendary stories can be adapted to resonate with global audiences.

**Keywords:** *Comparative Analysis, Mulan, Disney's "Mulan", Cultural Narratives, Cross-Cultural Storytelling*

## 摘要

### 2009年中国电影《花木兰》与2020年美国迪士尼电影《花木兰》的对比分析

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本研究旨在对2009年中国版《花木兰》与2020年美国迪士尼版《花木兰》进行比较分析，以揭示两部电影在文化价值取向上的差异与共性。本研究采用文献综述和观察的方法，使用ResearchGate、Academia.edu和中国知网（CNKI）等资源收集相关学术论文、文章与评论，这种综合方法确保从学术和观察角度对电影进行全面分析。通过对两部影片的叙事结构、角色塑造、情感展现以及拍摄地文化背景的深入剖析，本研究探究了不同文化背景下对同一传奇故事的阐释与重塑方式。此外，对影片中的视觉与美学选择，如服装设计、电影摄影等方面的分析，进一步揭示了文化遗产与艺术表达如何融入叙事之中。研究结果表明，文化背景对电影中的主题强调、人物发展以及观众接受度具有显著影响，从而有助于更深入地理解花木兰故事在全球范围内的吸引力和文化意义。本研究不仅凸显了塑造两个版本独特魅力的文化元素，也为跨文化叙事提供了更为广阔的背景洞察。它揭示了花木兰故事如何通过不同的改编跨越文化界限，促进不同文化间的相互理解，并强调了文化背景在电影创作中的核心作用，并为探讨传奇故事如何适应全球观众口味提供了宝贵见解。

**关键词：**比较分析；花木兰；迪士尼《花木兰》；文化叙事；跨文化叙事

# A COMPARISON OF SRI LANKAN “GAMBARA” GOD AND CHINESE LORD “GUAN GONG”

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The "Gambara" God of Sri Lanka and the lord Guan Gong of China are respected figures in the cultural, religious, and social aspects of both countries. The main objective of this study is to understand the similarities and differences between the "Gambara" God of Sri Lanka and the lord Guan Gong of China. This study involves interviews with Sri Lankan cultural experts to gather primary data, secondary data was collected referring relevant papers, journals, and books. "Gambara" God of Sri Lanka and the lord Guan Gong of China reveal unique similarities and differences in their various forms, worship methods, rituals, and attire. In conclusion, this comparative study of the "Gambara" God and lord Guan Gong serves as a bridge between two distinct cultural landscapes, providing valuable insights into the complex interactions between religion, folklore, and social dynamics in Sri Lanka and China. The development of understanding and cooperation between the different races of both nations reflects the richness of cultural exchange. It also highlights the importance of intercultural dialogue in promoting harmony and mutual respect between different societies.

**Keywords:** *"Gambara" God of Sri Lanka, Lord Guan Gong of China, Similarities and Differences*

## 斯里兰卡村神与中国关公神的对比研究

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斯里兰卡的“Gambara”神和中国的关公神是两国的文化、宗教和社会方面受人尊敬的人物。本研究主要目的是了解斯里兰卡“Gambara”神与中国的关公神的异同。本文主要对斯里兰卡文化专家进行采访以收集第一手资料，而从更多与本文相关的论文、期刊与书籍中收集第二手资料。斯里兰卡“Gambara”神与中国的关公神主要因素对比后发现，斯里兰卡“Gambara”神和中国的关公神的各种形式、崇拜方式、崇拜仪式、各神服饰方面特有异同。总之，这篇关于“Gambara”神和关公的比较研究是两个不同文化景观之间的桥梁，为斯里兰卡和中国的宗教、民间传说和社会动态之间的复杂相互作用提供了宝贵的见解。

**关键词：**斯里兰卡“Gambara”神、中国关公神、异同

# A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STREET FOOD IN THE NORTHERN PROVINCE OF CHINA AND THE WESTERN PROVINCE OF SRI LANKA.

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Street food culture, as an integral part of the world's culinary traditions, is deeply rooted in local characteristics and reflects the unique traditions and flavours of each region. This study focuses on the origins and cultural backgrounds of street foods in the Northern province of China and the Western province of Sri Lanka. It explores the ingredients, cooking techniques, and distinctive features of street food in these two regions. Using qualitative methods, this research identifies the attributes of street food in both areas and examines the similarities and differences between the street food cultures of Northern China and Western Sri Lanka. The findings suggest that there are significant differences in terms of cooking methods, ingredient selection, flavour preferences, and cultural backgrounds between the two regions. By comparing these street food cultures, the study aims to provide a deeper understanding of the culinary diversity in northern China and western Sri Lanka and to promote cross-cultural exchange.

**Keywords:** *Northern Province of China, Similarities and Differences, Street Food Culture, Western Province of Sri Lanka*

# 中国的北方省份和斯里兰卡的西方省份 街边小吃对比研究

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每个国家的街边小吃文化作为一种具有浓厚地方特色的食物文化。是世界各国饮食传统中不可或缺的一部分。这种食物也反映个个地区的当地传统和风味。本论文的主要内容涉及中国的北方省份和斯里兰卡的西方省份街边小吃的由来和文化背景、两个地区的街边小吃的食材、烹饪技艺和特点。本人在通过使用定性方法来识别中国的北方省份和斯里兰卡的西方省份街边小吃属性和两国的两个地区街头小吃的相似之处和差异。研究结果表明两个地区之间的街边小吃文化，在烹饪方式、食材选择、口味偏好以及文化背景等方面存在着显著的差异。通过对这两者进行比较研究，可以深入了中国和斯里兰卡的两个地区的饮食文化的多样性，同时也有助于促进跨文化交流。

**关键词:** 街边小吃文化, 斯里兰卡的西方省份, 中国的北方省份, 相似之处和差异

# A COMPARISON OF TWELVE ZODIAC SIGNS IN CHINA AND SRI LANKA

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Twelve zodiac signs are a subject related to astrology. It is culturally important and still used to a greater or lesser extent today in China and Sri Lanka. However, due to the vast differences in the cultural backgrounds of China and Sri Lanka, there are observable differences between the Chinese and Sri Lankan twelve zodiac signs. Studying the similarities and differences between the Chinese and Sri Lankan twelve zodiac signs and the causes of those differences is the key objective of this study. The study mainly uses secondary data and the primary data were collected through interviews. The results of this study indicate that the China and Sri Lanka twelve zodiac signs have unique interrelated characteristics. Chinese twelve zodiac signs follow a 12-year cycle. Each year is represented by an animal and emphasizes personality traits based on the nature of the zodiac sign. It remains popular in modern culture and is applied in various fields beyond astrology. Sri Lankan twelve zodiac signs are based on a 24-hour cycle. Approximately every two hours are represented by a symbol. It pays attention to individual psychological characteristics and personality. Also, stay relevant within traditional and spiritual contexts that influence personal beliefs and practices. However, both countries attach great importance to the cultural development of the twelve zodiac signs in their own countries. This study will be valuable for Chinese teaching in Sri Lanka. Also, it will be beneficial to improve the cultural and linguistic exchange between the two nations.

**Keywords:** *China, Sri Lanka, Twelve Zodiac Signs, Similarities and differences, Chinese-Sri Lankan Culture*

# 中国十二生肖与斯里兰卡十二星座的对比研究

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十二生肖/十二星座是与占星学相关的一门学科。它在世界历史文化中占据着重要位置，现在在中国和斯里兰卡仍然或多或少地使用它。由于中国和斯里兰卡两国文化背景的巨大差异，十二生肖/十二星座有着各自的不同。这项研究的主要目的是了解中斯十二生肖和十二星座的异同以及差异产生的原因。本文主要采用第二手资料收集资料，还将采用访谈法收集相关信息。据调查结果显示，十二生肖/十二星座中都存在各自相互关联的特征。中国十二生肖以12年为一个周期，每年由一种动物代表。斯里兰卡十二星座以24小时为一个周期，大约每两个小时用一个象征表示。两国都十分重视十二生肖/十二星座在本国的文化发展。希望本研究能对斯里兰卡汉语教学有着一定的参考作用，同时也希望能更好地促进两国之间的文化发展。

**关键词：**中国，斯里兰卡，十二星座/十二生肖，异同，中斯文化



# A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ‘CHULLADANURDARA JATHAKAYA’ FROM ‘MAHAYANA JATHAKA KATHA BOOK’ AND ‘THERAVADA JATHAKAKATHA BOOK’ AND ‘MANAME DRAMA’

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This study comparatively analyzes the story of *Chulladhanuddara* Jataka contained in the Five Hundred and Fifty Jataka book, which is highly praised by the Buddhist disciples. The main purpose of this study is to find out the parallels and distinctions among the *Chulladhanuddara* Jataka story contained in the Theravada Jataka Katha compilation, the renowned Sri Lankan play *Maname* based on the same, and the *Chulladhanuddara* Jataka story contained in the Mahayana Jataka Katha book. The study helps to understand the evolution and spread of the Jataka stories within the two cultures their sociocultural implications and the diversity of Buddhism across different cultures. The study has extensively used secondary sources for data collection and analyzed them using content analysis. Based on the results of the survey, it has been concluded that there are similarities and differences between literary works in terms of narrative structure, character portrayal, and moral lessons. The Mahayana version often emphasizes broader spiritual themes, while the Theravada version of the story focuses on specific moral teachings. The *Maname* drama, meanwhile, adapts the story to reflect local cultural and religious values as well as several significant sociopolitical implications. These variations highlight the versatility and enduring relevance of Jataka stories in diverse cultural contexts which contributes to the broader understanding of Buddhist literature and its adaptation across different traditions.

**Keywords:** *Sociocultural Differences, Jataka Stories, Chulladhanuddara Jathaka, Maname Drama, Comparative Analysis*

# 上座部本生经中的小弓术师本生故事，大乘本生经中的小弓术师本生故事和 Maname 戏剧的比较研究。

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本研究指出，《五百五十本生经》所载的《小弓术师故事》深受佛教徒推崇。本研究的主要目的是对上座部佛教本生经中的《小弓术师故事》和相关的Maname戏剧以及大乘佛教本生经中的《小弓术师故事》进行比较研究。此外，本研究的意义在于研究本生经故事的演变和传播有助于了解佛教信仰的历史和文化。本研究主要使用二手资料来收集信息。根据调查结果，我得出结论，这两《小弓术师本生故事》故事有相似之处差异。通过人物刻画和道德教训，本研究还揭示了它们之间的差异和相似之处。大乘版本通常强调更广泛的精神主题，而小乘版本则侧重于特定的道德教义。我认为这项研究有助于更广泛地了解佛教文学及其在不同传统中的改编。

**关键词：**本生经、本生故事、小弓术师、异同、Maname 戏剧

# A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE FUNERAL CUSTOMS OF HAN CHINESE AND SINHALESE PEOPLE

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Death, as the end of life, funerals are the final farewell conducted by people to mourn the deceased, and it is also the most important ritual in life. Funeral customs, deeply ingrained in culture, religion, and societal norms, reflect profound insights into values and beliefs. China and Sri Lanka, despite their long-standing friendly relations, each uphold their unique cultural identities. Consequently, each country has developed its distinct funeral customs. The primary objective of this research is to explore the genesis and characteristics of funeral customs among the Han ethnic group in China and the Sinhalese in Sri Lanka. Through comparative analysis, this study aims to clarify these distinctions, enhancing the comprehension of funeral cultures in both regions and promoting cross-cultural dialogue. This research relies on secondary sources to achieve its objectives. The results indicate significant differences in funeral customs between the two regions, including variations in the organizers and procedures, cemetery site selection, and funeral utensils and items. The funeral customs of the Sinhalese in Sri Lanka are influenced by Buddhism, while those of the Han ethnic group in China are shaped by both Buddhism and Taoism. The disparities in funeral customs between China and Sri Lanka are attributed to differences in the two countries' history, geography, cultural background, and religious beliefs.

**Keywords:** *Chinese Han, Comparison, Funeral Customs, Sri Lankan Sinhalese*

# 中国汉族葬礼习俗和斯里兰卡僧伽罗族葬礼习俗比较

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死亡，作为生命的终止，葬礼是人们为了悼念逝者进行的最后一次告别，也是最重要的人生仪式。丧葬习俗深深植根于文化、宗教和社会实践中，深刻洞察了社会的价值观和信仰。中国和斯里兰卡是传统友好近邻，但在文化方面，各国却各有不同。所以丧葬文化方面也两个国家都有一套自己的传统习俗。因此，本文的主要目的是了解中国汉族和斯里兰卡僧伽罗族葬礼习俗文化的形成原因以及丧葬习俗的特点。通过对比分析这些差异性，一方面能更好的了解两个地区的葬礼文化，另一方面有助于跨文化交际的进行。本文旨在通过使用二手资料进行研究。研究表明，两个地区的葬礼习俗差异中举办主体及程序、墓地选址、丧葬用具等习俗方面存在着巨大差异。斯里兰卡僧伽罗人的葬礼习俗受佛教的影响，中国的汉族葬礼习俗都受到佛教和道教的影响。中斯葬礼仪中的差异是由于两个国家的不同的历史、地理、文化背景和宗教信仰等方面的不同造成的。

**关键词：**中国汉族、比较研究、葬礼习俗、斯里兰卡僧伽罗人

# A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BUDDHIST PAINTINGS IN SRI LANKA AND CHINA

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Painting is one of the most renowned art forms globally, with a significant presence in many countries, including religious-themed works. Buddhism, a major world religion, demonstrates through its art that it does not reject artistic expression. Originating in India, Buddhism has now spread worldwide, along with its cultural and artistic heritage. This diffusion has led to the emergence of new Buddhist art forms, influencing the painting traditions of countries such as Sri Lanka and China. Buddhist paintings not only serve as objects of appreciation but also offer educational insights. This study aims to examine the similarities and differences between Sri Lankan and Chinese Buddhist paintings, focusing on their cultural backgrounds, locations (temples and grottoes), styles, themes, colours, and techniques, as well as their comparative emotional expressions. The research primarily utilizes secondary data sources, supplemented by primary data. It is concluded that aiding readers in understanding Sri Lankan and Chinese Buddhist paintings through the lens of their respective cultural contexts is important.

***Keywords:*** *Sri Lankan Buddhist Painting; Chinese Buddhist Painting; Painting Methods; Sri Lankan Buddhism; Chinese Buddhism*

# 斯里兰卡与中国佛画的对比研究

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佛教，作为世界三大宗教之一，其绘画艺术不仅展现了佛教的精神内核，也体现了对艺术的包容与融合。随着佛教从印度传播至世界各地，其文化艺术也逐步融入当地，形成了各具特色的佛教绘画风格。斯里兰卡与中国，作为佛教文化的重要传播地，其佛教绘画艺术尤为独特。本研究旨在深入探讨斯里兰卡与中国佛教绘画的异同，分析两者的文化背景、创作地点、艺术风格、主题内容、色彩运用及技法特点等，并以此为视角，比较两者在情感表达上的异同。本研究采用了文献回顾与实地考察相结合的研究方法。通过收集并分析相关书籍、文章、报纸、网站及杂志中的佛教绘画资料，形成系统的文献综述；同时，对斯里兰卡的一些石窟寺等佛教绘画遗址进行实地考察，以获取第一手资料。本研究共包含五章，第一章为绪论，概述研究背景、目的、意义及方法；第二章为文献综述，对前人研究成果进行总结；第三章为研究方法与实地考察，详细介绍研究过程；第四章为比较分析，对斯里兰卡与中国佛教绘画的异同进行深入探讨；第五章为结论，总结研究成果并提出展望。通过本研究，读者可更深入地了解斯里兰卡与中国佛教绘画的艺术魅力与文化内涵，增进对两国佛教文化的认识与理解。

**关键词：**斯里兰卡佛画；中国佛画；绘画方法；斯里兰卡佛教；中国佛教

# **ENGLISH**

# THE IMPACT OF SOCIETAL NORMS ON TRANSGENDER INDIVIDUALS IN SRI LANKA: A LITERARY AND EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION

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his study delves into the profound impact of societal norms on the transgender community in Sri Lanka, using a comprehensive approach that combines literary analysis and empirical research. Transgender individuals, whose identities differ from the sex assigned at birth, encounter a variety of obstacles as a result of cultural standards, especially in contexts like Sri Lanka, where negative opinions prevail. By scrutinising transgender characters in 'Stone Butch Blues' by Leslie Feinberg and 'If I Was Your Girl' by Meredith Russo, alongside semi-structured interviews with six Sri Lankan transgender individuals (three trans-men and three trans-women), the study aims to uncover prevailing societal perceptions, stereotypes, and recurring themes surrounding gender identity, stigma, discrimination, family dynamics, medical and legal landscapes. The findings highlight the widespread impact of societal norms on transgender lives, indicating major barriers to social acceptance, healthcare access, legal rights, and overall well-being. The study's significance stems from its intricate exploration of the interplay between literature, societal attitudes, and the lived experiences of transgender individuals. Addressing a critical research gap in the Sri Lankan context, it contrasts these experiences with Western perspectives, which are more commonly studied, and emphasizes the need for inclusive representations, educational initiatives, legal reforms, healthcare improvements, and community support systems. Utilizing Pierre Bourdieu's theories of social and cultural capital and Judith Butler's concept of gender performativity, the study contributes to academic discourse and public awareness. By elevating transgender voices and advocating for societal change, this study endeavors to foster a more inclusive, empathetic, and compassionate society.

**Keywords:** *Transgender Individuals, Societal Norms, Sri Lanka, Literary Analysis, Empirical Investigation*



# THE IMPACT OF TPACK ON ESL LEARNERS' PERFORMANCE: SECONDARY LEVEL ESL TEACHER PERCEPTION IN SRI LANKA

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Given the growing integration of technology in education, understanding the role of teachers' Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) in facilitating effective learning is increasingly becoming important at present. This is mainly because a deficiency in TPACK among ESL teachers can significantly hinder the achievement of student learning outcomes. Due to this background, the current study investigated how ESL practitioners' TPACK impacts the academic performance of secondary-level ESL students in Sri Lanka. This research employed a mixed-method approach, collecting quantitative data via a closed-ended questionnaire from a random sample of 52 secondary-level ESL teachers across seven schools in the Colombo District. Additionally, qualitative data were gathered through semi-structured interviews with a purposively chosen subset of 10 teachers from the initial sample. The study found a significant correlation between two dimensions of TPACK: Technological Content Knowledge (TCK), Pedagogical Content Knowledge (PCK), and ESL learner performance. However, Technological Pedagogical Knowledge (TPK), another component of TPACK, showed no significant relationship with ESL learner performance. The findings demonstrate that the integration of TPACK in teaching reduced teacher burnout and stagnation while enhancing teacher agency, quality, and professional capital. These findings contribute to the enhancement of language learning outcomes and address educational needs in Sri Lanka, highlighting the critical importance of professional development programs aimed at improving ESL teachers' TPACK. By providing teachers with the necessary skills for effective technology integration and equipping schools with essential technological devices, ESL learner performance can be significantly improved, leading to better academic achievement and language acquisition. The study has implications for ESL teachers, learners, syllabus designers, professional development providers, and researchers.

**Keywords:** *ESL Learner, ESL Teacher, Performance, Secondary Level, TPACK*

# THE IMPACT OF SPEAKING ANXIETY ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AMONG ESL UNDERGRADUATES

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This study evaluates the impact of speaking anxiety on the academic performance of ESL undergraduates at a government institution in Sri Lanka. Grounded in the language anxiety theories of MacIntyre and Gardner (1991) and Horwitz, Horwitz, and Cope (1986), it investigates the crucial connection between speaking anxiety and academic success. This study aims to fill a research gap in understanding the impact of specific anxiety types on student performance in Sri Lankan ESL contexts, focusing on peer-related anxieties and the unique cultural context of Sri Lanka. A structured questionnaire was employed to collect data from 292 randomly selected students, including Likert scale items and demographic questions. Data were analyzed using SPSS, focusing on mean analysis, reliability tests, correlation, and regression analyses. The findings show that speaking anxiety significantly affects students' academic performance, with higher anxiety levels correlating with lower academic success. Descriptive data reveal that many students experience moderate to severe speaking anxiety, with mean anxiety levels near 4.00, while maintaining a relatively high mean academic performance score of 3.9151. Regression analysis confirmed the significant correlation between anxiety levels and fear of negative evaluation ( $\beta = 0.48$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). The research emphasizes the need for targeted interventions to reduce speaking anxiety and improve academic outcomes in ESL students, including reducing peer pressure, promoting peer support, and creating a culturally aware learning environment. By addressing these elements, the study contributes to the body of knowledge on language anxiety and offers practical insights for educators and policymakers to support ESL learners' academic success and well-being.

**Keywords:** *Speaking Anxiety, Academic Performance, ESL Undergraduates, Language Anxiety*

# **‘EAT PRAY LOVE’ AS A CINEMATIC CATALYST FOR PROMOTING ASIAN TOURISM**

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‘Eat Pray Love’ is a film that promotes adventurous and self-enriching world trips among viewers, encouraging them to discover the beauty of Asia. This research employs qualitative methodologies to examine the influence of the movie on individuals' travel choices, focusing specifically on Italy, India, and Indonesia. The study explores the influence of cinema on tourism through the use of audio and text-based interviews, as well as the analysis of themes, narration, and content. The findings highlight a significant connection between the movie and the interest in traveling to Asia, especially to escape from Western alienation. Participants were deeply moved by the film's narrative, especially Elizabeth Gilbert's voyage of discovery as a female solo traveler, which resonated with them on an emotional level. The film's depiction of the cultural diversity, breathtaking landscapes, and life-changing moments in Asian destinations deeply connected with viewers, inspiring them to contemplate these places for future exploration while promoting Asian tourism. Additionally, ‘Eat Pray Love’ challenges traditional expectations of travel and urges viewers to focus on their own personal development and happiness while exploring the world. Ultimately, this study suggests using cinematic storytelling as a means to enhance destination promotion and inspire meaningful travel experiences. It emphasizes the role of storytelling and connectivity in the preference formation towards travel. This study elucidates the link between movies and tourism which is bolstered by this study showing the power of movies to reignite and form travel experiences and desires.

**Keywords:** *‘Eat Pray Love’, Western Alienation, Voyage of Discovery, Female Solo Traveler, Destination Promotion*

# THE EXTENT OF EFFECTIVENESS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGIES IMPLEMENTED IN SELECTED INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS IN GAMPOLA REGION

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English language learning in international schools is a critical component of education, particularly in regions with diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds. This study explores the English language learning strategies employed by G.C.E Ordinary Level (O/L) students and G.C.E Advanced Level (A/L) students in three selected international schools in Gampola, Sri Lanka. Through a mixed-methods approach combining questionnaire and literature review, the study gathered data to gain insights into students' preferences, challenges, and perceived effectiveness of these strategies. The findings reveal that students utilize a combination of traditional and modern methods to enhance their English language proficiency. Group discussions emerged as a prominent strategy, providing opportunities for peer interaction and communicative practice. Additionally, online resources such as the Internet and YouTube were widely utilized, highlighting the importance of digital platforms in language learning. Challenges were identified in understanding complex grammar rules, but students employed various strategies to overcome these, including seeking clarification from teachers and using online resources. The study also found that students felt supported by their schools in their language learning endeavors, appreciating the availability of resources and extra assistance from teachers. Based on these findings, recommendations are made to enhance grammar instruction, utilize digital resources effectively, encourage reading and watching English news, support linguistic diversity, promote collaborative learning, and provide continuous professional development for teachers. Implementing these recommendations can further enhance the English language learning experience for students in international schools in Gampola and similar contexts globally.

**Keywords:** *English Language Learning, International Schools, Language Acquisition, Language Learning Strategies, Multicultural Education*

# EFFECTS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE USAGE BY STAFF ON PURCHASING INTENT OF CONSUMERS IN SELECTED APPAREL STORES AND RESTAURANTS IN COLOMBO MUNICIPALITY

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The study reveals the effects of English Language usage of staff on consumer intent and behavior within some selected apparel stores and restaurants in the Colombo municipality. The mixed method approach included questionnaires and structured interviews for staff and consumers in selected apparel stores and restaurants in the Colombo municipality. The outcome gives an image of the importance of the English Language for consumers to satisfy their purchasing intent. In addition, this study focuses on giving comprehensive insights into the linguistic dynamic and how the extra-linguistic determiners come into play in these retail and dining environments. This study conveys that the English Language serves as a bridge language among various ethnic and linguistic groups, especially for the consumers who are dealing with staff in selected apparel stores and restaurants in the Colombo municipality. The results and discussion indicate that English Language usage affects consumer perceptions of accessibility and connectedness in both apparel stores and restaurants. It shows the alienation of non-English speaking consumers and the pressure on employees to serve them. This research identifies potential challenges such as pressure on employees to speak multiple languages. The study highlights the recommendation for businesses to balance English usage with multilingual support and foster inclusive environments. Overall, it contributes to the notion of linguistic influence on consumer behavior, offering practical insights for apparel stores and restaurants to optimize consumer satisfaction in urban contexts.

**Keywords:** *Consumer Intent, English Language, Colombo Municipality, Consumer Behavior*

# THE INFLUENCE OF SYMBOLISM IN HARUKI MURAKAMI'S 'NORWEGIAN WOOD' AND 'KAFKA ON THE SHORE'

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This research article investigates the role of symbolism in two noteworthy novels 'Norwegian Wood' and 'Kafka on the Shore' by Haruki Murakami. It seeks to reveal the special emphasis and approaches towards symbolism in these works with a view of establishing its critical contribution towards the construction of the narratives, largely due to its ability to capture profound themes. The research employs a comparative approach, categorizing important symbols from both novels into various types, such as character symbols, psychological symbols, and animal and nature symbols. It can be said that 'Norwegian Wood' is characterized by a rather prolonged concentration on character and psychological symbols, whereas in 'Kafka on the Shore' a greater variety of symbols can be observed and such important components as the symbols of animals and nature are given specific significance. It focuses on examples of symbolism in each of the novels and be interpreted to offer a complex view of the studied subject and the patterns that Murakami uses. The discussion situates the findings in a context of more traditional literary analysis and describes potential consequences for the method regarding the interpretation of symbolism in literature. This study will benefit students and all readers who are particularly concerned about the intricate personality of Murakami and the significance of symbolism in modern literature. This research adds to the developing literature on understanding Murakami's textual method as well as the importance of symbolism as an element that adds depth and richness to the narrative.

**Keywords:** *Haruki Murakami, Symbolism, Narrative Techniques, 'Norwegian Wood', 'Kafka on the Shore'*

## PORTRAYAL OF GENDER IDENTITY AND SEXUALITY IN ‘THE DANISH GIRL’ AND ‘BOYS DON’T CRY’

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The focal point of this investigation is an examination of gender identity and sexuality as depicted in two critical films: ‘The Danish Girl’ and ‘Boys Don't Cry’. These movies provide insight into the intricate nuances surrounding transgender identities, sexual orientation, and societal views. By portraying Lili's tenacity amidst adversity, this movie accurately displays an informative yet compassionate account that delves into how important it is to understand transgender identities fully. Her challenges and victories are depicted, underlining how her journey reflects that gender identity is fluid and performative in nature. By narrating Brandon's tale, the film emphasises how crucial it is to acknowledge gender identity and sexuality whilst compelling viewers to face their own prejudices and misunderstandings. These films have challenged traditional gender stereotypes by encouraging empathy and inclusivity for all individuals, regardless of their identity. These narratives align with Judith Butler's concept that gender roles are fluid and socially constructed rather than biologically determined. Additionally, it draws on queer theory, which is primarily used as an analytical tool for critiquing the creation of categories for sex, gender, and sexual identities. To reach these goals, researchers utilized content analysis and interviews with scholars as well as transgender people themselves. Those interviewed conveyed that their outlooks towards transgender individuals were altered fundamentally by watching such movies, mentioning elevated empathy levels along with an amplified readiness to back endeavors promoting inclusion efforts and transgender rights. By emphasizing the significance of incorporating inclusive media when addressing gender identity and sexuality, research results can assist in developing educational curricula. These methods revealed that cinematic representations significantly influence community perspectives while increasing comprehension leading towards acceptance of diverse gender identities; thus, highlighting media's potential role in promoting social change.

**Keywords:** *Gender Identity, Sexuality, Transgender Representation, Social Change*

# **GERMAN**



# APPLICATION OF GERMAN VERBS IN PRESENT TENSE AMONG SINHALESE LEARNERS OF GERMAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE NORTHWESTERN PROVINCE OF SRI LANKA: CEFR LEVEL A1

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Verbs are fundamental in conveying thoughts and actions, serving as the core of sentence structure and enabling precise communication in any language. This study investigates the challenges faced by Sinhalese German language learners at CEFR level A1, on the application of German verbs in the present tense when speaking in German as a foreign language. The primary objective of this study is to identify the difficulties in using German verbs in the present tense at the beginner level of German and propose effective strategies to overcome these challenging situations. The research was based on a mixed methods approach of qualitative and quantitative, where two questionnaires were based on 18 hypotheses, categorized into three main parts, Difficulties arising due to diglossia in Sri Lanka, psychological impacts, and teaching practices. Data was collected from 10 German teachers of 10 different schools in the Northwestern Province and the Sinhalese German learners of the same schools. The research finally reveals its conclusions according to the hypothesis formed and with relevant suggestions. The challenges due to the diglossia in the Sinhalese language, make them struggle to adapt to the complex grammar of German. Psychological factors such as speaking anxiety, lack of confidence, limitations in teaching methods, insufficient practice and opportunities, and low language level of teachers were identified as hindering factors. To address these issues, the study recommends more practice of verbal communication, the use of interactive teaching methods, and well-organized lesson plans. To address the psychological side, making the learning area learner-friendly provides more opportunities for speaking practices. Teacher training programs offered by the Goethe-Institute Sri Lanka are suggested for teachers to enhance, teaching methods. Adopting these strategies could better support learners to achieve language proficiency in learning German as a foreign language.

**Keywords:** *German Verbs, Present Tense, Speaking – Skill, Teaching, German as a Foreign Language*

# ANWENDUNG DER DEUTSCHEN VERBEN IM PRÄSENS BEI SINGHALESISCHEN LERNENDEN IM UNTERRICHT DEUTSCH ALS FREMDSPRACHE IN Nordwestprovinz SRI LANKAS: Niveau A1

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Verben sind von grundlegender Bedeutung, wenn es darum geht, Gedanken und Handlungen zu vermitteln. Sie bilden den wichtigsten Teil der Satzstruktur und ermöglichen eine präzise und dynamische Kommunikation in jeder Sprache. Diese Studie beschäftigt sich mit den Herausforderungen darzustellen, die den singhalesischen Deutschlernern im Nordwestprovinz Sri Lankas auf dem A1-Niveau bei der Anwendung deutscher Verben im Präsens beim Sprechen im Unterricht Deutsch als Fremdsprache begegnen. Das Hauptziel dieser Studie ist es, die Schwierigkeiten bei der Verwendung deutscher Verben im Präsens für Deutschlerner auf Anfängerniveau zu identifizieren und effektive Strategien zur Überwindung dieser schwierigen Situationen vorzuschlagen. Die Studie basiert auf einem gemischten Ansatz aus qualitativen und quantitativen Methoden und zwei Fragebögen, die auf 18 Hypothesen basieren, die in drei Hauptteile eingeteilt sind: diglossische Situation, psychologische Auswirkungen und Lehrmethoden. Die Daten wurden von 10 deutschen Lehrkräften an 10 verschiedenen Schulen in der Nordwestprovinz und den singhalesischen Deutschlernern derselben Schulen erhoben. Anschließend wurden die gesammelten Daten analysiert, um ihre Erfahrungen und Schwierigkeiten zu verstehen. Die Herausforderungen aufgrund des diglossischen Zustands der singhalesischen Sprache, bei dem die Lernenden Schwierigkeiten haben, sich an die komplexe Grammatik des Deutschen anzupassen, die psychologischen Faktoren wie Sprechangst und mangelndes Selbstvertrauen behindern den Unterricht und die Einschränkungen bei den Lehrmethoden sowie mangelnde Gelegenheiten zum praktischen Training und das Sprachniveau der Lehrkräfte wurden ermittelt. Um diese Probleme anzugehen, wird in der Studie empfohlen, mehr mündliche Kommunikation zu üben, die den Ziellehrplan der Prüfung berücksichtigt, und dabei interaktive Lehrmethoden und gut geplante Unterrichtspläne einzusetzen. Um die psychologische Seite anzugehen, sollte der Lernbereich lernerfreundlich gemacht und mehr Gelegenheiten für Sprechübungen geschaffen werden, damit der Lernprozess des Deutschen als Fremdsprache gute Leistungen erzielt.

**Keywords:** *Deutsche Verben, Präsens, Sprachfertigkeit, Unterricht, Deutsch als Fremdsprache*

## SECOND LANGUAGE INTERFERENCE ON THE PRACTICE OF GERMAN PRONUNCIATION AMONG SINHALA LEARNERS IN THE NORTHWESTERN PROVINCE OF SRI LANKA: CEFR LEVEL A2

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Focusing on Sinhalese learners in the Northwestern Province of Sri Lanka at the CEFR competency level A2, this study examines the effects of second language interference on practicing German pronunciation. This study aims to determine the precise phonetic and phonological difficulties students face by discovering the underlying factors contributing to malpractices in pronunciation. Using a mixed-method approach, this study combines data from both qualitative and quantitative sources. Both teachers and students completed questionnaires to get detailed information about their ideas and experiences and pronunciation tests and interviews were also carried out. The study sample includes Sinhalese learners at the CEFR competency level A2 of German proficiency and the German language teachers in the region. The gathered data was examined to identify trouble spots and comprehend phonetic interference patterns. The findings reveal that the primary pronunciation errors among Sinhalese learners include the incorrect articulation of certain consonants and vowels, which are significantly influenced by English phonetic patterns. These errors hinder students' communication in German and may result in miscommunication when speaking. The study concludes that targeted phonetic training and increased awareness of phonological differences between English and German are crucial for improving pronunciation. To properly address these issues, it is recommended that the German language curriculum for Sinhalese learners include more concentrated phonetic exercises and comparative linguistic methods to address these challenges effectively by enhancing a model with a practical approach for pronunciation with evaluation.

**Keywords:** *Second Language Interference, German Pronunciation, Sinhalese Learners, Phonetic Challenges, Multilingual Education*

# **ZWEITSPRACHLICHE INTERFERENZEN AUF DIE PRAXIS DER DEUTSCHEN AUSSPRACHE UNTER DEN SINGHALESISCHEN LERNENDEN DER NORDWESTPROVINZ SRI LANKAS: NIVEAU A2**

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Diese Studie konzentriert sich auf singhalesische Lernende in der Nordwestprovinz Sri Lankas auf dem Niveau A2 der GER und untersucht die Auswirkungen von Interferenzen in der Zweitsprache auf die Praxis der deutschen Aussprache. Die Studie zielt darauf ab, die genauen phonetischen und phonologischen Schwierigkeiten zu ermitteln, mit denen die Lernenden konfrontiert sind, indem sie die zugrundeliegenden Faktoren aufdeckt, die zu Ausspracheschwierigkeiten beitragen. Mit Hilfe eines gemischten Methodenansatzes werden in dieser Studie Daten aus qualitativen und quantitativen Quellen kombiniert. Sowohl die Lehrenden als auch die Lernenden füllten Fragebögen aus, um ausführliche Informationen über ihre Ideen und Erfahrungen zu erhalten, und es wurden auch Aussprachetests und Interviews durchgeführt. Die Stichprobe der Studie umfasst singhalesische Lernenden auf dem GER Niveau A2 und die Deutschlehrer in der Region. Die gesammelten Daten wurden untersucht, um Problembereiche zu identifizieren und phonetische Interferenzmuster zu verstehen. Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass zu den primären Aussprachefehlern bei singhalesischen Lernenden die falsche Artikulation bestimmter Konsonanten und Vokale gehört, die erheblich von englischen phonetischen Mustern beeinflusst werden. Diese Fehler behindern die Kommunikation der Schüler im Deutschen und können zu Missverständnissen beim Sprechen führen. Die Untersuchung kommt zu dem Schluss, dass gezieltes phonetisches Training und ein größeres Bewusstsein für die phonologischen Unterschiede zwischen Englisch und Deutsch entscheidend für die Verbesserung der Aussprache sind. Um diese Probleme richtig anzugehen, wird empfohlen, dass der Lehrplan der deutschen Sprache für singhalesische Lernenden mehr konzentrierte phonetische Übungen und vergleichende linguistische Methoden enthält, um diese Herausforderungen effektiv anzugehen, indem ein Modell mit einem praktischen Ansatz für die Aussprache mit Bewertung verbessert wird.

**Keywords:** *Zweitsprachliche Interferenz, deutsche Aussprache, singhalesische Lernenden, phonetische Herausforderungen, mehrsprachiger Unterricht.*

# **APPLYING THE BILINGUAL METHOD IN TEACHING GERMAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE SRI LANKA: CEFR LEVEL A1**

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The tendency for teaching German as a foreign language has increased significantly in Sri Lanka. This reflects the importance of language teaching and teaching methods as a means of global communication. This study investigates the effectiveness of applying the bilingual method in teaching German as a foreign language in the Northwestern province of Sri Lanka, with a special focus on beginners (CEFR Level A1). Data obtained through a sample of one hundred students who have obtained a minimum CEFR A1 level of German and fifteen teachers who teach German as a foreign language in the region are analyzed using the empirical research method. Methods of data collection include questionnaires, classroom observations, and interviews. By analysing the results, this research aims to systematically investigate the effectiveness, efficiency, and practicality of applying bilingualism to various aspects of the curriculum for teaching German as a foreign language in the Sri Lankan educational context. Other objectives are to evaluate the impact of the bilingual method on language skill development, compare academic performance between bilingual and traditional methods in cultural understanding and language acquisition, and identify implementation challenges while proposing solutions. This study shows that applying the bilingual method at the initial level of German language teaching (CEFR Level A1) is effective, leading to better language acquisition, higher student motivation, a broader cultural understanding, and improved communication skills. These results highlight the potential of bilingualism to optimize language learning experiences and promote target language and intercultural competence in diverse educational settings. Furthermore, this research contributes to the ongoing discourse on language teaching methods and offers recommendations for optimizing language learning experiences in a variety of educational contexts.

**Keywords:** *Bilingual Method, German as a Foreign Language, Language Teaching, Northwestern Province of Sri Lanka, Beginner Level (A1)*

# **DIE ANWENDUNG DER BILINGUALEN METHODE IM UNTERRICHT DEUTSCH ALS FREMDSPRACHE DER NORDWESTPROVINZ SRI LANKAS: NIVEAU A1**

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Die Tendenz, Deutsch als Fremdsprache zu unterrichten, hat in Sri Lanka deutlich zugenommen. Dies spiegelt die Bedeutung des Sprachunterrichts und die Methodendidaktik als Mittel der globalen Kommunikation wider. Diese Studie untersucht die Wirksamkeit der Anwendung der bilingualen Methode beim Unterrichten von Deutsch als Fremdsprache in der Nordwestprovinz Sri Lankas, wobei ein besonderer Schwerpunkt auf Anfängern liegt. Daten, die anhand einer Stichprobe von einhundert Schülern mit mindestens A1-Niveau in Deutsch und fünfzehn Lehrern, die in der Region Deutsch als Fremdsprache unterrichten, gewonnen wurden, werden mithilfe der empirischen Forschungsmethode analysiert. Zu den Methoden der Datenerhebung gehören Fragebögen, Unterrichtsbeobachtungen und Interviews. Ziel dieser Untersuchung ist es, durch die Analyse der Ergebnisse die Wirksamkeit, Effizienz und Praktikabilität der Anwendung der bilingualen Methode auf verschiedene Aspekte des Lehrplans für den Unterricht Deutsch als Fremdsprache in Sri Lankischen Bildungskontext systematisch zu untersuchen. Weitere Ziele sind die Bewertung der Auswirkungen der bilingualen Methode auf die Entwicklung der Sprachkompetenz, der Vergleich der akademischen Leistungen bilingualer und traditioneller Methoden in Bezug auf kulturelles Verständnis und Spracherwerb sowie die Identifizierung von Herausforderungen bei der Umsetzung und die Erarbeitung von Lösungsansätzen. Diese Studie zeigt, dass die Verwendung der bilingualen Methode auf der Anfangsstufe (Niveau: A1) des Deutschunterrichts wirksam ist und zu einem besseren Spracherwerb, einer höheren Motivation der Schüler, einem breiteren kulturellen Verständnis und verbesserten Kommunikationsfähigkeiten führt. Diese Ergebnisse unterstreichen das Potenzial der Bilingualism, Sprachlernerfahrungen zu optimieren und Zielsprachen- und interkulturelle Kompetenz in unterschiedlichen Bildungskontexten zu fördern. Darüber hinaus trägt diese Forschung zum laufenden Diskurs über Sprachunterrichtsmethoden bei und bietet Empfehlungen zur Optimierung von Sprachlernerfahrungen in verschiedenen Bildungskontexten.

