



NRSDDSS

2023

Proceedings of First National
Research Symposium
Department of Social Sciences
2023

"EXPLORING THE CHALLENGES IN
HUMAN VALUES FOR
A SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY"



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
RAJARATA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

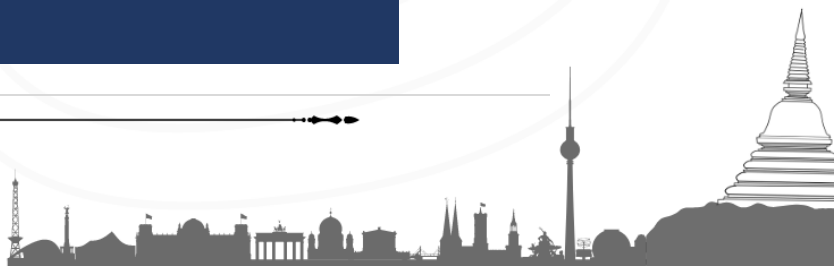


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Department of Social Sciences
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
Rajarata University of
Sri Lanka





NRSDSS

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*Proceedings of First National Research Symposium
Department of Social Sciences*

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25th of January 2023

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Department of Social Sciences
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
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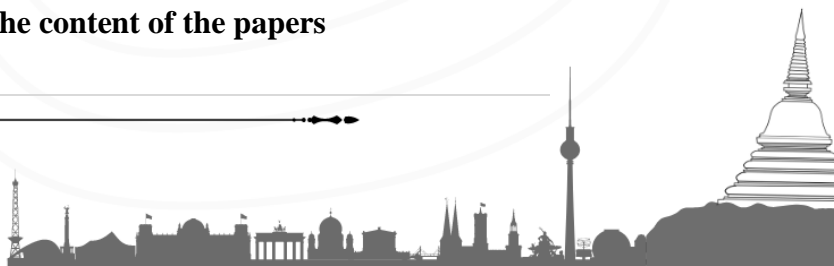
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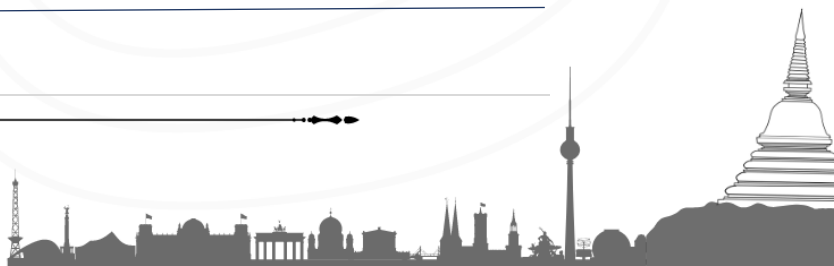
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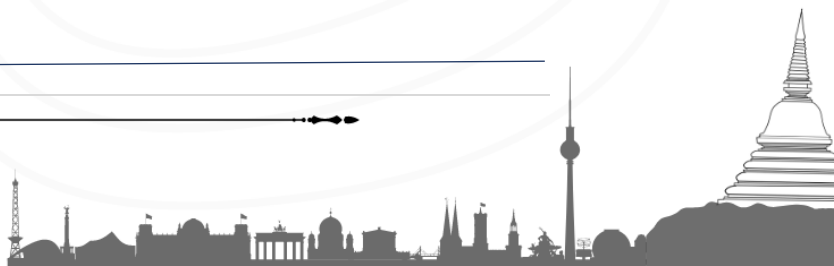
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MESSAGE FROM THE VICE CHANCELLOR

Rajarata University of Sri Lanka



It gives me great pleasure to pen down my thoughts on the Proceedings of the First National Research Symposium of the Department of Social Sciences (NRSDSS 2023) organized by the Department of Social Sciences of the Rajarata University of Sri Lanka under the theme of “Exploring the challenges in human values for a sustainable society” which is of timely relevance and the vital importance of the rapidly changing Sri Lankan society today. This will provide a great platform for researchers and practitioners across the nation to contribute to a sustainable society.

Present Sri Lankan society goes through numerous crises where institutions of higher education are endowed with a great responsibility to generate and disseminate new knowledge to intervene in providing solutions for those crises. Hence, I believe this national symposium will provide the opportunity for young and experienced researchers in the country to share their research findings and perspective with the well-read academic community and the wider society.

I wish to take this opportunity to appreciate the desired initiative to uphold research culture by organizing this national symposium. And also, I would like to express my appreciation to the Dean of the faculty, the Head of the Department of Social Sciences, and the Organizing Committee of NRSDSS 2023 for their hard work, commitment, and persistent effort in organizing this symposium.

Further, I would like to extend my best wishes to the presenters and participants. Finally, I believe that all researchers will come up with a perspective and ideology to carry out meaningful research and the growth of new ideas toward a better tomorrow. I wish the conference a grand success.

Prof. (Mrs). Sanjeewanie Ginigaddara
Vice Chancellor
Rajarata University of Sri Lanka



MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN

Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities



It gives me a great pleasure to convey this message to the Proceedings of the First National Research Symposium of the Department of Social Sciences (NRSDSS 2023) under the theme of “Exploring the challenges in human values for a sustainable society”. First and foremost, I would like to warmly welcome all the delegates and presenters to our university and to the symposium.

I find the selected theme quite contemporary at a time of economic and social crises in the country which as dissemination of the knowledge and providing solutions to national crises is a part of our responsibility as academics, and this kind of national symposium enables the environment to fulfill that responsibility.

As the Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka I'm very much confident to note that this symposium will provide an intellectual platform and a conducive environment for the researchers and practitioners across the nation in sharing and exchanging original research ideas and opinions, publish their work as well as gaining inspiration for future research.

I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate Prof. Dilan Gunawardena, Chair NRSDSS 2023 and all members of the organizing committee for their untiring efforts and enormous commitment in making the symposium a success. And also, I would like to extend my best wishes for presenters and participants as well.

Finally, I believe that all researchers will come up with a perspective and ideology to carry out meaningful research and growth of new ideas which will contribute to a better tomorrow for Sri Lanka.

Prof. DT Mendis
Dean
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
Rajarata University of Sri Lanka



MESSAGE FROM THE SYMPOSIUM CONVENER

Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
Department of Social Sciences



The very first National Research Symposium by the Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Mihintale is the rich outcome of an ice-breaking effort of months. Organizing a national conference is a challenging task. This cannot be possible without the support from every corner. We too faced the common challenges as organizers, “Budget”. With a successful project organized by the Department of Social Sciences with the support of undergraduates who are following Bachelor of Arts Honours Degree in Sociology, we established a T shirt stall on the Convocation Day and were able to fulfill our task.

In the symposium, my vision lies with how sociology can be an advantage to a sustainable society, and therefore the theme of the conference delivered is ***“Exploring the challenges in human values for a sustainable society”***.

Human values are the fundamental principles that shape our personality and govern our behavior. These principles are crucial because they define who we are and serve as our compass in life. Without these human values, our lives would be chaotic and everything we say and do would be without purpose. Ten fundamental human values are listed by Martha Nussbaum, a philosopher from the 20th century: justice, courage, beauty, temperance, wisdom, love, equality, modesty, and hope. All people should make an effort to live their daily lives according to these ideals. In order for people to always know what they stand for, it is crucial for society as a whole to acknowledge these values and make them clear in social structures, institutions, and organizations.

Sustainability is not just about conserving resources for future generations. Certainly, recycling, green building, and organic farming practices are part of the solution, but there are many elements to sustainability that are laden with values where no amount of conservation or cleaner production will help. Sustainability is about social justice, human rights, social equality, community involvement, workplace health and safety, ethics, racism, and governance; all of which impact the outcomes of sustainability and sustainable development. This is because values are always the foundation of our policies and procedures, and our human and environmental values will directly dictate environmental and sustainable outcomes. Values are not innate but are transmitted through parents, family, school, religion, and society at large. This transmission may be a conscious planned process of indoctrination by culture. In our modern world, the media like television, cinema, and advertising have an increasing influence in forming individual value systems, at the expense of family and community.





Any community or institution is built upon a set of shared ideals, objectives, or guiding principles. At first, those beliefs are typically reflective of and held by the most influential people in society. Social institutions, however, need to adapt to new circumstances as conditions change. Institutions are more conservative than individuals, and may not keep up with the changing values of the majority of persons, or may be manipulated for the advantage of those holding power. It is possible to work together to restore harmony between institutional and individual values. A more basic process of social and institutional transformation is required where the society's values are at fault and pose an unacceptable risk of harm or destruction. Education, media-communicated information, peer pressure, other forms of social pressure, scientific understanding of processes and risks, the example of a charismatic person or role model, or a process of religious adoption or conversion can all alter an individual's values. The ability to change values will be significantly greater when various modification methods are combined. After all human values are for making a sustainable society and the development sector should understand and social scientists should engage actively for sustainability through their role.

Finally, I would like to wish all the best for all the authors and presenters as their contribution is the key path to the success of NRSDSS 2023 and thank you, reviewers, editors, organizers, and all the people who at least make a supportive verbal contribution. Upcoming NRSDSS 2024 will be an advanced outcome through the lessons of NRSDSS 2023.

Prof. EMS Ekanayake
Head of the Department
Department of Social Sciences
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MESSAGE FROM THE SYMPOSIUM CHAIR

Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
Department of Social Sciences



It is with great pleasure I write this message to the Proceedings of National Research Symposium as the first national event launched by the Department of Social Sciences Rajarata University of Sri Lanka. NRSDDSS 2023 will be a multidisciplinary symposium that will draw research ranging from the Humanities to Social Sciences. NRSDDSS 2023 carries the theme “Exploring the Challenges in Human Values for Sustainable Society”. This symposium to provide a platform for local scholars, industries and students from a

wide range of discipliners ranging from the Humanities to Social Sciences, to disseminate their research findings and experiences to the general public and academic alike. In planning NRSDDSS 2023, I had the fullest support of dedicated and a dynamic organizing committee. As the chair of NRSDDSS 2023, I take this opportunity to extend my sincerest gratitude to the organizing committee members of the NRSDDSS 2023 and to all academic and non-academic staff of the Rajarata University who have been working in various committees to bringing this event to success.

I wish to congratulate all the researchers and attendees, who are witnessing the NRSDDSS 2023. We are looking forward to seeing you and create a constructive dialog for the sustainable society through human values.

Prof. DSW Gunawardhana
Symposium Chair





Message from the Keynote Speaker

Exploring the challenges of human values in a sustainable society



Are there human values in an objective sense; values, that are applicable for all people, in all situations, all contexts and all times? Are values natural or constructed? Are values always innocent, free from violence, prejudices, or domestic and international political agendas? In this speech, I intend to further problematize our static understandings on human values, by presenting key questions about them. I do so, with the suggestion that we should not understand human values as idealistic, eventually unachievable set of principles, but as a set of principles that drives us, motivates us and progresses us for a better collective society which also has its own contradictions, tensions and inconsistencies. I also question whether or not human values can feed back to accomplish the global project of the human kind in the 21st century – ‘achieving sustainable societies. In any case, I suggest that our understandings of the complexities of human values must stem from – not as a mere sense of duty to achieve a sustainable society – an agenda the powerful international forces have decided and imposed on us, but as a part of our conscious decision of what kind of a society we want for our future generations and how we are going to actually achieve it.

Dr. Pavithra Jayawardena

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Message from the Keynote Speaker

Exploring the challenges of human values in a sustainable society



Addressing the challenges around us continues to be the most daunting of tasks we are faced with as individuals and as a society. When these challenges are coupled with the need for building sustainable societies we tend to be completely overwhelmed. However, this is an opportunity. The creation of such opportunities needs to be self-driven, where individuals make a difference through their words and most importantly their action.

Four areas need to be identified to overcome the challenges we face and remain committed to a better and sustainable future. Firstly, the need to change attitudes and mindsets. While many are set in their ways and tend to focus on only their own views, there needs to be an understanding of all that is happening around us. For that to happen we need knowledge, which the second critical factor. Enhancing knowledge brings about a paradigm shift in the long term. We do, however, need to be conscious that which is occurring around us, and this is where awareness becomes pivotal. However, the fourth factor, wherein we ensure dialogue takes places is equally crucial as it provides spaces and dialogue, of we want to see a better brighter and more inclusive society in the future.

Best wishes for NRSDSS 2023...!

Dr. George I. H. Cooke

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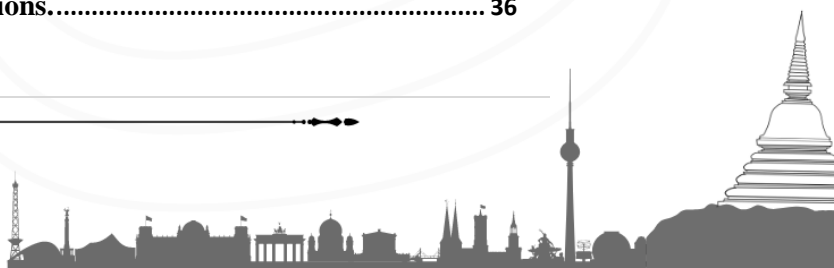
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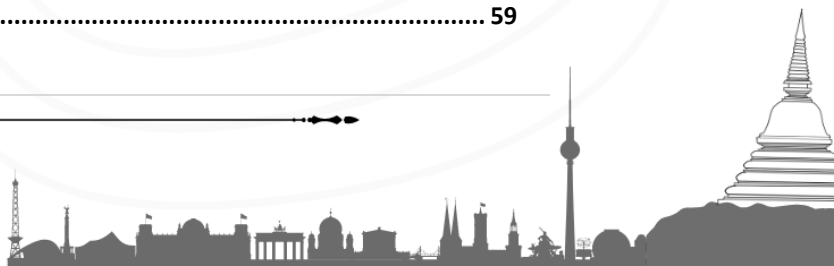


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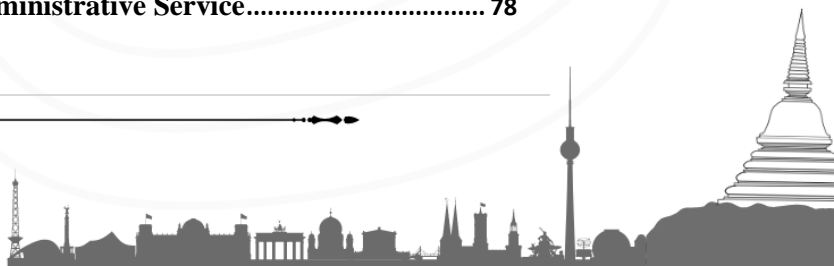


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Track 01

Youth, Marriage and Gender







Impact of Online Banking Service Quality on Customer Satisfaction: Moderating Effect of Gender

G. U. P. Rathnayaka

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Abstract

Online banking service has become an important part of the current banking service. It could be said almost all banks, which are operating in Sri Lanka, must equip their products by providing online-banking services for their customers. Even though the investment to build the online banking service has been carried out by most of the banks in Sri Lanka, in fact, the use of online banking adoption is still not in the significant level. Banking in Sri Lanka is still filled with questions about online banking services such as what exactly the yearning of each customer is. Because it is highly important for banking in Sri Lanka to fully understand the quality of the services that they are providing. by providing a proper internet service, banks in Sri Lanka can improve the customer satisfaction and it will be so effective and efficient for customers. If the customer's hope has been fulfilled, that customer will be satisfied and will ultimately be loyal to the online banking service. This study investigates the factors that will affect the quality of the online banking service for customers. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between the dimensions of online banking service quality and customer satisfaction to determine which dimension can potentially have the strongest influence on customer satisfaction and to examine the impact of gender on the relationship between online banking service quality dimensions and customer satisfaction. A survey was conducted by inviting 100 respondents. Data were analyzed using the SEM method utilizing Smart PLS software. The findings supported the relationships between the variables in the model. The outcome of the study was that some service quality dimensions had a significant impact on customer satisfaction in online banking such as reliability and responsiveness have positive and significant relationships as well as assurance and efficiency have a nonsignificant relationship. Also, gender had a moderating impact on the relationship between assurance and customer satisfaction. Improvement in online banking service quality is recommended for the achievement of customer satisfaction in the banking sector. Further study provides theoretical recommendations as establishments of immediate customer services, development of interface of the websites for increasing online banking and improving customer satisfaction. Limitations and future scope of the study are further discussed.

Keywords: Online banking, Service quality, Customer satisfaction, Gender, Structural equation model





Investigating the Attitudes of the Modern Youth Towards Marriage

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Abstract

Marriage is a legally recognized sexual relationship between a man and a woman. Through marriage, the human family acquires a legal basis. Traditional rituals associated with marriage are present, as are modern elements. This study was conducted with the primary research question of what modern youth attitudes towards marriage are. One hundred third-year students from the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities of the Rajarata University of Sri Lanka were selected for the research. An online questionnaire was used to collect the data. The research identified the attitudes of the current youth about the socially accepted traditional marriage rituals and the new aspects added to marriage in modern times. The sub-objectives are to determine what the youth think about marriage, traditional marriage rituals, and modern aspects. Here, the current youth generation has a greater tendency to reject traditional marriage rituals. 70 young people did not pay attention to vows in marriage, caste, class, religion, or living area. Dowry at marriage, virginity tests, and same-sex marriages were rejected by the majority. Getting married between 25 and 30 years, legally registering the marriage, simple wedding ceremony, living as a nuclear family, meant the modern youth. 95 respondents were unmarried. 60 people thought that education affected the delay in marriage. New research findings found that 76 people paid attention to traditional clothes and jewelers, that it is important to introduce concepts such as living together before marriage to Sri Lanka, and that marriage is not essential to living in society. The conclusion is that modern youth prefer simple marriages based on romantic relationships rather than traditional marriages.

Keywords: Marriage, Youth, Tradition





Undergraduate's Perception and Attitudes Towards Homosexuality in Sri Lanka. - A Case Study Related to Rajarata University, Sri Lanka.

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Abstract

Homosexuality can be defined as romantic attraction, sexual attraction or sexual behaviour between people of the same gender or sex. Homosexuality is becoming popular in many countries of the world as well as in Sri Lanka. But, according to the penal code in Sri Lanka, all kinds of homosexual acts are indicated as punishable offenses (Sections 365 and 365A, 1883). Considering the perceptions and attitudes of people in Sri Lanka regarding homosexuality, these homosexuals are more likely to experience likely to be the target of physical and mental stress. They are also often subjected to social exclusion and discrimination. Moreover, there are reports of sexual bribery from them. Thus, this research conducted in association with Rajarata University to identify undergraduate's perception and attitudes towards the homosexual community in Sri Lanka. The main objective of this study was to identify the undergraduate's attitudes toward the homosexual community. Simultaneously, to identify any significant gender differences in undergraduate's perceptions and attitudes towards the homosexual community. This research used the quantitative research method with a cross-sectional design to achieve objectives. The sample size was 78 participants covered 38 male and 40 female. Their age range was between 20 and 25. Two questionnaires were used in this research in this research. One of them was used to obtain demographic characteristics. The other questionnaire was the homosexual attitude scale (HAS) to measure attitudes toward homosexuality. Questionnaire and interview methods used to collect data. This study conducted a t-test to identify if there are any gender differences in undergraduate perceptions and attitudes toward the homosexuality. The final results were undergraduates in Sri Lanka have positive perception and attitudes toward the homosexual community and there was no gender difference between undergraduate attitudes and the homosexual community in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: Attitudes, Homosexuality, Homosexual community, Perceptions, Undergraduate





Early Marriages and Women's life Afterwards (By Rathnapura Divisional Secretariat)

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Abstract

Early marriage is a complex social problem in Sri Lanka, especially in rural areas. Early marriage is defined as the marriage or union between two people in which one or both parties are younger than 18 years of age. Early marriages also lead to increase in gender-based violence, health problems as well as increase in divorce levels due to lack of maturity by the girl child. The problem of this research is found what are the social and economic problems that women face in their family environment after getting married at such early age. The major objectives of this research are to uncover the social problems that may arise due to early marriages. Moreover, this study aimed to uncover how early marriage occurs and its causal factors in rural communities. This research was conducted in a village community in Rathnapura Divisional Secretariat. The data was obtained using qualitative research methods. Therefore, this research was conducted using twenty-five (25) women who were married before the age of 18 were included to obtain the research data. Primary data collection methods and secondary data collection methods were used in this research for collecting data. Questionnaires and in-depth interviews were used to collect primary data. As well as, books, newspapers, journals, articles were used to collect secondary data. The study also found that the main causes of early marriages and the consequences of early marriages are increase in social problems in modern society. With the fast-developing globe, marriages early age became catastrophic. However, these studies are necessary to change the existing attitudes about early marriage and contribute to the awareness of the society about it.

