



*"Promoting multidisciplinary research for national development"*



# NRSSH 2022

The First National Research Symposium on Social Sciences and Humanities

## Symposium Proceedings

November 29

Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities  
Rajarata University of Sri Lanka - Mihintale

# **The First National Research Symposium on Social Sciences and Humanities (NRSSSH-2022)**

*“Promoting multidisciplinary research for national  
development”*

## **Symposium Proceedings**

**29 November 2022**



**Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities  
Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Mihintale**

The First National Research Symposium on Social Sciences and  
Humanities (NRSSSH-2022)

*“Promoting multidisciplinary research for national development”*

# Symposium Proceedings

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Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities  
Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Mihintale

The First National Research Symposium on Social Sciences and Humanities, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka.

*“Promoting multidisciplinary research for national development”*

NRSSSH-2022

## **Symposium Proceedings**

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# Message from the Vice Chancellor

## Rajarata University of Sri Lanka



It gives me a great pleasure to convey this message for the book of abstracts of the 1<sup>st</sup> National Research Symposium on Social Sciences and Humanities- NRSSSH 2022. First and foremost, I would like to warmly welcome all the delegates and presenters to our university and the symposium.

I fervently believe that this first national symposium on Social Sciences and Humanities will open avenues for the young and experienced researchers in Sri Lanka to showcase their research findings and share perspective discipline of knowledge with the academic community and society.

Today, we live in an era of economic and social crises. Universities and Higher Educational Institutes are endowed with the responsibility of addressing the country's critical issues with the knowledge gained through research. Hence, the selection of the symposium theme "Promoting multidisciplinary research for national development" would lead to addressing the critical national issues faced by the country through the knowledge gained from research.

It is noteworthy that the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities has taken the desired initiative to uphold research culture by organizing this national symposium. I would like to express my appreciation to the Dean of the faculty, the organizing committee of NRSSSH 2022, and the faculty members for their hard work, relentless effort, commitment, and superb drive in organizing this symposium. I am very certain that this occasion will provide a platform for strengthening our relationships in the knowledge sharing while simultaneously providing the necessary thrust in collaborations of research.

I aspire that this symposium will be a foundation for developing new ideas for a better future.

**Prof. (Mrs.) GAS Ginigaddara**

# Message from the Dean

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



It is with great pleasure that I issue this message to the book of abstracts on the occasion of the First National Research Symposium on Social Sciences and Humanities (NRSSSH-2022) of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, with the timely theme of “Promoting multidisciplinary research for national development” and I warmly welcome all the presenters and delegates to the symposium.

This is an important event at the faculty as dissemination of the knowledge is a part of our responsibility as academics, and symposia of this nature will help to fulfill that responsibility. I find the selected theme quite contemporary at a time of economic and social crises in the country.

It is my sincere hope that this national symposium will provide the opportunities for emerging researchers as well as the experienced to showcase their research findings and share new knowledge relating to their respective disciplines and contribute to the development of the country.

As the Dean of the Faculty, I also wish to convey my sincere gratitude to the Heads of the departments, academic and non-academic staff of the faculty for extending their fullest support and corporation to show up the NRSSSH-2022.

I firmly believe that this symposium will bring a productive output in terms of research in Social Sciences and Humanities.

**Prof. D Thusitha Mendis**

## **Message from the Symposium Chair**

### **The First National Research Symposium on Social Sciences and Humanities Rajarata University of Sri Lanka**



It is with great pleasure, as the symposium Chair and the Editor in Chief, I write this message for the proceedings of the 1<sup>st</sup> National Research Symposium on Social Sciences and Humanities (NRSSSH-2022), Faculty Social Sciences and Humanities of the Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, under the theme of “Promoting multidisciplinary research for national development.”

Research is new knowledge, and it helps to enhance the innovative skills of the society. Regarding this aspect, Universities play a significant role in providing a platform for the academic community to publish their new findings and provide new knowledge to empower the community. NRSSSH 2022 is a golden opportunity for the researchers to share their knowledge, experiences, and the outcomes of research and contribute to disseminating valuable, innovative findings to a well-read audience.

On behalf of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, I warmly welcome Senior Professor Premakumara De Silva, the Chief Guest and the other invitees.

NRSSSH 2022 would not have been possible and successful without the generous support of Prof. GAS Ginigaddara, the Vice Chancellor of Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Prof. D Thusitha Mendis, Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, department coordinators of the symposium, all academic and non-academic members of the faculty, and all support from the administrative staff of Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, authors of the papers and review board members.

Finally, I welcome all the paper presenters, reviewers, and all participants.

I hope the NRSSSH 2022 will be a successful, productive, interactive, and memorable event in the history of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka.

**Prof. Manjula Ranagalage**

# Message from the Keynote Speaker

## The First National Research Symposium on Social Sciences and Humanities Rajarata University of Sri Lanka



It gives me great pleasure to write this note on the first National Symposium of Research Conference of Social Sciences and Humanities of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities in Rajarata University of Sri Lanka (NRSSSH-2022).

I think, the National Research Symposium of the Faculty is an important event because it brings into public view the current research being conducted by academic staff of the Faculty, and facilitates the exchange of ideas and the establishment of inter-disciplinary links and dialogue at both local and global levels. Education is a fundamental aspect of a society's growth through knowledge, skills, and attitudes. Universities essentially dedicated to higher education deliver a remarkable service through diversified disciplines. Among these, humanities and social sciences are vital to ushering in a humane society where everybody can coexist in brotherhood and harmony.

Unlike Humanities Social Sciences have a double identity in the sense of being both a science contributing to research on society conducted with scientific methods based on an epistemological realism, and an identity taking on a critical assignment. The social sciences then are practiced based on a traditional methodology shared with other academic subjects, as well as a reflexive methodology based on a constructivist epistemology. The reflexive methodology comes from the very nature of the research object: the social aspects of human actions.

As we well aware, developing research based scientific knowledge in the wider disciplinary areas like Humanities and Social Sciences is challenging. If we are ready to move from purely teaching based University to research and innovative based university, we need to focus on new areas of research which should leads to cutting age research and innovation. I'm sure the theme of the symposium will open new areas of research for our younger generation of scholars in the faculty.

I thank the Vice-Chancellor of Rajarata University for taking research culture seriously and supporting academic event this nature at the university. I would also like to thank Dean of the faculty and all academics including conference chair for organizing the symposium and inviting me for the inauguration event. I offer my congratulations to the presenters and wish them the very best in their future endeavors.

**Snr. Prof. Premakumara de Silva**



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# Table of Content

Message from the Vice Chancellor.....	v
Message from the Dean .....	vi
Message from the Symposium Chair .....	vii
Message from the Keynote Speaker .....	viii
Advisory Board .....	ix
Organizing Committee .....	x
Boards and Committees .....	xi
Panel of Reviewers.....	xiii
Table of Content.....	xix

## ARCHAEOLOGY – HERITAGE MANAGEMENT – HISTORY..... 25

- Proto-historic Settlement Evidence Retrieved from the Archaeological Excavation at Janakapura Megalithic Burial..... 27  
*D. Thusitha Mendis, Nuwan Abeywardana, Indika Jayasekara<sup>1</sup>, Narmada Hansani*
- Pre-Industrial Local Enterprise, Their History and the Future Challenges- A Case Study..... 28  
*U.D.R.S. Thilakarathna*
- Applicability of Nanotechnology for Conservation of Archaeological Paintings: A Review. .... 29  
*P.W.C.K.Ranthilini*
- An Investigation Based on Sannas and Seettu About Land Cases and Methods Used in Resolving Them during the Kingdom of Kandy..... 30  
*M.A.P. Kumara*
- Are the Mid to Late Holocene Paleo Shell Deposits in Southern Sri Lanka Natural or Kitchen Middens?..... 31  
*Manoj Prasanna, Pathmakumara Jayasingha, Gamini Adikari*
- A Study of Various Dynasties Associated with Sri Lankan Statehood (From the Beginning to the End of the Kandyan Kingdom)..... 32  
*S. W. S. G. Wijerathna P. W. P. H. Samaranayaka*
- Recent Amendments in the Land Possession of Temple and Shrines: in Association with Nindagam, Beligala Rajamaha Viharaya..... 33  
*L.N.D.Liyanapatabedi*
- A Study of Human Right Conception in Ancient Sri Lanka..... 34  
*W.A.L.P. Dilhara, Thusitha U. Dissanayaka*

**COMMUNICATION & MASS MEDIA .....35**

- What Kind of Impact to Watching TV Series on the Lives of Teenagers?..... 37  
*Paranamana P.S*
- A Study of Specific Features of Weekend Lankadeepa and Silumina Newspapers when Reporting Crimes..... 38  
*R. Niranjan Madhushanka Thennakoon*
- An Exploratory Study of Communicative Strategies Used by ‘Sharddha TV’ YouTube Channel to Promote Buddhist Education in Sri Lanka..... 39  
*Prasanga Mabarana*
- A Content Analysis of Camera Work Used in The Sri Lankan Horror Movies..... 40  
*Nelanga Jayasinghe*

**ECONOMICS – GOVERNANCE & DEVELOPMENT.....41**

- An Investigation of the Relationship Between the Street Vendors and Built Environment to Their Business Functionality: Special Reference to Colombo-Pettah 43  
*W.M.E.T.Weasinghe*
- Sri Lanka-Singapore Free Trade Agreement: A Stepping Stone for Economic Cooperation ..... 44  
*A.M.S.M.K.A. Mandakini Aththanayake*
- A Study on the Socio Economic Factors in Minor Irrigation System, Doramadala in Sri Lanka..... 45  
*Bulankulama.S.W.G.K, Herath N.S.K., Bandara, H.G.K.N,Hettiarachchi H.B*
- Chinese Investments and Its Impacts on Politics in Sri Lanka ..... 46  
*Krishnakumar Pasumathi*
- The Impact of Petrol Price Increase on Changing Consumer Selection Mode of Transportation. .... 47  
*Gunawardane , K.D.H.Y*
- An Investigation into Youth Unemployment in Sri Lanka: A Special Reference to Matale District..... 48  
*E. M. N. H. Herath, Bandara,H.G.K.N., Nuwan.A.N .*
- Determinants that Influence on the Performance of Microenterprises: Special Reference to Micro Entrepreneurs in Kandy District..... 49  
*SMI Chathurika, SAU Niranjala*
- Service Quality and Customer Satisfaction in Microfinance Institutions in Sri Lanka 50  
*RPSN Piyasiri, HABW Hettiarachchi, KS Denipitiya*

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT – GEOGRAPHY – DEVELOPMENT STUDIES .....51**

- Evaluation of the Adoption and Level of Implementation of Cleaner Production Strategies: An Empirical Study on Star-Rated Hotels in the Kandy District of Sri Lanka ..... 53  
*ALWM Perera, DMSLB Dissanayake*
- Evolution of the North and the North-western Coast of Sri Lanka: Based on Satellite Images..... 54  
*Sonali Weerathunga, Pathmakumara Jayasingha*
- Analysing Trend and Spatiotemporal Distribution Pattern of Dengue Fever as A Biological Hazard in Sri Lanka ..... 55  
*L.M.A.P.Gunawardhana*
- Floral Diversity in “Wew Thavulla” of Ancient Tanks of Intermediate Zone in Panduwasnuwara ..... 56  
*W.A.L.P Jayasinghe, Pathmakumara Jayasingha*
- Identification of Tea Habitat Characteristics in The Kandy Tea Region of Sri Lanka. 57  
*J.M.S.S. Jayawardhana*
- Replacement of the Conventional Oil and Gas by Unconventional Oil and Gas: SWOT Analysis ..... 58  
*WTR Thathsarane*
- Reconstruction of Paleo environment of Colombo Area;Based on Borehole Stratigraphy ..... 59  
*Divomi H. Balasuriya, Pathmakumara Jayasingha*
- ‘Status Quo’ of Agriculture in the Tank Cascade Systems of Sri Lanka..... 60  
*Dilanjani H.U.K., Ratnayake R.M.K,Dharmasena P.B*
- Need of Catchment Management for Reducing the Risk of Landslides Disaster: A Case Study from Walapone Area of Kurundu Oya Sub Catchment in the Mahawelli Basin 61  
*D.M.M.K.Dilrukshi, Pathmakumara Jayasingha*
- Characteristics of Coastal Sediments of the West Coast of Sri Lanka; from Negombo to Colombo..... 62  
*Sachini Hetti Arachchi, Pathmakumara Jayasingha*
- Morphometric Analysis of Kumbukkan Oya River Basin, Sri Lanka..... 63  
*Buddhika Sandaruwan, Pathmakumara Jayasingha*
- Assess the Strategies Mentioned to Improve the Environmental Impacts of the EIA Report on the Central Expressway Project: A Case Study in Mirigama to Kurunegala Expressway in Sri Lanka..... 64  
*H.P.P.Madhushan Dissanayake*
- Land Use Policy and Strategy Making in the Face of Water Related Risk ..... 65  
*HMM Herath*
- Monitoring the Seasonal Spatiotemporal Changes in the Land Surface Thermal Environment with Dynamics of Land Use and Land Cover Changes in Harare City, Zimbabwe ..... 66  
*DMSLB Dissanayake*

- Existing Flood Preparedness Measures in Flood Vulnerable Communities: An Analysis of the Situation up to January 2020 of the Deduru Oya Basin in Sri Lanka..... 68  
*WMSB Wanninayake, KWG Rekha Nianthi, OG Dayaratne Banda*
- Soil Erosion Rates of Different Land Uses of Southern Lowlands of Sri Lanka; with special focus to Walasmulla..... 70  
*Ishara Maduwanthi, Pathmakumara Jayasingha*

**LANGUAGE – CULTURE – LITERATURE..... 71**

- The Effect of Explicit Instruction on Grammar Achievement in Acquiring Prepositions in English ..... 73  
*HPK Pathirana*
- The Importance of Understanding Learning Styles of the ESL Learners ..... 74  
*M. Manoj*
- The Use of Sri Lankan English in Selected Short Stories by Ashok Ferry..... 75  
*P.V.S.S. Ranthilini*
- A Study of the Defense Mechanism in The Characters of the Novel Viragaya ..... 76  
*Tennakoon T.M.T.G.M.C.*
- Common Errors Made by Undergraduates when Learning English as a Second Language- A Survey Conducted in relation to the Undergraduates in the Faculty of Applied Sciences, RUSL..... 77  
*PLN Abeywardena*
- Buddhist Standpoint on Intra-Personal Communication: A New Interpretation..... 78  
*Nandana Millagala*
- Adaptation as a Domestication Strategy in Translation of Dramatic Texts; with special reference to the Sinhalese Translation of Anton Chekhov’s “*The Proposal*” ..... 79  
*Sewwandi, K.L.S., Diyalagoda, D.P.N.S.*
- An Experimental Study on Indigenous Knowledge Basis Used for the Protection of Nature through Animal Folklore..... 80  
*M.T.C. Harshani Kumari*
- The Problem-Based Learning (PBL) Approach as A Learning Method to Enhance Writing Skills of French as A Foreign Language Learner..... 81  
*STHP Samarasinghe*