**Keywords:** *Bilinguale Methode, Deutsch als Fremdsprache (DaF), Sprachunterricht, Nordwestprovinz Sri Lankas, Niveau: A1*

# THE IMPACT OF GERMAN LANGUAGE TEXTBOOK FOR AYURVEDIC PROFESSIONALS IN SRI LANKA

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This study explores the impact of German language proficiency on the effectiveness and quality of Ayurvedic practice in Sri Lanka's wellness tourism sector. The focus is on identifying communication barriers and proposing educational solutions to enhance service delivery to German-speaking guests. Key hypotheses include the need for structured language training, the development of Ayurvedic educational resources, and the importance of multilingual staff in improving guest experiences. The research employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews with Ayurvedic practitioners. Participants included Ayurvedic doctors, therapists, guest relations officers, and guests from selected wellness resorts. The survey focused on their language proficiency, communication challenges, and preferences for language training methods. Data were analyzed to identify common themes and preferences. Results indicate a strong preference for hotel-supported German language training (63.2%), with significant interest in interactive textbooks (31.6%) and formal language courses (31.6%). Practitioners reported difficulties in communicating complex medical concepts and managing guest expectations, highlighting the need for effective language training and cultural competence. The findings underscore the critical role of language proficiency in enhancing the quality of Ayurvedic services. Effective communication is essential for accurate diagnosis, treatment compliance, and guest satisfaction. The preference for practical, on-the-job training methods indicates a need for immediate and relevant educational resources. Structured language training and cultural competence are crucial for bridging communication gaps and improving service quality. To address communication challenges, it is recommended to implement comprehensive language training programs, including hotel-supported training, interactive textbooks, and formal courses. Developing a specialized language improvement institute for Ayurveda practitioners can provide tailored educational resources. Supporting multilingual staff will not only reduce reliance on external translators but also enhance guest experiences and increase operational efficiency. These measures will improve the overall quality of care, foster global engagement, and strengthen the competitive edge of Sri Lanka's wellness tourism industry.

**Keywords:** *Ayurvedic Practice, German Language Proficiency, Wellness Tourism, Communication Barriers, Language Training*

# **DIE WIRKUNG VON EINEM LEHRBUCH DEUTSCH ALS FREMDSPRACHE FÜR DIE AYURVEDISCHE FACHKRÄFTE IN SRI LANKA**

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Diese Studie untersucht die Auswirkungen der Deutschkenntnisse auf die Wirksamkeit und Qualität der Ayurveda-Praxis im Wellness-Tourismussektor Sri Lankas. Der Fokus liegt auf der Identifizierung von Kommunikationsbarrieren und der Vorstellung von Bildungslösungen zur Verbesserung der Servicebereitstellung für deutschsprachige Gäste. Zu den wichtigsten Hypothesen gehören die Notwendigkeit strukturierter Sprachtrainings, die Entwicklung ayurvedischer Bildungsressourcen und die Bedeutung mehrsprachigen Personals für die Verbesserung der Gästeerfahrungen. Die Forschung verwendet einen Mixed-Methods-Ansatz, der quantitative Umfragen und qualitative Interviews mit Ayurveda-Praktizierenden kombiniert. Die Teilnehmer waren Ayurveda-Ärzte, Therapeuten, Gästebetreuer und Gäste aus ausgewählten Wellness-Resorts. Die Umfrage konzentrierte sich auf ihre Sprachkenntnisse, Kommunikationsprobleme und Vorlieben für Sprachtrainingsmethoden. Die Daten wurden analysiert, um gemeinsame Themen und Vorlieben zu identifizieren. Die Ergebnisse zeigen eine starke Präferenz für hotelunterstützte Deutsch-Sprachtrainings (63,2%), mit signifikantem Interesse an interaktiven Lehrbüchern (31,6%) und formellen Sprachkursen (31,6%). Die Praktizierenden berichteten über Schwierigkeiten bei der Kommunikation komplexer medizinischer Konzepte und der Verwaltung von Gästewartungen, was die Notwendigkeit effektiver Sprachtrainings und kultureller Kompetenz verdeutlicht. Die Ergebnisse unterstreichen die entscheidende Rolle der Sprachkenntnisse für die Verbesserung der Qualität ayurvedischer Dienstleistungen. Eine effektive Kommunikation ist für eine genaue Diagnose, Behandlungskonformität und Gästezufriedenheit unerlässlich. Die Präferenz für praktische, am Arbeitsplatz durchgeführte Trainingsmethoden zeigt einen Bedarf an sofortigen und relevanten Bildungsressourcen auf. Strukturiertes Sprachtraining und kulturelle Kompetenz sind entscheidend, um Kommunikationslücken zu überbrücken und die Servicequalität zu verbessern. Um Kommunikationsprobleme anzugehen, wird empfohlen, umfassende Sprachtrainingsprogramme umzusetzen, einschließlich hotelunterstütztem Training, interaktiven Lehrbüchern und formellen Kursen. Die Entwicklung eines spezialisierten Sprachverbesserungsinstituts für Ayurveda-Praktizierende kann maßgeschneiderte Bildungsressourcen bereitstellen. Die Unterstützung mehrsprachigen Personals wird nicht nur die Abhängigkeit von externen Übersetzern reduzieren, sondern auch die Gästeerfahrungen und die betriebliche Effizienz verbessern. Diese Maßnahmen werden die Gesamtqualität der Versorgung verbessern, das globale Engagement fördern und den Wettbewerbsvorteil der Wellness-Tourismusbranche in Sri Lanka stärken.

**Keywords:** *Ayurveda-Praxis, Deutschkenntnisse, Wellness-Tourismus, Kommunikationsbarrieren, Sprachtraining*



# PROMOTING AN ELECTRONIC TOUR GUIDE FOR GERMAN TOURISTS IN SRI LANKA

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Enhancing the medium of transmitting culture and society to the incoming tourists to Sri Lanka is immensely important. Promoting an e-guide for incoming German tourists in Sri Lanka has many positive implications for the development of the Sri Lankan tourism industry. This study investigates the preferences, expectations, and challenges of German tourists and the usefulness of an e-tour guide in German for German tourists in Sri Lanka. The main objective is to enhance the correct transformation of information about Sri Lanka using a new e-tour guide app and to reduce the travel problems of individual travelers as well as all German travelers and tour guides. This e-tour guide provides a variety of features, such as maps, places of interest, language translation, security systems, hospitals, emergency numbers, hotel information, and many more. It supports the tour guides in linguistic and informational matters. An e-guide serves as an educational resource for German students and teachers and provides employment opportunities for many people. Data obtained through a questionnaire to 50 German tourists and interviews with officials from the Tourism Promotion Authority and randomly selected local tour guides, as well as a literature review and data from the tourism industry, were used for this research, and the information was analyzed using an empirical research method. The study shows that tourists, especially solo travelers, often have negative experiences in Sri Lanka, including cultural misunderstanding, lack of understanding of the locals, lack of support in emergencies, damage from wild animals, and threats from strangers. The study concludes that an e-guide can improve tourists' experiences, meet their information needs, increase their engagement with the country's cultural and natural attractions, and promote Sri Lanka. Therefore, it is recommended for the development of the tourism industry in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** *E-Tourism, Smart Tourist Guide, E-Book, Smart Mobile Applications, Information Technology, Tourism*

# FÖRDERUNG EINES ELEKTRONISCHEN REISEFÜHRERES FÜR DIE DEUTSCHEN REISENDEN IN SRI LANKA

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Das Medium der Vermittlung der Landeskunde an die Touristen in Sri Lanka gewinnt eine große Bedeutung. Die Förderung eines E-Guides/Reiseführers für die ankommende deutsche Touristen in Sri Lanka wird positive Auswirkungen auf die Entwicklung der sri lankischen Tourismusindustrie. Diese Studie untersucht die Präferenzen, Erwartungen und Herausforderungen deutscher Touristen sowie die Nützlichkeit eines E-Reiseführers auf deutsch für deutsche Reisende in Sri Lanka. Hauptziel ist es, die derzeitige Tourismusindustrie in Sri Lanka durch den Einsatz eines neuen E-Reiseführers zu verbessern und die Reiseprobleme von Individualreisenden sowie allen deutschen Reisenden und Reiseleitern zu reduzieren. Dieser E-Reiseführer bietet eine Vielzahl von Funktionen wie Karten, Sehenswürdigkeiten, Sprachübersetzung, Sicherheitssysteme, Krankenhäuser, Notrufnummern und Hotelinformationen sowie viele weitere Informationen. Es unterstützt die Reiseleiter in sprachlicher und informativer Hinsicht. Der Reiseführer dient als Bildungsressource für Deutschlernende, Studenten und Lehrer und bietet zahlreichen Personen Beschäftigungsmöglichkeiten. Die Daten, die durch einen Fragebogen an 50 deutsche Touristen und Interviews mit Beamten der Tourismusförderungsbehörde und zufällig ausgewählten lokalen Reiseleitern gewonnen wurden, sowie eine Literaturstudie und Daten aus der Tourismusbranche wurden für diese Untersuchung herangezogen, und die Informationen wurden nach einer empirischen Forschungsmethode analysiert. Die Studie zeigt, dass Touristen, insbesondere Alleinreisende, in Sri Lanka häufig negative Erfahrungen machen, darunter kulturelles Unverständnis, mangelndes Verständnis für die Einheimischen, fehlende Unterstützung in Notfällen, Schäden durch wilde Tiere und Bedrohung durch Unbekannte. Die Studie kommt zu dem Schluss, dass ein E-Reiseführer die Erfahrungen der Touristen verbessern, ihre Informationsbedürfnisse befriedigen und ihr Engagement für die kulturellen und natürlichen Attraktionen des Landes erhöhen sowie für Sri Lanka fördern kann. Dies empfiehlt sich für die Entwicklung der Tourismusindustrie in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** *E-Tourismus, Smart Tourist Guide, E-Book, Smart Mobile Applications, Informationstechnologie und Tourismus*

**HINDI**

# **A STUDY OF WOMEN'S ISSUES BASED ON THREE SELECTED HINDI FILMS WITH REFERENCE TO 'WATER', 'LAJJA', AND 'PARCHED'**

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Cinema is a technical medium that evokes happiness, agitation, and heightened sensitivity in an instant. This research studies women's problems based on three films in Hindi cinema, 'Water', 'Lajja', and 'Parched'. In this research, the women's problems depicted from the main elements of those films (story, narrative, time period, environment, language style, characterization, purpose) have been analytically described with examples. For this, secondary data has been used according to the qualitative method. Films with female characters like 'Water', 'Lajja', and 'Parched', books, magazines, articles published on the internet and electronic media, etc. are examples of secondary data. 'Water' examines the plight of India's widows in the film. In 'Water' characters like Chuhiya, Kalyani, Sakuntala, etc. have depicted child marriage, widowhood, sexual harassment, and struggle for freedom and respect. The film 'Lajja' revolves around the stories of Vaidehi, Maithili, Janaki, and Ramdulari. It highlights the widespread gender inequality in India along with problems like oppression and injustice in the patriarchal society, domestic abuse, the dowry system, rape, and female infanticide. The film 'Parched' based on the lives of rural Indian women, depicts the social injustice, domestic abuse, child marriage, sexual harassment, and oppressive traditions faced by Rani, Lajjo, Bijli, and Janaki. The main objective of these films is to highlight the harsh realities faced by women in patriarchal societies i.e. domestic abuse, dowry system, murder, rape, widowhood, child marriage, etc. Accordingly, the study concludes by advocating gender equality, social justice, and empowerment of women to challenge and overcome oppressive traditions and norms.

**Keywords:** *Hindi Cinema, Women's Problems, 'Water', 'Lajja', 'Parched'*

**चयनित तीन हिंदी फिल्मों के आधार पर नारी समस्या का एक अध्ययन।**  
**(‘वॉटर’, ‘लज्जा’ और ‘पाचर्ड’ आदि फिल्मों के आधार पर)**

के. जी. कांचना <sup>१</sup>, और एम. एस. वितानगे <sup>२</sup>

*भाषा अध्ययन विभाग, श्री लंका सबरगमुव विश्वविद्यालय*

सिनेमा एक तकनीकी व्यवस्था है। जो क्षण में लोगों की मन आनंदित, आंदोलित, और संवेदित कर सकता है। हिंदी सिनेमा के “वॉटर”, “लज्जा” और “पाचर्ड” आदि तीन फिल्मों के आधारित यह शोध, नारी समस्या का एक अध्ययन है। इस अनुसंधान में उन फिल्मों के मुख्य तत्वों (कथावस्तु, कथोपकथन, देशकाल वातावरण, भाषा शैली, चरित्र चित्रण, उद्देश्य) से निरूपित नारी समस्याएँ, उदाहरणों के साथ विश्लेषणात्मक विवरण किया गया है। इसके लिए गुणात्मक विधि के अनुसार द्वितीयक आँकड़ों का उपयोग किया है। “वॉटर”, “लज्जा” और “पाचर्ड” जैसी नारी पात्र प्रधान फिल्में, पुस्तकें, पत्रिकाएँ, अंतर्जाल और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के प्रकाशित लेख आदि द्वितीयक आँकड़ों के लिए उदाहरण है। “वॉटर” फिल्म में भारत की विधवाओं की दुर्दशा की जांच करती है। जिनमें “चुहिया”, “कलयाणी” और “शकुंतला” आदि पात्रों से बाल विवाह, विधवा प्रथा, यौन उत्पीड़न और स्वतंत्रता एवं सम्मान के संघर्ष दर्शाये गये हैं। फिल्म “लज्जा” “वैदेही”, “मैथिली”, “जानकी” और “रामदुलारी” की कहानियों के इर्द-गिर्द धूमती है। जिनमें पितृसत्तात्मक समाज में उत्पीड़न और अन्याय, धरेलू दुर्व्यवहार, दहेज प्रथा, बलात्कार और बालिका शिशु हत्या जैसे समस्याओं के साथ भारत में व्यापक लैंगिक असमानता को उजागर करती है। ग्रामीण भारतीय महिलाओं के जीवन पर आधारित “पाचर्ड” फिल्म, “रानी”, “लज्जो”, “बिजली” और “जानकी” द्वारा सामना किये गये सामाजिक अन्याय, धरेलू दुर्व्यवहार, बाल विवाह, यौन उत्पीड़न और दमनकारी परंपराओं का दर्शाया गया है। इन फिल्मों का मुख्य उद्देश्य पितृसत्तात्मक समाजों में महिलाओं द्वारा सामना की गयी कठोर वास्तविकताएँ अर्थात्, धरेलू दुर्व्यवहार, दहेज प्रथा, हत्या, बलात्कार, वैधव्य और बाल-विवाह आदि को उजागर करना हैं। इसके अनुसार, लैंगिक समानता, सामाजिक न्याय और दमनकारी परंपराओं और मानदंडों को चुनौती देने और उन पर काबू पाने के लिए महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण की वकालत करना अध्ययन का निष्कर्ष है।

**मुख्य शब्द :** हिंदी सिनेमा, नारी समस्या, “वॉटर”, “लज्जा”, “पाचर्ड”

# A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON RURAL BEAUTY OF THE POEMS OF SRI LANKAN POET WIMALARATHNA KUMARAGAMA AND INDIAN POET SUMITRANANDAN PANT: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TWO COLLECTIONS OF POEMS

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This study explores the village beauty in the poems of Sri Lankan poet Vimalaratna Kumaragama and Indian poet Sumitranandan Pant. The main objective is to analyse and compare the depiction of rural life in their works, which helps in understanding how these poets have represented the cultural and social aspects of rural life through their poetry, thereby contributing to the literary appreciation of rural aesthetics. The content analysis was conducted on selected poems from both poets, focusing on thematic elements, imagery, and stylistic approaches used to portray rural settings. Data was collected from secondary sources, which included the compilation of the poets' works and critical essays on their poetry. The conclusion reveals that both Kumaragama and Pant exhibit a deep connection with nature and rural life, although their expressions and focus differ. Kumaragama's poems often reflect the hardships and simplicity of rural life in Sri Lanka, whereas Pant's work celebrates the ideal and peaceful aspects of Indian rural life. These depictions not only highlight environmental beauty but also underscore the social and cultural dynamics of rural communities. The study concludes that an understanding of these rural depictions enhances the appreciation of cultural diversity and environmental consciousness in literature. Additionally, this research provides insights into the unique poetic styles of both poets, contributing to broader literary studies and cultural understanding.

**Keywords:** *Village Beauty, Vimalaratna Kumaragama, Sumitranandan Pant, Comparative Literature*

श्री लंका के कवि विमलरत्न कुमारगम और भारतीय कवि सुमित्रानंदन पंत के काव्यों के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण सौंदर्य का एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन। ('गमे सुंदरत्वय दुदु विमलरत्न कुमारगम कविया' और 'ग्राम्या' कविता संग्रहों के आधार पर)

पी. बी. टी. के. रूपसिंह व प्रो. संगीत रत्नायक

भाषा अध्ययन विभाग, सबरगमुव विश्वविद्यालय।

इस अध्ययन में श्रीलंका के कवि 'विमलरत्न कुमारगम' और भारतीय कवि 'सुमित्रानंदन पंत' की कविताओं के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण सुंदरता का अन्वेषण किया गया है। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य उनकी कविताओं में ग्रामीण जीवन के चित्रण का विश्लेषण और तुलना करना है, जिससे यह समझने में मदद मिल सके कि इन कवियों ने अपनी कविताओं के माध्यम से ग्रामीण जीवन के सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक पहलुओं का प्रतिनिधित्व कैसे किया है, और इस प्रकार ग्रामीण सौंदर्य की साहित्यिक सराहना में योगदान दिया है। दोनों कवियों की चयनित कविताओं का गुणात्मक विश्लेषण किया गया, जिनमें 'कुमारगम' और 'पंत' द्वारा ग्रामीण परिवेश को दर्शाने के लिए उपयोग की गई विषयगत तत्वों, चित्रात्मकता, और शैलीगत दृष्टिकोणों की विस्तृत जाँच शामिल थी। द्वितीयक स्रोतों से डेटा एकत्र किया गया, जिसमें कवियों के कार्यों के संकलन और उनकी कविताओं पर आलोचनात्मक निबंध शामिल थे। निष्कर्ष बताते हैं कि 'कुमारगम' और 'पंत' दोनों प्रकृति और ग्रामीण जीवन के साथ गहरा संबंध प्रदर्शित करते हैं, हालांकि उनकी अभिव्यक्तियाँ और ध्यान केंद्र अलग-अलग हैं। 'कुमारगम' की कविताएँ अक्सर ग्रामीण श्रीलंका के जीवन की कठिनाइयों और सरलता को दर्शाती हैं, जबकि 'पंत' का काम भारतीय ग्रामीण जीवन के आदर्श और शांतिपूर्ण पहलुओं को चित्रित करता है। ये चित्रण न केवल पर्यावरणीय सुंदरता को उजागर करते हैं बल्कि ग्रामीण समुदायों की सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक गतिशीलता को भी रेखांकित करते हैं। अध्ययन इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचता है कि इन ग्रामीण चित्रणों की समझ से साहित्य में सांस्कृतिक विविधता और पर्यावरणीय चेतना की सराहना बढ़ती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह शोध दोनों कवियों की अनूठी काव्य शैलियों की अंतर्दृष्टि प्रदान करता है, जो व्यापक साहित्यिक अध्ययन और सांस्कृतिक समझ में योगदान देता है।

**मुख्य शब्द :** ग्रामीण सुंदरता, विमलरत्न कुमारगम, सुमित्रानंदन पंत, तुलनात्मक साहित्य

# A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NORTH INDIAN ‘VIVAH SANSKAR’ AND SRI LANKAN WEDDING RITUALS

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The objective of this research is to conduct a comparative study of the marriage rituals of North India and Sri Lanka. The study aims to understand the cultural, religious, and social backgrounds of these societies. Marriage rituals and traditions are integral to any culture, and this research seeks to highlight these cultural heritages. The methodology includes a literature review, structured interviews, and field observations. The study provides an in-depth analysis of key marriage rituals in North India such as Var Mala, Pheras, Sindoor Daan, and Kanyadaan. Additionally, it examines significant Sri Lankan rituals, including the Poruwa Ceremony, Nandi Shraddha, Saptapadi, and the controversial virginity testing. The research finds that post-marriage rituals hold significant importance in both cultures, such as Griha Pravesh in North India and the custom of the newlywed bride cooking in Sri Lanka. Furthermore, the study analyzes the changes in marriage rituals due to modernity and globalization. Controversial practices, like virginity testing in Sri Lanka, are examined from social and ethical perspectives. In conclusion, this paper highlights the distinctive features of both cultures, showing how they have preserved their traditions while adapting to contemporary times. The suggestions propose increasing cultural promotion and social awareness to maintain the richness of marriage rituals in both societies.

**Keywords:** *Marriage Rituals, Cultural Study, Comparative Analysis, North India, Sri Lanka*



## उत्तर भारत और श्री लंका के विवाह संस्कार पर एक संसंदनात्मक अध्ययन।

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इस शोध पत्र का उद्देश्य उत्तर भारत और श्रीलंका के विवाह संस्कारों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना है। यह अध्ययन इन संस्कृतियों की सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक और सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि को समझने का प्रयास करता है। विवाह संस्कारों में निहित परंपराएँ, रस्में और मान्यताएँ किसी भी संस्कृति की धरोहर होती हैं, और यह अध्ययन इन धरोहरों को उजागर करने का प्रयास करता है। प्रविधि के रूप में, इस शोध में साहित्य समीक्षा, संरचित साक्षात्कार और क्षेत्रीय अवलोकन का उपयोग किया गया है। उत्तर भारत के प्रमुख विवाह संस्कारों जैसे वरमाला, फेरे, सिंदूरदान और कन्यादान का विस्तृत विश्लेषण किया गया है। इसके साथ ही, श्रीलंका के पोरु समारोह, नंदी श्राद्ध, सप्तपदी और कौमार्य परीक्षण जैसी रस्मों का भी गहन अध्ययन किया गया है। शोध में यह पाया गया कि दोनों संस्कृतियों में विवाह के बाद की रस्मों का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, जैसे उत्तर भारत में गृह प्रवेश और श्रीलंका में नवविवाहित दुल्हन का खाना बनाना। इसके अतिरिक्त, आधुनिकता और वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव से विवाह रस्मों में आए बदलावों का भी विश्लेषण किया गया है। विवादास्पद रस्मों, जैसे श्रीलंका में कौमार्य परीक्षण, का सामाजिक और नैतिक दृष्टिकोण से अध्ययन किया गया है। निष्कर्ष में, यह शोध पत्र दोनों संस्कृतियों की विशिष्टताओं को उजागर करता है और यह दिखाता है कि कैसे उन्होंने अपनी परंपराओं को संजोए रखा है और उन्हें आधुनिक समय के साथ समायोजित किया है। सुझाव के रूप में, यह प्रस्तावित किया गया है कि दोनों समाजों में विवाह संस्कारों की समृद्धि को बनाए रखने के लिए सांस्कृतिक संवर्धन और सामाजिक जागरूकता बढ़ाई जाए।

**प्रमुख शब्द** विवाह संस्कार, सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन, तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण, उत्तर भारत, श्रीलंका

# AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF CHILD PSYCHOLOGY IN HINDI FILMS WITH REFERENCE TO ‘TAARE ZAMEEN PAR’, ‘SECRET SUPERSTAR’, ‘I AM KALAM’

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Films are the most popular means of entertainment. Generally, films portray the emotional and cognitive development of children. Among them, Hindi films often reflect social norms and issues and provide a rich means to explore perceptions and understanding of psychology in the cultural context of India. This analytical study explores the representation of child psychology in Hindi cinema. Common themes include the influence of family relationships, socioeconomic challenges, and educational pressures. The objective of this research is to analyse child psychology and the mental and emotional needs of children as portrayed in Hindi films. Here three modern films namely ‘Taare Zameen Par’, ‘Secret Superstar’, and ‘I Am Kalam’ are analysed. Qualitative methods were used to verify the above analyses. Mainly secondary data consisted of information obtained from the internet and previous research, and written materials like books, magazines, and newspapers were used. By exploring the psychology of children in selected films, studying those resources reveals a unique insight into the minds and hearts of children, their struggles, dreams, and resilience.

**Keywords:** *Films, Hindi Films, Psychology, Child Psychology*

## हिंदी फिल्मों के आधार पर बच्चों की बाल मनोवैज्ञानिकता का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन। (तारे ज़मीन पर, सीक्रेट सुपरस्टार, आई एम कलाम)

आई.एम.एच.एन.सेनेविरत्न. डब.एम.सेव्वन्दी

भाषा संकाय, सबरगमुव विश्वविद्यालय,

फिल्में मनोरंजन का सबसे लोकप्रिय साधन हैं। इस बात पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है कि फिल्में बच्चों के भावनात्मक और संज्ञानात्मक विकास को कैसे चित्रित करती हैं। उनमें से, हिंदी फिल्में अक्सर सामाजिक मानदंडों और मुद्दों को प्रतिबिंबित करती हैं और भारत के सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ में मनोविज्ञान की धारणाओं और समझ का पता लगाने के लिए एक समृद्ध साधन प्रदान करती हैं। यह विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन हिंदी सिनेमा में बाल मनोविज्ञान के प्रतिनिधित्व की पड़ताल करता है। इससे हिंदी फिल्मों में बच्चों के चित्रण में उभरते प्रवृत्ति का पता चला। सामान्य विषयों में पारिवारिक रिश्तों का प्रभाव, सामाजिक-आर्थिक चुनौतियाँ और शैक्षिक दबाव शामिल हैं। इस शोध का उद्देश्य हिंदी फिल्मों के माध्यम से बच्चों के बाल मनोविज्ञान, मानसिक और भावनात्मक ज़रूरतों का विश्लेषण करना है। यहाँ तारे ज़मीन पर, सीक्रेट सुपरस्टार, आई एम कलाम नामक तीन आधुनिक फिल्मों का विश्लेषण किया गया है। उपरोक्त विश्लेषणों को सत्यापित करने के लिए गुणात्मक तरीकों का उपयोग किया गया था। मुख्य रूप से द्वितीयक डेटा, इंटरनेट और पिछले शोध से प्राप्त जानकारी, किताबें, पत्रिकाएँ, समाचार पत्र जैसी लिखित सामग्री का उपयोग किया गया। चयनित फिल्मों में बच्चों के मनोविज्ञान की खोज करके, उन संसाधनों का अध्ययन करने के बाद बच्चों के मन और दिल, उनके संघर्षों, सपनों और लचीलेपन की एक अनूठी अंतर्दृष्टि का पता चलता है खड़े हो जाओ।

**मुख्य शब्द:** फिल्म, हिंदी फिल्म, मनोविज्ञान, बाल मनोविज्ञान

# **A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS DEPICTED IN THE POETRY OF SRI LANKAN POET MONIKA RUWANPATHIRANA AND INDIAN POET UMA ARPITA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BASED ON THE TWO POETRY COLLECTIONS**

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Poetry is a factor that creates change in society. It is very important to use social problems in this context. The primary objective of this research is to study the social issues in the poems of Uma Arpita and Monika Ruwanpathirana through the selected two poetry collections. The main objective is to study contemporary social problems and the personality traits of Uma Arpita and Monika Ruwanpathirana. For this analysis, the poems that contain social issues were selected from these anthologies. Both primary and secondary data were used for this study. To collect primary data, the poetry collection *Thahanam Desiyakin* written by Monika Ruwanpathirana, and the poetry collection *'Kuch Sach Kuch Sapne'* written by Uma Arpita were used. Various books, magazines, and internet publications also were used to collect secondary data. At the end of the study, a comparative study of the social problems in the poems of Monika Ruwanpathirana and Uma Arpita was accomplished. According to this research, Uma Arpita's poems are often difficult to understand because of the metaphors, similes, etc. Therefore, it seems that the existing social problems are often complicated. But the poem of Monika Ruwanpathiran is mentioned in simple language, so it seems that it has become a reason to focus directly on social problems. Apart from this, it seems the problems related to society are represented in the poem Uma Arpita based on her personal experiences, and Monika Ruwanpathirana has written the poems based on others' problems. Also, while studying the anthologies of both poets, there are some similarities, but there are many inconsistencies in the meaning.

**Keywords:** *Uma Arpita, Monika Ruwanpathirana, Social Problems, Hindi Poems*

श्री लंका की कवयित्री 'मौनिका रुवनपतिरणश और भारतीय कवयित्री 'उमा अर्पिताश के काव्यों के अंतर्गत सामाजिक समस्याओं का एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन। ('तहनम देशयकिन' और 'कुछ सच कुछ सपने' कविता संग्रहों के आधार पर)

के.एस.ए.के.आर.ताब्रेव, और संगीत, रत्नायक

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हिन्दी पद्य साहित्य की विधा अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। कविता समाज में परिवर्तन का कारक है। इसके लिए सामाजिक समस्याओं का उपयोग करना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस अनुसंधान का मुख्य उद्देश्य चयनित कविताओं के आधार पर उमा अर्पिता और मौनिका रुवनपतिरण की कविताओं के अंतर्गत सामाजिक समस्याओं का एक अध्ययन करना है। गौण उद्देश्य में तत्कालीन सामाजिक समस्याओं का अध्ययन करना तथा उमा अर्पिता और मौनिका रुवनपतिरण के व्यक्तित्व कृतित्व का अध्ययन करना है। अध्ययन के लिए गुणात्मक तथा मात्रात्मक दोनों प्रकार के आँकड़ों का उपयोग किया गया है। प्राथमिक आँकड़ें संग्रहित करने के लिए 'मौनिका रुवनपतिरणश के द्वारा रचित 'तहनम देशयकिनश काव्य संग्रह और 'उमा अर्पिताश के द्वारा रचित 'कुछ सच कुछ सपने' कविता संग्रह प्रयोग किया गया है। द्वितीय आँकड़ें संग्रहित करने के लिए विभिन्न ग्रंथ, पत्रिकाएँ, अंतर्जाल प्रकाशन आदि का प्रयोग किया गया है। अध्ययन के अंत में 'मौनिका रुवनपतिरणश और 'उमा अर्पिताश के काव्यों के अंतर्गत सामाजिक समस्याओं का एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन प्रस्तुत किया गया है। प्रस्तुत अनुसंधान के अनुसार यह बोध प्राप्त हुआ है कि 'उमा अर्पिताश की कविताओं में निहित सामाजिक समस्याएँ अक्सर जटिल होती हैं क्योंकि उनमें उपमा, मुहावरे आदि होते हैं। लेकिन 'मौनिका रुवनपतिरणश की कविता को सरल भाषा में उजागर किया गया है और सरल भाषा का उपयोग किया गया है, तो ऐसा लगता है कि ध्यान सीधे सामाजिक मुद्दों पर केंद्रित हो गया है। इसके अलावा 'उमा अर्पिताश की कविताओं में निहित समाज से संबंधित समस्याएँ उनके अनुभवों के आधार पर लिखी गई हैं और यह कहा जा सकता है कि 'मौनिका रुवनपतिरणश की कविताएँ किसी के सामने आने वाली समस्याओं पर आधारित हैं। साथ ही दोनों कवयित्रियों की कविता संग्रहों का अध्ययन करते समय दोनों की कविताओं में कुछ समानताएँ भी मिलीं, लेकिन शीर्षक या अर्थ में कई असमानताएँ देखी जा सकती हैं।

**मुख्य शब्द-** उमा अर्पिता, मौनिका रुवनपतिरणश सामाजिक समस्याएँ, कविता

# REVISITING 'VINAY AND DARBELNET' S STRATEGIES TO TRANSLATE THE NOVEL 'NIRMALA' BY 'MUNSHI PREMCHAND' TO SINHALESE

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This research is related to the seven translation strategies proposed by the linguistics scientists Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet. This research comprises the translation of the novel 'Nirmala' by Munshi Premchand into Sinhala and the discussion of the translation methods used there. There are seven translation strategies discussed here namely Borrowing, Calque, Literal Translation, Transposition, Modulation, Equivalence, and Adaptation. Also, investigation into the usage of these strategies in the Sinhala translation of 'Nirmala' would involve analyzing specific examples from the translated text to see how each strategy was applied. This research exclusively employs secondary data to ensure findings, utilizing reputable sources to ensure quality and reliability, such as books, autobiographies, journal articles, websites, and reports. To translate the novel 'Nirmala' into Sinhala four of the seven strategies which were introduced by Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet were used. Such as Borrowing, Calque, Equivalence, and Adaptation. Borrowing preserves the original cultural terms, while Calque recreates them using the target language's structure. Equivalence finds culturally appropriate substitutes, and Adaptation modifies content to fit cultural norms. When those usages are expressed as a percentage, Borrowing -35%, Calque -15 %, Equivalence -20 %, and Adaptation -30 %. 'Nirmala' is a culturally related novel. Therefore, Strategies of borrowing and adaptation have been used a lot. Equivalence is used to express the proverbs, phrases & idioms of source text .calque is used for improving the value of the target text. Translation has been done directly and obliquely, however, three strategies named transposition, modulation, and literal translation haven't been used in translation because there was no scope to use those strategies. These four strategies enable meaningful translations, preserving the integrity of both source and target texts, while ensuring cultural suitability.

**Keywords:** *Jean- Paul Vinay, Jean Darbelnet, Nirmala, Strategies*

‘मुंशी प्रेमचंद’ द्वारा रचित ‘निर्मला’ उपन्यास का सिंहली में अनुवाद और अनुवाद प्रक्रिया में अपनाये गये अनुवाद से संबंधित नियमों के बारे में एक अध्ययन (भाषा वैज्ञानिक ‘जीन पोल विने’ और ‘जील डारब्लेन्ट’ के द्वारा संकलित अनुवाद से संबंधित सात नियमों के आधार पर)

एच.सी.जे.पेरेरा और संगीत रत्नायक

भाषा अध्ययन विभाग, सबरगमुव विश्वविद्यालय

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन *भाषांतर नियमों* से संबंधित है। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य “‘मुंशी प्रेमचंद’ द्वारा रचित ‘निर्मला’ उपन्यास का सिंहली में अनुवाद करना और इस अनुवाद के लिए प्रयुक्त ‘जीन पोल विने’ और ‘जील डारब्लेन्ट’ के द्वारा संकलित अनुवाद से संबंधित सात नियमों का अध्ययन करना’ है। इसके अलावा ‘अनुवाद, *भाषांतर नियम*, भाषांतर नियमों के प्रयोग आदि के बारे में अध्ययन करना, ‘मुंशी प्रेमचंद’, ‘जीन पोल विने’, ‘जील डारब्लेन्ट’ के व्यक्तित्व-कृतित्व का अध्ययन करना’ गौण उद्देश्य हैं। अध्ययन की गुणात्मकता बढ़ाने के लिए ‘पुस्तकों, पत्रिकाओं और अंतर्जाल के प्रकाशनों’ आदि द्वितीय आँकड़ों का प्रयोग किया गया है। ‘निर्मला’ उपन्यास का सिंहली में अनुवाद करने के लिए ‘ठवततवूपदहए ब्नुनमए स्पजमतंस ज्तदेसंजपवदए ज्तदेचवेपजपवदए डवकनसंजपवदए मुनपअंसमदबम ए कंचजंजपवद’ आदि सात नियमों से चार का प्रयोग हुआ है। जैसे, मूल पाठ का शब्द उसी रूप में लक्ष्य पाठ में भी प्रयोग करने वाला तकनीक ‘Borrowing’। वह हिन्दी में ‘ऋणीकृत’ है। मूल भाषा में होने वाले शब्दों का अर्थ लक्ष्य भाषा शब्दों में प्रस्तुत करना ‘Calque’]रचना के भाव को पूर्ण अनुदित रूप में अभिव्यक्त करना ‘Equivalence’ है। ‘Equivalence’ हिन्दी में ‘भावानुवाद’ के समान है। लक्ष्य भाषा की संस्कृति के अनुरूप अनुवाद करना ‘Adaptation’ है प्रस्तुत अनुवाद में इन नियमों के प्रयोग के प्रतिशत ये हैं, Borrowing – 35%, Calque – 15%, Equivalence – 20%, Adaptation -30%। ‘निर्मला’ भारत संस्कृति से संबंधित है इसलिए उस संस्कृति व लक्ष्य भाषा की संस्कृति सुरक्षा करने को इसमें अधिकतर रूप में Borrowing व Adaptation प्रयोग किये गये हैं। कहावत, मुहावरे आदि होने के कारण ‘Equivalence’ और अनुवाद का सार रखने के लिए Calque का प्रयोग किये हैं। प्रस्तुत अनुवाद में प्रत्यक्ष और परोक्ष अनुवाद नियमों का प्रयोग हुआ है परन्तु इसमें उपरोक्त चार नियमों के अलावा बाकी तीन नियमों का प्रयोग अनुचित पाया। किसी अनुवादक को सफल अनुवाद के लिए इन चार तकनीकों का प्रयोग करना योग्य है।

**मुख्य शब्द :** जीन पोल विने, जील डारब्लेन्ट, निर्मला, भाषांतर नियम

# **JAPANESE**



# **A STUDY ON SUICIDE AMONG JAPANESE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS: THE INFLUENCE OF THE JAPANESE EDUCATION SYSTEM AND THE OPINIONS OF JAPANESE TEACHERS**

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The prevalence of suicide among Japanese high school students has become a significant social concern in recent years. This study examines the impact of the Japanese education system on the mental well-being and suicidal tendencies of high school students. Additionally, it delves into Japanese teachers' views and opinions regarding this critical issue and proposes countermeasures in education. The objectives of the study are threefold: firstly, to elucidate the impact of the Japanese education system on students' mental health and the incidence of suicide; secondly, to explore the correlation between the education system and students' mental health from the viewpoint of Japanese educators; and finally, to provide recommendations for the prevention of suicides and the enhancement of the educational system, based on teachers' insights. Data were amassed through a multi-faceted approach. Primary data sources included questionnaire surveys administered to Japanese high school students and teachers, followed by/complimented by interviews with high school educators and volunteers from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Secondary sources included statistical data from governmental and educational institutions, reviews of scholarly articles and research reports, and documents from schools and educational organizations. The findings of this study underscore the urgent need for a comprehensive reassessment and reform of the Japanese education system. Analysis of the data revealed a significant impact on students' mental health, with a pronounced tendency among high school students to contemplate suicide, underscoring the critical need for immediate interventions. The study reaffirms the imperative of enhancing the learning environment to safeguard students' mental well-being.