Keywords: Early marriage, Young, Women, Social problem, Family





The Impact of Positive Youth Development Attributes and Life Satisfaction on Academic Well-Being:

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Abstract

While research studies revealed that positive youth development (PYD) attributes have beneficial impact on adolescent developmental outcomes, whether and how PYD qualities are related to academic well-being are unclear. Aim is to study how PYD qualities are related to academic well-being. The data of this study were derived from in a large-scale project on adolescents' positive development and its precursors as well as outcomes. The project was conducted from the 2016 to 2017 school years, which involved 8 randomly selected secondary schools in Aththanagalla Division in Gampaha district. Seventh-grade students in these schools had been invited to fill out a questionnaire. The participating students were fully informed about the purpose of the study and principles of confidentiality. Sample size is 100. This study used quantitative methods; the main part of the research is based on quantitative studies. To data analysis use statically package for social science, Frequency table, pie chart, Figures. Means, standard deviations, and correlations among different variables were computed first. Second, two steps were followed to examine. The hypothesized mediation model by using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) and MPLUS 8.1. First, a measurement model was tested for four inter-correlated latent variables, including Positive Youth Development, Life Satisfaction (LS, indicated by its five items), Academic Stress (AS, indicated by its two items) As existing research on academic satisfaction and stress focused more on the environmental influences with relative negligence of the role of personal factors, studies on the role of PYD qualities in these two areas of adolescent academic well-being are very important. Finally identify mostly impacted factors and recommend to avoid threats to life satisfaction on academic wellbeing in these schools and do more researches in this field for furthers in future.

Keywords: Adolescent, Youth development, Life satisfaction, Academic stress





Sociological Analysis of the Gender Inequality Faced by Men in the Institution of Marriage

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Abstract

Sex is explained using biological terms whereas gender is based on social and cultural terms through which men and women enjoy different social statuses and roles. In every social institution, these distinctions can be seen vividly. Many men find it difficult to handle and manage family functions against the present economic and social contexts due to the excessive busyness in their lives. The main objective of this study had been to investigate the impact gender inequality the man faces in the institution of marriage. The specific objectives were to analyses how the concept of gender has an impact on man and to examine the effort he places to protect his family life and social status. How far a man gets pressurized in performing different functions in the family context and how far he tends to suffer from mental stress are the two research questions the researcher was interested in. Chilaw in Puttalam district was selected as the research area because it was identified that men suffer greatly from gender inequality in married life. The aggravated family issues have resulted in this. Snowball sampling had been used as the primary data collection method through structured interviews. Books, newspapers and journal articles were the secondary sources. Grounded theory was used in analyzing the results obtained. Social constructionism had been used to evaluate different characteristics, identities, behavioral patterns, roles and occupations of men and women. The breakdown of families in the area had been a notable phenomenon in the area during the last five years. Men were identified to suffer from familial and occupational issues. Even though society criticized male domination, this study proved that men have been suffering from gender inequality as women. Gender inequality in men had been a manifest function in personal lives but is latent in the social context.

Keywords: Feminism, Functionalism, Grounded theory, Marriage, Multitasking





Child Marriages And Its Social Impacts: A Special Reference to Koralaipattu North, Divisional Secretariat, Batticaloa – A Sociological Study

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Abstract

Child marriages are the obstacles for social development and some conflicts with Sri Lankan laws and its implementation and also social irresponsibility of the people. Children are the vulnerable groups and they come under the age of eighteen and attempt to do marriages and she or he maintains their living together relationship with someone. This study mainly focused and explains the reasons for child marriages, its effects on societies and reduces the impacts among the societies through this study and aware the community-based organizations and social institutions. In addition to this study, the objective of the study was reducing child marriages and its social impacts among the particular societies. There are some special objects for this study such as social connections among societies, opportunities for education and safeguarding mechanism and empower their societies to ending child marriages. There are many reasons for child marriages such as living together relationship with someone, sexual relationship even if they got married, sexual abuses, sexual harassments and violence against women & children, Lack of parenting skills, irresponsible activities, lack of protective mechanism, unhealthy environment, perception of the societies is that children who can marry any persons after their puberty. It is highly affected girl children and their family's structure. Poverty, mobile phone usage, substance abuses, infatuation and also misconception of sexual education are the primary reasons for child marriages. In this study, we mainly focused on primary data and secondary data. Database from divisional secretariat, police records, hospital records, Medical Office of Health (MOH) records also shows that huge numbers of children are affected by child marriages. We mainly use data collection methods such as questionnaire through google forms, interview, focused group discussion and key informant interview. It is descriptive research and using mixed methodology for analyzing purpose. Poor parenting role and lack of skills are the main reasons for child marriages and societies, social institutions, community-based organizations, religious groups and some legal procedures should be changed based on best interest of the child.

Keywords: Child marriages, Family structure, Social impacts, Primary, parenting skills





A Study of Migrant Women and Family Transformations in the Middle East; Mudalakkuliya Grama Niladhari Domain of Anamaduwa Divisional Secretariat

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Abstract

Today our women mostly migrate abroad and get various social experiences, and after returning to their families after the end of their service period, about the change that has happened in the family. The research problem here is what is the nature of the change that has happened in the family after returning to their family after the service period. The main objective is to study the changes in the family unit of female labor migrants who have returned from the Middle East. As the study area, Mudalakkuliya Grama Niladhari Domain of Anamaduwa Divisional Secretariat of Puttalam District in the North West Province was used. The study sample consisted of the total population of the study area, a study sample of 42 families with female returnees from the Middle East. To obtain the necessary information for the study, questionnaire interviews, observation, and case studies have been used. The data and information have been analyzed using Excel the data has been coded and analyzed in the form of reports from in-depth interviews with the help of tables and graphs. Based on the analysis, the conclusions that can be reached are that the impact of migration on the family has been both positive and negative. The majority of families with immigrant women are families with negative socioeconomic differences. Husbands becoming addicted to drugs, wasting money earned by women, husbands divorcing, and children marrying at an early age are negative changes, and the fact that the migrant woman has achieved a relatively high material status in the family can generally be identified as positive changes. Employing according to the woman's ability and willingness, constantly paying attention to the migrant woman and the family, and making motivations to create positive social changes in the family have been presented as study suggestions in this study.

Keywords: Women, Labour migration, Family unit, Change





Success in Young Marriage Life: A Study Based on the Village of Kahapathwala in Mawathagama Division

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Abstract

Youth can be defined as a period of new awakening in life and a period where the growth processes that have been gradually taking place since begin to culminate. Marriage is the social process organized to regulate and formalize human sexual life. Although it is common for young minds to develop interest in the opposite sex due to the hormonal activity, attraction, physical changes, and the desire to stand out with youth, marriages that occur with the awakening of youth are common in Sri Lankan society. According to the constitutional law of Sri Lanka, everyone above the age of 18 is considered an adult and marriage is approved within that age limit. This is used as a weapon to get marriage at an early age through the attraction of youthful feelings and quick decisions. As the research problem, how successful is marriage at a young age? The main purpose of this research paper is to analyze the marriage and its success in youth. As the field of research, there is an explanation based on the observation and case study of early marriages in the village of Kahapatwala in the Mawathagama area of the Kurunegala district. Here, when we compare the facts of five families who got marriage at a young age, all the five families were marriage through secret elopement and today there are those who earn a living by working as hired workers without a definite job. Two families were identified as dependent on their parents, and another family lived in a rented house. Living in a very poor environment in terms of economic and social environment, their lives are not very successful. Younger girls who are suffering after having children have come to this situation through school romances. Youth is an era in which intelligence should be used well without being enslaved to emotions, and for that education should be done in schools as well as the development of parent child relationships, so that premature destruction of life in youth can be minimized. The facts that we have concluded through this research are that there is not much success in the family life of those who get marriage at a young age. Being enslaved to feelings and making short sighted decision as well as the attraction caused by age have strongly affected this.

Keywords: Youth, Marriage life, Relationships, Success, Life





Challenges and Issues Faced by Inter-Ethnic Married Couples; A Sociological Study with Special Reference to Uda-Palatha Divisional Secretariat Area

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Abstract

Inter-ethnic marriage is historically a controversial phenomenon. Although inter-ethnic marriage is not considered taboo in some societies, it is forbidden in many societies in the world due to some socio-cultural reasons. In some societies, inter-ethnic married couples face many challenges. Therefore, the main objective of this research is to identify and analyze the challenges faced by interethnic married couples and analyze how far the inter-ethnic married couples are satisfied with their marital happiness and marital satisfaction. A qualitative data collection method was used for collecting data for this research and primary data collection in-depth interviews and focus group discussions were used. There were 25 inter-ethnic married couples selected as the sample under the snowball sampling method. The study was conducted in Uda-Palatha Divisional Secretariat Area. The findings of this study reveal that most inter-ethnic married couples feel hurt, sad, and helpless. Most couples have a lower level of marital happiness and marital satisfaction. This situation influences an inter-ethnic married couple inter-partner conflict and subjective assessments of marriage instability. As well as in many inter-ethnic marriages, fewer shared values and less support from the inter- ethnically married couples' parents are observed. According to these findings, it shows that inter-ethnic married couples struggle socially with derogatory comments in public, and are isolated from family and friends, culturally by language barriers and religious differentiations. As a solution for this issue, it is suggested to create positive aspects about the inter-ethnic marriages among people. The family therapists and counselors should motivate inter- ethnic married couples and their family members as well.

Keywords: Inter-ethnic marriage, Inter-ethnic married couples, Socio-cultural challenges





Gender and Sexuality as depicted in Modern Sri Lankan Cinema. (Especially for the two films productions of 'Husma' and 'Dekala Purudu Kenek')

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Abstract

Cinema is simply a powerful medium that can address the audience. Cinema can subtly bring different areas of society to the audience. Cinematographers are constantly trying to release social realities to the audience artistically and meaningfully through cinema. Accordingly, the theme of this study is to investigate how the modern cinematography of "Dekala Purudu Kenek" and "Husma" on gender and sexuality have been presented. The problem of this study is how gender and sexuality are portrayed in modern Sri Lankan cinematography. is being studied. Among the modern Sri Lankan cinematography through Sri Lankan cinematography as the scope of the study, " Dekala Purudu Kenek " and the cinematographic duo "Husma" has also been taken as the boundary of the study. For this research, which is conducted through qualitative research method, the analysis of the dialogues, characters, equipment and raw materials, composition, frames of these two films are carried out through the content analysis. The purpose of the research is simply to study how gender and sexuality have been portrayed in modern Sri Lankan cinema. In the study of these films, the effect of the patriarchal social system becoming more and more stable and the woman's position as a face of a utility commodity was investigated through the audio-visual media of cinema in modern society. Accordingly, among these creations, the cinematography of " Dekala Purudu Kenek " all economic, social and political phenomena are revolving around the center of male power. In the movie "Husma", even in the morgue, women are sexually assaulted and turned into commodities. These phenomena are being reproduced more or less repeatedly in middle class lives in Sri Lanka. Accordingly, in the analysis of these two films, it can be recognized that women are subjected to violence in terms of gender and sexuality. It was also concluded that patriarchy is more and more established according to the most appropriate and humane analysis of the signs, symbols, dialogues, and elements used for that.

Keywords: Gender, Sexuality, Modern Sri Lankan Cinema





A Study on the School's Contribution to Raise Student Awareness of Basic Child Rights (by Imbulpe Education Division)

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Abstract

According to the United Nations, everyone under the age of 18 are children and the adult community's responsibility is to care and nurture them. But their rights are violated at various times. Various sets of laws have been adopted to protect and secure them. But children need knowledge about the basic rights of them to resist those misdeeds that happen to them or to seek help from the law. It is important to ask whether the contribution of schools to create that knowledge is sufficient. This study was conducted to find solutions to the problem "whether the awareness of the students in the grades of senior secondary I and II about basic children's rights is sufficient?". The primary objectives of this study were to investigate the students' understanding of basic children's rights and to study the activities carried out by the school for the student's awareness. Exactly 100 students and 14 teachers involved in citizenship education, political science, and counseling were selected from 3 schools representing types 1AB, 1C, and 2 in Imbulpe Education Division, Rathnapura District, Sabaragamuwa Province. Information was collected using primary and secondary sources and interviews and questionnaires were used. School classification did not influence these differences in knowledge levels, but different types of resource contributions targeted only Type 1AB. Although it is expected to increase that knowledge through concurrent subjects, it has not been done at a satisfactory level. It cannot be seen as minimum knowledge for living or direct actions taken either co-curricular or extra-curricular to produce these knowledge levels. It was recognized that there is a special need to prepare children with knowledge about basic rights to provide the minimum protection of children at the national level. It can be concluded that it is timely to introduce "Law" like subjects in the school curriculum.

Keywords: Children's rights, Students, Awareness, Violation, Teachers





A Sociological Study on Challenge of a Female Soldier in the field of Army

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Abstract

Focusing on the military, the career role of the soldier in the face of a thirty-year war on terror is unique. But during the post-war period, Sri Lankan society paid more attention to studying the role of male soldiers, and neglected women who played the same role. For this study, the women's military professional role was studied with the intention of filling the lack of attention regarding the challenges they faced. In order to study the challenges faced by a woman who is socialized based on gender stereotypes, in a male-centered professional environment in the military, analyzing the response data covering five chapters from the areas of military membership, marriage and family, sexuality and everyday life. The central focus of this thesis is on identifying the challenging situations faced by women in trying to overcome such stereotypes in a patriarchal society, where social stereotypes are deeply rooted. A sample consisting of 25 sampling units centered at Borella Headquarters of the Sri Lanka Army Women's Corps, under the non-random method of 'Quota sampling', representing the dual categories of officers and other-officers, collected relevant data through semi-structured interviews and analyzed through thematic analysis. (Here everyone in the Women's Corps do not have an equal opportunity to participate in the sample for security reasons). The idea of a military woman has been debated concerning her ability to face challenges as a result of her femininity. Especially based on the factor of power, the military woman faces most of the challenges and the power structures of disciplinary power, patriarchal power and bureaucracy power are prominent factors. The right to control their lives is lost to those who serve in the military, which is a bureaucratic institution, and the right to control their lives has been assigned to the institution under a strict disciplinary framework and security system. In such a situation, the female soldier faces challenges to her self-identity in maintaining normal life and professional life in harmony, where the form of interaction between "me" and "I" and the challenging space in the influence of "special other" have been discussed through the study.

Keywords: Challenges, Female Soldier, Gender stereotypes, Power, Self-identity





A study of Social and Cultural Factors on the Usage Contraceptive Methods Among the Rural Married Women

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Abstract

Contraceptive methods play an important role in family managing process. In that background this research seeks to study about the modern methods, and the Contraceptive is study flows based on the topic, a study of Social and Cultural factors on the usage Contraceptive methods among the rural married women. In this research the study area was taken as the Puliyankulama Grama Niladari division and sample was taken using focus group method under non-probability sampling technique. This study was mainly conducted using mix-method strategy and the data analysis was done using qualitative data analysis through the thematic data analysis and qualitative data analysis through based on statistical data analysis method. According to the study, the findings about the usage of Contraceptive methods can be presented in four ways. Based on this, mainly happened was identifying the Contraceptive patterns of rural married women. According to this it was identified that rural married women are interested in traditional methods. The myths and beliefs of the among the rural traditional society is the main reason for traditionality in the society. Through the prospective of the usage of modern method, the main reasons were identified as the individual centralized social and cultural factors. Based on this, less knowledge about this method, scared of side effects, religion, nationality and caste she relates. Household centered social cultural factors is another factor for rural Contraceptive methods. The dislike of spouse and the effects of the spouse's family members, income are also some other factors which can be identified under the household centered social and cultural factors. Public centered society and cultural factors such as, social stigma, social pressure, education, occupation, socially constructed ideas and beliefs also effects on the usage of Contraceptive methods. Apart from above mentioned factors, social knowledge is a main factor which had affected in the usage of modern Contraceptive methods.

Keywords: Contraceptive methods, Households





Limitations and Barriers Affecting Rural Married Women in Resorting to Modern Contraceptive Methods

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Abstract

Limitations and barriers affecting the use of modern contraceptive methods among rural married women in centering the research topic in an experimental space focused on identifying the limitations and barriers affecting the use of modern contraceptive methods among rural married women as the main research objective. In that way, by identifying the individual-centric factors, household-centric factors, sociological factors and socio-cultural factors that influence rural married women to resort to modern contraceptive methods, attention is paid to the policy requirement of inducing modern contraceptive methods to rural women and presenting positive solutions and proposals. A sample of 100 people was taken as purposive sampling under non-random purposive sampling method for the study. Primary data was collected through interviews under survey method. According to the results, identification of barriers and barriers affecting the use of modern contraceptive methods among rural married women. In the study, it was verified that the influence of husband, social support, family culture, social influence and lack of contraceptive education are barriers and restrictions affecting rural married women to refrain from using modern contraceptive methods. Modern deconstructive methods should be disseminated to the rural woman by understanding the wrong attitudes and knowledge centered in social knowledge. Also, it was evident through the study that policy makers and mediators should focus on providing formal education and emphasis on the reproductive rights of rural women.

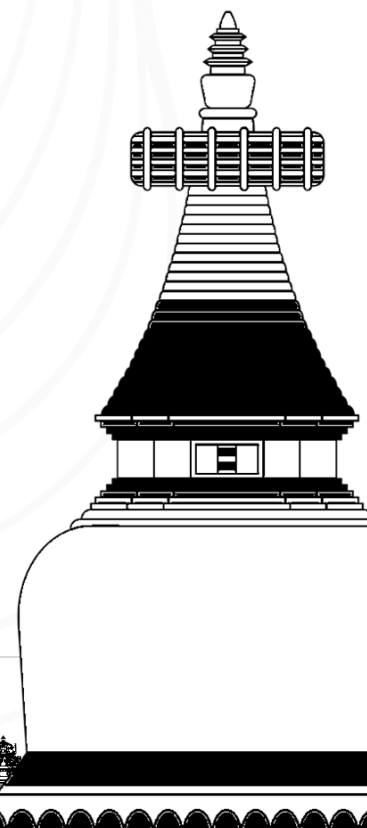
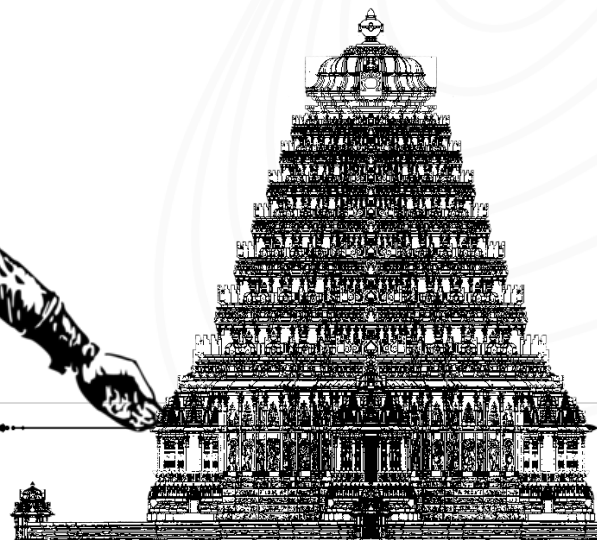
Keywords: Rural, Married women, Modern Contraceptive, Social knowledge





Track 02

Religion, Ethnicity and Culture







The Utility of the Buddhist Hygiene of Wellness for Disease Prevention

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Abstract

Human diseases are physical and mental. According to the definition of the World Health Organization, health is mainly in three parts, physical-mental and social. According to the classification of diseases, non-communicable diseases are classified as communicable diseases. Diseases like flu, chicken pox can be termed as communicable diseases and diseases like cancer heart attack as non-communicable diseases. The concept of cleanliness is important to prevent any disease. Modern medicine as well as Ayurveda suggests preventing the disease before it occurs. "Arogya Parama Labha" Buddhism describes health as the greatest wealth. Any animal living in the world should be prevented from contracting diseases in order to be healthy and reach the maximum of health. For this, there should be a behavioral and attitudinal transformation in the society. This is why the Buddhist concept of cleanliness is important for disease prevention. Can the concept of Buddhist Hygiene be used for disease prevention as a research problem? is investigated and the research aims to study the peculiarities of the Buddhist Hygiene concept. The limitation of the study is that it only discusses the Buddhist concept of Hygiene In the research methodology, this research is based on the "conceptual research method " the primary source is based on the literary sources of Tripitaka, Mahavamsa, Deepavamsa and extra. Journals, encyclopedias, as well as internet data were studied for research and related propositions and a variety of secondary sources were used Qualitative research method was used by data exploration and analysis and by extracting data from recent reports. As a result of the research, it was possible to study the usefulness of Buddhist hygiene in disease prevention through factors such as water, food, air, meat consumption, environment, habitats, exercise, sleep purity, use of toilet bowls, health protective equipment, and rest, and those who live with these factors are less likely to develop diseases. It was possible to study that the presence is low and the correct use and consumption of these concepts can prevent diseases. The research concludes that the compounds of suffering on man can be identified as diseases or diseases. Disease prevention means preventing diseases before they occur and prevention is necessary for that. It can be discussed with examples as above that prevention means preventing, suppressing, rejecting, etc., and health, recovery, and health are further embedded in the concept of health.