**SOCIOLOGY – ANTHROPOLOGY..... 83**

- Socio-Economic Factors that Influenced Drug Users to Commit Drug-Defined Offences: with special reference to Colombo District..... 85  
*S.W.P. Kumara, T.G.D. Udayakanthi*
- Current Trends and Patterns of Heroin Use Among Construction Workers (With Special Reference to Colombo District) ..... 86  
*S.W.P. Kumara, B. Senanayake, A.T. Darshana, A.N. Renuka, H.W. Thushari*
- Understanding Social Anthropological Aspects of 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries Sri Lanka through the Tampita Vihara Arty-Crafty (North Central Province)..... 87  
*DMWK. Dissanayake*

▪ The Socio-Economic Background Around the Janakapura Megalithic Burial Site .....	89
<i>D. S. W.Gunawardane</i>	
▪ An Investigation of the Multifaceted Poverty Faced by the Plantation Labour Community in the Suriyakandha Aigburth Estate in Sri Lanka .....	90
<i>B.N.G.Perera, S.N.Madhumali</i>	
▪ Study on Estate Sector Poverty with special reference to Ganga Ihala Korale DS Division in Sri Lanka .....	91
<i>Karunaratna,B.D.N.S., Bandara, H.G.K.N., Bulankulama S.W.G.K., Nuwan.A.N</i>	
▪ A Study of the Ethical Value of Norms Associated with Folk Medicine .....	93
<i>P. S. Godakanda</i>	
▪ Gender, Language and the Workplace .....	94
<i>Siriwardhana WSN, Ekanayake EMS</i>	
<b>TECHNOLOGY – INNOVATION – EDUCATION.....</b>	<b>95</b>
▪ Using Padlet as A Writing Strategy for Online Classes: A Study Conducted for the Undergraduates.....	97
<i>H.K.P.Dinesika</i>	
▪ The Role of Google Translate on Technical Translation; A Comparative Study of Manual and Google Translate- with special reference to Japanese and Sinhala .....	98
<i>P.N. Nimesha Dilshani Dayarathne</i>	
▪ An Analysis of <i>Kuppi</i> as a Learner Centered Strategy to Teach English as a Second Language in Sri Lankan Universities .....	99
<i>C. M. Arsakulasuriya, J.W.K.I.D. Jayasundara</i>	
▪ The Impact of Programs Implemented in Teacher Professional Development Centers on Teachers' Professional Development.....	100
<i>M. A. S. Priyanthi</i>	
▪ Challenges Confronted by Internship Teacher Trainees when Teaching A Lesson through Online Education .....	101
<i>R.A.D.I.K.Ranasinghe</i>	
▪ Self-Directed Constructive Learning: A Buddhist Approach .....	102
<i>W.K.D.Keerthirathne</i>	
▪ Problems and Challenges Faced by Teacher Trainees of National College of Education of Mathematics Course Teaching Science as A Co-Subject. ....	103
<i>R.B.Amila Sanjeevanie</i>	
▪ An Exploratory Study on the Importance of Identifying Dyslexic Students in the Learning and Teaching Process .....	104
<i>H.G.C. Sampath</i>	
▪ A Conceptual Model of Student Satisfaction in Online Learning in Sri Lankan State Universities. ....	105
<i>L.N.A.B.M.Nissanka, R.A.N.N.Ranasinghe</i>	

**TOURISM & HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT ..... 107**

- The Impact of COVID-19 on Subjective Well-Being of Tourism Employees in Sri Lanka. .... 109  
*K.V.A.V.Wijayasiri*
- The Impact of E – Services on Cultural Heritage Towards the Tourism in Sri Lanka 110  
*U. G.G. Fernando, U. Wajindra Fernando*
- Women Engagement in the Field of Tour Guide; with special reference to North Central Province in Sri Lanka ..... 111  
*U. G.G. Fernando, K.K. A. Madhusanka*



**ARCHAEOLOGY –  
HERITAGE MANAGEMENT –  
HISTORY –**



## **Proto-historic Settlement Evidence Retrieved from the Archaeological Excavation at Janakapura Megalithic Burial**

**D. Thusitha Mendis<sup>1</sup>, Nuwan Abeywardana<sup>1</sup>, Indika Jayasekara<sup>1</sup>, Narmada Hansani<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

The Megalithic Burial Site of Janakapura is located in the Grama Niladhari Division namely, No: 05, Janakapura in Welioya Divisional Secretariat of Mulativu District and it is hydrologically imperative that this excavation site is belonged to lower Ma Oya watershed boundary area. In order to identify the type of the burial with a mortuary complex that expanded about 05 Acres, an exploration and a scientific excavation has been conducted by the Department of Archaeology and Heritage Management, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka. Based on the retrieved data from a surface exploration, the mortuary complex was identified as a type of capstone burial associated with a large pot (*Maha Kumbha*) underneath and the exploration recorded 208 such burials in the site. After the exploration, the vertical excavation method has been applied for a 4m x 4m grid, under the site cord of RUSL/JP/EX01/2020 where 106 contexts revealed from the context recording system. According to the data yielded at present, this complex can be recognized as the largest capstone burial type in Sri Lanka. Many ceramic spheres comprising the Black and Red wares and Red Wares were revealed where the large pots associated with the cremated bones. Among the artifacts discovered from the excavation, the presence of more than fifty beads made using glass and quartz was prominent archaeological evidence. Metal fragments of a blade represent the metallurgy that existed during this period. This excavation and exploration led to study the cultural landscape of Janakapura and its peripheral region during the 4<sup>th</sup> B.C. – 5<sup>th</sup> B.C., in terms of architecture related with the burials, distribution of material culture in the extended region, environmental background, historical expansion of irrigation and social archaeology, the pattern and the relationship between the location of the proto-historic burials in the river valley basin.

**Keywords:** Megalithic Burials, Artifacts, Contexts, Black and Red Wares, Metal Blade

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## **Pre-Industrial Local Enterprise, Their History and the Future Challenges- A Case Study**

**U.D.R.S. Thilakarathna<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

This study focuses on the history and modern trends of *Pan* (grass), *Laksha* (Lac) and *Kammal* (Smithy) industries. These pre-industrial enterprises are seemed to be limited into several areas in the country at present. Furthermore, rather than using traditional techniques, modern techniques are being used for the industries in this day and age. Aims of this case study were to identify current trends of aforesaid industries and the challenges that they are being faced presently. For these research aims, three different areas in the country, *Induruwa* (Galle district) for *Pan* (grass) industry, *Hapuvinda* (Matale district) for *Laksha* (Lac) industry and *Matugama Bopitiya* area and *Baddegama* for *Kammal* (Smithy) were selected as research fields. Research methodology was observational and conducted open interviews with 05 craftsmen from each industry. Causatives for rapid decline of these industries such as, Lack of raw materials, using substitute artificial materials, lack of labor force, poor pricing affects, Lack of interest of young generation towards ancient industries were main issues as identified in the fields. Moreover, there is no proper system to sell traditional products to tourism market. That kind of selling methods should be implemented by the government. In addition, academic opportunities should be created to the archaeology and fine arts students to study these traditional fields for the betterment and survival of the industries.

**Keywords:** *Kammal* (Smithy), *Pan* (grass), *Laksha* (Lac), craftsmanship, Modernisation

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## **Applicability of Nanotechnology for Conservation of Archaeological Paintings: A Review.**

**P.W.C.K.Ranthilini<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Nanotechnology is one of the most prevalent and revolutionary technologies in use worldwide. Nano-materials are currently being used in various fields, such as health, information technology, agriculture, apparel etc., to increase the expertise of their products. In addition, nanotechnology has been proposed as a field mainly used and subjected to various archaeological researches. Consequently, methods based on nanotechnology are being used to conserve archeological artefacts based on stone, wood, fiber and metals. These paintings are widely attracted by those interested in archaeology and arts. However, paintings deteriorate due to physical, chemical, and biological factors. As a result, paintings are susceptible to discolouration, cracking, murals on plaster splintering, microbial attacks, etc. Such issues can be managed and overcome by the application of nanotechnology. Moreover, nanotechnology can improve the methods currently used to conserve paintings. The interest of scientists has been directed to use nano-materials due to the properties of being very small in size, highly mobile, high reactivity etc., instead of raw materials used conventionally at present. The current study focuses on how nanotechnology is used to conserve and restore paintings worldwide. Conservation of murals with archaeological value has become a crucial problem in Sri Lanka. This study will provide fundamental knowledge of utilizing nanotechnologies already used in developed countries to conserve paintings of archaeological value in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** Nanotechnology, Nanomaterial, Paintings, Deterioration, Conservation

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## **An Investigation Based on Sannas and Seettu About Land Cases and Methods Used in Resolving Them during the Kingdom of Kandy**

**M.A.P. Kumara<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

This research was carried out by examining the land cases and how they were solved during the Udarata kingdom. The research demonstrates the traditional strategies adopted in solving land cases and their effect during the aforesaid time. The research method used here is the historical research method. In comparison to the period of Rajarata Civilization, an increase in land cases could be seen during the Udarata period, and the main reason for this was to declare the ownership by preparing fake documents related to hereditary lands. A case in 1978 AD has given evidences how it raised as a case due to submitting fake documents about land quantities. According to King Sri Vikrama Rajasingha's Thaba Sannasasa, when Suriyakumara Vanasingha Mudaliar tried to change the boundaries of some village lands and capture them, that problem had been resolved by a panel of officials appointed by the House of the Place. Owing to the rapid development of this situation, the palace even considered confiscation of the property as a state crime and implemented a punishment system. In Punchirala's life Sannasa, it is mentioned that Waladure Punchirala swore in front of God for the fake statement of Etana claiming rights to the paddy land owned by Punchirala. As a result of the increase of land cases, the protection provided by law may have been delayed in solving the case and it is possible to see a way of securing Bukti protection through the five-fold oath system. In case of Securing the future of the land, conscience and faith in God have also been a reason to limit state expenses as well. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Kingdom of Kandy used five-fold oaths to solve land cases, thereby only doing justice.

**Keywords:** Fake, Cases, Oath, Justice

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## Are the Mid to Late Holocene Paleo Shell Deposits in Southern Sri Lanka Natural or Kitchen Middens?

Manoj Prasanna<sup>1</sup>, Pathmakumara Jayasingha<sup>2</sup>, Gamini Adikari<sup>3</sup>

### Abstract

Paleo Inland shell deposits located in Southern Sri Lanka identified as a results of sea level fluctuations in the Mid to Late Holocene are also considered as kitchen middens in some instances. But it will need a scientific and logical explanation to establish the origin of the shell deposits either as naturally or manmade. Hence, this study mainly focused to study the cause of the paleo inland shell deposits with a geological and a zoological approach. The sediment samples with shells were collected from selected five locations from Godawaya to Miniethiliya of the southern Sri Lanka. The present study examined the textural characterisation of sediments, stratigraphic correlations, morphological variations of the locations and the spatial distribution as well as taxonomic diversity of the shells in each deposit. As per the results extracted from geological analysis, it is found that the sediments are well sorted (well-rounded and fine) marine sands indicating coastal origin. The thickness of the shell layers shows a varying depth from 20 cm to 6 m. As per the zoological identifications, 15 species of shells of mollusc were recorded and out of them, 12 were marine species and the rest was lagoonal species. Among them, *Meretrix meretrix* and *Anadara nodifera* were recorded with high number of individuals with varying sizes indicating varying maturities. Hence the result of the present study indicates that the shell deposits are naturally originated rather than prehistoric kitchen middens where mostly matured shells must be reported. But it can be suggested that those marine environments might have been used to fulfil their day today requirements by the ancient people during the mid to late Holocene, as per the recorded archaeological evidences.

**Keywords:** Holocene, Coastal Sediments, Middens, Varying sizes, Varying maturities

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## **A Study of Various Dynasties Associated with Sri Lankan Statehood (From the Beginning to the End of the Kandyan Kingdom)**

**S. W. S. G. Wijerathna<sup>1</sup> P. W. P. H. Samaranayaka<sup>2</sup>**

### **Abstract**

When we talk about the political history of Sri Lanka there is an important place given to the beginning and the evolution of the Kingship. Also another importance is given to different dynasties which are connected with the kingship. The Rulers who came to power in Sri Lanka after king Devanampiyatissa had hold different of these dynasties. By building up the tradition of acquiring the Kingship, these so called Kingship went forward under these dynasties. It is clear from the facts revealed in the Mahavamsa and inscriptions that the kingship was hereditary according to this system during the latter period of the Anuradhapura period. The purpose of this research is to inquire about the main dynasties that worked in connection with the government in this country from the early stages to the end of the Kandyan kingdom and how they worked to maintain relations with the government as well as the political, economic, social, religious and cultural effects of that activity. When conducting this research, qualitative research methodology, which is mainly used for sociological research, is used. The library research method is mainly used to collect data, before where more attention is paid to the research that has been done in this regard. While analyzing the data, the qualitative research methodology is followed and then the conclusions are drawn. Inquiring about the various dynasties related to Sri Lankan statehood, how the statehood began and evolved in this country and how a tradition of people from the same generation coming to power in connection with the statehood provides a context for this research. Also from the early stages of the Anuradhapura Kingdom, the lineages such as Maurya, Lambhakarna, Manavamma, Kalinga, Pandya, Dambadeni, Gampola, Raigama, Udarata and Nayakkar, who struggled to gain state power from the early stages of the Anuradhapura Kingdom, as well as the actions of those lineages in this country Political, economic, social, religious and cultural impacts are also studied. Through this research, it is possible to explain the activities of various dynasties related to the statehood of this country from the early stage to the last stage of the Kandyan kingdom and it can be identified that many political, economic, social, religious and cultural results of that activity were left in the history of this country.

**Keywords:** Kingship; King; Genealogy; Relationship; Effects

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## **Recent Amendments in the Land Possession of Temple and Shrines: in Association with Nindagam, Beligala Rajamaha Viharaya**

**L.N.D.Liyanapatabedi<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

The past kings had a very close relationship with Buddhism which resulted in sacrificing the villages for the consent of temples. Accordingly, the above lands were allotted to the sacred places and given to monks residing there. Those are considered temples and shrines. The construction of a temple at Beligala and allotted the lands for the monks during the reign of King Vijayabahu III is one of the best examples in history. The handing over of the villages to the general public was not through a gift deed commonly known as Sannasa. The main objective of the study is to find out whether the ancient temples and shrines that used to operate based on traditional methods would continue to operate on the same conventional methods and if so, whether it could be continued. Under the study methodology, Matiyagane, Kegalle, Kubalgama, Haliyagoda, Talgama, Vadu Kanda, and Bodawala are identified as representations belonging to the Beligala Vihara. After pinpointing the research area, the historical and legal backgrounds of those lands were investigated, and the origin of the lands that belonged to the Beligala temple was determined. Afterward, as mentioned in the sannasa, the geographer created new maps using information technology to identify the area belonging to the Beligala temple. The identified sample beneficiaries converted all data related to land use into maps and diagrams under generations. Finally, all these data were analyzed by numerical and scientific methods and presented through maps, diagrams, and formal notes. King Vijayabahu III built the temple and allotted the lands of seven villages to support the temples in copper armor (taba sannasa). It is bounded on the east by Makulu Gath Oya, on the north by Ma Oya, and on the southeast by Pitakanda. But recently, under this land tenure, only a very small amount of land belonging to the temple could be identified in three perches near the temple. Accordingly, the study shows that there is currently no impact on those lands of the temple. Presently only the Perahera festival carried out by seven villages in the morning and night on the full moon day of Vesak as a token of gratitude for the possession of the land in the past can be witnessed. Ultimately, as the only and foremost study conducted so far on the operation of land acquisition related to Beligala Vihara, the temple and shrine lands acquisition system associated with Beligala Vihara is not in operation, and it remains to be a story of history. The temple remains isolated today and the people of the seven villages that owned the temple utilize their land on the usual land tenure system, where no relationship with the temple can be seen.

