21st Conference on Postgraduate Research

International Postgraduate Research Conference 2021

"Sustaining Excellence in Multidisciplinary Research in the Context of the New Normal"

Abstracts

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Faculty of Graduate Studies

University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka

21st Conference on Postgraduate Research

"Sustaining Excellence in Multidisciplinary Research in the Context of the New Normal"

Abstracts

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Faculty of Graduate Studies

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Sri Lanka

Message from the Vice-Chancellor

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the International Postgraduate Research Conference 2021, organized by the Faculty of Graduate Studies, University of Kelaniya.

The University of Kelaniya takes great pride in hosting IPRC 2021, as it is a forum for researchers and scholars to share knowledge, information, exchange experiences, to present innovative concepts and research related to all areas of Commerce and Management, Science, Medical Sciences, Humanities, Social Sciences, Computing and Technology, Multi-disciplinary Studies and Digital Learning. The theme of IPRC 2021, *Sustaining excellence in multidisciplinary research in the context of the new normal* is relevant to all researchers in our University, and of particular importance as we look forward to regular activities in a post-COVID19 era.

We hope that the conference will lead to future research collaborations and strengthening of our common network, with over 100 local and overseas participants. I am sure that the presentations and deliberations will provide a great opportunity to gain insightful knowledge about the projects being conducted in the region. Through the interactions that will take place at IPRC 2021, we expect to stimulate an active research environment that is relevant to all our communities.

I would like to thank and congratulate the Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies, the conference Organizing Committee, and the supporting staff for organizing this event. I would also like to thank the researchers, reviewers, editors and other academics who contributed to sustaining the core values of quality and innovation throughout this conference. I wish the conference and all the presenters all the very best.

Senior Prof. Nilanthi de Silva
Vice-Chancellor
University of Kelaniya
Sri Lanka

Message from the Chairman, Research Council

It is with great pleasure that I send this message on the occasion of the International Postgraduate Research Conference 2021 (IPRC – 2021) organized by the Faulty of Graduate Studies of University of Kelaniya. IPRC is the main research conference of the University of Kelaniya, participated by all the faculties and it provides a platform for both internal and external researchers to highlight their research contribution towards the advancement of knowledge in diverse fields of Humanities, Social Sciences, Science, Commerce & Management, Medicine and Computing & Technology, Digital Learning and Multidisciplinary Studies.

Innovative research is the mainstay for economic development of a nation and mission of the University Research Council is to promote research excellence among its academic staff to make a significant contribution to the knowledge enhancement and national development. I am very pleased to note that the researchers of our university are highly motivated and involved in high quality research with the aim of achieving the national development goals of Sri Lanka.

The University Research Council has established a research culture within the University community by providing financial support to conduct research symposia at the Departmental, Faculty and University levels in addition to rewarding researchers individually. In addition to providing foreign travel grants, reimbursement of publication charges etc, the Research Council has introduced grant schemes for multidisciplinary research, innovative pilot research and strengthening research outputs. Academic staff members of the university in diverse academic disciplines have regularly published their research findings in reputed international journals. Research Council has taken steps to recommend well-achieved researchers for senate honours and cash prizes to be awarded by the Vice-Chancellor.

I am happy to state that the new action plan introduced by the Research Council has improved the quality of research which will be presented at this premier conference IPRC 2021 and I hope that the presenters will be able to publish their findings in high impact indexed journals as full publications.

I wish to congratulate the Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies, Senior Assistant Registrar of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and the organizing committee for their untiring efforts in organizing IPRC 2021 successfully as a university level conference. I hope that this conference will provide an excellent platform for presenters and participants to have a fruitful dialog under the theme ***"Sustaining Excellence in Multidisciplinary Research in the Context of the New Normal"***. This conference will also provide opportunities for researchers to interact with other researchers, exchange ideas and develop research collaborations locally and internationally. I wish this conference all the success.

Senior Prof. N.A.K.P.J. Seneviratne
Chairman of the Research Council
University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka

Message from the Dean, Faculty of Graduate Studies

It is with much pleasure that I write this message for the 21st International Postgraduate Research Conference, 2021 organized by the Faculty of Graduate Studies. This annual conference remains a favorite venue for local and international scholars to exchange their research and ideas.

Research over the years has grown in multiple directions, sustaining the interest in academic inquiry into new knowledge. Multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary research have been able to push the academic inquiry into new frontiers creating new avenues, new disciplinary interests and new world views. Digitising and digital platforms have added the needed sustainability to academic inquiry making research and expanding critical horizons a possibility, ushering academic inquiry into a digital age, thus creating exciting new platforms and avenues for research and researchers to grow.

Drawing on these new trends of sustaining multidisciplinary research and interdisciplinary inquiry into new knowledge frontiers through digitizing and digital transformations, this year's International Postgraduate Research Conference focuses on *"Sustaining Excellence in Multidisciplinary Research in the Context of the New Normal"*. We believe horizons in research should be expanded and experimented with to provide new knowledge and thus invite papers that inquire into disciplinary differences and specificities that expand and sustain new ideas through digital transformations in their different fields and through their collaborative efforts. We welcome papers that focus on the relation between disciplinary specificity that strengthens collaborative work and introduce new means of preserving and sustaining research integrity through digitising and digital transformations in the following broader tracks; Humanities, Social Sciences, Science, Medical Research, Commerce and Management and Computing and Technology, Digital Learning and Multidisciplinary Studies.

IPRC- 2021, now in its 21st year, remains a pioneering conference that has established a strong tradition of research at the University of Kelaniya. Its cross-disciplinary focus draws scholars from across over seven disciplines from around the world to this conference annually. This year too the conference was organized using an online conference management platform that facilitated a smooth organizing process and better data management in registration and reviewing. I trust that our participants will benefit much from these innovative interventions and I hope that this conference will stimulate future collaborative interventions in the field of interdisciplinary research in Sri Lanka. I wish the participants all the very best!

Senior Professor Ariyarathna Jayamaha
Conference Chair and
Dean
Faculty of Graduate Studies
University of Kelaniya
Sri Lanka

Editor's Note

International Postgraduate Research Conference (IPRC) 2021 organized by the Faculty of Graduate Studies (FGS), University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka revolves around the theme of *"Sustaining Excellence in Multidisciplinary Research in the Context of the New Normal".* This theme is consistent with the research culture inculcated within the University of Kelaniya to promote new knowledge and its application towards betterment of world of work and the society at large. Digital transformation requires specific organizational structures and bears consequences for the metrics used to calibrate performance. Further, digital transformation encompasses digitization, and digital transformation. With this background, it is worth to note that FGS provides an excellent research opportunity to stimulate and guide future research focusing on multidisciplinary research on sustaining excellence in the post pandamic era.

IPRC is a unique conference in the university system for serval reasons. Instead of limiting itself to a single subject discipline or to a traditional branch of knowledge, it covers all the disciplines in the higher education domain. For many years, the advancement of knowledge in Asian civilization has taken a specific specialized path at an increasing rate. We try to understand our world by deconstructing it into smaller and smaller fragments creating the disciplines and sub-disciplines with the objective of predict, or at least explain the behaviors in nature, individuals, and society. More importantly, interdisciplinary research moves beyond simple collaboration and teaming to integrate data, methodologies, perspectives, and concepts from multiple disciplines to advance fundamental understanding or to solve real world problems. Interdisciplinary research requires either that an individual researcher gains an in-depth understanding of more than one discipline and be fluent in their languages and methodologies, or more frequently that multidisciplinary teams assemble and create a common language and framework for discovery, innovation, and creativity. Hence, IPRC adds valuable contribution to the scholarly community.

I appreciate the enormous efforts put forth by authors to present research abstracts to IPRC 2021.In addition to that I value the contribution of eminent review panel of reviewing research abstracts. Further, it is worth to admire the involvement of faculty coordinators and staff of the FGS in this endeavor.

I wish all the success for IPRC 2021.

Professor Bandara Wanninayake
Chief Editor/ IPRC 2021

University of Kelaniya
Sri Lanka

Keynote Speaker – Profile

Professor LIM, Cher Ping
The Education University of Hong Kong

Professor Lim Cher Ping was a Professor of Education and was the Director of the Asia-Pacific Centre of Excellence for Teacher Education and Innovations and Director of International Partnerships at the School of Education in Edith Cowan University (Australia). His research and development focus has been on supporting the sustainability and scalability of innovations in schools and teacher education institutions. Professor Lim has also provided technical consultancy services on information and communication technology in education to UNESCO, Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank, World Links, Microsoft, universities, schools, and the Government of Barbados, Indonesia, and Oman. He serves as Editor-in-Chief of *The Internet and Higher Education*.

Area(s) of Expertise:

- Games and learning in schools
- ICT in teacher education
- Innovations in assessment and curriculum and their sustainability and scalability in education ecological systems

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Commerce
&
Management Studies

Occupational "safety and health" in Sri Lanka: in the sight of Labor law: A qualitative exploration.

Dinusha Dissanayake[1]

There is a discussion on employee well-being and security than ever before due to the Covid-19. The key objective of this research "is to explore" the key labor laws affected to the occupational "safety and health" in Sri Lanka". Previously, there was no any study conduct for above purpose. Through this study researcher bridge that empirical gap. Upon reviewing the literature, the researcher conceptualized an inductive type qualitative desk study with the interpretivism as the research philosophy. Secondary data collection was done "based on the" 26 labor laws that are actively used in the country. Furthermore, content analysis used for data exploration and presented as tabular mode. According to the analysis out of 26 active labor laws 6 laws are directly associated with the work-related security and wellbeing in Sri Lanka. Factories Ordinance no "45 of 1942" was the main law covered factory employees' health, safety and welfare in detail including work environment, risks, hazards ventilation, sanitary facilities etc. Furthermore, "Shop and Office Employees" Act No. "19 of 1954" provided guidance in working Hours, maternity benefits, safety of the shop, seating arrangements, holidays etc. Moreover, "The Employment of" Women, "young "Persons and Children" Act" No 47 of 1956 guided to night, industrial Undertakings at sea and Other Undertakings at sea. "Maternity Benefits Ordinance" no "32 of 1939" ensures "the maternity Benefits" of women. The act of Employment of Females in mines prohibited woman in underground work in a mine. According to "workmen's Compensation "Ordinance no" 19 of 1934" affords the sum "of compensation to" workmen who are injured cause of employment." In conclusion, Sri Lankan industrial "safety and health" practices are more powerful due to these six main Labor laws.

Keywords: " labor laws; industrial safety and health."

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A Synthesis towards the Construct of Public Sector Audit Expectation Gap: A Review of the Literature

Deepal, A.G.[1] , Jayamaha, A.[2]

Due to the overwhelming high frequency of corporate failures and governance concerns, the bankruptcy and winding up of corporations in recent years, the general public has come to believe that auditors are not executing their responsibilities properly. As a result, the gap between expectations and reality continues to increase day by day. The accounting scandals that affected Enron and WorldCom, followed by the subsequent and recurrent financial crises in organizations, exacerbated this expectations gap even more. Thus, there is a perception gap between auditors and financial statement users, and it is commonly acknowledged as the Audit Expectation Gap (AEG) in the auditing literature. It is claimed that the majority of the studies on AEG have focused on the private sector, with little or no attention paid to the public sector. Since the auditing process is closely similar in both sectors, it is crucial to investigate whether there is a discrepancy in audit expectations in the public sector. Moreover, there is a dearth of literature-based conceptual studies pertaining to AEG in public sector perspectives. Hence, the main objective of this paper is to construct a new synthesis of the existing knowledge pertaining to the public sector AEG as discovered by numerous scholars around the world. Furthermore, this literature review also encompasses definitions and meanings of AEG, various dimensions used to measure AEG, the target groups involved in exploring AEG, research methods used in empirical studies, and investigations into the causes and mechanisms to narrow down the gap recommended by numerous scholars. This study is driven by theoretical pre-considerations that pursue a straightforward process, and it leads to conclusions derived from the reviewed literature. Thus, to examine the relevant literature, only the research articles published in reputable journals on the AEG were utilized for gathering publications and establishing the research area of inquiry. However, due to a lack of AEG-related journal publications pertaining to the public sector, conference papers and published PhD theses were also selected. The keywords, namely "audit expectation gap in the public sector", "audit expectation-performance gap in the public sector", and "government sector audit expectation gap", were used to search relevant publications in the Google scholar search engine and five other databases, namely Scopus, EBSCOhost, Emarald, Taylor & Francis, and JSTOR from 1974 onwards. The concept of AEG was found to be a multidimensional concept in and of itself. The outcome was that diverse studies came up with a variety of potential explanations for the AEG, as well as a variety of suggestions for mechanisms to narrow down the AEG found in the literature. Furthermore, the samples employed in prior research on the AEG were extremely different, and no one group has been specifically targeted. Subsequently, a fresh but more straightforward definition was generated pertaining to the public sector as a result of a comprehensive review of literature, adding novelty to the extant literature. Finally, the importance of AEG in the public sector was highlighted, and suggestions for further research were made.

Keywords: Audit expectation gap; Auditing; Literature review; Public sector; Public sector auditing

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Impact of Green Human Resource Management on Employee Performance: An empirical study in apparel manufacturing firms in Southern Province of Sri Lanka

Sagalee I.L.L [1]

Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) is the use of human resource policies to enhance the sustainable use of resources within organizations to ensure the environmental sustainability. Green human resource management can become as an active partner by creating green human resource platform, where the employees have more job satisfaction and engaging with job related activities, thereby improving the employee performance and productivity in an organization. The study attempted to examine the effect of green training, green performance evaluation and green reward management on employee performance in apparel manufacturing firms in Southern province of Sri Lanka. Further the research was designed to investigate whether there is a significant difference between large apparel manufacturing firms and non-large apparel manufacturing firms with regard to the adaptation of green human resource management practices. The study was positioned with objectivism based on the ontological view. Quantitative method was used under deductive approach to test the theoretical relationships among variables. In consideration of the research objectives and questions of the study, it can be classified as the explanatory research in nature which attempted to establish causal relationships between variables. Data collection was done by adopting survey strategy through a self-administered questionnaire. Questionnaire was considered as the main measurement instrument to collect data of the study. The sample of 130 apparel manufacturing firms were selected via random sampling technique from the specified sample frame. Unit of analysis was the Human resource manager/Human resource executive in apparel manufacturing firms in southern province of Sri Lanka. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS 20) was used to analyze the data ensuring the validity and reliability to generate findings from the study. The internal consistency of the study constructs were tested by using Cronbach Alpha. Good internal consistency of the attributes measures of Green human resource management and Employee performance showing that instruments were sufficiently reliable. Four theory- driven pre-established hypotheses were tested by using multiple regression analysis and Independent sample T test. According to multiple regression analysis it was proved that green performance evaluation and green reward management have a significant impact on employee performance. Green reward management proved to be the key factor in influencing employee performance in apparel manufacturing firms. Therefore green reward management is vital to enhance employee performance. Green performance evaluation was the second most important dimension that affect employee performance. There is no significant impact of green training on employee performance. The possible reason for this would be the lower level of training received by the employees with respect to Green human resource management practices. Further it was found that there is no significant difference between large apparel manufacturing firms and non-large apparel manufacturing firms with regard to the adaptation of green human resource management practices.

Keywords: Green human resource management; Green training; Green performance evaluation; Green reward management; Employee performance

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A Study of Factors Affecting on Employee Happiness among the Security Officers at AQW Security Services Pvt (Ltd)

Weerarathna R.S [1], Somawardana W.S.D [2], Weerasinghe W.A.P.D [3]

According to evidence by positive psychology researchers, employees who take pleasure in their work become a great model to those who are less interested. Happiness is the sum of experience of pleasure, satisfaction, or affirmative well-being, pooled with a sense that one's life is valuable. It is a measure of overall satisfaction in the workplace which constantly improves productivity and performance at work. However, employees' happiness has received less attention in the business world when compared to other constructs. The study had been carried out with the objective to study the most influential factor affecting employees' happiness among security officers at the AQW Security Services (Pvt) Ltd. With a well-established literature review and by randomly conducting unstructured interviews among employees, various factors that affect employees' happiness were identified to construct a reliable and validated questionnaire. The total population in the selected organization was 301 and the sample size was 132. Random sampling method was used for selection of the population sample. The findings were derived using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Accordingly, correlation coefficient and the regression analysis were measured to analyze the findings. The results of the study established a moderate positive co-relation between the happiness and all three factors (compensation, workplace environment and job security). The study remarked that the constructs like compensation, workplace environment and job security have a significant affection on employee happiness. This refocuses that the top management of AQW need to pay more attention on factors affecting employees' happiness. The findings of the study provided a better idea about the company goals, vision and mission, space to enhance the relationship between employees and supervisors, and to introduce new compensation policies. Further, it is recommended that employers provide adequate opportunities for such employees to relax at work.

Keywords: Compensation; Employees' Happiness; Job Security; Security Officers; Workplace Environment

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"Doing Good or Being Good"

The Choice Between Corporate Social Responsibility and Social Sustainability by SMEs: A Review and Research Agenda

Tennakoon, WDNSM[1], Janadari, MPN[2]

Societal marketing strategies underpinned the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of institutions to harness their Key Performance Indicators to contribute towards societal goals. This strategic initiative is often expected to sustain the brand reputation, thus improving the organizational performance in the long run. Uniformly, Social Sustainability (SS) is the societal pillar of the sustainable business models, a dynamic, open and contested concept in which social values, social identities, social relationships and social institutions can continue in the future. No development can be called "sustainable" if it leads people to change or give up their social values, identities or relationships for the sake of achieving the development status. Whilst the sustainable development agendas stressed the importance and welcomed sustainability's social aspect, there is only very little agreement on what it is. Resultantly, many practitioners view CSR in exchange for SS, which is contradictory as far as the theoretical substances of each concept are concerned. Notably, the practice of CSR and SS dimensions were reported overlapping in the context of SMEs due to unseen reasons. Thus, in the context of SMEs, this study performed a systematic review of literature about the practice of CSR and SS to reveal the underlying meaning of adopting each concept. Specifically, researchers looked at how CSR and SS are viewed and practiced and their mutually inclusive nature as presented in the domain of SMEs literature. The review included 334 research papers published mainly in five databases. The inclusive criteria were "peer-reviewed", "written in English", "published in any year", "having keywords CSR or SS", and "addressed the SMEs context". The content analysis supported synthesizing the information and derived valuable insights. The representativeness of CSR is dominant among the reviewed papers in contrast to SS. Two concepts were regularly presented interchangeably to denote the interactions of any nature between the organization and the society. Moreover, most papers have treated CSR initiatives of organizations as symbolic acts of SS focus, implying the perceived mutually inclusive nature of the two concepts. A distinct lack of SS focus is noted in the SMEs context instead of the practice and reporting. Instead of the societal dimension in corporate conduct, many seem to practice and report CSR to showcase the organizational commitment to preserving the interests of society. However, the longevity of CSR activities seems to be evaluated seldom while substitution is made. Based on the review outcomes, the future avenues of research on the practice and reporting of SS of SMEs are outlined. Furthermore, the necessity to contrast two concepts explicitly in terms of aligning and distinguishing their attributes is encouraged.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility; Development, SMEs; Social Sustainability

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Computing

&

Technology

Child Prevention and Maternal Health Care Expert System

H.G.C.K. Hulangamuwa[1]

Advanced information technology offers new ways to deliver primary health care, that is not bound to traditional primary health services delivery institutions. Technology-based self-service channels and digital health interventions have the potential to support patients with general illnesses. The number of people searching for health information on the Internet is increasing dramatically. Before visiting a doctor or midwife, People need reliable medical decision-support information systems to manage general illnesses at home. Especially in the maternal and child health field, several health issues can be managed from home with short guideline from a primary health care professional like midwives. Therefore, it is necessary to create a platform where health care clients can get health guidelines and information using advanced information technology. **Purpose:** The key objective of this study is to create a "Chatbot" to build an interaction between public health midwives and their health care clients. "Chatbots" are AI-based computer program that simulates human conversations. They are also known as digital assistants that understand human capabilities. "Chatbot" interprets the user intent, processes their requests, and gives prompt relevant answers. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, one of the major public health challenges faced by poor nations is to provide adequate maternal and infant health care with limited resources. To address issue, this project builds a text-to-text conversational agent, that provides answers to health issues regarding maternal and child health using natural language. **Design:** To provide reasonable output to the user's query, the system will take data from predefined health websites and articles which have information regarding maternal and child health. The "Chatbot" will be filtering this data, to respond back to the user's query. The system remembers past responses to provide a better answer. This system and the interface is mainly developed using the PYTHON language. **Research Implications and Evaluation:** Before being given to the end-users, the final system has been given to 45 midwives who have knowledge about maternal and child health. Then they are instructed to ask 10 questions from the "Chatbot" related to maternal and infant health. Depending on the answers which is generated by the "Chatbot", the questionnaire will be distributed to add their findings, regarding the accuracy level of the answers generated by the "Chatbot". According to the accuracy testing, 70% of testers mentioned that the system has generated more than 80% accurate answers for user queries. **Research limitations and future research suggestions:** This system can provide answers to limited questions and it provides basic health tips. As further developments, additional languages could be trained in order to cover a wider user base, such as the Sinhala language. Users may have multiple problems that they would like to address in a single message, and it changes the formulation of the intent classification problem into a multi-label classification problem. Different methods could be considered to address this issue.