**Keywords:** *JICA, Japanese Education System, High School Students' Suicide*

# 日本の高校生における自殺に関する研究 ー日本の教育システムの影響と日本の教師の意見に焦点を当ててー

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日本の高校生における自殺問題は、近年深刻な社会問題として注目されていることが了解できた。本研究は、日本の教育システムが高校生の自殺にどのような影響を与えているかを探ることを目的としたものだった。また、日本の教師がこの問題についてどのように感じ、どのような意見を持っているのかにも焦点を当て、教育現場での対応策を考察した。本研究の目的は、以下の3点に焦点を当てて並んでいた。まず、日本の教育システムが子どもの精神保健と児童自殺に与える影響を明らかにすることだった。つぎに、日本の教師の視点から、教育システムがどのように子どもの精神保健と児童自殺に関連しているかを調査しようとした。さいごに、日本の教師の意見に基づき、自殺予防と教育システムの改善に向けた提案を行った。したがって、データ収集は以下の通りだった。第一次資料として、日本の高校生と日本人の先生方を対象としたアンケート調査、そして日本の高校教師へのインタビューや国際協力機構（JICA）のボランティアとの面接を実施した。第二次資料としては、政府機関や教育統計データ、学術論文や研究報告のレビュー、学校や教育機関の資料を用いた。本研究の成果は、日本の教育システムの再評価と改革に向けた重要な一歩となることを本研究から示し、収集したデータと分析の結果、日本の教育システムが学生の精神保健に与える潜在的な影響が明らかになった。特に、高校生が自殺を考える傾向が顕著であり、これに対する対策が急務であることが示唆されていた。したがって、この研究を通じて、教育環境の改善が学生の精神健康を守る上で重要であることが再確認された。

**出典:** JICA、日本の教育制度、高校生自殺

# JAPANESE ANIME AS A TOOL FOR TEACHING JAPANESE LANGUAGE LEARNERS ABOUT TRADITIONAL JAPANESE CULTURE: A STUDY BASED ON THREE ANIME

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Cultural attractions, economic incentives, educational support, and technological advances contribute to the growth of Japanese language learning among foreigners in modern times. With the development of AI technology, new methods beyond textbook-only learning have emerged. Among them, Japanese anime has gained popularity around the world and is attracting attention as a useful tool for foreign language learning. Anime not only provides vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, and listening skills, but also a deep understanding of Japanese culture, values, and social infrastructure. Anime is introduced into foreign language learning as a viewing medium that allows students to learn in a short amount of time and with fun, deepening their understanding of complex concepts and cultural practices. The hypothesis of this study was to provide foreign Japanese language learners with little connection to Japan with traditional Japanese cultural skills through anime. The purpose was to clarify whether they can experience traditional Japanese culture, introduce teaching materials that will increase their interest, and clarify what they can learn about traditional Japanese culture from anime. Therefore, 'Who's Behind Me', 'My Neighbour Totoro', and 'Spirited Away' were selected and analysed how these anime depict 12 aspects of traditional Japanese culture. Since there was no primary source for collecting data, data was collected through secondary sources such as internet information, past research, and YouTube videos. This study proposes to utilize anime as a rich resource for learning Japanese culture. Anime is beneficial not only for Japanese language learners but also for people from diverse walks of life, including anime fans, culture lovers, tourists, and business professionals. These three anime in particular depict the postwar impacts and transformations of traditional Japanese culture, demonstrating the resilience and adaptability of the culture. Other anime, such as 'Princess Mononoke', 'The Tale of the Princess Kaguya', 'Your Name', and 'When Marnie Was There', provide insights into various aspects of traditional Japanese culture, including historical background, folklore, daily life, and spiritual beliefs. This can be expected to provide in-depth learning for advanced Japanese language learners.

**Keywords:** *Anime, Foreign Japanese Language Learners, 'Who's Left Behind', 'My Neighbour', 'Totoro Spirited Away'*

# 日本アニメから日本語学習者に与える伝統的な日本文化能力 「3つのアニメを中心に」

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文化的魅力、経済的インセンティブ、教育支援、テクノロジーの進歩が現代における外国人の日本語学習の成長に貢献している。AI技術の発展により教科書だけの学習を超えた新しい方法が登場している。その中で日本のアニメは世界中で人気を集め外国語学習に役立つ手段として注目されている。アニメは語彙、文法、発音、聞き取り能力だけでなく日本文化、価値観、社会基盤への深い理解を提供する。短時間で楽しく学べる視聴型メディアとしてアニメが外国語学習に導入され複雑な概念や文化的慣習についても理解を深める。本研究の仮説は日本との関係が少ない外国人日本語学習者にアニメを通して伝統的な日本文化能力を与えることだった。目的はその伝統的な日本文化を体験できるかを明らかにし、興味を高める教材を紹介し、アニメから伝統的な日本文化についてどのようなものが勉強できるかを明らかにすることだった。従って「後ろの正面だあれ」、「隣のトトロ」と「千と千尋の神隠し」を選び、これらのアニメが日本の伝統文化の12の側面を描いていることを分析する。データを収集することによって第一次資料はなかったから第2次資料のインターネット情報、先行研究とユーチューブビデオを通してデータを収集した。本研究は日本文化を学ぶ豊かなりソースとしてアニメを活用することを提案する。アニメは日本語学習者だけでなくアニメファンや文化愛好家、観光客、ビジネス専門家など、多様な分野の人々にとって有益である。特にこの3つのアニメは戦後の影響や日本の伝統文化の変容を描いており、文化の回復力と適応性を示している。他にも「もののけ姫」「かぐや姫の物語」「君の名は」「思い出のマーニー」などのアニメが歴史的背景や民間伝承、日常生活や精神的信仰など日本の伝統文化のさまざまな側面について洞察を提供する。これにより、上級レベルの日本語学習者にも深い学びが期待できる。

**キーワード:** アニメ、外国人日本語学習者、後ろの正面誰、隣のトトロ、千と千尋の神隠し

# **COLLOCATION-RELATED PROBLEMS FACED BY SINHALA NATIVE SPEAKERS LEARNING JAPANESE AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN SRI LANKA: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE ESSAYS WRITTEN BY THE GCE ADVANCED LEVEL STUDENTS**

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This study investigates the difficulties the Sinhala native speakers who learn Japanese as a foreign language in Sri Lanka face when writing essays for A-level examinations, particularly focusing on grammatical issues related to collocations. The objective is to identify common errors and provide effective solutions to enhance learners' writing skills. This research aims to improve Japanese language teaching methodologies in Sri Lanka, specifically targeting A-level students to aid their academic success. The study was conducted among Sinhalese students learning Japanese as a foreign language in the Rathnapura education zone. Data collection involved students writing essays on 400-character manuscript paper and translating Sinhala sentences into Japanese. This approach allowed for a detailed analysis of their collocation usage. The analysis highlighted several common errors, including incorrect use of prepositions, verbs, and noun-verb combinations, often resulting in unnatural expressions and misunderstandings. Results indicated that these students frequently misuse collocations, leading to significant grammatical inaccuracies in their writing. The study concludes that targeted teaching strategies focusing on collocation can substantially improve the writing abilities of Japanese language learners. It is recommended to incorporate regular collocation practice in the curriculum, utilizing specific exercises and tools designed to reinforce correct usage. This approach is expected to help students develop a more natural and accurate use of the Japanese language in their writing. The implications of this study extend beyond the immediate context, suggesting that similar educational strategies could be beneficial in other settings where students face challenges with language collocations. By addressing these issues, educators can enhance the overall quality of Japanese language education and provide better support to students in achieving linguistic proficiency.

**Keywords:** *Japanese Learners, Japanese Language Education, Collocations, A-Level Examinations, Writing Skills Improvement*

# スリランカのシンハラ人日本語学習者がAレベル試験に作文を書く際に直面する問題点とその解決法

## 「文法問題におけるコロケーションについて」

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本研究は、スリランカのシンハラ人日本語学習者がAレベル試験の作文を直面する困難、特に文法問題におけるコロケーションに焦点を当てている。目的は、一般的な誤りを特定し、学習者の作文能力を向上させるための効果的な解決策を提供することだ。調査はラトナプラ教育区のシンハラ人日本語学習者を対象に実施された。データ収集は、400文字の原稿用紙に作文を書かせ、いくつかの文を日本語に翻訳させることを通じて行われた。分析の結果、前置詞、動詞、名詞と動詞の組み合わせの誤用が頻繁に見られ、不自然な表現や誤解を招く原因となっていることが明らかになった。結果として、これらの学生は正しいコロケーションの使用にしばしば苦勞し、作文における重大な文法的誤りを引き起こしていることが判明した。本研究は、コロケーションに焦点を当てた教育戦略が学習者の作文能力を大幅に向上させることができると結論付けている。カリキュラムに定期的なコロケーションの練習を組み込み、特定の練習やツールを使用して正しい使用法を強化することが推奨される。この研究の意義は、他の環境でも同様の教育戦略が有益である可能性を示唆している。教育関係者がこれらの問題に取り組むことで、日本語教育の質を向上させ、学生の言語能力をより効果的に支援することが期待される。

**キーワード:** シンハラ人日本語学習者、日本語教育、コロケーション、Aレベル試験、作文能力向上

# CRUCIAL CONCERNS AND EFFICIENT TRANSLATION METHODS CONSIDERED IN TRANSLATING LITERARY WORKS FROM SINHALA INTO JAPANESE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO MARTIN WICKREMESINGHE'S NOVEL 'GAMPERALIYA' AND TADASHI NOGUCHI AND KENICHI NUIDA'S '代わり 行くの村'

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Any translator can find it really challenging to translate cultural and linguistic terms due to nuances that do not have direct equivalents in other languages. Context, historical background, and cultural meanings all play a crucial role. Direct translation is more challenging in some languages because of culturally specific ideas. However, translators can overcome these obstacles with cultural awareness and inventiveness. The purpose of this research is to explore the complex process of translating Sinhala literature into Japanese, focusing on the preservation and adaptation of cultural and linguistic elements. The primary approach of qualitative research used in this study was content analysis, employing content analysis techniques. and using both primary and secondary data for the most part. In terms of the source material, Tadashi Noguchi's Japanese translation of Wickramasinghe's Sinhala book "Gamperaliya" and Kenichi Nuida's "代わり 行くの村" were analyzed to find plausible solutions for the research question at hand. This study explores the challenges and strategies used in transferring cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, and linguistic subtleties across languages and cultures. Using a multidisciplinary approach, the research examines how translators navigate across cultural gaps and linguistic differences while attempting to maintain the authenticity and essence of the original text. Translators have employed a variety of techniques, both singly and in combination, to translate cultural and linguistic terms, including borrowing, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. Furthermore, the translators have employed addition and omission strategies in some cultural and linguistic terminologies. These approaches, however, are not appropriate for every context and have occasionally resulted in misunderstandings or diminished the significance of the cultural elements. Additionally, a few translation errors exist. They might damage the original author's expectations as well as the cultural sense of the surroundings, even if they have no bearing on the novel's final meaning.

**Keywords:** *Translation Strategies, Cultural Terminology, Linguistic Elements, Literary Exchange, Idiomatic Expressions*

# シンハラ文学作品を日本語に翻訳する際の注目すべき問題と効果的な 翻訳手法

「マーティン・ウィクラマシンハの小説「ガンペラリヤ」と野口忠司、縫田健一の「変わり行くの村」を中心に」

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文化用語や言語用語を翻訳するのは、他の言語には直接対応する言葉がないため、翻訳者にとって非常に難しいことだ。文脈、歴史的背景、文化的意味はすべて重要な役割を果たす。文化特有の考え方があるため、一部の言語では直接翻訳がより困難だ。しかし、翻訳者は文化的な認識と創意工夫でこれらの障害を克服できる。この研究の目的は、文化的要素と言語的要素の保存と適応に焦点を当て、シンハラ文学を日本語に翻訳する複雑なプロセスを探ることだ。この研究で使用された質的研究の主なアプローチは、内容分析技術を用いた内容分析であり、ほとんどの場合、一次データと二次データの両方を使用した。ソース資料に関しては、ウィクラマシンハのシンハラ語の本「ガンペラリヤ」の野口忠による日本語訳と、ヌイダ健一の「代わり行くの村」が、当面の研究質問に対するもっともらしい解決策を見つけるために分析された。この研究では、言語や文化を超えて文化的ニュアンス、慣用表現、言語的微妙さを伝える際に使用される課題と戦略を探す。学際的なアプローチを使用して、この研究では、翻訳者が文化のギャップと言語の違いを乗り越えながら、元のテキストの真正性と本質を維持しようと努める方法を調べる。翻訳者は、借用、転置、変調、同等性、適応など、文化的小および言語的小用語を翻訳するために、単独または組み合わせでさまざまな手法を採用している。さらに、翻訳者は、一部の文化的小および言語的小用語で追加および省略戦略を採用している。しかし、これらのアプローチはあらゆる文脈に適しているわけではなく、誤解を招いたり、文化的要素の重要性を損なったりすることが時々ある。さらに、翻訳の誤りもいくつかあります。それらは、小説の最終的な意味とは関係がなかったとしても、元の著者の期待や周囲の文化的感覚を損なう可能性がある。

**キーワード:** 翻訳戦略、文化用語、言語的要素、文学的交流、慣用表現



# A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF HAIKU POETRY BEFORE AND AFTER WORLD WAR II: A STUDY BASED ON THE WORKS OF YOSA BUSON AND KANEKOTOUTA

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This study investigates the changes encountered by the art of haiku in the realm of Japanese literature due to the transformative effects of World War II. Its objectives include a deep examination of haiku, a comparative analysis of pre-and post-war haiku, and an exploration of the war's influence on haiku poets. Drawing on interviews, Japanese haiku literature, translations, online resources, articles, and prior research, the study hypothesizes that World War II, as a significant societal issue, influenced the thinking of haiku poets. It seeks to uncover insights into the necessity of happiness and cooperation for human existence, suggesting the reduction of power-driven desires as a potential solution. Furthermore, it argues that such societal issues directly impact not only the thoughts of ordinary individuals but also those of literary figures, including haiku poets. Additionally, the study considers the perspectives of haiku poets in relation to societal dynamics. It acknowledges that the societal context, whether positive or negative, influences the creation of haiku. Hence, it advocates for collective cooperation as essential for societal and environmental enrichment. From the examination of pre-and post-war haiku, the study believes it has left a lasting impression on the human psyche. Moreover, it suggests that individuals inclined towards creative pursuits can find inspiration in the contemplations of haiku poets presented in this research. Ultimately, this study underscores the significance of haiku poetry as a reflection of societal shifts and as a source of insight into the human experience, inviting further exploration and contemplation.

**Keywords:** *Haiku, World War II, Yosa Buson, Kanekotouta*

## 第二次世界大戦前後の俳句に関する比較研究 「与謝蕪村と金子藤太の俳句を中心に」

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第二次世界大戦のわけ、変更した大方分野の中で日本文学である、俳句芸術はいかなる変更直面したことを研究してある。そして、研究を行う際に、目的としては、俳句を深く研究する、第二次世界大戦前後の俳句を比較する、第二次世界大戦は俳人にいかなる影響を与えたかを明らかにすることなどがある。そのため、面接や日本俳句本、翻訳書、インターネット、記事、先行研究などの助けを受け取ってある。このように、行った本研究の仮説は、社会問題になった第二次世界大戦は俳人の思考に影響されたということだ。そして、この研究からの結果による、生活のため幸せや協力の必要性があるべきということを探した。そのため、権力の欲望を除くのは解決策の一つだ。そして、このような社会問題は、普通の人々だけでなく作家の思考にも直接に影響される。それとともに、俳人の視野もそのような点で扱う。あたりの社会はいいなら、楽しみやすい作品も、あたりの社会は悪いなら楽しみにくい作品もお互いに生まれるため影響される。だから、社会的にも環境的にも豊かなところを得るため、みんなで協力を重要にすればいいと思う。本研究で示した、戦前と戦後の俳句から、それをもう人間の心に残したと信じる。また、創造的な活躍が好きな誰でも、この研究に中心した俳人の思考も参考にできるとも思う。

キーワード：俳句、第二次世界大戦、与謝蕪村、金子藤太

# **LOAN WORD-RELATED PROBLEMS FACED BY NATIVE SINHALA SPEAKERS LEARNING JAPANESE AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE: A STUDY IN RELATION TO BEGINNER AND INTERMEDIATE LEVEL LEARNERS**

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Cultural diffusion is common in today's technological world. Therefore, we can't stop the addition of various linguistic parts and loan words from various other foreign languages. On the other hand, it is certain that such words will increase and not decrease in the Japanese language in the future. When examining the Japanese language education in Sri Lanka today, it appears that a large number of students have been motivated to study Japanese. The increase in the number of students learning Japanese is due to migration to Japan for employment, higher education, and an interest in Japan as well as Japanese culture. Recently, Japanese language education in Sri Lanka hasn't paid much attention to teaching Japanese loan words. And also, limited exposure to English and other foreign languages in Sri Lanka further exacerbates these difficulties. This lack of familiarity with the original sounds and meanings of many loanwords hinders effective identification and comprehension. Therefore, it is based on the assumption that Sinhala students who are learning Japanese, face problems understanding foreign words. We conducted this study with the aim of identifying their own problems and presenting solutions for those problems. In order to carry out this study, a survey was conducted through a Google Form for thirty intermediate and beginner level Japanese learning Sinhala students. In this research, after finding out the knowledge of Japanese loanwords of intermediate and beginner level Sinhala students who are learning Japanese, we studied the problems that arise in understanding those Japanese loan words and suggested the most effective solutions for those problems.

**Keywords:** *Japanese Loan Words, Japanese Learners, Awareness*

# シンハラ人日本語学習者は外来語を識別する際に起こる問題点と解決方法 ー初級レベルの学習者と中級レベルの学習者を中心にー

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現在、就職のため日本に移動すること、高等教育、日本や日本文化にある興味をきっかけで日本語を学習する学習者の数が増えてきている。スリランカの日本語教育の中で外来語について教授されていないと学習者の間違った使用が見られる。したがってこの本研究は、シンハラ人日本語学習者は外来語を理解する際に直面する問題点は何だろうかという問題を基づいてシンハラ人日本語学習者の外来語の理解と理解する際に直面する問題点について分析する。本研究は日本語を学習する初級レベルと中級レベルのシンハラ人学習者を中心にアンケート調査を行い、外来語に対する意識を探ることにより、外来語を理解する際に起こる問題点を明らかにして効果的な解決法を導入した。

**キーワード：** 外来語、シンハラ人日本語学習者、 外来語の意識

# PROBLEMS THAT ARISE WHEN SELF-STUDYING KANJI AND SUGGESTIONS FOR GUIDANCE: A STUDY FOCUSED ON INTERMEDIATE-LEVEL JAPANESE LEARNERS

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The acquisition of kanji, the complex characters integral to the Japanese writing system, presents unique challenges for intermediate-level learners engaged in self-study. This study examines the problems and solutions encountered when self-studying kanji. The aim was to identify the challenges faced by intermediate-level Japanese learners during self-study, propose methods to address these challenges and analyse key kanji at this level. To uncover these issues, a survey was conducted with 30 intermediate level Japanese learners. The survey revealed several major challenges for self-learners: the diversity of kanji readings. One significant challenge faced by intermediate learners is the sheer volume of kanji characters, each with multiple similar readings and nuanced meanings. And the burden of memorization, lack of knowledge about self-study methods, and insufficient learning materials. As effective learning strategies, the study suggests using mind maps centered around common on-yomi and recommends books suitable for intermediate-level learners for self-study. These resources are expected to facilitate easier mastery of intermediate-level kanji and enable learners to infer readings for more advanced kanji. To effectively implement this knowledge, mind maps were recommended. Mind maps not only aid long-term memory retention but also enhance intrinsic motivation, making them an essential tool for self-study. By focusing on on-yomi, these mind maps address the challenges outlined above. As a result, learners can expect improved efficiency in kanji acquisition. This paper provides valuable insights not only for intermediate-level Japanese learners but also for those struggling with kanji memorization, offering practical content and strategies to enhance their learning experience.

**Keywords:** *Self-Study, Kanji, Intermediate Level*

## 漢字を独習する際に、起こる問題点と指導提案 (中級レベルの日本語学習者を中心に)

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日本語学習者が勉強しなければならない漢字を独学する際に生じる問題点とその解決策について検討した。本研究では、中級レベルの日本語学習者は独学で直面している問題点を明らかにすること、その問題点を解決する方法、形声字を分析することは目的だった。それに、問題点を明らかにするため、30名の学習者を参加させて、アンケート調査を行った。それを通じて、独学者が直面する主な問題として、漢字読みに方の多様性、記憶の負担が挙げられること、漢字を独学する方法が知らないこと、教材不足という問題点を明らかにした。また、効果的な学習方法として、同じ音読みを中心したマインドマップ、中級レベルの日本語学習者に独学に用いられるの本を提案した。なお、本を通じて中級レベルの漢字を楽に身につけられ、その以上のレベルまでの漢字の読み方を推測できる実行になる。それから得た知識を遂行するため、マインドマップはお勧めだった。それで、学習者の長時間記憶にも救われ、内発的動機づけも高められる。本論文は、中級レベルの日本語学習者にももちろん、漢字を覚えがたくて、悩んでいる学習者にも大切な内容を含まれていると思う。

**キーワード:** 独学、漢字、中級レベル

# THE DIFFERENTIATION OF MALE AND FEMALE LANGUAGE IN JAPANESE SENTENCE-FINAL PARTICLES IN CONVERSATION: BASED ON DAILY CONVERSATIONS OF SINHALA-SPEAKING JAPANESE LEARNERS

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This study investigates the differentiation between male and female language in the use of Japanese sentence-final particles in the daily conversations of Sinhala-speaking Japanese learners. In Japanese, there is a clear distinction between male and female language. Generally, male language tends to give a rigid impression, while female language tends to give a softer impression. These gender differences in language use are prominently observed in sentence-final particles as well, with distinct masculine and feminine expressions. This study specifically examines commonly used particles such as "wa," "no," "zo," "kashira," and "kana." This research aims to analyze the usage of sentence-final particles and the influence of the learners' mother tongue from the perspective of Japanese learners, exploring the significance of gender differentiation. The objective of this research is to encourage learners to have a fundamental understanding of the classification of male and female language in conversational sentence endings. An online questionnaire survey was conducted with 36 Sinhala-speaking Japanese learners. The results revealed that many learners and teachers had not learned the differentiation between male and female languages in schools or universities. Additionally, a survey targeting Sri Lankan university students and teachers showed that despite the information being present in textbooks, only 50% of respondents correctly understood the gendered use of sentence-final particles. In countries like Sri Lanka, Japanese learners mainly focus on grammar-based education and lack opportunities to engage in daily Japanese conversation. This is consistent from school level to university level. Therefore, it can be pointed out that the words at the end of sentences learned in textbooks are not actually used in real-life conversations. It is expected that future research will overcome the limitations of this study and proceed with investigations from different perspectives.

**Keywords:** *Japanese Sentence Final Particles, Male Language, Female Language, Gendered Language Use, Gender Differences in Language*

# 日本語の会話文末詞における男性語と女性語の 使い分け —シンハラ人日本語学習者の自然会話をもとに—

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本研究は、シンハラ人日本語学習者の自然会話における日本語の会話文末詞の男性語と女性語の使い分けを報告する。日本語では、男性語と女性語の使い分けがある。一般的に、男性語は堅い印象を与え、女性語は柔らかい印象を与える傾向がある。日本語には、性別による言語使用の違いが顕著に存在し、文末詞においても男性的な表現と女性的な表現がある。特によく使われる「わ、の、ぞ、かしら、かな」について、調査を行った。本研究は日本語学習者の視点から文末詞の使用と母語の影響を分析し、ジェンダーによる使い分けを探る意義である。本研究の目的は、学習者が会話文末の男性語と女性語の分類について基本的な知識を持つことを促進することである。シンハラ人日本語学習者36名を対象にオンラインアンケートを用いて調査した結果、多くの学習者と教師が学校や大学で男性語と女性語の使い分けを学んだ経験がないと回答した。また、スリランカの大学生と教師を対象にした調査では、教科書に記載されているにもかかわらず、文末詞における男女語の知識を正しく理解しているのは50%だけということが明らかになった。スリランカのような国では、日本語学習者は主に文法知識に基づいた教育に取り組んでおり、日常生活の中で日本語で会話する機会は殆どない。それは、学校レベルから大学レベルまで共通である。そのため、教科書で習う会話文の語尾にある単語が実際には使われていないことが指摘できる。今後は、本調査の欠点を克服し、別の観点から調査を進めることが期待される。

**キーワード：**会話文末詞、女性語、男性語、性別による言語使用、言語のジェンダー差



# **A STUDY ON THE CAREERS OF SRI LANKANS WORKING IN JAPAN IN THE YEARS 2020 AND 2023**

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As the presence of foreign workers in the Japanese labor market becomes increasingly important, Sri Lankan workers are also in the spotlight as part of this. This study focuses on the professional lives of Sri Lankans working in Japan, investigating the extent to which they are satisfied with their professional lives, the challenges and experiences they face, and how they are adapting to Japanese society and the working environment. The Japanese labor market is experiencing an increase in demand for foreign workers due to factors such as population decline and aging. The main purpose of this study was to investigate whether Sri Lankans working in Japan are satisfied with their work lives. The methods of data collection for this study were questionnaires and interviews. Thirty Sri Lankans working in Japan were used for the questionnaire. Three Sri Lankans who answered that they were satisfied with their work lives were then selected as survey subjects and interviewed. Through the questionnaires and interviews, new ideas and suggestions for improving work-life satisfaction were presented. In addition to the comments and suggestions received from Sri Lankans working in Japan, other suggestions were also made. The conclusion obtained from this study was that, as hypothesized, Sri Lankans working in Japan are satisfied with their work lives. This was evident from the information obtained from the questionnaires and the interviews.

**Keywords:** *Occupation, Life, Work Life, Satisfaction, Workers*

# 2020年と2024年に日本に渡り、日本で働いているスリランカ人の職業生活に関する研究。

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日本の労働市場における外国人労働者の存在がますます重要になる中、その一環としてスリランカ人労働者も脚光を浴びている。本研究は、日本で働くスリランカ人の職業生活に焦点を当て、彼らが自分の職業生活にどの程度満足しているか、直面する課題や経験、そして日本の社会や労働環境にどのように適応しているかを調査する。日本の労働市場は、人口減少や高齢化などの要因により、外国人労働者の需要が増加している。本研究の主な目的は、日本で働くスリランカ人が自分の仕事生活に満足しているかどうかを調査することだった。本研究のデータ収集の方法はアンケートとインタビューだった。アンケートには日本で働くスリランカ人30名が使用された。その後、仕事生活に満足していると回答したスリランカ人3名をアンケート対象者として選出し、インタビューを実施した。アンケートやインタビューを通じて、ワークライフ満足度を向上させるための新しいアイデアや提案が提示された。そして、日本で働くスリランカ人から受け取ったコメントや提案に加えて、他の提案も行われた。この調査で得られた結論は、仮説どおり、日本で働くスリランカ人は自分の仕事生活に満足しているというものだった。それはアンケートで得られた情報とインタビューで得られた情報から明らかだった。

**キーワード：**職業、生活、ワークライフ、満足、労働者

## **SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN JAPANESE AND SINHALESE IDIOMS RELATED TO THE WORD 'HAND'**

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This research presents a study of idioms in Japanese and Sinhala. "Kanyouku" (idioms) in Japanese is compared to "ruudji" (idioms) in Sinhalese, and foreign speakers may find them difficult to understand. Even in Japanese language education in Sri Lanka, there is very little opportunity to study idioms. It is not known that such a study has been done so far. The main purpose of this study is to examine the similarities and differences of the idioms in both languages to facilitate the learning and teaching process of Japanese in Sri Lanka. For this, data were collected, and the meanings were analyzed from books with Japanese idioms and the Internet. For Sinhala idioms, data were gathered from the official language department's publication, "Sinhala Ruudji Akaaradiya." In this research, randomly selected idioms related to "hand" in Sinhala and Japanese languages were analyzed separately in each language and then compared for their similarities and differences. After analyzing the meanings, they were classified into four parts for the convenience of language learners based on similarities: 1. Idioms with the same meaning, 2. Idioms that have similar meanings but are not so similar in superficial meaning, 3. Idioms that have superficially similar meanings but not the same idiomatic meaning, 4. Idioms that are different from each other. Among these sections, it was observed that sections 3 and 4 contain more idioms. The result of the research indicates that this not only affects the learning and teaching process but also enables Sri Lankans studying Japanese to gain knowledge about "kanyouku" (idioms) in Japanese and to recognize the cultural characteristics of the two countries and understand their diversity.

**Keywords:** *Idioms, Japanese, Sinhala, Language Comparison*

## 日本語とシンハラ語の慣用句の類似点と相異点 —手の慣用句に焦点を当てて—

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本研究は、日本語とシンハラ語の慣用句に基づいている。日本語の慣用句はシンハラ語のルディと比較され、非母語話者には理解が難しいと思われるかもしれない。スリランカの日本語教育でも慣用句を学ぶ機会ほとんどない。これまでそのような研究が行われたことは知られていない。本研究の主な目的は、スリランカでの日本語学習と日本語教育のプロセスを促進するために、両言語の慣用句の類似点と相違点を調査することである。このために、日本語の慣用句を掲載した書籍やインターネットからデータを収集して意味を分析し、シンハラ語の慣用句については、公用語部門がシンハラ語の「ルーディアカラージャ」からデータを収集した。ここでは、シンハラ語と日本語でランダムに選択された手に関する慣用句を各言語で個別に分析し、それらの類似状況と相違点を比較した。意味を分析した後、言語学習者の便宜のために類似点に基づいて 四つの部分に分類した。この四つは、1.同じ意味がある慣用句、2.慣用句の意味は似ているけど、表面的な意味ではそれほど似ていない慣用句、3.表面上の意味は似ている、でも慣用句の意味は似ていない慣用句、4.お互いに違う慣用句 である。これらの四つのうち、セクション 3 と 4 の慣用句が多いことが見られた。研究の結果、これは学習と教育のプロセスに影響を与えるだけでなく、日本語を勉強しているスリランカ人が日本語の慣用句についての知識を獲得し、両国の文化的特徴を認識し、その多様性を理解することを可能にするということである。

**キーワード:** 慣用句、日本語、シンハラ語、言語の比較

# RESEARCH ON EMOTIONS EXPRESSED BY FACIAL EXPRESSIONS IN JAPANESE ONOMATOPOEIA: A COMPARISON BETWEEN JAPANESE NATIVE SPEAKERS AND SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNERS

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Onomatopoeias are a suitable way to express non-verbal behaviors and emotions concisely and effectively, and expressing emotions through onomatopoeias is especially important in Japanese communication. However, for second language learners, understanding onomatopoeias is more challenging, and it is difficult to immediately understand onomatopoeias until they become accustomed to using them. Therefore, the main purpose of this study is to clarify which onomatopoeias native speakers of Japanese and second-language learners of Japanese choose to express similar emotions in specific contexts and situations, and how they change. It is also intended to examine the influence of facial emotions on the choice of Japanese onomatopoeias and to introduce effective teaching suggestions for second language learners on the study of onomatopoeias. Using a questionnaire survey, we clarified which onomatopoeia native speakers of Japanese, and second language learners choose to express similar emotions in specific contexts and situations, and how they change. Furthermore, we analyzed the influence of the choice of Japanese onomatopoeias related to facial emotions and how to teach onomatopoeias to second-language learners. The results of the questionnaire survey revealed that the choice of Japanese onomatopoeia is greatly influenced by the language learner's experience, stage of language learning, and cultural background. In particular, as the learner's level of acquisition increases, their choice tends to approach that of native Japanese speakers. It was also confirmed that there are differences between native Japanese speakers and second language learners in the appropriate selection of onomatopoeia in the context of a sentence. Finally, this study proposed a specific teaching method that combines real objects and substitutes as a teaching method for second language learners to effectively learn onomatopoeia. The aim of this proposal is to enable learners to understand the meaning of onomatopoeia visually and tactilely and to use it appropriately in real communication. It was also proposed as a practical teaching method.

**Keywords:** *Japanese Onomatopoeia, Second Language Learners, Selection of Onomatopoeic Words, Teaching Suggestions*

# 日本語のオノマトペにおける表情で表される感情に関する研究。 —日本母語話者と第二言語学習者との比較—

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オノマトペは、非言語的行動や感情を簡潔かつ効果的に表現するための適した方法であり、特に日本語のコミュニケーションにおいて重要である。しかし、第二言語学習者にとっては、オノマトペの理解が挑戦的であり、慣れるまで即座に理解することは難しい。したがって、本研究の主な目的は日本母語話者と日本語を第二言語として学習する学習者が特定の文脈や状況下での感情表現において、同様の感情を表現する際にどの擬情語を選択かそれほどのように変化するかを明らかにすることである。また表情で表される感情に関する日本語のオノマトペの選択に与える影響を検討し、効果的な指導提案を紹介することも目的である。アンケート調査を使用して、日本母語話者と第二言語学習者に対して特定の文脈や状況下での感情表現において、同様の感情を表現する際にどの擬情語を選択か、それほどのように変化するかを明らかにした。さらに、日本語のオノマトペの選択が与える影響と第二言語学習者のために、オノマトペをどのように教えればいいのかということを分析した。アンケート調査の結果により、日本語のオノマトペの選択には言語学習者の経験、言語学習の段階と文化的背景が大きく影響することが明らかになった。特に、学習者の習得レベルが上がると、日本母語話者の選択に近づく傾向が見られた。また、日本語母語話者と第二言語学習者の間で、文章の文脈に擬情語を適切に選択することの違いがあることが確認された。最後に、本研究では第二言語学習者がオノマトペを効果的に学習するための指導法として、実物と代用事物を組み合わせた具体的な指導提案を行った。この提案は、視覚的・触覚的にオノマトペの意味を理解し、実際のコミュニケーションで適切に使用できるようにすることを目的としている。そして、実践的な指導方法だと確認できた。

**キーワード:** 日本語のオノマトペ、第二言語学習者、擬情語を選択、指導提案

# **A STUDY ON THE CONVENIENCE OF JAPANESE LANGUAGE LEARNERS LEARNING CHINESE SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH JAPANESE**

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Japanese and Chinese are languages with a rich history in Asia. While these may seem complex at first glance, they are interested in focusing on the characters. Since the Chinese characters were adopted by Japan, there is a similarity between the Chinese characters and the characters known as kanji in Japan. In today's world, students learning foreign languages are on the rise. Among them are those who learn several foreign languages at the same time. These characters make it easy to learn Japanese and Chinese at the same time. This is because of their similarity. And through that, there is a possibility to learn the culture related to alphabets in both countries. Studying these Chinese characters and kanji characters, which are characters created based on an image, is also fascinating. In a country like Sri Lanka, language learning can pave the way to dealing with the world. Knowing several languages is more special than knowing only one foreign language. For this reason, I thought that the characters had a great influence on making it easy to learn Japanese and Chinese, which are similar. Through surveys and interviews, I looked into the opinions of students who learn these languages at the same time and their ability to understand the other language using one language. I have learned from experience that learning two foreign languages is beneficial. Based on that experience, this research made it clear that students who are learning Japanese can learn Chinese at the same time through the alphabet of the two languages. Thus, by studying two or more foreign languages, one can gain not only language knowledge but also an understanding of the culture, and human and social relations of those countries.

**Keywords:** *Japanese Language and Chinese Language, Kanji, Chinese Characters, Similarities Between Two Languages, Language Learning*

# 日本語学習者は日本語と同時に中国語を学ぶ際の便利さについての研究

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日本語と中国語はアジアで歴史のある言語である。一見複雑に思えるけど、文字に注目すると面白いである。漢字は日本に取り入れられた文字なので、漢字と日本の文字には類似性がある。現代では外国語を学ぶ学生が増えている。中には複数の外国語を同時に学ぶ人もいる。日本語と中国語の文字は二ヶ国語を同時に学びやすくする。それは文字がほとんど似ているから。そしてそれを通じて両国のアルファベットにまつわる文化を学ぶ可能性もある。これらの漢字や、絵を元に作られた文字である漢字を学ぶのも魅力的である。スリランカのような国では、言語を学ぶことで世界と付き合う道が開ける。外国語を一つだけ知るよりも、複数の言語を知るほうが特別なのである。そのため、似ている日本語と中国語を学びやすくするのに、文字が大きく影響していると思った。日本語と中国語を同時に学ぶ学生を対象に、アンケートやインタビューを通じて、これらの言語を同時に学ぶ学生の意見や、1つの言語でもう一方の言語を理解する能力について調べた。筆者は経験から、2つの外国語を学ぶことは有益であると学んだ。その経験に基づいて、この研究では、日本語を学んでいる学生は、2つの言語の文字を基にして中国語と日本語を同時に学ぶことができることを明らかにした。このように、2つの外国語を学ぶことで、言語の知識だけでなく、その国の文化、人間関係、社会関係についての理解も得ることができる。

**キーワード:** 日本語と中国語、漢字、中国語の文字、二ヶ国語の間の類似点、言語学



# **A STUDY ON THE INTONATION OF SINHALESE LEARNERS OF JAPANESE: FOCUSING ON INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED JAPANESE LANGUAGE LEARNERS**

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As a foreigner, it is a big challenge to use intonation correctly when pronouncing Japanese. The main objective of this research was to introduce a training method for Sri Lankan Japanese language learners in the correct pronunciation of the Japanese language. In this study, the problems raised by a person whose mother tongue is Sinhala through the accents of the Japanese language were discussed. Pronunciations of the Japanese language were studied in depth and discussed compared to the Sinhala language. A questionnaire was conducted to examine issues related to pronunciations, and baseline observations were collected. To solve the problems that have arisen, the students were trained in Japanese intonation pronunciation through the shadowing technique through an interview. As a result of the interview, many students responded that the shadowing technique is a successful way to practice intonation like Japanese. This research was mainly focused on the correct pronunciation of Sri Lankan Japanese language learners. I assume the shadowing technique used here is an effective way to correct the intonation of many students. Through this research, Japanese learners who are willing to pronounce Japanese correctly can gain insight.

**Keywords:** *Intonation, Shadowing Technique, Accent*

# シンハラ人日本語学習者のイントネーションに関する研究

## — 中. 上級日本語学習者を中心にして

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外国人にとって、日本語の発音でイントネーションを正しく使うことは大きな課題である。この研究の主な目的は、スリランカの日本語学習者に正しい日本語の発音を訓練する方法を紹介することである。ここでは、シンハラ語を母国語とする人が日本語のアクセントを通して提起する問題について議論した。日本語の発音は深く研究され、シンハラ語と比較して議論された。発音に関する問題を調べるためにアンケートが実施され、ベースラインの観察が収集された。発生した問題を解決するために、学生はインタビューによるシャドーイング技法で日本語のイントネーション発音の訓練を受けた。インタビューの結果、多くの学生の反応は、シャドーイング技法は日本人のようなイントネーションを練習するのに効果的な方法であるというものだった。この研究は主にスリランカの日本語学習者の正しい発音に焦点を当てたものだった。ここで使用されたシャドーイング技法は、多くの学生のイントネーションを矯正するのに効果的な方法だと思う。この研究を通して、日本語を正しく発音したい日本語学習者は洞察を得ることができる。

**キーワード:** イントネーション、シャドーイングテクニック、アクセント

# A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS IN YASUJIRO OZU'S 'TOKYO STORY' AND HIROKAZU KOREEDA'S 'LIKE FATHER LIKE SON'

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Not only Japanese culture but also the culture of every country in the world, changes from time to time. Film production focuses on these changes as the main point. This research examined the depiction of the Japanese family in two iconic films, Yasujiro Ozu's 'Tokyo Story' (1953) and Hirokazu Koreeda's 'Like Father Like Son' (2013). The main purpose of this study is to examine how Japanese society and family relationships are represented in these films and how these themes have evolved over time to resonate with contemporary audiences. It also sought to compare the similarities and differences between the two films. This qualitative research used a secondary data collection method. This analysis focused on important topics such as generational conflict, family work, and changing roles within the family. Research results showed significant differences in the image of family relationships. Ozu's 'Tokyo Story' depicts traditional values and family relationships in a society rapidly changing due to post-war urbanization. In contrast, Koreeda's 'Like Father Like Son' explores the current situation, highlighting the complexity of modern family relationships and the impact of social change on family unity. The findings of the study showed that although human nature remains constant, their behavior changes over time. Finally, it is concluded that 'Tokyo Story' and 'Like Father, Like Son' show the impact on family relations resulting from the decline of traditional families in Japan. This research provides important information about the depiction of family relationships in Japanese cinema.