**Keywords:** Land Tenure, Land Ownership, Mandatory Duty, Land fragmentation, Ancient Land Tenure Systems in Sri Lanka

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## **A Study of Human Right Conception in Ancient Sri Lanka**

**W.A.L.P. Dilhara<sup>1</sup>, Thusitha U. Dissanayaka<sup>2</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Human rights can be defined as the rights owned by every human being born free to the world. The concept of human rights has interconnected with humankind's religious and cultural heritage. Religious leaders, politicians, lawyers, and the other critics have described the idea of human rights according to their philosophies and visions from different angles. However, in conclusion, the concept of human rights has prioritized the liberty, uniformity, and dignity of every human being. The objective of this research, which was done only considering the Rajarata civilization period, is to study the human right conception of ancient Sri Lanka compared with the modern concept of human rights and to identify the attitudes and policies of ancient human rights. The research method utilized during the survey is qualitative, and the information obtained via literary and archeological sources has been analyzed using the historical method of study. Although human rights have been included in the constitution of the legal frame, human rights cannot be identified as a constitutional law of ancient Sri Lanka. But most of the currently accepted human rights of the world have been gained by ancient Sri Lankans according to pieces of evidence from literary and archeological sources referred to during this research. The research proved that components that have obtained priority in modern human rights, such as life security, the right to prevent cruel tortures, the right to justice, the right to avoid arbitrary imprisonment, the right to education, religious freedom, the right of obtaining salary for the labor have even protected in ancient Sri Lankan society. In conclusion, an ancient human right concept in Sri Lankan unwritten legal system is equal to the modern concept of human rights in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** Human rights; Ancient Sri Lanka; Rajarata civilization; Unwritten legal system

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## **COMMUNICATION & MASS MEDIA**



## **What Kind of Impact to Watching TV Series on the Lives of Teenagers?**

**Paranamana P.S<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Television and the internet have adversely impacted children's lives in many aspects. Most teenagers spend their time watching TV series using the internet and mobile phones. They are more influenced by TV series as they have easy access to the internet with the rapid development of innovations in technologies. This has enabled teenagers to download TV series free from the internet. Aggressive attitudes, values, and behaviour can be influenced by watching violent entertainment, particularly in teenagers. However, the impact of watching TV series on the lives of teenagers is not yet studied extensively in Sri Lanka. Considering the current gap of knowledge on the impact of watching TV series on the lives of teenagers within the country this study has been chosen to explore it through impacts. The study was focused to research the following four main impacts; Physical, Emotional, Cognitive & Behavioural impacts. This study was focused on the following research question as to the mainstay of the study "What kind of impact watching TV series have on the lives of teenagers". This study was carried out with the use of quantitative methods. This study was to gather information from teenagers individually to understand the shape of impacts. Questionnaire gave the teenagers of Dharmapala Vidyalaya Pannipitiya. Accordingly, 58% of respondents were affected by the behaviour impact. 30% of teenagers are diagnosed with Physical impact, 12% Emotional impact, and 11% cognitive impact. TV series may also affect self-development and self-esteem. The self-development is affected by the sleeping disorder because they might watch their favourite shows until late night and do not have enough sleep. TV series do affect the attitude of teenagers today as it enhances negative social development amongst teenagers, which may lead to aggressive or violent behaviour, and they tend to affect self-development and self-esteem.

**Keywords:** TV series, Teenagers, Impact, Internet, Television

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## **A Study of Specific Features of Weekend Lankadeepa and Silumina Newspapers when Reporting Crimes**

**R. Niranjan Madhushanka Thennakoon<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Bringing reliable data and information to the reader is foundation to the task of a newspaper. Crime reporting in a more unbiased way is an important part of this task. Crimes are a feature of the society. Part of the society believes that media has influenced the growth of crimes. In this context, it is timely to explore the positives and negatives of newspapers when reporting crimes. The key objective of this research was to identify the specific strategies used by newspapers when reporting crimes. Data and information were collected from Sunday Lankadeepa and Silumina newspapers of the month of February 2017. Content analysis was conducted based on the logical intuition of the researcher to identify the specific features of crime reporting and to measure the reliability and biasness of information presented in the above newspapers. It has been found that the crime reporting of newspapers can be discussed under two aspects such as 'format' and 'content'. Page layout, designing and the layout of information presented are important aspects to discuss under the format. Similarly, use of language, size; shape and color of the letters used, use of appropriate pictures, extent of the exploration done and information presented are important under the content. From the analysis, it was found that there are noticeable differences - in terms of reliability of information presented and biasness of news published - between state and private sector-newspapers when reporting crimes. Also, compared to other media, newspapers seemingly have followed some level of media ethics when reporting crimes. The research recommends that newspapers must take more efforts to minimize the chances that could provoke reader or put any party involved at risk of physical or mental abuse when reporting crimes. By adopting these recommendations, newspapers - the oldest and most populous media in the world - will be able to endure for a long time.

**Keywords:** Content analysis; crime reporting; reader; newspapers

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## **An Exploratory Study of Communicative Strategies Used by ‘Sharddha TV’ YouTube Channel to Promote Buddhist Education in Sri Lanka**

**Prasanga Mabarana<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Social networks facilitate simultaneous communication among a large number of people. YouTube is one of such major social media platforms. The existence of Buddhist education in modern times is determined by the nature of the relationship created between the Buddhist education process and the public. Accordingly, Buddhist monks and institutions use YouTube channel popularize Buddhist education. Shradddha TV is one such YouTube channel that broadcasts educational programs with religious spiritual content focusing on sermons to promote Sri Lankan Buddhist education in a creative manner. The research problem of this study was created to investigate the strategies used by Shradddha TV to promote Sri Lankan Buddhist education. The research conclusions were drawn based on an in-depth analysis of data collected through an examination of the communicative strategies and approaches used by the Shradddha TV YouTube channel. According to the findings, a comprehensive and colloquial language, sermon preaching style, simplified versions of sermons with practical examples, preaching that can be related to the daily life of the public, specific themes that attracts the youth, pleasant looking preachers, eye-catching backdrops and settings with fine edition have been used effectively to attract the audience effortlessly. Additionally, the main poster which was designed with different font shapes and colour combinations complements with the, theme, and a pleasant photograph of the preacher was used. The theme was creatively formulated with short but meaningful diction. Hence can be identified as the the channel uses for el the promotion purposes. Therefore, it can be concluded that Shradddha TV YouTube channel excels in strategizing effective communicative tactics and approaches for the successful content delivery and it makes a great contribution to promote Sri Lankan Buddhist education.

**Keywords:** Shradddha TV, Buddhist Education, YouTube, Promotion

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## **A Content Analysis of Camera Work Used in The Sri Lankan Horror Movies**

**Nelanga Jayasinghe<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Camera work is one of the most essential ingredients in filmmaking. Horror films are considered one of the main genres, which is able to grab the attention of the viewers. All renowned horror cinematic creations have employed great camera shots, movements and angles. Even though Sri Lanka does not have a larger film industry, directors and cinematographers experiment with this particular genre to a certain extent. However, researchers in Sri Lanka have not explored to understand the Sri Lankan camera work used in the Sri Lankan horror genre, sometimes pre planned technical script's shots change according to the situation in the shooting locations. Therefore, a research gap is visible in the field of film media studies. The present study focused on the camera work (camera shots and movements) used in the Sri Lankan horror movie 'Bandanaya' and it will be benefitted to the researchers to understand the Sri Lankan filmmakers flavor of the camera shots and movements in the making of horror movies. Video observation and content analysis methods were used. 74 scenes were identified. The unit of analysis was the camera shots and movements used throughout the scenes. 12 terminologies were adopted for the analysis. The study revealed that 1182 camera shots were employed in the entire movie. There were 396 (35%) Medium Close Up shots, which was the maximum percentage followed by 214 (18%) Medium shots, 204 (17%) Long shots, 136 (12%) Medium Long shots, 132(11%) Close Up shots, 31(3%) Big Close Up shots, 28(2%) Extreme Close Up shots, 24 (2%) Point of View shots & 13(1%) Very Long Shots whereas there are only 4 (0.33%) Extreme Long shots used in the entire movie, which is lowest in percentage. Scene no 65 has employed the maximum number of camera shots and the Pan Left was the most used camera movement in the film. In Conclusion, Sri Lankan filmmakers mostly used Medium Close Up shots and Pan Left camera movement in the horror movies.

**Keywords:** Horror, Camera Shots, Camera Movements, Genre, Films

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**ECONOMICS –  
GOVERNANCE & DEVELOPMENT –**



# **An Investigation of the Relationship Between the Street Vendors and Built Environment to Their Business Functionality: Special Reference to Colombo-Pettah**

**W.M.E.T.Weesinghe<sup>1</sup>**

## **Abstract**

Street vendors are playing a significant role in the urban economy as a part of the informal economy. The incensement of street vendors in the urban centers generates challenging disorder in contemporary cities, including Colombo. Relocation of those into a planned location as a modern planning practice has generated several complications direct to the vendors' business functionality and development project failures. Understanding the affiliation between the street vendors and the built environment provides more attention to policymakers and planners to make the city environment and informal economy more effective and vibrant by allowing different social groups. The main intention is to identify the relationship between the street vendors and the built environment as well as the level of centrality that influence their business functionality when they are in original locations and when they are in relocated locations. Floating Market and Cross Street in Pettah were selected as the case study for the comparative data analysis. A mixed data collection method was used for data collection, and for the sample, 120 vendors were selected separately at both locations using two stages of the stratified cluster sampling method. Social Network Analysis Centrality Measurements were used for comparative data analysis. The vendors in the original locations have developed their Powerful Centrality Social Network with actors of the network by being well connected, can quickly reach every actor, and is located strategically. After the relocation, their power of centrality was less, affecting their business functionality; hence they were more willing to move back to their previous locations while failing development projects. This study guides the understanding of informal economic functionality in a city that depends on different social groups. The intervention to their functional mechanism without knowing their zenith may collapse the city's functionality.

**Keywords:** Street Vendors, Built Environment, Business Functionality, Social Networks, Informal Economy

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## **Sri Lanka-Singapore Free Trade Agreement: A Stepping Stone for Economic Cooperation**

**A.M.S.M.K.A. Mandakini Aththanayake<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Due to the key strategic location, the world has devoted considerable attention to Sri Lanka. In this regard, the government must take a ‘quantum leap’ in terms of moving towards a new era of international trade. Sri Lanka has signed 15 bilateral and regional free trade agreements, starting from Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement in 1976 to Sri Lanka-United State FTA in 2002. But the most significant agreement is with Singapore on 23rd January 2018, the ‘Sri Lankan-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (SLSFTA)’. This symbolizes institutional bonding between South Asia along with Southeast Asia and overshadowing the maritime spaces of Malacca Strait and Bay of Bengal. The main research question of this paper is identifying how the SLSFTA turns out to be a stepping stone for Sri Lankan-Singapore economic cooperation. The objective of the study is to look forward to a strong Sri Lankan-Singapore economic cooperation through mitigating the adverse impacts and maximizing the benefits to Sri Lanka. This study adopts a qualitative research methodology, wherein secondary data is taken as the main type of data obtained from newspaper interviews, journal articles, e-books, web articles, etc. Based on the findings a SWOT analysis discusses the strengths, threats, weaknesses, and opportunities of the SLSFTA. Strengths include high-quality human resources, reduce technical trade barriers, and a plethora of century-long cultural, and religious ties. Weaknesses include asymmetric advantages to Singapore’s interest, impact on domestic producers and consumers, and environmental degradation. Threats are public opposition, greater robustness requires for the consultation process, and economic downturn through COVID 19. Opportunities include accession to the regional economic partnership, better access to markets, increased FDI flow, and reduction of the dependence on EU and US markets. Research findings suggest that Sri Lanka should amend certain instruments and mechanisms to address weaknesses and threats of the SLSFTA. This study concludes how SLSFTA robust the Sri Lankan trade sector by creating a strong Sri Lankan-Singapore economic cooperation.

**Keywords:** Economic cooperation; International Trade; Singapore; SLSFTA; Sri Lanka

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## **A Study on the Socio Economic Factors in Minor Irrigation System, Doramadalawa in Sri Lanka**

**Bulankulama.S.W.G.K<sup>1</sup>, Herath N.S.K.<sup>2</sup>, Bandara, H.G.K.N<sup>3</sup>,Hettiararchchi H.B<sup>4</sup>**

### **Abstract**

The beginning and the evaluation of historical irrigation technology of Sri Lanka took place in the Anuradhapura period and there was a pattern of agricultural land use related to that irrigation technology at that time. It is also a problem to limit the water in the minor irrigation systems to only one time. A small and large Ellanga tank system has been created to make the country self-sufficient in rice. The irrigation industry is an important driver of the economic activity and it can be divided minor and major irrigation system. According to this minor irrigation system, there are some baseless attitudes among the people in the rural areas in Anuradhapura which cause a problem to study the socio-economic factors of the minor irrigation system in Anuradhapura using the group discussion and field surveys of the case study to collect the data. Doramadalawa in Mihintale is a case in ancient village came from king Pandukabhaya with *Yaksha Gotthra* in minor irrigation system which was totally replaced to new civilization in 1983. This was very sustainable in the ancient time for the food securities, civilization, medicine, gold and jams, strength family bonds, God based religious and cultural status. Some places still remain small water ponds in premature which are used only for bathing in 21<sup>st</sup> century. There were not sustainable agricultural system or any other entrepreneur development patterns to uplift the livelihood of people in the rural areas which have created a lower living standers in the Doramadalawa area.