Keywords: Child Prevention and Maternal Health Care; "Chatbot"; maternal and infant health, primary health care, self-service channels.

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Science

The Effects of Thermal Treatment on Antioxidant Properties of Fruit Peels from Pomegranate (*Punica granatum* L.) Cultivars Grown in Sri Lanka

P.D.S.N.H. Panapitiya[1], M.K.B. Weerasooriya[2]

Pomegranate peel (PP), a primary by-product of the pomegranate juice producing industry, is reported to possess diverse range of bioactive compounds which are believed to bear anticancer, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties. In recent years, natural antioxidants are gaining more and more attention due to its possible medicinal and food applications and have preferred by consumers over synthesized antioxidants. Heat treatment is known as processing step for fruit peels to release variety of bound polyphenolics from tissues of peels by improving their bioavailability or modifying chemical structure to enhance absorption, and to intensify nutritional effects. Thus, the aim of this study was to determine the effects of heat treatment on antioxidant properties of pomegranate peel (PP) of Sri Lankan cultivars, named as Nayana, Kalpitiya red, and Nimali. Peel powder (2.00 g) heated at 160 °C in an oven for 2 hours and non-heated peel powder of each cultivar extracted with ethanol (70% v/v, 25.00 mL). Free radical scavenging activities of PP extracts were evaluated by 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) assay and expressed as IC_{50} value. Color changes of PP powder before and after thermal treatments were investigated. All the extracts exhibited significant dose dependent inhibition activity. Therefore, DPPH scavenging activity increased as the concentration of the sample was increased up to a certain concentration that was varied from cultivar to cultivar. According to the results, heat-treated PP powders of each cultivar showed significantly higher ($p < 0.05$) antioxidant activity compared to the non-treated PP powder of each cultivar. Antioxidant activities of PP increased due to the thermal treatment. IC_{50} values of the non-treated PPs of Nimali, Kalpitiya red and Nayana cultivars, were found to be 19.067 ± 0.291^c, 21.067 ± 0.233^b and 22.233 ± 0.145^a μg/mL, respectively, while the IC_{50} values of heat-treated PP samples of cultivars were 11.100 ± 0.265^c, 17.600 ± 0.115^b and 20.400 ± 0.115^a μg/mL. All the IC_{50} values of PP extracts were compared with that of Gallic acid (GA) as the standard compound and IC_{50} value of GA was 4.65 μg/mL. Hence, antioxidant activities of both heat-treated and non-treated PP extracts were lower than that of GA. The peel of Nimali exhibited the highest DPPH radical scavenging properties than the other cultivars, in which antioxidant properties were highly improved by heat treatment and also, its change in IC_{50} value (ΔIC_{50}) before and after heat treatment, is significantly higher than other cultivars. It might be higher concentrations of polyphenolics released. Initial color of PP powder of each cultivar was converted from brownish-yellow to dark brown during heat treatment. IC_{50} values were significantly different ($p < 0.05$) among cultivars and temperature. According to the results, thermal treatment had no negative effects on the antioxidant capacities of the PP powder up to 160 °C. Therefore, bakery products (specifically cookies) can be considered as the most acceptable carriers of such pomegranate peel powder supplements. Furthermore, examined heat treatment can be used as an acceptable method to sterilize the PP powder. Considering the findings, thermal treatment might be a good alternative strategy for improving health benefits of PP, adding value to the PP, and could be helpful for development of potential dietary supplements. PP powder which possess extremely high antioxidant properties, has a great potential to be used as a source of food additives in food products such as natural food preservatives (antioxidants) and a therapeutic agent.

Keywords: "Pomegranate peel; Antioxidant property; DPPH assay; IC_{50} value; Thermal treatment"

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Green Synthesis of Iron Nanoparticles using *Bridelia Retusa* Leaves Extract

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The interest in synthesizing nanoparticles in an easy and environmentally friendly way has been increasing in recent years. The physical and chemical methods are conventionally used for the synthesis of nanoparticles. However, due to the limitations of these methods, the focus of research has been recently shifted towards the development of clean and eco-friendly synthesis protocols. The green synthesis of iron nanoparticles has been achieved using environmentally acceptable plant extract. It was observed that *Bridelia retusa* leaf extract can reduce Fe^{2+} into Iron nanoparticles at room temperature. This study aims to synthesize iron nanoparticles using *Bridelia retusa* extract environmentally and sustainably. The synthesized Iron nanoparticles were characterized using Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM), Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) analysis, and UV-Visible spectroscopy (UV-Vis). This study shows that the Iron nanoparticles can be synthesized using *Bridelia retusa* leaf extract as a reducing agent.

Keywords: Environmentally friendly, Green synthesis, Iron nanoparticles, Bridelia retusa, Room temperature.

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Probability distributions in modelling the financial data: A literature review

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Many researchers analyze quantitative financial data such as stock prices, income, currency exchange rates, interest rates and many other financial data in their studies with the main aim of modelling and forecasting. It is a difficult process to identify the true behavior of financial data due to its chaotic nature. However, it is a mandatory requirement to examine the nature of these data as they have a direct impact on the lives of individuals, organizations and countries' economic health conditions. A basic task in analyzing the financial data is to recognize a suitable statistical distribution of the data. For modelling financial data, one of the most common distributions applied in the literature is normal distribution. However, in the real world, most of these data are not normally distributed. Hence, the main purpose of this study is to demonstrate the selection of appropriate probability distributions for modelling financial data in a practical overview rather than relying on classic distributions. Overall, this literature review will convey a general idea to business practitioners and academic researchers in identifying suitable distributions in modelling the data. Several traditional financial models assume that the original data, returns or log-returns of the data follow normal, log-normal, exponential or beta distributions and the acceptance of this theory is widespread in practice. The main reason for this approach is the favorable properties of the distributions such as the existence of closed forms of probability density functions, easy and simple to estimate parameters for the data. Nevertheless, these distributions represent a limited number of distributional shapes and as a result, fail to identify the underlying characteristics of the data. Further, many studies evidenced that the financial data deviate from these classical distributions due to the skewness and heavy-tails (majority of the data in the tail) or fat-tails (more extreme values in the data) present in the data. There are flexible distributions such as the generalized lambda, normal inverse gaussian, Johnson translation system, the generalized beta family of distributions which were introduced to describe the diverse shapes of distributions. Another advantageous property of these distributions is that they can approximate some of the well-known distributions. Additionally, they can capture the uncertain movements of the financial data precisely. Other alternative distributions applied in the literature are stable, Tukey, power law, hyperbolic, skewed t and student t distributions and they are considered to have realistic and almost perfect fits for the data. Importantly, past studies provided more attention to the mixtures of normal distributions or compound normal distributions in fitting financial data as they have the ability to accommodate asymmetric and non-normal characteristics of empirical finance. Overall, there are several flexible distributions that can capture the true behavior of financial data. This study guides the researchers in selecting appropriate statistical distributions for the financial data rather than lying on classical standard distributions. Therefore, incorporating the accurate distribution in the financial models will provide more precise results and based on these results, government regulators, investors and businesses will be able to implement wise decisions.

Keywords: Quantitative; financial data; flexible; non-normal; statistical distributions

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Optimal assignment of unusable/ waste lands effectively using improved fuzzy assignment technique

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Land resources are valuable for humans not only live but also conduct all of their economic activities on it. Allocation of land uses in a critical and optimal manner will pave the way for determining policies for the optimal utilization of land in a sustainable manner for the future, focusing on the uncertain conditions of each allocation. The objective of this study is to identify and propose effective allocations to abandoned lands such as unusable, waste and uncultivable lands using optimal land assignment plan. Fuzzy assignment technique accesses to explore how uncertainty in suitability index and the condition of the land will affect to optimal land allocation with the minimum allocation cost in this study. A major land-use classification system in Sri Lanka contains multiple levels of classification. Among them, land use categories regarded to the study area (farming village which has six unusable lands in Dompe divisional secretariat, Gampaha District) are selected as follows: Agriculture, Habitable or settled lands (Urban or rural areas), Forests, Wildlife, Reserves & Catchments areas, Underutilized Lands, Reservations (Reservoirs, Streams, & Irrigation Channels) and Barren lands. Major properties of the land were identified as land area: vaguely defined categories measured in square meters; Ownership: three possible sectors according to the ownership of the land as Private, Public and Other; Condition: discretional parameter that is vaguely defined with three possible values: bad (0), average (0.5) and good (1) and the Facilities: four different categories (power (P), water (W), communication (C), transportation (T)). Subsequently, the properties of each land and all possible demands were identified and a suitability index was developed using those vague parameters for each assignment of lands. With the aid of the Center of Gravity (COG) method, fuzzy values were converted to their crisp equivalents. Then the cost of assignment of each land for the aforementioned purposes, were considered using with linear, triangular, and trapezoidal fuzzy membership intervals. Thereafter, Robust ranking technique was applied to calculate the numerical values for the interval and obtain the product of suitability index and cost of allocation. Finally, using the Hungarian assignment algorithm, each land was assigned optimally for its effective purposes. The linear, triangular, and trapezoidal membership degrees, the minimum cost was obtained from the trapezoidal membership degree, that is 15% lower than the linear membership degree. Therefore, study proceeds with the trapezoidal membership degree. Using hypothetical assignment costs, six lands in the study area were assigned optimally for agriculture, habitable or settled lands, forests, wildlife, reserves and catchments areas, underutilized lands, reservations, and barren lands. This will be a great social and environmental service as it will involve the re-usage of the lands that are currently abandoned. Furthermore, the findings of this study can be extended nationally to save and maintain the land resource in an optimal manner.

Key words: Optimal assignment, Fuzzy assignment, land usage, Hungarian method, Trapezoidal fuzzy numbers, waste lands

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Humanities

Sinhala Studies as an academic discipline in postcolonial Sri Lanka: Insights from Prof. Ediriweera Sarachchandra

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The discourse of Sinhala literature and theory in particular and the discourse of Sri Lankan academia in general, grapple with one significant issue which can be called the lack of a clear and appropriate theoretical framework to develop its body of work, express its values, critique itself, and guide itself to the future. Prof. Arjuna Parakrama analyses this point elaboratively in his writings and invites the scholars to re-visit and re-read the texts they always read with a fresh eye to seek what can be learned anew. In the light of this argument, the attention of this research study is paid to explore an appropriate and strong theoretical lens that is capable of energizing the discourse of Sinhala studies as an academic discipline. Thus, this research study attempts at understanding what we can learn from Prof. Ediriweera Sarachchandra, one of the pioneering figures who stabilized Sinhala Studies as an academic discipline in postcolonial Sri Lanka. I chose Sarachchandra for few reasons; first, the social recognition of Sinhala Studies at the present has got parallels with the social recognition that existed at the time Sarachchandra entered the Sinhala academia during the 1950s. At a time when Sinhala Studies struggled to develop itself, Sarachchandra made a significant contribution to its flourishing as a discipline and created enormous popularity around it not only through his professional and creative works but also through his interferences in cultural discourse. As a whole, his body of work exhibited a strong cultural vision that was strongly connected to society. University education, Sinhala language, and literature were major aspects of his vision. In this light, the current qualitative research study addresses the below research questions: How can Sinhala Studies be made contextual? How can Sinhala Studies reach its maximum capacity of interfering in the cultural and political life of Sri Lankans? What insights can we receive from our pioneering figures, particularly from Prof. Ediriweera Sarachchandra, to overcome these problems? The results suggest that making the discipline of Sinhala Studies contextual is necessary for its development as a subject with a practical value. Contextualization of Sinhala Studies should be done within a strong theoretical framework which would broaden the minds of the scholars to the local as well as to the foreign literary cultures. Sarachchandra's vision that can be named "cosmopolitan nationalism" sets an example for what we need to do today to build the future.

Keywords: Sinhala Studies; Ediriweera Sarachchandra; contextual education; cosmopolitan nationalism; postcolonialism

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මාර්ගගත ක්‍රමය ඔස්සේ හින්දී භාෂාව ඉගෙනීමේ දී මතු වන ශබ්ද විද්‍යාත්මක දෝෂ පිළිබඳ විමර්ශනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්

ප්‍රේමතිලක, එච්. අයි.[1]

භාෂාව යනු, සජීවී මාධ්‍යය කි. භාෂාවෙහි ප්‍රමුඛ වන්නේ භාෂණය යි. භාෂණය මත ලේඛනය රඳා පවතී. විදේශ භාෂා අධ්‍යයනය අතින් බැලූ කල විදේශ භාෂාවක් ඉගෙනීම සාර්ථක වන්නේ ගුරුවරයා සහ සිසුවා මුහුණට මුහුණලා සිදු කරනු ලබන සිදු කරනු ලබන ඉගැනුම් ඉගැන්වීම් ක්‍රියාවලිය තුළ ය. විශේෂයෙන් අදාළ භාෂාවේ මූලික උච්චාරණ පිළිබඳ පැහැදිලි අවබෝධකින් තොරව භාෂාව නිවැරදිව ග්‍රහණය කර ගැනීම අපහසු ය. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ අ.පො.ස සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ, අ.පො.ස උසස් පෙළ සහ විශ්වවිද්‍යාල මට්ටමින් විදේශ භාෂාවක් ලෙස හින්දී භාෂාව ඉගෙන ගන්නා සිසුන් බොහෝ ප්‍රමාණයක් සිටින අතර කොවිඩ් වසංගතය හමුවේ දැනට වසර දෙකක පමණ සිට ඔවුන් හින්දී භාෂාව ඉගෙන ගනු ලබන්නේ මාර්ගගත ක්‍රමය ඔස්සේ ය. මෙලෙස මාර්ගගත ක්‍රමය ඔස්සේ හින්දී භාෂාව ඉගැන්වීමේ දී සිසුන් අතින් සිදුවන කෙටිකාලීන සහ දිගුකාලීන උච්චාරණ දෝෂ කවරේ ද යන්න හඳුනාගැනීම මෙම පර්යේෂයේ අරමුණ විය. මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ ගැටලුව වන්නේ, මාර්ගගත ක්‍රමය ඔස්සේ සිදුවන ඉගැන්වීම් ක්‍රියාවලිය තුළ හින්දී භාෂාවේ මූලික ශබ්ද හඳුනාගැනීම කෙතරම් දුරට සාර්ථක ද යන්නයි. මෙම පර්යේෂණාත්මක අධ්‍යයනය සඳහා 2023 වසරේ අ.පො.ස උසස් පෙළ ලිවීමට නියමිත සිසුන් 30 දෙනකුගෙන් යුතු නියැදියක් තෝරා ගනු ලැබීය. මෙහිදී ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා, ප්‍රශ්නාවලි සහ සහතික මූලාශ්‍රය වශයෙන් පොත්පත් ආශ්‍රයෙන් ද තොරතුරු රැස් කර ගන්නා ලදී. තොරතුරු විශ්ලේෂණය ශබ්ද විද්‍යාත්මක මූලධර්ම ඔස්සේ සිදු කරන ලදී. මෙම පර්යේෂණය මගින් හඳුනාගත් ගැටලු අතරින් උච්චාරණ ස්ථානය සහ කාරණය ගුරුවරයාට භෞතිකව පෙන්වීමට අපහසු බැවින් අර්ධ සංවෘත මධ්‍ය ආකෘවිත දීර්ඝ ශබ්දය උච්චාරණය අපහසු වීම, අර්ධ විවෘත පූර්ව විකුෂ්ත දීර්ඝ ශබ්දය උච්චාරණය අපහසු වීම නිසා සිංහල භාෂාවේ 'ඒ' ශබ්දයට සමාන ව උච්චාරණය කිරීමෙන් ලේඛන දෝෂ හට ගැනීම, අනුනාසිකය කිසිලෙසක උච්චාරණය නොකිරීම, හින්දී වාක්‍ය අවසානයට 'හෑ' පාදය යෙදීමේදී "'හෑ' වලට තිතක් එනවා" යි විස්තර කර පැවසීම ආදිය ප්‍රමුඛ වේ. ඒ අනුව, මාර්ගගත ක්‍රමය ඔස්සේ හින්දී භාෂාව ඉගෙන ගැනීමේදී හින්දී භාෂාවේ මූලික උච්චාරණ ක්‍රම රාශියක් සිසුන්ට ග්‍රහණය කර ගැනීමට අපහසු බව නිගමනය කළ හැකි ය.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද : "උච්චාරණ දෝෂ; භාෂා අධ්‍යයනය; මාර්ගගත අධ්‍යාපනය; ශබ්ද විද්‍යාව; හින්දී භාෂාව."

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Translation: A Tool of Power and Dominance

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The significance of translation has increased unprecedentedly since the latter half of the 1980s. This has resulted from the changes in the global landscape due to the drastic reshaping of the political, economic, and social systems with the culmination of the world wars, and most importantly, due to the expansion of global communication systems. The status-quo further intensified recently, owing to the new normal dawned in the midst of Coronavirus pandemic, where uninterrupted and timely information flow across borders has become an integral element of human existence. Hence, the present study explores the position of the translation in the modern social milieu, as a tool of power and dominance between different linguistic communities. Since the study is an exploration of dimensions embedded within the societal level, a highly qualitative, in-depth textual analysis of secondary data was conducted to garner the necessary data for the study. Books, research papers, newspapers, and historical records apropos to the investigation were thus analysed to devise a constructive outcome. The findings suggested that the act of translation is not just a linguistic exchange rendering a text written in one language in another, but rather a transnational phenomenon involving multiple dimensions of individual identity and community representation. The cultural mediation across transactions that cease to explicitly involve linguistic exchange provided a testament to the matter within the analysis. Moreover, the findings illustrated the formidable role portrayed by translation within the global power networks negotiating understanding amid global and local systems transferring information across linguistic boundaries. The garnered data indicated that institutions and authorities around the world, employ translation as a metaphorical tool in power relations to micromanage the information flow across the nations to assert their dominance in the affairs of the states. For instance, an international news bulletin is primarily a modulated form of translation transmitted to an audience to elicit a desired, pre-calculated response. Similarly, the findings suggested that the superiority of the English language in the international space is also promoted with the aid of translation, consolidating its' position as a link language. In contrast, the analysed data also suggested that the importance of fashioning and nurturing a national literature mostly subjugated by imperial languages, particularly English, also effectively reinforces the role of translation in the linguistic landscape. The findings also encompassed the impact the translation of literary texts such as the plays of William Shakespeare or the poems of Lord Byron had over revolutionary struggles of the yesteryear including the independence in the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empire. Hence, it is evident that in the globalised context of today, translation holds considerable prominence as an instrument of power and dominance in terms of its' universal and multidisciplinary nature.