**Keywords:** *Ozu Yasujiro, Hirokazu Koreeda, Japanese family relationships, 'Tokyo Story', 'Like Father Like Son'*

# 「小津安二郎の『東京物語』と是枝裕和の『そして父になる』における家族関係の比較考察」

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日本文化に限らず、世界各国の文化は時代とともに変化していく。こうした変化をテーマにした映画が制作されることも一般的である。本研究では、日本文化の中で日本の家族がどのように描かれているかを、偉大な映画の二つである、小津安二郎の『東京物語』と是枝裕和の『そして父になる』を通じて比較的に研究した。研究の目的は、これらの映画を通して日本の社会と家族関係がどのように描かれているかを明らかにし、映画のテーマが時代と共にどのように進化し、現代の観客とどのように共感しているのかを明らかにすることであった。二つの映画の共通点と相違点を比較的に検討することももう一つの目的であった。本研究は定性的研究であり、データ収集には二次的なデータが使用された。この分析は、世代間の対立、家族の責任、家族内での役割の進化などの重要なテーマに焦点を当てていた。本研究の結果は、家族関係の描写における顕著な違いを明らかにした。小津の『東京物語』は、戦後の都市化で急速に変化する社会の中で、伝統的な価値観や家族関係を描かれていた。一方、是枝の『そして父になる』は、現代の家族関係の複雑さと、社会の変化が家族の団結に及ぼす影響を強調していた。研究結果では人は常に変化するわけではなく、時間の経過とともに変化するのは人の行動だけであることを明らかにした。最後には、『東京物語』と『そして父になる』を通じて、日本の伝統的な家族構造の衰退に影響を受けた家族関係を描いていることが結論付けた。本研究は、日本映画における家族関係の描写についての貴重な理解を提供する。

**キーワード：**小津安二郎、是枝裕和、日本家族関係、東京物語、そして父になる

# THE INDIRECT INFLUENCE OF BUDDHIST TEACHINGS ON AKUTAGAWA RYUNOSUKE'S LITERARY STORIES: AKUTAGAWA RYUNOSUKE'S 'HANA', 'KUMO NO ITO' AND 'JIGOKUHEN'

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The above-mentioned three books were used to focus on the indirect influence of Buddhist teachings on Ryunosuke Akutagawa's literary stories. Secondary Data collection methods were used to identify and describe the Teachings of Buddhism in detail. Secondary data was gathered by reading books, newspapers, magazines, and the Web. The research explained such indirect effects in depth, focusing on 'Hana', 'Kumono Ito', and 'Jigokuhen'. In fact, Buddhism has an indirect influence on his works. The original texts he used in writing these books bear many similarities to Buddhism, and this indirect influence has affected his writings. Akutagawa, in particular, was not influenced by Buddhism because of his family background. Especially through the books he initiated, he indirectly included teachings related to Buddhism in his works. It is further confirmed by his use of words specific to Buddhism. In creating literature, it is common for writers to use words that they use in everyday life. However, the indirect influence of Buddhism on his works is evident in the use of words that represent the culture of a particular religion, such as teachings. When the author writes his literary stories, he bases himself on works that have a Buddhist background. In particular, he has tried to convey the teachings of those works to the reader through his works. Finally, by writing this article, the author has managed to accurately and precisely explain the indirect influence of Buddhist teachings on the literary works of Akutagawa Ryunosuke, focusing on works such as 'Hana', 'Kumono Ito', and 'Jigokuhen'.

**Keywords:** *Analysis, Buddhism in Japan, Teaching of Buddhism, Akutagawa Ryunosuke, Literary Stories*



**SINHALA**

# THE POTENTIALS AND LIMITATIONS OF TRANSFORMING LINGUISTIC COMMUNICATION INTO VISUAL COMMUNICATION: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY BASED ON THE CINEMATIC ADAPTATIONS OF 'VIRĀGAYA' AND 'ASANDHIMITTĀ'

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This research investigates the potentials and limitations of transforming linguistic communication into visual communication, focusing on the novels 'Virāgaya' (1956) by Martin Wickramasinghe and 'Asandhimittā' (2015) by Saman Wickramarachchi. This research is anchored on the cinematic adaptations of the above novels, directed by Tissa Abeysekara (1985) and Ashoka Handagama (2019) respectively and these films are analysed as primary sources of visual communication. Scholarly books, research studies, newspapers, magazines, and online information pertaining to cinema and literature are considered secondary sources. The main objective of this research is to analyse the effectiveness and constraints involved in transforming written narratives into visual media and the unique potentials and limitations of both linguistic and visual media in the creative process. The research uses analytical methodology to assess how these strengths and weaknesses influence the narrative's impact on the audience and findings indicate that while it is challenging to fully transform the depth of novels into cinema, visual elements can significantly enhance audience engagement by introducing new events and visual representations. For that purpose, analytical methods such as content analysis have been employed. The research reveals that cinema has a unique capacity for generating realistic imagery and constructing suitable scenarios, which often leads to a more compelling visual experience than the novel can provide. This research emphasises that each medium has its own unique range and limitations that must be acknowledged and respected. Ultimately, this study investigates that understanding the distinct yet complementary nature of linguistic and visual communication is crucial for successful adaptations.

**Keywords:** 'Asandhimittā', Cinematic Potential and Limitations, Linguistic Communication, 'VirāGaya', Visual Communication



# **භාෂාත්මක සන්නිවේදනය රූපාත්මක සන්නිවේදනය දක්වා පරිවර්තනය වීමේ දී උපයුක්ත ශක්‍යතා සහ සීමා පිළිබඳ විමර්ශනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්: සිනමාවට නැගුණු විරාගය සහ අසන්ධිමිත්තා කෘති ඇසුරින්**

ඒ.පී.ඒ.සම්පත්<sup>1\*</sup> සහ හිනිදුම සුනිල් සෙනෙවි<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>භාෂා අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා සබරගමුව විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

මානව පරිණාමයත් සමඟ කාලානුරූපීව වධර්නය වූ සන්නිවේදනයේ අනුශාතර ද්විත්වයක් වන භාෂාත්මක සන්නිවේදනය සහ රූපාත්මක සන්නිවේදනය යන්න එකිනෙකට වෙනස් වූ මාධ්‍ය දෙකකි. භාෂාත්මක සන්නිවේදනය, රූපාත්මක සන්නිවේදනය දක්වා පරිවර්තනය වීමේ දී උපයුක්ත ශක්‍යතා සහ සීමා කවරේ ද? යන්න මෙහි පයෙර්ෂණ ගැටලුව වේ. ඒ සඳහා මාර්ටින් වික්‍රමසිංහ රචනා කළ විරාගය(1956) නවකතාවත් සමත් වික්‍රමාරච්චි රචනා කළ අසන්ධිමිත්තා(2015) නවකතාවත් භාෂාත්මක සන්නිවේදනය සඳහා නිදසුන් කොට ගෙන ඇත. එකී කෘති දෙක ඇසුරෙහි සිනමාවට නැගුණු නිස්ස අබේසේකර සහ අශෝක හඳගම අධ්‍යක්ෂණය කළ විරාගය(1985) සහ අසන්ධිමිත්තා(2019) චිත්‍රපට රූපාත්මක සන්නිවේදනය සඳහා නිදසුන් කොට ගෙන ඇත. එම නිමර්ෂණ මෙහි ප්‍රාථමික මූලාශ්‍රය ද වේ. ද්විතීක මූලාශ්‍රය වශයෙන් සිනමාව සම්බන්ධ ලියවුණු ග්‍රන්ථ, නවකතාව පිළිබඳ ලියැවුණු ශාස්ත්‍රීය ග්‍රන්ථ, ශාස්ත්‍රීය පයෙර්ෂණ, පුවත්පත්, සඟරා හා අන්තර්ජාල තොරතුරු ද භාවිත කෙරිණි. ඒ ඇසුරෙහි උක්ත ගැටලුව සඳහා විසඳුම් සෙවීම මෙහි මූලික අරමුණ වේ. එකිනෙකට වෙනස් වූ කලාමාධ්‍යයන් දෙකක් එක ම ප්‍රස්තුතයක් අනුභූතිය කොටගනිමින් සිදුවන නිමර්ෂණකරණයේ දී උපයුක්ත, එකිනෙකට වෙනස් වූ ශක්‍යතා සහ සීමා පිළිබඳ සංසන්දනාත්මක විග්‍රහයක් මෙහි දී සිදුකොට ඇත. ඒ සඳහා විශ්ලේෂණාත්මක ක්‍රමවේදය යටතේ එන අන්තර්ගත විශ්ලේෂණය ආදී ක්‍රම යොදාගෙන ඇත. පයෙර්ෂණ ප්‍රතිඵල ලෙස මෙම නිමර්ෂණ පරිවර්තනයේ පවත්නා ශක්‍යතා සහ සීමා හඳුනාගැනීමත් එමගින් වඩාත් සාර්ථක නිමර්ෂණයක් උදෙසා අවශ්‍ය පදනම සකසා ගැනීමත් පෙන්වා දිය හැකි ය. නවකතාව ඒ ඇසුරින් ම සිනමාවට නැගිය නොහැකි අතර දෘශ්‍ය පරාසය කෙරෙන් ප්‍රේක්ෂකයා වෙත ගෙන ගිය හැකි ප්‍රමාණය ඒ සඳහා උකහා ගනී. එසේ ම ඒ සඳහා අවශ්‍ය සිදුවීම් අලුතින් නිමර්ෂණය කරයි. නවකතාවට සාපේක්ෂව වාස්තවික ගතයේ විත්තරූප ජනනය කිරීමේ හැකියාවක් සිනමාවේ දී පවතින බවත් ඒ සඳහා අවස්ථා සිද්ධි නිසි ඇසුරින් ගොඩනැංවීමත් හේතුවන බව පැහැදිලි වේ. ඒ අනුව එකී කලා මාධ්‍යයන්ට අනුකූල වූ පරාසයන් තුළ සිය ශක්‍යතා සහ සීමා විදාරණය කොට ඒවායේ සංතෘප්ත පලයන් ලබාගත්ත ද නවකතාව ඉක්මවාගිය දෘශ්‍යාත්මක ශක්‍යතාවක් සිනමාව සතුවන බව මනාව පැහැදිලි වේ.

**මූලාශ්‍ර පද :-** අසන්ධිමිත්තා, භාෂාත්මක සන්නිවේදනය, රූපාත්මක සන්නිවේදනය, විරාගය, සිනමානුරූපී ශක්‍යතා සහ සීමා

# BRITISH COLONIZATION AS DEPICTED IN SINHALA NOVELS: A CRITICAL STUDY BASED ON SELECTED NOVELS

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The primary aim of this research is to examine the transformations wrought by British colonization in Sri Lanka's social, cultural, economic, political, individual, and educational spheres. Throughout history, mankind has ventured beyond borders to conquer and establish colonies driven by diverse social, cultural, economic, religious, and political motivations. This study delves into the literary worlds of Mohan Raj Madawala's 'Adaraneeya Victoria' (2018), Piyadasa Welikanna's 'Sudu Sevaneli' (1986), and Keerthi Welisara's 'Garuda Muhurtaya' (2016). This research is not solely a literary analysis but a comprehensive exploration of theoretical, social, cultural, academic, and historical dimensions. Employing qualitative methodologies, the research draws from secondary sources such as books, newspapers, internet articles, academic journals, and research articles. These sources encompass theoretical issues related to colonialism, European colonialism, British colonization, the novel genre, and social, cultural, economic, and political change. The data gathered was meticulously analyzed using content data analysis methods. The study uncovers the novelties introduced by British colonial invasions, highlighting the dispossession of land and the profound transformation of lives with the establishment of new economic sectors. It also examines changes within the educational and legal sectors, revealing how a segment of the native population emerged, physically and mentally shaped by British influence. This research elucidates the cultural dilemma faced by the people and the rise of local capitalism. The findings suggest that British colonization ushered in new conditions that Europeanized the previously established Sri Lankan civilization. This shift led to both the dilution of individual identity and the enhancement and development of social structures. It is suggested in this study that these works should be recommended for literary researchers to further study such works, where literature should inspire them to study the works of literature not only on the existing literary value of a work but also through different perspectives.

**Keywords:** *Novel, British Colonization, Cultural, Economic, Political*

## සිංහල නවකතාවෙන් නිරූපිත බ්‍රිතාන්‍ය යටත්විජිතකරණය : තෝරාගත් නවකතා කිහිපයක් ඇසුරෙන් කෙරෙන විමර්ශනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයකි

ටී.පී.එන් ද සිල්වා<sup>1\*</sup> සහ වම්පා එස් ද සිල්වා<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>භාෂා අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා සබරගමුව විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

බ්‍රිතාන්‍ය යටත්විජිතකරණයෙන් ශ්‍රී ලාංකේය සමාජ, සංස්කෘතික, ආර්ථික, දේශපාලනික, පුද්ගල හා අධ්‍යාපනික අංශයන්ගේ සිදු වූ වෙනස්වීම් අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම මෙම පයෙර්ෂණයේ මූලික අරමුණ වේ. මානවයා විවිධ සමාජීය, සංස්කෘතික, ආර්ථික, ආගමික හා දේශපාලනික අභිලාෂ පදනම් කොටගෙන තම දේශසීමාවෙන් එපිට ප්‍රදේශයක් හෝ විදේශීය භූමියක් යටත් කරගෙන ජනපද පිහිටුවීම අතීතයේ පටන් සිදු විය. මොහාන් රාජ මඩවලගේ ආදරණීය චිත්‍රපට(2018), පියදාස වැලිකන්තගේ සුදු සෙවණැලි(1986) හා කිත්ථි වැලිසරගේ ගරුඩ මුහුනර්(2016) යන නවකතා ත්‍රිත්වය මෙම පයෙර්ෂණයේ විග්‍රහ ඒකකය යි. මෙම පයෙර්ෂණය සාහිත්‍යය කෘතීන් අධ්‍යයනය කිරීමක් පමණක් නොව න්‍යායික, සමාජීය, සංස්කෘතික, ශාස්ත්‍රීය හා ඓතිහාසික අගයකින් යුතු පයෙර්ෂණයක් වේ. මෙම පයෙර්ෂණය ගුණාත්මක පයෙර්ෂණයකි. යටත්විජිතවාදය, යුරෝපීය යටත්විජිතවාදය, බ්‍රිතාන්‍ය යටත්විජිතකරණය ,නවකතා ශාතරය, සමාජ, සංස්කෘතික, ආර්ථික හා දේශපාලනික විපයර්ෂය යනාදි න්‍යායාත්මක කරුණු අන්තර්ගත ග්‍රන්ථ , පුවත්පත් ,අන්තර්ජාල ලිපි, ශාස්ත්‍රීය සංග්‍රහ, පයෙර්ෂණ ලිපි යන ද්විතියික මූලාශ්‍රය ඇසුරෙන් පයෙර්ෂණයේ න්‍යායාත්මක පසුබිම සකස් කරගන්නා ලදී. ලබාගත් දත්ත සියල්ල අන්තර්ගත දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණ විධික්‍රමය ඔස්සේ විශ්ලේෂණය කෙරිණි. මෙම පයෙර්ෂණය මගින් බ්‍රිතාන්‍ය යටත්විජිතවාදීන්ගේ ආක්‍රමණ සමඟ නිජබිම උරුමකරුවන්ට තම භූමිය අහිමිව ගොස් වාසනයන්ට මුහුණ දීමට සිදුවීමත්, නව ආර්ථික අංශ ස්ථාපනයත් සමඟ ජන ජීවිතවල විශාල විපරිවර්තනයත් සමඟ ජනිත නවකතාවන්, අධ්‍යාපන අංශය මෙන් ම නීති අංශයේ ජනිත විපයර්ෂය මෙන් ම පුද්ගල අභ්‍යන්තරිකව ද බාහිරිකව ද බ්‍රිතාන්‍ය ආක්‍රමණයට ලක්ව අනුකරණයට ලක් අනුකාරකයින් පිරිසක් බිහි වූ ආකාරයත්, මිනිසුන් සංස්කෘතික උභතෝකෝටිකයකට ලක් වූ ආකාරයත්, දේශීය ධනේෂ්වරයේ නැඟීමත් අනාවරණය කරගන්නා ලදී. එමගින් බ්‍රිතාන්‍ය යටත්විජිතකරණයේ ප්‍රතිඵල සමඟ ලාංකේය සභ්‍යත්වය හා බැඳී පැවති පැරණි තත්ත්ව වෙනස්ව නව තත්ත්ව ස්ථාපනය වෙමින් යුරෝපීයකරණයට නතු වූ බවත් එම නව්‍යතාව පුද්ගල යථාර්ථයේ නිස්සාරත්වයට සේම අභිවාද්ධියට ද, සමාජ ව්‍යුහයේ භෞතික දියුණුවට ද හේතු වූ බව නිගමනය කළ හැකි විය. සාහිත්‍යය ගවේෂකයන් උදෙසා මෙවැනි කෘති තවදුරටත් අධ්‍යයනය කිරීමට නිදේර්ශ කළ යුතු අතර එහිදී සාහිත්‍යය කෘතියක පවත්නා සාහිත්‍යමය වටිනාකම කෙරෙහි පමණක් නොව විවිධ දෘෂ්ටිකෝණයන් ඔස්සේ එම සාහිත්‍යය කෘති අධ්‍යයනය කිරීමට ඔවුන් පෙලඹ විය යුතු බව මෙම පයෙර්ෂණයේ දී යෝජනා කෙරේ.

**මූලික පද** - නවකතාව, බ්‍රිතාන්‍ය යටත්විජිතකරණය, සංස්කෘතික, ආර්ථික, දේශපාලනය

# INVESTIGATING HOW CULTURAL FEATURES OPPRESS WOMEN IN MODERN SINHALA NOVELS: BASED ON THE WORKS OF DARSHANA SHAMMI WIJETHILAKA, KATYANA AMARASINGHE, AND SHANTHI DISSANAYAKE

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This study examines how novelists capture and present the oppression of women in Sri Lanka. A society's cultural system is a set of practices established by man and practiced over time. The cultural environment varies from country to country. This study examines how such cultural elements affect a woman. Literary works can also be shown as a powerful tool to create a new revolution in society and change people's minds. Among them, the modern Sinhala novel can be introduced as the most active literary genre. Representing that literary genre, the novels of the authors Kathyana Amarasinghe, Darshana Shammi Wijethilaka, and Shanthi Dissanayake have been fundamental for this. Accordingly, the six novels can be listed as 'Vannadasi', 'Dharani', 'Vanaspathiniya', 'Mandaram Uyana', 'Varamal' and 'Giridevi'. The above-mentioned cultural elements emerged from the six novels and how the background of the novel has been prepared to include those cultural elements and how they are depicted in the novel have been primarily studied here. In addition, an opportunity has been provided to study how characters and events are depicted in a novel to highlight a practical problem in society. Further, it can be pointed out that if a realistic event is the subject of a novel or any literary work, cultural elements cannot be omitted. The primary purpose of conducting this research is to add a new voice for women who are restricted in society due to cultural issues. It is also to point out the value of such conversations and re-reading of such novels. By taking this message to discerning readers, they will have an opportunity to contribute more to changing these cultural traits that limit women.

**Keywords:** *Culture, Cultural Oppression, Katyana Amarasinghe, Darshana Shammi Wijethilake, Shanti Dissanayake*

**සංස්කෘතික අංග ලක්ෂණ කාන්තාවන්ට පීඩාකාරී වන ස්වරූපය නූතන සිංහල නවකතාවෙන් නිරූපණය කර ඇති ආකාරය තෝරා ගත් නවකතා කිහිපයක් ඇසුරින් විමර්ශනය කිරීම (දශර්තා ශමීම් විජේතිලක, කතෘයානා අමරසිංහ හා ශාන්ති දිසානායකගේ නවකතා ඇසුරින්)**

ඩබ්.ඒ.දිල්හාරා<sup>1\*</sup> සහ එස්. පෙරමුණ<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>භාෂා අධ්‍යයනාංශය, සබරගමුව විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

ශ්‍රී ලාංකික සමාජයෙහි සංස්කෘතික පද්ධතිය මත කාන්තාවන් පීඩාවට පත් වන ස්වරූපය නවකතාකාරිනියන් විසින් ග්‍රහණය කර ගෙන එය ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති ආකාරය මෙම අධ්‍යයනය මගින් විමර්ශනයට ලක් කර ඇත. සමාජයක පවතින සංස්කෘතික පද්ධතිය යනු මිනිසා විසින් ම පනවා ගත් සහ කාලාන්තරයක් මුළුල්ලේ හුරු පුරුදු කළ වයර්වන් වේ. එම සංස්කෘතිකමය වටපිටාව රටවලින් රටවලට වෙනස් වේ. ඒ ආකාරයෙන් කාන්තාවකගේ නිදහස සීමා වීමට ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් බලපානු ලබන සංස්කෘතික අංග වශයෙන් ස්ත්‍රී පුරුෂ සමාජභාවය පිළිබඳ සංකල්පය, කතෘයාභාවය පිළිබඳ මතවාදය, කාන්තාවක් කුඩා කළ සිට සීමාවකට කොටු කිරීම, විවාහය පිළිබඳව ඇති මතවාදය, කාන්තාවක් දික්කසාද වීම පිළිබඳව ඇති මතවාදය, පුරුෂාධිපත්‍ය සංකල්පය, සිරිත් විරිත් ආදිය, ලිංගික අධ්‍යාපනය සැඟවී ඇති කරුණක් වීම, දිළිඳු බවේ සංස්කෘතිය, ඇඳුම් පැළඳුම් සංස්කෘතිය, ආගමික සහ ජාති හේද සංස්කෘතිය යන සංස්කෘතික අංග පෙන්වා දිය හැකි ය. එම සංස්කෘතික අංග මත කාන්තාවක් පීඩාවට පත් වන්නේ කෙසේ ද යන්න මෙම අධ්‍යයනය මගින් විමර්ශනයට බඳුන් කර ඇත. සමාජයක නව පෙරළියක් සහ මිනිසුන්ගේ මනස වෙනස් කිරීමට ප්‍රබලව භාවිත කළ හැකි මාධ්‍යයක් වශයෙන් සාහිත්‍ය කෘති පෙන්වා දිය හැකි ය. ඒ අතරින් වැඩි වශයෙන් ක්‍රියාත්මක වන සාහිත්‍යය ශාන්තරයක් වශයෙන් නූතන සිංහල නවකතාව හඳුන්වා දිය හැකි ය. ඒ අනුව එම සාහිත්‍ය ශාන්තරය නියෝජනය කරමින් කතෘයානා අමරසිංහ, දශර්තා ශමීම් විජේතිලක හා ශාන්ති දිසානායක යන කතුවරියන්ගේ නවකතා මේ සඳහා මූලික වී ඇත. ඒ අනුව පිළිවෙලින් ඔවුන්ගේ නවකතා පෙළ සඳහන් කළහොත් ‘වණ්ණදාසි’, ‘ධරණි’, ‘වනස්පතීනිය’, ‘මන්දාරම් උයන’, ‘වරාමල්’, ‘ගිරිදේවි’ යන නවකතා හය සඳහන් කළ හැකි ය. එම නවකතා හය මගින් ඉහත සඳහන් කළ සංස්කෘතික අංග ඉස්මතු කර ගත් අතර එම සංස්කෘතික අංග ඇතුළත් වීමට නවකතාවෙහි පසුබිම සකස් වී ඇති ආකාරය සහ ඒවා නවකතාවෙහි නිරූපණය කර ඇත්තේ කෙසේ ද යන්න මෙහි දී මූලිකව ම අධ්‍යයනය කර ඇත. එමෙන් ම නවකතාවක සමාජයේ පවතින ප්‍රායෝගික ගැටලුවක් ඉස්මතු කර පෙන්වීමේ දී එහි වර්තන හා සිද්ධි නිරූපණය සිදු කර ඇත්තේ කෙසේ ද යන්න පිළිබඳව ද මෙහි දී අධ්‍යයනය කිරීමට අවස්ථාව සැලසී ඇත. ඊට අමතරව යථාර්ථවාදී සිදුවීමක් නවකතාවක හෝ මොනායම් සාහිත්‍යය නිමර්ශණයකට වස්තුවිෂය වන්නේ නම් එහි අනිවාර්යයෙන් ම සංස්කෘතික අංග ඉස්මතු වීම වැළැක්විය නොහැකි තත්ත්වයක් වශයෙන් පෙන්වා දිය හැකි ය. එමෙන් ම මෙම පයෙර්ෂණය සිදු කිරීමේ මූලික අරමුණ බවට පත් වන්නේ සංස්කෘතික කරුණු මත සමාජයේ සීමාවකට ලක් වී සිටින කාන්තාවන් වෙනුවෙන් නව හඬක් එක් කිරීමයි. එසේ ම මෙවන් කතාබහ සහ මෙවන් නවකතා නැවත කියවීමකට ලක් කිරීමේ වටිනාකම පෙන්වා දීමයි. ඒ අනුව විවාරශීලී පාඨකයන් වෙත මෙම පණිවිඩය රැගෙන යාමත් සමඟ කාන්තාවක් සීමාවකට ලක් කර ඇති මෙම සංස්කෘතික අංග ලක්ෂණවල වෙනසක් ඇති කිරීමට ඔවුන්ට වැඩි දායකත්වයක් ලබා දීමට අවස්ථාව උදා වනු ඇත.

**ප්‍රමුඛ පද :-** සංස්කෘතිය, සංස්කෘතික පීඩනය, කතෘයානා අමරසිංහ, දශර්තා ශමීම් විජේතිලක, ශාන්ති දිසානායක

# AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF HOW RACISM INFLUENCES THE EMERGENCE OF PARTITION LITERATURE: WITH REFERENCE TO 'DEPALU KARANA LADA HADAWATHAKA CHODANA PATHRAYA' AND 'GINNEN UPAN DARUWO'

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Based on very harmful racism the Indian subcontinent was divided into India and Pakistan and two separate states were born. The literature that emerged based on that event is called Indian disjunctive literature. The research problem related to this research is how the concept of racism influences the creation of disparate literature is studied here. The main purpose of this research is to study how the concept of racism influences the creation of discursive literature. Primary data was collected from two sources namely Saadat Hasan Manto's (1912-1955) translation of the short story Depalu Kranalada Hadawattaka Chodana Pathraya and Chaman Nahal's (1927-2013) Ginnen Upan Daruwo. For this research the books, newspapers, magazines and research articles written in this connection as the secondary sources. According to this research, it was revealed that these writers who nurtured literature through loss and frustrations caused by the partition of India based their writing on their real experiences. Also, it was discovered through this study that the Indian-Pakistan conflict that continues to the present is a result of this division, and the concept of racism is the reason for it. This study explores the great tragedy of the conflicts that people create due to the concept of racism.

**Keywords:** *Racism, Partition Literature, Partition of India, Sadat Hasan Manto, Chaman Nahal*

**විභාජන සාහිත්‍යය බිහිවීමට ජාතිවාදය බලපෑම් කරන ආකාරය පිළිබඳව කෙරෙන  
විමර්ශනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක් (දෙපලු කරන ලද හඳවකක චෝදනා පත්‍රය හා ගින්නෙන්  
උපන් දරුවෝ කෘති ඇසුරෙන්)**

ඩබ්ලිව්.එච්. එරන්දි<sup>1</sup>\* සහ හිනිදුම සුනිල් සෙනෙවි<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>භාෂා අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා සබරගමුව විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

ලෝකයට බෙහෙවින් අනථර්‍යක් වූ ජාතිවාදය පදනම් කර ගනිමින් ඉන්දියානු උප මහද්වීපය ලෙස පැවති රාජ්‍යය ඉන්දියාව හා පකිස්තානය ලෙස දෙකඩ වී වෙනම රාජ්‍යයන් දෙකක් බිහි විය. එම සිදුවීම පදනම් කර ගනිමින් බිහි වූ සාහිත්‍යය ඉන්දියානු විභාජන සාහිත්‍යය යි. මෙම පයෙර්ෂණයට අදාළ පයෙර්ෂණ ගැටලුව ඒ අනුව සකස් කර ගන්නා ලදී. එනම්, ජාතිවාදය නම් සංකල්පය විභාජන සාහිත්‍යය බිහිවීමට බලපෑම් කරන්නේ කෙසේ ද යන්න මෙහි දී අධ්‍යයනය කෙරේ. ඒ අනුව මෙම පයෙර්ෂණයේ ප්‍රධාන අරමුණ වන්නේ ජාතිවාදය නම් සංකල්පය විභාජන සාහිත්‍යය බිහිවීමට බලපෑම් කරන ආකාරය අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම යි. විශ්ලේෂණාත්මක ක්‍රමවේදය යටතේ සිදු කරන මෙම පයෙර්ෂණය කෘති දෙකකට සීමා කර ගැනුණි. ඒ සාදත් හසන් මන්ටෝගේ (1912 – 1955) කෙටි කතා පරිච්ඡේදයක් වන දෙපලු කරන ලද හඳවකක චෝදනා පත්‍රය කෘතිය සහ වමන් නහල්ගේ (1927 – 2013) ගින්නෙන් උපන් දරුවෝ කෘතිය යි. මෙම මූලාශ්‍රය ප්‍රාථමික මූලාශ්‍රය ලෙස ද මේ ඇසුරින් ලියවුණු පොත් පත්, පුවත් පත්, සඟරා සහ පයෙර්ෂණ ලිපි ආදිය ද්විතීයක මූලාශ්‍රය ලෙස ද යොදා ගෙන පයෙර්ෂණය සිදු කෙරේ. මෙම පයෙර්ෂණයට අනුව පැහැදිලි වන්නේ ඉන්දියාව දෙකඩ වීමත් සමඟ ඇති වූ අහිමි වීම් හා කළකිරීම් තුළින් සාහිත්‍යය පෝෂණය කළ මෙම ලේඛකයෝ තම සැබෑ අත්දැකීම් ලේඛනයට පාදක කර ගත් බව යි. එමෙන් ම ව්‍යවස්ථාපිත දක්වා දිවෙන ඉන්දු පකිස්තාන් ගැටුම මෙම බෙදීමේ ප්‍රතිඵලයක් බවත්, ජාතිවාදය නම් සංකල්පය ඊට හේතුව බවත් මෙම අධ්‍යයනය මගින් සොයා ගැනුණි. ජාතිවාදය නම් සංකල්පය හේතුවෙන් මිනිසුන් ඇති කර ගන්නා ගැටුම් තුළින් වලින් ඇතිවන මහා බේදවාචකය මෙම පයෙර්ෂණය හරහා අධ්‍යයනය කරයි.

**මූලික වචන** - ජාතිවාදය, විභාජන සාහිත්‍යය, ඉන්දියාව දෙකඩ වීම, සාදත් හසන් මන්ටෝ, වමන් නහල්

# THE IMPACT OF THE CHINESE CULTURAL REVOLUTION ON CHINESE PEOPLE'S LIVES: AN INVESTIGATIVE STUDY OF YU HUA'S NOVELS 'TO LIVE AND CHRONICLE OF A BLOOD MERCHANT'

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The Chinese cultural revolution was a social and political movement that happened from 1966 to 1976 in the People's Republic of China. The purpose of this research is to investigate the profound impact of the Chinese Cultural Revolution on people's lives. The sub-objectives here are to explore how the Great Leap Forward, Japanese invasion, and civil war led to the Chinese Cultural Revolution. For that purpose, using the two novels 'Divi Satanaka Andaraya and Ruhiru Wikuna Yepunu Minisek' translated into Sinhala by Chulananda Samaranayake from the English translations of 'To Live and Chronicle of a Blood Merchant' written by Yu Hua. They are the unit of analysis of this research which is qualitative in nature. Books and studies on Chinese literature, the Chinese Cultural Revolution, Japanese invasions, the Great Leap Forward, Mao Zedong, and Chinese Communism were used to prepare the theoretical background. They were secondary sources of research. The content data analysis method was used for data analysis. This study revealed the ideological teachings of the Cultural Revolution, the loss of family ties, privacy, and the struggle to survive in a turbulent period, with lasting psychological consequences. It was revealed that the Great Leap Forward, the Civil War, and the Japanese invasion influenced Chinese life and the Cultural Revolution. Universal literature should continue to attract the attention of literary researchers as well as researchers engaged in political science and social science studies. Then it will be possible to understand the meaning of these literary fields from different perspectives.

**Keywords:** *Chinese Cultural Revolution, Communism, Japanese Invasion, Great Leap Forward, Civil War*



# චීන සංස්කෘතික විප්ලවයෙන් චීන ජන ජීවිතයට සිදු කරන ලද බලපෑම: යු හුවාගේ “දිවි සටනක අන්දරය හා රුහිරු විකුණා යැපුණු මිනිසෙක්” (පරි.) නවකතා ඇසුරෙන් කෙරෙන විමර්ශනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයකි

පී.එම්. ගමගේ<sup>1\*</sup> සහ වම්පා එස්. ද සිල්වා<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>භාෂා අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා සබරගමුව විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

චීන සංස්කෘතික විප්ලවය යනු 1966 සිට 1976 දක්වා චීන මහජන සමූහාණ්ඩුවේ සිදු වූ සමාජ-දේශපාලන ව්‍යාපාරයකි. චීන සංස්කෘතික විප්ලවය පුද්ගල ජීවිත කෙරෙහි ඇති කරන ලද ගැඹුරු බලපෑම විමර්ශනය කිරීම මෙම පයෙර්ෂණයේ අරමුණ යි. මහා පිම්මක් ඉදිරියට සැලසුම, ජපන් ආක්‍රමණ හා සිවිල් යුද්ධය චීන සංස්කෘතික විප්ලවයට මගපෑදූ ආකාරය ගවේෂණය කිරීම මෙහි අනු අරමුණු වේ. ඒ සඳහා යු හුවා විසින් රචිත වූලාන්ද සමරනයක විසින් “To Live” හා “Chronicle Of a Blood Merchant” ඉංග්‍රීසි පරිවර්තන ද්විත්වයෙන් සිංහලයට පරිවර්තනය කරන ලද “දිවි සටනක අන්දරය හා රුහිරු විකුණා යැපුණු මිනිසෙක්” නවකතා ද්විත්වය යොදා ගත් අතර එම කෘති මෙම පයෙර්ෂණයේ විග්‍රහ ඒකකය යි. මෙම පයෙර්ෂණය ගුණාත්මක පයෙර්ෂණයකි. චීන සාහිත්‍යය හා සමාජය සම්බන්ධයෙන් රචනා වී ඇති කෘති හා චීන සංස්කෘතික විප්ලවය, ජපන් ආක්‍රමණ, මහා පිම්ම, මාඕ සේතු, චීන කොමියුනිස්ට්වාදය ආදිය සම්බන්ධ ව සිදුකර ඇති අධ්‍යයනයන් ද්විතීයික මූලාශ්‍රය ලෙස ගෙන පයෙර්ෂණයේ න්‍යායාත්මක පසුබිම සකස් කරගන්නා ලදි. රැස් කරගත් දත්ත අන්තගර්ත දත්ත විග්‍රහ විධික්‍රමය ඔස්සේ විශ්ලේෂණය කෙරිණි. මෙම අධ්‍යයනය මගින් සංස්කෘතික විප්ලවයේ දෘෂ්ටිවාදාත්මක ඉගැන්වීම්, පවුල් සබඳතා, පුද්ගලිකත්වය අභිමිච්ඡා සහ එවැනි කැලඹිලි සහිත කාල පරිච්ඡේදයක ජීවත්වීමේ අරගලය, එමගින් ඇති වූ කල්පවත්නා මානසික ප්‍රතිවිපාක පිළිබඳ අනාවරණය විය. මහා පිම්මක් ඉදිරියට සංකල්පය, සිවිල් යුද්ධය හා ජපන් ආක්‍රමණ චීන ජීවිතයට සෘජුව ම බලපෑම් කළ බවත් එය සංස්කෘතික විප්ලවය ඇතිවීම කෙරෙහි වක්‍ර ලෙස බලපෑ ආකාරයත් හඳුනාගත හැකි විය. විශ්ව සාහිත්‍යයේ මෙවැනි සුවිශේෂ කෘති සාහිත්‍ය ගවේශකයන්ගේ මෙන් ම දේශපාලන විද්‍යාව, සමාජ විද්‍යා අධ්‍යයනයන්හි නිරත වන විමර්ශකයන්ගේ අවධානයට තවදුරටත් යොමු විය යුතු ය. ඒ ඔස්සේ මෙම කෘති පිළිබඳ විවිධ දෘෂ්ටි කෝණයන් ඇසුරෙන් පයෙර්ෂණ සිදු කර සාහිත්‍ය කෘතියක පවත්නා සැබෑ අභ්‍රමය අවබෝධ කරගැනීමට හැකියාව ලැබෙනු ඇත.

**මූලාස පද:** චීන සංස්කෘතික විප්ලවය, කොමියුනිස්ට්වාදය, ජපන් ආක්‍රමණ, මහා පිම්ම, සිවිල් යුද්ධය

# DEPICTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMAN IN CONTEMPORARY SINGHALA NOVELS: AN INVESTIGATIVE STUDY THROUGH THE NOVELS ‘KANDAK SE MA’, ‘AWALAMA SAHA AHATUWA’, AND ‘HITHUWAKKARI’

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The novel, as a potent genre, is capable of deeply analyzing human and social aspects. Various themes serve as subjects for novels. This research primarily aims to study the depiction of violence against women in Sumitra Rahubaddha's 'Kandak Se Ma,' P.B. Jayasekara's 'Awalama Saha Ahetuwa,' and H.B. Gunaratne's 'Hithuwakkari.' This qualitative research utilizes both primary and secondary sources, with the above novels being the primary unit of analysis. Secondary sources include books, newspapers, reports, journals, research articles, academic journals, and internet information. The data is analyzed through a qualitative method known as content analysis. Although various studies on violence against women exist, none have yet addressed the aforementioned trilogy, thereby filling this research gap. The study reveals how women are subjected to various forms of violence due to their femininity, leading to mental trauma and distress. It highlights how women's equal rights are shattered in a patriarchal society, resulting in injustice. Key issues identified include sexual harassment and assault. Women facing these situations experience extreme helplessness, mental distress and pressure, which can shatter their entire lives. The results indicate that women endure numerous violent acts simply due to their gender, leading to severe suffering and a miserable fate in society. As literature reflects these issues, further attention must be directed toward violence against women, as suggested by this research.