**Keywords:** Minor Irrigation system, Socio-Economic factors, Ancient village, Sri Lanka

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## **Chinese Investments and Its Impacts on Politics in Sri Lanka**

**Krishnakumar Pasumathi<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

China's expansive Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has led to greater Chinese outbound investment in Asia, especially recent increasement of Chinese investment in Sri Lanka due to intensifying geopolitical rivalries in the Indian Ocean as well as Sri Lanka's prime location and ports in the region. The signing of the Rubber – Rice pact in 1952 was a land mark in the bilateral ties between China and Sri Lanka. Diplomatic relations between China and Sri Lanka were established in 1957. China's first infrastructure investments in Sri Lanka took place in the 1970s in the form of outright grants. In the early 2000s, grant – based relations were upgraded to a commercial model that utilized interest bearing loans and infrastructure related Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Chinese government had gained large projects in Sri Lanka. This increased Chinese investment in Sri Lanka is an issue to sovereignty of the country and it is a defence issue to India. The Sri Lankan government has attempted to withstand Chinese demands and Chinese government tries to enter the home rule of the country. The aim of the study is to find out the reasons for Chinese investments on Sri Lanka's developments and its impact of dominance on politics in Sri Lanka. The qualitative research methodology was used to the study, Primary data were gathered from interviews and secondary data were collected from relevant books, articles, and magazines. The thematic data analysis used to the study. The study puts an important finding on Sri Lankan experience of Chinese demands on government activities. It is because of hike Chinese infrastructure investments in the country. It offers useful lessons for other developing countries which receive Chinese investments.

**Keywords:** China; Investment; Loans; Politics; Sri Lanka

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## **The Impact of Petrol Price Increase on Changing Consumer Selection Mode of Transportation.**

**Gunawardane , K.D.H.Y.<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

The Price fluctuation of the Petrol market makes huge impact to the Economy. In present, Ceylon Petroleum Corporation increase the price of liter of Gasoline price from 177 to 410 rupees. the Oil price fluctuations definitely act as a barrier, especially in the mind of a consumer, who is planning to travel using their private vehicles. This paper seeks answers to how consumer change their decision of changing travel mode under the situation of increasing Gasoline prices in the country. And also propose a conceptual model on consumer decisions mainly based on three variables. type of vehicles, Price rate and service operations. the aim of study is to investigate the impact of increase in prices of gasoline between 2021-2022 period on Consumer selecting travel mode in Sri Lanka using three Factors. In addition to general objectives, this paper aims to analyze the Impact of future Gasoline Prices effects the selection decision of transport mode. The target Population are the consumers who already have private vehicles. The number of participants who cooperate in this research is 100. The research area based on Colombo, Gampaha and Kalutara Districts in Sri Lanka. The Questionnaire will design using Google forms. Secondary data collected with complication method from various Scientific & Professional papers. All respondents process and analyze using SPSS, Excel Software and data presented using Tables, Figures and Charts. The study identified the 54% of consumers who shift their travels to public transport modes in the situation of increasing petrol prices. And 32% motor cycle riders and 26% Car drivers shift to public transportation modes when the petrol price increase in 254 rupees. The paper concluded that the effects of petrol price increase impact to the shift of preference from private to public transports with the Service operations, types of vehicles and rate of price increase as variables.

**Keywords:** Private, Public, Motor cycles, Petrol price, transport mode

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## **An Investigation into Youth Unemployment in Sri Lanka: A Special Reference to Matale District**

**E. M. N. H. Herath<sup>1</sup>, Bandara,H.G.K.N.<sup>2</sup>, Nuwan.A.N.<sup>3</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Young people are defined as those who are between the ages of 15 and 24 they hold the key to a country's future. The unemployment among the youth is a critical problem for achieving the macro economic objectives of a country which will be directed to the illegal activities. Both labor demand and supply play a significant role in determining whether or not youths are unemployed. When it comes to the job markets and the youth workforce in Sri Lanka, it appears that there is no proper relationship between labor demand and labor supply. Although there is a significant demand for competent youth labor in Sri Lanka, the quality and competent labour supply is not enough to meet the labour demand of both national and international market. The objective was to study the affecting factors on employability of the youths in Sri Lanka. Mixed research approach, both quantitative and qualitative methods were employed using primary data and secondary data. 200 young people who are living in the Matale district were selected using convenience sampling technique. Binary logistic regression was conducted through SPSS 22.0. Educational qualifications, professional qualifications, training & experiences, English proficiency, and basic IT skills had a significance negative relationship between youth unemployment in Matale district in Sri Lanka. Expand young people's employment and Vocational training possibilities, establishing career guidance centers, increasing number and quality of jobs/ internships availability, increasing awareness programs, creating entrepreneur and positive mindsets, restructuring education system, proper government attention and contribution are the major recommendations to fulfill the gap between youth labor demand and supply in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** Youth unemployment, Skill mismatch, educational and Professional qualifications, English and IT proficiency

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## **Determinants that Influence on the Performance of Microenterprises: Special Reference to Micro Entrepreneurs in Kandy District**

**SMI Chathurika<sup>1</sup>, SAU Niranjala<sup>2</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Micro-business development is seen as one instrument in addressing unemployment, poverty problems, and economic development in developing countries. Recently women are increasingly engaging in ownership of micro and small enterprises, either on their own or in partnership with male entrepreneurs. The association between gender and the performance of a small business is diverse. Although both kinds of female-owned and male-owned enterprises used common factors, there was a difference in performance. Gender is an important demographic characteristic that has an impact on business performance. This study is based on primary data gathered from micro-entrepreneurs in the Gangawatakorale and Pathahewahata divisional secretariat division in Kandy district, Sri Lanka. One hundred micro-entrepreneurs were randomly selected and a questionnaire was used to collect primary data. The binary logistic model was used to analyse the effect of gender on the performance of microenterprises. The model consists of a dichotomous outcome variable and seven independent variables. They were gender, age of entrepreneur, education level, previous experience, location of the business, government support, and access to the market. The results showed that market accessibility, business location, and gender significantly impact business performance. In contrast, education level, age and business experience, and government support do not impact micro-entrepreneurs' performance.

**Keywords:** Gender, Logistic model, Micro-enterprises

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## **Service Quality and Customer Satisfaction in Microfinance Institutions in Sri Lanka**

**RPSN Piyasiri<sup>1</sup>, HABW Hettiarachchi<sup>2</sup>, KS Denipitiya<sup>3</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Service quality and customer satisfaction are two interrelated concepts that have received greater attention from scholars throughout the past. Further, service quality and customer satisfaction are key factors in every service industry. This study aims to identify the impact of service quality on customer satisfaction in the microfinance sector. The study tries to investigate and assess the quality-of-service quality of customer satisfaction in microfinance services. As a sample, data were collected from 100 respondents who were customers of a financial sector institutions specially the microfinance institution in Chilaw DS division. The SERVQUAL model is applied to evaluate customer satisfaction, which has five dimensions: tangibles, responsiveness, empathy, assurance, and reliability. A pre-structured questionnaire was used to collect the data based on the conceptual framework including the above dimensions. Structural Equations Modelling Partial Least Squares (PLS) approach was used to establish the measurement validity and reliability before the model has been examined and the hypotheses have been tested. Study results reveal that there is a positive and statistically significant correlation between consumer satisfaction and reliability, tangibility, assurance and empathy dimensions. Further, the findings of this study indicate that the establishment of higher levels of service quality will lead customer to have a high level of satisfaction. So, the findings suggest that bank managers and supervisory authorities should give their special attention to ensuring the satisfaction of customers by providing the service accurately (reliability), improving the physical and staff facilities (Tangibility), ensuring willingness to help and respond customers (Responsiveness), attention to individual service given to the customers (Empathy), and ability to courtesy to bank staff (Assurance) toward customer satisfaction.

**Keywords:** Customer satisfaction, Microfinance institutions, Service quality

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**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT –  
GEOGRAPHY –  
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES –**



## **Evaluation of the Adoption and Level of Implementation of Cleaner Production Strategies: An Empirical Study on Star-Rated Hotels in the Kandy District of Sri Lanka**

ALWM Perera<sup>1</sup>, DMSLB Dissanayake<sup>2</sup>

### **Abstract**

Hotels make negative externalities on both physical and socio-economic environments. Most of the interventions traditionally used to address these impacts do not offer long-term solutions. Adopting and implementing Cleaner Production (CP) can be accepted as an innovative approach to addressing these problems holistically and sustainably. With that background, this study aimed to evaluate the adoption and level of implementation of CP strategies by star-rated hotels in the Kandy district of Sri Lanka. There were five specific objectives and two hypotheses. A stratified random sampling method was used to choose five hotels from the Kandy district. Online surveys and telephone interviews were used to collect primary data from hotels while extensive literature reviews and National Cleaner Production Centre (NCPC) reports were used as secondary sources. Microsoft Excel and the Statistical Package for Social Sciences were used for data analyzing purposes such as for conducting descriptive and correlation analyses. According to the findings of this study, 60% of the surveyed hotels were fairly aware of the concept of CP. Further, both internal and external factors were found that affect drive or deter the implementation of CP, such as CP enhancing compliance with government laws and regulations, availability of expertise to always consult and contract, high cost of investing in environmentally friendly technologies, the inadequate government-led incentives to encourage hotels to adopt CP options, etc. In addition, correlation test results indicated that there is a high negative correlation between CP and compliance ( $p = -0.836$ ) and there is a high positive correlation between CP implementation and hotel occupancy ( $p = 0.872$ ). As recommendations, educate hoteliers about the concept of CP through capacity-building training programs, provide financial assistance, transform the linear economy into a circular economy, and recognize the importance of CP implementation and sustainable development can be used to enhance the effective implementation of CP options in star-rated hotels in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** Cleaner Production, Circular Economy, Sustainable Development, Environmentally Friendly, Environment

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## **Evolution of the North and the North-western Coast of Sri Lanka: Based on Satellite Images.**

**Sonali Weerathunga<sup>1</sup>, Pathmakumara Jayasingha<sup>2</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Coastal evolution is a dynamic process by which the coast can be degrade or prograde. Being an island, Sri Lankan coast shows both processes while literature shows the dominant progradation in northern area due to tectonic activities and coastal processes. The objective of the study was to identify the recent evolution of the north and northwestern coasts of the country using satellite imagery data from 1984 to 2021 presently available at Google Earth. In addition, deducing the rate of evolution (expansion) of the coastal area using ArcMap 10.1 application has been conducted. High-resolution satellite images from Google Earth Pro from 1984 to 2021 with a five year gap were digitized and compared by overlaying them. The ArcMap 10.1 software was used to analyze the spatial and temporal variations of the extracted images. The metric and the 1-inch maps covering the study area were also used to compare the evolutionary coastal changes. Subsequently, the coastal evolution rate in the considered period was calculated in each 5 years from 1984 to 2021. As per the reviewed literature, Sri Lankan landmass, once a part of the Indian subcontinent, was separated by a divergent boundary during the Jurassic time. The separated landmass was moved away further forming the Cauvery basin where continuous carbonate precipitation was taken place. It has been well documented that Jaffna landmasses were appeared due to the tectonic uplifting. The paleo longshore currents prevailed have resulted the formation of the Kalpitiya peninsula and Mannar Island. As per the analysis, in the areas of Kalpitiya Peninsula, Baththalangunduwa Island and Adam's Bridge on northwestern coast and Karaitivu Island, Paranthan coast, Karukkaitivu coast, Elephant pass coast, Pooneryn peninsula and Kayts Island in northern coast show the coastal formation in a very promising manner. Further to that, the longshore currents had been responsible for the formation of various sand spits in the west and the south of the Jaffna. The rate calculation revealed that the total land area added to the main land is 4.1939 km<sup>2</sup> from 1984 to 2021 with a rate of 0.1133km<sup>2</sup> per Annam. The main processes can be suggested as clastic and chemical sedimentation and tectonic uplifting.

**Keywords:** Coastal evolution, North and northwestern coast, Satellite images, Sedimentation, Uplifting

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## **Analysing Trend and Spatiotemporal Distribution Pattern of Dengue Fever as A Biological Hazard in Sri Lanka**

**L.M.A.P.Gunawardhana<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Dengue is one of the virus diseases transmitted through female *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes and found in tropical and subtropical countries of the world. Dengue Fever (DF) and Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF) are caused due to the dengue virus; around 500,000 people are reported as infected annually, and 2.5 billion people are at risk of DF and DHF in the world. Sri Lanka is one of the countries found in South Asia at high risk for DF and DHF because the number of cases have been reported frequently in the recent decades and developing as a severe biological hazard. Hence, this study aimed to analyse the dengue fever trend and its spatiotemporal distribution over Sri Lanka from 2010 to 2021. Secondary data were collected using the Epidemiology Unit, Ministry of Health, and published research articles for this research. Data were analysed by adopting descriptive statistics using SPSS and Ms Excel software. Further, the Spatiotemporal distribution of dengue fever was mapped using ArcMap 10.1 software. Results highlighted that there is an increasing trend of prevalence of Dengue Fever in Sri Lanka during the period of 2010 to 2021. Districts of Mannar, Polonnaruwa, Nuwara Eliya and Moneragala are decreasing the prevalence of Dengue Fever. Colombo (153238), Gampaha (99429), and Kandy (46736) were the top three districts in terms of reporting dengue cases in Sri Lanka, respectively. Mulativu District (1545) had the lowest reported cases; the highest dengue outbreak was reported in 2017, with 186181 cases. Fifty-five thousand four hundred eighteen annual average cases were observed, with 665010 total cases during the past 12 years. Most cases were reported in July (15%), and the lowest cases were reported in April (5%). There is a strong positive correlation between Dengue Fever cases reporting and population distribution (.881) and annual average rainfall (.524) by District level. There is no specific treatment for Dengue Fever. The best way to mitigate dengue fever is the avoid mosquito bites. Urban and suburban areas are most vulnerable than rural areas of Sri Lanka. Proactive hazard management measures should be implemented throughout the year with the support of relevant stakeholders in order to minimise the risk of dengue fever in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** Dengue Fever, Biological Hazard, Risk, Mitigation, Sri Lanka.

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## Floral Diversity in “Wew Thavulla” of Ancient Tanks of Intermediate Zone in Panduwasnuwara

W.A.L.P Jayasinghe<sup>1</sup>, Pathmakumara Jayasingha<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

An ancient reservoir known as ‘Vapi’ or a lake or a tank is a magnificent piece of technology in the ancient hydraulic system of Sri Lanka. As mentioned in the literature, except the agriculture and the drinking water purpose, the ecosystem services, such as micro climates of thermal resisting and natural habitats, supplied by the tank is priceless. “Wew Thavulla” referring to the territory of the tank plays a major role in defining the ecosystem there. The objective of the study is to investigate the recent floral diversity with the invasive plant species at “Wew Thavulla” in ancient tanks at Panduwasnuwara Divisional Secretariat Division. The quadrilateral sampling method was used to count the plant species in a 10 m x 10 m area of randomly selected 30 ancient tanks out of 152 in the study area. All the identifiable plants in the quadrant were counted and later categorized as woody plants, shrubs, vines, invasive plants and floor layer plants. As per the results, all the plants species recorded was 38 with a count of 6 of invasive species. The percentage calculations of the species diversity at “Wew Thavulla” shows that the ecosystem is composed of 39% of woody plant species, 24% of shrub species, 13% of vine species, 13% of invasive plant species and 11% of floor layer plants species. The Shannon diversity index and Simpson’s index show the values of 3.2 and 0.9 respectively indicating high plant diversity. As per the calculation of species distribution nearly a quarter (26%) of plant community consist of invasive species such as Creeping Ox-Eye (*Sphagneticola trilobata*), Diya para (*Dillenia triquetra*), Gandapana (*Lantana camara*), Guinea grass (*Megathyrsus maximum*), Hambu Pan (*Typha angustifolia*) and Ipil (*Leucaena leucocephala*). This indicates a potential degradation of “Wew Thavulla” ecosystem resulted from environmental degradation possibly caused by human activities.