Keywords: Dominance; Languages; Linguistic boundaries; Power; Translation

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Needs Analysis on English Teaching for Tourism and Hospitality Management Students

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This study examines the need for English language teaching for the Tourism and Hospitality Management students in the Sri Lanka Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management. Accordingly, the main objective of the study is to investigate whether there is an area to be improved in the English course according to the needs of the students and ultimately to develop the course to get the best learning outcome from it. This research was conducted in the mixed-method research approach incorporating both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected through questionnaires and semi-structured interviews and the secondary data were collected through journal articles, magazines, book chapters etc. Under the convenience sampling, 30 students who are following the degree program in Tourism and hospitality management were selected as the sample of the study. A questionnaire was shared in Google forms and conducted semi structured interviews with three students. The interviews were conducted after obtaining the responses of the questionnaires to further collect data on the responses obtained from the questionnaire. The questionnaire is given online and consists of questions comprising 5 categories, namely students' personal information, students' need for learning English, Language Skills and aspects, satisfaction with the teaching materials and teaching approaches, students' perception about the English learning process. In addition, semi structured interviews were conducted to get the necessary information on the use of English language materials and teaching approaches used in the classroom. There were 10 questions altogether with two open ended questions and they were analyzed using Minitab Statistical Software and Thematic analysis. After analyzing the data, it was found that the majority of the students focus to master the speaking and writing skills from the course but they are not satisfied with what they have facilitated to master those skills. Most of the time traditional language teaching approaches were used in language teaching. Accordingly, the results of this need analysis study indicate that new teaching materials focusing on speaking and writing skills should be implemented at this institute and there is a need of updating the teaching materials regularly. The traditional teaching approaches should be replaced with more interactive teaching approaches such as communicative language teaching approach, task-based, content and language integrated teaching approach etc. The teaching materials and approaches should facilitate the needs of the students focusing more on practice rather than theory and English for Specific purposes is recommended.

Keywords: Need analysis; teaching materials; teaching approaches; ESP

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කාරි යාගය හා හැද්ම ශාන්තිකර්මය පිළිබඳ ගවේෂණාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්

සී. ඇම්. ආර්. පී චන්ද්‍රසේකර[1]

කාරි යාගය උඩරට පළාතේ වෙසෙන ගැමි ජනයා අතර ව්‍යාප්තව පවතින අතර හැද්ම යාතුකර්මය උඩරට හා ඊට තදාසන්න ප්‍රදේශයන්හි වෙසෙන ආදිවාසී ජනයා අතර ව්‍යාප්තව පවතී. ජන කොට්ඨාශ දෙකකට අයත් මෙම යාතුකර්ම දෙක නාම දෙකකින් හැඳින්වූව ද මෙම ශාන්තිකර්මයන්හි පුද ලබන දේවි දේවතා, යකුන්, යක්ෂණියන්ගේ නාම හා චාරිත්‍ර වාරිත්‍ර සමාන වන බව දක්නට ලැබේ. නාම දෙකකින් හැඳින්වෙන සමාන ලක්ෂණ ප්‍රකට කෙරෙන යාතුකර්මයක් ජනවර්ග දෙකක් අතර පවතින්නේ කෙසේද යන්න මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ ගැටලුව වේ. නාම ද්විත්වයකින් හඳුන්වන මෙම යාතුකර්මය අතීතයේ පටන් පැවති සිංහල හා ආදිවාසී ජන සබඳතා මත බිහිවූවක් යන්න මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ උපන්‍යාසයයි. විද්වතුන් ආදිවාසී ජනයා සතුව පවතින හැද්ම ශාන්තිකර්මය පිළිබඳ පර්යේෂණ රාශියක් සිදුකර ඇති අතර ඔවුන් එම හැද්ම යනු ආදිවාසී ජනයාටම අයත් පැරණි ඇදහීමක් ලෙසත්, එම ඇදහීමට අයත්වන සියලු අංග ද අතීතයේ පටන් ආදිවාසී ජනයා අතරේ පැවති බවත් පර්යේෂණයන්හි ප්‍රතිඵල ලෙස දක්වති. කාරි යාගය පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු සඳහන් වුව ද විධිමත් අධ්‍යයනයක් ඒ පිළිබඳ සිදුව නොමැත. මෙම ඇදහීම සිංහල හා ආදිවාසී ජනයා අතර ව්‍යාප්ත වීමට බලපාන ලද සමාජ විද්‍යාත්මක හා ජනශ්‍රැතික පසුබිම හඳුනාගෙන පර්යේෂණ ක්ෂේත්‍රයට නවමු වූ දැනුමක් එක් කිරීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ මූලික අරමුණ වේ. මානව සංස්කෘතිය මූලික කර සිදු කෙරෙන මෙම පර්යේෂණය උදෙසා මානව වංශවේදී විධික්‍රමය උපයෝගී කර ගන්නා ලදි. මෙම පර්යේෂණය උදෙසා දත්ත රැස් කිරීමේදී ප්‍රාථමික සාහිත්‍ය මූලාශ්‍රය යටතේ සිංහල හා ආදිවාසී ජනයා සතුව පවතින කාරි යාගය හා සම්බන්ධ පද්‍යාවලි එක් කර ගත් අතර විදේශිකයන්ගේ වාර්තා, ග්‍රන්ථ ද පරිශීලනය කරන ලදි. ද්විතීක මූලාශ්‍රය යටතේ පොත, සගරා, පර්යේෂණ ලිපි අධ්‍යයනය කරන ලද අතර සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා හා නිරීක්ෂණ මඟින් ද දත්ත රැස් කර ගන්නා ලදි. එසේ රැස් කර ගත් දත්ත විමර්ශනයේ දී මෙම ඇදහීම බිහිවීම උදෙසා වැඩි දායකත්වයක් සිංහල සමාජයෙන් ලැබී ඇති බව දක්නට ලැබිණි. සිංහල හා ආදිවාසී ජනයා අතර පැවති ඇදහිලි විශ්වාසයන්හි එකතුවෙන් මෙම යාතුකර්මය බිහිව ඇති බවත්, මෙම යාතුකර්මයේ මූලාශ්‍රය ආදිවාසී ජනයාගෙන් බිහි වූවක් නොවන බවත් දක්නට ලැබිණි.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද: කාරි යාගය, හැද්ම, ආදිවාසී, සිංහල, උඩරට

1 ලලිත කලා අධ්‍යයනාංශය කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

Female Body and the flow of colonization: The Sleeping Dictionary

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Colonialism was a global entity in the world that had amalgamated with drastic economic and political dimensions of power. This philanthropic mission had followed by the exploitation of inhabitants in backward nations of the world. Significantly, the gender binary disposition upheld by colonialism viewed females' as a stereotypical inferior group and as objects of physical and sexual labor. The violence of the colonial establishment had made sexual violence and females' as a vulnerable specie to sexual exploitation. The major objective of the study is to upsize 'The Sleeping Dictionary' (2003) by Guy Jenkin as a dual categorization of the female body which her objectification created herself as a drastic form of resistance to the realm of colonization. The dual-positioning of the non-white female body as a powerful entity of resisting colonial hegemony becomes controversial. The research is predominantly qualitative in nature and the researcher employed feminist theories of Simon de Beauvoir, Judith Butler and the Male Gaze theory of Laura Mulvey with Postcolonial theories of Homi.K. Bhabha and Edward.W. Said which utilized the exploitation of the colonized in the guise of a philanthropic mission. In analysis and interpretation, the researcher utilizes a Literary and a Content analysis. Accordingly, the objectification of the female body as a sleeping dictionary had elevated to a position to resist the colonial dominance. The White maser's desire for the non- European female body surpassed hegemonic polarizations imposed by the colonial regime. In a political appeal, the evocation of the female to resist the colonizer surpassed the sexual exploitation of herself as a sleeping dictionary with the materialization of female emotions by the colonizer. The political appeal to Romance had reinforced in a way the extreme objectification of the female body had granted a transitory position by her employment of feelings to resist the colonial strata. The practice of learning Indigenous dialects through the female body and with erotic teaching aids suggests a different appeal to female exploitation. The myth inculcated about the possibility to acquire a dialect in a form of a sexual rapport positioned the extent of marginalization imposed on a female body. Selima's revelation of her generational legacy as a sleeping dictionary articulates the long-lasting continuity of sexual objectification. John's rapport with Selima positioned beyond a mere sexual relationship to an authentic rapport. It is through John, the colonizer, Selima granted the opportunity to position herself beyond a sexual object. John's ultimate decision to untie with Selima by traversing through a plethora of conflicts and psychological traumas, elevated Selima's successful trajectory from sexual marginalization of colonialism. John's capability to surpass hegemonic ideals of colonialism positioned himself as a humane figure who identified Selima more than an object of sexuality. The employment of the gaze of the colonizer to value the colonial female body depicts a novice approach to the movie by locating the non- white female body as a powerful mechanism to resist the colonial regime.

Keywords: Colonization; Female body; Sexual; Struggle; Subjugation

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ප්‍රගතිවාදී යුගයේ හින්දි නවකතාවට ප්‍රගතිශීලී සාහිත්‍ය ව්‍යාපාරයෙන් සිදුවුණු බලපෑම පිළිබඳ විමසුමක්

ආර්. එම්. පී. එස්. එම්. රත්නායක[1]

'ප්‍රගතිශීලී සාහිත්‍ය ව්‍යාපාරය' නූතන හින්දි සාහිත්‍යය හැරවුම් ලක්ෂයක් වෙත පරිවර්තනය කරන ප්‍රබල චින්තන පද්ධතියක් ලෙස විචාරකයන්ගේ සාකච්ඡාවට ලක් වී ඇත. 'ප්‍රගතිශීලීත්වය' විශ්වීය සංකල්පයක් වන අතර 1917 සිදු වූ ඔක්තෝම්බර් විප්ලවයෙන් පසු යුරෝපය කේන්ද්‍ර කරගනිමින් සාහිත්‍ය ව්‍යාපාරයක් ලෙස ගොඩ නැගෙන්නට විය. 1930 දශකයේ මධ්‍ය භාගයේ දී උසස් අධ්‍යාපනය සඳහා එංගලන්තයට ගොස් සිටි ඉන්දියානු තරුණ බුද්ධිමතුන් විසින් 'ප්‍රගතිශීලී සාහිත්‍යය සංකල්පය' ඉන්දියාවට හඳුන්වා දෙන ලදි. ඉන්දියානු ලේඛකයන් විසින් අතිඋත්කර්ෂවත් අන්දමින් ප්‍රගතිශීලී සාහිත්‍යයේ විශිෂ්ට අරමුණු පිළිගත් අතර 1936 දී ප්‍රේම්චන්ද්ගේ මූලිකත්වයෙන් 'භාරතීය ප්‍රගතිශීලී ලේඛක සංගමය' පිහිටුවන ලදි. එහි ප්‍රතිඵල වූයේ ප්‍රගතිවාදී යුගය නමින් හින්දි සාහිත්‍යයේ යුගයක් ආරම්භ වීමය. ඒ අනුව මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ අරමුණ වන්නේ ප්‍රගතිවාදී යුගයේ හින්දි සාහිත්‍ය කෙරහි 'ප්‍රගතිශීලී සාහිත්‍ය ව්‍යාපාරය කොතෙක් දුරට බලපෑ ඇති ද යන්න විමසුමට ලක් කිරීමය. ඉහත ප්‍රගතිශීලී සාහිත්‍ය ව්‍යාපාරයේ බලපෑම හින්දි ගද්‍ය, පද්‍ය සහ විචාර යන ක්ෂේත්‍ර තුනටම එක සේ ගැළපිය හැකිය. එහෙත් අධ්‍යයනයේ පහසුව සඳහා ප්‍රගතිවාදී යුගයට අයත් තෝරාගත් සුවිශේෂ ගද්‍ය කෘති ඔස්සේ අධ්‍යයනයේ අරමුණ සාක්ෂාත් කරගැනීම සඳහා අවධානය යොමු කර ඇත.

මූඛ්‍ය පද: " ප්‍රගතිශීලී සාහිත්‍යය; ප්‍රගතිශීලී සාහිත්‍ය ව්‍යාපාරය; භාරතීය ප්‍රගතිශීලී ලේඛක සංගමය; ප්‍රේම්චන්ද්; ප්‍රගතිවාද"

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Personal Deixis in Hindi and Sinhala Languages

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Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics which is concerned on how speech situation or context shapes meaning of a communicative act. Pragmatics focuses on conversational implicatures and factors like situational context, mental status of the individuals and proceeding dialogues shape what speaker implies and a listener infers. Deixis belongs to the field of pragmatics and it refers to the phenomenon where meaning of words and phrases in an utterance require contextual information to understand the meaning. Deictic words are bound to the context linguistically or extra-linguistically. There are five deictic categories identified in literature: personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. Personal deixis or person deixis deals with the correct identification of the grammatical persons used to refer to the speaker, addressee or any other person or an animal. Personal deixis is mainly focused on pronouns. First and second person pronouns typically refer to the speaker and hearer of the speech context, whereas third person pronouns refer to the non-speech or narrated participant. This research was focused to find how to identify personal deixis in Hindi and Sinhala languages with special reference to the use of pronouns. Hence, first person, second person and third person pronouns are considered as the limitation of the study. Research questions of this research were who are referred by the pronouns used in an utterance in Hindi and Sinhala, how much occurrences are made when the pronouns change with the use of cases and how the deictic meaning of a pronoun is conferred in an utterance? This comparative study is based on personal findings about deictic meanings and literature review based on personal deixis and the use of pronouns in Hindi and Sinhala languages. It was discovered through the research that the pronouns which refer to personal deixis and the pronouns used to refer to proximal and distant human or non-human beings are higher in number in Sinhala in comparison with Hindi because of diglossia, which means the use of two varieties of the same language for speaking and writing. In contrary, number of occurrences which are made when the pronouns change with the use of cases are higher in Hindi than Sinhala. In addition, the use of pronouns which connote honor, disrespect and equal status is evident in both Hindi and Sinhala and their number is higher in Sinhala than in Hindi. These deictic differences in Hindi and Sinhala languages must be taken into consideration in utterances as well as Hindi to Sinhala and vice versa translations. Adaptation or the use of proper nouns can be suitable in occasions where the meaning becomes ambiguous when using pronouns. This research can be useful for Sinhala learners of Hindi and Hindi learners of Sinhala to identify the differences of personal deixis of Hindi and Sinhala languages. Moreover, understanding of deictic differences can be useful in Hindi to Sinhala and vice versa translations.

Keywords: Hindi; personal deixis; pragmatics; pronouns; Sinhala

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Borrowing as a technique of translating fantasy nomenclature in audiovisual translation: A comparative study

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Nomenclature is a system of devising names for things in a particular field of arts or sciences by an individual or a community. The genre of fantasy films in audiovisual translation (AVT) is generally rich with unique nomenclature specific to various fictitious fantasy cultures that are far from the real world. Borrowing is a technique of translation that refers to the utilisation of the same word in the target text as it is found in the source text when equivalent terms are not available in the target language (TL). With the unavailability of corresponding terms for such fictitious nomenclature in a TL, borrowing becomes a befitting translation technique for such terms. The present study investigates the extent to which borrowing is utilised in translating nomenclature in fantasy films in the two most prominent approaches of AVT; Subtitling and Dubbing, and assesses the acceptability of using borrowing for the translation of such terms in each approach. Both qualitative and quantitative methodologies are followed in the present study. The English source script and Sinhala subtitled and dubbed scripts of the film trilogy, The Lord of the Rings, were chosen as sample material for the study. The nomenclature that appears on the films referring to people and places were selected for the analysis. From the relevant nomenclature, the terms translated through the technique of borrowing were first identified. The translation quality assessment model by Nababan et al., which allows a third party to rate the acceptability of translations was employed in the present study as a tool of analysis where a group of five AVT experts were asked to assess the acceptability of the utilisation of borrowing as a translation technique. It was identified that, out of the total 157 nomenclature in the English source scripts referring to people and places, 125 terms (79.62%) in the subtitled version and 101 terms (64.33%) in the dubbed version had been translated through the technique of borrowing thereby suggesting that both approaches follow the technique of borrowing in translating most of the nomenclature. In assessing the acceptability of the utilisation of borrowing in translating nomenclature, the ratings of the experts have demonstrated that, out of the 125 borrowed terms in the subtitled version referring to people and places, 54 terms (43.2%) were less acceptable, and 71 terms (56.8%) were not acceptable. Out of the 101 borrowed terms in the dubbing translation, 74 terms (73.27%) were marked acceptable, and 27 terms (26.73%) were marked less acceptable. It was observed through the qualitative analysis that the borrowed terms which are marked as not acceptable in the subtitled version were directly borrowed and displayed in English spellings in the form of pure borrowings, thereby affecting the standard Sinhala language norms. Even though the terms are also directly borrowed in the dubbed version, they are adapted towards the TL through Sinhala spellings in the dubbing script, thus making them naturalised borrowings. In contrast to subtitled borrowings that are expected to be read, dubbed borrowings are only heard by the audience without influencing the readability factor. The study concludes that in translating nomenclature, borrowings in the form of naturalised borrowing are much likely to be acceptable in AVT than pure borrowings.

Keywords: Audiovisual translation; Borrowing; Dubbing; Nomenclature; Subtitling

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"Gender Equality in Contemporary Indian Society" – Based on Raja Ram Mohan Roy's Thoughts and Activities.

G.Tharsiga[1]

Rajaram Mohan Roy is seen as one of those who spoke out against superstition in contemporary Indian history. The corruption, evil, and superstitions found in traditional India are still followed in some places. Raja Ram Mohan Roy clarified through his thoughts and activities the necessity and need of the Indian people to adapt themselves not only to their traditional cultural base but also to the present context. The Brahmo Sabha movement was also the basis for implementing this. The significance of women in his reformation thoughts may have attracted everyone's attention. His thoughts and activities for gender equality that all rights should be available and respected for women as well as men were the basis for highlighting him as a feminist male. He firmly stated that women are not inferior to men morally and intellectually. Here the objectives of this study are to analyze the thoughts and activities of gender equality by Raja Ram Mohan Roy and to evaluate its significance and impact in contemporary India. The data required for this study are secondary data. This study is an innovative study that analyzes the ideas and activities put forward by Raja Ram Mohan Roy to uphold women's rights as a starting point for gender equality. Historical, analytical, and descriptive methodologies were used here as research methodologies. A qualitative technique was used in this study. This study was based on secondary data. Texts, research articles, journals, and e-resources related to Rajaram Mohan Roy were also used here as secondary sources. Some of the superstitions found in traditional India were found to be more detrimental to the welfare of women. In particular, he observed that traditions such as satti and female infanticide were threatening the very survival of women. He was well aware that gender equality was a fundamental human right and a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and stable world and sought to build a modern India through gender equality.

Keywords: Gender equality, Advancement of women, Satti, Female infanticide, Superstition.