**Keywords:** *Kandak Se Ma, oppression, Awalama Saha Ahetuwa Hithuwakkari, Violence, Women, Abuse*

**කාන්තාවට එරෙහි ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වය නූතන සිංහල නවකතාවෙහි නිරූපිත ආකාරය: කන්දක් සේ මා, අවලමා හා ඇහැටුව, හිතුවක්කාරී යන නවකතා මගින්  
කෙරෙන විමර්ශනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්**

ඩබ්.ඩබ්.එම්.එන්.එන්.මැදවත්ත<sup>1\*</sup> සහ වම්පා එස් ද සිල්වා<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>භාෂා අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා සබරගමුව විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

නවකතාව වූ කලී ප්‍රබල ලෙස මානව හා සමාජය විශ්ලේෂණය කළ හැකි ප්‍රබල ශාන්තයකි. විවිධ තේමා නවකතාවට වස්තුවිෂය වේ. ස්ත්‍රීය අරඹයා ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වය සිදු වන අතර කාන්තාවට එරෙහි ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වය සුමිත්‍රා රාහුබද්ධගේ ‘කන්දක් සේ මා’, පී. බී. ජයසේකරගේ ‘අවලමා සහ ඇහැටුව’ සහ එච්. බී.ගුණරත්නගේ ‘හිතුවක්කාරී’ යන නවකතාවල නිරූපිත ආකාරය අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම මෙම පයෙර්ෂණයේ මූලාශ්‍රය අරමුණ වේ. මෙම පයෙර්ෂණය ගුණාත්මක පයෙර්ෂණයකි. එය ප්‍රාථමික හා ද්විතීයික මූලාශ්‍රය ඇසුරෙන් කෙරෙන අතර උක්ත නවකතා විග්‍රහ ඒකකය වන අතර ද්විතීයික මූලාශ්‍රය ලෙස පොත්පත්, පුවත්පත්, වාර්තා, සඟරා, පයෙර්ෂණ ලිපි, ශාස්ත්‍රීය සඟරා හා අන්තර්ජාල තොරතුරු භාවිත කර ඇත. මෙම දත්ත ගුණාත්මක දත්ත විධික්‍රමයක් වන අන්තර්ගත විශ්ලේෂණය ක්‍රමය ඔස්සේ සිදු කෙරේ. ඒ අනුව කාන්තාවට එරෙහි ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වය පිළිබඳ යම්තාක් දුරට විවිධ පයෙර්ෂණ සිදු කර තිබුණ ද මෙතෙක් ඉහත නවකතා ත්‍රිත්වය ආශ්‍රයෙන් සිදු කර නොමැති බැවින් එම හිඩැස පූර්ණ කිරීමට මෙම පයෙර්ෂණයෙන් හැකි වේ. මෙම නවකතා අධ්‍යයනයෙන් හුදු ස්ත්‍රීත්වය හේතුවෙන් කාන්තාව විවිධාකාර ප්‍රචණ්ඩ ක්‍රියාවලට පත් වන ආකාරය සහ එමඟින් මානසික වික්ෂේපයට දුක්ඛ දෝමනස්සයන්ට පත් වන බව අනාවරණය විය. පුරුෂාධිපත්‍ය හිමි සමාජයේ කාන්තාවගේ සම අයිතීන් බිඳී ගොස් කාන්තාව අගතියට පත් වන ආකාරය තව දුරටත් හඳුනාගත හැකි විය. එහි දී ගබ්සාව හා ස්ත්‍රී දූෂණය ප්‍රධාන කරුණු ලෙසින් හඳුනා ගැනිණි. මෙම තත්ත්වයන්ට කාන්තාව මුහුණ දීමේ දී ඉතා අසරණත්වයට, මානසික ව්‍යාකූලතාවට, පීඩනයකට ලක් වන බවත් එමඟින් කාන්තාවකගේ සමස්ත ජීවිතය ම බිඳ වැටෙන බවත් පැහැදිලි විය. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ ප්‍රතිඵලවලට අනුව පැහැදිලි වන්නේ ඇයට හුදෙක් ස්ත්‍රීත්වය හේතුවෙන් නොයෙක් ආකාරයේ ප්‍රචණ්ඩකාරී ක්‍රියා වන බවත් එමඟින් පීඩනයන්ට ලක් වී සමාජයේ ඉතාමත් දුක්ඛිත බේදනීය ඉරණමකට මුහුණ දීමට සිදු වන බවත් ය. කාන්තාව පිළිබඳවත් කාන්තාවට එරෙහි සිදු වන ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වය පිළිබඳවත් සාහිත්‍යගත වී ඇති බැවින් ඒ පිළිබඳ තව දුරටත් අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතු බව මෙම පයෙර්ෂණය මගින් යෝජනා කෙරිණි.

**මූලාශ්‍ර පද :** පීඩනය, ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වය, ස්ත්‍රීය, හිංසනය

# AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES AMONG GENRES IN PROTEST SONGS, ALTERNATIVE SONGS, AND RAW SONGS: WITH REFERENCE TO SELECTED CREATIONS

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Protest songs, alternative songs, and raw songs are three song genres that can be seen in Sri Lanka, and it was observed that there are ideological differences among them. The main purpose of this study is to discuss the political, social, cultural, economic, and production ideological differences in those creations. As the research matters, the ideological differences among the above song genres have been discussed. This is qualitative research done using analytical methods. 12 interviews have been conducted when gathering primary data and newspaper articles, social media reports, articles, magazines, and data gathered from printed and digital media have been used as secondary data. The theoretical background of this research is developed on the combination of the fields of song and ideological factors. It was identified that protest songs mean any song that is sung against the unjust and unfairness of the system. When the above three ideological factors were compared with the above three song genres, it was evident that protest songs and alternative songs were two song genres that have visible different ideologies. It could be concluded that raw songs are a subcategory of alternative songs, and the 'raw' concept has been mainly used for economic purposes and publicity. When considering the political-ideological differences, it was identified that the political viewpoint of protest songs is higher compared to the other two genres. Social, economic, and cultural ideologies were more present in alternative and raw songs. When considering the production ideology, there was a certain similarity between alternative and raw songs.

**Keywords:** *Songs, Protest Songs, Alternative Songs, Raw Songs, Ideological Differences*

## විරෝධාකල්ප ගීත, විකල්ප ගීත සහ අමු ගීත ශාන්තයන්ගේ දෘෂ්ටිමය වෙනස්කම් පිළිබඳ විශ්ලේෂණාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්(තෝරාගත් නිමර්ශන කිහිපයක් ඇසුරිනි)

ආර්.ඒ.අයි.ටී.පබසරා<sup>1</sup>\* සහ හිනිදුම සුනිල් සෙනෙවි<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>භාෂා අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා සබරගමුව විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

විරෝධාකල්ප ගීත, විකල්ප ගීත සහ අමු ගීත යනු ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දක්නට ලැබෙන ගීත ශාන්ත ත්‍රිත්වක් වන අතර මෙහි එකිනෙකට වෙනස් වූ දෘෂ්ටිමය වෙනස්කම් පවතින බව දක්නට ලැබුණි. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ මූලික අරමුණ වශයෙන් එකී නිමර්ශන කුළ අඩංගු දේශපාලන, සමාජ - සංස්කෘතික - ආර්ථික සහ නිෂ්පාදනයේ දෘෂ්ටිමය වෙනස්කම් පිළිබඳව සාකච්ඡා කෙරෙයි. පද්ධතිමය ගැටලුවල ලෙස යටත්වත් ගීත ශාන්ත ත්‍රිත්වයේ දෘෂ්ටිමය වෙනස්කම් කවරේ ද යන්න අධ්‍යයනය කෙරිණ. ගුණාත්මක පද්ධතිමයයක් වන මෙය විශ්ලේෂණාත්මක ක්‍රමවේදය අනුගමනය කරමින් සිදුකර ඇත. ප්‍රාථමික දත්ත රැස්කිරීමේ දී සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා දොළහක ප්‍රමාණයක් සිදු කර ඇති අතර ද්විතියික දත්ත ලෙස පුවත්පත් ලිපි, සමාජ මාධ්‍යයේ දක්නට ලැබූ වාර්තා, ලිපි, සඟරා, මුද්‍රිත සහ විද්‍යුත් මාධ්‍යය ඔස්සේ ග්‍රහණය කරගත් දත්ත භාවිත කෙරිණ. මෙම පද්ධතිමයේ න්‍යායාත්මක පසුබිම ගොඩනැගෙන්නේ ගීතය සහ දෘෂ්ටිමය සාධක නමැති ක්ෂේත්‍රයන් දෙක සංකලනය කරමිනි. ‘විරෝධාකල්ප ගීත’ යනුවෙන් හඳුන්වා දිය හැක්කේ පවතින ක්‍රමයේ ඕනෑම අයුක්ති සහගත, අසාධාරණකම්වලට එරෙහි වෙමින් ගායනය කරනු ලබන ගීත බව හඳුනාගත හැකිවිය. උක්ත දෘෂ්ටිමය සාධක ත්‍රිත්වය ඉහතින් සඳහන් කළ ගීත ශාන්ත ත්‍රිත්වය සමඟ සන්සන්දනය කළ විට විරෝධාකල්ප ගීත සහ විකල්ප ගීත යනු හොඳින් හඳුනාගත හැකි දෘෂ්ටිමය සාධක පවතින වෙනස් ගීත ශාන්ත ද්විත්වයක් බව පැහැදිලි විය. අමු ගීත යනු විකල්ප ගීතයේ උප කුලකයක් බවත්, ‘අමු’ සංකල්පය ආර්ථික අරමුණ ප්‍රධාන කොටගනිමින් ප්‍රචාරණය උදෙසා යොදාගත් උපක්‍රමයක් බවත් ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් නිගමනය කළ හැකි විය. දේශපාලන දෘෂ්ටිමය වෙනස්කම් පිළිබඳ සැලකීමේ දී විරෝධාකල්ප ගීතයේ දේශපාලන දෘෂ්ටිමය අනෙක් ශාන්ත ද්විත්වයට සාපේක්ෂව ඉහළ බව හඳුනාගත හැකිවිය. විකල්ප ගීතවල සහ අමු ගීතවල වැඩි වශයෙන් හඳුනාගත හැකි වූයේ සමාජ- ආර්ථික - සංස්කෘතික දෘෂ්ටිමය සහිත ගීතයි. නිෂ්පාදන දෘෂ්ටිමය පිළිබඳ සැලකීමේ දී අමු ගීතවල සහ විකල්ප ගීතවල යම් තරමක සමාන බවක් දැකගත හැකි විය.

**මූලික පද :** ගීතය , විරෝධාකල්ප ගීත, විකල්ප ගීත , අමු ගීත , දෘෂ්ටිමය වෙනස්කම්

# AN INVESTIGATIVE STUDY OF THE USE OF MODERNIST TECHNIQUES IN SINHALA SHORT STORIES: IN RELATION TO NISHANKA WIJEMANNA'S TWO SELECTED COLLECTIONS OF SHORT STORIES

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The aim of this research is to theoretically examine how modernist trends are represented in the Sinhala short story. This is a qualitative research and data collection has been done under a self-study. Here, Sinhala short story is examined through an existing theory rather than searching for a theory. So, this is also an ambitious research. Both primary data and secondary data were used as the basis for this research. The facts were analyzed under contextual analysis and outlines were used to illustrate the complexity and rationale of the facts. Thus, the self-sufficiency of facts is preserved. Nishanka Wijemanna's two short story collections called 'Titta Seeni, Keedavo Avilla' were based on this research and how the basic features of the short story, such as story news, story structure, character portrayal, realism, use of symbols, point of view, creative language, are depicted in the short story by confronting modernism. It has been analysed based on the two collections of short stories, a comprehensive commentary on Wijemanna's attempt to change the short story by confronting it with the basic characteristics of the short story and modernist technical techniques is included. According to this, Nishanka Wijemanna's two short story collections called 'Titta Sini, Keedavo Avilla' carry modernist techniques. It was possible to explain how modernist techniques were incorporated by using poetic language, employing a unique authorial style, disrupting a uniform flow, breaking realistic boundaries, interpreting experiences in a way that invites psychoanalysis, and avoiding a uniform progression between the beginning, middle, and end. Through this research, it was determined that Nishanka Wijemanna is a modernist writer and that modernist technical techniques are included in his two works, and the traditional method has been discarded.

**Keywords:** *Sinhala Short Story, Modernism, Modernist Techniques*

## සිංහල කෙටිකතාවේ නූතනවාදී තාක්ෂණික උපක්‍රම භාවිතය පිළිබඳ විමර්ශනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක් ( තෝරාගත් කෙටිකතා සංග්‍රහ 2ක් ඇසුරෙනි )

එච්.එස්.පී. ප්‍රියදර්ශනී<sup>1\*</sup> සහ සමන් පෙරමුණ<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>භාෂා අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා සබරගමුව විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

නූතනවාදී ප්‍රවණතා සිංහල කෙටිකතාවේ නිරූපණය වන ආකාරය න්‍යායාත්මකව පරීක්ෂා කිරීම මෙම පයෙර්ෂණයේ අරමුණ වෙයි. මෙය ගුණාත්මක පයෙර්ෂණයක් වන අතර ස්වයං අධ්‍යයනයක් යටතේ කරුණු රැස් කිරීම සිදුකොට ඇත. මෙහිදී න්‍යායක් සොයා යෑමක් නොව පවතින න්‍යායක් ඔස්සේ සිංහල කෙටිකතාව පරීක්ෂා කෙරෙන බැවින් මෙය උද්ගාමී පයෙර්ෂණයක් ද වෙයි. ප්‍රාථමික දත්ත සහ ද්විතීයික දත්ත යන දිත්වයම මෙම පයෙර්ෂණයට පාදක කොට ගන්නා ලදී. සන්දහර් විග්‍රහය යටතේ කරුණු විශ්ලේෂණය සිදුකර අතර කරුණුවල සංකීර්ණත්වය හා තාකරීකත්වය විදහා පෑමට දළ සටහන් භාවිතයට ගන්නා ලදී. එමගින් කරුණුවල ස්වයං-පෝෂිත භාවය ආරක්ෂා වී ඇත. නිශ්ශංක විජේමාන්නගේ " නිත්ත සිනි , කිඩුවො ඇවිල්ලා " නැමති කෙටිකතා සංග්‍රහ ද්විත්වය මෙම පයෙර්ෂණයට පාදක කොටගත් අතර කෙටිකතාවේ මූලික ලක්ෂණ වන කතා ප්‍රවාහනීය, කතා වින්‍යාසය, වර්තන නිරූපණය, යථාර්ථ නිරූපණය, සංකේත භාවිතය, දෘෂ්ටිකෝණය, නිමර්ශනාත්මක භාෂාව යන ලක්ෂණ නූතනවාදය සමඟ මුහු වෙමින් කෙටිකතාවේ කෙසේ නිරූපණය වන්නේ ද යන්න විග්‍රහ කොට ඇත. කෙටිකතාවේ මූලික ලක්ෂණ හා නූතනවාදී තාක්ෂණික උපක්‍රම සමඟ මුහු කරමින් කෙටිකතාකරණය වෙනත් මාවතකට හරවා තැබීමට විජේමාන්නගේ ගත් උත්සාහය පිළිබඳ උක්ත කෙටිකතා සංග්‍රහ දෙක පාදක කොට ගනිමින් කරන ලද පුළුල් විවරණයක් මෙහි අන්තගර්ත වෙයි. ඒ අනුව නිශ්ශංක විජේමාන්නගේ "නිත්ත සිනි , කිඩුවො ඇවිල්ලා " නැමති කෙටිකතා සංග්‍රහ ද්විත්වයෙහි නූතනවාදී තාක්ෂණික උපක්‍රම වන කාව්‍යමය භාෂාවක් යොදා ගැනීම , කතුවරයාට ආවේනික ශෛලියක් භාවිතයට ගැනීම, ඒකාකාරී ගලායාමකින් තොරවීම, යථාර්ථවාදී සීමා බණ්ඩනය, අත්දැකීම් මතෝ විශ්ලේෂණයට තුඩුදෙන අයුරින් විවරණය කිරීම, මූල මැද අග ඒකාකාර ගැලපීමකින් තොර වීම යනා දී නූතනවාදී තාක්ෂණික උපක්‍රම අන්තගර්ත වී ඇති ආකාරය පැහැදිලි කරගත හැකි විය. නිශ්ශංක විජේමාන්න නූතනවාදී ලේඛකයෙකු බවත් ඔහුගේ උක්ත නිමර්ශනයන් ද්විත්වයෙහි නූතනවාදී තාක්ෂණික උපක්‍රම අන්තගර්ත වී ඇති බවත්, සාම්ප්‍රදායික ක්‍රමය එක හෙළා බැහැර කර ඇති ආකාරයත්, මෙම පයෙර්ෂණය හරහා නිෂ්චය කරගත හැකි විය .

**මූලාසනය :-** සිංහල කෙටිකතාව , නූතනවාදය, නූතනවාදී තාක්ෂණික උපක්‍රම

# AN INVESTIGATIVE STUDY OF HOW MODERN SINHALA POETRY USES THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT TO DEPICT PERSONAL MOOD AND PERSONAL CHARACTERIZATION: WITH REFERENCE TO SELECTED POEMS

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The purpose of this research is to engage in an investigative study of how modern Sinhala poetry has used the natural environment in depicting individual moods and characters. In this research, which is a qualitative research, the data is collected by using the relevant books related to the use of the library, in which the qualitative data found through content analysis is analyzed. Accordingly, the secondary source of this study, which was carried out using the selected poetry as the primary source, was obtained from the academic writings that have been written in relation to modern Sinhala poetry. In order to analyze the research problem, the theoretical concepts of Rasa-Dhvani concepts and aestheticism of Eastern literary criticism and the concepts of Western criticism, the ideologies related to the poetry writing and language strategies of the earlier two-eastern criticisms and eco-criticism have been used. Language is the medium of expression of poetry, which is a medium of expression. Accordingly, it can be recognized that language is used in a variety of ways for the expression of poetry. Accordingly, the research problem of whether the natural environment has been used for the portrayal of individual moods and individual characters in modern Sinhala poetry is examined through the selected poems. Through this research, it was identified that the natural environment has been used to depict the mood that arises in the individual's mind by relating the basic emotions of the individual such as anger, sadness, disgust, surprise, and happiness, and the character that is created in the individual's mind. The poet does not directly say that a poem composed in association with the natural environment portrays an individual mood or an individual character. But in this study, it was revealed that the natural environment and its related environmental elements, which are also used by the poetic tricks and language effects used in composing a poem, are also done in this study.

**Keywords:** *Eco-Criticism, Modern Sinhala Poetry, Personal Characterization, Person Moods, Natural Environment*



# නූතන සිංහල කවිය පුද්ගල මනෝභාවයන් හා පුද්ගල චරිත නිරූපණය කිරීමෙහි ලා ස්වාභාවික පරිසරය භාවිත කර ඇති ආකාරය පිළිබඳ විමර්ශනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්; කෝරා ගත් කවි ඇසුරින්

ආර්. ඒ. කේ. සෝමරත්න<sup>1\*</sup> සහ සමන් පෙරමුණ<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>භාෂා අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා සබරගමුව විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

මෙම පයෙර්ෂණයේ අරමුණ වන්නේ නූතන සිංහල කවිය පුද්ගල මනෝභාවයන් හා පුද්ගල චරිත නිරූපණය කිරීමෙහි ලා ස්වාභාවික පරිසරය භාවිත කර ඇති ආකාරය පිළිබඳ විමර්ශනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක නිරත වීම ය. ගුණාත්මක පයෙර්ෂණයක් වන මෙම පයෙර්ෂණයේ දත්ත රැස් කෙරෙන්නේ පුස්තකාල පරිභරණය ආශ්‍රයෙන් අදාළ ග්‍රන්ථ පරිශීලනය කිරීම මගින් වන අතර එහි දී අන්තර්ගත විශ්ලේෂණය මගින් සොයා ගත් ගුණාත්මක දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණය කිරීම සිදු වේ. ඒ අනුව කෝරා ගත් කාව්‍ය රචනා ප්‍රාථමික මූලාශ්‍රය ලෙස යොදා ගනිමින් සිදු කළ මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ ද්විතීක මූලාශ්‍රය සපයා ගැනීම සිදු වූයේ නූතන සිංහල කවිය හා සම්බන්ධයෙන් රචනා වී ඇති ශාස්ත්‍රීය ලේඛන ආශ්‍රයෙනි. මෙම පයෙර්ෂණ ගැටලුව විශ්ලේෂණය කිරීම සඳහා පෙරදිග සාහිත්‍ය විචාරයේ රස ධ්වනි සංකල්ප හා අලංකාරවාදය යන විචාර සංකල්ප හා බටහිර විචාරවාදයේ සංකල්ප, පෙර අපර දෙදිග විචාරවාදයන්හි කාව්‍ය ලේඛනය හා භාෂා උපක්‍රම සම්බන්ධ මතවාද හා පාරිසරිකවාදය යනාදී න්‍යායාත්මක කරුණු උපයෝගී කර ගෙන ඇත. භාව ප්‍රකාශන මාධ්‍යයක් වන කවියේ ප්‍රකාශන මාධ්‍ය භාෂාව යි. ඒ අනුව කවිය භාව ප්‍රකාශනය සඳහා භාෂාව විවිධත්වයෙන් යුතුව භාවිතයට ගැනීම සිදු කරන බව හඳුනා ගත හැකි වෙයි. ඒ අනුව නූතන සිංහල කවියේ පුද්ගල මනෝභාව හා පුද්ගල චරිත නිරූපණය සඳහා ස්වාභාවික පරිසරය යොදා ගෙන තිබේ ද යන පයෙර්ෂණ ගැටලුව කෝරා ගත් කාව්‍ය රචනා ඇසුරින් විමසා බැලීම මෙහි දී සිදු වේ. පුද්ගලයාගේ මූලික මනෝභාවයන් වන කෝපය, දුක, පිළිකුල පුදුමය, සතුට යන මූලික හැඟීම් ආශ්‍රය කර ගනිමින් පුද්ගල මනසේ ඇති වන මනෝභාව නිරූපණයට හා ඒ ආශ්‍රයෙන් පුද්ගල මනසේ නිමර්ශණය වන පුද්ගල චරිතය නිරූපණයට ද ස්වාභාවික පරිසරය යොදා ගෙන ඇති බව මෙම පයෙර්ෂණය මගින් හඳුනා ගත හැකි විය. කවියා ස්වාභාවික පරිසරය ඇසුරු කර ගනිමින් රචනා කරන කවියක් මගින් පුද්ගල මනෝභාවයක් හෝ පුද්ගල චරිතයක් නිරූපණය කරන බව සෘජුව නො පවසයි. එහෙත් කවියක් රචනා කිරීමේ දී යොදා ගන්නා කාව්‍ය උපක්‍රම හා භාෂා ප්‍රයෝග මගින් ද යොදා ගන්නා ස්වාභාවික පරිසරය හා ඒ ආශ්‍රිත පාරිසරික අංග ඇසුරින් ද එය නිසඟයෙන් ම සිදු වන බව මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ දී අනාවරණය කර ගත හැකි විය.

**මූලාස පද :** නූතන සිංහල කවිය, පාරිසරිකවාදය, පුද්ගල චරිත නිරූපණය, පුද්ගල මනෝභාව නිරූපණය, ස්වාභාවික පරිසරය

# THE IMPACT OF FAMILY BREAKDOWN ON CHILDREN'S PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING: AN INVESTIGATION WITH REFERENCE TO THE NOVELS 'KIRI MUTTIYA GAGE GIYA' AND 'GATA KAPANA KOLLA'

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This research examines the effects of family breakdown on children's psychological well-being through an analysis of the primary source of two youth novels, 'Kiri Muttiya Gange Giya' by Anoma Gangoda and 'Gata Kapana Kolla' by Don Peter. The duo of novels provide successful and detailed depictions of the impact of family breakdown on children's psychological well-being. Rohana's father, the main character of the novel Kirimuttiya Gange Giya, is addicted to alcohol and because of his frequent quarrels with his mother, the mother is separated from the family and all the responsibilities of the family falls on these children, and their childhood is destroyed. After the death of the father by the Gata Kapana Kolla, the mother of the child named Jagat sends him to a rich house to work as a servant. His life is ruined by running away from home due to the misdeeds in the house and becoming addicted to drugs by joining a gang of cut ties. Also, this research focuses on how family breakdown occurs and what kind of family is called a broken family. Also, it is emphasized that due to family breakdown, children do not receive love and attention, and their personality and self-esteem are likely to decrease due to anxiety, mental stress, and severe pressures. This research is done not only through literary works but also through psychology. This is qualitative research by studying books, articles, and related research on family breakdown and children's mental well-being. In the end, it is anticipated to take action to give feedback to the youth novel by making suggestions and actions that can be taken to strengthen the mental well-being of children in such families.

**Keywords:** *Family Breakdown, Psychological Well-Being, Children, 'Kiri Muttiya Gage Giya', 'Gata Kapana Kolla'*

**පවුල් බිඳවැටීම දරුවන්ගේ මානසික යහපැවැත්ම කෙරෙහි බලපාන ආකාරය කිරි මුවටිය ගඟේ ගියා සහ ගැට කපන කොල්ලා යන යොවුන් නවකතා ඇසුරෙන් විමශර්නය කිරීම**

ටී.පී.එම්.තෙබුවනගේ<sup>1\*</sup> සහ සමන් පෙරමුණ<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>භාෂා අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා සබරගමුව විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

මෙම පද්‍යේෂණය අනෝමා ගංගොඩ විසින් රචිත කිරි මුවටිය ගඟේ ගියා සහ දොන් පිටර් පියතුමන් විසින් රචිත ගැට කපන කොල්ලා යන යොවුන් නවකතා ද්විත්වය ප්‍රාථමික මූලාශ්‍රය කරගනිමින් කරන විශ්ලේෂණයක් මගින් දරුවන්ගේ මානසික යහපැවැත්ම කෙරෙහි පවුල් බිඳවැටීමේ බලපෑම් විමශර්නය කරයි. මෙම නවකතා ද්විත්වයම පවුල් බිඳවැටීම් දරුවන්ගේ මානසික යහපැවැත්ම කෙරෙහි කරන බලපෑම පිළිබඳ සාථර්ක සහ සවිස්තරාත්මක නිරූපණයන් සපයයි. කිරිමුවටිය ගඟේ ගියා නවකතාවෙහි ප්‍රධාන චරිතය වන රෝහණගේ පියා මත්පැන් පානයට ඇබ්බැහිවීමත්, මව සමඟ නිතර අඬදබර කිරීමත් හේතුවෙන් මව පවුලෙන් වෙන්වන අතර මෙම දරුවන් කර මත පවුලේ සියලු වගකීම් පැටවී ඔවුන්ගේ ළමා කාලය විනාශ වෙයි. ගැට කපන කොල්ලා මගින් පියාගේ මරණයත් සමග ජගත් නම් දරුවාගේ මව ඔහුව මෙහෙකාර සේවයකට ධනවත් නිවසකට පිටත් කරයි. එම නිවසෙහි සිදුවන අකටයුතුකම් හේතුවෙන් නිවසෙන් පැන යෑමත් ගැට කපන කල්ලියකට එක්ව මත්ද්‍රව්‍යවලටද ඇබ්බැහි වීමෙන් ඔහුගේ ජීවිතය විනාශ වේ. එසේම මෙම පයෙර්ෂණයෙන් පවුල් බිඳ වැටීම සිදුවන ආකාර සහ බිදුණු පවුලක් ලෙසින් හැඳින්වෙන්නේ කුමනාකාර පවුල්ද යන්න පිළිබඳවත් අවධානය යොමු කරමින් තෝරාගත් නවකතාවල පවුල් බිඳවැටීම් දරුවන්ගේ මානසික යහපැවැත්මට කරන බලපෑම නිරූපණය කරන ආකාරය සාකච්ඡා කෙරේ. එසේම පවුල් බිඳවැටීම මගින් දරුවන්ට ආදරය සහ අවධානය නොලැබීමෙන් ඔවුන්ගේ වන ඔවුන්ට කාංසාව, මානසික ආතතිය සහ දැඩි පීඩනයන් හේතුවෙන් ඔවුන්ගේ පෞරුෂත්වය සහ ආත්ම අභිමානය හීනවීමට ඉඩ පවතින බව අවධාරණය කෙරේ. මෙය සාහිත්‍ය නිමර්ශණයන් හරහා පමණක් නොව මනෝවිද්‍යාවද ආශ්‍රයෙන් කරන ලද පද්‍යේෂණයක් වේ. මෙය පවුල් බිඳවැටීම සහ දරුවන්ගේ මානසික යහපැවැත්ම පිළිබඳ රචිත කෘති, ලිපි සහ ඒ සම්බන්ධව කෙරුණු පද්‍යේෂණයන් අධ්‍යයනය කිරීමෙන් කෙරෙන ගුණාත්මක පද්‍යේෂණයකි. අවසානයේ එවැනි පවුල්වල දරුවන්ගේ මානසික යහපැවැත්ම ශක්තිමත් කිරීම සඳහා ඉදිරිපත් කළ හැකි යෝජනා සහ ගතහැකි ක්‍රියාමාර්ග පිළිබඳව අදහස් ගෙන යොවුන් නවකතාව ප්‍රතිපෝෂණය කිරීමට පියවර ගැනීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වේ.

**මුඛ්‍ය පද:-** පවුල් බිඳවැටීම, මානසික යහපැවැත්ම, දරුවන්, කිරි මුවටිය ගඟේ ගියා, ගැට කපන කොල්ලා

# **A SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CARTOONS DEPICTED IN SRI LANKAN NEWSPAPERS BASED ON SEVERAL WEEKEND SINHALA NEWSPAPERS**

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The main objective of this study is to conduct a semiotic analysis of the political and social cartoons depicted in Sri Lankan newspapers. This qualitative research utilizes both primary and secondary sources. Primary sources include cartoons from weekend Sinhala newspapers such as Divaina and Lankadeepa, while secondary sources encompass books, research studies, scholarly articles, and online information. Data is analyzed through contextual analysis, a qualitative data analysis method. The semiotic analysis framework of Peirce is used to interpret the denotative presentation of the cartoons. Through this study, it becomes clear how cartoonists creatively and powerfully use signs and symbols to depict political and social realities according to their perspectives. Newspaper cartoons serve as an explicit communicative medium, where the use of signs and symbols is crucial to enhancing the cartoon language. Semiotics, as a field, studies the signs and symbols used in society, and when combined with cartoon art, it provides a deeper understanding of the messages conveyed through these symbols and signs. Cartoons can subtly touch on every facet of society through their precise use of signs and symbols. Each sign in a cartoon has its unique meaning, making it evident that newspaper cartoons can evoke strong emotions and provide satirical readings through these symbols. Therefore, the signs and symbols used by cartoonists in their creations are of great importance, giving cartoons more value than simple illustrations. This study concludes that semiotics significantly enhances the understanding and value of cartoon creations. Moreover, it recommends further research in Sri Lankan newspaper cartoons as existing studies are limited.

**Keywords:** *Sri Lankan Newspaper Cartoons, Symbols, Semiotics, Satire*

# ශ්‍රී ලාංකේය පුවත්පත් කලාවේ දේශපාලන හා සමාජ පැතිකඩ නිරූපිත කාවුන් පිළිබඳ සංඥාපර්වේදී අධ්‍යයනයක්

ඩබ්.ඒ.එම්.එස්. වනිගසේකර<sup>1</sup>\* සහ මනෝජ් ආරියරත්න<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>භාෂා අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා සබරගමුව විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ මූල්‍ය අරමුණ වන්නේ ශ්‍රී ලාංකේය පුවත්පත් කලාවේ දේශපාලන හා සමාජ පැතිකඩ නිරූපිත කාවුන් පිළිබඳ සංඥාපර්වේදී අධ්‍යයනයක් සිදු කිරීම යි. මෙය ගුණාත්මක පර්යේෂණයක් වන අතර ප්‍රාථමික හා ද්විතීයික මූලාශ්‍රය ඇසුරෙන් කෙරෙන අධ්‍යයනයක් වේ. මෙහි ප්‍රාථමික මූලාශ්‍රය ලෙස දිවයින, ලංකාදීප යන සති අන්ත සිංහල පුවත්පත් කාවුන් හා ද්විතීයික මූලාශ්‍රය ලෙස පොත්පත්, පර්යේෂණ, පර්යේෂණ ලිපි, ශාස්ත්‍රීය සඟරා, අන්තර්ජාල තොරතුරු යනාදිය යොදා ගන්නට විය. මෙම දත්ත ගුණාත්මක දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණ ක්‍රමයක් වන සන්දහර් විග්‍රහය ඔස්සේ විශ්ලේෂණය කෙරේ. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ දී කාවුන්වල වූ නිවර්තමය ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම පියසර්ගේ සංඥාපර්වේදී ව්‍යුහය ඔස්සේ අපර් විග්‍රහ කෙරේ. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ දී පුවත්පත් කාවුන්වල සංඥා, සංකේත යොදා ගෙන කාවුන් ශිල්පියා සමාජයේ වූ දේශපාලන, සමාජ යථාර්ථය තම අදහස්වලට අනුව නිමර්ෂණය ශීලි වනොක්කියෙන් ප්‍රබල ව ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නේ කෙසේ ද යන්න අවබෝධ කර ගත හැකි වේ. පුවත්පත් කාවුන් නිවර්තමය සන්නිවේදන ක්‍රමයක් වන අතර කාවුන් භාෂාව පෝෂණය කර ගැනීමේ ලා සංඥා, සංකේත භාවිතය ඉතා වැදගත් වේ. සංඥාපර්වේදය යන ක්ෂේත්‍රය ඔස්සේ සමාජයේ භාවිත සංඥා, සංකේත පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනය කරන අතර මෙය කාවුන් කලාව හා මුසු වීම මගින් කාවුන් කලාවේ වූ සංඥා, සංකේත මගින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නා වූ අදහස පිළිබඳ අවබෝධයක් ලබා ගත හැකි වේ. මෙහි දී සියුම් ලෙස සංඥා, සංකේත භාවිතයෙන් සමාජයේ වූ සෑම පැතිකඩක් ම ස්පශ්‍ර කිරීමේ ප්‍රබල හැකියාවක් කාවුනය සතු වේ. මෙහි දී කාවුන් චිත්‍රවල වූ සෑම සංඥාවකට ම එයට ආවේණික වූ අපර්යක් ඇති අතර ඒ අනුව පුවත්පත් කාවුන් මගින් ප්‍රබල හැඟීම් සංඥා, සංකේත හරහා වනොක්කියගත කියවීමකට ලක් කළ හැකි බව පැහැදිලි වේ. මේ අනුව කාවුන් නිමර්ෂණයේ දී කාවුන් ශිල්පියා යොදා ගන්නා සංඥා, සංකේත වඩාත් වැදගත් වන අතර විවිධ අභිලාෂයන් මත චිත්‍රණය කරන කාවුනයට වඩා වැඩි වටිනාකමක් හිමි වීමට සංඥාපර්වේදය හේතු වන බව මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ ප්‍රතිඵල අනුව පැහැදිලි වේ. එසේ ම ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ පුවත්පත් කාවුන් කලාවේ භාවිතය සම්බන්ධයෙන් සිදු කර ඇති පර්යේෂණ සීමිත බැවින් මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් තව දුරටත් පර්යේෂණ සිදු කළ යුතු බව මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ දී යෝජනා කරන ලදී.

**ප්‍රමුඛ පද:** දේශපාලන හා සමාජීය, පුවත්පත් කාවුන්, සංඥා, සංඥාපර්වේදය, වනොක්කිය

# THE APPLICATION OF TRANSLATION METHODS IN TRANSLATING SINHALA NOVELS INTO ENGLISH: AN ANALYSIS BASED ON THE ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF THE NOVELS GAMPERALIYA AND SENKOTTAN

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The primary objective of this study is to analyze the translation methods employed in translating Sinhala novels into English, focusing on the English translations of Martin Wickramasinghe's novel 'Gamperaliya' and Mahinda Prasad Masimbula's novel 'Senkottan'. Although prior research has been conducted in this area, no studies have specifically utilized these two works. Hence, this research intends to fill such a gap in the existing literature. This qualitative study relies on both primary and secondary sources. The primary texts examined are Martin Wickramasinghe's 'Gamperaliya' and its English translation 'Uprooted' by Ranga Wickramasinghe and Lakshmi de Silva, as well as Mahinda Prasad Masimbula's 'Senkottan' and its English translation 'The Indelible' by Malinda Seneviratne. Secondary sources include books, research articles, and online information on translation methods. The data collected is analyzed using the qualitative data analysis method of contextual analysis. There are specific translation methods employed in translating Sinhala novels into English, as discussed by various researchers such as John Dryden, Brecht, J.C. Santoyo, and Michael Garnau. This study investigates the extent to which these methods are utilized in the English translations of 'Gamperaliya' and 'Senkottan'. It becomes evident that effective translation requires not only lexical accuracy but also a deep understanding of the subtleties, emotions, and cultural contexts of the original text. Translating Sinhala novels into English fosters intercultural dialogue preserves literary heritage and enriches the global literary landscape. Furthermore, both novels are set in rural environments, and this thematic and stylistic distinction is explored in the translation methods used and the portrayal of events within the novels. While many Sinhala novels have been translated into English and various studies have been conducted on their translation methods, there has been no research on the specific translation methods used for 'Gamperaliya' and 'Senkottan'. Therefore, this is a pioneering study that underscores the need for further research in this field.

**Keywords:** *Translation Methods, Translating Sinhala Novels into English, 'Gamperaliya', 'Senkottan', Thematic and Stylistic Distinctions*

**සිංහල නවකතා ඉංග්‍රීසියෙන් පරිවර්තනය කිරීමේදී පරිවර්තන විධි ක්‍රම භාවිතය : මාටරීන් වික්‍රමසිංහයන්ගේ ගම්පෙරළිය නවකතාව හා මහින්ද ප්‍රසාද් මස්ඉඹුලයන්ගේ සෙංකොට්ටන් නවකතාව ඇසුරින් කෙරෙන විමර්ශනයකි**

එම්.එස්.ඕ.විමලසිරි<sup>1</sup>\* සහ මනෝජ් ආරියරත්න<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>භාෂා අධ්‍යයනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා සබරගමුව විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ මූල්‍ය අරමුණ වන්නේ සිංහල නවකතා ඉංග්‍රීසියට පරිවර්තනය කිරීමේදී භාවිත පරිවර්තන විධි ක්‍රම මාටරීන් වික්‍රමසිංහයන්ගේ ගම්පෙරළිය නවකතාව සහ මහින්ද ප්‍රසාද් මස්ඉඹුලයන්ගේ සෙංකොට්ටන් නවකතාවන්වල ඉංග්‍රීසි පරිවර්තනයන් ඇසුරෙන් විමර්ශනය කිරීමයි. මෙවැනි පයෙර්ෂණයන් සම්බන්ධව මින් පෙර අධ්‍යයනයන් සිදු කර ඇත්තේ මෙම කෘති ද්විත්වය භාවිත කොට ගනිමින් මෙතෙක් පයෙර්ෂණයක් සිදු කර නොමැති අතර එම පයෙර්ෂණ හිඩැස පිරවීම මෙහිදී සිදු කෙරෙයි. ගුණාත්මක පයෙර්ෂණයක් වන මෙම පයෙර්ෂණය ප්‍රාථමික සහ ද්විතීයික මූලාශ්‍රයන් ඇසුරින් සිදු කෙරෙයි. මේ අනුව ප්‍රාථමික මූලාශ්‍රය වශයෙන් මාටරීන් වික්‍රමසිංහයන්ගේ ‘ගම්පෙරළිය’ නවකතාව හා රංගා වික්‍රමසිංහයන් සහ ලක්ෂ්මී ද සිල්වා විසින් ඉංග්‍රීසියෙන් පරිවර්තන (ගම්පෙරළිය - Uprooted) සහ මහින්ද ප්‍රසාද් මස්ඉඹුලයන්ගේ සෙංකොට්ටන් නවකතාව සහ මාලින්ද සෙනෙවිරත්නයන් විසින් ඉංග්‍රීසියෙන් පරිවර්තන (සෙංකොට්ටන් - The indelible) කෘති වෙයි. ද්විතීයික මූලාශ්‍රය වශයෙන් පරිවර්තන විධි ක්‍රම සම්බන්ධ පොත්පත්, පයෙර්ෂණ, පයෙර්ෂණ ලිපි, අන්තර්ජාල තොරතුරු ආදිය භාවිත කරන ලදී. මෙසේ රැස් කරගත් දත්ත ගුණාත්මක දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණ ක්‍රමයක් වන සන්දහර් විග්‍රහය ඔස්සේ විශ්ලේෂණය කෙරෙයි. සිංහල නවකතා ඉංග්‍රීසියෙන් පරිවර්තනය කිරීමේදී භාවිත විශේෂ පරිවර්තන විධි ක්‍රම පවතින අතර විවිධ පයෙර්ෂකයන් විසින් සඳහන් කරන ලද පරිවර්තන විධි ක්‍රම වෙයි. ඒ අනුව ජෝන් ඩ්‍රයිඩන්, බ්‍රිහෙට්, ජේ. සී. සන්තෝයෝ, මයිකල් ගානර් වි යන අය විවිධ පරිවර්තන විධි ක්‍රමයන් පිළිබඳ ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති අතර ඒවා මෙම ගම්පෙරළිය සහ සෙංකොට්ටන් නවකතාවල ඉංග්‍රීසි පරිවර්තනයන්හි කෙතරම් දුරට භාවිත වී ඇත්ද යන්න අධ්‍යයනය කෙරෙයි. මෙම ක්‍රියාවලියට වචනාචර්ය පමණක් නොව මුල් පිටපතේ ඇති සියුම් බව, හැඟීම් සහ සංස්කෘතික සන්දහර්ය ද නිවැරදිව ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමට භාෂා ද්විත්වයම සහ ඒවායේ සංස්කෘතීන් පිළිබඳ ගැඹුරු අවබෝධයක් අවශ්‍ය වන බව පැහැදිලි වෙයි. සිංහල නවකතා ඉංග්‍රීසි භාෂාවට පරිවර්තනය කිරීම සංස්කෘතීන් අතර සංවාදයක් විවෘත කිරීමත් සාහිත්‍යය උරුමය ආරක්ෂා කිරීමත් සහ ගෝලීය සාහිත්‍යය හු දශර්නය පොහොසත් කරන්නක් බව මින් පැහැදිලි වෙයි. තවද මෙම නවකතා ද්විත්වයම ගැමි පරිසරය ප්‍රමුඛ කොට ගනිමින් රචනා වී ඇති අතර මේවායේ තේමාත්මක වශයෙන් හා යුගමය වශයෙන් පවතින වෙනස මෙම කෘති පරිවර්තනයේදී පරිවර්තකයන් භාවිත කරන ලද විධි ක්‍රම මෙන්ම ඒවා නවකතාවේ සිද්ධි දාමයන් මගින් පෙළ ගස්වමින් ගළපා ඇති ආකාරය පිළිබඳ අවධානය යොමු කෙරෙයි. සිංහල නවකතා විශාල ප්‍රමාණයක් ඉංග්‍රීසි බසින් පරිවර්තනය වී ඇති සේ ම එම නවකතාවන්හි පරිවර්තන විධි ක්‍රම භාවිතය පිළිබඳ විවිධ පයෙර්ෂණ සිදු කර ඇති නමුත් ගම්පෙරළිය සහ සෙංකොට්ටන් නවකතා ඉංග්‍රීසි බසින් පරිවර්තනය කිරීමේදී පරිවර්තන විධි ක්‍රම භාවිතය පිළිබඳ කිසිදු පයෙර්ෂණයක් සිදු කර නොමැති බැවින් මෙය ශුද්ධ පයෙර්ෂණයක් වන අතර මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් තවදුරටත් පයෙර්ෂණ සිදු කළ යුතු බව නිගමනය කෙරෙයි.