Keywords: Buddhism, Disease, Health, Hygiene, Prevention





A Sociological Analysis of Changing Marriage Patterns in Traditional Rural Society in Sri Lanka

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Abstract

Marriage is one of the important social institutions found in all societies of the world. According to the most influential anthropologist Bronislaw Malinowski, "marriage as a contract for the production and maintenance of children". It acts as a social and legal contract that gives a partner someone to rely on, brings a greater degree of intimacy and emotional security. Many local and foreign social anthropologists such as E.R. Leach, Nuur Yalman and Gananatha Obeyesekere have studied the institution of marriage in Sri Lankan traditional rural society during the 1950- 1960s. Nowadays, the pattern of marriage in the traditional rural society has changed. Accordingly, why marriage has been undergoing modifications in Sri Lankan traditional rural society along with the other social institutions? is the main problem of this research. The main objective of this research was to highlight the changing patterns of marriage in traditional rural society in Sri Lanka. Moreover, the sub-objective was to identify the factors influencing the change in traditional marriage patterns in the rural society in Sri Lanka. This study is based on literature and it relies heavily on secondary data. The conceptual framework was developed using literature, and the findings were interpreted using research articles, e-books, magazines, printed materials, relevant websites and they were made base to arrive at conclusion. According to those secondary sources, six main causes of changing patterns of marriage in traditional rural society in Sri Lanka were found; trends of divorce rates, love marriages instead of cross cousin marriages, monogamy instead of polygamy, modernization of wedding ceremonies and commercialization of marriages, changing attitudes towards about children and reproductive decisions have undergone tremendous changes in the institution of marriage. Some of these changes are considered good for society while some are felt in negative term. Though these new trends are observed in present, the importance of marriage has not diminished. Due to these transformations, Sri Lankan rural society has become complex instead of simple as before.

Keywords: Changes, Marriage, Rural society, Sri Lanka, Traditional





Rethinking Societal Values Based on Ancient Technological Heritage for an Industrialized Sri Lankan Society

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Abstract

Within the dominance of free market system, Sri Lankan society needs to look at ways of transforming societal values to suit the current industrial requirements. For this, inspiration can be found in Sri Lankan ancient technological heritage. The purpose of this research is to identify values of ancient technological societies, which can be embedded to present day Sri Lankan society. Further, the research focuses on identifying the effect of those values in creating an industry-based culture for sustainable development in Sri Lanka. For this study, norms connected with ancient technologies like irrigation, architecture, iron smelting, martial arts and ayurvedic medicine are analyzed. The primary data were collected through interviews and literature survey. The internet was used to collect secondary data. Considering irrigation heritage and technology used in wind powered iron smelting furnace at Samanalawewa it is evident that, ancient civilizations managed natural resources for their benefit. In architectural wonders like Ruwanweliseya attention was given to build long-lasting structures to withstand disasters like lightning using tools like "Vajra Chumbata". It is essential to embed these values of natural resource management to the society to utilize alternative energies available for Sri Lanka. Other than that, early ayurvedic practices valued ethics over economic benefits and women were given equal opportunities even in fields like martial arts. Even in the present day, professionals must focus on upholding such ethical values to create a healthy work environment. According to the above, it is obvious that modern day Sri Lankan society needs to embed values gained from ancient technological heritage like natural resource management, gender equality and professional ethics in order to achieve the desired social transformation towards an industrialized Sri Lanka.

Keywords: Ancient technology, Social transformation, Sri Lanka, Ethics





A Study in the Solutions Taught in the Buddha's Philosophy to the Modern Entrepreneurship Crisis in Sri Lanka

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Abstract

From the prehistoric social system to the modern complex social system, the individual was socialized through social institutions with the aim of meeting various expectations and needs. Among such social corporations, the religious corporation has a special place. Max Weber's Protestant Ethic provides an excellent example of how important religious concepts are to uplift the country's economy. Whether the Buddhist philosophy that many people believe in in Sri Lanka can be used to uplift the country's economy is a controversial issue in recent times. In terms of Sri Lanka's economy, the recent economic growth rate, labor force size, per capita income has decreased and the unemployment rate and economically inactive population have increased. Looking at that data, it was possible to identify the nature of the entrepreneurship crisis in Sri Lanka. Accordingly, the research problem here is how to find solutions to the modern entrepreneurship crisis in Sri Lanka based on Buddha's philosophy. The main purpose of this is to find solutions to that problem. The sub-objectives of this are to contribute to the growth of entrepreneurship through the generation of new knowledge by identifying the concepts of entrepreneurship empowerment. Primary data was collected from twenty individuals through structured interviews under random sampling method. Secondary data was collected through a literature review from books, articles, reports and reputable websites. The data collected were subjected to analysis using grounded theory under qualitative methodology. Lack of proper management in the individual, slowness of new thinking, degraded attitudes, weakness of firm goals and efforts etc. were identified as factors that undermine entrepreneurship. Through this research, it was found that solutions to the current entrepreneurship crisis are provided through the economic teachings, management concepts, Leadership Traits and new thinking attitudes in Buddha's philosophy. Through this, it will be possible to find solutions to the entrepreneurship crisis in all social, economic and cultural fields such as tourism, exports and self-employment in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Buddhist philosophy, Economy, Wealth, Innovative thinking





A Comparative Study of ‘Devadana’ Homogeneity in Haldummulla ‘Medawela’ Village and Medavachchiya ‘Kanadarawa’ Village

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Abstract

There are many customs, traditions, rituals and norms performed for God in Sri Lankan society. Especially among the sacrifices performed for the gods at the regional level, there may be two forms of sacrifice in two regions with the same name. Accordingly, a comparative study of the ‘Devadana’ offering in the ‘Medawela’ village of Haldummulla area and the ‘Devadana’ offering in the ‘Kanadarawa’ village of Medavachchi will be done here. What are the differences between Devadana in Medawela village and Devadana Puja in Kanadarawa village? is the primary problem of this study. Both field and literature study methods were used for this study. In the field study method, information was collected through interviews and telephone calls and the villages of Medawela and Kanadarawa were subjected to field study. Accordingly, people in each area were selected as a random sample based on their age and knowledge of customs and collection data. Primary and secondary sources were used in the literature review methodology. The purpose of this study is to educate the society about the differences in the offerings with the same name depending on the area and also to provide awareness about the faiths and beliefs of the area. Devadana, which is held especially in Kandarawa region, is held for Lord Pattini. The Devadana held in Medawela area is held for the God of Kataragama. The differences between these two sacrifices include the commitment, the purpose of giving the alms, the way of giving the alms, the food given, the dedication of the mats, the people who participate, the rituals performed, the time it is performed, the mantras for consecrating the offering, the manner of preparing the alms, etc. is special. Also, there are similarities in the Buddha Puja before the donation, the time of giving the donation, rituals of benefaction, Pirikara Pooja, etc. Thus, many similarities can be experienced in the Devadana Pooja, which exists under the same name. It can be concluded that even the rituals with the same name even been subject to various regional differences and those rituals have an unlimited relationship with human life.

Keywords: Area, Devadana, God, Pooja, Village





A Comparative Study on the Heterogeneity in Ritual Performance by Fishermen in 'Dewundara' and 'Negombo' Areas

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Abstract

The 'Dewundara' area of Matara district and the 'Negombo' area of Gampaha district can be identified as two main areas of Sri Lanka's fishing industry. Especially in these two areas, fishermen perform more or less rituals. According to that, how can there be a discrepancy between Dewundara and Negombo fishermen in performing rituals? is the problem of the study. Especially for this study, field study method and literature study method were used. Accordingly, in the field observations, Dewundara area and Negombo area were subjected to study. Data collection was done through participant observations, interviews and random sampling from both areas. During data collection, interviews were conducted and to select them, the time spent in the fishing profession was based on the factors of being multi day fishermen and residing in the relevant area. In the methodology of literature study, primary, secondary and electronic sources were consulted. The main objectives of this study are to point out the difference in rituals in different areas, to identify the religious attitudes of fishermen in different areas, and to identify the reasons that affect the increase or decrease in fishing rituals from area to area. Thus, it was confirmed that Dewundara fishermen perform more religious rituals than Negombo fishermen. Especially the religious background of the fishermen in the two areas has directly affected to this situation. The majority of fishermen in Dewundara are Buddhists and the majority of fishermen in Negombo are Roman Catholics. Especially Buddhists perform more rituals and Catholics do not perform such rituals. Further, the geographical locations of the two areas, urbanization, technology, development of transport and road systems, religious impact of the area and differences in people's attitudes also have influenced the increase or decrease in the rituals of these two areas. Thus, it could be concluded that fishermen in Negombo area have been freed from traditional conservative ideas with the globalization and Dewundara fishermen also have started to reach that level. Thus, it was possible to identify how the more or less existing rituals in these two regions were created. Accordingly, it can be further concluded that there is a clear difference in the rituals performed by the fishermen in these two areas and it is due to the aforementioned factors.

Keywords: Dewandara, Field, Fishermen, Negombo, Rituals





An Analysis of Sinhala, Pali, and Sanskrit Language Influence on Sri Lankan Vedic Language Culture

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Abstract

This study looks into how the Sri Lankan Vedda's language has been influenced by the Sanskrit, Pali, and Sinhala languages. The Vedic language has changed over time, absorbing elements from numerous mother tongues from the time when the language had a finite number of words until the present. What effect do the Sinhala, Pali, and Sanskrit languages have on Sri Lankan Vedic language is the research question at hand. The goals of this research are to identify the Vedic language, look at its vocabulary roots, and investigate how it was influenced by Sinhala, Pali, and Sanskrit languages. Studies on the Vedic people were conducted at Thonigala, Dambana, Dimbulagala, Dalukana, Pollebedda, Rathugala, and findings were reached by comparing and analyzing the data collected. The Vedic language, which is only spoken by the Vedic people, has a vocabulary that is exclusively their own, but it also incorporates words from other languages. It is evident that numerous terms have been introduced to the Sinhala language when examining the genesis and development of the Vedic language. Due to the impact of the Sinhala language, words like man, avuto, pojja, mandokaranawa, are frequently employed in the Vedic language. Sinhala Folk Vahara has songs such as Katrunga - Kadurung, Kobeiya - Kobeiya, Kokkagala - Kokkagala, Vasi Vahela - Vachi Vela, Bhasha - Bache, Kanji - Kanjien, Diagan Ella, Ekige, Panna, Noyai, etc. Additionally, it is clear that the Pali word Gachchami served as the basis for the phrase Gachchanava. Accordingly, the Pali words are the source of the Vedic words. Additionally, the Vedic language uses the Sanskrit word "Shabara" as "Shabara." The word "Sakolava" is known as "Chakra" in Vedic literature. The word "Vedda" is likewise derived from the Sanskrit word "Vyadha," as is obvious. When Vedic people interact with Sinhalese society, it is evident that words from the Sinhala language have been incorporated into the Vedic language. It is also demonstrated that the Vedic language's independence has decreased as a result of its gradual blending with Sanskrit, Pali, Sinhala, and other languages. Finally, it may be said that the Vedic language has developed, exhibiting Pali Sanskrit language traits, as a result of the interaction of the Vedic people with the Sinhalese civilization.

Keywords: Vaddas, Language, Folk, Sanskrit, Civilization





A Study on the Impact of Indian Teledrama on Family Ties as Shown on Sri Lankan Television

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Abstract

Nowadays, television is a tremendously popular form of media. Indian teledramas are a kind of teledramas that are popular on national television networks in the nation. These are voiced and broadcast in Indian on national and regional television networks to research how Indian teledramas affect family dynamics. These days, Sri Lankans love watching Indian teledramas. There is no age difference in the propagation of this. These are broadcast every day, as a result of seeing them, people are tempted to adopt their lifestyles in real life. Large-scale societal issues have resulted from this. That is to what extent society has influenced the existing family institution through these dramas watching. For this study, both primary and secondary data were employed. To gather primary data, a questionnaire was created, and information was gathered from a group that was chosen at random. To gather secondary data, books, reports, newspapers, etc. were used. These results demonstrate how watching Indian teledramas has a big impact on people's daily life. People's lifestyles are impacted because they spend a lot of time watching television serials. This leads to a number of issues in the family. Additionally, local literature, art, language, customs, and rituals are fashioned after these Indian TV series, which causes a variety of issues such as family strife, criminal activity, and suicide. Meanwhile, the corporation has changed. And one of the things that has been revealed is that, the current young generation. Currently, they are more interested in watching local dramas. And nowadays, Indian telecasts have also decreased and the present young generation is rejecting them.

Keywords: Television, Indian teledrama, Family, Impact, Tempted





An Investigation of the Future of Heritage in the Face of Crises Between Parties Involved in the Management of Cultural Heritage

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Abstract

Sri Lanka is a state that shows a wide spread of archaeological heritage and the monuments and temples can be identified all over the island. Most of those archaeological heritages are those with religious values created during the historical period. Some practical and theoretical problems that arise in the process of excavation and conservation of these archaeological heritages can be identified. In this research, the nature of the problems and the background of the crisis between the groups involved in the management of cultural heritage in this country will be studied. Here the objectives are to propose solutions for the theoretical and practical problems created between the clergy and the people connected to it through an academic approach and a heritage management approach. Case studies, field studies, and interviews were used as research methods. The cultural heritages of this country are archaeologically important and the associated social and religious values can also be identified. In the aggravation of this crisis, it can be seen that the corporate officers take them as archeological contexts and preserve them and religious leaders only highlight their religious values. The creation of this crisis between institutions such as the Department of Archaeology, the Central Cultural Fund, and religious corporations involved in this with an academic approach could be identified in the past period. The seriousness of the problems related to heritage management was revealed in the face of the situations that arose about places such as Kuragala, Mihintale, Dambulla, and Daliwala Kotavehera with such archaeological and religious values, and for that the lack of understanding of cultural heritage, extreme political objectives and power, and religious cultural issues. And it was identified that the improper activities of the responsible parties were the cause. For this, a legal system with formal discourses, awareness, and a practical program should be prepared and a regulation of cultural heritage should be made. The result of these crises is the demise of cultural heritage, which can be described as a national crime. To solve this problem, it is necessary to implement a flexible heritage management plan that is acceptable to both parties.

Keywords: Cultural heritage, Archaeology, Heritage management, Crises, Mediators





A Study of Establishing Reconciliation Through Religious, Ethnic and Cultural Diversity in the University

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Abstract

Diversity is a unique concept that is visible in our society. This diversity is reflected in any corporation in the society and this is also highlighted in the universities belonging to the educational corporation. Culture is the main force that guides any person from birth to death and influences them throughout their life. How does diversity in the mainstream influence diversity in the university and how can harmony be created through this influence? The research problem here is to investigate whether. The primary objective of this study was to create harmony within the university by identifying the religious, ethnic and cultural diversity that leads to the diversity of the society. Data collection was done through field study, non-field study and focus group interviews are research methodologies. The emergence of ethnicity is seen in the university grounds based on matters based on identity, culture, sense of homeland, collective consciousness and history. This diversity can also be identified as a form of socialization they received from their family environment. This diversity among student scientists was visible through customs, manners, ethics, social behaviour, art, and religious behaviour and religious and cultural events in the university, and the caste divide between the Sinhalese and Tamil nations as internal divisions among the nations was among them. Due to this difference, differences between them, marginalization of minority groups, creation of marginalized social groups has become a problematic situation. The ethnic and religious conflict between different nations for a long time, cultural relativism as well as the grasping of the racist ideas expressed by some famous figures related to religions on the ideas and attitudes of the university students have also affected this. As a result, the concept of unity, peace and collectivity has gone away in the university. Weaknesses in the sensitivity and understanding of Reconciliation and the ideas existing in the university students as well as the stakeholders have affected this. Because of this, in order to establish reconciliation, which is a current social need, it is necessary to understand the objectives of reconciliation in the university grounds, establish sustainable peace, prevent violence from reoccurring, and remove stereotypical attitudes about ethnicity.

Keywords: Diversity, Culture, Religion, Ethnicity, Reconciliation





An Exploratory Study of Television Media Program Culture to Develop Public Relations in Pandemic Situations.

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Abstract

Due to the corona epidemic, the current world is in a state of crisis. It can be recognized that the situation has also strongly affected the media sector. The public relations methods used by the media channels before cannot be used in the same way in the face of the epidemic situation. Therefore, public relations methods should be developed to suit this situation. What are the methods used by electronic media channels in the development of public relations in the face of the corona epidemic situation? Was investigated and, the content analysis method and Interviews which comes under the qualitative research method was used. The first 05 television channels were selected in the LMRB survey report related to the year 2022. Given the Corona epidemic situation, the main public relations programs of *Hiru*, *Sirasa*, *Derana*, *ITN* and *Siyatha* television channels were studied in depth. Under this, to maintain and strengthen the public relations between the people, community care programs were implemented for the affected people such as the distribution of dry food items, the distribution of dry food items for sacred places, the distribution of essential health equipment and the disinfection of public places. Moreover, creating theme songs and holding contests have also been used as public relations methods to uplift the people affected by the Corona epidemic. Overall, it was concluded that television channels implemented social care programs to develop their public relations in the face of the Corona epidemic. It was also confirmed that apart from providing relief to the people affected by the crisis, more efforts have been made to promote their media channels. But as a developing country, it should be emphasized that media organizations should continuously implement community care programs for their subscribers throughout the country, not only in times of crisis.

Keywords: Corona Pandemic, Public Relations, Media Culture, Television





Content analysis of Sri Lankan Sinhala newspaper articles on leishmaniasis

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Abstract

Leishmaniasis is a major public health problem in Sri Lanka, predominately in rural areas. With the high literacy rate in Sri Lanka, newspapers could be utilized as an effective media for public health promotion. The objectives of this study were 1) to assess the prominence and 2) to analysis the content of leishmaniasis articles published in online versions of the most popular five Sinhala newspapers (one government associated and four private associated) in Sri Lanka over the period of two years (2020-21). Newspapers were manually screened and articles related to leishmaniasis were extracted using five pre-identified keywords: 1) “*leishmaniasis*”, 2) “*weli massa*”, 3) “*weli makka*”, 4) “*weli masi uwadura*”, 5) “*charmagatha leishmania*”. Prominence of the articles was assessed using a composite index scoring system introduced by Wilbur *et.al.* (Score range of 7 to 18; prominent articles ≥ 15). A thematic analysis was performed to analysis the content of articles. Among a total of 2924 newspapers, only 14 articles were on leishmaniasis. Two-third of articles were published in one private associated newspaper. Only 4 (29%) articles were identified as prominent articles and they all have published in private-associated newspapers. Approximately half of the articles were published with photographs. Five main themes were identified: nature of disease, vector, risk factors, awareness and prevention. The majority of articles were news and the main focus of these articles was to increase the public awareness of leishmaniasis that includes cause, symptoms, treatments and prevention. Most of the news were “warning” articles with the number of patients and disease spreading areas to alert the public. Priority was given to aware the public through data and/or facts including leishmaniasis global and Sri Lankan situation, symptoms and risk factors. However, poor attention was given to diagnosis and treatments. In features (n=2) prevention strategies were reported in detail. In addition, features were more descriptive articles and they covered vulnerable area, magnitude of leishmaniasis, socioeconomic conditions of vulnerable population, vector control, outdoor occupational behavior, and risk reduction. Newspaper coverage and prominent for leishmaniasis is extremely low in Sinhala newspapers in Sri Lanka in recent years. It is interest to find out why in future studies. Accordingly, this study can understand the differences in shaping and promoting media agendas. By reporting on the nature of the disease, vector, risk factors, awareness, prevention and control, neglected diseases like leishmaniasis can get the attention of Community and policy makers.