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හින්දී සහ සිංහල භාෂාවල බහුවචන පද නිර්මාණය කිරීමේ නීති තුලනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්

ජනනි මුදාගේ[1]

භාෂාවක ව්‍යූහය නිර්මාණය වීමේ දී ශබ්ද, අකුරු, වචන, පද, වාක්‍ය ආදිය ඉතා වැදගත් සාධක වේ. ඕනෑම භාෂාවක මූල්‍ය ව්‍යාකරණ කොටස ලෙස වචන හඳුන්වා දිය හැකි ය. එහි දී වචන - ඒකවචන සහ බහුවචන ලෙස කොටස් දෙකකට බෙදා වෙන් කිරීම භාෂා ව්‍යාකරණයේ සුවිශේෂ සාධකයකි. හින්දී සහ සිංහල යන භාෂා දෙකෙහි ම මාතෘ භාෂාව සංස්කෘත භාෂාව වීම හේතුවෙන් මෙම භාෂා දෙකෙහි ම සමානතා බොහොමයක් ප්‍රත්‍යක්ෂ ලෙස හඳුනා ගත හැකි ය. හින්දී සහ සිංහල යන භාෂා දෙකෙහි ම ඒකවචන බහුවචන නිර්මාණය කිරීමේ නීති සුවිශේෂ ව්‍යාකරණ අංගයක් ලෙස අධ්‍යයනයට ලක් කළ හැකි ය. එම නීති මාලාව සැකසීමේ දී හින්දී භාෂාවේ දී ලිංග භේදය පදනම් කරගැනීමත් සිංහල භාෂාවේ දී ප්‍රාණවාචී අප්‍රාණවාචී බව පදනම් කරගැනීමත් සුවිශේෂ සාධකයකි. ඒ අනුව භාෂා දෙකෙහිදී ම වචනයකට ප්‍රත්‍ය එක් කිරීමෙන් ද වචනයකින් ප්‍රත්‍ය ඉවත් කිරීමෙන් ද ඇතැම් විට කිසිදු වෙනසක් සිදු නොකිරීමෙන් ද ඒකවචන බහුවචන පද සාධනය කරනු ලබයි. ඒ අනුව හින්දී සහ සිංහල භාෂාවල ඒකවචන බහුවචන පද නිර්මාණය කිරීමේ නීති පිළිබඳ තුලනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක් සිදු කිරීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ අරමුණ වන අතර හින්දී සහ සිංහල භාෂාවල ඒකවචන බහුවචන පද නිර්මාණය කිරීමේ දී සමානතා මෙන් ම අසමානතා ද නිරීක්ෂණය කළ හැකි බව මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ දී නිගමනය කළ හැකි ය.

මූඛ්‍ය පද: ''ඒකවචන; බහුවචන; ප්‍රත්‍ය; ව්‍යාකරණ නීති''

[1] හින්දී අධ්‍යයන අංශය, කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, කැලණිය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව
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උඩරට වෙස් නර්තනයේ අද්‍යතන විශේෂතා පිළිබඳ විශ්ලේෂණයක්

Bhagya R.A. Madhusankha[1]

උඩරට නර්තන සම්ප්‍රදායේ ප්‍රධානතම නර්තන ක්‍රමය වෙස් නර්තනයයි. "වෙස්" යන්නෙහි අර්ථය වේශය හෙවත් උපකල්පිත පෙනුම යන්නයි. මෙහිදී උඩරට නර්තන ශිල්පීන්ගේ මතය වෙස් ඇඳුම යනු මලය රජුගේ සිව් සැටක් ආභරණ කට්ටලයෙන් හරි අඩක් බවත් එය කොහොඹා දෙවියන්ගේ ඇඳුම් කට්ටලය බවත්ය. එනිසා වෙස් ඇඳුම හා වෙස් නර්තනය තුළ ඇදහිලි හා විශ්වාස සමග බැඳුනු පූජාර්ථයක් ගැබ්වී ඇත. අංග සම්පූර්ණ වෙස් ඇඳුමින් සැරසුණු ශිල්පියා "යක් දෙස්සා" ලෙස හඳුන්වයි. අතීතයේදී කොහොඹා කංකාරිය, වලියකුම, කඩවර කංකාරිය ආදී උඩරට ශාන්තිකර්ම වලට පමණක් වෙස් ඇඳුම හා වෙස් නැටුම භාවිතා කර ඇති අතර මෙය තාණ්ඩව ලක්ෂණ වලින් යුතු පුරුෂ පාර්ශවය පමණක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන නර්තනයකි. යටත් විජිත සමයේදී ඇති වූ සමාජ, ආර්ථික හා දේශපාලනික තත්ත්වයන් නිසා වෙස් නර්තනය පෙර තත්ත්වයෙන් මිදී විනෝදාස්වාදය මූල් වූ නර්තන ක්‍රමයක් ලෙස පරිවර්තනය වී ඇත. අද්‍යතනය වන විට මෙහි මූලික භාවිතයන් හා හර පද්ධතීන් ගිලිහී හුදෙක් පෙරහැර , ප්‍රභුන් පිළිගැනීමට හා ප්‍රාසාංගික වේදිකා නර්තනයක් හා සංචාරක ප්‍රවර්ධන අංගයක් වී ඇත. එමෙන්ම 20 වන සියවසේ මුල් භාගයේ කාන්තාවන් නර්තනයට පිවිසීම හා චන්ද්‍රලේඛා පෙරේරා මහත්මිය හා පසු කිහිප වතාවක්ම කාන්තාවන් වෙස් ආභරණ පැළඳ නර්තනය කිරීම සිදු විය. මෙම තත්ත්වයන් මත සාම්ප්‍රදායික වෙස් නර්තනයේ ඇති අරමුණු පූජාර්ථය තාණ්ඩව ලක්ෂණ හා වලන තුළ අර්ථ නිෂ්පත්ති වැනි විශේෂතා අද්‍යතනය තුළ දක්නට ලැබේද යන්න විමර්ශණය මෙහි අධ්‍යයන ගැටළුව විය. එමගින් අද්‍යතන වෙස් නර්තනය තුළ දක්නට ලැබෙන විශේෂතා කවරේදැයි සොයා බැලීම මෙහි අරමුණ වේ. මානව වංශ පර්යේෂණයන්ට අයත් මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේදී ගුණාත්මක ක්‍රමවේදය හා දත්ත ලබා ගැනීමේ දී ප්‍රාථමික මූලාශ්‍ර, ද්විතීයික මූලාශ්‍ර යොදා ගැණිනි. ක්ෂේත්‍ර අධ්‍යයන යටතේ කෑගල්ල, කුරුණෑගල, මහනුවර ප්‍රදේශවල පාරම්පරික යක් දෙහි ගුරුවරු අට දෙනෙක් සමග සාකච්ඡා කිරීම සිදුවිය. කොහොඹා කංකාරිය පෙරහැර, සන්දර්ශන හා පිළිගැනීම් හෝ නර්තන අවස්ථා නිරීක්ෂණය හා ශිල්පීන් සමග සාකච්ඡා කිරීම තුළින් ද දත්ත ලබා ගැනීම සිදු විය. පුස්තකාල අධ්‍යයනය තුළින් ද්විතීයික මූලාශ්‍ර පරිශීලනය කර නිගමන වලට එළඹිණි. අද්‍යතනයේ පුද්ගලයා තම විවිධ අරමුණු සාක්ෂාත් කර ගැනීමට ශාන්තිකර්ම පැවැත්වීම ඉතා විරල වී ඇති අතර වෙස් නර්තනය හා බැඳුනු උඩරට ශාන්තිකර්ම දක්නට දුර්ලභය. උඩරට වෙස් නැටුම ශාන්තිකර්ම වලට වඩා විනෝදාස්වාදය, වාණිජ අරමුණු උදෙසා සමාජ ගත වී ඇති බව පැහැදිලි විය. විවාහ උත්සව හා ආරාධිත පිළිගැනීම් ආදියටත් වේදිකා නර්තනයටත් පෙරහැර නර්තනයටත් මෙම නර්තන ක්‍රමය සුලබව භාවිතා වේ. අද්‍යතනය තුල වෙස් ආභරණ නිර්මාණය, හිස වෙස් තැබීම ආදියද නිසි ප්‍රමිතීන් හා චාරිත්‍රානුකුලව සිදු වන බව ද ගැටළු සහගතය. එමෙන්ම වෙස් නර්තනය හා බැඳි සාම්ප්‍රදායික හර පද්ධතීන් හා ශාන්තිකර්ම නර්තන ඉගෙනීම සඳහා නවක ශිල්පීන්ගේ ප්‍රවනතාවය අඩුය. වෙස් ඇඳුම් සැරසී අංග, ප්‍රත්‍යාංග, උපාංග විනෝදාස්වාදය පිණිස වලනය කිරීම විනා වෙස් නර්තනය හස්ත හා පාද වලනවල අර්ථ නිෂ්පත්තිය හා ආධ්‍යාත්මික ලක්ෂණ අද්‍යතනය තුළ ගිලිහී යමින් ඇති බවත් මෙම අධ්‍යයනය තුළින් අනාවරණය විය.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද ඃ වෙස් නර්තනය, අද්‍යතනය, උඩරට නර්තනය, වෙස් ඇඳුම

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Positioning Analysis and Small Stories of English Language and Employability

Nadeeka Ariyadasa[1]

There has been a surge of interest in the narrative construction of identities in social research. Much of this research focuses on interview narratives or "big stories" that are produced by engaging in reflection, therefore termed "Sunday performances". However, identity is an ongoing performance constructed in moment-to-moment interactions or "small stories". Drawing on Bamberg's Narrative Positioning Analysis, this study examines construction of identities in a small story produced within a research interview conducted by the researcher with an English-medium undergraduate student as part of a larger research project. In the small story under analysis, the student voices her concerns and fears about the difficulty of accessing opportunities for internship, which is a compulsory requirement for completion of the degree programme, and by employing positioning analysis, this paper shows how an individual's personal problems are situated within wider social processes. It illustrates that identities constructed in the local level of interaction are linked to ideologies and wider discourses about English language and employability, and provides insights into processes that are implicated in the experiences of undergraduate students with low English proficiency. This paper also shows how interlocutors align with and also counter these ideologies and wider discourses. Findings suggest that interpretation of interlocutors' positioning should be based on close analysis of discourse at the level of local interaction as well as understanding of larger discourses underlying unequal relations of power. This study contributes to the growing field of narrative research that occupies a middle ground between the approaches that are exclusively focused on the local interaction and those on macro social processes in understanding identity construction and negotiation.

Keywords: Narrative; Small stories; Identity; Positioning analysis; English language learning

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Portrayal of War through Literature: A Critical Literature Review of the Sri Lankan Anglophone Writers

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Between 1983 and 2009, Sri Lanka experienced a bleak and violent war that had a significant political, cultural, and economic impact on the country's social setting. Domains of English, Sinhala, and Tamil literature in Sri Lanka also changed during this period, and a number of poems, fiction, drama, and films were written in response to the war, both during and after it ended. The Sri Lankan Anglophone writers who produce literature in response to the war, represents residential Sri Lankans as well as the authors of the diaspora. This critical literature review examines the contribution of Sri Lankan Anglophone literature to literary scholarship and explores the role it fulfills in portraying the war in Sri Lanka through literature. An ample number of studies pertaining to Sri Lankan Anglophone literature were reviewed and the study also selected four novels which are set against the backdrop of the war to identify the role that they play in portraying war through literature. Findings of the review indicate that some critics consider Sri Lankan Anglophone literature as a platform which plays a substantial role as a mode for dialogue and reconciliation while some consider it as literary compositions created by the English-speaking class for its own class. The selected novels show that they fulfill the role of a messenger and present the war and the country's collective tragedy to the outer world through literary compositions, surpassing censored war records. This review concludes that the Sri Lankan Anglophone literature plays a significant role as a medium for communication and reconciliation, although it is not written or read by the non-Anglophone majority of the country.

Keywords: "War in Sri Lanka; Sri Lankan Anglophone Literature; Medium for Communication and Reconciliation"

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සබරගමු නර්තන සම්ප්‍රදායයේ ගී මඩු ශාන්තිකර්මයේ රගමඬල නිර්මාණය කිරීම පෙරදිග සංස්කෘත නාට්‍යයේ ආදර්ශයකි යන්න විමර්ශනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්.

විතාරමලාගේ හර්ෂණ මධුෂංක විතාරණ[1]

සිංහල නාට්‍යය සම්භාව්‍ය සංස්කෘත නාට්‍යයෙන් පෝෂණය වූ බවට සාධක රාශියක් හමුවන අතර ඇතැම් විචාරකයින්ද අනුදත් මතයකි. පෙරදිග සංස්කෘත නාට්‍ය සම්ප්‍රදායෙහි මූලික පදනම නාට්‍යශාස්ත්‍රය ඇසුරු කොට පවතී. සාහිත්‍ය කෘතීන්හි සඳහන් තොරතුරු මෙන්ම වර්තමානය වන විටත් ශේෂව පවතින සිංහල මඩු ශාන්තිකර්ම සලකා බැලීමේ දී මෙරට ප්‍රාසංගික කලා කෙරෙහි නාට්‍යශාස්ත්‍රයේ බලපෑම තහවුරු වේ. එහි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වශයෙන් සබරගමු නර්තන සම්ප්‍රදායයේ ගී මඩු රංගනය කෙරෙහි ද නාට්‍යශාස්ත්‍රයේ බලපෑම ලැබී ඇති බව ගී මඩු රංගනය පිළිබඳ හමු වී ඇති පිටපත් පරීක්ෂාවෙන් තහවුරු වේ. ගී මඩු රංගනය සුවිශේෂී වනුයේ පත්තිනි දෙවියන්ගේ උපත් කතා ඇතුළු පන්තිස්කෝල්මුර රංගනය කරමින් පුරා දින හතක් පැවැත්වීම හේතුවෙනි. ගී මඩුව රංග ගත කිරීම සඳහා ඉදිකරනු ලබන ප්‍රධාන ස්ථානය රඟ මඬල නැතහොත් රංග මණ්ඩපය යනුවෙන් හඳුන්වනු ලැබේ. දේශීය වශයෙන් ගත් කල මඩු යාගයන් සඳහා වර්තමානයේ දක්නට ලැබෙනුයේ දැව දඬු යොදා බිත්ති රහිතව තාවකාලික වශයෙන් සකස් කරනු ලබන ඉදිකිරීමකි. එහෙත් සංස්කෘත නාට්‍යයන්හි නාට්‍යගෘහය ඉදිකිරීම බිත්ති සහිත වූ ඉදිකිරීමකි. ඒ අනුව ගී මඩු ශාන්තිකර්මයේ රංග මණ්ඩපය නිර්මාණය කිරීම පෙරදිග සංස්කෘත නාට්‍යයේ නිර්දේශ පදනම් ව ගොඩනැගුණේ ද යන්න මූලික ගැටළුව කරගනිමින් මෙම පර්යේෂණය සිදු කෙරිණි. පසුකාලීන ගී මඩු රංගනය හා පිටපත් සැලකීමේ දී නාට්‍ය විෂයික ශාස්ත්‍රීය දැනුම වෙනුවට පුද්ගල අභිමතයන් අනුව කටයුතු කරනු දක්නට ලැබේ. ගී මඩුවෙහි න්‍යාය පසුබිම හඳුනාගැනීම මෙහි දී කාලෝචිත ව්‍යායාමයක් වෙයි. මෙහි පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමය වශයෙන් පුස්තකාල පර්යේෂණය යොදාගනු ලබන අතර සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා, ප්‍රායෝගික ගී මඩු රංගන නැරඹීම මගින් රැස්කරගත් තොරතුරු දත්ත අධ්‍යයනයට හා විශ්ලේෂණයට යොදාගනු ලැබේ. එහි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ලෙස ගී මඩු රංගනයේ රංග මණ්ඩපය නිර්මාණය නාට්‍යශාස්ත්‍රයේ නිර්දේශයන් අනුගමනය කොට පවතින ආකාරය ප්‍රත්‍යක්ෂ වෙයි. මෙහි දී ලාංකේය අනන්‍යතාව ද, භාරතීය න්‍යාය පසුබිම ද මැනවින් ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගෙන ඇත.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද - සබරගමු, සම්ප්‍රදාය, ගී මඩුව, රංග භූමිය, පෙරදිග

[1]ග්‍රාමෝදය ජනකලා කේන්ද්‍රය, පැලවත්ත, බත්තරමුල්ල, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව.

Using multimodal texts to enhance learner engagement during online classes

H.K.P.Dineshika[1]

The dynamic nature of technology has influenced the field of education and it is evident during the Covid 19 pandemic situation. The multimodal approach on literacy is based on the assumption that meanings are made through many representational and communicational resources which encompass linguistic, visual, audio, gestural and special designs. Therefore, the use of multimodal texts in language classrooms especially the ones based on technology has shed light on the prospect of bringing all the means of meaning-making into effective methods of learning. Thus, a shift in the literacy pedagogy from conventional teaching approaches to contemporary teaching approaches by enabling integration of technology into English as Second Language (ESL) classroom is essential. Therefore, the teachers can incorporate various multimodal texts into their lessons especially in the online class context to motivate their students and enhance learner engagement. Thus, this research study is attempted to identify the effectiveness of incorporation of varied multimodal texts types for different purposes of the lessons to enhance learner engagement in the virtual classroom during the Covid pandemic situation in Sri Lanka which is consisted of two research questions; a) How the use of multimodal text can enhance learners' engagement in the lessons? b) What are the learners' perceptions about the use of varied types of multimodal texts in the virtual ESL classroom? The study was carried out using action research with both quantitative and qualitative instruments for one month time period. The sample was 35 students from grade 10 at H/Thalawa Vidyalaya. All the teaching sessions integrated various multimodal texts that are appropriate for both learners and the lesson objectives. Each lesson was consisted of at least one multimodal text. The lessons were created to teach at least one aspect of four language skills, grammar or vocabulary. The Google classroom, presentations slides, videos, Padlet, Slido, Google forms, chat options (Zoom and WhatsApp) were incorporated into lessons. The quantitative data were gathered through a survey distributed through Google forms. The qualitative data were gathered through questionnaires, semi-structured interviews. Moreover, the observations and reviewing students work were used as the data collection methods to further affirm the findings. The gathered quantitative data from questionnaires were analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences). As the learners have responded in their mother tongue before the qualitative data analysis those responses were translated into English without any meaning changing. Later those qualitative data were analyzed using thematic analysis. Through this study, it is found that the use of learner-friendly and familiar multimodal text types could enhance learner engagement highly and the learners have a positive attitude towards the use of various multimodal text types for different purposes in the language classroom. The results of the present study will make the teachers aware of the value and effectiveness of using varied multimodal text types in their English classroom especially during the virtual class as a strategy to enhance the learner motivation, interest and engagement with the lesson.