**මූල්‍ය පද:** පරිවර්තන විධි ක්‍රම, සිංහල නවකතා ඉංග්‍රීසි බසින් පරිවර්තනය, ගම්පෙරළිය, සෙංකොට්ටන්, තේමාත්මක සහ යුගමය වශයෙන් පවතින වෙනස

**TAMIL**



## A REVIEW OF RAJAM KRISHNAN'S NOVELS: 'KARIPUMANIGAL' AND 'UTTHARAKANDAM'

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This study critically examines Rajam Krishnan's novels 'Karipumanigal' (1979) and 'Uttharakandam' (2002), employing sociological, critical, feminist, and content analysis approaches. Rajam Krishnan's novels are renowned for their realistic portrayal of characters and their engagement with pressing social issues. 'Karipumanigal' delves into the lives of salt land workers, exposing their livelihood struggles, labour exploitation, slavery, sexual abuse, and the pervasive impact of poverty on their lives, including the deprivation of children's education. It offers a vivid depiction of the lower class's lack of awareness about their conditions. 'Uttharakandam', on the other hand, explores the significance of good governance, the detrimental effects of corrupt politics, political animosity, women's perspectives in the political arena, and the crucial role of women's education. This novel highlights the intricate ways politics shape societal norms and individual lives. The review also scrutinizes the linguistic and aesthetic strategies Krishnan employs to depict the lives of the marginalized, underscoring her commitment to social justice and literary excellence. Through her narratives, Krishnan provides profound insights into the plight of the downtrodden, advocating for their rights and highlighting the need for societal reform. Her contributions to literature and social activism render her works indispensable for scholars and students interested in exploring the intersection of literature and social issues. This review aims to serve as a valuable resource for those studying Rajam Krishnan's literary legacy and her impact on Indian social thought.

**Keywords:** *Rajam Krishnan, Novels, Marginalized People, Social Problems, Political Corruption*

## ராஜம் கிருஷ்ணனின் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டநாவல்கள்: ஓர் ஆய்வு (‘கரிப்புமணிகள்’, ‘உத்தரகாண்டம்’ ஆகியநாவல் தொகுதிகளை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டது.)

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சமூகவிஞ்ஞானங்கள் மற்றும் மொழிகள் பீடம், சபரகமுவப் பல்கலைக்கழகம்.

<sup>2</sup> சிரேஸ்ட் விரிவுரையாளர், மொழிகள் துறை,  
சமூகவிஞ்ஞானங்கள் மற்றும் மொழிகள் பீடம், சபரகமுவப் பல்கலைக்கழகம்.

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நடைமுறை வாழ்க்கையோடு தொடர்புபட்டதாகவும், உண்மைக்கு பொருந்துவதாக உள்ள கதாபாத்திரங்களையும் அவற்றினது பண்புகள், செயல்கள், உணர்ச்சி மோதல்கள் ஆகியவற்றை நீண்ட கதை வடிவில் இயல்பாக புனைந்துரைக்கும் உரைநடை வடிவமே நாவல் எனப்படும். இதனடிப்படையில், பார்க்கும் பொழுது ராஜம் கிருஷ்ணனின் நாவல்கள் பெரும்பாலும் உண்மையாக நடந்தேறிய சமூகப் பிரச்சினைகளையும், அவற்றிற்கான தீர்வுகளையும் சுட்டிக் காட்டும் வகையிலேயே படைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. ஆகவே, அவற்றைக் கருத்திற் கொண்டு இந்த ஆய்வானது ராஜம்; கிருஷ்ணனின் ‘கரிப்புமணிகள்’ மற்றும் ‘உத்தரகாண்டம்’ ஆகிய நாவல்களை முதல்நிலை ஆதாரங்களாகக் கொண்டு சமூகவியல் அணுகுமுறை, பெண்ணிய அணுகுமுறை என்ற அணுகுமுறைகளின் அடிப்படையில் “ராஜம் கிருஷ்ணனின் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட நாவல்கள் ஓர் ஆய்வு” என்ற தலைப்பில் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது. அந்தவகையில், இவரின் 1979 இல் வெளியான ‘கரிப்புமணிகள்’ நாவலானது, உட்பளத் தொழிலாளர்களின் வாழ்வாதாரப் போராட்டம், உழைப்புச் சுரண்டல், அவர்களின் அடிமைவாழ்க்கை, பெண்களுக்கு இழைக்கப்படும் பாலியல் கொடுமைகள், வறுமையின் தாக்கம், பிள்ளைகள் கல்வியைப் பறக்கணிப்புசெய்தல் என்பன சுட்டிக்காட்டப்பட்டுள்ளன. அத்தோடு உட்பளத் தொழிலாளர்கள் பற்றி அறிந்துகொள்ள வழியமைப்பதாகவும் காணப்படுகின்றது. 2002 இல் வெளியான ‘உத்திரகாண்டம்,’ நாவலானது, நல்ல அரசியலின் இன்றியமையாமை, தவறான அரசியலால் சமூகம் பாதிக்கப்படும் விதம், அரசியலில் மக்கள் கொண்டிருந்த வெறுப்பு, அரசியலில் பெண்களின் கருத்துநிலை, கல்வியின் முக்கியத்துவம் என்பனவற்றை விளக்கிநிற்கின்றது. இங்கு அடித்தட்டுமக்களின் வாழ்வியலை விளக்க ஆசிரியர் கையாண்ட உத்திமுறைகள், நாவலின் மொழிநடை, அழகியல் கூறுகள் என்பன இவ்விரு நாவல்களிலும் நோக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. மேலும், இவரது இலக்கியப்பணிகள், சமூகப் பணிகள் தொடர்பாகவும் பேசப்பட்டுள்ளன. இதன் அடிப்படையில் நோக்கும் போது, ராஜம் கிருஷ்ணனைப் பற்றியும் அவரது படைப்புக்கள் தொடர்பாகவும், இவ்விரு நாவல்களையும் எதிர்காலத்தில் ஆய்வு செய்ய முற்படுவோருக்கு இவ் ஆய்வானது உதவும் என்பதில் எவ்வித சந்தேகமும் இல்லை.

**திறவுச் சொற்கள்:** ராஜம் கிருஷ்ணன், அரசியல், வாழ்வியல் சிக்கல்கள், நாவல், தொழிலாளர்கள்

# **LIVELIHOOD OF UPCOUNTRY PLANTATION WORKERS: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF MALARANBAN'S 'PAAL VANANGALIL' AND AL AZOOMATH'S 'ARUVADAIK KANAVUGAL'**

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This analytical study explores the representation of upcountry plantation workers in contemporary Tamil fiction. Fiction, particularly the novel, has always held a unique position in literature due to its capacity to capture the complexities of human experience. Over time, the novel has evolved, giving rise to various subgenres such as social, historical, detective, translation, regional, and adaptation novels. Social novels, in particular, are noted for their detailed depiction of individual lives within broader societal contexts. This study employs a comparative, sociological, and feminist critical approach to analyse the primary sources. Malaranban's 'Paal Vanangalil' portrays the plantation workers' lives in the late 1960s, focusing on the cultural and societal shifts following the sale of plantations to capitalists. The novel examines their everyday life, social customs, and interactions with trade unions, providing a historical context of the upcountry environment. Al Azoomath's 'Aruvadaik Kanavugal' presents the nuanced experiences of 'unspeakable' workers who occupy a liminal space between ordinary workers and management. This novel highlights their unique customs, traditions, and attitudes towards management, offering an alternative perspective on labour and governance. The study compares the literary strategies and aesthetic elements employed by both authors, including narrative techniques, language usage, and plot developments, to depict the lives of upcountry people. Additionally, it discusses the broader literary contributions of Malaranban and Al Azoomath. This research aims to serve as a foundational guide for future studies on upcountry communities, providing insights into their livelihoods and fostering a deeper understanding of the works of these two authors.

**Keywords:** *Malaranban, Al Azoomath, Livelihood of Upcountry Plantation Workers, Upcountry Plantations, Sri Lankan Tamil Novel*

# மலரன்பனின் ‘பால்வனங்களில்’ மற்றும் அல் அஸமத்தின் ‘அறுவடைக் கனவுகள்’ ஆகிய இரு நாவல்களில் மலையகப் பெருந்தோட்டத் தொழிலாளர்களின் வாழ்வியல் - ஒருநோக்கு

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<sup>2</sup> சிரேஸ்ட விரிவுரையாளர், மொழிகள் துறை, சமூகவிஞ்ஞானங்கள் மற்றும் மொழிகள் பீடம், சபரகமுவப் பல்கலைக்கழகம்.

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இன்றைய காலகட்டத்தில் புனைகதைகள் இலக்கியத்தில் தனித்துவமானதோர் இடத்தைப் பெற்றிருக்கின்றன. அப்புனைக்கதைகளில் நாவல் தனித்த இடம் பெறுகின்றது. மலையகத்தில் தோன்றிய பல நாவல்கள் அம்மக்களின் சமூகக் கட்டமைப்பினையும் வாழ்வியல் கூறுகளையும் எடுத்துக்காட்டுவனவாகவே அமைகின்றன. இதனைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு மலரன்பனின் ‘பால்வனங்களில்’ மற்றும் அல்அஸமத்தின் ‘அறுவடைக் கனவுகள்’ ஆகிய நாவல்களை முதல் நிலை ஆதாரங்களாகக் கொண்டு, ஒப்பீட்டு அணுகுமுறை, சமூகவியல் அணுகுமுறை, பெண்ணிய அணுகுமுறை என்ற அணுகுமுறைகளின் அடிப்படையில், “மலையகப் பெருந்தோட்ட மக்களின் வாழ்வியல்: ஒருநோக்கு” என்ற அடிப்படையில் இவ்வாய்வானது மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது. அந்தவகையில், மலரன்பனின் ‘பால்வனங்களில்’ நாவலில் லகளுக்குப் பின்னிறுதியில் தோட்டமக்களின் வாழ்க்கை முறையானது தோட்டங்கள் முதலாளிமார்களுக்கு விற்கப்பட்டதுடன் எப்படி அமைந்திருந்தன, அவர்கள் சமூகம் என்ற ரீதியில் கொண்டிருந்த பண்பாட்டுப் பழக்கவழக்கங்கள், அவர்களின் சாதாரண வாழ்க்கை முறைமை, தொழிற்சங்கங்களோடு கொண்டிருந்த தொடர்பு என்பனவையும் கலந்துரையாடப்பட்டுள்ளன. அத்தோடு, இந்நாவல் மலையகத்தின் ஆரம்பகாலச் சூழலைப் புரிந்துகொள்ளவும் வாய்ப்பளிக்கின்றது. அல்அஸமத்தின் ‘அறுவடைக் கனவுகள்’ நாவலானது இதுவரை பேசப்படாத ஒருதரப்பினரின் வாழ்க்கையோட்டத்தினை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு கட்டமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதாவது, சாதாரண தொழிலாளர்கள் என்ற பிரிவிலோ நிர்வாகிகள் என்ற பிரிவிலோ சேர்க்கமுடியாத, இரண்டு நிலைக்கும் இடைப்பட்ட தொழிலாளர்களாகக் காணப்படும் சுப்பவைசர்கள் பற்றி இந்நாவல் பேசுவதுடன், அவர்களின் மூலம் தொழிலாளர்களின் வாழ்க்கைமுறை, அவர்களின் பண்பாட்டுப் பழக்கவழக்கங்கள், அவர்கள் நிர்வாகத்தின் மீது கொண்டிருந்த விருப்பு வெறுப்பு, அவர்களின் மாறுபட்ட செயற்பாடுகள், நிர்வாகம் செயற்படுகின்ற முறைமை என்பவை தொடர்பில் ஒருமாற்றுப் பார்வையை முன்வைக்கிறது. இவ்வாய்விலே பெருந்தோட்ட மக்களின் வாழ்வியல், அதனைவிளக்க இவ்விரண்டு நாவலாசிரியர்களும் கையாண்டமொழிநடை, இலக்கிய உத்திமுறைகள், அழகியல் கூறுகள் என்பன ஒப்பிட்டு நோக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதோடு, மலரன்பன், அல்அஸமத் ஆகியோரின் இலக்கியப் பங்களிப்பு தொடர்பாகவும் ஆராயப்பட்டுள்ளது.

**திறவுச்சொற்கள்:** மலரன்பன், அல்அஸமத், மலையகப் பெருந்தோட்ட தொழிலாளிகளின் வாழ்வியல், மலையகப் பெருந்தோட்டம், ஈழத் தமிழ் நாவல்.

# A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON ‘SILAMBU KOORAL’ LITERATURE AND KANNAGI WORSHIP IN VANNI REGION

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From the time Silappathikaram was composed, its influence has extended to Sri Lanka. The impact of Silappathikaram and various related intriguing stories have been recognized through historical evidence from Sri Lanka and oral traditions. In Sri Lanka, the worship of Kannagi remains vibrant, and the story of ‘Silappathikaram’ is prevalent among the Tamil people in various regional forms. In this context, in the Vanni region, the tradition of reciting ‘Silambu Kooral’ and the worship of Kannagi continues to be practiced until today. This research has combined the study of ‘Silambu kooral’ and Kannagi worship, comparing and analyzing them based on primary sources such as ‘Silambu kooral’ literature and field studies, using comparative and socio-cultural approaches. Kannagi worship and the associated practice of ‘Silambu kooral’ recitation are carried out with great significance. It can find a lot of ancient Kannagi Amman temples. In places like Vatrappalai, Panaiyandan, Ariyamadu, Karkidangu, and Kokkilai, ancient manuscripts of ‘Silampu kooral’ can be found in the Kannagi Amman temples. The ‘Silampu kooral’ also contains references to the Vatrappalai Kannagi Amman Temple. Due to the intense heat and the resulting impact, people worship Kannagi to protect themselves and to pray for rain. This practice is based on the belief that cooling Kannagi will grant them their desired blessings. Additionally, it serves as a unifying tradition for all the people in the community. ‘Silampu kooral’ literary practice is performed during the annual Pongal festivals at the Kannagi Amman temples in Vanni. It also serves as a source for understanding aspects related to Kannagi worship. Although similarities can be observed in ‘Silampu kooral’ regarding events like ‘Paakkutthendal’, Kataragama pilgrimage, and Pongal celebrations, differences can be noticed in the ritual of ‘Thirtham Edhuthal’. In the Vanni region, both ‘Silampu kooral’ and Kannagi worship are prominently and meticulously followed. In certain parts of the Vanni region, the appearance and complexion of Kannagi worship have changed over time. This is evident through ‘Silampu kooral’, which serves as one of the foundations for the Kannagi worship.

**Keywords:** *‘Silambukooral’, Kannagi worship, Vanni, Comparative*

## வன்னிவளநாட்டில் சிலம்பு கூறல் இலக்கியமும் கண்ணகி வழிபாடும் - ஓர் ஒப்பீட்டு ஆய்வு.

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<sup>2</sup> விரிவுரையாளர், மொழிகள் துறை,

சமூகவிஞ்ஞானங்கள் மற்றும் மொழிகள் பீடம், சபரகமுவப் பல்கலைக்கழகம்

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சிலப்பதிகாரம் பாடப்பட்ட காலந்தொட்டு தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கு அண்மையிலுள்ள நாடு என்ற வகையில் இலங்கையில் சிலப்பதிகாரத்தினுடைய தாக்கமானது நிலவிவந்துள்ளது. சிலப்பதிகாரம் மற்றும் அதனுடன் தொடர்பான பல்வேறு சுவைபடு செய்திகள் ஈழத்தின் வரலாற்று ஆதாரங்களுடாகவும் கர்ண பரம்பரைக் கதைகளின் ஊடாகவும் அறியப்பட்டு வருகின்றது. இலங்கையில் இன்னும் கண்ணகி வழிபாடு உயிர்ப்புடன் உள்ளதுடன் இலங்கைத் தமிழ் மக்கள் மத்தியில் கோவலன் - கண்ணகையினுடைய கதைவெவ்வேறு பிராந்திய வடிவங்களுடன் வழக்கில் உள்ளது. அந்தவகையில் வன்னி வளநாட்டிலே சிலம்பு கூறல் என்ற இலக்கியமாகவும், கண்ணகி வழிபாடாகவும் இற்றைவரை வழக்கில் இருப்பதனைக் காணலாம். அந்தவகையில் இவ்வாய்வானது இலங்கையின் வன்னிப்பிராந்தியத்தில் வழக்கிலுள்ள கண்ணகிவழிபாட்டையும் சிலப்புகூறலையும் ஒப்பீட்டு ஆய்வு செய்கின்ற ஆய்வாக அமைந்துள்ளது. சிலம்பு கூறல் இலக்கியம் மற்றும் களஆய்வு என்பவற்றை முதன் நிலை ஆதாரங்களாகக் கொண்டு ஒப்பீடு மற்றும் சமூக பண்பாட்டு அணுகுமுறைகளின் அடிப்படையில் இவ் ஆய்வானது மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது. வன்னிப்பிராந்தியத்தில் பல பழமை வாய்ந்த கண்ணகியம்மன் ஆலயங்கள் காணப்படுகின்றன. வற்றாப்பளை, பனையாண்டான், அரியாமடு, கற்கிடங்கு, கொக்குளாய் போன்ற இடங்களிலே காணப்படுகின்ற கண்ணகியம்மன் ஆலயங்களிலே பழமைவாய்ந்த சிலம்பு கூறல் ஏட்டுச் சுவடிகள் காணப்படுகின்றன. சிலம்புகூறலிலே வற்றாப்பளைக் கண்ணகியம்மன் ஆலயம் குறித்தான தகவல்கள் இடம்பெறுவதனைக் காணலாம். வெயில் மூலம் ஏற்படும் பாதிப்புக்களில் இருந்து தம்மைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்காகவும், மழையைவேண்டியும், மக்கள் அனைவரையும் ஒன்றிணைக்கின்ற தன்மையுடையதாகவும், குளிர்த்திசெய்வதன் மூலம் வேண்டியவரங்களைப் பெற்றுக் கொள்ளலாம் என்ற நம்பிக்கையின் அடிப்படையிலேயே கண்ணகியை வழிபட்டுவருவதனைக் காணலாம். சிலம்பு கூறல் இலக்கியமானது வன்னியில் உள்ள கண்ணகையம்மன் ஆலயங்களிலே ஆண்டுப் பொங்கல் காலங்களிலே படிக்கப்பட்டு வருவதுடன் கண்ணகி வழிபாடு தொடர்பான விடயங்களை அறிந்துகொள்வதற்கான ஆதாரமாகவும் காணப்படுகின்றது. சிலம்பு கூறலிலே குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட பாக்குத்தெண்டல், கதிர்காமயாத்திரை, பொங்கல் நிகழ்வுகள் போன்றவற்றிலே ஒற்றுமைகள் காணப்பட்டபோதிலும் தீர்த்தமெடுத்தல் என்ற நிகழ்வினாலே வேறுபாடுகள் காணப்படுவதனை அவதானிக்கமுடிகின்றது. கண்ணகி வழிபாடு வன்னிப்பிரதேசங்களிலே பழமை மாறாவண்ணம் முன்னெடுக்கப்படுகின்றது. அக்கண்ணகி வழிபாட்டிற்குரிய ஆதாரமாகச் சிலம்பு கூறல் என்ற இலக்கியம் காணப்படுகின்றது.

**திறவுச்சொற்கள்:** சிலம்பு கூறல், கண்ணகிவழிபாடு, வன்னி, ஒப்பீடு

# A CRITICAL STUDY ON THE ROLE OF 'PENN' MAGAZINE IN THE HISTORY OF SRI LANKAN TAMIL JOURNALISM

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The work of magazines is very important for the development of Sri Lankan Tamil literature. They are a recording of time to give solutions to practical problems among the people, introducing moral awareness, spiritual thinking, education, economy, and business. After the 1980s, following the awakening among women, many magazines related to women started to appear in Tamil. These magazines are about the need to change the position of women who are hidden in the social structure and as a counter-voice to the oppression of women. This Study is based on the magazine 'Penn' as a primary source, using Feminism and socio-cultural approaches. 'Penn' magazine is a significant feminist magazine in Tamil. Through the efforts of Suriya Women's Development Center, since 1995, the women's magazine has been published. This magazine is released quarterly, semi-annually, and bimonthly. These publications feature a diverse array of content, including articles, creative literary works, and discussions. They are aimed at fostering greater social inclusion for women, advancing women's education, evaluating women's portrayal in literature, addressing physical and psychological challenges faced by women, and proposing solutions to issues encountered by women. Gender equality is central to the ethos of 'Penn' magazine by showcasing women's hardships and successes in home and public spheres, including political venues, and calling for their equitable involvement in all sectors of society.

**Keywords:** *Woman, Feminism, Art Literary Magazines, 'Penn' Magazine*

## ஈழத்து இதழியல் வரலாற்றில் ‘பெண்’ என்னும் சஞ்சிகையின் வகிபாகம்: ஒருவிமர்சன ஆய்வு

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ஈழத்து இலக்கிய வளர்ச்சியில் கலை இலக்கியச் சஞ்சிகைகளின் பணிமிகவும் முக்கியமானதாகும். இவை காலத்தின் பதிவாகவும், மக்கள் மத்தியில் ஏற்படுகின்ற நடைமுறைப் பிரச்சனைகளுக்குத் தீர்வளிப்பனவாகவும், ஒழுக்கம், விழிப்புணர்வு, ஆன்மீகச் சிந்தனை, கல்வி, பொருளாதாரம், வணிகம் என்பவற்றைப் புகட்டுவனாகவும் அமைந்துள்ளன. 1980களுக்குப் பின்னர் பெண்கள் மத்தியில் ஏற்பட்ட விழிப்புணர்ச்சியைத் தொடர்ந்து பெண்கள் தொடர்பான சஞ்சிகைகள் பலவும் வெளிவரத் தொடங்கின. பெண்ணின்குரல், நங்கை, தாகம், தோழி, பெண், நாற்று, நிவேதினி, பெண்கள் சந்திப்புக் குரல், சக்தி முதலானவை குறிப்பிடத்தக்கவையாகும். இச் சஞ்சிகைகள் சமூக அடுக்குகளில் மறைந்திருக்கும் பெண்களின் நிலை மாற்றப்பட வேண்டியதன் அவசியம் பற்றியும், மாதர் அடக்குமுறைகளுக்கு எதிர்க் குரலாகவும், பெண்களின் வாழ்வைச் செறிவுள்ளதாகவும் மாற்றும் வகையில் வெளிவருகின்றன. இந்தவகையில், ஈழத்து இதழியல் வரலாற்றில் பெண் என்னும் சஞ்சிகையின் வகிபாகம்: ஒரு விமர்சன ஆய்வு என்னும் தலைப்பில் இவ்வாய்வு மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது. பெண் என்னும் சஞ்சிகையை முதன்மை ஆதாரமாகக் கொண்டுள்ள இவ்வாய்வானது, பெண்ணிய மற்றும் விபரண அணுகுமுறைகளின்; வழி ஆய்வுசெய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. சூரியா பெண்கள் அபிவிருத்தி நிலையத்தினரின் முயற்சியால் 1995 ஆம் ஆண்டு முதல் காலாண்டு, அரையாண்டு, ஆண்டிதழ் என மாறி மாறி வெளிவரும் ‘பெண்’ என்னும் சஞ்சிகையானது கட்டுரைகள், ஆக்க இலக்கியப் படைப்புக்கள் முதலான அம்சங்களைத் தன்னகத்தே கொண்டு வெளிவருகின்றது. இவை யாவும் பெண்களின் சமூகப் பங்குபற்றலை அதிகரிக்கச் செய்வனவாகவும், பெண்கல்வியை ஊக்குவிப்பனவாகவும், இலக்கியத்தில் பெண்களின் நிலையைப் பேசுவனவாகவும், பெண்களது உடல், உளப் பிரச்சினைகளைப் பேசுவனவாகவும், போர்க்காலச் சூழலிலும், மலையகத் தோட்டத் தொழிலாளச் சூழலிலும் பெண்களது நிலைமைகளைப் பேசுவனவாகவும், பேசப்பட்ட பெண்களது அவலங்கள், பிரச்சினைகளுக்குத் தீர்வுகளை முன்வைப்பனவாகவும் அமைந்துள்ளன. குடும்பவெளியிலும், அரசியல், சமூகம் உள்ளிட்ட பொதுவெளியிலும் பெண்ணுக்கான பால்நிலைச் சமத்துவத்தை வலியுறுத்துவதும், பெற்றுத் தருவதுமே பெண் என்னும் சஞ்சிகையின் அடிப்படையான நோக்கங்களாகும்.

**திறவுச் சொற்கள்:** பெண், பெண்ணியம், கலை இலக்கியச் சஞ்சிகைகள், ‘பெண்’ என்னும் சஞ்சிகை.



# **TRANSLATION STUDIES**

# INVESTIGATION OF ADAPTATION AS A TRANSLATION STRATEGY TO TRANSFER CULTURAL REFERENCES IN SINHALA DUBBED MOVIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO 'LORD OF THE RINGS' AND ITS SINHALESE DUBBING

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The translation of audiovisual content is the focus of audiovisual translation, which is the newest area of translation studies. This study investigates the employment of adaptation as a critical translation strategy for the transfer of cultural references in Sinhala-dubbed movies, with a particular emphasis on the 'Lord of the Rings' trilogy. The primary objective is to identify how adaptation is used by movie translators in translating culturally rich content from English into Sinhala. By addressing these challenges, the research aims to make suggestions about how to use adaptation as a traditional strategy. The study scrutinizes 20 specific cultural references within the 'Lord of the Rings' films. These references are meticulously compared between the original English versions and their Sinhala-dubbed counterparts by using Peter Newmark's adaptation theory. The comparative analysis reveals the intricacies of the adaptation process, demonstrating how translators navigate cultural allusions to ensure resonance with Sinhala-speaking audiences while preserving the original context and meaning. The findings illuminate several critical aspects of the adaptation process. Translators often face the complex task of modifying idioms, cultural symbols, and references to historical or social contexts that lack direct equivalents in Sinhala. The research makes substantial contributions to multiple academic disciplines, including cultural studies, film studies, and translation studies. It provides profound insights into the strategies that facilitate cross-cultural understanding and the global reception of cinematic works. By examining the specific case of the 'Lord of the Rings' trilogy, the study offers an in-depth exploration of how cultural adaptation in translation can enhance the viewer's experience and appreciation of foreign films in a new cultural and linguistic context. The interdisciplinary approach highlights the pivotal role of adaptation in the translation process, ensuring that global audiences can engage with and appreciate culturally rich narratives.

**Keywords:** *Adaptation, Cultural References, Sinhala-Dubbed Movies, Translation Strategy, 'Lord of The Rings' Trilogy*

# THE STRATEGIES IN SUBTITLING CULTURAL AND AESTHETIC TERMS FROM SINHALA INTO ENGLISH: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SINHALA TELEPLAY ‘MĀNIKKĀVATA’

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Subtitling is the process of bridging cross-cultural boundaries in the field of Audio-Visual Translation (AVT), presenting the spoken message in a readable manner. The study aims at the strategies used by the subtitle writer in subtitling cultural and aesthetic terms from Sinhala into English with special reference to the teleplay ‘Māṇikkāvata’. The research is conducted using a qualitative research approach. As for the data sampling, the first twenty-four video clips were observed collecting 112 cultural terms and 39 aesthetic terms. The Source Language utterances and the English subtitles are examined to obtain the most frequently used strategy. The collected data as per the document analysis method, are observed based on the subtitling strategies proposed by Gottlieb. Based on the aforementioned teleplay, the strategies of Expansion, Paraphrase, Transfer, Imitation, Transcription, Dislocation, Condensation, Decimation, Deletion, and Resignation are observed in this in-depth analysis. Additionally, two sections are added by the researcher, ‘Multiple Strategies’ and ‘Not Applicable’, for a clear discussion of the study. Furthermore, different suggestions are proposed by the researcher based on the use of strategies, cultural terms, and aesthetic terms concerning the idea conveyed to the target audience. In terms of the content analysis done, it is identified that not all the strategies are observed in the selected examples. ‘Multiple Strategies’ are most frequently used concerning cultural terms whereas, in aesthetic terms, it is the strategy of Transfer. However, the specific ideas are converted despite the types of challenges faced, depicting the function of subtitling as a fundamental task for communication in the field of AVT. The study concludes that even though the subtitles are not the exact original reflection, the target audience receives the intended message similarly to the source audience.

**Keywords:** *Aesthetic Terms, Cultural Terms, Gottlieb, Sinhala and English, Subtitling Strategies*

# THE CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING SCIENTIFIC TERMS: A CASE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND HEALTH IN SRI LANKA

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Translating scientific documents requires precision, a deep understanding of terminology, and cultural sensitivity to ensure the accurate and effective communication of complex concepts across different languages. This research aimed to identify and analyze the challenges in translating scientific terms within the Department of Animal Production and Health, enhancing clarity and accuracy. It focused on linguistic challenges and the most frequent issues faced by translators, emphasizing their frequency and commonality based on specific research questions. The methodology involved identifying the research problem, selecting a naturalistic, qualitative case study approach, and purposively sampling ten translators from the Department of Animal Production and Health. Data were collected through structured questionnaires and analyzed using thematic analysis to uncover challenges in translating scientific terms in this field. The results present findings on the challenges of translating scientific terms in the Department of Animal Production and Health in Sri Lanka. Key challenges include linguistic complexities, technical vocabulary, and cultural nuances. Effective strategies identified include collaboration with experts and the use of specialized tools. The results revealed that most translators often encountered challenges with terminological consistency, while a few occasionally faced difficulties related to cultural concepts. Accurate translation is essential for communication and collaboration in animal production and health sciences. In conclusion, the study has filled this gap by addressing linguistic barriers, cultural nuances, and technology's role in translating scientific terms. Notwithstanding, further research is recommended to explore issues of non-equivalence in translating scientific terms, as this remains a critical area for improving translation accuracy and clarity.

**Keywords:** *Scientific Animal Production, Terms, Translation Challenges, Translation*

# STRATEGIES IN TRANSLATING DIALECTS: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE NOVEL 'DESERT FLOWER'

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The process of translating text from one language to another while preserving the original meaning and communication is called translation. Translation has greatly integrated numerous linguistic features into literary translation. When translating literary texts, translators have to deal with different dialects. Dialects reflect the identities, values, and experiences of the speakers of a language and can offer rich insights into their history and culture. This study explores the translation strategies in translating dialects concerning the novel 'Desert Flower' and its Sinhalese translation, 'Kantharaye Kusuma' by Ranjith Kuruppu. The main aim of this study was to investigate the challenges faced by translators in translating the dialects in the Sinhala language and to discuss the translation strategies employed by the translator to overcome the challenges. The aforementioned sources were used as primary data for this study, and secondary data included dictionaries, previous research articles, lecture notes, and other relevant books. The researcher chose twenty-three dialects from 'Desert Flower', and they were compared to the target texts written by the original translator. The data were analyzed qualitatively using the content analysis method. As the overall results of the observation in this study show, one borrowing technique, eleven literal translation techniques, two Modulations, and nine Equivalences have been used to overcome the challenges in translating dialects and applying the Target text (TT). These translation techniques have been used under the categories of regional dialects in phonetic diversity, Regional dialects in grammatical diversity, Regional dialects in vocabulary, and social dialects. It was concluded that the above translation strategies are useful to overcome the problems of dialect translation.

**Keywords:** *Translation Strategies, Dialects, Translation, Challenges, 'Desert Flower'*

# EXPLORING RETRANSLATION: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES ADOPTED IN THE SINHALESE TRANSLATIONS OF ‘LADY CHATTERLEY’S LOVER’ IN TRANSFERRING EROTICISM

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In the realm of literary translation, the portrayal of eroticism presents a distinctive challenge, especially when translating the literary works of D.H. Lawrence into Sinhala. Exploring the nuances of retranslation reveals significant gaps in understanding how translators handle erotic expressions. Retranslation refers to the process of translating a text that has already been translated into another language. This study intends to analyse the translation techniques used in two Sinhalese translations of ‘Lady Chatterley’s Lover’ to transfer eroticism. This qualitative study utilized content analysis to examine the strategies employed in two Sinhalese translations of ‘Lady Chatterley’s Lover’ by Wijayapala Wickramasinghe (‘Sanahasa Benduna Thena’, 1995) and Shyaman Hemakody (‘Chatterley Āryāwagē Pemvathā’, 2015). The observation was used to collect primary data from the translations, and the data were analysed using substitution, explication, addition, and omission introduced by Brownlie (2007), and euphemism and dysphemism introduced by Allan and Burridge (2006). The analysis of 55 erotic terms revealed that substitution was the most frequently used technique in ‘Sanahasa Benduna Thena’ (24 times), reflecting a strategy to balance semantic integrity with cultural sensitivity. Explication, as the second most prevalent technique (16 times), provided additional context to make the erotic content comprehensible. In contrast, ‘Chatterley Āryāwagē Pemvathā’ by Hemakody predominantly used dysphemism (19 times), indicating a choice to retain the explicit nature of the original text. The absence of omission in ‘Chatterley Āryāwagē Pemvathā’ highlighted a commitment to preserve the source material’s completeness. The study highlights the importance of understanding cultural and contextual nuances and provides insights into the dynamics of translating eroticism in literature. This research contributes to the broader field of translation studies by shedding light on the techniques used to navigate sensitive content.

**Keywords:** *Translation, Retranslation, Eroticism, Translation Techniques*

# STRATEGIES IN TRANSLATING CULTURAL TERMS: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE NOVEL ‘SENKOTṬAN’ AND ITS ENGLISH TRANSLATION

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For several decades, translation, which is known as the process of translating a text from one language to another, has been developing as an academic discipline. In translating literary writings, translators deal with cultural elements, which serve as unique uses of language in various contexts. In the process of cross-cultural translation, translators face numerous challenges. Translating cultural terms in the target language has become a major issue faced by translators. The present study explores the translation strategies used in translating cultural terms in the novel ‘Senkotṭan’ and its English translation, ‘The Indelible’ by Malinda Senevirathna. The specific objectives of this study were to identify the most employed translation strategies in translating cultural terms and to provide suggestions in relation to the translation strategies used in translating cultural terms. Peter Newmark’s cultural categories are used to identify the cultural terms in the novel. The document analysis method is used to collect data. The data, organised as a parallel corpus with 100-word pairs, were analysed using a content analysis method. ‘Senkotṭan’ and its English translation were compared in this way, paying particular attention to Vinay and Darbelnet’s translation strategies in translating cultural terms. Results of the study reveal that translation strategies of borrowing, literal translation, calque, equivalence, and adaptation have been employed in translating cultural terms. Modulation and transposition strategies have not been used. The translator has mostly employed the strategy of borrowing. In conclusion, the appropriate use of translation strategies that preserve the intended meaning of the original author is a successful solution for translating cultural terms, and this study will also contribute to the translation industry.

**Keywords:** Cultural Terms, Strategies, Translation, Translator, Vinay and Darbelnet

# TECHNIQUES ADOPTED IN TRANSLATING IDIOMS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SELECTED NOVELS BY MOHAN RAJ MADAWALA AND THEIR TRANSLATIONS

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Translation generally refers to the communication of the meaning of one language into another to maintain the original message and communication. It is a process of rendering the meaning, ideas, or message of a text from one language to another language. Idioms are predominantly used in literary translation. Translating idioms poses diverse challenges in the translation field. This research investigates the techniques adopted in translating idioms Sinhala to English with special references to Mohan Raj Madawala's Selected Novels and their English translations. This research has used the qualitative approach for this study and has referred 'Lovēena', 'Ādaranēeya Victoriya', and 'Nil Katarol' and their English translations as 'Loveena', 'Dear Victoriya' and 'The Rock Fortress' as the primary data. When it comes to the limitations, the researcher is limited to the selected novels and focuses on the translation of idioms. This researcher has analysed the findings based on Mona Baker's (1992) strategies for translating idioms such as Translation of an Idiom by an Idiom of Similar Meaning Form, Translation of idiom by an idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar form, Translation by Paraphrase, and Translation by Omission. The researcher finds out 63 idiomatic excerpts from the three selected novels where Twenty-One (21) excerpts have been translated by using the strategy of "Using similar meaning form". This strategy is the most frequently employed technique in translating idioms with 33%. Six (6) excerpts have been translated using the translation of idiom by an idiom similar meaning but a dissimilar form. Twenty (20) excerpts have been translated using the strategy of translation by paraphrase and sixteen (16) idioms of the source texts have been translated using the strategy of omission. In conclusion, the researcher recommends more research done on the effectiveness of these strategies that have been used to translate idioms.