**Keywords:** Panduwasnuwara, Floral diversity, Wew Thavulla, Ecosystem, Invasive species

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## **Identification of Tea Habitat Characteristics in The Kandy Tea Region of Sri Lanka**

**J.M.S.S. Jayawardhana<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Kandy, which is renowned as a high-quality tea growing region, is located in Sri Lanka's Central province. The objective of this study is to examine basic tea habitat characteristics that affect growing tea in the Kandy region. Secondary data gathered from the literature suggests that the main influencing factors are microclimatic conditions such as temperature, rainfall, and wind, as well as non-microclimatic conditions such as shade, elevation, and soil. Furthermore, literature surveys and topographical map analysis provided substantial information to examine this condition in the Kandy Region. According to the analysis derived from this study, tea grown in the Kandy region is classified as "mid-grown tea", where the elevation of the Kandy region ranges from 650 m to 1,300 m (2,000–4,000 ft). In addition to that, according to research, the southwest monsoon system has a significant impact on the local weather, along with strong winds blowing up the mountain valleys through Kandy itself, which is relatively sheltered. In the Kandy region, there is a 75 mm of > 2,900 mm of annual rainfall. Relatively, January-March are considered dry months with a rainfall of less than 100 mm. According to surveys, the Kandy region has experienced minimum and maximum temperatures of 20.3 °C and 29.1 °C, respectively, with a mean temperature of 24.7 °C. However, Kandy Tea prefers acidic soils with a pH of about 4.5–5.5. Soils should be deep, permeable and well drained, similar to other regions. The soil categories that can be seen in the sub regions of the Kandy region are found as WM1a, WM2b, WM3a, WM3b, IM3a, and IU1. Observations show that the majority of the estates are also clustered in valleys where the wind is less strong in the Kandy region. As a result of that, tea produced in the Kandy region is stronger and darker in color than the other tea regions. The study concludes and recommends that the Kandy region can produce tea with the highest quality as well as more quantity by providing these fundamental tea habitat characteristics, taking these traits into consideration and establishing new plantations.

**Keywords:** Kandy tea region, tea habitat characteristics, elevation, temperature, rainfall

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## **Replacement of the Conventional Oil and Gas by Unconventional Oil and Gas: SWOT Analysis**

**WTR Thathsarane<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

The world's energy demand has increased drastically over the last few decades due to an increasing population, rapid urbanization, industrialization, and growing economies. Electricity generation, transportation, industry, residential, and community activities consume a significant amount of energy in the world, while developing countries consume the majority of it. Conventional oil and gas, along with renewable energy, were recorded as the highest contributors to the final energy consumption. Nevertheless, with the decline of conventional oil and gas, the development of unconventional oil and gas has taken place in the world as a supplement. Since unconventional oil and gas have been restricted to a limited number of countries such as the United States, Canada, China and Argentina, it is critical to explore more about them to disclose the concept to the entire world. The present study is intended to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats associated with the development of unconventional resources focusing on the United, Canada, China and Argentina. The SWOT analysis method was used for the analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of unconventional oil and gas development. The information came from a variety of sources, including literature reviews, statistical reports, and government regulations and policies. The strengths were discovered to be abundant resource reserves, development potential, high environmental benefits, and long-term exploitation, while the weaknesses were discovered to be potential market, lack of funds and technologies, environmental risk, water treatment problems, and contaminants. Policy support, huge investment and financing, foreign development experience and international cooperation were identified as opportunities. Imperfect policies, unsound management systems, deficient investment, poor infrastructure, and current crude oil prices are found to be threats. Finally, these components will be intended to maximize both strengths and opportunities, as they will positively and minimize the external threats, while transforming the identified weaknesses into strengths and taking advantage of opportunities while minimizing both internal and external threats.

**Keywords:** conventional; gas; oil; SWOT analysis; unconventional

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## **Reconstruction of Paleo environment of Colombo Area;Based on Borehole Stratigraphy**

**Divomi H. Balasuriya<sup>1</sup>, Pathmakumara Jayasingha<sup>2</sup>**

### **Abstract**

This paper is to introduce the vertical distribution of coastal sediments and understanding of paleo environmental changes in Colombo area at the West coast of Sri Lanka. Stratigraphic Data extracted from 384 boreholes in the study area from National Building Research Organization were analyzed from a sedimentological and stratigraphical view. According to the results, the depths of the bore holes were maintained to 30 m. It is well noted that a cohesive (or granular) soil makes up the top layer of over 90% of the core samples. Abundance of peat and organic sediments in the stratigraphy have been recorded at the coast of Colombo and around Baire Lake, Keththarama and Canal area of Kirulapone indicating a marshy environment with well grown vegetation cover. Nearly a 2 m thick such layers well indicate the above fact while stratigraphy shows a vertical distribution from 6 m to 8 m in depth. It seems that the thickness of the organic layer is kept the same while depth of the existing was decreased to 4 m to 2 m in the stratigraphy towards the land area at a distance of ~4.5 km from the coast. Further, intense rock weathering was recorded more towards the land hence the weathered bed rock could be identified at a depth of 16 to 18 m. That has been extended further to Colombo coast showing a depth of 6 to 8 m in the stratigraphy. Those results are conclusive evidences for a sea level fluctuation due to global warming most probably at 3000 BP in the Holocene. Hence gradual changes in sedimentary profiles were marked while decreasing the sea level due to a regression process that has set the present sea level.

**Keywords:** Colombo, Coast, Stratigraphy, Bore hole data, Organic layer

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## **‘Status Quo’ of Agriculture in the Tank Cascade Systems of Sri Lanka**

**Dilanjani H.U.K<sup>1,2</sup>, Ratnayake R.M.K<sup>3</sup>, Dharmasena P.B<sup>4</sup>**

### **Abstract**

The Tank Cascade System (TCS) found in dry and intermediate climatic zones in Sri Lanka has served as the essential element for sustaining the ecological balance, management of water resources, rural livelihoods, and agriculture. The ancient agricultural system of Sri Lanka became self-sufficient as it consisted of paddy farming, rain-fed farming (locally known as *chena*), and homestead farming. Most of these systems were operational as cascaded tanks and their environs. The main objective of this study was to identify the changes taking place in these ancient agricultural systems and to explore the potential of restoring them under present circumstances. The data for the study mainly depends on the secondary sources which are available in different institutions. The study revealed that the TCS has been prevalent for over two millennia as a sustainable ecosystem, safeguarding the people and enhancing the Sri Lankan food and livelihood security on a sustainable basis. In fact, this system provides answers to the water scarcity problem in paddy farming through traditional crop management methods. Most dry zone villagers met their food needs from the paddy and *Chena* cultivation. The village tank (*wewa*) and its environs played a vital role in the village economy too. There are many cascade systems in the country that have been abandoned or not restored due to environmental, political, historical, or institutional reasons. Although some TCSs are functional at present, a range of human-induced activities such as deforestation, pollution, the spread of invasive alien species, and ongoing climate change has caused severe distortion in the system. The study stresses the importance of developing the tank cascade system and its all sub-sectors and it is believed that the traditional system of agriculture consisting of paddy, *Chena* and home garden could be a sustainable system in the long run.

**Keywords:** Livelihoods; North Central Dry zone; Tank cascade system; Traditional agriculture; Paddy farming.

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## **Need of Catchment Management for Reducing the Risk of Landslides Disaster: A Case Study from Walapone Area of Kurundu Oya Sub Catchment in the Mahaweli Basin**

**D.M.M.K.Dilrukshi<sup>1</sup>, Pathmakumara Jayasingha<sup>2</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Landslide disaster risk reduction and catchment management are inseparable. It is well noted that the anthropogenic activities due to the increase of population in the central highlands of Sri Lanka by which the use of lands has dramatically increased. This paper presents some findings of a case study carried out to investigate the relationship between changes in land use patterns with landslide occurrences in the Walapone area of Kurundu Oya sub-catchment in the Mahaweli Basin. Hence, the data on landslide occurrences of the study area were gathered from National Building Research Organization (NBRO) and incorporated with integrated land use data of Google Satellite Images extracted for three decades from 1991 to 2021. The NBRO data indicated that the study area is characterized by a high frequency of landslide occurrences. Further, the number of buildings and farming areas have also increased in the areas of high and medium hazard as marked by NBRO. Hence, the well-noted fact is the increase in the number of cutting failures evidencing higher human influences that caused land use alterations drastically. Those were also significantly reported by the analysis of satellite imagery data. Further, this shows a positive correlation in-between the frequency of landslide occurrences and land use changes in the Kurundu Oya sub-catchment. Finally, the results will indicate the need for catchment management that possibly is reduced the risk of landslide disasters. Therefore, it can be further characterized to isolate the high hazard areas, improve the damage areas in medium hazard and allow to use of low hazard areas only with NBRO recommendations. Also, it can be suggested that structural and Non-structural mitigation must be carried out.

**Keywords:** Kurundu Oya sub catchment, Landslides, Cutting failures, Reducing Risk, Catchment Management

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## **Characteristics of Coastal Sediments of the West Coast of Sri Lanka; from Negombo to Colombo**

**Sachini Hetti Arachchi<sup>1</sup>, Pathmakumara Jayasingha<sup>2</sup>**

### **Abstract**

This research paper discusses the characteristics of the sediments of the west coast of Sri Lanka with special reference to a coastal segment from Negombo to Colombo. The main objective of the study is to study the textural and mineralogical characteristics of the coastal sediments in the coastal zone between Colombo and Negombo. In addition, studying the relationship between the texture of the coastal sediments and sea waves have also been focused. Textual characterization of 60 samples of coastal sediments at high tide, low tide, and in between 20 locations along the study area was conducted while a mineralogical analysis to identify the mineral compositions was also done. Data received from the particle size analysis was further filtered by statistical analysis. According to the particle size analysis, it is observed that a similar size of the sediment particles at high tides was maintained, hence the energy of the waves at night times seems more or less equal everywhere along the study area. Comparatively coarse particles were recorded at low tide strand while showing high energy waves at day time. At Pitipana coast, the percentage of 2 mm grain size is higher than the other locations while Porutota and Jagawatta areas consist of sediments with a grain size of 0.125 mm. Further, it can be identified that 50 % of the sediments in all cases are composed of 2 to 0.5 mm grain sizes showing the coast to medium grain size distribution. It is well noted with the D50 values calculated as 0.60 at high tide, 0.68 at medium tide, and 0.71 at low tide. The calculated values of cumulative coefficient (CU: 3.3- 1.18) and Coefficient of Curvature (Cc: 1.75 – 0.93) show that the particles of the coastal sediments in the study area have been well sorted indicating further the influence of constant wave action. As per the mineralogical analysis, quartz is the dominant type of mineral followed by magnetite, rutile, biotite, ilmenite, and some bio clasts. With the present study, it can be concluded that there is a directly proportional correlation between particle size and wave energy.

**Keywords:** Coast, Sediments, Texture, Wave strength, Soil particles

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## **Morphometric Analysis of Kumbukkan Oya River Basin, Sri Lanka**

**Buddhika Sandaruwan<sup>1</sup>, Pathmakumara Jayasingha<sup>2</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Morphometric analysis is a quantitative mathematical method which analyses different aspects of a drainage basin. Application of morphometric analysis for describing the hydrological characteristics of river basin is rarely observed in Sri Lankan context. In the present study, morphometric characteristics of the Kumbukkan Oya river basin were analyzed in order to explain the hydrological characteristics and presented for the first time in Sri Lanka. Some of the data gathered from metric maps (1:50,000) covering the study area were analyzed by GIS software (ArcMap 10.1). Different parameters of the linear, the areal and the relief aspects were included in the considered morphometric analysis. According to the results of the study, the stream texture of the Kumbukkan Oya river basin was identified as a subtle stream density with a dendritic drainage pattern. The Kumbukkan Oya river basin was consisted with 7 stream orders. Furthermore, according to the calculated values of morphometric parameters such as Bifurcation Ratio (Rb: 2 – 7.2), Drainage Texture (T:19.91), Circulatory Ratio (Rc: 0.00077), Elongation Ratio (Re: 0.45), Drainage density (Dd: 2.36 km), Drainage Intensity (Id: 1.67) and Stream frequency (Fs: 3.94), the river is recognized as a “flatter peak of direct runoff for a long duration”. Because of that, the management of flood conditions of a longitudinal river basin such as Kumbukkan Oya can be considered as relatively easy challenge compared with the circular river basins.

**Keywords:** Kumbukkan Oya, River basin, Morphometric analysis, Hydrological characteristics, Geographical Information System (GIS)

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# **Assess the Strategies Mentioned to Improve the Environmental Impacts of the EIA Report on the Central Expressway Project: A Case Study in Mirigama to Kurunegala Expressway in Sri Lanka**

**H.P.P.Madhusan Dissanayake<sup>1</sup>**

## **Abstract**

Environmental impact assessment (EIA) is one of the main processes involved in the construction of highways under Sri Lanka's infrastructure development. In the environmental impact assessment report of the Central Expressway from Mirigama to Kurunegala (39.7KM), which is a selected section of highway in Sri Lanka, there were many proposals presented to reduce environmental impacts. This research aims to find out how successful the environmental protection measures are and identify the weaknesses of the proposals and suggest strategies to improve them. Based on the facts which are not addressed in the EIA report obtained through the field observations and previous research studies. It is possible to identify environmental weaknesses mentioned in the final EIA report such as the removal of natural plant cover, the practicality of methods to reduce soil erosion, and the artificial methods to reduce noise pollution, non-maintenance of the road after the construction of the road and the lack of commercial value of the plants that have been replanted on the sides of the road. The Environmental Impact Assessment of this selected Central Expressway segment is expected to be studied in depth and solutions are about to be proposed for the above weaknesses such as cultivating plants with a commercial value on both sides of the road, maximum protection of natural plant cover, use of natural plant cover to reduce noise pollution, regularization of soil conservation and proper maintenance and supervision of the road after the completion of the project which can reduce the intensity of the impact. It is hoped to improve the final environmental impact assessment report by considering the previous research reports and using its knowledge and preparing strategies for it.