Keywords: Multimodal texts, ESL, Online learning,

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සබරගමු නර්තනයට අදාළ ප්‍රායෝගික කොටස් මාර්ගගත ක්‍රමය ඔස්සේ ඉගැන්වීම පිළිබඳ විද්‍යාර්ථීන්ගේ ආකල්ප හඳුනා ගැනීම

එච්.පී.ඒ. සුලෝචනා[1]

කොවිඩ් වසංගත තත්ත්වයෙන් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ විවිධ ක්ෂේත්‍රයන් මෙන්ම අධ්‍යාපන ක්ෂේත්‍රය ද පසුබෑමකට ලක් විය. ඒ සඳහා විකල්ප ක්‍රමවේදයක් ලෙස මාර්ගගත අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රමයට අනුගතවිණි. එය පාසල්, විශ්වවිද්‍යාල මෙන්ම බහුතරයක් අධ්‍යාපන ආයතනයන්හි වර්තමානයේ ක්‍රියාත්මකවන ක්‍රමවේදයකි. විශ්වවිද්‍යාල අධ්‍යාපනය තුළ නර්තනය වැනි විෂයන් ද මෙම ක්‍රමවේදයට අනුගත වීමට සිදු ව ඇත. මාර්ගගත ක්‍රමය ඔස්සේ සබරගමු ප්‍රායෝගික දේශන පැවැත්වීම පිළිබඳ විද්‍යාර්ථීන්ගේ ආකල්පය හඳුනාගැනීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ මූලික අරමුණ යි. වසංගත කාලය තුළ සබරගමු නර්තනයට අදාළ ප්‍රායෝගික දේශන මාර්ගගත ක්‍රමවේදය ඔස්සේ පැවැත්වීම සාර්ථක ක්‍රමවේදයක් ලෙස භාවිත කළ හැකි ද යන ගැටලුයෙහි පිහිටා මෙම පර්යේෂණය සිදුකරන ලදි. මෙය සාර්ථක ක්‍රමවේදයක් ලෙස භාවිත කළ හැකියි යන උපනයාසයේ පිහිටා සිදුකරන ලද ගුණාත්මක පර්යේෂණයකි. දත්ත රැස් කිරීමේ දී ප්‍රාථමික හා ද්විතියික මූලාශ්‍රය භාවිත කෙරුණි. ප්‍රාථමික මූලාශ්‍රය යටතේ සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා ක්‍රමය හා මාර්ගගත ප්‍රශ්නාවලි ක්‍රමය භාවිත විය. සහේතුක නියැදීකරණය යටතේ ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයේ සබරගමු විෂය හදාරන සිසුන් 30 දෙනෙකු දත්ත දායකයන් ලෙස යොදා ගන්නා ලදි. ද්විතියික මූලාශ්‍රය යටතේ පර්යේෂණ ලිපි පරිශීලනය කරන ලදි. බහුතරයක් විද්‍යාර්ථීන්ට ආධුනික නර්තන සම්ප්‍රදායක් වන සබරගමු විෂය මාර්ගගත ක්‍රමය ඔස්සේ ඉගැන්වීමේ දී ඒ සඳහා විවිධ ඉගැන්වීම් ක්‍රමවේදයන් භාවිත කරන ලදි .ක්‍රමානුකූල ඉගැන්වීම් රටාව, දේශනය ආරම්භ කිරීමට ප්‍රථම පෙර දේශනයේ කොටස් ආවර්ජනය කිරීම, විඩියෝ පට ලෙස පාඩමට අදාළ කොටස් දේශකවරයාට ලබා දීම හා එහි ප්‍රතිපෝෂණ වාර්තා සිසුන්ට ලබා දීම, සබරගමු සම්ප්‍රදාය තුළ දේශනයට අදාළ නිර්මාණශීලි ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වල නිරතකරවීම, විද්‍යාර්ථීන්ගෙන් ස්වයං ඇගයීම් වාර්තා ලබා ගැනීම ආදී ක්‍රමවේදයන් මෙම මාර්ගගත ක්‍රමයේ භාවිත කැරිණි. එමෙන් ම දේශකවරයාගේ ඉගැන්වීම් රටාව ප්‍රබලව ම බලපාන සාධකයක් බවත් විෂයට ඇති ප්‍රියතාවය හා නව ඉගැන්වීම් ක්‍රමවේදයන්ට ඇති රුචිකත්වය හේතුවෙන් දේශනවලට ඉහළ සහභාගීත්වයක් ඇති බවත් පර්යේෂණය තුළින් අනාවරණය විය. විඩියෝ තිරය විවෘත කර දේශනයට සහභාගීවීම තුළින් සම්ප්‍රදායේ අංගහාර ධාරණයකරගැනීම හා ගුරුවරයා අතර මනා සම්බන්ධතාවක් පවත්වා ගැනීමට හැකි බව පර්යේෂණයේ දී අනාවරණය වුවකි. දේශන සාර්ථකව පවත්වාගෙන යාමට දේශකවරයාගේ ඉගැන්වීම් රටාව හා ඉගෙනුම් ආධාරකයන් ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් බලපා ඇත. ඒ අනුව වසංගත කාලය තුළ සබරගමු නර්තනයට අදාළ ප්‍රායෝගික දේශන මාර්ගගත ක්‍රමය ඔස්සේ පැවැත්වීම සාර්ථක ක්‍රමවේදයක් ලෙස භාවිත කළ හැකි බවත් ඒ පිළිබඳ යහපත් ආකල්පයක් විද්‍යාර්ථීන් තුළ පවතින බවත් පර්යේෂණයෙන් අනාවරණය විය

ප්‍රමුඛ පද - විශ්වවිද්‍යාල, සබරගමු නර්තන, අධ්‍යාපන, මාර්ගගත

[1]භාෂා,සංස්කෘතික අධ්‍යයන හා ප්‍රාසංගික කලා අධ්‍යනාංශය, ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, නුගේගොඩ, ශ්‍රී ලංකා

පහතරට ශාන්තිකර්මයන් හි ආතුරයා ප්‍රලය කිරීම සඳහා ශාන්තිකර්ම ශිල්පියා භාවිත කළ මෝහන විධික්‍රම

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දේශීය නර්තන සම්ප්‍රදායත්‍රය අතුරින් පහතරට නර්තන සම්ප්‍රදායේ යකුන් උදෙසා පවත්වන ශාන්තිකර්මයන් හි ආතුරයා ප්‍රලය වන අවස්ථා දැකගත හැකිය.ආතුරයා ප්‍රලය කිරීම සඳහා ශාන්තිකර්ම ශිල්පියා විවිධ විධික්‍රම භාවිත කරයි.නූතන බටහිර මෝහන විද්‍යාවේ භාවිත විධික්‍රම පහතරට ශාන්තිකර්ම ශිල්පියා ආතුරයා ප්‍රලය කිරීම සඳහා භාවිත කළේ ද යන ගැටලුව පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම මෙමගින් සිදුකෙරේ.එසේ අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම මගින් පහතරට ශාන්තිකර්මයන් හි ආතුරයා ප්‍රලය කිරීමට ශාන්තිකර්ම ශිල්පියා භාවිත කළ විධික්‍රම හා සමානතාවයක් නූතන බටහිර විද්‍යාවේදී වෛද්‍යවරුන් භාවිත කරන බව පැහැදිලි විය.සාහිත්‍ය මූලාශ්‍රය අධ්‍යයනය,සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා හා සහභාගීත්ව නිරීක්ෂණ මගින් මෙකී පර්යේෂණය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය දත්ත රැස්කරගන්නා ලදි.මෙම පර්යේෂණය ගුණාත්මක පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදයට අනුකූලව ප්‍රපංචවේදී න්‍යාය යටතේ සිදු කළ අතර මෙම පර්යේෂණ සඳහා යොදා ගන්නා මූලාශ්‍ර කොටස් දෙකක් යටතේ දැක්විය හැකිය.ප්‍රාථමික මූලාශ්‍ර අධ්‍යයනය යටතේ විධිමත් අධ්‍යාපන ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ විශ්වවිද්‍යාල ආචාර්යවරුන් මෙන්ම පාසල් ගුරුවරුන් සමග සාකච්ඡා කර දත්ත රැස්කර ගන්නා ලදි.විශේෂයෙන්ම අවිධිමත් අධ්‍යාපන ක්ෂේත්‍රය යටතේ තත් පර්යේෂණ කටයුත්තට සෑහූ දායකත්වයක් දක්වන ශාන්තිකර්ම ශිල්පීන් හා සාකච්ඡා කොට දත්ත රැස්කර ගන්නා ලදි.ද්විතීක මූලාශ්‍ර අධ්‍යයනය යටතේ ගෝලීය තුලනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනය එනම් අන්තර්ජාල පරිශීලනය ද, න්‍යායාත්මක හා සංකල්පිය සාහිත්‍ය ලෙස පර්යේෂණාත්මක ග්‍රන්ථ හා ලිපි අධ්‍යයනය ද,සංකල්පිය සාහිත්‍ය ලෙස ශාන්තිකර්ම ශිල්පීන් සතු අත් පිටපත් පරිශීලනය කිරීමට ද,අනුහාවිත සාහිත්‍ය ලෙස තත් විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍රය යටතේ සම්පාදනය වී ඇති මුද්‍රිත ග්‍රන්ථ,සඟරා ලිපි අධ්‍යයනය කළහ.එමෙන්ම ක්ෂේත්‍ර ගවේෂනය යටතේ සහභාගීත්ව නිරීක්ෂණ මගින් ශාන්තිකර්ම නැරඹීමෙන් මෙම පර්යේෂණයට අදාල දත්ත රැස්කර ගන්නා ලදි.

තවද පර්යේෂණයට සමගාමීව ප්‍රශ්නාවලියක් සකස්කොට තත් විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍රයෙහි නියැළෙන පාරම්පරික ශිල්පීන්,මෝහන විද්‍යාව සම්බන්ධයෙන් කටයුතු කරන වෛද්‍යවරුන් හා දේශකවරුන් සමග සාකච්ඡා කර දත්ත රැස්කරගන්නා ලදි.එම දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණය මගින් නූතන බටහිර මෝහන විද්‍යාවේ භාවිත විධික්‍රම පහතරට ශාන්තිකර්ම ශිල්පියා ආතුරයා ප්‍රලය කිරීමට භාවිත කරන විධික්‍රම හා සමානතාවයක් දක්වන බව පැහැදිලි විය.ආතුරයා පරීක්ෂා කිරීමෙන් ආරම්භ වන ශාන්තිකර්ම,ශාන්තිකර්ම දිනයේදී ශිල්පියා විසින් යාගය ගොඩනගන ආකාරය හා ආතුර මනස උද්දීපනය කිරීමට මෙන්ම ආතුරයාට සුවයක් ලබාදීමට භාවිත කරන ශිල්ප ක්‍රම,නූතන බටහිර මෝහන වෛද්‍ය වෛද්‍යවරුන් රෝගියා පරීක්ෂාකරන මුල් අවස්ථාවේ සිට රෝගියා මෝහනය කර ප්‍රතිකාර ලබාදෙන අවස්ථාව දක්වා සිදුවන ක්‍රියාවලිය හා එකිනෙකට සමානතාවයක් දක්වයි.නූතන මෝහන විද්‍යාවේදී පුද්ගල මනස හා සම්බන්ධ වෙමින් රෝග සුවපත් කිරීමේ ක්‍රියාවලියක් සිදුකරන අතර ඒ සඳහා වෛද්‍ය විද්‍යාත්මක ක්‍රමවේදයන්ද පවතී.එකී ක්‍රමවේදයන් මිනිස් මනසට වඩාත් ගෝචර වන අයුරින් ගොඩනගා ඇති අතර ඒ හා සමානව දේශීය ශාන්තිකර්ම ශිල්පියා ද ආතුරයාගේ මානසික සුවය පමණක් නොව ශාරීරික වශයෙන් පවතින රෝග සුවපත් කිරීමට ප්‍රලය කිරීම භාවිත කරයි.නූතන බටහිර මෝහන විද්‍යාවේ ඇති විධික්‍රම දේශීය ශාන්තිකර්මයන් හි ද දැකගත හැකිවීම විශේෂත්වයකි.ආතුරයා ප්‍රලය කිරීමෙන් රෝග සුවපත් කිරීම මෙමගින් සිදුවේ.ඒ අනුව ශාන්තිකර්ම ශිල්පීන් ආතුරයා ප්‍රලය කිරීමේ විධික්‍රම ක්‍රමවත්ව සිදුකළ බවත් එම ක්‍රියාවලිය නූතන බටහිර මෝහන ශිල්පක්‍රමවලට සමානතාවයක් ඇති බවත් තහවුරු විය.පහතරට ශාන්තිකර්මයන්හි භාවිත ශිල්පිය විධික්‍රමවල ඇති වටිනාකම පිළිබඳ අවබෝධයක් ලබාගැනීමට මෙම පර්යේෂණය මගින් හැකිවිය.වර්තමාන ශාන්තිකර්ම ක්ෂේත්‍රයෙහි මෙකී විධික්‍රමවලින් බැහැරව කටයුතු කරන බව තවදුරත් මෙයින් නිගමනය විය.මෙම පර්යේෂණය මගින් ශාන්තිකර්ම ශිල්පියා ආතුරයා ප්‍රලය කිරීම සඳහා භාවිත කළ විධික්‍රම හඳුනා ගනිමින් ඒ පිළිබඳ තත් විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍රයෙහි ශිල්පීන්ට අවබෝධයක් ලබාදීම හා ශාන්තිකර්මයන් හි ගුණාත්මකභාවය පවත්වා ගැනීම වර්තමාන අවශ්‍යතාවයක් බව නිගමනය විය.මෙකී කරුණු කෙරේ ශාන්තිකර්ම ශිල්පීන්ගේ මෙන්ම තත් විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ නියැළෙන්නන්ගේ අවධානය යොමු කරවීමේ අවශ්‍යතාවයක් ඇති බවත්,එය ශාන්තිකර්ම ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ ප්‍රවර්ධනයට හේතු වන බවද වඩාත් ප්‍රත්‍යක්ෂ විය.

මූඛ්‍ය පද - පහතරට ශාන්තිකර්ම, ආතුරයා ,ප්‍රලය කිරීම, ශාන්තිකර්ම ශිල්පියා,මෝහන විධික්‍රම

Re-conceptualizing Grammar Instruction: Story-based Approach to Replace Deductive Grammar Instruction Approach in ESL Classroom

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The purpose of instructing grammar is to provide students with the tools for both oral and written communication. Traditional approaches to grammar instruction such as Deductive Grammar Instruction Approach (DGIA) often involve planning lessons based on the "grammar point of the day" and teaching grammar largely through teacher explanation of grammatical use. However, the Deductive Grammar Instruction Approach has failed to empower learners' four skills and creativity because of teaching grammar separately from the context. In such a context a story-based grammar instruction approach which used PACE model (Presentation, attention, co-construction, Extension) was experimented to examine its ability to address the above requirements. This model is based on the concept that guiding learners to reflect on meaningful language form helps them develop grammatical concepts in the target language. It views grammar teaching as a focus on a well-chosen form of language after the meaning of this form has been established in interesting and compelling contexts, such as stories, folktales, and legends. It provides framework for a unit of study that is carried out in multiple lessons over several days. In addition to the opportunities for developing cultural understandings, rich vocabulary, and modes of communication, the PACE model also allows for learners to construct understandings of relevant and meaningful form in collaboration with the teacher and each other. This approach, contrasts sharply with deductive teacher explanation of grammar. The study involved two groups of beginner-level Adult ESL learners. A selected set of grammar units were taught to the two groups employing Deductive Grammar Instruction Approach for Group 1, and Story -based approach for Group 2 for four consecutive weeks. For group 1, grammar was taught as a separate component commencing the lesson with structures and providing example sentences. For group 2, the instructor delivered a short story which was expected to allow learners to acquire the relevant grammatical component. Then, the instructor displayed sentences extracted from the text and pointed out the structure. Later, the learners were instructed to create their own sentences based on the fiction and express opinions, ideas and feelings about the text. Learner performance was evaluated through a post-test common for both groups and semi-structured interviews were conducted with randomly selected students to get their opinion. According to the results, group 2 demonstrated better performance in productive skills and creativity than group 1 with development in vocabulary, idiomatic expressions, etc. Also, commencing the lesson with a fiction had increased motivation and decreased anxiety of group 2 while group 1 had experienced the opposite. Hence, Story-based approach could be recommended as an effective pedagogical approach that improves learners' four skills, motivation, creativity, critical thinking, and emotional intelligence.

Keywords: grammar; Story-based approach; ESLTeaching/Learning

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'ආප්කා බංටී' නවකතාවෙහි එන බංටීගේ ළමා මානසිකත්වය පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක්

H.M.M.L.Dayarathne[1]

හින්දි ගද්‍ය සාහිත්‍යයේ මෑත කාලීන ලේඛිකාවක් වන මන්නු භණ්ඩාරී සමාජයේ විවිධ පැතිකඩ තම කාව්‍යාත්මක දෘෂ්ටිකෝණයෙහි ලා දැකීමෙහි විශිෂ්ට ලේඛිකාවකි. ඇය විසින් 1971 වර්ෂයේ දී රචනා කොට ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කරන ලද 'ආප්කා බංටී' නවකතාව ද සමාජයේ එක් පැතිකඩක් විවරණය කෙරෙන විශිෂ්ට නවකතාවකි. මන්නු බණ්ඩාරී මේ නවකතාව මගින් ඉන්දියාවට පමණක් නො ව සමස්තලෝකයට ම ගැඹුරු පණිවිඩයක් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට සමත් වුවා ය. ඒ 'බංටී' නමැති අවුරුදු නවයක කුඩා දරුවකුගේ ළමා මානසිකත්වය වටා ගෙතුණු කතාවක් පදනම් කරගෙන ය. විවිධ කලකෝලාහල හා හැලහැප්පීම් සෟජු ව හා වක්‍ර ව ළමා මනසට බලපාන ආකාරය ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම මගින් මිනිස් මනස විනිවිද දැකීමටත් සමාජයේ සෑම වටපිටාවක් ම සියුම් ව පිරික්සීමේ හැකියාවත් ඇය සතු ව පවතින බව මෙමගින් හෙළි කරගත හැකි ය. බංටීගේ මව ශකුන් සහ පියා අජය දික්කසාදය වීමත්, අජය නැවත විවාහ වීමත් බංටීගේ මනසට බලපෑම් ඇති කරයි. මව සමග වාසය කරන නවහැවිරිදි බංටීට දික්කසාදය පිළිබඳ අවබෝධයක් නොමැති හෙයින් සිය දෙමව්පියන් වෙන ම ජීවත්වීම ගැටලුවක් විය. ඒ අතරතුර සිය මව නැවත වෛද්‍ය ජෝශි සමග විවාහ වීම නිසා බංටීට ද මව සමග ජෝශිගේ නිවසට යාමට සිදුවෙයි. ජෝශි තමාගේ පියා වීමත්, ජෝශිගේ පෙර විවාහයේ දරුවන් දෙදෙනා සහෝදරයන් වශයෙන් සලකන්නට වීමත් බංටී විස්මයට දනවන්නක් විය. පෙර පරිදි මවගේ ආදරය රැකවරණය අහිමි වීම ද, නැවත අජය පැමිණ බංටී කල්කටා රැගෙන යාම ද, අජයගේ බිරිඳ මීරාත් ඔවුන්ගේ දරුවාටත් හුරුපුරුදු වීමට සිදු වීම ද බංටී මුහුණ පෑ ප්‍රධාන ගැටලු අතර වේ. එසේ ම නැවත පාසලේ නේවාසිකාගාරයේ නතර කිරීමත් නිසා විද දුරිය නොහැකි සිදුවීම් ගණනාවකට බංටීට මුහුණ දෙන්නට සිදුවිය. එහෙත් මේ කිසිදු කරුණක් පිළිබඳ බංටීට අවබෝධයක් නැත. ඔහු මුහුණ දෙන බරපතළ ම කාරණය වන්නේ තම මව්පියන්ගේ ආදරය රැකවරණය හා සෙනෙහස නො ලැබීම යි. දෙමව්පියන් කෙතරම් ධනයෙන් ආඪ්‍ය වුව ද බංටීට මුහුණපාන්නට සිදුවන්නේ මිල මුදලින් විසඳිය නො හැකි ගැටලු රාශියකට ය. මෙහි දී මන්නු භණ්ඩාරී එක් ළමා චරිතයක් උපයුක්ත කරගෙන සමස්ත සමාජයේ ම වැඩිමනක් ළමයින් මුහුණපාන ගැටලුවක් විෂයෙහි සාවධාන වී ඇති ආකාරය දැකගත හැකි ය. ඒ අනුව මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ දී බංටීගේ මානසිකත්වය කුමන ආකාරයෙන් ක්‍රියාත්මක වූයේ ද? ළමා මනස විනිවිද දැකීමට මන්නු භණ්ඩාරී නවකතාව තුළ යොදාගත් උපක්‍රම කවරේ ද? යන්න පිළිබඳවත්, බිඳ වැටෙන ළමා මනසක යථා ස්වභාවය අනාවරණය කර ගැනීමත් ළමා මනස සංවර්ධනය කිරීමෙහි ලා වැඩිහිටියන්ගේ වගකීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් මේ කෘතියෙන් ලැබෙන පිටිවහල විග්‍රහ කිරීමත් මේ අධ්‍යයනයේ අරමුණ යි. එහි දී මේ නවකතාවේ එන බංටීගේ චරිතය පර්යේෂණ සීමාව වශයෙන් ගැනේ. මෙය මූලාශ්‍රය පදනම් කරගත් අධ්‍යයනයකි. ප්‍රාථමික මූලාශ්‍රය වශයෙන් මන්නු භණ්ඩාරීගේ 'ආප්කා බංටී' නවතකාවත් ඒ පිළිබඳ ලියවුණු විචාරකෘති හා ශාස්ත්‍රීය ලේඛන ද්විතීයික මූලාශ්‍ර වශයෙනුත් යොදා ගැනීමට අපේක්ෂිත ය.