**Keywords:** *Idioms, Literary Translation, Translation Techniques*



# AN ANALYSIS OF THE ACCURACY OF TRANSLATED TOURIST INFORMATION MATERIALS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ANURADHAPURA, SRI LANKA

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Translation, the process of converting a language to another, plays a critical role in ensuring effective communication and cultural exchange in this rapidly changing world. Translation accuracy is paramount, particularly in the context of tourism, where precise and culturally sensitive information can significantly impact visitors' experiences. This study intended to evaluate the accuracy of translated tourist information materials in Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka, with a focus on overcoming language barriers for visitors. Using content analysis techniques and a qualitative approach, the study analysed a sample of tourist leaflets, and information boards to identify significant translation errors. The researcher utilizes a document analysis method, along with extensive reading, to collect qualitative data. These errors were analysed employing ATA's taxonomy of translation errors. Each error was recognised and divided into three categories: syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic errors according to Keshavarz's linguistic taxonomy. The researcher has collected 90 tourist information materials and the findings revealed that 53 materials contained errors, with a total of 106 errors identified. These errors were categorised into syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic error types, with syntactic errors being the most prevalent, particularly Spelling errors. Recommendations were proposed to address these errors and improve the quality of translated materials. By identifying and rectifying translation errors, this research highlights the necessity of employing professional translation services and engaging local experts to ensure linguistic and cultural accuracy in Anuradhapura. It underscores the critical role of accurate translation in enabling visitors to explore the historical and cultural importance of the sites they visit, and it is intended to improve visitor experience. Moreover, the findings advocate for the continuous evaluation and updating of the materials to ensure their accuracy and relevance over time.

**Keywords:** *Error Taxonomy, Language Barriers, Tourism, Tourist Information Materials, Translation Accuracy*

## EXAMINING THE CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED BY PARLIAMENTARY INTERPRETERS IN SRI LANKA

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This study investigates the unique challenges faced by parliamentary interpreters in Sri Lanka, focusing on linguistic, cultural, and cognitive dimensions. Interpretation, the oral translation of spoken or signed language, is vital for effective communication across linguistic barriers. Within this scope, simultaneous interpretation, which involves real-time interpreting, is particularly demanding and essential in fast-paced environments like parliamentary settings. In Sri Lanka, where the official languages are Sinhala, Tamil, and English, parliamentary interpreters must navigate a multilingual landscape. The political discourse within the Sri Lankan parliament is often nuanced, culturally specific, and rich in idiomatic expressions, adding layers of complexity to the interpreters' tasks. Primary data were collected by conducting in-depth interviews with 17 professionals working in Sinhala-English-Sinhala and Tamil-English-Tamil language pairs and collected data was analysed using the Interpretive Theory of Translation by Danica Seleskovitch. The study reveals several key challenges faced by parliamentary interpreters in Sri Lanka. Linguistically, interpreters must manage rapid speech rates, intricate terminology, and the seamless switching between languages. Culturally, they must possess a deep understanding of the context and significance of culturally laden expressions and references used in parliamentary debates. Cognitively, the interpreters experience significant mental strain due to the need for high concentration, quick decision-making, and the management of stress in real-time interpretation scenarios. Findings from the interviews highlight the interpreters' strategies for overcoming these challenges, including rigorous preparation, continuous professional development, and the development of coping mechanisms for managing cognitive load. The study underscores the critical role of interpreters in facilitating inclusive and effective political discourse, emphasizing the need for enhanced training programs and support systems tailored to the specific demands of parliamentary interpretation. This research contributes to the broader understanding of the complexities involved in parliamentary interpretation in multilingual settings, providing valuable insights. The study aims to identify the challenging job role of parliamentary interpreters and contribute to the field of Translation Studies and Interpretation.

**Keywords:** *Simultaneous Interpretation, Parliamentary Interpreters, Challenges*

# EXAMINING CHALLENGES CONFRONTED BY TRANSLATION STUDIES UNDERGRADUATES IN TRANSLATING ‘SADDHARMA RATNAVALIYA’ FROM SINHALESE INTO ENGLISH

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Throughout history, people have interacted with their own culture as well as with other cultures outside of their own. Translation is an effective way of carrying out this cultural exchange. Among the types of translation, religious translation is a rather challenging genre of translation that is based on human sensibility and religious belief. The Dambādeni era is considered to be the highest period of Sinhala prose literature and the ‘Saddharma Ratnavaliya’ written by Dharmasena Thero during that era is a precious book of Sinhala Buddhist literature in this country. Dharmasena Thero’s primary goal has been to give the listeners an understanding of the merits and demerits and guide them to the path of Dhamma, through Dhamma advice. This study explores the challenges confronted by translation studies undergraduates in translating ‘Saddharma Ratnavaliya’ from Sinhalese into English. As for the methodology, the researcher has selected ten Buddhist stories from ‘Saddharma Ratnavaliya’ and examined the challenges confronted in translating ‘Saddharma Ratnavaliya’ from Sinhalese into English. Further, the researcher has used a questionnaire consisting of sixteen questions and distributed among the sample group: twenty-one final year undergraduates following BA (Hons) Translation Studies in Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. This research has been analyzed based on the theory of ‘The problems of religious translation’ by Dr. Mohamed Ali Elsiddig Ibrahim the Assistant Professor of Translation at Dongla University, Sudan. The collected data were analyzed qualitatively using the content analysis method. According to the results of the research, the problems confronted by the undergraduates were linguistic challenges, structural and syntactic challenges, contextual challenges, semantic challenges, the complexity of Buddhist terminology, challenges in the use of similes and metaphors, challenges in the use of symbols, stylistic challenges, the challenges of eliciting moods and cultural challenges. The most frequent challenges that undergraduates confronted were the semantic challenge and linguistic challenge. To overcome these issues, the researcher recommends including religious translation as a course unit in the curriculum of Translation Studies.

**Keywords:** *Challenges, Culture, Religious Translation, ‘Saddharma Ratnavaliya’*

# EXPLORING TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES FOR PRESERVING CULTURE-SPECIFIC TERMS: A CASE OF 'LOVEENA' AND ITS ENGLISH TRANSLATION

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Every culture is embodied by its unique language, which acts as the conduit for its expression. This culture mirrors their demeanour, religious convictions, social practices, norms, and environmental circumstances. Translating culture-specific terms in literary works is one of the most difficult tasks for translators as it requires ensuring both high-quality translations and faithfulness to the source text. The main aim of the study was to observe how the translator employed translation techniques to translate culture-specific terms from Sinhala into English in the novel 'Loveena' by Mohan Raj Madawala and its translation by Somasiri Munasinghe. The specific objectives were to identify the culture-specific terms in the book 'Loveena' that have been translated from Sinhala into English and the most frequently used techniques when translating culture-specific terms. The researcher used a qualitative approach to accomplish the study's objectives. This study has used the above sources as primary data. The secondary data were collected from prior research articles, lecture notes, online dictionaries, and websites. Using the above-mentioned primary data, seventy-six culture-specific terms were identified and categorised according to Peter Newmark's translation procedures. The analysis results indicate that eleven translation procedures were used to translate those seventy-six culture-specific terms in the document. The eleven translation procedures employed in the study are 'transference, naturalization, couplets, recognized translation, cultural equivalent, transposition, descriptive equivalent, reduction, paraphrase, synonymy, and glosses. Among those procedures, couplets are the most frequently used procedure. Transference and glosses are frequently used along with the couplets procedure. It can be concluded that the most frequently used translating book 'Loveena' from Sinhala to English is the couplets procedure. These results show that using multiple translation procedures together is more effective than using a single translation procedure in accurately conveying the meaning of the ST in the TT.

**Keywords:** *Culture, Culture-Specific Terms, Peter Newmark, Translation, Translation Procedures*

# REVISITING PARAPHRASING AS A SUBTITLING STRATEGY IN OVERCOMING UNTRANSLATABILITY: A STUDY OF ENGLISH SUBTITLING OF THE MOVIE ‘DHĪVARĪ: FISHERMAN’S DAUGHTER’

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Audio-visual translation, often known as AVT, plays a crucial role in bridging linguistic and cultural gaps in global media. This study focuses on subtitling, specifically on the use of paraphrasing as a solution for situations where translation is not possible. The study's main objective is to identify the nature of paraphrasing as a subtitling strategy in overcoming untranslatability, with special reference to the film ‘Dhīvarī: Fisherman’s Daughter’. The study utilised the film, which was both produced and directed by Salinda Perera and Chandran Ratnum, as the primary source of data. The secondary data was sourced from relevant academic papers. The detailed analysis compares Sinhalese dialogues with their English translations to explore the various employed strategies, based on the comprehensive framework established by Lucyana Harmon's (2013). The objective was to identify and analyse the various paraphrasing types employed in the translations. Among the 51 examples analysed, the most prevalent type of paraphrasing observed is simple paraphrasing, constituting 15 of the total instances. Representative paraphrasing follows, representing 11 of the examples. Conversely, omissive paraphrasing is the least adopted type, accounting for 7 of the analysed instances. The researcher has further identified a new type of paraphrasing, named ‘representative paraphrasing’ which fills the gap of translating a cultural word or phrase by using other words or phrases in the target language to replace the meaning. This new type is suggested use for the instances that cannot be analysed using the other four major types of paraphrasing. The present study demonstrates that employing precise paraphrasing approaches is crucial for preserving the linguistic and cultural authenticity of translated and audio-visual content. An essential piece of advice for improvement is to continuously strengthen and broaden the range of resources for paraphrasing, particularly in the context of cultural differences.

**Keywords:** *Audiovisual Translation, Cultural References; Paraphrasing, Subtitling, Untranslatability*

**DOMESTICATION AND FOREIGNIZATION STRATEGIES IN  
TRANSLATING TERMS AND PHRASES RELATED TO MAGICAL  
REALISM: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO, ‘ONE  
HUNDRED YEARS OF SOLITUDE’ AND ITS SINHALESE  
TRANSLATION, ‘SIYAK VASAKA HUDAKALĀVA’**

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Literary translation is not merely a transfer of two different linguistic systems, but also a transmission of two cultures, which makes the translating process more complicated. Concerning a language pair of English and Sinhalese languages, representing distinct linguistic and cultural hegemonies, the translator confronts the challenge of rendering terms and phrases in a literary piece that employs magical realism. It is crucial to preserve the original author's stylistic nuances. Therefore, the current research intended to study how domestication and foreignization strategies have been used to render terms and phrases related to magical realism. The primary data for the study were collected from the novel, ‘One Hundred Years of Solitude’ by Gabriel Garcia Marquez in 1967, known as the masterwork in the genre of magical realism and its Sinhalese translation, ‘Siyak Vasaka Hudakalāva’ by Abe Dissanayake and Pasan Kodikara in 2003. Thirty-eight (38) excerpts that represent magical realism were selected through the document analysis method. The collected data were analysed with the use of the content analysis method in this qualitative study. As per the results, eight texts out of the total number of domesticated texts were translated using the naturalization strategy, which comes under the strategy of domestication. Considering the foreignization strategy, the extratextual gloss strategy is the most often used, occurring in eight instances. In conclusion, the results reveal that the translator considers the contextual meaning of expressions while taking into account the intentions of the author and the perspective of the reader when translating terms and phrases related to magical realism which ensures that the stylistic nuances and cultural richness of the original work are preserved in the translation.

**Keywords:** *Domestication, Foreignization, Literary Translation, Magical Realism*

# TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES FOR RELIGIOUS TERMS: A CASE OF 'MAHA RAHATUN WADIMAGA OSSE' AND ITS ENGLISH TRANSLATION

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Translation has been investigated from various perspectives and it is a field of knowledge that is wide open and has not been drained yet. Religious translation is a major discipline in the landscape of translation, yet it is considered one of the most difficult translations for translators since it relates to the biggest and most sensitive focus in human life, religion. To translate religious texts while preserving the intended meaning, translators employ various translation strategies. This study aims to identify the strategies that the translator of 'Maha Rahatun Wādimaga Ossē' has employed in rendering religious terms from Sinhala to English. The specific objectives of the research are to identify the frequently used translation procedure and to catalog the types of religious terms. Using descriptive qualitative method and content analysis, the data of the study was analyzed. The data of 53 terms were collected from the novel 'Maha Rahatun Wādimaga Ossē' by Indrajit Subasinghe and its translation under the same entitles. Moreover, the data were classified into the types of religious terms based on the theory proposed by Al-Ghamdi (2016) and the strategies of translation were further identified using Peter Newmark's theory of translation procedure. The result showed that of the data, 11 included Transference procedure, two (02) Descriptive Equivalent, one (01) Cultural Equivalent, eight (08) Synonymy, eight (08) Naturalization, three (03) Transposition, nine (09) Recognized Translation, one (01) Notes and 10 Couplet. As for the specific objective, the results demonstrate that the transference procedure is the most frequently used translation procedure and there are nine (09) out of eleven religious term types. Finally, it is expected that the findings of this research will be helpful for Buddhist translators in translating religious texts.

**Keywords:** *Buddhist Text, Religious Terms Classification, Religious Translation, Terminology, Translation Procedures*

# ANALYZING LINGUISTIC CHALLENGES arising IN LEGAL DOCUMENT TRANSLATION: A CASE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF SRI LANKA

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In Sri Lanka, legal translation within Parliament is crucial, as all legal documents must be translated into English, Tamil, and Sinhala to ensure accessibility for the diverse population. This study identifies specific challenges in legal translation, including linguistic nuances, ambiguous terminology, and the complexity of maintaining accuracy across languages. Challenges include technical terminology, ambiguous meanings, structural differences, and cultural variations. Legal translation in the Sri Lankan Parliament covers documents related to parliamentary proceedings, such as committee reports, motions, bills, acts, and amendments, which are filled with complex jargon and intricate phrases. The study aims to analyze the linguistic challenges in translating these documents to identify root causes and propose solutions. Primary data were gathered through interviews with 20 experienced sworn translators from the Parliament of Sri Lanka. These translators shared their experiences and difficulties, revealing significant challenges such as limited knowledge of legal terminology, inadequate understanding of legal concepts, and difficulties in managing accurate legal translations that maintain fidelity to the target reader. These issues often lead to misinterpretations and less effective translations, potentially impacting legislative proceedings. To address these challenges, the researcher suggests creating a comprehensive glossary of legal terms and jargon. Additionally, incorporating specialized, ongoing training in legal translation within Translation Studies programs is recommended. Such training would equip translators with the expertise needed to handle the complexities of legal language more effectively. The analysis highlights the need for targeted educational interventions to enhance the skills and performance of legal translators in Sri Lanka's parliamentary framework, ultimately contributing to precise and effective legislative proceedings.

**Keywords:** *Legal Translation, Legal Terminology, Linguistic Challenge, Legal Concepts*



# EFFECTIVENESS OF MATECAT AND SMARTCAT AS TRANSLATION TOOLS IN TRANSLATING SELECTED NON-LITERARY DOCUMENTS FROM ENGLISH TO SINHALA

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With the rapid growth of technology, translation tools have been created swiftly with the help of artificial intelligence to provide better translation than human translation in a little while. Matecat and Smartcat are prioritised as translation tools among the other translation tools. When translating non-literary documents from the Matecat and the Smartcat, the effectiveness must be considered. Thus, the main aim of this present study is to investigate the effectiveness of Matecat and Smartcat as translation tools in translating selected non-literary documents from English to Sinhala. Administrative, financial, and legal documents are the selected documents for the present study. To achieve the main goal, this present study was conducted as a qualitative research approach. The data were collected through a questionnaire. Twenty-one (21) undergraduates of the final year batch of B.A. (Hons) in Translation Studies at the Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka were taken as the sample as per the convenience sampling under the non-probability sampling technique. Language error clarification of the American Translators Association (ATA) version 2022 was utilised as assistance to create the questionnaire. The collected data were analysed in accordance with the content analysing method. Consequent to the analysed data, the overall results in this study present that the Smartcat is more effective than the Matecat in translating non-literary documents from English to Sinhala. In addition to that, the findings of the present study depict that 95.2% of undergraduates in the selected sample utilise translation tools in translating non-literary documents. Among them, 52.4% of undergraduates utilise both Matecat and Smartcat translation tools. This study recommends further research on non-literary translation, specifically to assess the effectiveness of translation tools.

**Keywords:** *Effectiveness, Matecat, Non-Literary Documents, Smartcat, Translation*

# **A STUDY ON THE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES ADOPTED IN TRANSLATING VETERINARY MEDICINES & FOOD SUPPLEMENTS TERMS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND HEALTH, SRI LANKA**

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All over the world, veterinarians, pet owners, and farmers have confidence in the accuracy of veterinary medicine translation, reliable information, and explanation. It helps to break the language barriers and ensure accurate communication. The veterinary terminologies are unique to that specific field. This research predominantly focuses on the translation techniques used by professional translators to conquer the challenges when translating veterinary medicinal terms from English into Sinhala. The researcher extensively read the 30 documents on veterinary medicine and food supplements published by the Department of Animal Production and Health and extracted 55 specific terms and sentences to collect the primary data. The researcher organized the data under the translation procedures and evaluated the impact of using the most appropriate and accurate terminologies in obtaining an output using the translation quality assessment modal introduced by Nababan (2012), which is based on three aspects: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The researcher selected data using nine translation techniques, and the most common technique was borrowing, which represented the highest score of 25.5%. The lowest was modulation and omission, which represented the same score of 5.5%. Out of 55 data, the accuracy level is 41, the acceptable level is 45, and the readability level is 48. Therefore, the translation is accurate and acceptable, with a high readability level. The quality value of the translation aspects, the lowest score is 1, and the highest is 3. The total average score is 2.67. In conclusion, translators in the veterinary field can overcome the problems of translating veterinary medical terminologies using translation techniques.

**Keywords:** *Challenges, Translation Techniques, Translation Quality Assessment, Veterinary Terminology*

# EXAMINING LINGUISTIC ERRORS IN TRANSLATING ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENTS: A CASE STUDY OF TRAINEE TRANSLATORS AT THE DEPARTMENT OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

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Language is the base of fulfilling the communication requirements within communities. Every language has its unique specific characteristics and rules. Linguistic errors are also a vital part that assists in enhancing the quality and formality of written languages. The concept of error analysis naturally or unintentionally leads to delivering an accurate translation to the target group. The present study aimed to identify the linguistic errors made by trainee translators translating administrative documents at the Department of Official Languages. In conducting this study, qualitative research methodology was used. Content analysis was the method of data collection and the selected examples were discussed based on the remodified error classification suggested by Liao (2010). The results of the study indicate that the most frequently made error type in documents are semantic errors it is 198 out of the total 265 errors and the frequency of syntactic errors is 67 out of the total number of errors under the semantic errors, part of speech accounts for 10 errors, subject-verb agreement for 08 errors, singular and plural for 12 errors, passive voice for 10 errors, and tenses for 15 errors. Furthermore, in semantic errors, misspellings account for 138 errors, inappropriate words for 28, inappropriate collocation for 7, ambiguous meanings for 5, and missing words for 20 errors. This study is expected to provide recommendations and suggestions for translators in the field of administration. Understanding the administrative document styles and terminologies can be identified as a key solution to overcoming linguistic errors.

**Keywords:** *Administrative Documents, Linguistic Errors, Non – Literary Translation*

# **A STUDY ON EXPLORING THE TRANSLATION CHALLENGES WHEN SUBTITLING FROM SINHALA INTO ENGLISH: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE FILM ‘MACHAN’**

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Translating Sinhala sentences into English while subtitling the dialogues in Sri Lankan films presents various challenges to Sri Lankan translators. This study examines the most common challenges faced by translators who translate subtitle applications from Sinhala to English. Machan is a 2008 Italian-Sri Lankan comedy film written, directed, and produced by Uberto Pasolini as his directorial debut about the made-up Sri Lankan National Handball Team that vanished in 2004. Despite growing interest in the translation sector in recent years, translating Sri Lankan films into respective languages remains crucial. Translators, particularly when subtitling movies into English, encounter numerous challenges and difficulties, which are identified as problematic situations in their work. The objectives of this research underscore the importance of accurate and effective translation in making cultural works accessible to a broader audience. Given the lack of prior research on subtitling ‘Machan’, this study aims to contribute valuable insights to the audiovisual translation community. Additionally, the plan to launch a YouTube channel with subtitles for Sinhala films demonstrates a commitment to enhancing movie experiences and promoting cultural exchange and understanding through audiovisual media. According to the translation challenges of J.C. Catford, there are 01 sentences of Linguistic Untranslatability, 18 sentences of Cultural Untranslatability, 02 sentences of Translation Equivalency, 12 sentences of Shifts, And 67 sentences of Pragmatics and Context. 26 sentences were omitted in this film, which was explored according to the method of Peter Newmark. There those sentences were translated by the researcher.

**Keywords:** *English, Film, Omission, Sinhala, Translation Challenges*

# EXPLORING SYNTACTIC-LEVEL TRANSLATION ERRORS IN SELECTED LEGAL DOCUMENTS: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED TRANSLATIONS DONE BY THE TRAINEE TRANSLATORS AT THE DEPARTMENT OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

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Owing to the development of globalization and intellectual transfer translation has received increasing attention from scholars. Legal translation can be considered one of the most crucial fields in translation. Due to the complexity of legal translation, the possibility of having errors remains very high. This study mainly focuses on exploring the syntactic level translation errors in selected legal translations done by trainee translators at the Department of Official Languages. The research approach of this study is qualitative, and it is done using the observation method mainly based on fifteen (15) legal documents including witness statements, deeds, lease agreements, and petitions. The steps of error analysis are based on Corder's 5-step method. Here, 12 types of errors are observed in the documents: overdependence of the ST, style issues, clarity issues, misinterpretations, missing parts, unusual combinations, dislocation, omission, addition, mistranslation, grammar errors, and spelling errors, and each is classified in more details with examples. According to the results obtained in this study spelling errors can be recognized as the mostly confronted error type which has 38% while clarity issues have the least number of errors as 0.37%. Overdependence of the ST also has a considerable frequency of errors (22.5%) when it is compared with other error types. Finally, it is suggested to use any supporting tools especially, online software and dictionaries when translating legal documents, updating the law glossaries, obtaining peer reviews, suggestions and assistance for more clarifications, referring to related documents, previous translations, legal formats, gazette notifications act, and ordinances before handling the certain documents to avoid translation errors in legal documents.

**Keywords:** *Legal Translations, Syntactic Errors, Translation Errors*

# ANALYSING CHALLENGES IN TRANSLITERATING SINHALESE WORDS IN RELIGIOUS TEXTS: A CASE IN THE ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF SELECTED REFERENCES

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Sacred Books in Buddhism play an imperative role when it comes to positively shaping its followers' lives. Translating such books is challenging even for senior translators owing to their cultural sensitivity. To eliminate such problems, transliteration can be introduced as a solution to create a healthy atmosphere to proceed translation process. Transformation of a word from one writing system into another to represent the original letter combination of the Source Language (SL) is generally defined as transliteration. The main objective is to analyse the challenges confronted by undergraduates in transliterating Sinhalese terminology of Buddhist references. The researcher has selected six religious books while performing this study to meet its main objective. The qualitative approach was utilized and 'Dharma Bhāṇḍāgāraya', 'Pansiya Panas Jātakaya', and 'Caturāryya Satyaya' and 25 undergraduates from third and fourth-years batches who follow translation studies in Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka were the units of analysis. Content Analysis was used to analyse collected data to make conclusions. According to the findings of observation and questionnaire, inconsistency was the mostly confronted challenge unveiled through observation which the researcher found variations of representing Sinhalese sounds as follows, 'ආ': six symbols, 'ක': three symbols, 'ඳ': four symbols, 'කම': three symbols while the difficulty of conveying intended meaning was the challenge confronted by 13 of the participants of the questionnaire. Consumption of excessive time, effort, and space were the next challenges with seven (07) total examples in observation & eight (08) participants of the total sample in the questionnaire. Confusion among Sinhalese, Pali, & Sanskrit were found in both methods as the third challenge which was the answer of four (04) undergraduates from the selected sample. To sum up, performing further research may assist in developing this strategy bringing it to another level.

**Keywords:** *Challenges, Culture Sensitive Items, Religious Terminology, Translation, Transliteration*

# THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ADDITION AND OMISSION IN TRANSLATION: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MARTIN WIKRAMASINGHE'S TRILOGY AND THEIR ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

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Translation is more than merely transferring words between languages; it is also a process of transformation across cultures and media. During this process, linguists face several challenges in conveying the core ideas of a text. To overcome those challenges strategies like addition and omission are utilized. The current study explores the effectiveness of addition and omission in translation, specifically focusing on Martin Wickramasinghe's trilogy and their English translations. The qualitative research approach has been used and primary data were collected through a questionnaire distributed to selected 20 undergraduates following Translation Studies at the Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. The results of the questionnaire were analyzed using the content analysis technique. Omissions are categorized into three forms: the omission of a word or an expression, omission of idioms, and omission of information in the content, following Mona Baker's taxonomy 'In Other Words'. The additions are classified into four categories; as an alternative to the translated word, as an adjectival clause, as a noun in apposition, and as a participial group, based on Peter Newmark's framework introduced in 'A Textbook of Translation'. According to the findings of the questionnaire, 84.235% of the participants agree that the strategies exercised are effective while 15.765% believe that they are neutral in effectiveness. None of the participants disagreed on the effectiveness of the strategies employed. Furthermore, it was observed that omission has reduced repetitions and redundancy, and addition has been employed to improve readability and flow. However, the strategies have negatively affected the target text in some aspects. Consequently, effective utilization of these strategies requires the translators to avoid omitting crucial elements while preserving the essence of the original text.

**Keywords:** *Literary Translation, Omission, Addition, Effectiveness*

# **POLITICAL SCIENCE**



# **EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SCHOOL NUTRITION PROGRAM IMPLEMENTED BY THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION: A STUDY BASED ON THE NORTH-COLOMBO ZONAL SCHOOLS**

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"School Nutrition Program" was a concept of the Ministry of Education of Sri Lanka, which plays a very important role in the government of Sri Lanka. The "School Nutrition Program" was implemented with the support of the United Nations World Food Program, which aims to eliminate child malnutrition in the school-age community of Sri Lanka and spread good health habits among the community." This program was implemented as a government policy with long-term objectives aimed at the future workforce. Although the origin dates back to 1931, the current implementation of this program was born in 2002 under a new form, and since then it has been operating under several different forms. When focusing on this program, one of the main points of view that exists today is how this program has demonstrated its ability to reap the desired results. This test report was prepared to explore the current functioning of the school feeding program and whether it has a significant impact on achieving the desired results. The impact of social awareness and grassroots action, the nature of top-down and bottom-up communication, and the practical situation and consistency of policies were the three critical factors for school nutrition programs. Interviews and questionnaires were used to collect qualitative and quantitative data. The quantitative data obtained from the selected sample was analyzed using MS EXCEL and the qualitative data was analyzed using thematic analysis and it was confirmed that the social awareness about the school nutrition program was at a low level. It is said that because the operational structure at the ground level is working amid weaknesses, there have been obstacles to reaping the desired results. This thesis also covers the long-term and short-term measures to be taken to overcome those obstacles.

**Keywords:** Sri Lanka Ministry of Education, World Food Programme, Child Malnutrition

# **AN INFLUENCE OF INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS ON COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT: A study WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE ANAMADUWA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION**

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Integrated Rural Development Projects (IRDPs) play a crucial role in the development and encouragement of rural communities. Since independence, Sri Lanka has implemented several IRDPs intended to empower communities. Nevertheless, the majority of the IRDPs have been severely impacted and have encountered numerous obstacles. Therefore, this study aimed to identify the influence of IRDPs on community empowerment in the Anamaduwa Divisional Secretary Division. Primary data were collected through semi-structured questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. Secondary data was collected from books, research reports, official reports, journal articles, newspaper websites, etc. The sample size consisted of 120 respondents. Microsoft Excel was used to analyze the quantitative data, and thematic analysis and context analysis were used to analyze the qualitative data. Data were presented using text, tables, and charts in the study. Based on the theory of empowerment, this research was conducted to examine the impact of institutional capacity, information capacity, community participation, and mutual trust on the success of rural development projects. The study found that the IRDP has had a beneficial effect on empowering communities in the Anamaduwa Divisional Secretariat Division. The study concluded that IRDP has had an impact on community empowerment by providing sufficient levels of institutional and informational capacity, mutual trust, a vibrant decision-making process, and community participation. To enhance community empowerment further, the study suggested that there should be flexible and protective legal provisions and sufficient resources for the rural community. Also, all stakeholders should actively participate in the successful implementation of the IRDP.

**Keywords:** *Integrated Rural Development Project, Community Empowerment, Institutional Capacity, Anamaduwa Divisional Secretariat Division*

# THE ROLE OF THE BUDDHIST MONKS ON PEACEBUILDING AND RECONCILIATION IN SRI LANKA: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO POST-WAR CONTEXT

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The Buddhist monks are the most important actors in the peacebuilding and reconciliation process in the post-war context in Sri Lanka. On this basis, this study is intended to analyze the role of the Buddhist monks in the peacebuilding and reconciliation process in the post-war context of Lanka. In line with this, the following are the specific objectives: to analyze the influence of Buddhism on the formation of political opinion among the Sri Lankan people after the post-war period and to identify the role Buddhist monks influence in the process of building ethnic harmony in Sri Lanka in a multi-ethnic society. The study was based on mixed methods. Primary data were collected through semi-structured questionnaires and interviews. Secondary data were collected from books, research reports, official reports, newspapers, websites, etc. The sample size consisted of 90 respondents. Microsoft Excel software was used to analyze the quantitative data, and thematic analysis and context analysis were used to analyze the qualitative data, which were presented using texts, narratives, tables, and figures. The study found that Buddhist monks have gone beyond their traditional role to incite discord instead of developing friendship, which has created a significant challenge for the country's reconciliation as well as the integration of politics and religion in Sri Lanka. The fact that the monks acted outside of the basic principles of Buddhist teachings has caused displeasure in the public. And they play a dual role in society as spiritual leaders and political activists. To promote peace and harmony in Sri Lanka, inter-ethnic dialogue, responding to social and economic inequalities, legal reforms, and diverse religious, geographical, and educational approaches must be taken. It is important to improve interfaith relations, foster social cohesion, and promote peaceful reporting in the media.

**Keywords:** *Buddhist Monk, Ethnicity, Politics, Reconciliation, Religion*

# THE CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS FACED IN SECURING THE RIGHTS ENUNCIATED IN THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS IN SRI LANKA

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Human rights are inherent in human beings. To secure human rights, the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights compiled by the United Nations in 1966 is very important. Sri Lanka ratified this convention in the year 2007 and has taken some actions to identify these rights in the Sri Lankan legal system. But now, Sri Lanka faces many challenges and problems in securing these rights in Sri Lanka. On this basis, this study is intended to analyze the challenges and problems faced in securing the rights enunciated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in Sri Lanka. The study is based on mixed methods. Primary data are collected through unstructured questionnaires and unstructured interviews. Secondary data are collected from books, research reports, official reports, journal articles, newspapers, and websites, etc. The sample size consisted of 72 respondents. Microsoft Excel software is used to analyze the quantitative data and thematic analysis and contextual analysis were used to analyze the qualitative data, and they are presented using texts, narratives, tables, and figures. The study found that many challenges and problems have arisen in the practical implementation of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights in Sri Lanka. It was found that both the general public and law enforcement officers, as well as government officials, lack sufficient knowledge about this Act. The study further found that existing legal frameworks and institutions and the effects of various political and cultural factors also badly impacted this situation. To overcome these challenges and problems, the study recommended conducting public awareness campaigns, increasing and strengthening institutional capacity, enhancing the training of officials, and improving peace and harmony among nations. These measures highlight the importance of securing international conventions on civil and political rights in Sri Lankan society.

**Keywords:** *Civil Society, Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Legal Framework, Public Awareness*

# AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF RIGHTS VIOLATION ON THE EMOTIONS OF PRISON INMATES IN SRI LANKA: A CASE STUDY OF WALIKADA AND NEGOMBO PRISONS

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Human rights are something that belongs to a person who lives in a society without any difference, and they are accepted universally as a necessary condition for people to live a good life. Currently, the rate of imprisonment has risen significantly and rapidly nationally as well as globally. Sri Lanka treats inmates based on the theme, that prisoners are also humans. However, the overcrowding and lack of facilities in the prison system led to violation of prisoners' rights. As such, this study focused on whether the violations of the rights of the inmates in prison in Sri Lanka affect their emotions. This study was conducted with mixed-method based on qualitative and quantitative data whereas both primary and secondary data were used. The quantitative data were analyzed by using software packages such as SPSS, Smart PLS, and Microsoft Excel. The research study revealed that institutional factors as well as personal factors have directly led to the violation of the rights of the inmates. It also reflected that due to the rights being violated based on these two factors, the prisoners will have emotional problems, which will mainly lead to anger and frustration. The study disclosed that they have never been motivated to seek treatment for their emotional problems. As a whole, when comparing the lives of Negombo and Welikada prisoners, there is a violation of rights in Welikada prison compared to Negombo prison. Also, the prisoners who go to prison do not have any awareness of their rights. Analyzing the data, it was also possible to conclude that there is a correlation between the violation of rights and emotional problems. Accordingly, some suggestions were made by the research as steps to be taken to reduce the violation of prisoners' rights in the prison system of Sri Lanka and to reduce the emotional problems of the prisoners.

**Keywords:** Prison, Right, Emotional Problems, Anger, Frustration

# THE CHALLENGES AND ISSUES OF IMPLEMENTING OPEN GOVERNANCE POLICIES: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MAWANELLA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT

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Open governance (OG) plays a major role in promoting transparency and mechanisms for public scrutiny and oversight while focusing on government accountability. In recent years, Sri Lanka has implemented several OG policies that aim to enhance transparency and accountability in the administrative system. However, most of the OG policies have faced many significant challenges. Therefore, this study aimed to identify the challenges and issues of implementing open governance policies in the Mawanella Divisional Secretariat. Primary data were collected through semi-structured questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. Secondary data was collected from books, research reports, official reports, journal articles, newspapers, and websites. The sample size consisted of 100 respondents. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to analyse the quantitative data, and thematic analysis and context analysis were used to analyse the qualitative data. The study confirmed that, due to many challenges and issues, the OG policies have not succeeded in the Mawanella Divisional Secretariat Division. Lack of awareness of OG policies, insufficient publicity, rigid rules and regulations, loss of relationships between bureaucrats and the community, and inadequacy of supervision and monitoring mechanisms are the hindrances that affect the successful implementation of OG policies. To avoid these negative outcomes, well-organized awareness programs are necessary, along with the capable, flexible institutions and legal systems. Additionally, government institutions should become corporately responsive by conducting public discussions, online surveys, and community meetings. The successful implementation of OG policies relies on the inclusion of these measures.

**Keywords:** *Open Governance, Challenges and Issues, Policymaking and Implementation, Mawanella Divisional Secretariat, Transparency and Accountability*

# **PUBLIC POLICY FRAMEWORK OF PREVENTING CHILD ABUSE: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF THE CHILD PROTECTION COMMITTEES IN THE SCHOOL LEVEL**

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Children are fundamental to the country's future. Protecting them is crucial for ensuring the sustainable development of any nation. Child abuse has become one of the major issues of global concern today. It affects millions of children worldwide based on different cultures and socioeconomic backgrounds. Different solutions to prevent and address child abuse have been implemented worldwide, each tailored to the specific contexts and resources of different regions. Child protection committees hold a particularly significant role among the positive solutions taken to prevent child abuse. This is a new method that has been added to the methods of preventing child abuse over time. In Sri Lanka, this system is currently being implemented at the school level under the Child Protection Authority. The role and performance of child protection committees have demonstrated their contribution to the state in preventing child abuse. This research aims to explore the effectiveness and challenges of Child Protection Committees at the School level. For this research, data was collected from one hundred respondents using the convenience sampling method by distributing questionnaires. This study indicates that child abuse occurs mostly among children. As it is much higher than other child abuse, the further establishment of child safety committees at the school level is crucial. Therefore, the creation of child protection committees under the Child Protection Authority in Sri Lanka should be further developed.

**Keywords:** *Child Protection Committees, Government Mechanisms to Prevent Child Abuse, Effectiveness of Child Protection, Prevention of Child Abuse*

# AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN REHABILITATION DUE TO DRUG ADDICTION IN CURRENT SRI LANKA

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At present, the use of drugs among women in Sri Lanka has increased, leading various societal problems. The purpose of this research is to examine whether the rights of drug-addicted women at rehabilitation centers are protected. The research was conducted at the women's rehabilitation center of Bogambara-Dumbara Jail, the only rehabilitation center for drug-addicted women in Sri Lanka. This research used mixed methods, utilizing both primary and secondary data collected through questionnaires and interviews with women at the rehabilitation center and analytical the officers. The quantitative data were analyzed using SPSS and Excel software packages. An framework was developed using ten criteria and a new concept related to the Kintsugi Concept of Japan to assess the effectiveness of the rehabilitation process. Most of the women addicted to drugs have a low level of education and their addiction is linked to their employment or influenced by their husbands. Lack of education and poverty are the key reasons for this addiction. Some of the key findings of this study are as below. There is no separate government rehabilitation center for drug-addicted women in Sri Lanka and they are also placed in Bogambara-Dumbara Jail along with Criminals. There is no proper and sustainable rehabilitation system in Sri Lanka, drug-addicted women are not being rehabilitated effectively. The rehabilitation process has significant weaknesses with no proper feedback mechanism and a long-lasting recovery system in the country. The conclusion of this study was that the rights of drug-addicted women are violated in the rehabilitation center, and there are considerable weaknesses in the current rehabilitation process. The government must implement a comprehensive and multifaceted approach to overcome the weaknesses of the rehabilitation process and to establish a sustainable system.

**Keywords:** *Women's Drug Addiction, Women's Rehabilitation, Women's Rights, Gender Equality*



# **A STUDY ON THE POTENTIAL OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT TO ADDRESS SLUM HOUSING PROBLEMS: CONCERNING THE VADULLAWATTA AREA OF KOLONNAWA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT**

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The problem of slums and shanty houses is a global issue. Even in Sri Lanka, a permanent solution to the problem has not yet been found. This study primarily focused on investigating the possibility of finding a solution through urban development for the problems related to slums located at the Vadullawatta Domain in Kolonnawa Divisional Secretariat Division of Colombo District. The primary objective of this study was to investigate the potential of urban development in seeking solutions to slums and slum housing in the Wadullawatta area. Generally, this study employed mixed methods based on qualitative and quantitative data, utilizing primary and secondary sources. Interviews, questionnaires, and observation methods were used to collect primary data, and secondary data were gathered through research papers, reports, books, and the Internet. The research revealed how the Urban Development Authority has implemented the resettlement program by removing unauthorized shacks and providing new housing facilities in apartment complexes to the affected residents. The study identified the existing problems in the study area and the effects related to the resettlement program in the apartment complexes. It was found that the processes outside the specified resettlement procedure were not properly regulated by the Urban Development Authority, and there was a lack of proper performance indicators to measure the impact of slum redevelopment in line with national resettlement policies. The impact of slum housing redevelopment by the national resettlement policies has not been addressed. The possibility of providing positive solutions to the problems of the people living in slum houses was hindered by the limited facilities available through urban development. To achieve a more permanent solution, the government's program should be systematically regulated, and the self-awareness and attitude development of the people should be proportionately addressed.