**Keywords:** Environmental impact assessment, environmental problems, Central Expressway, infrastructure development, Strategies for Improving

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## **Land Use Policy and Strategy Making in the Face of Water Related Risk**

**HMM Herath<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

No natural resource may prove to be more crucial in the next decades to ensure human health and welfare than water resources. The uncontrolled expansion of human settlements heavily alters the natural landscape of the water systems and water balance. Water resource management is under added stress from climate change. There is a contest for the land between water resource management and human settlement development. Land use activities and water resources are intricately connected. External pressures on either water resources or the land result in chains of impacts and responses that are intertwined and interactive. In the Sri Lankan context, land use planning policies and strategies are prepared at many different jurisdictional levels, including national, regional, and local levels. Water-related risks such as floods, droughts, and water pollution have become challenges to sustainable human settlement development. Water-Related Risk (WWR) indicates the disconnection between land use planning and the management of water resources. The main objective of this paper is to analyze how water-related risks are considered when developing land use policies and strategies. The evolution of water resource management began with a technical focus, and it is currently undergoing a significant paradigm shift. The concepts of water risk management, the implementation challenges have been examined in the literature. Second, the article examined Sri Lankan planning procedures to comprehend how water risk is taken into account while developing land use policies and strategies. The challenges and prospects for implementing water risk management in Sri Lanka's planning practices are covered in the paper's discussion section. In recent years, policymakers have recognized that collaborative decision-making, sector integration, management of problem sources rather than effects, decentralized and more flexible management approaches, increased focus on human behavior through soft measures, inclusion of environmental explicit management goals, and open and shared information sources are the key factors in land use policy making for management of water-related risk. Analysis of existing land use policy and strategy making processes has highlighted that "land and water integration" is misunderstood at both regional and local levels. Finally, the discussion section focuses on suggestions for managing challenges.

**Keywords:** land use; integration; scales; water resources; water risk

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## **Monitoring the Seasonal Spatiotemporal Changes in the Land Surface Thermal Environment with Dynamics of Land Use and Land Cover Changes in Harare City, Zimbabwe**

**DMSLB Dissanayake<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Abstract: This study investigates the thermal behavior of hot and cool seasons together with seasonal changes in land use and land cover (LULC) in the Harare Metropolitan Province (HMP) in Zimbabwe by using Landsat data. Although the effects of biophysical and meteorological factors on land surface temperature (LST) have been well studied in previous research, less attention has been paid to examining seasonal divergence along with LULC in the HMP. In order to fill this vacuum, this study aims to monitor the seasonal changes in the land surface thermal environment (LSTE) along with the dynamics of LULC. A 20 × 20 km geographical grid was selected as the study area with a 10 km radius from the city center covering 40000 ha. The analysis was based on both radiometric-calibrated and atmospheric-corrected Landsat Level 2 data sets provided by the United States Geological Survey (USGS). In the methodology, both the hot (from mid-September to mid-November) and cool (from mid-May to mid-September) seasons of 2005 and 2019 were selected as two investigation time points. Then, emissivity corrected LST for both hot and cool seasons in each year were calculated, and LULC classification at the same time points was also done by the random forest (RF) method. Finally, LST intensity by season (Hot – Cool) was calculated, and descriptive statistical information was derived. In the results, the mean LST was 23.15 °C, 28.75 °C, 25.32 °C, and 32.28 °C in 2005-cool, 2005-hot, 2019-cool, and 2019-hot, respectively. The highest proportion of LULC was dominated by residential area (RA) at both time points, and it was observed as 43.2% in 2005 and 58.4% in 2019 with light improvement. The diminution of LULC was observed from bare lands (BL), green spaces (GS), and croplands (CL). Significant deterioration was examined from BL while second was reported by GS. Inter-seasonal changes in LULC were observed from both BL and GS at both time points. Because of growing small plants in a favorable climatic environment, the BL declined in the cool season, while GS was also inclined during the same season primarily observed. This scenario influences the dynamics of LST among the seasons, and it has been proven by the intensity calculation. The highest intensity was observed from BL at both time points; it was 5.8 °C in 2005 and 7.5°C in 2019. The discussion has been made by concentrating on the behavior of seasonal changes of LST and the

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influences of LULC on its dynamic variation in each season. This study identified significant challenges for urban planners and respective administrative bodies to mitigate and control the negative effect of LST on the long livability of HMP. The constructed model can be applied to any geographical area by calibrating the necessary data.

**Keywords:** LST; LULC changes; LST intensity; Seasonal changes; Harare City

## **Existing Flood Preparedness Measures in Flood Vulnerable Communities: An Analysis of the Situation up to January 2020 of the Deduru Oya Basin in Sri Lanka**

**WMSB Wanninayake<sup>1</sup>, KWG Rekha Nianthi<sup>2</sup>, OG Dayaratne Banda<sup>3</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Flood preparedness measures in the Deduru Oya basin are seemingly not at a satisfactory level to minimize the flood risk in the area. Therefore, a proper study should be done to identify the existence of flood preparedness measures and the people's consensus on flood preparedness measures that are to be implemented in the area. These findings are necessary to establish flood preparedness measures in flood-vulnerable communities. Accordingly, this study aimed to assess the existing flood preparedness measures and to identify the people's consensus to implement the flood preparedness measures in flood-vulnerable communities in the Deduru Oya basin. Flood preparedness measures generally mean the precautionary actions taken in advance to minimize the damages by floods while the flood vulnerability means the extent to which the people in exposed areas are susceptible to floods. In this context, flood preparedness measures were studied under 16 variables that have been mostly used in the literature, and also, they are familiar to the locality. The stratified random sampling method was used in the current study to select the sample (n = 425). Primary data were used for the study that was collected through a questionnaire survey and interviews. Descriptive data analysis method and Ordinal Logistic Regression Analysis method were used as data analysis techniques. The results have shown that only a flood early warning system is operating in the area while all the other flood preparedness measures i.e. training and awareness programs, village-level disaster management committees, and plans, flood hazard maps, land use planning, building codes, flood risk insurances, local emergency fund, mitigation loans, and reconstruction loans are not operating in the area. However, people's evacuation capacity is at a satisfactory level while the people's rebuilding capacity, public participation in flood risk management activities, communication and coordination, and the government sector involvement in flood risk management activities are not at a satisfactory level. These results show that the flood preparedness measures in the study area are not at a satisfactory level. Roles and responsibilities of the relevant stakeholders have not been specified and empowered by law. Therefore, some stakeholders are not properly engaged

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in due activities. Hence, the government should take necessary actions through the relevant authorities to enhance the flood preparedness measures in the area.

**Keywords:** Flood preparedness measures, Flood risk, Flood vulnerable communities, People's consensus on flood preparedness, Deduru Oya basin

## **Soil Erosion Rates of Different Land Uses of Southern Lowlands of Sri Lanka; with special focus to Walasmulla**

**Ishara Maduwanthi<sup>1</sup>, Pathmakumara Jayasingha<sup>2</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Soil erosion has been a greater concern in Sri Lankan agricultural lands recently due to understanding of value of the soil. Hence the study was to estimate the soil erosion rates of the different land use patterns in Walasmulla divisional secretariat division of Southern lowlands. 20 sampling locations from Egodabedda, Saputanthrikande, Warapitiya and Pathegama GS Divisions representing tea, cinnamon, forest cover, home gardens and abandoned lands were selected to measure the erosion rate using a very basic erosion meter. Monthly data were gathered for a six-month period from December, 2021 to May, 2022. In addition, some water samples were also collected from the adjacent streams to estimate the total suspended solids added to the water due to the erosion. Textural analysis of some surface soil samples from each location were also performed. As per the textural analysis, soils of the study areas were found to be coarse textured soils hence very cohesive and erodible. As per the field measurements, erosion rate of the tea which shows the highest was 3.5 mm per month and that of Cinnamon lands which was the second highest was 3.2 mm. Those estimated values for forest lands and home gardens were recorded as 3 mm per six months. In some cases, erosion rate of the lands under preparation was shown as high as 8.33 mm per month. In addition to textural quality of soil, the slope angle of the lands was found to be impacted on the rate of soil erosion positively. Comparing the suspended solid in the collected water samples, the amount was noted to be higher during the rainy seasons. Hence it can be concluded that the land use pattern mostly with the cultivated perineal crops has an impact on the soil erosion rates of the study area.

**Keywords;** Soil erosion rates, land use patterns, tea lands, Cinnamon lands, coarse textured soil

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**LANGUAGE –**  
**CULTURE –**  
**LITERATURE –**





## **The Effect of Explicit Instruction on Grammar Achievement in Acquiring Prepositions in English**

**HPK Pathirana<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

The role of teaching grammar has long been debated in the field of second language teaching. The debate regarding whether grammar should be taught explicitly has been a constant one ever since the introduction of the Direct Method in the late-nineteenth century (Richards and Rogers, 1986), which questioned its effectiveness. Despite this questioning, explicit grammar instruction persisted in various forms throughout the twentieth century even though pedagogies of the 1980s and 1990s continued to view explicit grammar teaching with some caution. A convincing argument in favor of explicit grammar teaching (Larsen-Freeman 2014), is that while some learners may be able to acquire grammatical competence incidentally, not every learner is capable of this, especially in an EFL context in which their exposure to the language is primarily limited to the classroom. The case is also argued that explicit instruction is desirable in learning an L2 when the learners are older. This study aims at appraising the effect of explicit grammar instruction and incidental learning on grammar achievement in acquiring prepositions in the English language. Participants in this study were 80 students studying English as a general English syllabus at undergraduate level in an ESL context. The sample was randomly divided into two groups, as experimental and controlled, of 40 each. A pre-test was conducted in order to assure the criterion of homogeneity and to assess their current level of knowledge regarding the preposition constructions being considered. An experimental design was used for the study where the experimental group was taught grammar explicitly with overt explanation while the controlled group received general reading instruction. A post-test, which was identical with the pre-test consisting discrete point grammar tests, testing the dependent prepositions focused on the study was conducted at the end of the teaching course. The results gained out of statistical procedure such as t-test shows that the experimental group performed better than the controlled one, and, highlight explicit grammar instruction as a method that can provide a fertile ground for students to improve their language competence.

**Keywords:** explicit instruction, incidental learning, prepositions, ESL

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## **The Importance of Understanding Learning Styles of the ESL Learners**

**M. Manoj<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Learning style is defined as learner's preferred ways of acquiring information or knowledge whereas learning strategy refers to the techniques that are used to gain knowledge (Oxford 1990). According to Chiya (2003), teachers must be attentive to students' learning styles and introduce, and expose them to suitable learning strategies so that successful learning takes place in the classroom. Language teachers should understand the learning styles. Learning style may affect the learning process in second language acquisition. Meanwhile learning styles make the lesson easier and it provides a better teaching learning environment, through this ESL or EFL teaching learning process become more effective. In a second language classroom learning style is a key tool for the teachers to plan their lessons and to identify their teaching styles. Thus using the qualitative research methodology, the study tries to analyze the importance of understanding learning styles of the ESL learners by the ESL teachers. Primary data were collected from interviews and secondary data were gathered from relevant books, magazines, articles, previous studies, and internet sources. The thematic data analysis techniques are applied for data analysis. The finding of the study is knowing and understanding the students' learning styles. This enables teachers to be aware of their students' beliefs regarding learning styles in order to provide an effective learning in an ESL classroom.

**Key words:** Understanding; styles; strategies; teaching; learning

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## **The Use of Sri Lankan English in Selected Short Stories by Ashok Ferry**

**P.V.S.S. Ranthilini<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Sri Lankan English is a variety of English that has been studied from various perspectives. However, while the phonological, morphological and syntactic features of Sri Lankan English have been studied by various scholars, a paucity of research that examines the use of Sri Lankan English in literary texts can be depicted. Particularly, it seems that the limited number of studies that draw from literary texts does not include research focusing on short stories by Ashok Ferry, a Sri Lankan anglophone writer. In this context, this research examined selected short stories by Ferry in relation to Sri Lankan English. Thus, the objectives of this research were to identify morphological and syntactic features of Sri Lankan English depicted in the selected short stories and to analyze the use of Sri Lankan English by Ferry against the backdrop of postcolonial writers and their use of English. 12 short stories by Ferry were used as primary data. A content analysis was conducted to identify morphological and syntactic features used by Ferry. His use of Sri Lankan English was then analyzed in relation to postcolonial writing and the English language. The morphological features of Sri Lankan English identified include borrowing, compounding, initialisms, abbreviations, semantic change, affixation, reduplication and the use of expressions. Syntactical features identified include the use of contractions, use of tags, topicalization, use of gendered syntax, use of direct translations, use of borrowings, ellipsis, and the use of phrasal verbs. Considering Ferry's use of Sri Lankan English as a postcolonial writer, it can be seen that he deviates from Standard British English. Doing so, he establishes and/or validates Sri Lankan English, further using it as a means of writing back to the center.

**Keywords:** Sri Lankan English; Ashok Ferry; Morphology; Syntax; Postcolonial writing

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## **A Study of the Defense Mechanism in The Characters of the Novel Viragaya**

**Tennakoon T.M.T.G.M.C.<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Viragaya novel written by Martin Wickramasinghe in 1956 is a turning point in Sri Lankan modern literature. The psychology that emerged with the advent of Sigmund Freud strongly influenced literary criticism in the early 20th century. As a result, psychological novels emerged in the 1960. Among these, Viragaya novel is important because it took a different path in the art of novels. Defense mechanism is a very important part of Freud's psychoanalytic theory. What is the 'Defense Mechanism' seen by the characters in the novel Viragaya? was the research problem in this study. The purpose is to identify the defense mechanism seen in the characters of the novel Viragaya. This research is a qualitative research and data was explored through library and internet sources. The defense mechanism of the characters could be identified through the characters of Aravinda, Menaka, Bathi, Sarojani and Aravinda's father. Mainly Defense Mechanism could be identified in Aravinda's character. Among them, Repression" Denial" Reaction Formation were abundant' For an example Aravinda always expelled his feelings to the Unconscious mind. Repression is found there. The projection was seen through the character of Menaka. For an example Menaka is always scolding Sarojani and Bhathi about their bad behavior. But Menaka also has same bad qualities. She finds relief by assigning her mistakes to others' Finally, it can be concluded that these defense mechanism has led to the building of the personality structure of these characters.

**Keywords:** Viragaya Novel, Defense Mechanism, Characterization, Sigmund Freud, psychoanalyticism

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## **Common Errors Made by Undergraduates when Learning English as a Second Language- A Survey Conducted in relation to the Undergraduates in the Faculty of Applied Sciences, RUSL**

**PLN Abeywardena<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to investigate the most common errors made by the undergraduates of the Faculty of Applied Sciences(FAS) when learning English as a second Language(L2). English is a key factor for them as the medium of instructions in the faculty is English. The study is an action research which helps to improve the teaching learning process of the undergraduates in any faculty. The researcher used three groups of undergraduates in the study, i.e. new entrants, first year students and the second year students and the research was conducted by analyzing their oral and written discourses with special attention to the errors made by them. Furthermore, the researcher collected data from other lecturers/instructors in English serving in the faculty using a questionnaire with the aim of investigating their views of the same errors. Methodology of the study involves collection of data from the three groups of students, analyzing the collected data with careful attention to the errors and categorizing them as phonological, morphological, syntactical and semantic errors. The results of the study showed that such errors are common among most of the students and followed a similar pattern. It was also observed that those errors were caused by some common reasons such as social background, economic status, backwardness and dearth of English teachers in schools. The errors were found in such areas as grammar, vocabulary, fluency, organization and cohesion. The results lead to the conclusion that it was the new entrants who made most of the errors while first year and second year students had minimized their errors. This conclusion suggests that such errors could be remedied by proper teaching of English grammar and the four skills: Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing which are the main components included in the curricular of the faculty English programmes.