Keywords: Leishmaniasis, Printed media, Newspaper, Health Communication, Sri Lanka







Track 03

Tourism, History and Social Transformation







An Investigative Study of the Modern Utility of the Practice of Empathy Practiced by the Ancients for Contemporary Social Progress

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Abstract

The practice of empathy in the past was very important for the social progress of that time. The purpose of this research is to identify how the practice of empathy practiced by the ancients can be used in modern society. The problem of this research is how modern society can use the practice of empathy practiced by the ancients during the Rajarata civilization. The research method used here is the historical research method. The research methodology here is to conclude by studying the data obtained comparatively and analytically from many sources such as the literature and archaeological sources of the Rajarata civilization period. Empathy is feeling the needs and feelings of another person as one's own. The ancient society worked with each other in mutual relation and compassion. During the time of King Mahachulika Maha Tissa (77-63 BC), this king can be considered a ruler who had a good understanding of the life of the common people. The inscription belonging to King Kutakannatissa in the Dambulla Vihara shows that the king should act as a servant to the people of the country. The rulers worked with them in mutual relations. As such, the royals were tempted to give them grants even in villages. King Vijayabahu 1st granted village wards to Budalnavas through the Panakaduwa Thaba Sannasa as an appreciation for the work done by him. But today's society has failed to protect the virtues inherited from the past, no matter how advanced it is in many areas including technology, knowledge, and education. The ruler had to respect the people and the order. The kings of the past acted with compassion towards it. Therefore, people were even tempted to treat them as deities. The Ambagamuwa Inscription mentions hitting children, showing respect to monks, bowing to justice, patronizing intellectuals, entertaining close friends, and showing mercy to all creatures. The lack of humanity, lack of understanding, and respect among people have greatly affected the social decline of Sri Lanka as a country. Therefore, it can be concluded that the concept of empathy practiced by the ancients was a strong influence on contemporary social progress and sustainable development in the ancient kingdom, for finding solutions to current problems and challenges, as well as for bequeathing human and physical resources to the next generation by enjoying them properly.

Keywords: Ancient, Empathy, Modern, Practice, Social progress





Analyzing the Negative Impacts of Tourism on Social Transformation Based on Cultural Behavior, Prostitution, Alcohol and Drugs.

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Abstract

A sustainable society is a key term for the sustainable development of a country. However, developing a sustainable society is highly affected by social transformation all around the world. Sri Lanka is an island nation so; it's highly affected by globalization since the country is highly attracted by tourism. Therefore, one of the main social problems was in these days "what are the negative impacts of tourism on social transformation." this was the basis for this research. The aim of the research was going to identify the negative impacts of tourism on social transformation based on cultural behaviour, prostitution, alcohol and drugs. The author has selected eleven Grama Niladhari (GN) divisions from the Hikkaduwa tourism zone that touches the coastal area as the sample while the Hikkaduwa was taken as the population of this research. Furthermore, the research was done based on both qualitative and quantitative data methods and only primary data was used. The author did one in-depth interview from each GN division of the sample to collect data for this research. Moreover, the author's attention had been drawn to the tourist police at Hikkaduwa to get further data for this research. The data collected in this way were analyzed using the thematic data analysis method. Finally, the author has achieved one aspect of "cultural behaviour" selected by the author has been greatly transformed by the impact of tourism, and "prostitution" is ranked second as well as the component "alcohol and drugs" ranks third. Even so, the author was able to identify not only tourism but also other components such as social media and mass media have positively affected on social transformation in the population. Therefore, the author was able to conclude that tourism has greatly influenced social transformation, but it was not the main influence.

Keyword: Social transformation, Tourism, Globalization, Sustainable, Society, Negative impacts





A Study on the Relationship between Internal and External Factors and Bank Profitability in Sri Lanka

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Abstract

On the factors affecting the bank profitability, only few studies have been done in Sri Lanka for determinants of licensed commercial bank profitability. Problem arises which factors and how effect on the profitability in Sri Lanka banking Sector. The main objective of this survey is to identify the factors that lead to the performance of the bank and identified the relationship of selected variables with bank profitability. The study limited to the period from 2009 to 2018 and 20 Local banks. For this study researcher uses secondary data from the bank's annual report and central bank website that operated in the years from 2009 to 2018. Statistical analysis was carried out by using SPSS computer software. This analysis contains with mean, maximum, minimum and standard deviation of each variable. In this research have used one dependent variable (Return on Assets) and eight explanatory independent variables such as There is no any impact of bank age on the profitability of the bank. Positive significant relationship between Bank Size and the Return on Assets (ROA). The results conclude that, Alternative hypotheses can be accepted. The results conclude that, there is no any impact of operating cost on the profitability of the bank. The results conclude that, alternative hypothesis can be accepted. Positive significant relationship between Liquidity Risk and the Return on Assets (ROA). The results conclude that, alternative hypothesis can be accepted. The results conclude that, there is no any impact of total deposit on the profitability of the bank. The results conclude that, there is no any impact of Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate on the profitability of the bank. A negative insignificant impact of inflation rate on profitability of banks in Sri Lanka. It reveals internal and external factors are crucial factors for bank's profitability. It should be considered in banking operations. Bank size, Bank age, Operating cost, Capital adequacy, Liquidity risk, Total deposit, the GDP Growth Rate and Inflation Rate. Normality, Multicollinearity, autocorrelation, correlation, panel unit root test and multiple regression model specification tests have been tested.

Keywords: Financial intermediation, Bank performance, Internal and external factors, profitability, Sri Lanka





Reality of Sri Lankan History Revealed by the Fate of Artisans of the Kandyan Period

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Abstract

One of the most important values of Sri Lanka is its historical and cultural heritage. Among the historical and archeological factors that remain physically are paintings and related arts and crafts. The Kandyan kingdom stands out as one of the most important periods of history in terms of ancient art. Degaldoruwa Vihara and Temple of the Tooth Relic Kandy, which still remains today, are known as excellent structures. However, the history has not given due respect to the generation that created paintings and other creations in these two places. Therefore, it was studied whether justice has been done to this craft generation through the things that the people of this generation have and do not have. Comparative and content-analytical methods are used to this research analyzing historical sources. Degaldoruwa Vihara project, started during the reign of Buddhist king Keerthi Sri Rajasingha (1747-1781 AD) of the Kandyan Kingdom, was completed during the reign of Rajadhi Rajasingha (1781-1798 AD). There are clear records in history about the generation that painted these cave paintings, made architectural designs, constructions and other carvings. It is this generation that created all aspects of this Palace and the Kandy city plan including Bogambara Lake. It was revealed that these creators were the men of the era who built the nation. At the time of the king Sri Wickrama Rajasingha, the heritage and recognition of this community, which was the highest respected in the society, was destroyed by the conspiratorial royals of that time who were in a caste-based competition for power. This research reveals how conspirators among royals throughout history divided and racialized the people.

Keywords: Degaldoruwa, Crafts, Kandyan, Architecture, Conspirators





The Use of Human Relations in Conflict Management

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Abstract

Man is a social animal. He cannot live alone in a crowd. Conflicts are also a reality of life. Conflict is a social phenomenon with a long historical basis. Conceptual study of conflict as well as conflict goes back to the beginning of human history. Conflict is a common social problem that can be identified at every point of society. Sometimes conflict harms the human society and the individual, while at other times it provides the energy necessary for social existence and survival. The contradiction between two or more opinions that arise in the mind of one person can also be interpreted as a conflict. Conflicts are natural in a pluralistic society. It is justified to say that it is a factor that has been inherited by man since human evolution. However, the study of conflict can be shown as a topic that should be widely discussed about the occurrence, management and resolution of conflicts in every step forward in the human evolutionary process. Through that, conflicts can be managed positively. Conflict management is a very important factor to live in the society as an individual as well as to maintain the quality of inter-relationships in a society. Public relations can be pointed out as the most scientific, systematic and most practical measures that can be used for conflict management. Distinctive characteristics of public relations can be seen according to different temporal and spatial factors. In public relations work, the public does not mean the general public but only a select group of them. A broad consideration of public relations shows that it can be called an important communication process. Accordingly, maintaining effective public relations will pave the way for an individual, organization or state to manage and resolve potential conflicts.

Key words: Conflict management, Public relations, Society





An Investigative Study of Historical Information Revealed by Epigraphically Sources on the Protection of Human Rights in Ancient Sri Lanka.

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Abstract

For any state to evolve forward with a vision of sustainable development, the freedom of man and even animals must be secured. In a society without freedom, new ideas, thoughts, social development processes, etc. cannot be seen. It seems that when people lose their freedom, their contribution to the state and society gradually decreases. That is, in order for people to freely contribute to society, their freedom must be established. Thus, when freedom is secured, their rights are also secured, so they get the opportunity to live a good and fair life in accordance with the law. Accordingly, it seems that the past rulers have made efforts to secure the freedom of humans as well as animals as much as possible. That is evident in the factor of human rights protection revealed through the source of inscriptions. What historical information is revealed through the epigraphic source about the protection of human rights in ancient Sri Lanka? The main problem of this research is to investigate. Identifying human rights, securing human rights and studying the information revealed through documentary sources about securing human rights can be stated as the basic objectives of this research. The research method used here was the qualitative data collection research method. Also, the secondary source was studied and this research was done under the theoretical method by using books, newspapers, magazines and libraries. Preservation of previous customs can be identified as an important provision taken for the protection of the human rights of the old Sri Lankan man. The later ruler did not have any right to break the customs and traditions socialized by the rulers before his reign. He was able to implement his state policy while respecting the previous customs. This is confirmed by the inscription of King Kasub V belonging to the Anuradhapura period. Also, the rights of the individual to live in the society and the rights of animals to live through the cane tablet letter and the *Kaludiya Pokuna* inscription, the rights to escape from violence and arbitrary imprisonment, detention, punishment and subjection to penal laws affecting the past and individual universal justice. Through this research analysis, it was revealed that a lot of information about Badulu Tam's letter and the method of securing children's rights and property rights are revealed through many old epigraphic sources. Thus, in the analysis of data in this research, it can be finally concluded that much information about many human rights declared by various constitutions in modern times was secured by the past rulers using historical sources.

Keywords: Human Rights, Sources of Desire, epigraphic sources, Child Rights, Property Rights.





An Investigative Study of The Regional Positions of Contemporary Sri Lankan Women as Revealed in Pre-Brahmi Inscriptions

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Abstract

The modern women can be seen as a figure that has attracted attention locally and globally under various social concepts. States have paid special attention to the protection of women through the legal and moral attitudes created around them. Women are widely discussed by state union organizations as well as in the national and international media. In such a background, it can be pointed out as a need of the hour to pay attention to the women of old Sri Lanka. Accordingly, what regional designations were used by contemporary Sri Lankan women as revealed in the pre-Brahmi inscriptions? The research problem here is to investigate whether. The basic objectives of this research can be to study how women got a certain position in society, women's participation in local positions, and how women got ownership of local offices as a position in the political field. The qualitative research methodology was used as the research methodology. Under the method of non-field studies, attention was paid to inscriptions from the pre-Brahmi period. During data collection, books, newspapers and inscriptions were studied from sources from autobiographical sources and during the research, the researchers discovered many unique results during the data analysis. In the history of Sri Lanka, a person known as '*Raja*' was the head of government and took the lead in the political process. In the written history of Sri Lanka, beginning with '*Vijayagama*', the kingship has belonged to men and in some cases, women have also entered Sri Lankan politics. Mention is made of a post called '*Gapatani*', where women were employed, among the local officials who assisted in state governance. These positions are not mentioned in the inscriptions belonging to '*Anuradhapura*' and '*Polonnaruwa*' one inscription found at '*Sasseruwa*' mentions a woman holding this position. It is also revealed that the women who held the positions of '*Parumakalu*, '*Parumakali*' and '*Parumukane*' were in the contemporary political sphere. Also, religiously, the status of women in contemporary society can be identified through pre-Brahmi inscriptions. In this period, the woman appears in the epigraphs as a worshiper engaged in offering offerings in cave monasteries. Thus, as a woman, she came forward in various roles politically, religiously, economically and socially. It can be shown as a result of her successful attempt to win her rights politically by overcoming the existing social attitudes about women in contemporary society. Thus, this research study investigated the regional positions used by contemporary Sri Lankan women as revealed in pre-Brahmi inscriptions. From that, a lot of information about a deep historical context in the history of women in Sri Lanka could be discovered.

Keywords: Epigraphs, Pre-Brahmic Inscriptions, Regional Designations, Contemporary Society, Cave Monasteries





An Empirical Study of the Contribution of Anuradhapura Abhayagiri Museum in Educational Information Compilation.

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Abstract

The golden period of the Anuradhapura period, which marks a unique juncture in the history of Sri Lankan Buddhism, can be identified as the period belonging to the Abhayagiri Vihara. Abhayagiri Vihara became a center of the Buddhist education system in ancient times. Accordingly, the form of the Buddhist education system that existed in the Sri Lankan society at that time can be identified through the Abhayagiri Museum. What is the contribution of the Anuradhapura Abhayagiri Museum to the Buddhist education information collection? The research problem here is to investigate whether. The purpose of the research was to study the contribution made by the Anuradhapura Abhayagiri Museum in the compilation of Buddhist education information. The participant observation method and interview method were used under the qualitative data collection method to collect the data related to the research. Also, the secondary source was studied and this research was done by analyzing the data under practical method and theoretical methods by using books, newspapers, magazines, and libraries. Compilation of information for educational needs can be pointed out as one of the main functions of a museum. Accordingly, a lot of important information could be identified about the nature of the Buddhist education corporation that existed in contemporary society. Through this field research, we found a lot of information that cannot be seen in any other museum in Sri Lanka, including the history of Sri Lankan Buddhist paintings, the history of primitive cave paintings, the technology of constructing ancient Buddhist buildings in Sri Lanka, the technology of constructing Padhanagarh and Pabbata Viharas, the technology of constructing Buddhist stupas, and the Buddhist architecture of ancient Sri Lanka. Anuradhapura Abhayagiri Museum also revealed a lot of rare information about many Buddhist-inspired works of art including architecture. It was also revealed that the inspiration of Buddhist education has been received in the construction of all these creations. Thus, in the analysis of the data in this research, it can be finally concluded that the Abhayagiri Museum makes a unique contribution to the work of collecting information for Buddhist education that is not done by other museums in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: Abhayagiri Temple, Compilation of Information, Buddhist Education, Painting, Padhanagarh





Evolution of Social Entrepreneurship: A Bibliometric Investigation

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Abstract

The phenomenon of social entrepreneurship is gaining salient popularity in academic research. Ironically, research studies on the evolving patterns of social entrepreneurship remain far less focused. The overriding aim of this study is to uncover the evolving patterns of social entrepreneurship between 2005-2022 using bibliometric analyses. For this purpose, three combinations of the keywords were merged with logical operators, “TITLE-ABS-KEY (“social entrepreneurship”) OR TITLE-ABSKEY (“social entrepreneur”) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (“social business”), thus making the span broader. A total of 867 documents from the Scopus database are analysed. Furthermore, this study performed a combined temporal analysis of co-citation and keyword co-occurrence using Bibliometrix R-package and VOSviewer software. Seven leading research clusters are revealed: *social entrepreneurship orientation, social innovation, crowdfunding, social capital, embracing solutions-driven innovation, collaborative dynamic, and entrepreneurial shared value*. Besides, future research areas are explored from the VOSviewer visualisation. It is found from the growing number of keywords in the literature that impact investing, social innovation, entrepreneurial identity, female entrepreneurship, social value co-creation, and social entrepreneurial intention have potential literature gaps. The analysis revealed that social entrepreneurship is still an emerging concept, and this review aims to aid contemporary scholars by providing an overview of the status quo of the domain.

Keywords: Social entrepreneurship, social entrepreneurs, bibliometric analysis, entrepreneurship







Track 04

Environmental, Health and Human Wellbeing







Analysis of the Impact on Human Well-Being through Improving Indoor Environmental Quality by Local Folk Consciousness

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Abstract

Human well-being and the Environment are intricately linked. The traditional folk consciousness of Sri Lanka's ancient rural inhabitants has been effectively applied to promote human well-being. The main purpose of this study is to study how people's awareness of the effect on human well-being has been used through the improvement of indoor environmental conditions. The primary objective of this study is to evaluate how the indoor Environmental conditions have been affected to the human well-being. Data for this research were collected through a structured online questionnaire and undergone quantitative analysis. Based on the facts which are not addressed in this report are obtained through field observations and previous research studies. The interior space was extensively designed in historic homes. Ancient techniques to improve human well-being included situating furniture using, clay materials to retain internal heat, rough walls for internal sound management and utilizing local materials as interior antibacterial agents. Because a person's quality of life is greatly influenced by their environment. Researchers are also examining the impacts of altered building operations, materials, and design on occupant health. The public health community, building designers, and building operators should all be consulted when determining the research priorities. According to the aforementioned findings, rural households typically had more people, but there were fewer conflicts and everyone lived peacefully. But even though there are fewer family members today family issues have arisen rapidly because People do not receive the mental freedom they are entitled to, which is the cause of this. A home's indoor environmental quality can be cited as a key factor in lowering stress, developing mental freedom, and greatly reducing the likelihood of potentially problematic situations. And it was observed that not only mental well-being but also the internal environment has a great impact on the physical well-being of those who live there.

Keywords: Human well-being, Mental freedom, Indoor environmental quality, Folk consciousness, Home design





A Critical Legal Analysis on Transboundary Environmental Impact Assessment –A Way Forward

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Abstract

Territorial sovereignty which is an important doctrine found in Environmental law confers freedom to the States. Territorial sovereignty is not an absolute right as the right is curtailed by the customary international law which prohibits transboundary pollution and by Article 21 of the Stockholm Declaration which enshrines that states must ensure that activities within their territories or under their control do not harm the environment beyond their territory and to ensure activities within their jurisdiction will not cause transboundary harm and states must assess the potential transboundary effects of the activities. State responsibility for causing transboundary damages has formed a part of international law and customary international law as well. Transboundary Environmental Impact Assessment (TEIA) intends to promote environmentally sound projects and to uphold sustainable development while assessing the environmental impact via international corporation when a cross border impact arises from a large-scale development project. Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention), The Convention on Access to Information Public Participation in Decision Making to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention), Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (the SEA Protocol) are the most three internationally recognized instruments relating to TEIA. Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Trans Boundary Context (ESPOO Convention) obliges state parties either individually or jointly, take all appropriate and effective measures to prevent, reduce and control significant adverse transboundary environmental impact from proposed activities. The research problem includes, despite the fact that Sri Lanka neither a party to the Espoo Convention nor Aarhus Convention, how the government assess the environmental impact whenever a development project is carried out involving the cross-border affairs. The main objective of this paper is to analyse the international legal regime governing TEIA. The method followed in the paper is that of legal doctrinal analysis, that the author focuses on basic legal sources, international treaties, customary international law, general principles of civilised nations as well as judicial decisions and scholars' articles. Paper finally suggests it would be prudent to ratify the environmental conventions which provides effective implementation of TEIA procedure and passing legislation by enabling the provisions of the convention would be helpful for effective and successful regulation of any likely adverse impacts emanating from large scale operations.