ප්‍රමුඛ පද - ආප්කා බංටී, බංටී, මන්නු භණ්ඩාරී, ළමා මානසිකත්වය

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Social Sciences

The impact of marketing myopia on internal and external public relations in a company; a study based on the National Rupavahini channel and Sarasaviya newspaper.

W. Amani Ireshika Rupasingha [1]

The media industry consists of various communication media; Newspaper, Radio, Television, Cinema, Websites and Social Media. The history of journalism in Sri Lanka dates back to the nineteenth century. The Sarasaviya Newspaper is an oldest state-owner national art newspaper in Sri Lanka. It mainly focuses on cinema news and information in the art category. After the popularity of radio in the 19th century; television came to Sri Lanka in 1979, posing a huge challenge to the radio. Accordingly, the Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation was established on February 15, 1982. Currently due to many alternatives, working in the television and newspaper industry is very challenging and exciting. Internal public relations are maintaining a good mutual understanding and goodwill between company and internal parties. External public relations are maintaining a good reputation, image and mutual understanding between the company and external parties. In 1960 the Marketing Myopia concept was coined by the late Harvard Business School marketing professor, Theodore Levitt. In this theory, Levitt describes a lack of insight or lack of thorough understands of what a business is doing for its target customers. Organizations' top management invests money and time in what they presently do with blindly thinking about the company's future. Then it reasons to create many internal and external public relations issues for the company. This study seeks to identify the impact of marketing myopia on internal and external public relations in a company; a special reference to National Rupavahini Channel and Sarasaviya Newspaper. Research problems were how does marketing myopia impact internal and external public relations in a company? To critically analyze the impact of marketing myopia on internal and external public relations of SLRC and Sarasaviya newspaper was the main objective of the study. The philosophy that used in this research was realism. A qualitative strategy was used to gather data and the method was an interview. The main research approach was deductive because this research was used Theodor Levitt's Marketing Myopia theory as a framework. A sample of the research was the National Rupavahini channel and Sarasaviya Newspaper. The research findings concluded that currently, the National Rupavahini channel and Sarasaviya Newspaper are facing marketing myopia due to many reasons. Failure of management, Stepchild treatment to marketing, Shadow of obsolescence, Inappropriate self – assessment and no consider competitors are some of them. The research findings suggest that to avoid marketing myopia, internal and external PR issues in the National Rupavahini channel and Sarasaviya newspaper should focus on marketing, produce customer-centric products, do innovation, evade political obstacles, product diversification and adapt to the social-cultural changes.

Keywords: "Marketing Mayopia;Internal Public Relations;External Public Realations;Newspaper;Television

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The Importance of Learning Second Language to Bring Unity and Reconciliation Among Major Ethnic Groups in Sri Lanka.

Sinduja Victor[1]

A language is not just a set of words and phrases, rather it comprises of customs, traditions, and culture of a certain community. It can be verbal or nonverbal but it's like a bridge to connect with one another. The ability to understand and communicate with someone in their mother tongue is a key step to achieving harmony and avoiding ethnic divides. Sri Lanka consists of a multicultural society and Sinhala and Tamil languages are the two national languages as a way language is a powerful tool for cultivating trust and leads towards mutual respect and recognition in the multi-cultural society. The purpose of the study is to understand the importance of learning a second language to bring unity and harmony among major ethnic groups in Sri Lanka. The prime objective of the study is to identify the importance of learning a second language to bring unity and harmony among the major ethnic groups in Sri Lanka. The specific objectives are to identify the perception of opposite ethnic groups before starting the second language study programs and, to identify the changes in the previous perception of opposite ethnic groups after completing the second language study programs. The qualitative research method is used to carry out the study and one hundred-second language teachers at the National Institute of Language Education and Training (NILET) are identified as a sample of this study. Fifty Tamil language and fifty Sinhala language teachers are picked out by a simple random sampling method. Interview and Focus group discussion methods are used as research tools to collect the primary data and the secondary data were collected from research articles, books, and paper articles. The study revealed that there is a huge gap between these two major ethnicities but there are positive reactions after completing the second language programme in terms of respecting and understanding each other's nature, culture, and feelings. Further, the study identified that lack of knowledge in the second language makes a huge gap, and this gap plays a major barrier to bringing unity, harmony, and peace among them. Finally, the study recommended that it is essential for the next generation of Sri Lanka to have the knowledge to learn and speak two national languages for a greater understanding of each other's nature and culture. Proper implementation and mechanism for monitoring the language policy are very important and a practical way of bilingual education will allow the children from a very young age to acquire to appreciate and acknowledge each other culture, feelings, and emotions. The success of the military does not guarantee long-lasting peace and harmony. As a responsible citizen of the nation, everyone must find the answer to the root causes which led to the Sri Lankan civil war in the first place and must take a tiny step forward to learn both national languages to understand and feel other's culture, feelings and, emotions for healthy Sri Lanka.

Keywords: "Language; Harmony; unity; ethnic groups; Sri Lanka"

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Information Need and Information Seeking Behavior of the School Children's: With special reference to Ambepussa Maha Vidyalaya, Warakapola, Sri Lanka.

TCV Jayawardana[1]

Information has become a living thing in the 21st century. Information seeking patterns is consisted to be different among user groups. In the present study an attempt is made to investigate the Information Need and Information Seeking Behavior of the School Children's in Ambepussa Maha Vidyalaya, Warakapola, Sri Lanka. The survey was conducted of the school children to know the answer of questions such as information needs, information seeking behavior, organization of the materials, services of the library, library staff, use of internet, search engines, web browsers, information sources, need of information and purpose of information, etc.

The survey was conducted by using questionnaires with close and open ended questions. Students (100) were selected for the study and 88 responded and the rate was 88% from school. Considering the reasons for information seeking 59% mentioned as education and research purpose. Most of them mentioned that text books are the best source for seeking information. Majority of the responded mentioned that browse the internet is best method for seeking information. 100% students use the internet. Interestingly, 89% feel that electronic from is convenient. There are good percentages of users 59% who are satisfied with the services of the library but others wish for improvements. The study recommends library awareness programs for students to make aware of library resources and better utilization of the library services; it is also recommended that the library should join with other school libraries for more resources and services.

Key words: Information Need, Information Seeking Behavior, Library Resources, Library Services, School Libraries.

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Challenges of farmers for applying new agricultural technologies in Sri Lanka

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This research paper investigates the challenges of the Sri Lankan farmers when they are applying new agricultural technologies. Compared to the past, there is a new revival in the field of agriculture today. The foundations have been laid by the green revolution and genetic technology. Today, many agricultural activities in almost every part of the world have been influenced by the green revolution or genetic technology. The main objective of this research is to identify the challenges faced by farmers in applying new agricultural technology to their farming activities. This study was conducted in a political-ecological approach by using both qualitative and quantitative data. The data have been collected through questionnaires, structured and semi structured interviews, books, magazines, online resources, and 1.50000 digital maps. Samanalabedda GND in Siyabalanduwa DSD in Monaragala district has been selected as the study area. Farmers in the area are making extensive use of the new agricultural technology. Fifty farm families were selected through a random sampling method for this study which represents 20% of the whole study area. The collected data were analyzed through descriptive statistical technics. Although some crops are introduced to the area; Farmers have not the proper climatic conditions to grow, lack of suitable soil for growing crops introduced to areas, Lack of awareness of farmers about fertilizers and agrochemicals to be applied to crops, due to the high cost of agro-fertilizers and chemicals to be used to crops;high cost on inputs. Accordingly, revealed that Sri Lankan farmers face many challenges in applying new agricultural technology to their farming activities.

Keywords: Agriculture, New agricultural technology, Sri Lanka

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Fiscal Decentralization and Improvement of Provincial-Level Service Delivery in Sri Lanka: Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) Approach

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The meaning of Fiscal Decentralization (FD) is the allocation of resources to the institutions of governance at the sub-national levels of the country. Theoretical evidence strongly suggests that FD is an effective tool for the efficient delivery of services at the local level. Provincial Councils (PCs) were first established in 1987 as sub-national legislative bodies in each of the nine provinces of Sri Lanka. According to the literature, there are many problems associated with the provincial-level service delivery in Sri Lanka. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate the services of PCs through a macro-level quantitative study to determine the impact of FD on human capital development, health, and education. In Sri Lanka, no in-depth studies have been done on the short-run and long-run impacts of FD on service delivery. Also, none of the studies that were considered appears to have fully analyzed the impact of decentralization on health, education, and human capital development. Clearly then, these studies have failed to accurately assess the impact of FD on service delivery in Sri Lanka. Therefore, the objectives of this research are to determine rather more precisely the effects of FD on provincial-level service delivery in Sri Lanka, covering such areas as health, education, and human capital development, in order to find out the short-run and long-run dynamic impact of FD. Under the methodology adopted for this research, time-series data pertaining to the PCs in Sri Lanka during the 1988-2018 period have been used for the analysis, while following the ARDL approach. The findings reveal that the present level of FD at the provincial level in Sri Lanka has not been able to contribute significantly to human capital development, health, and education in the short and long run. This can be attributed to the lack of fiscal autonomy and sufficient funds. Three decades of experience with FD reveal that the financial capacity of practically every PC is very poor and despite many sources of income, the provincial tax base is limited. The scarcity of financial resources constrains the implementation of innovative development programs as well as the capacity to meet recurring expenditures. A high degree of centralization restricts the smooth functioning of the PCs as the center concurrently maintains its own agencies at the local level. Also, functions and responsibilities related to basic services such as health and education are not fully decentralized in Sri Lanka. By way of recommendations, it is suggested that restructuring the expenditure and revenue functions of the PCs would considerably enhance the capacity to deliver provincial services because introducing new sources of revenue and limiting non-priority spending in the provinces is bound to have a positive outcome. Increasing the funding for health and education at the provincial level and introducing reforms will also improve the productivity of these services.

Keywords: ARDL approach; Fiscal decentralization; Human capital development; Provincial Councils

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Challenges Faced by Parents When Providing Education to the Students Who Are Studying in Special Need Education Units

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In the education system, teaching is done by dividing the children into two main categories i.e. special and normal children. This pretext is based on their so-called physical and mental abilities. According to their abilities, either child is studying in normal classrooms or special classrooms. In order to teach students who has special needs, special teaching units have been formed. When teaching in those units, a special teaching mechanism is used. It is called the Integrated Education System (IES). In these units, specialized and well-trained teachers identify the needs of children and teach them through these IESs. But even though this process affected the differently-abled child, real repercussions are faced by the parents. In other words, parents are the particular persons who face challenges when they educate their children. In that sense, parents are facing lots of troublesome consequences not only in society but also in the smallest social institute; family. Accordingly, to address the above issue, the research problem has been made to find out the challenges faced by the parents in providing education to the students who are studying in the special education units. The research aims to identify the challenges that parents face in providing education to students, who are studying in special education units. The research has been conducted from an inductive approach. Thus, this has been studied as a qualitative study by collecting qualitative data under a qualitative methodology. Primary data was collected by doing in-depth interviews. As secondary data, data from journals, research reports, and statistics were gathered. The research findings were; Inadequate transportation facilities to and from school for special children, economic hardship, abuse of special needs children in the school environment, abusing attempts by ordinary people, frustration over the fate of children with the sudden death of parents and especially, parents are being marginalized in social gatherings has been identified. The conclusion of the study was; Although the special education system has taken a positive approach in the Sri Lankan education system, it has also contributed to the exclusion and labelling of children with special needs in society at school. But that education system is the only support for these families. No matter what social strata they represent, all the families have uncertainty about the future of their child/ren. Though this situation is unfair, the parents are willing the betterment of their children after their death. Therefore, they are thinking that facing harsh challenges will be nothing on behalf of the betterment of their future. And this is equally challenging for the different social strata of society. Accordingly, it is not wrong to point out that through this system of education, a section of the population of the country faces mental frustrations in their daily lives but the government has not taken up an adequate level of effort for new education reform for them.

Keywords: Special Education; Special Education Units; Education; Students; Parents

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ගෘහස්ථ ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වයට ලක් වූ ශ්‍රී ලාංකික කාන්තාවන්ගේ සංකුටිත භාර්යා සහලක්ෂණය පිළිබඳ මනෝවිද්‍යාත්මක අධ්‍යනයක්

Iresha S.A Maduwanthi[1]

ගෘහස්ථ ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වය කාන්තාවට එරෙහිව සමස්ථ ලෝකය තුළම පොදුවේ සිදුවන බරපතල අපරාධයකි. ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ වර්තමානය වන විට ගෘහස්ථ ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වය සුලභව වාර්තාවන අපරාධයක් බවට පත්ව ඇති අතර එලෙස ගෘහස්ථ ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වයට ලක්වන කාන්තාවන් කායික, මානසික සහ සාමාජීය වශයෙන් විශාල පීඩනයකට ලක් වීම අනිවාර්යය තත්ත්වයක් බවට පත්වී ඇත. ගෘහස්ථ ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වයට ලක් වන කාන්තාව එයට දක්වන කායික, මානසික හා චර්යාමය ප්‍රතිචාර සමූහයක් ලෙස සහභාර්යා (Battered women syndrome) සහලක්ෂණය හඳුනාගත හැකිය. ඒ අනුව ගෘහස්ථ ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වයට ලක් වූ ශ්‍රී ලංකික කාන්තාවන් තුළ සංකුටිත භාර්යා සහලක්ෂණය පවතී ද යන්න අධ්‍යනය කිරීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ මූලික අරමුණ විය. තව ද සංකුටිත භාර්යා සහලක්ෂණය (Battered women syndrome) සමග වෙනත් මානසික රෝග ඇති වීම අතර සහසම්බන්ධතාවය හඳුනාගැනීම, සංකුටිත භාර්යා සහලක්ෂණයේ (Battered women syndrome) බලපෑමෙහි වෙනස අධ්‍යනය කිරීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයෙහි සෙසු අරමුණ විය. ඒ අනුව පර්යේෂණය සඳහා ගෘහස්ථ ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වයට ලක් වූ වයස අවුරුදු 18 ත් 45 ත් අතර කාන්තාවන් 15 දෙනකු නියැදිය ලෙස තෝරා ගනිමින් සංකුටිත භාර්යා සහලක්ෂණයේ (Battered women syndrome) ලක්ෂණ ඇතුළත් ප්‍රශ්නාවලියක් ලබා දෙමින් පර්යේෂණය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය දත්ත රැස් කරන ලදී. රැස් කරන ලද දත්ත ප්‍රමාණාත්මකව විශ්ලේෂණය කරන ලදී. පර්යේෂණ ප්‍රතිඵල අනුව සංකුටිත භාර්යා සහලක්ෂණයට (Battered women syndrome) අයත් කායික, මානසික හා චර්යාමය ලක්ෂණ අවම වශයෙන් එක් ලක්ෂණය බැගින් ගෘහස්ථ ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වයට ලක් වූ කාන්තාවන් තුළ දක්නට ලැබෙන බව මෙන්ම කායික ලක්ෂණ වලට සාපේක්ෂව මානසික හා චර්යාමය ලක්ෂණ සංඛ්‍යානමය වශයෙන් වැඩි අගයක් පෙන්වන බව සොයාගත හැකි විය. තවද, සංකුටිත භාර්යා සහලක්ෂණය (Battered women syndrome) තීව්‍ර මට්ටමින් පරීක්ෂාමාණීන් තුළ පවතින බවත්, සංකුටිත භාර්යා සහලක්ෂණය (Battered women syndrome) සහ වෙනත් මානසික රෝග ඇති වීම අතර ඉහළ ධනාත්මක සහසම්බන්ධයක් පවතින බවත්, සංකුටිත භාර්යා සහලක්ෂණයේ (Battered women syndrome) රෝග ලක්ෂණ අතර ඉහළ ධනාත්මක සහසම්බන්ධයක් පවතින බව පර්යේෂණ ප්‍රතිඵල අනුව සොයා ගැණිනි. ඒ අනුව ගෘහස්ථ ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වයට ලක් වූ ශ්‍රී ලංකික කාන්තාවන් තුළ සංකුටිත භාර්යා සහලක්ෂණය (Battered women syndrome) පවතී යන්න සහ ඒ සමග වෙනත් මානසික රෝග ඇති වන බව පර්යේෂණයේ ප්‍රතිඵල අනුව නිගමනය කල හැකි විය. ඒ අනුව

ගෘහස්ථ ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වයට ලක් වූ කාන්තාවන්ගේ මානසික සෞඛ්‍ය තත්ත්වය නගා සිටුවීම සඳහා උපදේශන සහ මනෝ ප්‍රතිකාර වැඩසටහන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සහ ඔවුන් ඒ සඳහා යොමු කිරීම අවශ්‍ය සාධකයක් ලෙස පර්යේෂණයේ දී තහවුරු විය. මීට අමතරව අනාගත පර්යේෂණයක් සඳහා සමාජය තුළ ප්‍රචණ්ඩ ක්‍රියාවන්ට ලක් වූ පුරුෂයින් තුළ සංකුටිත පුද්ගල ව්‍යසන ලක්ෂණ පවතී ද යන්න අධ්‍යනය කිරීම සහ සංකුටිත ව්‍යසන සහ ලක්ෂණයේ බලපෑම අතර සහසම්බන්ධතාය සෙවීම සුදුසු යැයි යෝජනා කල හැකිය.

මුඛ්‍ය පද : ගෘහස්ථ ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වය, ශ්‍රී ලංකික කාන්තාවන්, සංකුටිත භාර්යා සහලක්ෂණය, මානසික රෝග, උපදේශන සහ මනෝ ප්‍රතිකාර ක්‍රම.

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Dress code of the librarians and community respect: The impact of clothing on the self-image of librarians in state Universities of Sri Lanka: A Case study

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Dress code is one of the important parts to build a self-impression of the librarians. For reflecting the professional appearance or the socio psychological impact of clothing, the librarian needs to be clean, fit and simple keeping the traditional look of their own country shows the national identity. This study mainly focuses on examining the nature and value of the dress code of the librarians that influences on their self-image, which imbued of high respect, exposure of national values and the culmination of the intelligence. Survey method applied for the research and the sample was comprised of librarians of the 15 Sri Lankan state universities. The study reveals that dress codes are an identity and they reflect for self- image and its proper time for librarians to consider their dress code wear at work. The Librarian's dress varies from country to country and it is a symbolic language to make interactions between the community and the librarian. In addition, the librarian dress code should not contain with piercing such as; jewels, religious/ political symbols, fancy accessories and outfits, which deemed not to be a professional librarian. University librarians do focus on good etiquettes and well-mannered behavior that explore the decency and simplicity, attractiveness, ethically and culturally accepted professional smart dress is suitable for an academic librarian. Among the Sri Lankan university librarians, it is likely that female librarians wear Kandyan and/ Indian saree while male librarians wear national/ shirt and trousers. The study concluded that the dress expresses the person's life-style and simple elegant dress suits for the designation and to save the dignity within the community and the dress code promotes the marketing communication of a library. This study recommended that a librarian should not follow the concept of uniformity in wearing the dress, but it is necessary to consider about demographical aspects and the situation of the region or the particular country in line with certain library policies, procedures and programmes.

Keywords: Dress code; University libraries; Self- image; National identity; Professional image; Socio-psychological impact

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USER PERCEPTION ABOUT THE LIBRARY SERVICES: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WAYAMBA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA.

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The study sought to identify user perception about the quality of library services: with special reference to Wayamba University of Sri Lanka. Library customers expect different quality of services from their libraries. Epecially university library is a heart of the university, so it is depend on the quality of its services. The objectives of the present study are to examine the purpose of a visit to the library, user perception about the library staff, perception about services rendered in the library, user satisfaction with library services and user perception about library service quality.