**Keywords:** errors, undergraduates, English as a Second Language(ESL)

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## **Buddhist Standpoint on Intra-Personal Communication: A New Interpretation**

**Nandana Millagala<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Theoretical studies of communication focus on categorization. One of its varieties is intra-personal communication. The psychological approach to communication can be studied through intra-personal communication. The process that prioritizes the mind and thought process belongs to intra-personal communication. Conditions such as mind, thought generation, manipulation and management affect communication. In Buddhist teachings there is a prominent focus on the transformational process. The main purpose of this investigation is to identify intra-personal communication, its nature and unique characteristics and also to introduce a new interpretation and model to intra-personal communication by comparing the interpretations of Buddhist sources. In this study, the main method is to investigate the field of communication and the source of Buddhist formulation by reference to the written source. Also, the content analysis method is used as a comparative study method. As the source in intra-personal communication, the five senses of sight, sound, smell, taste, and touch come into play. They are connected to the communication station called-five faculties. Accordingly, the image is perceived by the eye, the sound is perceived by the ear, the smell is perceived by the nose, the taste is perceived by the tongue, and the touch is perceived by the body. Through these communication centers, the messages called electrochemical impulses are directed to the receiver called the brain through the medium called the nervous system. The brain is the receiver of mainly two forms of feedback. Internal feedback is one method that builds memory, attitudes, opinions, etc. Another method is the external feedback provided by the senses through the five-faculties, such as seeing, hearing, tasting, and attention. This is given in the interpretations related to the image of Buddhism. How does happiness and suffering arise in the animal? It explains this applies to the basic explanations related to the Pañcupādānakkhandhā of rūpa, vēdanā, saññā, sañkhāra, and viññāṇa. The basic discussion of intra-personal communication is related to this. Although it is not given the name of intra-personal communication, it is qualitatively the same analysis. A new interpretation and model can be introduced through the Buddhist source to intra-personal communication, which is fueled by the self-concept of Carl Rogers, Roger Brown, Epstein, in Western studies.

**Keywords** - Intra-personal, five-faculties, interpret, Buddhist Standpoint

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## **Adaptation as a Domestication Strategy in Translation of Dramatic Texts; with special reference to the Sinhalese Translation of Anton Chekhov's “*The Proposal*”**

Sewwandi, K.L.S.<sup>1</sup>, Diyalagoda, D.P.N.S.<sup>2</sup>

### **Abstract**

It is an unanimously accepted fact that the success of a translation depends upon the capacity of the translator to portray the vibe and the sense suggested by the source author. In relation to the Sri Lankan context, translation of culture-specific terms in a Russian dramatic text from English to Sinhalese is a challenge faced by the translator. In minimizing the strangeness of the translation through domestication, translators use adaptation as a strategy to make the translation culturally applicable and appropriate. The literary works selected for the study were, the Russian drama “*The Proposal*” by Anton Chekhov and its’ adapted Sinhalese version *Mañgul prastāva* by U.A. Gunasekara. The purpose of this study was to investigate how the strategy of adaptation has been used by the translator in domesticating the translation. The present study employed a descriptive, qualitative research methodology. For the purpose of collecting data, the taxonomy presented by Behtash and Firoozkookhi (2009) was applied; the culture-specific terms and their target language equivalents were identified. Then an in-depth textual analysis was conducted to show how the translator has familiarized the target text in a reader-oriented manner. Accordingly, it was identified that the translator has used the strategy of adaptation to domesticate culture specific terms by employing the categories such as toponyms, anthroponyms, measuring system, dialect, costume and clothes, and form of entertainment while giving more prominence to Sinhalese colloquial expressions. In conclusion, it can be noted that, when familiarizing a text that belongs to a culture that is more foreignized contradictory to the target culture, adaptation becomes an essential strategy in reaching out to a wider audience.

**Keywords:** Adaptation; Culture-specific terms; Domestication; Dramatic Text; Translation

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## **An Experimental Study on Indigenous Knowledge Basis Used for the Protection of Nature through Animal Folklore**

**M.T.C. Harshani Kumari<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

It is evident from the study of popular folklore about animals in Sinhala Culture that they are Folklore about animals and trees in the study of folklore is a clear mechanism which has been made up of basis of folk consciousness which shows the relationship and protection between human social Culture and nature. This Mechanism will operate as a process through Folklore about animals and trees in order to establish continuum and protection that maintain an interrelated relationship between humans and animals as a part of special creation by the nature. This study examines how folklore about animals contributes to the development of ethnographical consciousness based on the above matter. The research problem in this study is to find out whether there is any mechanism for protection of the nature through the folk consciousness on animals that has been constructed in Sinhala Society periodically. In that case, factors can be presented as the evidences/findings comparatively examined from the secondary resources which are popular and written about animal folklore and interviews conducted with individuals who had enough knowledge. Having evaluated the status of fear and sacredness, through the folklore about animals, humans has established a way of protection for animals showing the relationship between humans and animals with links to Buddhism and human folk religions. Besides that, based on the contribution by animals to the lives of humans, loving kindness and compassion of humans to animals, poetry and stories have been composed to deliver the message of social communication. For an instance, the stories around the concept of Naga in Sinhala Society show how the relationship has been built between Cobra and humans for the wellbeing of each other. That brings an understanding about the mechanism of creating folk consciousness. At present, the harmony between nature and man which connected the values of Sinhala Society is disappearing due to the fading of that basic foundation. Owing to that, threats arise from the nature for the continuum of human generations. This situation demonstrates that there is a necessity of discussing again about folklore of animals for a better establishment of the protection of the nature. Hence, this research deals with the significance of stating such a discussion.

**Keywords-** Folklore, Animal Folklore, Folk Consciousness, Mechanism, Protection of the Nature

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## **The Problem-Based Learning (PBL) Approach as A Learning Method to Enhance Writing Skills of French as A Foreign Language Learner**

**STHP Samarasinghe<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Nowadays, most of the educational institutions in Sri Lanka are in the process of converting their classrooms in to learner centered. The teaching and learning approach of Problem-based learning (PBL) is one of learner centered learning method which engages the teams of students in active learning. This approach was especially emerged in science based institutions and currently it is using in the fields of studies related to Humanities especially in Language studies. The French language is taught at Rajarata University of Sri Lanka for the absolute beginners. When learning a foreign language, the students are expected to communicate accurately and fluently at any real-world situation. Writing skill is one the main four language competencies that any language learner needs to master throughout their language learning process and it can be developed using PBL exposing the students to a real-world problem and allowing them to find a solution for this problem using their high thinking skills and interdisciplinary and independent learning (Barrell, 2007). According to a discussion made with the French undergraduates of Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, it was identified that the undergraduates meet a written difficulty when they were asked to compose impromptu dialogues. Therefore, the PBL method was experimented on French as a foreign language learners of Rajarata University of Sri Lanka to identify the effectiveness of this approach on enhancing the writing skills of undergraduates on dialogue writing. This study was conducted for 15 weeks during the first semester of the final year French undergraduates. A census survey has been carried out by using 15 students in the final year French undergraduate programme and they were grouped in to two as PBL experimental and controlled group based on their grades of the individual pre-test writing conducted in the classroom. Then the experimental group was given PBL tasks and trained during the semester along with a lecturer and the controlled group was trained using traditional teaching method. On completion of the 15 weeks, both the groups were post tested giving a composition of a dialogue based on a real world situation to evaluate their writing skills. The qualitative data were gathered using questionnaires, observations and students' performances of their writing task and were analyzed and the quantitative data was analyzed using SPSS. The findings showed that there is a significant difference

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of the performances of the PBL experimental group as they have achieved to compose an exceptional dialogue in their post-test when compared to the controlled group.

**Keywords:** Problem-Based Learning (PBL); French as a foreign language learner; Writing skills; Teaching and learning

**SOCIOLOGY –**  
**ANTHROPOLOGY –**



## **Socio-Economic Factors that Influenced Drug Users to Commit Drug-Defined Offences: with special reference to Colombo District**

**S.W.P. Kumara<sup>1</sup>, T.G.D. Udayakanthi<sup>2</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Drug abuse is a major social problem and is further exacerbated by the fact that drug users commit drug-defined offenses. In this context, it is important to identify the factors that lead drug users to commit drug-related offenses. The research question was what the socio-economic factors that influenced drug users to commit drug-define offences are? The main objective of the study was to identify the socio-economic factors that influenced drug users to commit drug-define offences. Fifty drug users who had committed some kind of drug-define offences were included in the sample using the snowball sampling method. Survey method and case study method were adopted for the study. Primary data as well as secondary data were used and survey employed structured questionnaire and in-depth interviews. In the study sample, (n = 9, 18%) were female drug users and (n = 41, 82%) were males. Drug users represented in the study sample have committed drug possession (n = 37, 74%), drug sale (n = 12, 24%), drug trafficking (n = 10, 20%), drug distribution (n = 9, 18%) and illegal alcohol production (n = 1, 2%). The study found that drug use (n = 38, 76%), associating with friends who use drugs (n = 13, 26%), drug selling (n = 5, 10%), fellowship of persons who sell drugs (n = 4, 8%), carrying out drug selling by family members (n = 4, 8%), economic hardship (n = 3, 6%), associating with friends who are involved in drug trafficking (n = 3, 6%), drug trafficking (n = 3, 6%), husband's drug use (n = 3, 6%), drug selling by husband (n = 2, 4%), associating with criminal gang (n = 2, 4%), drug use by casual partner (n = 2, 4%), drug trafficking by casual partner (n = 2, 4%), drug trafficking by husband (n = 1, 2%) and a cousin brother involved in drug trafficking (n = 1, 2%) have been influenced drug users to commit drug-defined offences. Drug use (n = 32, 86%) had been an influencing factor for the majority of the individuals who committed drug possession offense. It can be concluded that drug use has the highest impact on drug-defined offenses. It can be further concluded that multiple socio-economic factors have been influenced drug users to commit drug-defined offences.

**Keywords:** Drug abuse; drug-defined offences; drug trafficking; socio-economic factors

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## **Current Trends and Patterns of Heroin Use Among Construction Workers (With Special Reference to Colombo District)**

**S.W.P. Kumara<sup>1</sup>, B. Senanayake<sup>2</sup>, A.T. Darshana<sup>3</sup>, A.N. Renuka<sup>4</sup>, H.W. Thushari<sup>5</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Drug use in building construction workplaces can cause a variety of problems and a person using drugs while working is putting not only himself but also other people at risk. In this context, it is important to identify their drug use tendencies and patterns when designing prevention and treatment programs for drug use workers. In order to identifying drug use trends and patterns among construction workers, The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board has conducted a survey on construction workers at Colombo. Identify the trends and patterns of heroin use among construction workers was a specific objective. Survey method was used and structured questionnaire, in-depth interviews and observation were used as primary data collection techniques. The problem of the study was 'what are the current trends and patterns of drug use among construction workers who work in building construction workplaces'. The research was conducted at eight selected building construction workplaces in Colombo and sample size was 400 workers. Individuals represented in the sample (n = 125, 31%) reported that they have ever used Heroin in their life. All the workers were poly -drug users and there was a tendency among the workers to use Heroin (n = 36, 9%).17% of the total sample had used heroin in the past year and 10% in the past three months. Out of the total Heroin users, 28% were daily users and 17% were occasional users. The highest percentage of workers (92%) use Chase the Dragon method for heroin use. 8% of heroin users embodied Heroin by inhalation and 2% by injection. It was further revealed that a majority of 72% procured heroin from a dealer they knew personally. It can be concluded that there is a tendency of using Heroin among the construction workers.

**Keywords:** construction workers; drugs; Heroin; social problem; workplaces

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## **Understanding Social Anthropological Aspects of 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries Sri Lanka through the Tampita Vihara Arty-Crafty (North Central Province)**

**DMWK. Dissanayake<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Tampita Vihara, Temple on Pillars, is a distinctly unique type of image Shrine house found in some ancient Buddhist temples all over Sri Lanka during the colonial period of 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries. There are more than two hundred identified Temple shrines on pillars at present. Most of these Temples on Pillars are found in South, North West, Western Province, Sabaragamuwa, Central, and North Central Provinces. This Research confines its exploration around the North Central Province. There are fifteen Tampita Viharas out of which ten Viharas have been newly founded in the above area. Exploring about these Tampita Viharas will pave a good way to understand the ancient Sri Lankan Art and Architecture, Social Cultural Anthropology and technological and creativity status of our ancestors and various other aspects of the colonial period of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. This study exposes qualitative and quantitative; analysis of Social Anthropological data is used in this study. The study can be considered as survey research which uses the selected Tampita Viharas in NCP for socio-anthropological and ancient technological findings. Therefore, the mixed research method was used as the research methodology for this research. There, interviews were conducted with Chief Reverend in Tampita Viharas in NCP, traditional Architectures, and contemporary Leaders of the Villagers for data collection. Also, data was collected to confirm the originality of the research by following the observation method through the videos included on the Published Books, Research Papers, internet websites related to the Tampita Vihara. There are so many proofs to prove that craftsmen of this period had an advanced technology. In the Ancient Buddhist society existed at the time, the ancestral craftsmen created various types of visionary creations about art. They created high-end advanced architectures. In my opinion, we can understand their knowledge through the art and cultural expressions contained in Tampita Vihara. In these Tampita Vihara ancient creations, a very special image of Buddhist temples in Sri Lanka is presented: a building which possesses wooden platforms and walls supporting a timber framed roof perched on raised stone pillars or stumps. As per the recorded data, the origin of these temples on pillars started with the Madawala Tampita Viharaya which is the oldest in the central province. (Madawala Vihara Tamba Sannasa). This research study will enhance knowledge and provide information of ancient Sri Lankan architectural technology, style, tradition, arty-crafty

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form and socio- cultural aspects to interested parties such as architects, painters, archaeologists, explorers of social and cultural facts and entrepreneurs of technology.

**Keywords:** Ancient Monastery complex, Tampita Vihara, Art, Architecture, Social Cultural, Anthropology



## **The Socio-Economic Background Around the Janakapura Megalithic Burial Site**

**D. S. W Gunawardane<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

The Sinhala rural society occupies a distinctly unique position vis-à-vis the Asian rural societies. The studies conducted by both local and foreign sociologist and Anthropologists (Peris: 1953, Ryan: 1953, Leach: 1961, Yalman: 1967, Obeyesekere: 1967, Hettige: 1984, Spencer: 1990, Roberts: 1995, Silva: 1997) have been of great help in identifying the structure and the organization of the conventional Sinhala rural society. However, it is clearly evident that the traditional Sinhala village has undergone critical changes during recent times. In the circumstances, the study concentrated on the nature and impact of the state intervention on emerging change in the Rural Society. A village in the Mullathivu District in the Northern Province was selected as the area and the objective of this was to identify present socio-cultural background of the Janakapura area, understanding the old and present socio-cultural background comparatively, study the involvement of the governmental and non-governmental organizations for the development of the Janakapura area and identify the effect of the above-mentioned organizations for the adaptations of the socio-culture in the Janakapura area. Historical method, Comparative method and Functional method were the methods generally adopted in conducting the study while the observation method and the Interview method were used for collecting the data. The Interview method was used by way of Key Informant Discussion and Focused Group Discussions. This study has revealed that the rural village has undergone extensive changes in modern times when compared to the conventional village that existed in the past. Various policies and programmes implemented during the last few years after gaining independence, particularly land policy, social welfare programmes, open economy concept, politicisation of the rural society, green revolution, extensive diffusion of government activities into the village etc. are distinctive factors that have contributed to the modernization of the conventional rural village. It can be clearly seen that the present Sinhala rural village is closely connected with the urban society and intensively linked the National Administrative set up, as never witnessed before.