Keywords: Territorial sovereignty, Transboundary Environmental Impact Assessment (TEIA), State responsibility, Sustainable development





A Study on the Lifestyle Changes of Tea Plantation Laborer with the Influence of Economic Crisis in Sri Lanka

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Abstract

Poverty is the single largest social denominator, which is the state of being inferior in quality or insufficient in amount. Poverty is said to exist when people lack the means to satisfy their basic needs. In Sri Lanka, poverty has intolerably increased with the economic crisis. Sri Lanka is passing through an acute economic crisis since the mid of 2022 due to the depletion of foreign reserves, which has resulted in shortages of fuel, food, medicines, and other essential items in the country. The tea industry in Sri Lanka, which supports thousands of households, has also suffered from a controversial government decision that banned chemical fertilizers as a health measure. The specific objective of this study is to examine the impact of economic crisis of Sri Lanka to tea plantation laborers. In this study, the researcher has selected 10 households of plantation laborers, mainly depend on Tea plantation who hasn't receive any attention from Poojapitiya Divisional Secretariat Division, Watagalathenna Sectorial Division, Kandy District, Sri Lanka. Interviews and secondary sources have been used to get the necessary data. Simple random sampling method has been used to collect data while Microsoft excel has been used to analyze the data. The study has found that a considerable amount is not being paid to fulfil their basic living needs, which ranges from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000 per month. The paramount finding of the study is that the disruption to the education of children in these families and their mental problems. Accordingly, the study concludes that the poverty conditions that occur with the current economic crisis among the laborers are caused by the economic and social systems, which cause the laborers to be limited in their opportunities and resources to achieve income and prosperity. As a result, this study proposes improving these households' income sources by providing facilities for males to engage in animal husbandry, while females can engage in handicrafts to generate additional revenue, ultimately overcoming poverty and raising living standards.

Keywords: Poverty, Economic crisis, Plantation labours, Labour income, Additional source of income





Environmental Management Systems and productivity in French Companies in National Development

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Abstract

This study consists of forty-three French corporations listed on the French securities market. In this case focuses on how EMS implementation affect for company performance in national development. This study aims Associate in analyze to the adoption of an environmental management system would improve the productivity of companies in operation within the producing sector. To investigate the link between environmental and monetary performance. These variables include: research and development (R&D) expenditure ratio, logarithm. This Sample consists of 43 French companies. Research question: to what extent the implementation of an EMS influences the reduction of environmental impacts and improves productivity. Limitation is 43 companies because flexibility of study. We selected most smoke emission companies by government reports. This study uses quantitative methods. Data collection method is Email questionnaires. To data analysis use software SPSS. To data present Tables for presenting statistical data, pie chart, Figures. Mean, Standard deviation are calculated. They demonstrated through the Wilcoxon rank-sum test that there is a significant difference between certified and non-certified companies in terms of environmental performance, noise emission. Result of the correlation matrix based on Pearson's coefficient and Results for the Housman test for models one to five. Results show three economic models, retained model, fixed effects model, Random effects model. These results are consistent with the idea that the establishment of an environmental management system reduces emissions and therefore firms' environmental impacts. EMS improve environmental performance but reduce productivity. Findings of paper the firm which indicates that EMSs are valuable resources that lead firms to gain competitive advantages and economic performance.

Keywords: EMS, Pollution, Performance, Productivity, Emission





Impact of Employment of Parents on Child Well-Being in Sri Lanka

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Abstract

Parents play an important role in improving children's physical, mental, social & emotional well-being. There is a trend in recent decades for both father & mother in Sri Lankan families to join the labor force to reach economic independence through employment. Employment of parents can exist as a strength & also a barrier to children's well-being. The main objective of this study is to identify the impact of parental employment on children's well-being. The research problem is what will be the state of a child's well-being when both mother & father work. 100 parents who live in the Kandy city area have been selected for the study by using the convenient sampling method. Employed & unemployed parents were included in the sample to identify differences & similarities between the two groups. Both in-depth interviews & structured questionnaires were used to collect data. Analysis was done under different themes such as children's education & health, employment levels & workplace flexibility of parents. According to the key findings, when both parents work, they provide better facilities for their children if their employment level is high. Employed parents' ideas reveal that work-life depression & stress levels are affected badly on the role of parents & atmosphere of the home. Those parents are not capable to provide mental & emotional support for their children when its necessary. When a mother or a father is unemployed, those children get closer to their parents. But children who have employed parents get closer to their grandparents, relatives, siblings & neighbors. According to the results of the study, family-sensitive employment policies on workplace flexibility should implement in Sri Lanka to improve child well-being. Suggestions reflect that employed parents should give priority to their children to protect them from critical physical, mental, social & emotional issues.

Keywords: Parents' employment, Workplace flexibility, Unemployed parents, Child well-being





Environment and Human Health Risks and Reduce the Use of Mosquito Coils in Sri Lanka

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Abstract

Today, there has been a rapid increase in use of mosquito coils in Asia, Africa and South American countries. It is undeniable that burning indoor mosquito coils emits a smoke that effectively controls mosquitoes. But this smoke causes a lot of damage to the environment and animals. The problem of this study is to find out mosquito coil burning affect the environment and the health of school children. According to the research of many scientists they have said that mosquito smoke contains a number of cancer-causing compounds. The purpose of this study is how to reduce the environmental pollution and human health risks. The primary data were collected through literature review were used as the research methodology. Human beings get respiratory diseases due to mosquito coil smoke. And the environment is also damaged. We find that pollutant concentrations from burning mosquito coils can significantly exceed health-based air quality standards or guidelines. Today, it seems that the percentage of respiratory diseases among school children in Sri Lanka is increasing rapidly. Asthma, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis...etc. are unique among them. The particles contained in coil smoke are found to be very fine. For example, burning one mosquito coils releases a mass of pm (2.5) equivalent to burning 75-137 cigarettes. These toxic chemicals affect the environment and health of human beings. These study findings indicate that many school children are unknowingly exposed to lung cancer through the burning of mosquito coils. 12.2% of lung cancer cases are reported in Sri Lanka. In order to reduce the burning of mosquito coils, measures such as applying citrus oil on the body of school children and burning cashew nuts can be taken to repel mosquitoes. According to the above Environment and human beings' health risks and reduce the use of mosquito coils in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: Mosquito coil, School children, Environment





Farmers' Awareness on Negative Effects of Agrochemical Usage in Erapola GN Division

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Abstract

The majority of Sri Lankans who live in rural areas engage in agriculture, primarily rice farming as their livelihood. With the development of modern agriculture, agrochemical usage has been increased in Sri Lanka. Normal usage and over usage of agrochemical create negative effects on human health and the Environment. Both acute and chronic effects, soil – water contamination are results of agrochemical usage. A study of Farmers' awareness is needed to find solutions to this crisis. The objectives of this study are to identify farmers' perspectives on the usage of agrochemical and their existing knowledge of the negative effects of agrochemical usage. The study used mixed method approach to achieve its objectives. Study population covered the paddy farmers of Erapola GN division. Using simple random sampling, 40 structured questionnaires were filled out. Inferential data were analyzed using excel software. This study found that most of the farmers (75 %) preferred to use chemical fertilizer due to its high efficiency. They use chemical fertilizers less than the recommended level. It shows 50% and 5 % of the farmers used chemical fertilizer more than the recommended level. According to the present study, we found that most of the farmers have no clear idea of the recommended dose for their fields. All farmers face problems due to pests and they use pesticides to manage this problem as its high efficiency. The majority of the farmers follow health guidelines when using pesticides for their fields. According to this study, all farmers were collecting their drinking water from wells and most of them were situated more than 300m over. Although farmers have some knowledge on negative effects of Agrochemical, most of them have no idea to shift from Agrochemical to Organic method.

Keywords: Agriculture, Argo-chemicals, Chemical fertilizer, Paddy farming, Pesticides





Awareness of Counselling Psychology and The Significance of Counselling Service for The Rural School Context

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Abstract

Rural students face multiple barriers to academic and personal success. The purpose of the research was to identify the practical importance of counselling services to resolve the problematic situations faced by school students. Education should be the root of social changes in an effective way. The mental foundation needed for education should be properly prepared. At a time when the society is strongly affected by corruption, it is corrupted by various misconducts; shock and violence are increasing. It can be identified, the school students who are studying a specific curriculum within a standard time frame are suffering from oppressive mentality in the current education pattern. The problems faced by the school students through the school curriculum, learning and teaching techniques, student behaviour patterns and learning progress in the school. The research question examined was whether counselling services are important for rural school contexts. This study belongs to the positivist approach. This exploratory research was designed under a mixed survey methodology. There are several data collection methods were used to build a more formal and logical study, used for mix method to improve for research. Questionnaire and structured interviews were adopted for data collection. In this study which was conducted based on school teachers, the awareness of the teaching professionals related to psycho-counselling was 72% moderate. Also, the teaching professionals further pointed out that counselling service is 100% essential for managing student problems in the school context. Also, among the special findings, in this field of study, there are no psychological counselling services and no school counsellor in schools, there have been reports of school students committing suicide due to non-operation of counselling services, it was found that the performance of teaching professionals was at a weak level in the management of student problems.

Keywords: Rural students, Counselling services, Rural school context, Psychological counselling, Awareness





Mitigate Harmful Health Effects of Polluted Air by Using Fungal Approaches: A Review

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Abstract

Nowadays, Air pollution has become a complex environmental and social problem in the world. Severe exposure to air pollutants like Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide, Nitrogen oxides, Sulphur dioxide, Ozone, and other gaseous substances can cause harmful health effects in people, such as adverse respiratory and cardiovascular conditions. Moreover, several factors can contribute to air pollution, and burning fossil fuels can consider the primary source. Factories, power stations, automobiles, wind-borne dust, and wildfires are just a few of the many causes that can pollute the air. Furthermore, air pollutants can be categorized according to their source, chemical composition, size, and method of release into indoor or outdoor environments. The main objective of the study is to address the current state of knowledge of the fungal-based approaches used as treatments for purification the polluted air. Because the application of fungi-based approaches against polluted air will be a more sustainable and reliable solution in the future than widely used conventional approaches. Especially, Fungi play a prominent role against the hydrophobic volatile organic compounds in purification. While the use of conventional methods to combat air pollution is more expensive and detrimental to the environment, the use of biological off-gas purification techniques against polluted air is an eco-friendly, more efficient, affordable, and sustainable technique that has the potential to reduce hazards resulting from polluted air. The bio-trickling filter is one of the frequently used techniques to degrade volatile organic air pollutants by using fungi. Moreover, *Fusarium* sp., *Candida* sp., *Cladophialophora* sp., and *Geotrichum* sp. are well-known fungal species for mitigating the adverse effects of polluted air. This review has described the strategies of fungal-based approaches which can be used as solutions in the future to address treatments for polluted air.

Keywords: Polluted air, Fungal approaches, Harmful health effects, Respiratory and cardiovascular diseases





A Study of the Traditional Knowledge System Developed through Ecological and Social Concepts Existing in Rural Villages

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Abstract

The world is transitioning to highly advanced social conditions. But there are still many isolated rural villages in the oriental world of Sri Lanka. Several specific characteristics can be seen in those rural villages that are enriched by the unique characteristics of the respective areas, separated from the urban and semi-urban social systems. Therefore, it is timely and important to discuss the ecological and social relations and how people's lives are based on those characteristics in such rural areas. With that background, this research study attempted to study the traditional knowledge system developed through ecological and social concepts existing in Galamudunagama village located in the Hasalaka Divisional Secretariat of the Kandy district of Sri Lanka. The study was mainly based on primary data and was collected using a semi-structured questionnaire, interviews, and participant observation methods. The study conducted a qualitative analysis and according to the study, traditional and isolated ecological values in Galamudunagama and the process followed by people who lived there in water consumption could be well understood. Further, it was revealed how villagers have worked to build a self-sufficient economy as well as environmentally friendly agriculture, and that there is a process connected with the natural environment from birth to death as a social corporation. In addition to that, it was well evident how people are socialized into a system of values unique to the village itself and how they protect the natural environment through an oriental knowledge system. In conclusion, this study recommends promoting the value of traditional knowledge systems available in such rural areas of Sri Lanka without any collapses of ecological and societal values.

Keywords: Ecological, Rural, Social, Traditional knowledge system, Values





Challenges and Difficulties for Youth Participation in Climate Change in Sri Lanka

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Abstract

Climate change has increased levels of uncertainty about our future therefore younger generation needs to play an important role in meeting the climate challenge. But due to several challenges and difficulties, there has been a significant gap in youth participation in climate action in developing countries. This is also common in Sri Lanka. With that background, this study aimed to investigate the challenges and difficulties of youth participation in climate change in Sri Lanka. The study was mainly based on primary data and a convenient sampling technique was used to collect data through an online survey. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to analyze 100 valid responses through descriptive statistics. The majority of respondents, as indicated by the study's demographic statistics, are between the ages of 15 and 24 (53%) and 25 and 34 (41%). In addition, 27% of responders were men, compared to 73% women. In terms of their educational background, the majority of respondents were undergraduates (63%) and graduates (26%), respectively. In addition, results of the study revealed that challenges and difficulties to greater youth participation include less or no access to knowledge, resources, and technology; less or no proper educational institutions; the insufficient role of media in awareness of climate change and related impacts; insufficient youth engagement opportunities offered by the government, private, NGOs and other non-profit organizations; and insufficient youth engagement opportunities offered at the community level to engage in climate actions in Sri Lanka. In conclusion, youth are the major group for effective engagement in the formulation and implementation of the decision on climate change. Therefore, youth need space and a chance to show their maximum potential while addressing the existing challenges and difficulties that they are facing. With that, this study recommends initiatives should be implemented at every comparable level such as national and local levels to enhance the youth activists in combating climate challenges in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: Climate action, Climate change, Challenges and difficulties, Youth activists, Youth participation





Effects of Air Pollution on Human Health in Urban Society in Sri Lanka

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Abstract

With the increasing population index of cities, air pollution has become a threat to human health worldwide. Air quality index between 0-50 is considered good air quality. Air pollution has been identified as the leading cause of death and other diseases worldwide. The research problem of this study was to study how air pollution affects health in the urban society of Sri Lanka. And the main purpose of this is to study how to reduce the impact of air pollution on human health due to urbanization. Also, the research methodology here was based on data from 10 studies and analyzed through journals, online articles and literature reviews. The main findings of this study were that the short-term health effects of air pollution include headaches, nausea, dizziness and difficulty breathing, while the long-term effects include death, cancer, stroke and lung infections, with the elderly most affected. Furthermore, it was revealed that air pollution kills 65 out of 100,000 Sri Lankans per year. It was also revealed that the intensity of air pollution increases depending on the form of the air pollutant. Also, traffic congestion, geographical location and weather conditions and local winds were the main factors contributing to the increase in urban air pollution levels in Sri Lanka. Another fact that was revealed in this study was that indoor air pollution is more than outdoor air pollution. It was further revealed that air pollution is at a very high level, especially in the major cities of Sri Lanka such as Kandy, Rathnapura, Kurunegala, Colombo and Galle. According to the findings of this study, there is a need to adopt sustainable urban practices to prevent air pollution in the urban society of Sri Lanka and to update the existing legal framework regarding air pollution to meet the health challenges.

Keywords: Air pollution, Urban, Society, Human health, Effects





Investigating The Environmental and Social Impact of Agrochemicals in The Dry Zone of Sri Lanka Based on Literature

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Abstract

Since ancient times, the ancients maintained traditional farming in a friendly deal with the environment. But with the introduction of the Green Revolution to the world in 1960, traditional farming became commercial farming and farmers focused more on getting more yield in less time. Because of this, farmers got used to using agrochemicals instead of using organic fertilizers. The primary objective of this research is to identify the environmental and social impact caused by the use of agrochemicals in the dry zone of Sri Lanka, and the specific objective of this research is to present proposals to reduce this impact. Obtaining information for the problem Secondary data was obtained through literature sources such as research papers, articles and journals. The dry zone is the center point of rice farming in Sri Lanka. Environmental impacts caused by agrochemicals include damage to soil structure and chemical reactions in the soil. In addition, the organisms that protect the ecological balance are also threatened. In addition to such environmental impacts, spending a lot of money on agrochemicals as a social impact, water quality is damaged due to agrochemicals, and there is a tendency to add toxic chemicals to water sources due to the cascade system. Therefore, human health has been affected indirectly. The investigation revealed that the population is at a high risk of cancer and this may be one of the reasons for the rapid spread of kidney disease in that area. These effects can be minimized by promoting the use of organic fertilizers and improving indigenous agricultural methods. This study concluded that excessive use of agrochemicals over a long period of time will cause environmental and social effects in the dry zone.

Keywords: Agrochemical, Dry zone, Impact, Environmental, Social





A Sociological Study of Pornography Viewing

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Abstract

In this study, the topic of watching erotic videos or pornographic videos was chosen. According to Austrian psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud; it is a visual mode that addresses the sexual desires of person's subconscious mind. As the research problem, I have sought answers to what the background factors behind watching pornographic/erotic video scenes as a subject of social debate? The primary objective of this study is to emphasize the functional impact of pornographic/erotic videos on society. Here, both primary and secondary data were used and for primary data, six sample units were taken from the elderly group and six sample units were taken from the youth group. Under the two groups of adults and youth, three women and three men are represented and the total sample size is 12. The sample was randomly selected. The study design used is a cross-sectional design, aimed at meeting the respondents while the primary data was collected using the structured interview method. Here, primary and secondary data have been analyzed using discourse analysis method, taking each ideological approach separately. Through some feminist approaches, pornography is treated as deviant acts against women, crimes, while another feminist group explains it as functional act. According to psychological and medical opinions, the self-pleasure of watching these scenes can reduce stress, improve sleep, boost the immune system, and reduce the risk of heart disease in men. When attention is paid to its negative aspects, this approach states that children exposed to pornographic scenes will later develop anxiety-like conditions. Analysis of primary and secondary data revealed that pornography viewing is a challenging topic of debate in today's world. And there is a common similarity that can be seen across both of these data. That is, through the feminist approach, psychological and medical approach and primary data, it was clearly seen that some kind of functional contribution is given to the society through these videos. Based on the diversity of these ideologies of agency, watching pornographic/erotic videos can be seen as a field that has become a subject of debate.

Keywords: Erotic, Debate, Obscene, Functional, Dysfunctional





Study on the Environmental Impacts of Human Induced Soil Erosion Processes on Vegetable Cultivation Lands in Upper Uma Oya Catchment Area.

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Abstract

Soil erosion is a major threat for all around the world. Soil erosion occurs due to natural causes and human induced activities. This soil erosion creates many problems due to these causes. This research focuses on the environmental impacts of human induced soil erosion processes on vegetable cultivation lands in Upper Uma Oya Catchment Area (UUOCA). The main objective of this research is to identify the human activities related to the vegetable cultivation taking place in Upper Uma Oya Catchment, identify environmental issues arising due to soil erosion and identify the current use of soil conservation methods in this catchment area. As well as we focus about the water supply methods for vegetable cultivation, environmental causes due to soil conservation in UUOCA. And also, we have identified what are the soil erosion causes and what are the soil conservation methods that available for vegetable cultivation lands in UUOCA. In this area soil erosion is a major problem due to vegetable cultivation. There are many causes for soil erosion in this area. They are lack of awareness regarding the soil conservation methods, use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides and use of technical instruments for their cultivation activities are some major causes for soil erosion in vegetable lands in UUOCA. In this research data collection was guided by field observation and guided and informal interviews. Also study area were created using QGIS software. The study found that there is a soil erosion in vegetable cultivation lands in this area due to the human activities. Therefore, this study stressed that needs of soil conservation measures to be implemented for long term protection of soil.

Keywords: Soil erosion, Vegetable cultivation, Human activities, Soil conservation, Upper Uma Oya Catchment Area (UUOCA)





Impacts of Covid 19 Pandemic on The Functional and Structural Mechanism of Sri Lanka Police Service During the Lockdown Period (With Reference to Western Province Sri Lanka)

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Abstract

Covid 19 pandemic raises a unique set of challenges for police services worldwide. Extraordinary functions and health risks caused by Covid 19 pandemic stressed the policing structure in Sri Lanka. The aim of this study was to investigate challenges faced by police services during the Covid 19 pandemic. This study used the Mixed method design to interpret the research problem Did Covid 19 impact on functional and structural policing process in Sri Lanka? 16 police stations from the Western province were selected for this study using stratified sampling as a representation of all police divisions and 64 police officers were entitled to the sample using the simple random sampling technique. 10 Focused group discussions, questionnaires presented for 64 police officers and 20 interviews were utilized to gather data. and qualitative and quantitative mixed analytical tools were applied to data analysis. Quantitative data analyzed using descriptive statistics and qualitative data analyzed through content analysis. The study found out that intra organizational challenges faced by police officers as lack of physical resources and human resources, increasing the demand for policing services by 20% during the pandemic as well as increasing pandemic specific crimes such as illegal production and consumption of local liquor, violent crimes, and property crimes increased by 10% than the year 2019 in 2020 lockdown period. The study elaborated that intra organizational challenges faced by police officers as poor communication among the police stations, lack of coordination between security forces as police and military forces for mitigating pandemic preventive mechanisms. additionally mental stress and health issues associated with pandemic were influenced directly on policing functions. The study implies the application of organized pandemic planning module to police services based on crisis-specific measures, implementing a technological approach to policing functions, and increasing physical and human resources adequately are the significant recommendations presented for policy addressing.