The simple random sampling technique was used and 200 questionnaires were distributed among student to collect relevant data and 180 questionnaires were received back. The response rate was 90%. The finding of the study shows that 97 (54%) respondents visited the library to find information, majority 165 (92%) of respondents mentioned that library staff who understand my information need, more than 75% have agreed to the printed materials are available in the library, 145 (81%) respondents mentioned that the library is a gateway for study, research or research, more than 66% respondents had mentioned that generally satisfy with library support and most of them are mentioned that library has quality services.

The study suggested that library services should be implemented and make aware user that services, library staff need to make arrangements to fulfill users' information needs and should be implemented new library services through online.

Key words: Library services, Quality of library services, User sensitivity, Academic libraries

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Cyber Insurance in Sri Lanka

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In today's industry is interconnected via the internet, it is very impossible to remain isolated from online communication and e-commerce and make all systems immune to data outage and data-breach, hence cyber risk exists everywhere. Cyber Insurance is a novel part of risk management strategy, which is to cover any cost that might occur as the result of any kind of data breach, business losses, forensic investigation cost, notification cost and addressing lawsuit and extortion attempts. This article is a background investigation of Cyber Insurance challenges and benefits in Sri Lanka, based on insurance companies and customer's perspectives. As a result of the novel concept of Sri Lanka Cyber Insurance-related, literature reported very rarely. And finally, a review paper proposes directions for further advances in future research papers. Cyber insurer needs to find a way to cover large cyber-attacks. Despite policymaking, insurers need to be aware of current threats, attacks, and technologies for an upgrade or rewrites policies. And cyber security must be addressed by both state and private sectors. The state can maintain a police and justice system to reduce threats. But protection against cyber-attack can't provide state alone. Private sector also needs to actively participate to make rules, regulations, and policies. The cyber insurance market in Sri Lanka is still small, with the support of positive internal and external factors it has good growth potential. Considering the global data breach losses due to cyber-attacks, shows that Sri Lanka cyber insurance does not cover losses, levels that need in global standards. Due to small coverage, compared with the cost of the premium fee is not acceptable by the majority of organizations. And also, Sri Lanka digital policy laws, data protection regulations, cyber acts do not mature enough to provide efficient legal protection and support. However, Sri Lankan cyber insurers face significant challenges, such as lack of historical data, lack of imagination and predictability, lack of market participants, and the possibility of interrelated large cyber-attacks. During the month of May frequently more cyberattacks are experienced. Because of that more organizations in Sri Lanka are searching for cyber insurance coverage to overcome this risk.

Keywords: **Cyber Insurance, E-commerce, Cyber risk, Data breach, Forensic investigation**

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The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Sustainable Community Development in Bibile: With Reference to Regional Development Program of World Vision Lanka in Bibile.

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The study purpose was to find out the influence of Non-Governmental Organizations services and How it influences in sustainable community development in Kanulwela and Kokunnawa DSDs in Bibile secretariat Division. Specifically, the researcher aimed to find out the demographic characteristics of community in above DSDs, examine the influence of Non- Governmental organizations service and examine the level of sustainable community development. The research employed both quantitative and qualitative research approaches. The study involved 112 respondents. A questionnaire and an interview guide were used to collect data. The results showed a significant influence of NGOs service on sustainable community development in terms of health service, microfinance service, and in Education. Researcher concluded that there was high influence in Non- Governmental organizations in sustainable community development.

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2005 ජනාධිපතිවරණයේ මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂගේ මැතිවරණ ව්‍යාපාරයේ දී මාධ්‍ය භාවිතය මගින් මතවාද ගොඩනැඟීම - රූපවාහිනිය ඇසුරෙන්

ජේ.ඒ. තරිඳු මාධව[1]

2005 වර්ෂයේ ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජනාධිපතිවරණය ඉතා තීරණාත්මක මැතිවරණයක් වූ අතර එහි දී ඡන්ද සටනට ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් පිවිසියේ මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ සමග රනිල් වික්‍රමසිංහ වේ. මෙහි දේශපාලන පක්ෂ වූයේ ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂය ප්‍රමුඛ සංධාන පක්ෂයක් ලෙසත්, එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය ලෙසත් ය. මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ දී 2005 මැතිවරණ ප්‍රචාරණ කටයුතු ආරම්භ වීමත් සමග රූපවාහිනී මාධ්‍ය තුළ විකාශනය වූ වෙළඳ දැන්වීම් හා ප්‍රචරණ කටයුතු අධ්‍යයනය කර විශ්ලේෂණය කිරීම සිදු කරන ලදි. පර්යේෂණ නියැදිය ලෙස 2005 මැතිවරණයේ දී මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ තම මැතිවරණ දේශපාලන ව්‍යාපාරයේ ප්‍රචාරණය සඳහා රූපවාහිනී මාධ්‍යයේ විකාශනය කරන ලද වෙළඳ දැන්වීම් දහයක් තෝරා ගන්නා ලදි. එම දැන්වීම් වල අන්තර්ගත වූ රූප මාධ්‍ය හැසිරවීම, වචන භාවිතය හා ඉලක්කගත පිරිස යන කොටස් තුන ඔස්සේ අධ්‍යයනය සිදු කරන ලදි. මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ විසින් වෙළඳ දැන්වීම් හා රූපවාහිනී මාධ්‍ය බහුල ලෙස විවිධ ක්‍රම ඔස්සේ හා විවිධ පුද්ගලයන් අනුබද්ධ කර ගනිමින් යොදා ගත් බව මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ දී පැහැදිලි වේ. එමගින් විවිධ සමාජ තත්ත්වයන් ආමන්ත්‍රණය කිරීමට දැන්වීම්කරණයෙන් උත්සාහ දරා ඇත. ඔහු හොඳ ගැමියෙකු, ග්‍රාමිකත්වය අගයන පුද්ගලයෙකු බව පෙන්වමින් ග්‍රාමීය ජනතාව ඉල්ලකොට මාධ්‍ය හැසිරවීම මූලිකව සිදු කරන ලදි. බෞද්ධයෙකු මෙන්ම ශාසනය ආරක්ෂා කරන බව දැක්වීම සඳහා බෞද්ධ ජනතාව ආකර්ෂණය කර ගැනීම සඳහා ද ඒ පිළිබඳ විදහා දක්වන දැන්වීම් නිර්මාණාත්මක යොදා ගෙන ඇත. යුධමය හා යුද්ධයෙන් සිදුවූ විනාශකාරී තත්ත්වයන්ට අදාළ රූප රාමු විකාශනය මගින් යුද ශාපය නිමාකරන බව පසක්කර ලීමට දැන්වීම් යොදා ගන්නා ලදි. කුඩා ළමුන් යොදා ගෙන සිදු කරන ලද ප්‍රචාරණ මාධ්‍ය මගින් සංවේදී පුද්ගල කණ්ඩායම් ග්‍රහණය කර ගැනීමට උත්සාහ දරා ඇත. ඔහුගේ පෞරුෂත්වය ගොඩනැඟීමට හා මැතිවරණ පොරොන්දු එළි දැක්වීම වැනි අවශ්‍යතාවයන්ද ජනතාව අතරට සම්ප්‍රේෂණය කිරීමේ සූක්ෂම උපක්‍රමයක් ලෙස ප්‍රචාරණ මාධ්‍ය යොදා ගෙන ඇත. ඔහුගේ මැතිවරණ දැන්වීම්කරණය සඳහා කලාකරුවන් හා ප්‍රසිද්ධ පුද්ගලයින් යොදා මැතිවරණ ප්‍රචාරණ ව්‍යාපාරය දියත් කිරීම මෙහි දී විශේෂයෙන් දැක්විය හැකිය. ලංකාවේ ජනප්‍රිය ගායක ගායිකාවන් පමණක් නොව විතුපට නළ නිළියන් භාවිතා කිරීම හා ඔවුන් විසින් කරන ලද ප්‍රකාශ රූපවාහිනී මාධ්‍ය ඔස්සේ විකාශය කිරීම සිදු කරන ලදි. එමගින් ඔහු විසින් ප්‍රවීණ කලාකරුවන් මගින් විද්වත් ජනතාව ආමන්ත්‍රණය කිරීමටත්, තරුණ පරපුරේ කලාකරුවන් මගින් ලංකීය තරුණ පරපුර ආමන්ත්‍රණය කිරීමටත් උත්සහයක් දරා ඇත. තිස්වසරක් පුරා පැවති යුද්ධය අවසන් කිරීමට කාර්යශූර්ය, කඩිසර, එඩිතර පුද්ගලයෙකු ලෙස මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂට හැකියාව ඇති බවත්, දරුවන්ගේ හා රටේ අනාගතය ගැන සිතා තම ඡන්දය භාවිතා කල යුතු බවත්, ඔහු විසින් මාධ්‍ය තුළින් ජනතාවගේ සිත් ග්‍රහණය කිරීමට උත්සාහ කළේ ය. එමෙන්ම මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ ග්‍රාමීය ජනතාවගේ හිත සුව පිණිස හා දියුණුව පිණිස වැඩ කරන පුද්ගලයෙකු යන හැඟීම අදාළ ඡන්ද දායකයා තුලට ආරෝපණය කිරීමට දැන්වීම්කරණය මගින් සමත් වී ඇත. මේ ආකාරයෙන් බලන කල පෙනී යන්නේ ඔහුගේ මැතිවරණ ව්‍යාපාරය තුළ ජනතා මතය ගොඩනැංවීම සඳහා මාධ්‍ය ඉතා හොඳින් කළමනාරණය කර ප්‍රචාරණ දැන්වීම් නිපදවීම සිදුකර ඇති බවයි. මෙම ප්‍රචාරණ දැන්වීම් මැතිවරණ ව්‍යාපාරය සාර්ථකව ජයග්‍රහණය කර ගැනීම සඳහා විශාල කාර්ය භාරයක් සිදු කර ඇති බව මෙම පර්යේෂණයෙන් දැක්විය හැකිය.

මූඛ්‍ය පදය : "2005 ජනාධිපතිවරණය, මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ, මාධ්‍ය භාවිතය, මතවාද"

[1]මානවශාස්ත්‍ර පීඨය, කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

දඹාන වැදි ජනතාවගේ "දඹාන එෆ්.එම්" ගුවන් විදුලි මාධ්‍ය භාවිතය

කුමාර.ඒ.එම්.සී.[1]

සාම්ප්‍රදායික ඇදහිලි, විශ්වාස හා සම්ප්‍රදායන්වලින් සමන්විත වූ, ශිෂ්ටාචාරයට නිරාවරණය වීමට පෙර කිසියම් භූගෝලීය ප්‍රදේශයක විසූ දැනට පවතින හෝ වඳවීගිය ඓතිහාසික සංස්කෘතියකින් යුතු සංස්කෘතිකමය කණ්ඩායමක් හෝ එවැන්නන්ගෙන් පැවතෙන අය ආදිවාසීන් ලෙස හඳුනාගත හැකිය. නූතන සංකීර්ණ සමාජයෙන් වෙන් වී තමන්ටම ආවේණික පරිසරයක ජීවත් වීමට සැම ආදිවාසී ජන කණ්ඩායමක්ම කටයුතු කරයි. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ආදිවාසික ජන කණ්ඩායම වැදි ජනතාවයි. කාල වර්ණ හමක්, දිගු කෙස් වැටියක් සහ පළල් නහයක් සහිත ඔස්ට්‍රොලොයිඩ් ආසියාතික වර්ගයට අයත් සර්ම කලාපීය වනාන්තරවල වසර මිලියන ගණනකට ඉහත දී පරිණාමය වූ ජන කොටඨාසයකින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වැදි ජනතාවද පැවත එතැයි මානව හා පුරා විද්‍යාඥයන්ගේ පිළිගැනීමයි. පාකර් (1900-9), සෙලිග්මාන් (1911), සැරසින්(1892-3) ආදීහු සිදු කරනු ලැබූ වර්ගීකරණයට අනුව ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වැදි ජනයා ප්‍රධාන කාණ්ඩ තුනකි. එනම් කැලෑ වැද්දන් ,ගම් වැද්දන් හා මුහුදු බඩ වැද්දන් යනුවෙනි. දඹාන වැදි ජනතාව කැලෑ වැද්දන්ගේ කාණ්ඩයට අයත් වේ. සමාජ, ආර්ථීක,දේශපාලන විකාශනය මත ඔවුන්ගේ අවශ්‍යතා, ජීවන පැවැත්ම, ආර්ථික හා සන්නිවේදන අවශ්‍යතා පුළුල් වන්නට ඇත. මෙරට 1977 වර්ෂයේ දී විවෘත ආර්ථික ඇති වූ වෙනස්කම්වල ප්‍රතිලයක් ලෙස මෙරට විද්‍යුත් ඒකාධිකාරය හිමි කරගෙන සිටි ගුවන් විදුලි සංස්ථාව ගුවන් විදුලි විකාශන කටයුතු විමධ්‍යගත කරනු ලැබීය. එනම් ප්‍රාදේශීය ගුවන් විදුලි සහ ප්‍රජා ගුවන් විදුලි ඇති කරන ලදි. 1985 දී ගිරාඳුරුකෝට්ටේ ප්‍රජා ගුවන් විදුලිය ආරම්භ කරනු ලැබීය. පසුව දඹාන වැදි ආදිවාසී ප්‍රජාව මුල් කරගෙන දඹාන එෆ්. එම් ආරම්භ කරනු ලැබීය. මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ දී ප්‍රධාන ගැටලුව ලෙස දඹාන වැදි ජනතාවගේ දඹාන එෆ්.එම් ගුවන් විදුලි මාධ්‍යය භාවිතය කවරේද? යන්න අධ්‍යයනය කරන ලදි. එහිදී උප අරමුණු ලෙස වැදි ජනතාව ගුවන් විදුලි මාධ්‍ය වැඩි වශයෙන් භාවිත කරන්නේ කුමන අරමුණු සඳහාද?, ශ්‍රවණය කිරීමට වඩාත් කැමැති වැඩ සටහන කුමක්ද, දිනකට කොපමන වේලාවක් ගුවන් විදුලියට සවන් දෙන්නේද? යන්න අධ්‍යයනය කරන ලදි. එම අරමුණු ඉටු කර ගැනීම උදෙසා අරමුණුගත නියැදිය භාවිත කරමින් දීර්ඝ සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා මඟින් දත්ත ලබා ගනු ලැබීය. ගුවන් විදුලිය බෙහෙවින් භාවිත කෙරෙන බව උපන්‍යාසය ලෙස යොදා ගනු ලැබීය. ලබාගත් දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණය කළ විට පර්යේෂණයේ අවසන් නිගමනය ලෙස උපන්‍යාසය සනාථ කරමින් දඹාන වැදි ජනතාව ගුවන් විදුලිය මාධ්‍ය තොරතුරු දැනගැනීම සඳහා සහ ගීත රසවින්දනය සඳහා භාවිත කරන බව සනාථ විය.

මූඛ්‍යපද ඃ ආදිවාසීන්, ගුවන් විදුලිය, මාධ්‍ය, වැදි ජනතාව

[1]ජනසන්නිවේදන අධ්‍යයන අංශය, කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, කැලණිය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

The COVID 19 Pandemic: Challenges Related Online Education on Students of Rural Areas in Sri Lanka

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The recent epidemic of COVID-19 is challenging for each sector like economy, education, health, industries and education. In the field of education sector of Sri Lanka have implemented the online teaching and learning programs for students to minimize the academic loss in distance education. This pandemic has imposed enormous challenges on traditional education process of Sri Lanka. As a consequence of the unprecedented global pandemic, online education has become a new concept and it has created a discrimination between rural and urban students in Sri Lanka. In this background this study examined the significant challenges related online education on students of rural areas in Sri Lanka during COVID-19. Specific objectives are to identify teachers' attitudes of online education on students of rural areas and the delivery service system and policies related online education in Sri Lanka. This research was used Partially mixed concurrent qualitative dominant status under the qualitative dominant mixed method approach and conducted in Kotavehera educational division, Kurunegala district. Data were collected from 50 students through stratify sampling method and 8 teachers, 5 parents and 2 principals used as key informants. Questionnaires and semi-structured interviews were used as primary data collection technic through telephone conversations. According to the findings of the study it has revealed that lack of availability of low-quality internet, lack of devices, shortage of devices, outdated devices were caused to decrease interest in the subject of students in study area, lack of physical and human resource, negative attitudes, lack of practical knowledge and experience were challenged for create fear and anxiety using of English language and technology in online education of students of rural areas, Parents' low socio-economic situation were prohibited online education of students and this situation have created troublesome and lot of pressure for students, parents' personal beliefs and misconceptions, lack of technological skills and teaching methodologies of teachers were directly highlighted as challenges for online education of students in rural areas, Overall, the current curriculum contents of education system in Sri Lanka mainly based on traditional system and it is show lack of flexibility and was not modern and innovative and online teaching methods and abilities are not familiar for students and teachers. There are need to revise the curriculum contents to eliminate the discrimination between the rural urban students and face the sudden situations and education policy makers should attention for revise and update the education curriculum according to the global changes in education. Further ministry of education in Sri Lanka should implement necessary training programs to engage in online education within the traditional system, must give a closer attention to eliminate the disparities in the human and physical resource between rural and urban schools and the government of Sri Lanka with the other non-government agencies should organize the project to supply technological devices for students of rural areas.