**Keywords:** *Slum And Shanty Problems, Urban Development Authority, Apartment Complexes, Resettlement Programme, Key Performance Indicators*

# **THE IMPACT OF OFFICERS' LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY IN HANDLING CHILD ABUSE CASES FROM COMPLAINT TO RESOLUTION PROCESS: A STUDY BASED ON THE NATIONAL CHILD PROTECTION AUTHORITY**

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The purpose of this research is to investigate the effectiveness of officers' language proficiency in handling child abuse cases from the complaint to resolution process within the National Child Protection Authority. In a multilingual society, officers' language proficiency is a key component in understanding complaints and providing solutions for cases. The research employs a mixed method, combining quantitative analysis with qualitative insights. Quantitative data was collected through questionnaires and qualitative data was collected through unstructured interviews with officials and semi-structured interviews from complainants to gain customer perspectives and experiences. Secondary data was obtained from magazines, newspapers, previous research, and books. The main areas studied include the clarity of information gathered in receiving complaints, the impact of language proficiency on accurately understanding and documenting the complainant's statements, the role of language skills in interviewing victims and witnesses, and ultimately, how language influences the investigation to resolution process. The findings show that officers with higher language proficiency perform better at all stages of complaint handling. Conversely, language barriers often lead to misunderstandings, incomplete information, and delays in resolution. The researches suggests several measures to overcome language barriers; recruiting officers proficient in both main languages, developing targeted language training programs, incorporating best communication practices into the standard operating procedures of the National Child Protection Authority, as well as implementing new technical strategies. Accordingly, prioritizing language proficiency can improve the handling of child abuse complaints more effectively and ultimately provide better protection and support for children.

**Keywords:** *Child Abuse, Language Ability, Officers, Complaints, Communication*

# **A STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ‘MAL UYANATA’ PROGRAM FOR ENROLLING OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN: WITH REFERENCE TO BULATHSINGHALA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION**

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Despite the legal framework mandating compulsory education, many children in Sri Lanka remain out of school due to various socio-economic and infrastructural challenges. This study evaluates the progress and effectiveness of the ‘Mal Uyanata’ project, an initiative designed to improve access to education for children in Sri Lanka, focusing on selected schools in the Bulathsinhala area. Using a mixed methods approach, this study combines quantitative data from structured questionnaires and qualitative data from semi-structured interviews. The sampling frame includes project officers, school principals, parents, and skill development officers, ensuring a broad representation of the involved stakeholders. Quantitative data highlights improvements in school attendance and stakeholder engagement, while qualitative data provides a deeper understanding of project progress and effectiveness, as well as challenges and successes experienced in implementing the project. The findings show significant improvements in school enrollment and attendance patterns, as well as reported information from stakeholders that increased student engagement and academic performance. However, challenges such as funding constraints, resource constraints, and infrastructure issues remain within the project, impacting the project's full potential. The thematic analysis revealed that effective communication, parent involvement, and targeted interventions were critical to the success of the project. The overall conclusion of the study is that while the ‘Mal Uyanata’ project has made significant progress in promoting educational referrals and children's skills, it shows that continued efforts are needed to address the remaining barriers. Among the recommendations for future development of the project is to improve resource allocation. This includes improving infrastructure and fostering strong community partnerships. This evaluation provides valuable insight into the impact of the project and provides guidelines for scaling up and sustaining similar educational initiatives across Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** *Compulsory Education, ‘Mal Uyanata’, Productivity, Schooling, Education*

# **A STUDY OF THE PERFORMANCE OF STATE MECHANISM IN CREATING AWARENESS OF THE MARGINALIZED PEOPLE ON UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN SRI LANKA: FROM THE AMPARA DISTRICT ELECTION OFFICE**

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Currently in Sri Lanka, the political process is extremely important. Universal suffrage is the most fundamental component of popular sovereignty-based individuals. Universal suffrage is vital to the development of the country's entire governing process. However, Political engagement is currently limited due to a lack of awareness of universal suffrage among excluded groups. The major goal of this research is to determine the efficiency of the government's system for raising awareness about universal suffrage among Sri Lanka's underprivileged populations. This study focused on how to increase electoral activity among underprivileged individuals in the Ampara district. This study employed a mixed research technique, including both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies, as well as primary and secondary data. The numeric data was analyzed using Microsoft Excel software, while the qualitative data was analyzed using thematic analysis. Two hypotheses were formulated and successfully tested in this research. As a result, it is assumed that the government apparatus has taken numerous steps to raise awareness of universal suffrage among marginalized groups of the population. However, the entire marginalized section of the population has not been able to provide a comprehensive understanding of this universal suffrage. Their awareness remains at a very low level.. Therefore, this research suggests policy steps and recommendations for the government to enhance awareness of universal suffrage among marginalized groups with the expectation of fostering active political participation among these marginalized people.

**Keywords:** *Marginalized People, Universal Suffrage, Popular Sovereignty, Political Awareness, State Mechanism*

# THE IMPACT OF SERVICE QUALITY ON EMPLOYEE AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANK IN BADULLA DISTRICT

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The success of any organization depends on the quality of service, which leads to both customer and employee satisfaction. However, the influence of service quality on both customer and employee satisfaction has rarely been examined. Therefore, this study aimed to identify the impact of service quality on employee and customer satisfaction in the regional development bank in Badulla district. Primary data were collected through semi-structured questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. Secondary data were collected from books, research reports, official reports, journal articles, newspapers, and websites. The sample size consisted of 117 respondents. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and Excel were used to analyze the quantitative data, and thematic analysis and context analysis were used to analyze the qualitative data. Findings revealed significant employee dissatisfaction regarding monthly salary, career advancement opportunities, professional pride, and the organizational environment. Concurrently, customers expressed dissatisfaction due to service delays, problem resolution issues, and difficulties in accessing services. The study highlighted that employee dissatisfaction adversely affects corporate performance, service quality, and efficiency, while customer dissatisfaction negatively impacts corporate image, credibility, and competitiveness. To promote employee satisfaction, the study recommended establishing an attractive work environment, a fair salary system, robust employee evaluation and feedback mechanisms, and equitable career advancement opportunities. To alleviate customer dissatisfaction, it suggested enhancing service delivery, fostering friendly interactions, improving service management, easing service access, and leveraging technology. If these suggestions are addressed by public policymakers, they can increase the service quality of both employee and customer satisfaction, leading to improved organizational performance in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** *Employee Satisfaction, Customer Satisfaction, Service Quality, Dissatisfaction, Organizational Performance*

# **A STUDY OF THE PROBLEMS FACED IN PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF CHILD LABORERS IN SRI LANKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COLOMBO DISTRICT**

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There are many child laborers in Sri Lanka, and the main problem at present is the inadequate protection of their rights. It can be observed that there has been rapid growth in the number of child laborers in Colombo District in the recent past and their rights are not protected. On this basis, this study is intended to analyze the problems faced in protecting the rights of child laborers in Sri Lanka, and to find out what are the actions that have to be taken to prevent them. Emile Durkheim's anomie theory was used to conduct this study. The study was based on mixed methods. Primary data were collected through semi-structured questionnaires, and interviews. Secondary data were collected from books, research papers, newspapers, and websites. The sample size consisted of 110 respondents. Microsoft Excel software was used to analyze the quantitative data, and thematic analysis was used to analyze the qualitative data, and, presented through texts, narratives, tables, and figures. This research has identified the hazardous conditions of child labor and their implications for safety and health. Also, the legal framework related to child labor in Sri Lanka has been further analyzed. It is clearly outlined by focusing on the operation of the state machinery in relation to child labor. The findings highlight fundamental factors contributing to the insecurity of child laborers' rights. Furthermore, the study proposes appropriate suggestions to offer solutions for the research problem. Proposed actions include: providing educational opportunities, reducing poverty, enforcing laws, raising public awareness, strengthening child protection services, and developing international cooperation.

**Keywords:** *Anomie Theory, Child Labor Rights, Government, Problems, Protect*

# **THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PUBLIC AWARENESS ACTION ON CHILD SAFETY RELATED TO CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE NATIONAL CHILD PROTECTION AUTHORITY**

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The main objective of the research is to identify opportunities that can be promoted for the effectiveness of public awareness programmes on child safety. The study focuses on public awareness programmes implemented by the National Child Protection Authority from 2019 to 2022 in the Ganga Ihala Korale Divisional Secretariat area. To achieve this main objective, the study explores the planning of these public awareness programmes related to preventing child abuse, examines the methods used during programme implementation and assesses the extent to which these programmes contribute to public awareness of child abuse prevention. The study was based on mixed methods. Primary data were collected through semi-structured questionnaires and interviews. Secondary data were collected from books, research reports, official reports, websites. The sample size consisted of 100 respondents. Quantitative data were analyzed using Microsoft Excel software, and qualitative data were analyzed through thematic analysis. The findings indicate that effective public awareness programmes for child safety and abuse prevention require well-designed planning, skilled presentation techniques by officials, sufficient institutional capacity in terms of human and physical resources, active public participation, and coordination between officials and the public. Recommendations include strengthening programme planning, enhancing presentation skills, bolstering institutional capacity, increasing public participation, and fostering closer relationships between officials and the public. These steps are essential for designing and implementing effective public awareness programmes, enabling communities to protect their children from abuse and create safer environments through increased knowledge and skills.

**Keywords:** *Public Awareness Programmes, Child Abuse, Productivity, Child Safety*

# AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF E-GOVERNANCE FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN SRI LANKA WITH REFERENCE TO KURUNEGALA DISTRICT

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In recent years, the developing world has been heavily involved in e-governance. However, the impact of those involvements is still underdeveloped due to a lack of assessment guidance. Therefore, this study aimed to determine the impact of women's empowerment in Kurunegala District. Primary data were gathered using a structured questionnaire and unstructured interviews. Secondary data were collected from books, research reports, official reports, journal articles, newspaper websites, and online sources. The sample size consisted of 65 respondents. 50 women were randomly selected from 5 village officer Domains in Mahawa Divisional Secretariat and 15 female officers from state banking institutions across rural, semi-urban, and urban areas were also included. Thematic analysis and context analysis were used to analyze qualitative data, while quantitative data were analyzed using Microsoft Excel and the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The findings reveal that there is a negative correlation between e-governance and women's empowerment in Kurunegala District. Low awareness of e-governance with limited publicity, complex rules and regulations, loss of coordination between officers and women, insufficient local-level institutional capacity, and inadequacy of supervision and monitoring mechanisms were the highlighted issues identified in the study. To address these negative impacts, the study suggested launching awareness campaigns, promoting digital literacy programs, and establishing gender equality policies. If these suggestions are addressed by public policymakers, e-governance can be a significant catalyst for women's empowerment in Sri Lanka's future, contributing to the creation of a more gender-equal society.

**Keywords:** *E-Governance, Women Empowerment, Women Accessibility Gender, Digital Literacy*



# **CHALLENGES FACED BY RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES IN SRI LANKA: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WALAPANE PRADESHIYA SABHA**

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Local governments face challenges in implementing rural development projects in Sri Lanka. Identifying those challenges is the main objective of the research. Over the period from 2019 to 2021, the Walapane Pradeshiya Sabha selected development projects across 10 village officer domains for analysis. The study aimed to investigate political, institutional, official, and community-related obstacles hindering the implementation of these projects by local government bodies. Additionally, it sought to propose measures necessary for ensuring the success of rural development initiatives. The study employed mixed methods. Primary data were collected through semi-structured questionnaires and interviews. Secondary data were collected from books, research reports, official reports, newspapers, and websites. The sample size consisted of 120 respondents. Microsoft Excel software and SPSS were used to analyze the quantitative data, and thematic analysis was used to analyze the qualitative data. The findings were presented using texts, narratives, tables, and figures. The study found that main challenges faced by Walapane Pradeshiya Sabha in implementing development projects included a lack of financial, human, and physical resources; apathy among political representatives; strained relationships between political authorities and contractors; diminished public awareness and participation; and transparency issues exacerbated by geographical distance. Further, the study underscored shortcomings in administrative systems, as highlighted by Fred. W. Riggs's prismatic model, and noted the ineffective application of participatory development approaches. It emphasized the imperative of aligning institutional, political, and human factors to surmount these obstacles and effectively implement rural development projects. To overcome these challenges, the study recommended enhancing institutional capacity, fostering community participation and awareness, improving the quality of political leadership, bridging the gap between officials and constituents, and promoting transparency.

**Keywords:** *Challenges, Local Government, Participatory Development, Prismatic Model, Rural Development Projects*

# THE IMPACT OF AGING POPULATION ON PUBLIC SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY IN SRI LANKA: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KANDY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

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Sri Lanka's demographic landscape is undergoing a rapid transformation, with a significant increase in the aging population. The age distribution of Sri Lanka's workforce has shifted towards older workers over the past few decades, a process expected to accelerate in the years ahead. This study investigated the impact of an aging population on public sector productivity, focusing on the Kandy Municipal Council area. The primary inquiry was to examine how the aging population impacts productivity. A mixed-methods approach was employed, combining qualitative and quantitative techniques. Primary data were collected through structured questionnaires and unstructured interviews with public sector employees and residents. The sample size consisted of 185 respondents. Secondary data were obtained from census reports, research articles, and municipal reports. The analysis involved thematic analysis for qualitative data and SPSS for quantitative data, with descriptive statistics presented through Microsoft Excel. The key findings reveal that the aging population significantly impacts public sector productivity. Older workers face challenges adapting to technological changes, affecting efficiency and service quality. The growing elderly population strains public services, necessitating targeted policies. The study confirmed that older employees possess valuable experience and strategic abilities, but their technological proficiency is generally lower than that of younger workers, highlighting the need for continuous training and skill development. The study also found that attitudes toward work and workplace conditions crucially determine productivity levels. The study concludes that enhancing public sector productivity amid an aging population requires adaptive strategies and supportive policies. Recommendations include investing in technology training programs, fostering a supportive work environment, and encouraging cross-functional collaboration to leverage the diverse skills of both younger and older employees. These measures can mitigate the negative impacts of demographic shifts and improve overall productivity.

**Keywords:** *Aging Population, Aging Workforce, Kandy Municipal Council, Public Sector Productivity, Sri Lanka*

# THE IMPACT OF GENDER STEREOTYPES ON ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION MAKING IN SRI LANKA: A STUDY BASED ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTITUTIONS IN YATAWATTA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT

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Gender stereotypes significantly impact administrative decision-making processes, particularly within Sri Lanka's public sector. This study investigated these stereotypes within the Yatawatta Divisional Secretariat (YDS), aiming to identify prevalent gender stereotypes, analyze their impact on decision-making, and propose strategies to mitigate these biases for more equitable and effective governance. Using a mixed-methods approach, the research combines qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques, gathering primary data through structured questionnaires from 80 employees and unstructured interviews with 20 employees, and sourcing secondary data from journal articles, newspaper articles, previous research, and books. Qualitative data were analyzed using thematic analysis to identify patterns and uncover underlying narratives, while quantitative data were analyzed using Microsoft Excel for data organization, visualization, and basic statistical calculations. The study found that gender stereotypes, such as perceptions of women's competence and biases in evaluation, are pervasive in the administrative sector. These stereotypes are shaped by organizational culture, leadership styles, and socio-cultural influences, leading to biased decision-making, unequal resource allocation, and hindering women's advancement in administrative roles. The study concluded that these stereotypes lead to biased decision-making, resulting in unequal resource allocation and hindering women's advancement in administrative roles. To address these issues, the research suggests a multifaceted approach including policy reforms, leadership training, and awareness campaigns. Promoting gender equality and inclusive governance is essential for effective and equitable public administration. This research highlights the critical need for systemic changes to combat gender biases and ensure fair decision-making processes in Sri Lanka's public sector. By fostering an inclusive administrative environment, public institutions can enhance their effectiveness and support the advancement of women in leadership roles.

**Keywords:** *Administrative Decision-Making, Gender Stereotypes, Sri Lanka, Women in Leadership, Yatawatta Divisional Secretariat*

# FEMINISM AND PATRIARCHY: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF PLANTATION WORKERS IN SRI LANKA

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This ethnographic research investigates the impact of feminism and patriarchy on plantation workers in the Ratnapura Divisional Secretariat Division of Sri Lanka, with a particular focus on women. It aims to understand how patriarchy influences women's lives in this community. By exploring daily life, social structures, and historical factors, the study seeks to identify challenges to patriarchal norms and propose strategies for fostering gender equality and empowerment. The methodology of this study adopts a mixed methods approach to comprehensively understand gender inequality's impact. Non-probability sampling is used, focusing on Mahawela and Meehitiya Grama Niladhari Divisions allowing for a focused examination of gender stereotypes and cultural practices in rural Sri Lanka, thereby enhancing understanding of gender dynamics in this context. The study investigates the factors of feminist interventions to address widespread gender disparities in leadership, work conditions, wages, and economic dependence within the plantation sector. It also addresses health risks, educational challenges, and domestic violence against women, emphasizing the need for comprehensive interventions to promote gender equality and address women's diverse needs in plantation communities. Recommendations include promoting gender diversity in leadership, ensuring equal pay, launching education and awareness programs, establishing support services for domestic violence victims, implementing gender equality policies, empowering women's leadership, challenging patriarchal norms, improving access to education and skill development, enhancing workplace safety and living conditions, and advocating for policy reforms to address structural inequalities. These recommendations aim to promote empowerment, equality, and safety for women workers in the plantation sector.

**Keywords:** *Feminism, Patriarchy, Plantation Workers, Gender Equality, Gender Stereotypes*

# THE IMPACT OF ONLINE GENDER HARASSMENT ON UNDERGRADUATES IN SRI LANKA: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS BASED ON THREE UNIVERSITIES IN SRI LANKA

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Online gender harassment is a pervasive issue in the digital age, where the ubiquity of social media and online platforms has transformed interpersonal interactions. Similar to many other groups, undergraduates are also vulnerable to the harmful impacts of online harassment. The research problem of this study was, “Has online gender harassment impacted the academic performance and the career of undergraduates in Sri Lanka” This study was conducted in mixed methods whereas both primary and secondary data were used. The questionnaire and unstructured interviews were adopted as the primary methods. Secondary data was gathered from a variety of sources, including academic articles, books, and online documents. The main objective of this research was to examine the impact of online gender harassment on undergraduates in Sri Lanka. The key findings of this study were that nowadays, the most ragging occurs through social media platforms, with bullying, intimidation, challenges to masculinity, and reputation damage being prominent issues. Undergraduates in rural areas face more online harassment compared to their peers in urban and semi-urban settings. The study revealed that out of the social media platforms Facebook, Instagram, and WhatsApp. 51% of online gender harassment occurs via WhatsApp. Both female and male undergraduates are affected by this online harassment, leading to numerous issues that impact their academic and personal lives significantly. Online gender harassment significantly impacts undergraduates in Sri Lanka. In this case of online harassment, Sabaragamuwa University has reported higher incidences compared to Peradeniya and Colombo universities. This higher prevalence could be attributed to various factors, including cultural dynamics, levels of digital literacy, and the rural setting of Sabaragamuwa University. The conclusion of this study was online gender harassment significantly impacts on education, career and personality development of undergraduates in Sri Lanka. Key suggestions of this research were Digital Literacy Education, technological tools, and policy enforcement should be done.

**Keywords:** *Online, Harassment, Undergraduate, Digital Age*

# **SOCIOLOGY**

# **A SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE FAMILY AND GENERATION GAP WITH REFERENCE TO WELIKADAMULLA GRAMA NILADHARI DIVISION**

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Members of three generations live in an extended family. Despite closer bonds within common residence differences in their behaviors, attitudes, beliefs, and choices can be identified. The general objective of this study is to investigate the generation gap inside a family while capturing the factors that influence the generation gap. Explaining conflict and suffering due to the generation gap, examining the possibility of minimizing the inter-generational conflict in the family, and how the generation gap can be used positively in the family have been discussed. Interviews and questionnaires were the methods incorporated in the study. The sample for the questionnaire included 100 elderly respondents living in extended families and for the interviews, 10 senior citizens participated. The data were analyzed using SPSS software and NVivo qualitative data analysis software. As the research output it has been found that the technology, changing attitudes as well as mismatching behaviour patterns contribute to the generation gap in the extended family. The generation gap and the resultant conflict appear to stem from the challenge of senior citizens making important adjustments from old to new elements of social structure. Gaps in knowledge also play a critical role in constructing the generation gap in the family. The generation gap appears to impact more negatively on the older generation, compared to the younger members of the family. The generation gap can be used positively to share experiences, love, care as well as knowledge.

**Keywords:** *Generation Gap, Senior Citizens, Extended Family, Intra-Familial, Family Conflicts*

# **A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND WORKPLACE PROBLEMS OF PRODUCTION ASSISTANTS EMPLOYED IN THE PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT OF RMP COCONUT PRODUCTS (Pvt) Ltd**

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Members of three generations live in an extended family. Despite closer bonds within common residence differences in their behaviours, attitudes, beliefs, and choices can be identified. The general objective of this study is to investigate the generation gap inside a family while capturing the factors that influence the generation gap. Explaining conflict and suffering due to the generation gap, examining the possibility of minimizing the inter-generational conflict in the family, and how the generation gap can be used positively in the family have been discussed. Interviews and questionnaires were the methods incorporated in the study. The sample for the questionnaire included 100 elderly respondents living in extended families and for the interviews, 10 senior citizens participated. The data were analyzed using SPSS software and NVivo qualitative data analysis software. As the research output it has been found that the technology, changing attitudes as well as mismatching behaviour patterns contribute to the generation gap in the extended family. The generation gap and the resultant conflict appear to stem from the challenge of senior citizens making important adjustments from old to new elements of social structure. Gaps in knowledge also play a critical role in constructing the generation gap in the family. The generation gap appears to impact more negatively on the older generation, compared to the younger members of the family. The generation gap can be used positively to share experiences, love, care as well as knowledge.

**Keywords:** *Education Level, Employee, Organizational Problems*



# A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF URBAN TRAFFIC CONDITIONS ON STRESS AND JOB SATISFACTION OF BUS DRIVERS

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This study aims to investigate the impact of urban traffic conditions on the stress and job satisfaction levels of bus drivers in the Ratnapura region of Sri Lanka. The research objectives are to examine the relationship between job characteristics, physical health, interpersonal conflicts, schedule adherence, and overall job satisfaction among the bus driver population. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, utilizing both quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques. A sample of 105 randomly selected bus drivers from the Ratnapura Road Passenger Transport Authority were surveyed using a questionnaire, and 25 participants were interviewed to gather in-depth insights. Descriptive statistics and correlation analyses were used to analyze the data. The study on bus drivers in Rathnapura revealed key factors affecting job satisfaction. Middle-aged drivers with longer service periods are generally more satisfied, while younger, less experienced drivers face higher stress levels. About 31.4% of respondents are neutral about changes in job satisfaction, though more report positive changes than negative ones. Nearly half (45.7%) of the respondents have considered changing jobs, mainly younger drivers, indicating dissatisfaction or a desire for new opportunities. A moderate positive correlation between age and service period suggests that older drivers, with longer tenures, perceive job satisfaction differently. Importantly, perceptions of road inspectors' service behavior significantly impact job satisfaction, showing that drivers' interactions with inspectors are crucial. Urban traffic congestion emerges as a major stressor, negatively affecting drivers' ability to adhere to schedules and increasing travel time and stress, which in turn lowers job satisfaction. The study underscores the need to address urban traffic conditions to enhance the well-being of bus drivers, highlighting the significant role of traffic congestion in their job satisfaction and stress levels. knowledge and consciousness, urban congestion necessitate a comprehensive strategy that includes enhanced traffic management, investment in public transportation, and promotion of alternative travel modes to decrease private vehicle usage.

**Keywords:** *Bus Drivers, Urban Traffic, Stress, Job Satisfaction, Sociological Analysis*

# A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF PROBATION SUPERVISION OF CONVICTS UNDER THE PROBATION ORDINANCE OF SRI LANKA

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Probation is recognized as a form of punishment in Sri Lanka. The objective of this study is to investigate whether the probationary supervision process which operates without age limits in the judicial system, is functioning properly. The probation supervision process was examined through the main probation office of the Department of Probation and Childcare Services in the North Central province. The purposive sampling technique drew a sample of 5 probation officers and 5 probationers to the study. Simple observations, in-depth interviews with key informants, and secondary data were the methods of data collection. This qualitative inquiry adapted thematic analysis to analyze data. The findings of the study revealed that in the probation supervision process of probationers, the follow-up activities were not carried out properly. Moreover, the probation officers did not have a proper understanding of the Probation Ordinance of Sri Lanka. Probationers have suffered from mental stress and various physical diseases. Addiction to different types of drugs, and violent behaviour have caused those mental and physical illnesses among them. Due to that, the process of directing them to a proper medical examination and providing health facilities was weakened. The greater role of probation officers is caused by the lower recruitment of probation officers to probation offices. Accordingly, probation officers were not satisfied with their jobs due to the business. It has led to physical and mental stress on the probation officers. Furthermore, in this study, it can be identified that the probation supervision process was not properly conducted according to the probation ordinance of Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** *Conviction, Probation Supervision Process, Study*

# **A SOCIOLOGICAL INQUIRY INTO THE JOB SATISFACTION OF EMPLOYEES OF BRANDIX INSTITUTE**

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This research is based on the industrial training gained at Brandix PLC in Rambukkana. Brandix is one of the most reputed leading apparel companies with a broad network of branches nationwide. Among those branches, the Rabukkana branch employs around 3000 employees who work in shifts. During my training period, it was observed that there was a reduction in the number of employees attending work, and the number of resignations during that time was also high. Therefore, the main objective of this research is to investigate job satisfaction and evaluate their work-life balance. The HR Department of the Garment was also concerned about this issue. About 150 employees from various departments of the garment were randomly selected as the sample and useful data using a questionnaire and short interviews with the employees were collected. SPSS and MS Excel software were used to analyse the data respectively. A few of my observations can be stated as follows; Employees were mentally stressed because of the heavy workload they usually have. This led many of them to leave the company. The management mainly focused on their daily targets neglecting the employees' job satisfaction. To conclude, the level of job satisfaction of many employees was on a minimal scale while some workers were unhappy with the stewardship. Many employees are disappointed with the management of the company. By managing them properly, this research suggests that Brandix can increase the number of employees who come to work regularly while reducing the number of people who leave their jobs.

**Keywords:** *Brandix PLC- Rambukkana, Employees' Job Satisfaction, Solutions*

# **KNOWLEDGE OF RURAL COMMUNITY ON THE ONLINE SAFETY BILL ACT: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON UVA-PARANAGAMA, BADULLA DISTRICT, SRI LANKA**

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The Online Safety Bill, Act No. 9 of 2024 was under serious criticism at the local and international level. The reason was that like many other bills or acts, the necessary dialogue had not been conducted. In many Third World countries like Sri Lanka, the participation of different strata in society cannot be seen. The main aim of the research was to investigate the knowledge of the rural community of the Online Safety Bill Act No. 9 of 2024. The rural respondents from the two villages of Uva Paranagama in Badulla district; Kotawera Pahalagama and Kotawera Udagama have been selected. A hundred participants responded to a structured questionnaire while eight participants faced structured interviews. The study revealed that the respondents knew about the Bill, but they did not have a thorough understanding and in-depth knowledge about it. In both villages nearly fifty percent had been using the internet but the others had not. About thirteen percent of respondents have faced at least one bad experience with the internet but those have been insignificant. About seventy-eight percent expressed that they do not have any idea about this Bill. The respondents believed that civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, police, and community leaders are more suitable to educate them while community meetings, television, radio, printed material, workshops, and training sessions are effective in advancing their knowledge about safety. Finally, it was understood that freedom of speech should be established but actions should be taken to control the abuse of the internet. The study suggests that Sri Lanka should study how other countries have introduced such Bills and follow the procedures to avoid criticisms.

**Keywords:** *Act, Online Platforms, Rural Community, Safety, Sociological Study*

# **A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE IMPACTS ON THE THIRD GENERATION OF MAHAWELI REGIONS IN IMPLEMENTING MAHAWELI LAND OWNERSHIP POLICIES**

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The third generation in the Mahaweli regions, initially established as agricultural settlements, is now affected by land issues. The main objective of this study is to investigate the impact on the third generation in the Mahaweli B region due to inadequate implementation of land ownership policies. This study focuses on the third generation in the Aralaganwila Grama Niladhari divisions 245 and 246 in the Dimbulagala Divisional Secretariat of the Polonnaruwa District within the Mahaweli B region. Data was collected using a non-probability purposive sampling method, employing observations, questionnaires, interviews, and secondary data. Quantitative data analysis was conducted using SPSS and Excel software, while thematic analysis was used for qualitative data. It has been confirmed that the first and second generations in the Mahaweli zones were allotted both mound land and midland plots. However, the third generation currently receives only mound land plots, limited to a size of 1/4 acre. Also, their main issue is a lack of sufficient documentation regarding land ownership. The land allotted to them is unsuitable for farming, leading to their dissatisfaction. Additionally, a significant number of them lived as squatters on unauthorized land and qualified for land ownership only after confirming their residence. These land issues have also impacted social cohesion. Also, the nature of these impacts varies by region. It is further confirmed that many Mahaweli land recipients are driven to anxiety due to these land issues. It was also revealed that most people have a moderate understanding of the Mahaweli land policies. Furthermore, most people are not satisfied with the land policies; in addition, the services provided by the institutions implementing these policies are not effective.

**Keywords:** *Land Ownership and Policies, Mahaweli B Region, Third Generation*

# **ORGANIZATIONAL TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT ON EMPLOYEE PRODUCTIVITY: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY AT NIYAGAMA VOGUE TEX (PVT) LTD**

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The effectiveness of the organization is determined by the efficiency of the employees. The primary purpose of this was to analyze how the training and development given to the employees affects the productivity of the organization. In addition, the nature of the training and development given to the employees is studied. Through the data collected in this study, the training given to the employees information was gathered about the nature, the way employee development takes place, and how the efficiency of employees depends on training. Primary and secondary data collection methods were used to collect the data required for the study. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected through those methods. The collected quantitative data were analyzed using graphs as well as qualitative data analysis methods. It was found in this study that there are no positive effects on employee productivity. Factors such as the organization not providing training to the employees according to a proper method, the organization not providing the main resources required for training, and the weaknesses in the management have immensely contributed to this situation. By understanding this situation, using a proper training method in recruiting employees to the organization, providing the necessary resources for training, and paying more attention to employee development in addition to the training period, the training and development process will have a positive impact on the productivity of the organization has.

**Keywords:** *Efficiency, Employees, Productivity, Sociological Study, Training and Development*

# **SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PLANTATION WOMEN AND CHILDREN BY KEGALLE PLANTATION HUMAN DEVELOPMENT TRUST: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WOMEN AND CHILD PROTECTION PROJECT**

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This sociological study has been carried out on the "women and social protection project" conducted by the plantation Human Development Trust in the Kegalle district by considering four estates. The women and children in the estate sector face certain problems and hardships but they are minimally disclosed to society. The main objective of this study is to examine the reasons behind the unrevealed issues faced by women and children related to the estate community. In addition, identifying the potentialities of their problems and investigating the degree of involvement of the Kegalle Plantation Human Development Thrust in these problems were also concerns. Data were collected regarding the economic, social, and educational statuses of the plantation sector. Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected from primary and secondary sources. The collected quantitative data has been analyzed and presented using graphs and the qualitative data has been analyzed using the descriptive analysis model. Factors including ignorance, poverty, and powerlessness of estate women and children were identified as major factors. In addition, some cultural reasons, dependent mentality, and traditions have also caused this situation. With an understanding of these circumstances, Kegalle Plantation Human Development Trust has established a women and child protection program. This has resulted in identifying undiagnosed issues and providing solutions for their everyday challenges in both private and public spheres. Finally, this research suggests that the involvement of the plantation community in this project will create a platform to discuss their problems. Additionally, the study suggests that identifying grassroots-level solutions could be the cause for further enhancement of the project.

**Keywords:** *KPHDT, Women and Children, Empowerment, Poverty Alleviation*

# A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF MENTORING FOR APPAREL INDUSTRY EMPLOYEES

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As the factory environment grew more complex due to the Industrial Revolution, various problems began to arise. The counseling service was also established to address the problems of employees working in the factories. This research investigates the importance of providing psychological counseling to the employees working in the garment factories operating in Sri Lanka. The research problem is to determine how providing psychological counseling to employees in garment factories affects the organization's productivity. The main objective of this research is to investigate the psychological problems faced by employees in the organization and the awareness of psychological counseling as a measure to increase the productivity of the garment factory selected for the research. Studying employee counseling needs, counseling employees, and employee attitudes toward counseling are the other objectives. "Niyagama" branch affiliated to "Voguetex" which is a major apparel industry group in Sri Lanka has been selected as the field of study in this research. Data were collected using questionnaires, interviews, and observations. Questionnaires were administered to 70 randomly selected employees and data were collected through interviews using five randomly selected employees. Behavioral information of employees was obtained by simple observation method. The data obtained through data collection methods have been analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively by using Excel and SPSS software. According to the data analysis, it was identified that the main reason for the decrease in the efficiency of the employees of this organization is that they do not have good mental satisfaction, and therefore the overall productivity level of the organization does not cross 50% percentage value on any day. When these facts are analyzed, it appears that it is very important to provide psychological counseling to the employees working in garment factories. Suggestions have been made for deploying experienced officers, awareness of counseling, improving credibility, implementing programs, and evaluating employees.

**Keywords:** *Counseling, Apparel Industry, Productivity, Psychological Problems, Employee Attitude*



# **SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CRISIS MIGRATION IN SRI LANKA: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW ON TWO DIFFERENT WAVES**

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Crisis migration has not been a novel phenomenon in Sri Lanka. The two notable waves; ethno-national conflict and the recent economic crisis, have been significant when referring to the literature published and the research discourses developed. Even though at present migration has become normal, specific situations create negative impacts on the home society. Sri Lanka as a third-world country allocates a lot for social welfare measures. So, when educated, skilled, and professional citizens migrate it affects both socially and economically. The issue addressed here was to understand the socio-economic impacts of two notable waves of crisis migration. The objective was to analyse the socio-economic impact each created on Sri Lankan society. A systematic literature review was conducted to understand the impact of crisis migration on Sri Lankan society. The articles written on ethnic migration during and post ethnonational conflict and the recent economic crisis were the subject of investigation. It was found that both had similar and different impacts. Crisis migration related to ethnonational conflict generated demographic shifts, loss of human capital through brain drain, social fragmentation through mistrust, and disruption in family structures. On the contrary, the recent economic crisis triggered migration establishing rising poverty levels, and inequality among all the social segments. Further, the pandemic contributed significantly to the unemployment rate, job losses with firms downsizing or closing, and severe underemployment. The migration of professionals has affected the service provision of public and private sectors alike. Social instability has shown with increasing different types of crimes and there are signs of food insecurity and malnutrition.

**Keywords:** *Crisis Migration, Migration Systems Theory, Socio-Economic Impact, Sri Lanka, Wave*

# THE IMPACT OF EXPORT ECONOMY ON SRI LANKAN NATIONAL INCOME: A LITERATURE REVIEW FROM 2000 TO 2020

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Presently, each country relies heavily on its exports. Sri Lanka has been having a difficult time with its export earnings. Due to various reasons, it has been experiencing a drastic reduction in export income over the years. The people, business organizations, and the government had to face unforeseen circumstances. This study aimed to investigate the contribution of the export economy to Sri Lanka's national income. Different aspects that contributed financial failures of the country forced it to declare its bankruptcy. The method employed was a detailed literature review to find out the reasons, patterns, and trends. It was identified that the reasons were the effects of the ethno-national conflict, natural disasters, political instability, poor governance coupled with improper financial management, the COVID-19 pandemic, the Easter Bomb attack, and intolerable competition at the regional and global level. The pattern was that the remittances generated by the expatriate workers and the loans from international organizations and local and foreign banks constituted the main income rather than the income generated by exports. There have been trends to introduce and implement novel strategies to enhance exports but the inability to compete with other economies, lack of skilled and innovative workforce, migration of professionals, less amount on research and development, lack of awareness among the sectors responsible for strengthening the national economy through exports have been the factors to consider. The suggestion was that Sri Lanka has to develop a comprehensive roadmap to initiate sustainable economic development and train the concerned sectors to inform how each can successfully contribute its share for the uplifting of the country's national income through export earnings.

**Keywords:** *Export Economy, Export-Led Growth Theory, Literature Review, National Income, Sri Lanka*

# A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE BARRIERS TO PROMOTING PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING FOR RURAL SCHOOL STUDENTS

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The implementation of psychological counseling in rural schools in Sri Lanka has encountered problematic situations. The objective of this study is to examine whether there are obstacles to implementing psychological counselling for rural school students. The study selected seven students and two teachers from WP/MT Saralankara Thissa Vidyalaya, belonging to the Matugama Education Zone in the Kalutara District, using a non-probability purposive sampling method. Both primary and secondary data were used in this study. Simple observation, key informants, and in-depth interviews were used for collecting primary data. Thematic analysis was employed for qualitative data. According to the results, the tendency for students in rural schools to seek psychological counseling has decreased due to student absenteeism. Negative perceptions of psychological counselling exist among rural school students, and their awareness of the importance of counselling is inadequate; so this situation can be identified as a barrier to the implementation of counseling services. Parental understanding of school counseling services is also weak, posing an additional barrier. Furthermore, the resources available for the implementation of psychological counseling services in rural schools are insufficient. Therefore, the availability of counselors for rural schools is minimal, negatively affecting the promotion of psychological counseling in these schools.

**Keywords:** *School Counsellor, Rural School Counselling, Barriers, Psychological Counselling Services*

# A COMPARATIVE SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES AND CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

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Children's education takes priority in the family corporation. Due to family breakdown, the children of those families can suffer physically, psychologically, and socially. The main purpose of this research is to sociologically investigate the educational problems of children living in single-parent families. Under that, the comparative evaluation of the educational levels between the children of normal families and single-parent families, the identification of the special educational problems faced by the children of the single-parent families, the analysis of the adaptive reactions of the children of the single-parent families in the face of educational problems, etc. have been discussed here. To collect data for this study, data has been collected through the interview method as well as the questionnaire. The questionnaire was given to 40 children of single-parent families, 40 children of normal families and 10 guardian members participated in the interviews. There, the data was analyzed using SPSS software and NVivo software. Through this research, it was possible to identify many educational problems of children in single-parent families. As the main problems, children drop out of school due to economic difficulties of families, low tendency of children to participate in tutoring classes, use of minimal technology for education, reduction of parental participation in children's education, emotional effects on children due to family problems, social and behavioral problems of parents' due to deaths, and the increase of mental stress in children were identified. This study found that family background influences children's education. It was revealed that the education level of children in single-parent families is lower compared to children in normal families. It was concluded here that although various policy solutions have been taken to solve these problems, some solutions have been proposed but they are not properly implemented.

**Keywords:** *Single Parent Families, Education, Economic Problems, Guardianship*

# EXPLORING CONTEMPORARY BUDDHIST MOVEMENTS IN SRI LANKA: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF MODERN TRENDS AND INFLUENCES

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The dynamic evolution of Buddhism proves the modification of ancestral wisdom, which plays a significant role in the Sri Lankan society in cultural and political settings. This study intends to examine contemporary Buddhist movements, and trends and seek the degree of social engagement with the new Buddhist trends. Both primary and secondary data have been employed in this study, undertaking case study and ethnography. Primary data collection involved interviews, observations, field notes, and visual ethnography. This research is mainly based on a historical analysis of secondary data from existing scholarly works available in material and digital platforms. In addition, selected Buddhist movements popular in social media have been observed as particular cases in the context. Two analyzing techniques used were content and context analyses. The major outcome of this research emphasizes that the new movements contain many common characteristics of new religious trends worldwide. Further, they motivate life's mundane well-being rather than austerity for clergy and laity. The physical attraction of these sites has fascinated the public. The behaviour of people is significantly altered from an antiquated Buddhist site since people are likely to visit the sites rather than worshipping, so people pass the time with less consideration to merit gathering. As with every new religious movement, studied current trends knowingly address people's social and economic needs. The reinterpretations of *Dhamma* have made a distance from some age-old Buddhist practices since almost all the chosen trends have consciously abandoned some selected practices like death rituals. As updated movements remain in cyberspace, there is an increased capacity for uploading, commenting, and posting things, adding extra value. The sneaky political motives could be identified behind these new movements. Thus, Sri Lankan Buddhist movements carry many new aspects and directions that can initiate many social and cultural changes.

**Keywords:** Sri Lankan Buddhist Movements, Social and Economic Needs, Current Trends