Keywords: Challenges Covid19, Functional, Impact, Police, Structural





Identification of Coastal Protective Measurers in The Southern Coast of Sri Lanka Using GIS and RS Techniques Over 15 Years Period

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Abstract

Coastal erosion is regarded as a global problem, not limited to the Southern coast of Sri Lanka. It became severe due to the increment in population and infrastructure resulting in socioeconomic and environmental problems. Coastal protection structures are used to protect and prevent further loss of coastal lands that are bases of economic activities. This study used Google Earth pro platform to identify and digitize established hard protective structures namely Revetment, Groins, Breakwater, and physical alterations during 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2020 years. Physical alterations are making physical changes to the coastline including harbors, ports, jetties, and landfilling. A questionnaire survey was conducted to obtain responses from villagers on the Southern coast about hard protective structures. Results show that the length of Revetments in Galle district and Matara district increased to 12749.77 m and 5791.2 m respectively at the end of 2020. Since 2020, the total length of Breakwater in Galle and Hambantota districts increased to 382.6 m and 168.4 m respectively. The number of Groins in Galle, Matara and Hambantota districts increased to 20, 10, and 4 at the end of 2020. Groins in Galle district increased from 13 to 20 over 15 years. Questionnaire survey results revealed villagers are aware of protective structures and have 84% of satisfaction with established hard structures. They suggest “**Pana Wetii**” method as a coastal protective measure. Total harbor area increased by 2332133 m² and total jetty area increased by 754 m² from 2005 to 2020. Galle district had the highest concentration of hard structures as Southwest monsoon directly affects the Southwest coast and increases coastal erosion during that time. The establishment of those structures is highly subjective to the coastal area. So, it is not possible to appoint exact structures for the coastal area. In addition to that, hard coastal protection techniques can be combined with soft coastal protection techniques as long-term solutions.

Keywords: Protective structures, Southern coast, Sri Lanka, GIS, Survey





Identifying the social and environmental impacts of household waste disposal in rural communities: A case study in "Galoya" Grama Niladari Division

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Abstract

Many social and environmental consequences have resulted from improper waste management up to the present day. The main research problem of this study was to identify household waste disposal practices and study the environmental and social impacts. The general objective of this study was to identify the social and environmental problems caused by improper household waste management, and the specific objectives of this study were to provide an understanding of the current practices in order to make appropriate decisions to address those issues and to propose appropriate measures to achieve a sustainable approach. Both primary and secondary data were used for this qualitative research. Random sampling method was chosen to collect primary data and open-ended questionnaire and key person interviews were used, and a secondary data survey, including a literature review, provided substantial information to examine in order to determine the waste management issues that Sri Lanka's rural communities are facing. According to the data collected from 75 randomly selected families out of 650 in the "Galoya" Grama Niladhari division, 55% have faced environmental problems due to waste in this area. 48% have faced health problems. 92% of households dispose of waste on the same land where they live. Since the government has not taken any formal measures to manage the solid waste in the area, the main problem is that many non-biodegradable and biodegradable wastes are accumulated inside houses or in public places. Finally, measures such as institutional intervention, implementation of policy plans, and providing social awareness about waste management, mainly with regard to waste categorization and composting, have been proposed through this research as solutions to the identified problems.

Keywords: Improper waste disposal, Rural community, Environment impacts, Social impacts, Composting





A Sociological Study on Societal Environment Influencing Criminal Behavior of Children of the Families Engaged in Pottery Industry (Based on Katupotha pottery village of 581 Maradankalla Grama Niladhari Division in Mihintale Divisional Secretariat)

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Abstract

In today's Sri Lankan society, there is a greater tendency for children of the families engaged in pottery industry, which is a historical and traditional occupation, to be tempted into criminal behavior. It was observed that children who add their labor to domestic occupational requirement have a tendency to grasp child delinquency in social environment over other social strata. The child who mainly contributes to the occupational needs is tempted to do illegal activities with various individuals and groups. This is because the child is a teenager and is in the most vulnerable period. The main problem of this study became why children of families shows a tendency to tend criminal behavior in traditional pottery village. The main objective of this study was identifying societal environment that influencing children of the families engaged in pottery industry to tend to criminal behaviours. Historical method, comparative method and stastical method were used for this study and 86 of children and 94 of parents from 50 selected families were selected as the sample. Questionnaires, interviews and non-participant observation were used to collect data. Since the information obtained in this study consists of qualitative and quantitative data, in the analysis of data, according to nature of data and how it needs to be communicated, qualitative data has been prepared in detail and quantitative data has been prepared according to a tactical procedure. Adult's temptations, poverty, illiteracy and wrong socialization are special reasons for children to resort to crime. Family background, occupational nature of adults, entertainment, experimentation, social motivations and group feelings are the main reasons why children engage in crimes. It can be concluded that lack of knowledge and intelligence of children, lack of support in legal sector, protection, education and development that child should receive from traditional rural society leads to criminal behaviour.

Keywords: traditional pottery industry, child delinquency, criminal behaviour, societal environment, crime





Investigation of Freshwater Food Fish Consumption Behavior in Uva Province, Sri Lanka

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Abstract

Freshwater food fish consumption is a crucial factor among the people of land-locked Uva province in terms of supplying important protein and other nutrients. However, less knowledge on consumption behavior among people is a major issue to develop inland aquaculture for the uplifting of people's nutrient requirements among low-income Badulla and Monaragala districts in Uva province. Therefore, a questioner-based survey was conducted in the 2021-2022 period by randomly selecting 1000 consumers in each district to understand their consumption behavior. As per the results obtained, the highest preference for freshwater fishes was observed for Tilapi (*Oreochromis niloticus*) (53.85%) followed by Catla (*Catla catla*) (28.85%), Rohu (*Labeo rohita*) (11.54%), Mrigal (*Cirrhinus mrigala*) (3.85%), and other types (1.91%) in Badulla district. In the Monaragala district, the preference was recorded as Tilapi (65.22%) followed by Catla (27.54%), Rohu (2.99%), Mrigal (1.45%), and other types (2.80%). The factors affecting for purchasing of freshwater food fish were taste (28.23%), price (26.34%), nutritional value (14.57%), accessibility (12.11%), season (8.13%), social acceptance (6.23%), and nutrient requirement of people (4.39%) in the Uva province. Consumer's fish purchasing frequencies were identified as two (39.53%), one (29.07%), three (24.42%), four (5.81%), five (1.16%), and other higher (8.14%) times per week. The percentages of consumer's monthly expenditures for purchasing fish were 4%, 13%, 44%, 30%, and 9% under price categories of 0-200 LKR, 200-450 LKR, 450-1000 LKR, 1000-2000 LKR, and >2000 LKR respectively. However, the majority income level (35.79%) of consumers was in the 30,000-45,000 LKR category. Thus, the above findings would be highly important when preparing policy planning to develop the inland aquaculture industry and to ensure the supply of essential nutrients among the people of Uva province, Sri Lanka.

Keywords: Fish consumption in Badulla, Fish consumption in Monaragala, Protein supply by fish, Prominent edible fish types.

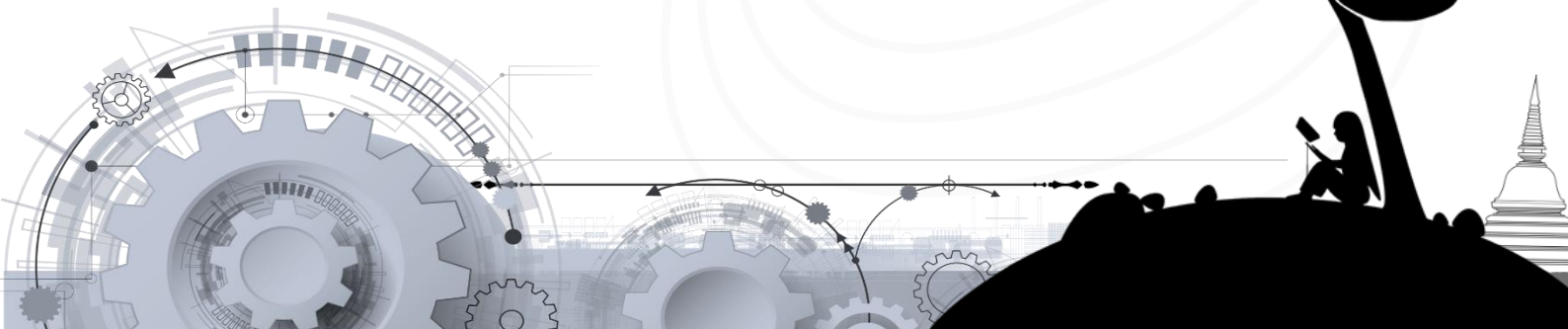






Track 05

Education, Technology and Innovation







Language Barriers in Learning English Language in Some Selected Rural Schools in Anuradhapura District

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Abstract

Language is one of the mediums of expressing the ideas, feelings and emotions. At present, English is one of the most used languages in the world. Accordingly, in many countries English as a foreign/second language teaching has become compulsory in both urban and rural schools. This situation is common in Sri Lanka as well. Students in rural schools perform poorly in English education compared to their urban counterparts. This study investigates the barriers faced by the teachers and students while teaching and learning English language in three rural schools in Galenbidunuwewa and Anuradhapura education zones in Anuradhapura district. To explore these issues, a cross-sectional mixed method research approach will be used; a self-administered questionnaire for 70 students in Grade 10 and 11 of the selected schools and key informative interview will be used to collect data from 05 teachers. The qualitative data is to be analyzed using thematic analysis while the quantitative data is analyzed using descriptive statistics. Unless the knowledge of English, it had been competitive to find carriers in the local and international job market. Specially, in the rural areas of Sri Lanka the students fear and shy to use English language as they are not used to the language with their social backgrounds. If the teachers become qualified and conscious to teach the rural students as well, it will be helpful for them to learn English effectively. The responsible authorities and the government should implement strategies to overcome this societal gap of urban and rural settings using effective measures. It is better if the government and non-government organizations can have long-term and short-term plans to improve English language skills of rural students. The educational objectives will remain unachieved unless teaching-learning of English is properly done.

Keywords: Barriers, English language, Rural schools, Teaching-learning of English





Computer Corpus Applications in English Teaching Programs for Social Sciences and Humanities.

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Abstract

There is a growing need to offer degree programs of Social Sciences and Humanities in the English medium because of the demand in the national and international job market. When offering English medium degrees to local students, English Language Teaching (ELT) programs should include discipline-specific lexical and lexico-grammatical content. Whereas recognizing such content is challenging, tools in corpus linguistics can ease the burden of the curriculum designer since present day corpus studies use computer applications which are efficient and reliable. The present study was carried out to examine the research problem of recognizing the most frequent general and discipline-specific English lexis and structures relevant to the subjects offered by the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities of Rajarata University of Sri Lanka (FSSH-RUSL) by compiling and analyzing a digitalized corpus of Academic English. Corpus research methods use representative sampling, and both quantitative and qualitative analysis. Approximately 50,000 words data each were collected from 09 disciplines representing the 07 departments of FSSH-RUSL to compile Rajarata University Social-sciences and Humanities (RUSH) corpus, which consists of 463,729 words of digitalized samples of Printed Books using an Optical Character Recognition enabled google drive. Linguistic analysis of the RUSH corpus data was carried out using an online concordancer- Lextutor, and an open-source concordancer- AntConc. The results include Keywords, which are far more frequent in the sub-corpora of the RUSH corpus compared to a general corpus. Other corpus analysis applications which provided defining lexis are Vocabulary Profile, Frequency, and Frequency Range. Additionally, the range of Lexical Bundles (N-Grams) of the corpus produced by AntConc constitutes the common structures that could be included in the English curriculum of FSSH-RUSL. The paper suggests that these findings be used in the teaching material preparation for the ELT programs.

Keywords: Corpus research, Computer applications, Discipline-specific, English teaching





Impact of Technology on Training and Development in The Covid-19 Era: A Study of the Sri Lankan Administrative Service

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted the delivery of training in the Sri Lankan Administrative Service, which relied on the traditional face-to-face method of training delivery. Under the Government Training and Development Policy, the use of e-learning is identified as an innovative approach to the delivery of training, and thus, its implementation accelerated with the outbreak of COVID-19. Training has become more critical given the growing complexities of running public organizations coupled with the rapid change in the environment in which these organizations operate. However, the effectiveness of the use of e-learning during the COVID-19 era in the Sri Lanka Administrative Service has not yet been examined. Therefore, the objective of this study is to examine the benefits and challenges associated with the adoption of e-learning in the Sri Lanka Administrative Service during COVID-19. Relying on the qualitative research approach, this research utilizes primary administrative data and interviews of fifty Sri Lanka Administrative Service officers who attended training from 2018 to 2021 for the analysis. The findings show that e-learning has positively influenced training and development through expanded access, convenient and flexible access to training, flexibility in the budget, increased adherence to COVID-19 protocols, and personal health and safety. The effectiveness of e-learning is also identified by perceived satisfaction and perceived learning/skills development. However, two key challenges to the delivery of the training, which are poor information communication technology (ICT) infrastructure and increased distractions were also identified.

Keywords: E-learning, ICT, Training and development, Sri Lanka Administrative service, COVID-19





Discourse Analysis of Former Sri Lankan President Gotabaya Rajapaksa's Speech Commemorating the 1st Anniversary at Office.

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Abstract

Language is a powerful tool that could be utilized to communicate as well as to demonstrate power. One's use of language defines about his/her social strata as well. Therefore, this paper attempts to explore the use of language in former president, Gotabaya Rajapaksa's speech commemorating the 1st anniversary at office, in relation to the verbal communication and its impact of power on ethnic groups/ ethnic conflicts. This research will also analyze the morphological processes used in the former president's speech. Subsequently, the paper will reinforce the idea that holding power could affect a person's usage of vocabulary towards others. So, the paper will focus on salient points regarding the morphological processes used in the former president's speech. Morphological processes such as suffixation, borrowings and initialism could be found from the speech. Moreover, how the executive president highlighted his power through his speech will be further analyzed. The former president created the impression that he is the only one who could protect Sinhalese from local and foreign forces and ideologies that support separatism. With his speech, he has been able to attract the Sinhala majority; depicting the impact of verbal communication. Through his use of language that consisted morphological processes especially through loaned words (e.g.: ayubowan), what he did was attracting the audience for the speech. The power that has being reflected via the president's speech is not the legal power that exercised over the country without a personal interest in the welfare of the nation but goes beyond every limit and his way of communication created an impact, a negative impact.

Keywords: Discourse analysis, Language, Morphology, Power, Racism





The Impact of Electronic Residency (E-Residency) to Attract Foreign Entrepreneurs to Open Business in Sri Lanka

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Abstract

The development of information and communication technology is one of the most important indicators characterizing an innovation and information economy. Electronic Residency (E-Residency) is the latest method to attract foreign entrepreneurs while creating a location-free environment to start a business. There is a heated debate in Sri Lanka about bureaucratic procedures and lengthy waiting times for business registration. Therefore, the primary aim of this research is to identify the impact of introducing an E-Residency on starting a business in Sri Lanka and the overall satisfaction of entrepreneurs. This study further examined the satisfaction of the entrepreneurs as a mediator in the relationship between E-Residency and starting up a business in Sri Lanka. The study used a quantitative research method, and a focused group interview with a paper-based questionnaire was used for the collection of data. Using a sample of Japanese entrepreneurs belonging to three different fields agriculture, construction, and fisheries in Minami-Uonuma, Niigata Prefecture of Japan, the first 48 questionnaires received from respondents were selected as the sample of the study, ensuring the randomness of the sample units, and the data analysis was conducted using SPSS version 21. A focused group interview with CEOs of three different fields, including agriculture, construction, and fishing, was used to enhance the quality of the study. The conceptual model of the study was examined using simple linear regression, exploratory factor analysis, multinomial logistic regression analysis, and the online Sobel test. There is a significant positive effect of E-Residency on starting a business in Sri Lanka, a positive and significant effect of E-Residency on investment satisfaction and there is a significant and partially mediating effect of entrepreneurs' satisfaction on opening a business through E-Residency in Sri Lanka. The results of this research contribute to the understanding of the government's role in introducing E-Residency to attract more foreign entrepreneurs to open a business in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: E-Residency, Foreign Entrepreneurs, Innovation, E-government, Start-up





A Sociological Study of Job Satisfaction of Hard-Worked Teaching Professionals

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Abstract

A teacher is a person who brings light while chasing darkness. Based on this the word teacher is born and used. Currently, mainly due to the lack of facilities in the rural education system which had led to the issues, the job satisfaction of teachers has taken a negative perspective. With this background, this study aims to seek the factors of job satisfaction in hard work-teaching professionals. Based on this, a sample was taken using simple random sampling consisting of 50 teachers from the study area Karuwalagaswawa divisional secretarial in Puttalam district. The main objective of this research is to identify the factors which affect in job satisfaction of teaching professionals in hard work. Based on the objectives, a questionnaire survey, interviews, and observations were done to collect data. The study was mainly conducted using a mix –method strategy and the data analysis was done using qualitative data analysis through thematic data analysis and quantitative data analysis based on the stratification data analysis method. According to the study, the teachers who are engaged in hard work have a low level of job satisfaction was identified including as hard work raises the education system in rural areas but due to physical issues and procedure issues teachers face difficulties, the effect of economic factors on the job satisfaction in teaching professional, who engages in hard work in difficult rural areas and the decreasing of the family ties between the teaching profession due to the engagement in hard work in difficult rural areas, is the main finding of. At present, the issue and difficulties are created in both internal and external sections of the school education system, and through that teachers are affected or physical and mental weaknesses which makes less job satisfaction.

Keywords: Factors, Teaching professionals, Job satisfaction, Performance





Discourse Analysis of Hashtag #GoHomeGota2022.

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Abstract

This research investigates the portrayal of nationalistic ideology in "Aragalaya" in Sri Lanka against the former government. With the development of technology, social media have rapidly overtaken the world's printed and non-printed media, which is a promising tool in facilitating users from different backgrounds to form relationships and share information. Hash tagging is popular in social media, and though the hashtag primarily functioned as a tool to order the posts on Twitter, in the present, with the ability of social media to reach into a diverse community, the users use the hashtags for "hashtag activism," which is the act of building up social support on a social issue through social media. In this context, both the government and citizens are using hashtagged online political discourses on Twitter to build movements and display their attitudes and issues on power and ideology in their posts. The study attempts to showcase the hashtag #GoHomeGota2022 as a virtual portrayal of the nationalistic ideology of Sri Lankan citizens in relation to "Aragalaya" using discourse analysis as the research method. The study aims to analyze 15 English tweets tagged with #GoHomeGota2022 extracted from Twitter, focusing on their lexical items, generic structure, and grammatical structure as political discourse. The findings of the study emphasize the protest against the ruling class dominance in Sri Lanka and the upbringing of nationalism through the protest. Further, the study analyzes the references to national identities, the demonstration of power by people, the impact of ethnicity and racism on nationalism, and the brand of politics in Sri Lanka. In this context, the hashtag discourse analysis positions civilians as particularly powerful.

Keywords: Social media, Hashtag, Hashtag activism, Discourse analysis, #GoHomeGota2022





The Impact of Social Media on Changing Youth Social And Political Activism

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Abstract

Youth is one type of existence in human culture. Through social media, which consists of text, images, and audiovisual content, users can communicate with one another online. Social media can be identified as the most popular new media among the youth nowadays. A lot of factors influence the change in the functioning of a person living in the society and nowadays social media is the main among them. The main research problem that was focused for this study was how social media affects the change of social and political activity of the youth. To go accordingly, the research focused on how the youth were motivated to use social media, the impact of social media on changing social and political activities and their attitudes towards it. Accordingly, this research was conducted using twenty-five (25) young people between the ages of 18 - 25 as the sample of this research. The data were obtained using quantitative research methods. Primary data collection methods and secondary data collection methods were used in this research for collecting data. This research paper is designed using primary data from a research questionnaire designed to illustrate the problem and study objectives, and secondary data were selected by using Journal, Literature reviews etc. The finding of the studies indicates As, social media has an influence on how youth attitudes and behavior change, it impacts on how young people behave in terms of social and political issues.