Keywords: Challenges, COVID-19, Online education, Rural Areas, Sri Lanka

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ශ්‍රී ලාංකේය බෝවන රෝග ව්‍යාප්තිය අවම කිරීමෙහිලා සෞඛ්‍ය තොරතුරු නිර්මාණය සහ ව්‍යාප්තිය කෙරෙහි සමාජ මාධ්‍ය බලපෑම පිළිබඳ සන්නිවේදනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක් (කොරෝනා වසංගතයට විශේෂිතව)

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දෙවසරකට අධික කාලයක සිට පැවතෙන කොරෝනා වසංගතය අවම කිරීමෙහිලා සෞඛ්‍යමය තොරතුරු නිර්මාණය කිරීම සහ ව්‍යාප්තිය කෙරෙහි සමාජ මාධ්‍ය බලපාන ආකාරය මෙම පර්යේෂණයේදී අධ්‍යයනය කරනු ලබයි. මිනිසාගේ දැනුවත්භාවය ඇති කිරීම සඳහා වත්මන් සමාජයේ සුලබව භාවිත ෆේස්බුක් සමාජ මාධ්‍යය මගින් සෞඛ්‍ය තොරතුරු නිර්මාණය සහ ව්‍යාප්තිය කොතෙක් දුරට ඉටු වූයේ ද, එමගින් සන්නිවේදනයක් සිදු වූයේ ද යන්න මෙහිදී අධ්‍යයනය කරන ලදී. කොරෝනා වසංගතය අවම කිරීමෙහිලා සමාජ මාධ්‍ය, තොරතුරු නිර්මාණය සහ ව්‍යාප්තිය කෙරෙහි බලපෑමක් ඇති වූයේද යන්න මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ මූලික ගැටලුවයි. එමෙන්ම කොවිඩ් ව්‍යාප්තිය අවම කිරීමෙහි ලා නිර්මාණය කරන ලද සමාජ මාධ්‍ය සටහන් හා ශ්‍රව්‍ය දෘශ්‍ය නිර්මාණ මගින් සමාජයට සිදු වූ බලපෑම අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ මූලික අරමුණයි. එමෙන්ම කොවිඩ් ව්‍යාප්තිය අවම කිරීමෙහි ලා සමාජ මාධ්‍ය සන්නිවේදනය සිදු වූ ආකාරය විශ්ලේෂණය කිරීම මෙම පර්යේෂණයේ ද්විතීක අරමුණයි. බෝවන රෝග ව්‍යාප්තිය අවම කිරීමෙහි ලා මෙවලමක් ලෙස සමාජ මාධ්‍ය භාවිත කළ හැකි ආකාරය අධ්‍යයනය කිරීමත් තොරතුරු සමාජ මාධ්‍යගත කළ යුතු ආකාරය මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ සෙසු අරමුණු වේ. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට 2020.03.10 දින සිට බලපාන ලැබූ මෙම වසංගත තත්වය හමුවේ ෆේස්බුක් සමාජ මාධ්‍යයෙහි නිර්මාණය වූ සහ ව්‍යාප්ත වූ කෝවිඩ් -19ට අදාළ සෞඛ්‍ය තොරතුරු අන්තර්ගත සටහන් ඇතුළු අනෙකුත් නිර්මාණ භාවිත කරමින් මිශ්‍ර ක්‍රමවේදයක් ඔස්සේ මෙම පර්යේෂණය සිදු කරන ලදී. වයස අවුරුදු 18ට වැඩි ෆේස්බුක් මාධ්‍ය පරිහරණය කරනු ලබන පුද්ගලයින් තුන්සියයකින් යුතු අහඹු නියැදිය මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ පර්යේෂණ නියැදිය වේ. එම නියැදිය සඳහා බස්නාහිර පළාතේ කොළඹ, ගම්පහ, කළුතර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයන්ගෙන් එක් දිස්ත්‍රික්කයකින් 100 දෙනෙකු බැගින් දිස්ත්‍රික්ක ත‍්‍රිත්වයම ආවරණවන පරිදි තුන්සියයක් පුද්ගලයන් අහඹු ලෙස තෝරාගන්නා ලදී. කෝවිඩ්-19 කාලසීමාව තුළ සෞඛ්‍යමය තොරතුරු ෆේස්බුක් මාධ්‍ය සටහන් හා නිර්මාණ මගින් පුද්ගල දැනුවත්භාවයට සිදුකරනු ලැබූ බලපෑම ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සහ ගුණාත්මක දත්තයන් මගින් අනාවරණය කරගත හැකිවන අයුරින් ප්‍රශ්නාවලියක් නියැදිය සඳහා ලබාදෙන ලදී. සමීක්ෂණ ක්‍රමය සහ ක්ෂේත්‍ර අධ්‍යයන ක්‍රමය යන ප්‍රධාන දත්ත ඒකරාශීකරණ ක්‍රමවේදයන්ට අනුව අනුගත වෙමින් පඤේෂණය සිදුකිරීමට අවශ්‍ය දත්ත රැස්කිරීම සිදු කරන ලදී. ද්විතීක මූලාශ්‍ර වශයෙන් ග්‍රන්ථ, සඟරා, අන්තර්ජාල වෙබ් අඩවි, රාජ්‍ය ආයතන සංවිධාන බ්ලොග් අඩවි සහ පෞද්ගලික අන්තර්ජාල වෙබ් අඩවි ඔස්සේ අධයනය කිරීම සිදු විය. තවද, සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා සහ ප්‍රශ්නාවලි ක්‍රමවේදයන් ඔස්සේ අවශ්‍ය ගුණාත්මක සහ ප්‍රමාණාත්මක දත්ත රැස් කිරීම සිදු කරන ලදී. ශ්‍රී ලාංකේය ජනතාව දැනුවත් කිරීම උදෙසා සෞඛ්‍ය තොරතුරු නිර්මාණය සහ වසංගත තත්වය අවම කිරීම කෙරෙහි අනෙකුත් මාධ්‍යයන්ට සාපේක්ෂව සමාජ මාධ්‍යයන්ට හිතකර සහ ප්‍රබලබලපෑමක් එල්ල කළ හැකි බව නිගමනය විය. එසේම තත්වයෙන් උසස්, විශ්වසනීයත්වයෙන් යුතු සත්‍ය තොරතුරු ක්‍රමානුකූල ව්‍යුහයක් ඔස්සේ සමාජ මාධ්‍ය මගින් සම්ප්‍රේෂණය කළ යුතුය. එය කාලීන අවශ්‍යතාවකි. එයට සමගාමීව අසත්‍ය තොරතුරු වාරණ ක්‍රමවේදක් නීති පද්ධතියක් නිර්මාණය විය යුතු බව මෙම පර්යේෂණයට සමගාමී යෝජනා වේ.

මුඛ්‍ය පද: "කොවිඩ්-19" "සමාජ මාධ්‍ය" "බෝවන රෝග" "අවම කිරීම"

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Multidisciplinary Studies

Rehabilitate the lost education of G.C.E O/L students 2021, in Paddiruppu Zone of Education

Vanmathy Remoshan[1]

Each and every aspect of the world has obtained several changes during the pandemic situation of Covid-19 and all the people in the global are severely affected in physically, socially and economically due to the spread of unprecedented disease of corona virus. Thus, the infrastructure of the education system has also entirely transformed temporarily in a various way from traditional to virtual technology for passed two years, especially at schools. However this technological shifting is slightly familiar for the developed countries in the world whereas it is not the same for the developing countries such as Sri Lanka. Although the online learning was conducted with its challenges it was not able to fulfill the requirements of the school education. Hence, the school education system was lost for past two years due to the pandemic situation in the island. Therefore this present study investigates that how to rehabilitate the education, of O/L students 2021 in Paddiruppu zone ,which was lost by the school closures during the crisis of Covid 19. For the purpose of this study, 125 convenient samples were chosen from Paddiruppu Zone of Education with the two divisions of Poradeevu pattu and Paddiruppu. The participants were 100 teachers and 25 in service advisors.They are different in their field of teaching, different in gender (male & female), different native places in Paddiruppu zone. As well, this case study employed a qualitative research method by using two types of tools: a questionnaire and a discussion. A questionnaire, which is consisted both open – ended and closed ended questions, was contributed as the first primary tool for the data collection. Additionally, a discussion forum was conducted, via Zoom as the second primary tool of the data collection, on "Reform the lost education". The discussion provided the space for the participants to discuss and put forward their opinions regarding the rehabilitation of the lost education of O/L students 2021 in Paddiruppu Zone of Education. The results reveal with the determining the safety environment at schools in accordance with the Covid 19 guidelines , creating the delightful schooling especially for the students, substituting the curriculum in short with the essential syllabus for the purpose of not to make the students in rush with the heavy load of lessons, conducting the schools in the afternoon for weekdays to keep the students in the learning environment for longtime to involve in their studies ,encouraging to do more activities on model questions to prepare them for G.C.E O/L examination 2021 and the co-operation among the students, teachers and parents. Based on the findings of the study, the huge responsibility goes towards the government of Sri Lanka which should provide and implement the facilities to rehabilitate the lost education.

Keywords:" Covid-19; lost education; O/L students; rehabilitate."

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Sustainability Furtherance of Ceylon Electricity Board Through Recycling of Aluminum Scrap to Aluminum Re-Draw Rod

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Ceylon Electricity Board uses Aerial Bundled Conductors for replacing existing low voltage bare lines under maintenance work and for newly constructed schemes or new extensions. Aerial Bundle Conductors provide multiple benefits to the electricity distribution network by increasing the network effectiveness and reliability. When the low voltage power lines of bare Aluminum conductors are converted to Aerial Bundle Conductors, the Aluminum conductors are removed as scrap material and nearly 1000 MTon Aluminum scraps are being sold per year at a predetermined price without using it for value addition purposes. Aluminum is one of the most sustainable and efficient material. This metal does not degrade its technical properties due to the process of melting down to its molten form. Therefore, Aluminum can be recycled infinitely. This project involved the study and investigation of the technical and economic feasibility of recycling Aluminum scrap to Aluminum Re-Draw rod rather than manufacturing Re-Draw rods from virgin Aluminum which incurs high cost and contributes to the depletion of Aluminum, a precious metal. 85% scrap Aluminum and only 15% virgin Aluminum were mixed for this process. Testing and detailed analysis were done on chemical composition, electrical properties, mechanical properties and dimensional tolerance to find the technical feasibility of the scrap Aluminum recycling process. It was proven from the tests and analytical results that fabricating Aluminum Re-Draw rods from scrap Aluminum is technically feasible. As per the intermediate testing done for the molten scrap Aluminum, it was explored that the virgin percentage can further be reduced or avoided by adopting proper cleaning and dross removing techniques. From this recycling process of Ceylon Electricity Board, the country can save about US $ 2.3 million (Rs 412 million) foreign exchange per year by converting 1000 MT of scrap Aluminum to Re-Draw Rods every year. According to the cost calculations, the economic benefit of the process of recycling will be more than 50%. Hence this process of recycling scrap Aluminum to Aluminum Re-Draw rod is technically and economically feasible.

Keywords: Aerial Bundle Conductors; Aluminium; Depletion; Feasibility; Recycling

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Digital Learning

Shifting teachers' insights towards utilizing mobile based learning technologies in covid 19 pandemic situation

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It is very important to change the way of pursuing learning activities since the learning environment is changing every day due to various reasons such as advancement of the technology, health concerns such as present COVID pandemic situations, etc. For these reasons, one of the prevailing possibilities to change the method of academic service delivery is the use of mobile-based learning technologies. It is interesting to discuss that how teachers absorb mobile-based learning technologies when their academic services are disseminated. The main objective of this study is to identify the influencing factors for teachers to adopt mobile-based learning sources such as mobile learning applications, learning web portals, gamification, augmented reality, Learning tools (Chat, forums, assignments, quizzes, video, etc.), digital libraries, and learning management systems (LMS) in primary, secondary, and higher education. The study uses quantitative research methodology by utilizing data collected through an online survey questionnaire to understand the most significant factors for teachers' perception to opt for mobile-based learning technologies. The sample of the study consists of 75 primary and secondary teaches who work in local schools and higher education institutes in Sri Lanka. The proposed impact model for teachers' insight to utilize mobile-based technologies in education under COVID 19 pandemic situation, consists of six impact factors such as interactivity, usefulness, ease of use, facilitating conditions, ICT self-efficacy, and ICT Anxiety. The questionnaire includes six questions developed based on the proposed impact model. The five-point Likert scale values one to five for strongly disagree to strongly agree was used in the questionnaire to convert user responses and do statistical analysis. The statistical analysis was done using the Pearson correlation coefficient test to test the hypothesis and calculate the correlations among impact factors in the proposed model. The MINITAB computer application for windows was used to carry out the statistical calculations. According to the study results, correlations of each observed variable of the proposed impact models were greater than 0.5 and closer to 1. Therefore, each impact factor in the proposed model is strongly connected with the latent variable "teachers' insight to utilize mobile-based technologies in education under COVID 19 pandemic situation". This denotes that the teachers' insight to utilize mobile-based technologies in education under the COVID 19 pandemic situation depends on mobile-based technologies' integrated qualities such as interactivity, usefulness, ease of use, and facilities available, and also teachers' ICT self-efficacy, and ICT Anxiety. However, according to the study results, the most significant factor for teachers' mobile-based technology usage is 'Facilitating Condition'. Finally, it can be concluded that the teachers are influenced by the facilities available in the mobile-based learning technologies. And they have realized the appropriateness of mobile-based learning technologies for learning in COVID pandemic situations especially in quarantined isolations and lockdown restrictions.

Keywords: Online Learning; Impact Model; Mobile Learning; Education in COVID pandemic; Teachers' insights;

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Development of a model to enhance students' engagement in asynchronous online lectures

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A key challenge faced by Sri Lankan educators in recent years is the emergency and unplanned shift to online teaching from traditional face-to-face teaching, as a consequence unexpected Covid -19 outbreak. This was totally a new experience for Sri Lankan university students as well as for academics and was a huge challenge to the whole community owing to several issues such as lack of internet access, lack of available devices, lack of experience and financial and social issues. Despite these challenges, educators moved forward with online teaching by conducting lectures in real-time synchronous mode (via zoom / Teams platforms) and asynchronous mode (recorded lectures). And out of these two, the asynchronous mode was more popular among students due to facts such as any time accessibility to materials which reduced the cost as students could access them when data rates are lower, ability to repeat the lectures and go through them over and over and flexibility. However, a key disadvantage of asynchronous mode is the lack of student engagement and lack of active learning, which are principle components of lifelong and meaningful undergraduate education. This paper discusses the development and the implementation of the following model to overcome this issue and make the asynchronous learning process more active with enhanced student- lecturer interaction.
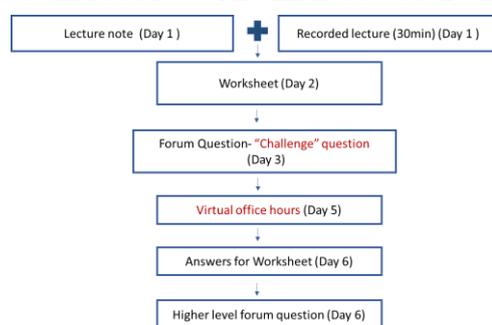

Figure 1: Proposed model to enhance students' engagement in Asynchronous lectures

In this model, major theory components were introduced to students using short lectures videos (< 20 mins) developed through the concept of micro-learning, followed by a worksheet related to the theoretical component covered in the video. Students were given 2 days to complete this and upload it to the LMS. Further, the forum question feature available in the Moodle platform was successfully utilized to create a dynamic environment by enhancing students' engagement and participation. Deliberately developed questions covering common misconceptions were posted as forum questions and the students were given marks for answering these questions. And, the lecturer was also actively involved in the process by providing feedback to their answers. After the submission of the worksheet, the lecturer conducted a real-time online session called "Virtual office hour", which was designed to answer questions of students. Key feature of this session was, students were asked to come up with questions they have related to theory component, worksheet and the forum questions. This solely was a student driven session and was structured to be different from a typical tutorial session by putting the students in the driving seat of learning, thus making it more active learning. Participation in this virtual session was entirely voluntarily and if students have unclear theory parts, they were encouraged to join and get them clarified. Finally, students were given a challenge question which requires higher order thinking, which allowed the instructor to gain an insight into the level of students' understanding. Further, students' perception on this model was investigated using a questionnaire and according to data, a higher degree of student satisfaction was observed. Moreover, the proposed model helps to increase students' trust in the teacher's care of their learning, which is crucial in the current online teaching paradigm.

Keywords: Online teaching; Asynchronous mode; Virtual office hour ; Active learning; Engagement

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Breakout Rooms for an Engaging and Effective Online Learning Environment

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Communication is essential for effective language learning either written or spoken. It paves the ways to the leaners to test their language learning hypothesis and to practice the target language with peers in collaborative language learning settings. However, COVID-19 pandemic has affected severely on language learning as it deprived students of their real classrooms: primary, secondary, and even tertiary. With the introduction of emergency remote teaching (ERT), instructors struggle to deliver the content but students' actual engagement and interaction in online classes is yet to be monitored. Therefore, the present study was conducted to examine the effectiveness of Zoom - Breakout rooms as a tool to engage students successfully during synchronous online classes in the higher education sector. The participants of this case study were 04 instructors and 200 students who used Breakout rooms in their online classrooms for a period of 15 weeks. The student sample was reading for a Higher National Diploma in English. As to the data collected through the Google form survey, the results showed that language tutorials have become effective and successful with the use of Breakout rooms for group discussions, presentations, speeches, role plays, etc. Both instructors and learners made positive remarks as collaborative learning, individual engagement, feeling of liveliness, sense of belonging, less anxiety and possible monitoring of the instructor. The key difficulties encountered were connectivity issues and inadequacy of technical skills. Moreover, the cases of non-contribution and idling were also occasionally reported. All in all, the sample assured the effectiveness of the Breakout rooms not only in conducting successful ESL tutorials during this pandemic period but also as a way to remain in contact with the peers.

Keywords: Breakout rooms; communication; language learning; online learning environment, student engagement

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Translators at the Risk of Technology Taking Over; A Linguistic Analysis Based on Translation and Technology

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Human Translators are being inter-cultural emissaries since the dawn of languages and that has made communication a supreme element. But human intelligence was eventually threatened by artificial intelligence, in which, most industries were began to invade by machines, and translation industry was no exception. As the result computer aided translation tools and translation software were emerged to enhance the productivity of human translators, which later revolutionized their profession. At present there remains controversial fact of artificial intelligence being invaded the human creativity of translators. Hence, this study focusses on how translators should survive at the risk. To examine this fact, primary data were collected from selected translators and IT professionals across the globe via questionnaire, interviews and focus group discussions and secondary data were gathered through archivals. It is still a phantom to beat human creativity by any machines, accordingly, the study identifies technological gap between professional translators, in country and language wise as the real risk in competitive language market. Based on findings , it is an essential requirement of the language market to produce poli-literate translators to perform challenging role as globalized communicators with localization specialties.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, creativity, localization, machines, productivity, translators

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The Influence of Demographic Factors on Child Negligence

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Child neglect is simply defined as not providing essential food, clothes, medical facilities, education, attention, and caring towards their children. Most parents or guardians do not pay much attention to their children whether the particular family is rich or poor. As a result, children have to face various disturbances during their childhood. There is numerous research in the literature to recognize the factors affecting child negligence. However, there is a lack of research in the literature to identify the association between demographic factors and neglect categories in the Sri Lankan Context. Demographic data are the information that exhibits the basic information of the person including education, age, hometown, marital status, gender, ethnicity, religion, siblings, and so on. The objectives of this study are to identify the influence on demographic factors for child negligence and find out the most common category of child neglect. Primary data were collected using a mixed research method and snowballing technique utilized for sampling. The researcher has distributed structured questionnaires (N=134) and conducted semi-structured interviews (N= 10) for the neglected children who lived in Gampaha District including Wattala, Ragama, Dompe, Weliweriya, Peliyagoda, Wewellagara, and Kelaniya in Western Province, Sri Lanka. Frequency analysis, Chi-square test, factor analysis and content analysis were used for analyzing purposes of the research. Findings show that gender, living area, age, educational level, and marital status can be affected for child neglect and religion, ethnicity and siblings were not the affecting factors for the child negligence. Age is the highest affected factor and the gender of the respondents was the lowest important factor to child neglect. Quantitative findings were more similar to qualitative findings. Results exhibited that physical neglect is the most common type of child neglect where several indicators were found to be highly influential. The indicator "Made sure that I did not get enough sleep" was found to be a highly affecting factor for the child's physical neglect. The cognitive neglect type has the lowest respondents while Supervision and emotional neglect indicated second and third places respectively. Therefore, the government should implement many awareness programs for parents or guardians to minimize child negligence in the future.

Keywords: Child Negligence; Demographic Factors; Child Neglect Categories

An Analysis on How Non-Managerial Employees are Motivated Through Organizational Culture

(With Special Reference to Ranpa Footwear Manufacturing Company)

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The success and growth of an organization depends on efficiency and effectiveness of its employee performance through organizational culture. Employees learn and communicate what is acceptable or unacceptable in an organization in the light of its values and norms. Hence, organizational culture provides basis for employee performance. Employee motivation is a topic that has received very significant attention by today's organizations. No organization may possibly thrive without their employees. Employees are the main reason any organization might have the potential to keep in existence for a longtime. In Ranpa, there are more than 200 employees in Kadawatha factory. There is a manual manufacturing process in the factory. Since employees are valuable resources for the factory, their contribution is highly considered. This paper discusses about "how organization culture influence on the employee motivation?". The core objective of this study was to investigate the influence of organizational culture on employee motivation. Furthermore, this study addressed the secondary objective; to identify the existing characteristics of the organizational culture. Interview method was used as the data collection method, since the qualitative research approach was taken into the consideration. Thematic analysis was the data analytical technique and sample of the study was 8 non managerial employees who were working in the different sections of Ranpa footwear Manufacturing Company. The findings were discussed under 3 main themes; firstly, how the Artifacts used by the organization led to motivate employees, secondly, the influence of values on deciding the employee motivation and finally, how the employees were motivated through the Basic Assumptions, practiced by the organization. According to the research findings, the cultural elements that have been discussed under above 3 themes had a substantial influence on the employee motivation at Ranpa factory. Therefore, finally it could be concluded that the culture of Ranpa as a whole had a greater influence on deciding the motivational level of its employees and most of time the culture had a positive influence on the employees which lead them to be motivated.

Keywords: Employee motivation, Factory workers, Organizational culture, Organization cultural elements

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