Keywords: Youth, Social media, Communicate, Social, Political





A Study on The Use of Effective Teaching and Learning Techniques for Practical Use in Ragadhari Music Education (By Piriven Vidyathana)

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Abstract

Music Education Is the Study of Musical Arts. Music Education in This Country Is Built on The Inspiration of Indian Ragadhari Classical Music. The Effective Learning and Teaching Technique of This Ragadhari Music Is the Traditional Gurukula Education. It Is Not Possible to Use the Traditional Gurukula Education System in Music Education in Sri Lanka Due to The Problems and Limitations That Exist in Practice to Replace That System. The Main Purpose of This Research Is to Introduce Learning Approaches to Avoid That Problem. For That Purpose, Concrete Concepts and Abstract Concepts Containing Musical Subject Matter Are Used. This Is Quality Research. Their Case Study and Phenomenological Study Methodology Is Used. This Study Is Qualitative Research. Case Studies and Phenomenological Research Methods Are Used in It. There, Three Vidyathana Piriven in Gampaha District Will Be Studied Under Sampling on The Basis of Need. Formal And Informal Interviews and Participant Observation Are Used as Data Collection Tools. As It Appears in The Literature Survey That No Formal Research Has Been Done on Music Education in Vidyathana Piriven, This Study Will Contribute to Fill That Research Gap. It Is Evident That This Kind of Study Data Is Useful for The Subject as Well as Institutional Development by Looking at The Methods That Can Develop the Music Subject in Vidyathana Piriven.

Keywords: Music education, Indian Ragadhari classical music, Learning Methods, Vidyathana Piriven





The Impact of Virtual Education Environment on the Student Satisfaction of the Engineering Undergraduates in the ABC Campus in Sri Lanka

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Abstract

The covid -19 pandemic insist education providers in all over the world to shift in to online or virtual platform to deliver academic programmes due to social distinct. Accordingly, developing countries like Sri Lanka also had to adopt the new trend in the industry. ABC campus, which is a leading private university in Sri Lanka, also adopted the virtual teaching mechanism from 2019 March as country was under a total lockdown situation. However, later on it was revealed that student enrollments were decreasing, and dropouts were gradually increasing specially in the degree level students at the faculty of Engineering and construction of this University. Further, student satisfaction ratio also decreased drastically after the introduction of virtual method. Thus, this empirical study was carried out to find the determinants affecting student satisfaction in the virtual learning environment and measure their impact over student satisfaction. The study was conducted among undergraduate students of the faculty of Engineering and Construction at the ABC Campus by using a convenience sampling technique and based on the population; the required sample size was 302. The results of the study confirmed that of the four factors analysed (Programme design, Student expectation, quality of the delivery and adoptability), all have shown a significant high positive relationship with online learning student satisfaction. The model is statistically significant and acceptable with more than 74.8% variance with the dependent variables. The results give valuable insights to Sri Lankan Universities on developing an effective virtual learning environment.

Keywords: Virtual education, Student satisfaction, Program design, Covid-19





Remediation of Paddy Parboiled Effluent by Phytoremediation followed by Sand Filtration

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Abstract

Parboiled rice is gaining more popularity among Sri Lankans, as it is healthier than raw rice. A huge amount of paddy is being parboiled now a day, creating continuous effluent generation that causes environmental problems. This study focuses on bioremediation solutions (Phytoremediation Through Sand Filtration Process) to overcome such issues to use that for irrigation purposes. Paddy parboiled effluent was collected and characterized the pollutant level of parboiled effluent to evaluate the performance of sand filtration technique during phytoremediation by measuring chemical parameters like Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) and Electrical Conductivity (EC) contents by HACH multimeter and HACH colorimeter. The growth of aquatic plants was an indicator, which was found to be inhibited in unfiltered parboiled effluent. During the phytoremediation process aquatic plants, which were absorbed nutrients from the effluent at a higher rate. It is an effective way of indicating of pollutant levels. The growth of all aquatic plants was initially inhibited because of high nutrient content and progressive anaerobic digestion. The bioremediation process was tested for further effluent treatment. In this study, the parboiled paddy effluent was filtered via a sand filter, and was aerated by supplying dissolve oxygen. When comparing the characteristics of sand-filtered effluent removal range was reduced to TDS 2500 -1700 mg/Lit and the EC value was reduced to 5.5 to 3.5 mS/cm of the pollutant than unfiltered effluent. Therefore, sand filtration process gives better survival for the plants. It is a simple way to the reduction of excess nutrient content in parboiled effluent. As a solution of that, filtration can be tested according to the result of the research, sand filtered parboiled paddy effluent with aquatic plants is an effective way of indicating pollutant reduction level up to TDS 1700 -1000 mg/Lit and EC value reduced to 3.5 to 1.5 mS/cm. Additionally, aeration causes to extend the survival rate of aquatic plants. After the bioremediation process, bio-remediated effluent can be used for irrigation.

Keywords: Bio-remediation, Parboiled effluent, Phytoremediation, Sand filtration





The impact of Mobile-Assisted Language Learning (MALL) on vocabulary learning: A study based on French language (FLE) undergraduates at the Rajarata University of Sri Lanka

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Abstract

The impact of digital technology in this era liberates learning from the limitations of time and location. It has restructured the traditional modes of teaching and learning. Following the lead and vogue of Mobile-Assisted Language Learning (MALL), many teachers as well as language learners are switching to mobile devices for diverse language learning goals. As well vocabulary is significant in the learning process of a second language as it routes learners' access to all forms of oral and written communication. This paper focuses on the impacts of MALL on foreign language learning. Furthermore, this study explores the development of French as a Foreign Language (FLE) learners' vocabulary learning through mobile devices as well as attempts to propose free and open-source applications to improve self-learning on vocabulary for finer proficiency in French language learning. To explore the approach used in vocabulary learning within FLE learners, all undergraduates (approximately 70) in the Department of Languages of the University of Rajarata are selected as the sample excluding, students who previously studied French in school. questionnaire answers the research questions; the impact of MALL on vocabulary and the perspectives of undergraduate learners about the use of MALL on their vocabulary learning. The qualitative data is to be analyzed using thematic analysis while the quantitative is analyzed using descriptive statistics. Undergraduates learning a foreign language that is not their mother tongue are essential to developing their language proficiency to pursue the highest academic performance and a requirement for the job market. Therefore, learning vocabulary is important to gain the four main language skills, which include reading, writing, listening, and speaking skills. This study helps in recognizing the importance of mobile educational roles in enhancing the vocabulary level.

Keywords: Mall, Fle, Vocabulary, Technology, Mobile devices





An Exploration on the Progress in School Based Teacher Development Program in a Selected School in Talawa Education Division

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Abstract

Teacher is a role model who inspires, motivates and opens the minds of the students to achieve the maximum of which one can achieve. School Based Teacher Development (SBTD) programme is being carried out by the Ministry of Education in Sri Lanka. The study addresses the objective of examining the institutional arrangements of a school for an effective SBTD programme which leads to develop the sustainability of the school which is a pioneering necessity in the schools at present. The research is based on two research questions. First, what are the steps the school has been taken for professional development of the teachers in order to improve the achievements of the students? The second, how the teachers fulfill their role to cultivate the human values in the students? In the schools it is not practical to lead discussions with most of the teachers as they argue about the load of work, and many other personal attitudes they hold within. For the sample of the study, a school which belongs to 1C category in Talawa Educational division is selected. Number of participants will be 50 teachers including the principal and deputy principals in both primary and secondary sections will be interviewed and provided a questionnaire and additionally the observations will be done during the academic time. These research instruments will be used to collect qualitative data. The study aims to explore the progress by investigating whether SBTD programme is achieving its true objectives within the school level.

Keywords: SBTD, values, achievements, teacher, sustainability





An Investigation into The Educational Role Played by Modern Mass Media

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Abstract

In the globalized world, it is possible to identify how a new educational pattern is done through modern mass media, leaving aside the traditional educational pattern. Social media led by television, radio, and, cinema are pioneers in this work. Among the information gathering, entertainment, motivational and educational functions done through the mass media, what is the educational role of the modern mass media? It is the problem of this study to investigate. Various investigations have been conducted on the educational role of the mass media, but no formal investigation has yet been conducted on the educational role of local television programs, radio programs, cinema, and social media. Therefore, my main objectives in this investigation will what is the educational role of the local media? is to conduct a formal investigation and suggest how mass media can be used for human advancement. Data were obtained in conducting this study mainly through the study of secondary sources through newspapers, articles, and test reports. In the data analysis, modern mass media could be identified as a medium that plays a huge role in the modern education process. Modern TV programs are the main focus there. Through scholarship, programs aimed at general and advanced level exams, and entertainment programs, children are given the knowledge that cannot be obtained by reading a book. It was also possible to recognize that locally produced television dramas and movies based on historical stories are very entertaining as well as educational. In that task, it was possible to identify how the work of an excellent information provider connected with new media beyond the traditional education pattern is done through radio media as well as modern social media. It was possible to study that the contribution of other social media has also become an indispensable part of modern education systems.

Keywords: Journalism, Education, Social Media, Program, Modern





Political Communication and The Role of New Media in Relation to The Internet and Facebook

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Abstract

Now days new media has a direct influence on the political communication of the people. From this it is important to study how, Facebook and internet influence the collection of debates on people's political knowledge. This study aims to study the tendency and success of using Facebook and the internet in the process of political communication among the modern generation. Related to that is the role of new media. These are some of the objectives we hope to achieve through research. Namely, identifying the relationship between politics and new media, identifying the effect of Facebook and internet related information on political appointments is a special purpose of this. Let us investigate the veracity of their own new media information. Information is sought to identify political enthusiasm among new media uses. Also hope to identify the most popular profiles among news, programmes, conversations. Study can be described as a quantitative study. The random sampling method was used for the study. A total 50 people were used as a sample of people engaged in education and work. By presenting structured questionnaire to them, primary data was collected. The questionnaire was created with the help of google form and the researcher directed to the group of people through email and WhatsApp. Accordingly, in the study of biographical data, the use of new media for political communication. Researcher related to the effect of media were investigated. Political communication takes place strongly truth Facebook and internet. Now days, the influence of these media is strong political campaigns. When conducting their political campaigns through these media, they use persuasive tactics to influence public attitudes and ideologies. Sometimes people are attracted to Facebook and internet related information without thinking about the truth or falsity of the information. Although there are issues regarding the authenticity of the information, the influence of Facebook and the internet on shaping public opinion is important today.

Keywords:





Track 06

Law, Criminology and Criminal Justice







A Study of The Ethics Associated with Crime Reporting in Sri Lanka: Specific to Television

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Abstract

Television can be introduced as a very powerful mass media among mass media. Due to the speed and attractiveness of television as an audio-visual medium, television has been able to create a large community of followers on it. After the introduction of television in Sri Lanka in 1979, television has become one of the most powerful forms of mass media in Sri Lanka. Information reporting is at the top of the main functions of mass media. There is a basic ethical system to be followed in the reporting of media-related information. Sri Lankan journalists are bound to report information based on that code of ethics. But to what extent Sri Lankan journalists engage in news reporting based on these ethics when reporting information related to crime incidents is a problem. The problem of this research is the violation of media ethics in reporting crime news by the Sri Lankan television media. The primary purpose of this research is to explore the reasons for reporting criminal incidents in violation of media ethics and to determine remedies for the same. Here, the case study method was used under qualitative data analysis as the research method. Interviews were taken with the victims and the HR Head as the sample of the study. The case related to the killing of Seya Sadevmi and the killing of a young woman by a police officer in the Kuruwita area of Ratnapura is used as data. Internet and research reports were studied as secondary data. There, the violation of media ethics in television news reporting, the shortcomings of the legal system related to news reporting in Sri Lanka, and the need for the active contribution of journalists on media ethics were explained.

Keywords: Crime reporting, Media ethics, Mass media, Television, Violation





An Exploratory Study of How News Reporting on Drug Use Has Been Broadcasted (A Case Study of News Reporting Programs of Three Selection Media)

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Abstract

The curiosity to know the information was advanced with the evolution of mankind from its nature. As a result of that, it started to report the news through mass media. By watching the news, the audience gains some understanding, knowledge, and enjoyment regarding the prevailing situations. The main purpose of this study was to identify how the news reporting relevant to the use of toxic drugs the influence of Sri Lankan television media in the resolution of social problems via media ethics. The problem statement of this study was, whether the news broadcasts regarding the use of toxic drugs are relevant to media ethics. This study was conducted by using the news broadcasts of a few pioneering channels. Television media which is the leading mass media at present was used to conduct this study. Accordingly, this study has done referring to the news broadcasts “Hiru TV news” by Hiru media, “Ada Derana” by Derana, and “News first prime time Sinhala news by” Sirasa, from 1st December 2022 to 20th December 2022. Here, the researcher has used both quantitative and qualitative research methods. Surveys were used to obtain quantitative data. Qualitative data was collected by surveys while in-depth interviews and case studies were used to collect qualitative data. Both primary and secondary data were used to collect data for this study. The main factor that was concluded through this study was, in the news broadcasts regarding the use of toxic drugs, the media act against the media ethics while providing less regarding preventing these social problems.

Keywords: Children, News, Reporting, Television, Toxic drugs





Rap Culture and Deviant Behaviour

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Abstract

This study thematically examined the effects of rap music on adolescent attitudes. Data was collected using 50 interviews as a research method. There, a purposefully selected sample was used focusing on Gampaha district. In that connection, it was implied that rap music is influential on adolescent attitudes and that rap music is a medium that provides meaning to adolescent attitudes. It could be recognized that rap music and associated images and texts are a medium that provides a specific interpretation that builds and strengthens adolescent attitudes. It was recognized in the research literature that the associated violence, sexual messages, stereotypes and drug abuse can lead to significant changes in attitudes and behaviours among young people. Especially when focusing on the attitudes generated by the lyrics of rap music, it became clear that there is a greater risk of believing false stereotypes. It grew with the youth to shape their outward appearance and behaviour. And rap music has given more importance to the formation of attitudes towards consumption of symbols. The study suggests that the influence of rap music on adolescent attitudes depends on their age, social and economic environment, political perspective, sociocultural values, and level of exposure along with choices. It can be concluded that the attitude changes are formed due to the spread of rap music, and the behavioural core systems that are formed through it are formed in a deviant position as well as in a cultural acceleration position. How rap music is transformed as an influential source of youth attitudes as a subcultural element of meaningful formation and related to the text of rap music. And based on the painting, the study could identify that the effect works in the youth as a social learning. Accordingly, it can be concluded that there is a social need in the present Sri Lankan social context to transform the rap music genre aimed at identifying approaches that can use rap music as an art medium that can promote good attitudes in the youth and promoting deviant behaviours formed through social media.

Keywords: Rap, Deviant behaviour, Socialization, Youth





A Sociological Study on the Causal Factors Affecting the Growth of Juvenile Delinquency in the Plantation

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Abstract

If a crime is committed in a society, the punishment must be applied. In the plantations where tea cultivation is the primary source of livelihood, juvenile delinquency is only one segment of the crime wave. Anyone under the age of 18 is considered a child under the common legal definition, so it is an offense to sexually abuse or harm them in any way. Therefore, any type of sexual activity against a child under the age of 18 is called a juvenile crime. The main objective of the research was to study the reasons for the increase in juvenile crime in plantations. Also, in the study of the causal factors affecting the increase in juvenile crime in the plantation, the research was launched by taking the research field of Damodara estate in Badulla district of Uva province and participatory observation and case study methods were used as research methods to collect data and information. In order to obtain data and information, questionnaires and interviews were used to obtain primary data. Crime reports, books, papers and newspaper descriptions were used for obtaining secondary data. Also, as a result of the research, the reason for the increase in juvenile delinquency in plantations is the low level of education of the parents, even if there is juvenile delinquency, they do not understand the measures to be taken for it. And due to the fact that children walk long distances through forest paths for school, there are many cases of victims of abusers on the way. When identifying the children's mind turning to sex, it can be seen that after the parents go to work, the children are isolated at home and there is no one to protect them, living in lime rooms is not a moral family environment. Therefore, children willingly submit to the influence of abusers to get sexual satisfaction at a young age. And also, Children themselves have had sex with friends around the house because of the bad image they get from their parents. Although there is a legal framework for juvenile crimes in the ever-increasing criminal framework, it is possible to identify how such crimes in the estate culture are suppressed by the culture of the estate culture.

Keywords: Children, Juvenile Delinquency, Plantation, Plantation Culture, Law





An Analysis of Social Attitudes Toward Drug Use Among Youth

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Abstract

Substances which are harmful, addictive to the body when used for a period of time and act on the body's nervous system are called drugs. 275 billion people addicted to drugs by 2019. The research problem of this study was to investigate what are the social attitudes of the modern youth community about drug menace. The main objective of this study was to identify the causes of youth drug use and to control drugs. Here, one hundred people were included under the random sampling method, and the data obtained from the questionnaires, this study was carried out under the quantitative method. The age of 15-18 years was identified as the prime age for drug use. The analysis of the data confirmed that young people mostly resort to drug use out of curiosity and peer pressure. It was identified that the majority of the youth in Sri Lanka are addicted to alcohol and it was also found that political support was reason for the socialization of drugs and the lack of formal implementation of the law and government. This study confirmed that the family has the main responsibility to free the youth community from the menace of drugs. It was also recognized that the law and the state should implement a strong and formal drug prevention program. Revising existing laws and enacting new laws by studying social attitudes about saving the Sri Lankan future generation from the menace of drugs, expanding security system related to airports and seaports, implementing rehabilitation programs under a formal system and follow-up, etc. ideas and suggestions have been presented.

Keywords: Drug Control, Youth Generation, Government and Law, Family, Rehabilitation





A Study on The Tendency of The People to Use Drugs and Alcohol in The Gem Mining Industry

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Abstract

Sabaragamuwa province is a forerunner in Sri Lanka's gem mining industry. Miners will dig through multiple layers of earth until they come upon the seam. It will then be brought to the top and washed/lixiviated, and jewels will be extracted from the sediments. This industry necessitates a large amount of people, hard work, and dedication. Because stones are in high demand both locally and internationally, people will take any risks to obtain them. This industry is prevalent in Sabaragamuwa province's Ratnapura, Eheliyagoda, Balangoda, and suburbs. In general, it can be observed that the use of intoxicants is increasing in society. The concern of this research was how people in these places became addicted to intoxicants as a result of mining jobs. This study took place in the Grama Niladhari sections of Naluwela, Ratmalawinna, and Oluganthota under Imbulpe and Balangoda regional secretary divisions. This information was gathered after interviewing all the 144 people who work in all 13 licensed mines in these areas. As a result, many young individuals who did not go through their primary and secondary education have chosen this career. At various stages, some of them are apprehended. Aside from that, 21 persons were charged with family and land disputes, thievery, and other minor offences. The rate of heroin use is also reported, with 31 of them having used it. Cannabis/ganja use is fairly frequent, with 76 of them having used it. There were just seven people who were sober. It is obvious that even young people obtain parental permission to work in mines because it is a common full-time or part-time job in these places. As a result, they tend to use alcohol and other intoxicants because of curiosity and to relieve stress from hard labor. In conclusion, individuals in this area tend to work in mines owing to a lack of education and sufficient income, as well as the expectation of making large profits, and due to the factors described, they are prone to use intoxicants.

Keywords: Alcohol, Gem mining, Intoxications, Sabaragamuwa





A Study on Criminal Activities Against Archaeological Property (With Reference To 2014-2017)

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Abstract

Crimes against property are distinct from other types of crimes. Crimes committed against properties with Archaeological value can be expressly mentioned. An object listed in the Antiquities Ordinance and any property, whether movable or immovable, older than 100 years can be classified as archaeological properties. In Sri Lanka, crimes against archaeological property are currently steadily rising. The problem of this research was to determine the nature of crimes committed against archaeological property. The purpose of this research was to identify the nature of crime against archaeological property and to make recommendations for its control and prevention. Out of 706 crime cases reported to the Department of Archaeology between 2014 and 2017, 106 were randomly selected for this study. According to this study, crimes against archaeological property include illegal excavation, illegal smuggling, theft, and destruction of antiquities. Illegal excavations are the most basic type of crime against archaeological properties. As a fact highlighted here, it was revealed that there is an indirect connection of people in high positions of the society to the occurrence of many crimes of this nature. As suggestions to prevent these crimes, the village's voluntary organizations will focus on protecting the village's archaeological property at the local level. And, organizing a series of grassroots workshops and seminars to educate the public about the value of archaeological property and how to protect it. As well as, the subjects related to history of schools should be streamlined, and a course called Antiquities Management should be introduced. School cadets and scout teams should be deployed to protect the archaeological property in the school premises.

Keywords: Crime, Property crimes, Antiquates, Antiquities ordinance





Track 07

SME's, Rural Sociology and Good Governance







Impact of Women entrepreneurship towards the growth of SMEs: Strategies undertaken by Welimada Small Enterprise Division towards the economic crises

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Abstract

SMEs play a key role in the growth of the economy by enhancing employment, improving income distribution, poverty reduction, developing the rural economy, etc (Ranasinghe, 2012, p. xx). Under the small enterprise division, the development of women entrepreneurs has been rising throughout the years specially to improve the current economic crises. This research is undertaken in Welimada, a city in the Badulla district that comprises many entrepreneurs. The objective of the research is to examine the impact of women entrepreneurs on the growth of SMEs and the strategies undertaken by SED Welimada toward economic crises. This research aims to identify the impact of economic crises on SMEs in Welimada and the implementation of strategies for the survival of businesses of women entrepreneurs. This research will be inductive research and an interpretivism approach. The researcher will use a qualitative research method which will enable to use of interview methods with women entrepreneurs under the SED division Welimada. Findings will be drawn from interviews with six successful women entrepreneurs from six different businesses ranging from batik, agriculture, floriculture, natural handwork, spices, and pottery. The findings will be captured through the qualitative research method according to the conceptual framework developed. The key findings will support the factors that will be identified in the framework: early childhood experiences, education, business knowledge and practices. When there is an increment in income in higher consumer spending it encourages production which leads to economic growth (Rathirane, 2019, p. xx) Hence entrepreneurship can be considered one of the decisive factors for economic development in Sri Lanka. Women's entrepreneurship is important for economic growth as women constitute more than half of the population of this country. SED as well as government institutions can encourage women to choose entrepreneurship as an occupation to enhance the economy, income distribution, earning capacity, etc. In SL SMEs contribute 45% of the GDP and only 25% of women are entrepreneurs (Sri Lanka Export Development Board, *Women Entrepreneurs Development Program*, nd, p. xx). The low representation of women entrepreneurship is due to low confidence, limited access to credit, and lack of financial literacy. The unemployment rate of women is higher as there is a large gender gap of women who are unpaid family members, who account for 20.4% of women compared to 3% of men (Sri Lanka Export Development Board, *Women Entrepreneurs Development Program*, nd, p. xx). Women entrepreneurs innovate, initiate, and engage business enterprises to contribute to domestic development, and enable opportunities to create economic engines for local and global economies. Hence entrepreneurship can be considered one of the decisive factors for economic development in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: Small medium Enterprise, Women entrepreneurs, Business, Economic crises, Growth





Analyzing the potential for Environmental Management Systems (EMS) implementation in higher educational institutions; Case study on Rajarata University of Sri Lanka

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Abstract

EMS (Environmental Management System) with international standard ISO 14001:2004 is a relatively recent tool used by in organizations for acting on environmental management. The standard can be used by any university to organize activities for managing environmental issues. The objective of this study is to analyze potential for establishing EMS in Rajarata university of Sri Lanka. Data for this research were collected through a structured online questionnaire and undergone quantitative analysis. Initial environmental review identified five key environmental aspects, as waste disposal, water pollution, energy, resources consumption, and landscaping. The total quantity of waste disposed by the university is 662.7 Kg per day. Water footprint of the residents in boys' hostel is 85ℓ/per head/day and residents in girl's hostel is 67ℓ. The electricity usage consists of lighting (29%), water pumping and use of air conditioning (33%). The electricity share of student hostels is 60%. Use of daylight preferred by 89%. Carbon footprint of the Faculty of Technology shows the highest value the Faculty of Agriculture being the second. Further, this study attempted to formulate an environmental policy too. The analysis show that the motivation factors for implementing ISO 14001 by the universities in obtaining by Garrett for converting. It is observed that "*improving the environmental performance inside the university*" was ranked first in the purpose of establishing EMS. Relative Importance Index shows that "*training on environment management*" is identified as the most essential factor followed by the "commitment of the top management". Rajarata University demonstrated a higher potential for establishing EMS for making a major contribution to sustainable development.

Keywords; EMS, Rajarata University, Carbon foot print analysis, environmental aspects, Environmental policy





Impact of Organic Fertilizer Policy Adopted In 2021 on the Economic Sustainability of Rice Farming In Kurunegala District: Lessons for Future Policy Directions

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Abstract

There are many discussions that examine the economic sustainability challenges in paddy cultivation. But this paper's main objective is to estimate the impact of the organic fertilizer policy on the economic sustainability of rice farming in the Kurunegala district, focusing mainly on the organic fertilizer policy adopted in 2021. Other specific goals of this paper include identifying the basic characteristics of farmers and estimating paddy productivity, cost, price, and production. My study focused on an Ahetuwewa divisional secretariat of 100 rice farmers that were randomly selected using the stratified sampling technique, and the randomly selected farming area was visited with the help of a survey-based questionnaire. The data was collected as primary data that was related to my study aims. The study used a mixed analysis technique with a deductive approach. The study results show that most male farmers engage in paddy cultivation, and most of them do farming as their primary occupation. The up-to-grade-5 education level was recorded at 28% among the whole sample, which indicated the educational level of rice farmers. The research used paired sample t-test estimation with Excel statistical software that shows there is a statistically significant difference between productivity, cost per unit, price per unit, and profitability before and after policy adoption. According to the study's qualitative findings, the majority of farmers believe that organic fertilizer policies reduce productivity. On the other hand, farmers had a positive attitude toward the policy because it acted as the best solution to prevent kidney diseases. The study's findings suggested that the government and policy interventions implement a number of policy reforms to increase agricultural productivity and production in order to ensure the country's food security. Furthermore, in order to provide adequate training to rice farmers and encourage youth collaboration in paddy farming. The government, agricultural organizations, and private agricultural firms should consult and market their extension services for a wide range of paddy farming by withdrawing the policy or returning to the previous policy.

Keywords: Economics, Sustainability, Organics, Government policy, Rice farmers





An Investigation of Factors Affecting on Wheat Grain Imports Decisions in Sri Lanka From 2011 To 2020

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Abstract

Wheat can be considered as one of the most important staple grains in Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka is a wheat consumer, not a producer since there are no suitable conditions in Sri Lanka to cultivate wheat. Private firms import both wheat flour & wheat grain from different countries in the world to fulfill the need of wheat consumption in the country. Sri Lanka mainly imports wheat from Canada, Pakistan, the USA, Russia, Romania, and India. The main objective of this study was to identify why Sri Lanka imports wheat from specific countries. Import price & export price of wheat were mainly focused in the study. The import cost of wheat differs from country to country due to different import & export prices. HARTI reports & USDA Foreign Agricultural Service reports were used to collect data for import prices, export prices & import costs in Sri Lanka from 2011 to 2020. Telephone interviews were conducted with wheat importing firms to collect data about firm-level procedures in wheat imports. Time series data analysis was used to analyze the prices & costs of imports. Thematic analysis was used to analyze interviews. According to the key findings, Sri Lanka faces a loss in foreign exchange due to not buying from the country with the lowest wheat import price. But according to import firms, import decisions are based on current world market prices, quality, taste, and the condition of the bidding process. Therefore, Canadian wheat is preferred mainly due to its high quality, and Indian wheat is preferred mainly due to its unique taste although it is expensive. Results indicate that wheat firms need to follow better policies in wheat imports to save the foreign exchange of the country. And also, firms' ideas reveal that government should have discussions with importing firms to decide about future trade agreements with other countries in connection with wheat imports.

Keywords: Wheat grain, Quality, Taste, Import cost, Foreign exchange





A Sociological Study of the Impact on the Socio-Economic Status of Subsistence Agricultural Households under the Policy of Shifting to Organic Fertilizer Use. (From Kaharawila village, Padduvasnuwara)

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Abstract

70 % of the Sri Lankan population is rural and among them higher number of peoples are engaged in occupations related to agricultural field. Dependent agriculture plays an important role there. Since long time ago, farmers have been used to utilize chemical fertilizer to gain more harvest from their agro products. On October 2021, government principles and circulars were prepared to impede the use of chemical fertilizer and encourage the use of organic fertilizer. In order to succeed those principles, government limited the importing of chemical fertilizer. Because of this reason, few changes occurred in the lifestyle of the dependent agriculture families. The effect to social and economic state of the dependent agricultural families under the principle of shifting to the use of organic fertilizer, is used as the experimental problem in this case study. The objectives of this case study are, identifying the consuming style changes, educational state changes that have taken place in the families engaged in dependent agriculture; identifying the effectiveness of agricultural products by the direct use of organic fertilizer. Data was obtained through forwarding questioners to 100 families engaged in dependent agriculture in the "Kahatawila" Grama Niladhari Division of "Paduwasnuwara-West" Divisional Secretariat region of Kurunegala District, under random sampling method. Analysis of data related to the experiment through quantitate and qualitative analysis by using primary and secondary sources used as the experiment method. 20% of the sample were the beneficiaries of any kind of subsidies. 60% of the sample were indebted. According to the Comparisons of the "Yala" season of 2022, to the "Yala" season of 2021, the cost of agricultural activities has been increased by approximately Rs.40, 000 for the "Yala" season of 2022. Because of this reason, 3% of the sample have given up the agricultural activities by the "Maha" season. According to the Comparisons of the harvest of "Maha" season of 2022, to the "Yala" season of 2021, the harvest has been decreased by approximately 700kg per Arch in the "Maha" season of 2022. As the reasons for the decrease of harvest, quitting from the use of chemical fertilizer, absence of quality organic fertilizer, change of consuming styles of the families, indebt rate increasing within families, crisis states such as divorce cases, minimum market value of the harvest a relative to the cost spent by the farmers on agricultural activities can be identified. In order to succeed the organic agriculture, gradual shifting to organic fertilizer based on a long-term plan, establishment of family counselling services on rural level, organizing programs on the enhancement of children's education can be suggested.

Keywords: Agriculture, Use of fertilizer, Effectiveness, Families, Harvest.





The Dependency Mentality Created in the Society Based on Prosperity. - A Study of the Prosperity of Rural Society, Sri Lanka.

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Abstract

Poverty in Sri Lanka is a problem for the country's development. Although various projects can be implemented to alleviate poverty, such development projects do not experience progress. In 1995, the Samurdhi project is a national development project introduced by the government to eradicate poverty. Poverty reduction is done by this project to make the lives of prosperous people. People who don't make new economic plans or try to change their lifestyles, depend on government subsidies, don't try to find poverty, don't invest loan money properly, don't choose the right ones, political mistakes abound, the prosperous are not subject to formal regulation. Because of this, they try to depend on prosperity. Because of this, the people expect government subsidies. They complain that the subsidy benefits received are not enough. Most of them have a dependency mentality. Let's attribute false poverty as poverty in order to get subsidies. People try to depend on the show of prosperity and the prosperity is inherited. People's health is important to eradicate poverty. But people try to depend on prosperity. How Prosperity Makes People Ignorant These investigations study and suggest solutions to how prosperity has broken the backbone of the people and made them lazy. Using information from literature sources. Initiation and development of the prosperity movement aims to introduce the problems and objectives related to prosperity are not achieved, causes people to stand on prosperity, prosperity and the future of Sri Lankan society, the new action to be taken regarding prosperity, this research is being studied. According to that, poverty has become a cultural heritage and it has been found that there has been a situation of trying to depend on the prosperity and dependency mentality has been created.

Keywords: Poverty, Prosperity, Dependency dependent mentality





A Sociological Study on Social and Cultural Challenges Affecting Rural Youth Unemployment in Sri Lanka

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Abstract

In present world a major attraction and a demand goes to the youth including the various sectors of the society. Through the numerous countries Sri Lanka holds a main place for youth and was holding since the ancient time when was clear while studying about the youth in the rural areas. Throughout the studying of the education of youth the main factor which was obvious is unemployment. In present in Sri Lanka unemployment is majorly increased to be seen in rural areas. The main reason for this much spread of unemployment are the social and cultural factors. Based on the background a sociological study of the social and cultural challenges that have affected the unemployment of rural youth in Sri Lanka was carried selecting Puliyankulama Grama Niladari division in Karuwalagaswewa divisional secretariat under Puttalam district as the study area. The main objective of this study is to sociologically identify the social and cultural factors which effects the unemployment of rural youth in Sri Lanka, and provide solutions. The data was collected as primary and secondary data. As for the primary data a sample containing 100 unemployed youth was selected and the data was obtained through the questionnaire survey and analyzed using Microsoft Excel. Primary data was further retrieved using interviews and was analyzed. Secondary data was also used in this study. The social challenges which lead to the unemployment in youth was found as education, salary, poverty, effects from the families and society, political effects, including fame and levels in society. Cultural challenges were found as unlikely to be from the living environment shifted society interference, cultural aspects such as cast, religion, marriage and relatives including freedom and sections or fields likely to be employed.

Keywords: Unemployment, Rural youth, Sustainable livelihood.





Factors Affecting the Export Performance of Small and Medium Enterprises in Sri Lanka

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine factors affecting the export performance of small and medium-scale entrepreneurs in Kurunegala district that relate to internal and external variables in the Kurunegala context. SMEs are necessary for the achievement of wider development objectives, including poverty eradication, reducing unemployment, promoting entrepreneurship activity, etc. There is a broad consensus that a strong SME sector is one of the main driving forces in the development of a market economy. Also, exports give the best support for earning foreign currencies. In such cases, poor export performance gives low export income from Sri Lanka. The study used primary data. The primary data collection method in this study used the questionnaire method. The researcher used a structured questionnaire method to collect data from the sample. A questionnaire is a written set of questions to which respondents record their answers, usually within rather closely defined alternatives. Respondents were selected through random sampling, and survey based questionnaires were used as an instrument for data gathering. Regression analysis was used to test the hypothesis, and correlation analysis was used to seek the correlation between variables. Secondary data will be collected from the World Report, the CBSL Report, the Department of Census and Statistics Reports, the EDB, the Internet, and research papers. The research indicated a significant positive impact of independent variables and export performance of SMEs. This study demonstrates that managerial competency and skills, technology, and government intervention improve export performance. The study will help policymakers and the government better understand the factors contributing to the success of some SMEs.

Keywords: SMEs, Export, Export Performance, Economy, Independent Variable





The Influence of 'AUKUS' Military Alliance on European Strategic Interesting study

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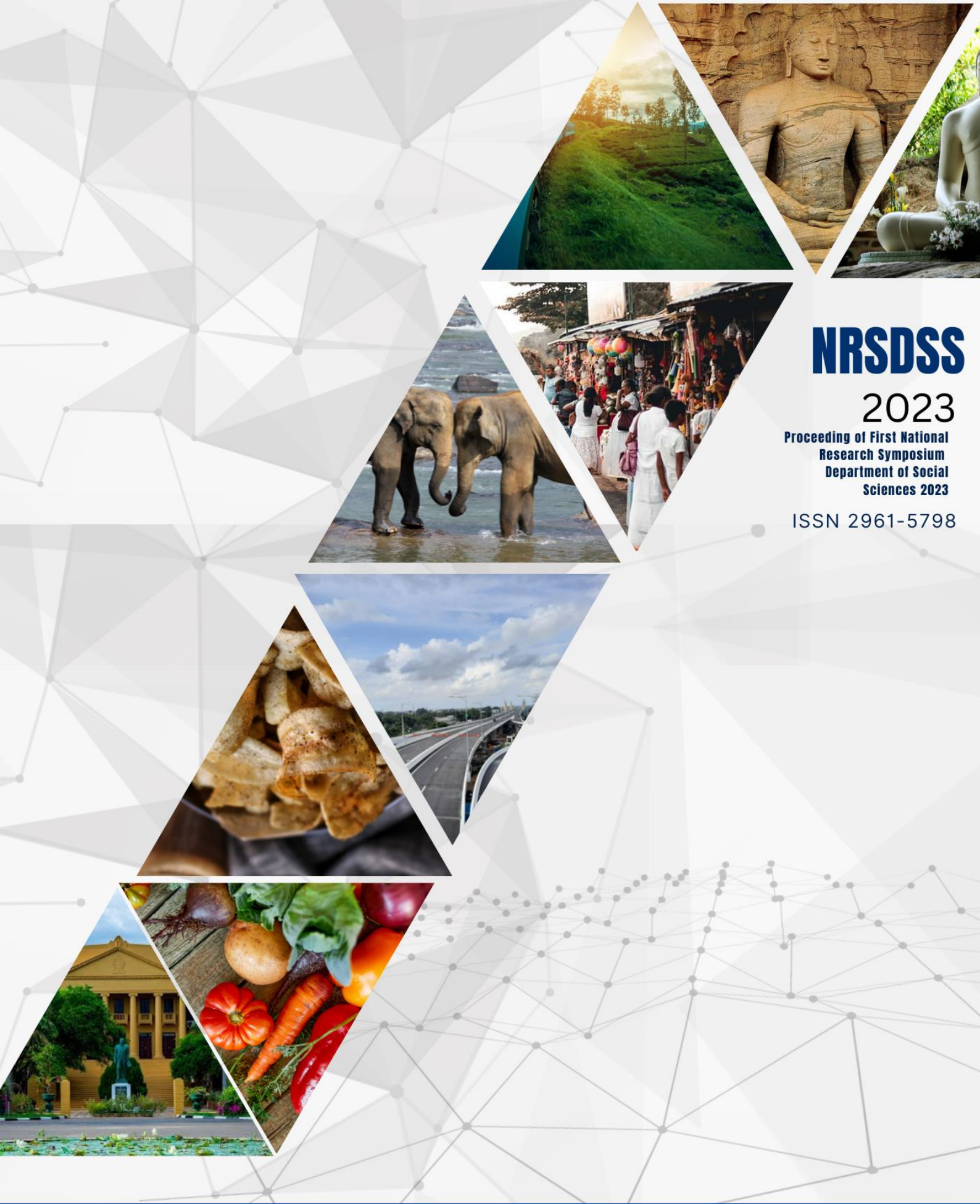
Abstract

International society faces various dynamics and dilemmas. Nation States seeks to accomplish their national interest through different methods. Strategic affairs have recently become one of the major study fields under International Relations. Recently there was a controversial discussion about the Strategic Autonomy of Europe. European Union attempts to implement an autonomous strategy from the other nations of the western world such as United States and United Kingdom. Another interesting alliance that has been created is the 'AUKUS'. It is a tri party military alliance which consist United States, United Kingdom and Australia. The purpose of the Military alliance is to provide nuclear powered submarines to Australia to patrol them in nearby the South China Sea in order to counter the expansion of China in the Indo-Pacific region. However, Australia entered in to this alliance cancelling the agreement with France regarding their navel security. This matter formulated a Geo-Political tension with the agreement of AUKUS. However, the objective of the research is to find out whether this Military alliance of 'AUKUS' promoted the European Strategic Autonomy as with separation of United States and United Kingdom from the Europe Strategically. This research is based on qualitative data. The method of descriptive analysis has been used to analyze the qualitative data of the research. The materials which have been used for this particular research are literature relevant to the purpose of the research and they are such as research papers, online publications, reports, journal articles and interviews etc. The data have collected form open sources. The Results of the research shows that 'AUKUS' alliance prompted a clear tension between France and among the members of this alliance. Its shows that there is certainly a strategic split among the western powers. By establishing a military pact, the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia engage with a hard approach to Chinese presence in the Indo-Pacific. This is much different than the soft approach that Europe conducts against China. This new alliance has questioned the relevance of existence of the current military alliance NATO. It is evident that AUKUS has clearly rejected the EU states. Because of the above reasons EU lead by France is able to push their autonomous strategy. Therefor the conclusion of the research is that it was significant that the AUKUS military alliance prompted the Europe to focus on their Strategic Autonomy separately from the other western powers.

Keywords: Strategic Autonomy, Geo-Politics, Military alliance, Europe, Australia,







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