**Keywords:** Traditional village rural community, socio-economic factors, state intervention, rural change

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## **An Investigation of the Multifaceted Poverty Faced by the Plantation Labour Community in the Suriyakandha Aigburth Estate in Sri Lanka**

**B.N.G.Perera<sup>1</sup>, S.N.Madhumali<sup>2</sup>**

### **Abstract**

The plantation workers' community in Sri Lanka is a marginalized social group representing a high level of poverty deprived of basic rights. Accordingly, the purpose of the research is to study the forms of poverty faced by the plantation worker community from a sociological perspective by studying the "Laima" labor houses associated with one plantation in Suriyakanda area of Ratnapura. For the sample, 60 plantation workers were selected from Suriyakanda Aigburth plantation under random sampling method. For data collection, depth interviews and observations were used as primary data collection methods and estate society files, police reports, grama niladari reports, family health officer reports were used as secondary data collection methods. This plantation worker community can be identified as a marginalized community that reflects the culture of poverty for a long time. The community lives in rows of informal, sanitary and minimally secure "laima" rooms under the supervision of the estate management authority. They do not have permanent residence or land rights. There are more women and children than men and they are facing nutritional problems for a long time. Learning poverty can be identified in children and period poverty and violence victimization can be identified in women and young girls. Community health problems are commonly identified and male workers resort to illicit alcohol consumption on a daily basis. Period poverty can be identified as a special variant of multidimensional aspects of poverty. 7.753 billion peoples (Demographics) live in the world, of which 2.3 million (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) live without basic sanitation facilities. As a conclusion of the study, it can be pointed out that these working families suffer from extreme poverty and multidirectional poverty due to the increase in number of family members, a salary commensurate with the labor and the reduction of privileges. Finally, the plantation community is a privileged community suffering from multidimensional poverty facing social stigma, labeling and marginalization.

**Keywords:** Estate Community; Marginalization; Multidimensional Poverty, Labeling; Social Stigma

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## **Study on Estate Sector Poverty with special reference to Ganga Ihala Korale DS Division in Sri Lanka**

**Karunarathna,B.D.N.S.<sup>1</sup>, Bandara, H.G.K.N.<sup>2</sup>, Bulankulama S.W.G.K.<sup>3</sup>, Nuwan.A.N<sup>4</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Poverty measurement and analysis are needed to identify the poor. Around the world more than 780 million people live in extreme poverty on less than 1.90 dollar per person per day an amount which is impossible to support a healthy livelihood in any part of the world. There are two broad classes of methodologies for estimating poverty which are Absolute poverty and Relative poverty. Poverty reduction process is a difficult and complex in developing countries like Sri Lanka. The successive governments of Sri Lanka have been spending huge money for poverty alleviation and social welfare programmers since independence but poverty in rural and estate sectors is remaining the same. Generally, through poverty estimation, we can find out level of poverty of a country and its causes, especially in various sectors in Sri Lanka. The people of estate sector are undergoing very critical level of living and severe poverty ridden condition. Relevant strategies towards poverty alleviation need to strategize that are strongly associated with poverty. The general objective of the study was to analyses the determinants of Estate Sector poverty in Ganga Ihala Korale DS Division, in Sri Lanka. Key factors such as Education, Individual Level of Health, and Alcoholism were considered as independent variables and dependent variable was Estate sector Poverty. The population of this study was the people who are living in estate sector and 100 main income earners from 100 families were selected as a sample using random sampling method. Logistic regression was estimated based on household survey data in which the dependent variables were whether the residents were living in poverty, and the explanatory variables included a set of socioeconomic variables. The study results were, Education level ( $p=.004$ ), Health Condition (Having Chronic Diseases) ( $p=.019$ ) and Alcohol usage ( $p=.085$ ) added significantly to the model. The results showed that the Alcoholism and Health Condition (chronic diseases) positively associated with the likelihood of being in poverty. Also, Education Level negatively associated with poverty. This study revealed that policy level intervention is needed for the families living in this sector. They haven't enough welfare facilities and satisfied welfare facilities of government in which they live as a shy community. Further, they have lack of political

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voice. Hence, the government needs to focus on improving the standard of living in Estate areas of Sri Lanka. The improvement of infrastructure, Health sector, Education sector, sanitation, water, nutrition, housing conditions and Alcohol policies should be targeted to reduce poverty in which a national policy has to be adopted by the government.

**Keywords:** Poverty, Education, Health and Estate Sector in Sri Lanka.

## **A Study of the Ethical Value of Norms Associated with Folk Medicine**

**P. S. Godakanda<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

**Folk medicine**, which is a major part of the Sri Lankan culture, is called traditional medicine or local medicine. Later, due to the combination of folk medicine and Ayurveda, its independent existence was lost. The traditional medicine gained the belief of the people under the name of **Ayurvedic system of medicine**. Therefore, in the study of traditional medicine, the related beliefs, customs and technical methods have a special value. The opportunity to learn about this folk medicine system, which has been handed over from generation to generation. It was mainly due to the private education given to only a selected set of their generation. The reason for this is that folk medicine methods and prescriptions are not given to anyone except a very trustful person. The teacher hand over the person, if the teacher has the strong faith in the student. This is why folk medicine has its own set of customs, principals, traditions and rules. What is important is to see a moral value that emerges from each of those matters. The objectives of this research to examine the existing terms and customs related to the Sri Lankan folk medicine. The research problem here is to investigate whether its terms have any ethical value related to the factor of disease prevention expected from folk medicine. Descriptive survey is the research method is adopted here. To collect data and information for this research, the researcher has taken ideas of the native doctors who are practicing folk medicine and ayurvedic medicine through interviews. As well given questionnaires to the native doctors, getting ideas through discussion, following monographs, olas and dissertations. Now it has been a demand in ayurvedic medicine among the people in all over the world because of the norms and ethical values in the field of folk medicine.

**Keywords:** Culture, Ethic value, Folklore, Folk medicine, Sri Lanka

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## **Gender, Language and the Workplace**

**Siriwardhana WSN<sup>1</sup>, Ekanayake EMS<sup>2</sup>**

### **Abstract**

The use of terms or phrases with presumptions about gender-based traits or a prejudice towards one sex is known as gendered language. The key objective of the study was to understand how the gendered language influences at work place in tasked and non-tasked interactions. Data was collected through thirty (30) government officers, both men and women. Under the survey method, qualitative data was collected through case studies and data were analyzed under thematic analysis. According to the research findings, organizations may need to change their cultures from ones that favor specific talk-related norms to ones that enable the integration and assimilation of various talk patterns, taking into account the fact that men and women use language in different ways. The findings show that the gendered language is also matters for the way targets and third parties make sense of and respond to bullying. Gendered language has been mattered because the words use about selves and each other not only communicate values to the world, they also have the power to shape how people think and behave. Women respondents have stated that they have been discriminated through the gendered language in introducing, day to day communicating and the situations like marital status and pregnancy. Both male and female respondents mentioned that they have experienced body shaming, ostracism and exclusion through gendered language in the work place. Respondents have been experienced the terms and allegorical that highlight obscene and insulting has been damaged the reputation and personality through the gendered language in the workplace. The respondents have been recommended gender neutral language policy for tasked work communication and a legal and inter organization intervention to the non – tasked communication.

**Keywords:** Communication, Gender, Gendered Language, Power

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**TECHNOLOGY –  
INNOVATION –  
EDUCATION –**





## **Using Padlet as A Writing Strategy for Online Classes: A Study Conducted for the Undergraduates**

**H.K.P.Dinesika<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic situation in Sri Lanka, physical classroom teaching has transformed into virtual teaching and learning making the process bit complicated for both teachers and learners. An online application called Padlet can be used for writing tasks in online classes which facilitates the features for collaborative learning as well. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the effect of using Padlet on enhancing first-year undergraduates' writing skills on essay writing. This research was conducted for six weeks in the first semester of the academic year 2019/20 at the University of Kelaniya. Two classes which were consisted of the students from the Faculty of Humanities who got below 30 marks for their English language placement test were selected as the population and the sample was consisted of randomly selected 35 students form each class. These two classes were divided into two groups: control group and experimental group. The participants were pretested at the beginning of the study to make sure that they were homogenous. Afterwards, the experimental group received an intensive training and writing exercises through using Padlet and the control group was instructed through the traditional lecture-discussion instruction method. At the end of the experiment, the two groups were post tested using a writing an essay post-test in order to evaluate their writing skills. The quantitative data were analyzed using SPSS and to affirm those findings qualitative data gathers form questionnaires, observations and the review of the students' work were analyzed thematically. The findings of the study revealed that there were statistically significant differences between the means of two groups in favor of the experimental group which achieved better results in the post-test. The results of this study showed that the majority of the students agreed that the usage of Padlet assisted them to improve their writing skills.

**Keywords:** Online learning, writing skills, Padlet, interaction

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## **The Role of Google Translate on Technical Translation; A Comparative Study of Manual and Google Translate- with special reference to Japanese and Sinhala**

**P.N. Nimesha Dilshani Dayarathne<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

It is said that there are about 6000 to 7000 languages used all over the world. The need to exchange information, written in various languages, is the prominent need for translation. Therefore, to meet various translation needs, there is an increasing tendency to use machines or software; such as Google Translate (GT) instead of relying solely on human. Most of the people seek the help of GT as it saves time and costs less comparing to the manual translation. Although many of us use GT as a translation tool or an aid; the problem arise here is the trust-worthiness and the accuracy of the result. Therefore, the objective of this research is to identify the differences and similarities of GT and manual translation in technical translation contexts and to find out how reliable its translations to meet the translation needs. In the previous studies done in Google Translate related to Sinhala language, many researchers have pointed out that translations to and from Sinhala through Google Translate need much mor improvements in its structure, contextual meaning and narration, because Sinhala is comparably low in usage when comparing to English and also some language like Japanese, Chinese, Russian and French (*Jayamal 2018*). In this study, Japanese used as the source language and Sinhala as the target language where selected 30 business mails written in Japanese were taken in to consideration. The collected data was translated by both modes; two sworn translators and GT and the translated data from both modes were analyzed under Brian Mossop's 12 parameters of translation which goes under 4 groups; Transfer, Content, Language and Presentation. The selection of appropriate words, grammar and the presentation of contextual meanings were not similar with manual translations and GT has mainly failed in translating Japanese honorary expressions and in addressing contextual meanings. So that, it proves that GT is only an aid of translation which provides a very basic translation but cannot be used as a reliable official document when considering Japanese and Sinhala Languages.

**Keywords:** Google Translate (GT); Manual translation; Reliability; Accuracy; Mossop's translation para meters.

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## **An Analysis of *Kuppi* as a Learner Centered Strategy to Teach English as a Second Language in Sri Lankan Universities**

**C. M . Arsakulasuriya<sup>1</sup>, J.W.K.I.D. Jayasundara<sup>2</sup>**

### **Abstract**

*Kuppi*, popularly so-called by Sri Lankan university undergraduates in general is defined as a Peer Assisted Learning (PAL) strategy that is carried out by the students themselves prior to written evaluations. This qualitative study examined the feasibility of implementing *Kuppi* as a learner centered method to teach English as a Second Language (ESL) in Sri Lankan universities. The study incorporated a questionnaire with open-ended questions which was administered to elicit the research informants' in-depth responses. The questionnaire was administered among teachers and students who have participated in *Kuppi* sessions to teach/learn English or any other subject in Sri Lankan universities. The qualitative data gathered through the questionnaire were thematically analyzed incorporating Stephen Krashen's Theory of Affective Filter Hypothesis which argues that learning best takes place when students are inculcated with high motivation, self-confidence, a good self-image, a low level of anxiety and extroversion. The study identified *Kuppi* as an effective learning strategy that has been in practice over the years within the university subculture. *Kuppi* can be successfully translated to a learner centered strategy to teach English as a Second Language in Sri Lankan universities by deconstructing power hierarchies that delineates learning to be accomplished with a sense of pleasure under extremely pressurized conditions. Furthermore, the findings of the questionnaire argued for the need of the incorporation of *Kuppi* as an institutionally recognized pedagogical method in teaching English as a Second Language in the university education system under the auspices of the academic staff, in a systematic way, meeting the expected teaching and learning standard of evaluation. Based on the theoretical perspectives on English Language Acquisition, the researchers recommend to implement a Peer Assisted Learning (PAL) method that encourages the interaction among the students and the tutors. Thus, the effectiveness of *Kuppi* as a learner centered strategy can be enhanced by institutionalizing it as an officially recognized pedagogical activity within the university ESL curricula.

**Keywords:** *Kuppi*; ESL; collaborative learning; learning strategy; communicative competence

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## **The Impact of Programs Implemented in Teacher Professional Development Centers on Teachers' Professional Development**

**M. A. S. Priyanthi<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Professional development programs for teachers are implemented to cover all teaching centers in Sri Lanka. The programs are organized, directed, and implemented by lecturers in teacher education services. The primary purpose of this survey is to examine how the professional development of the lecturers will take place through the implementation of those programs. This study investigated the nature of programs in teacher professional development centers in Sri Lanka and their impact on lecturers' professional development. The main objectives of this research were to identify the strengths and weaknesses of teacher professional development centers and prepare a proposal related to preparing innovative teacher professional development programs for lecturers to suit the country. A qualitative research approach was adopted for this study, with data collected through interviews with twenty lecturers. The study revealed the interest of many lecturers to join the existing teacher education programs and their willingness to develop their professional development through it. The success of existing education programs for lecturers in the existing education system was questioned. Also, the study revealed the basic facts needed to prepare a proposal for changes to be made in the existing education programs for lecturers. It is most effective to provide lecturers with the professional knowledge they need before they enter teacher professional development. Keeping that knowledge in mind, implementing innovative programs for lecturers who work in accordance with changing educational policies and proposals is furthermore effective. Teachers experience the results of lecturers' professional development.

**Keywords:** Education professional development programs, lecturers' professional development, teacher professional development centers.

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## **Challenges Confronted by Internship Teacher Trainees when Teaching A Lesson through Online Education**

**R.A.D.I.K.Ranasinghe<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

The study investigated the challenges confronted by internship teacher trainees during their online teaching process. The intention of the research was to identify the positive factors and challenges experienced by internship teacher trainees during online teaching, and to inquire the measures that can be taken to minimize those challenges. Research method was survey which belongs to descriptive research method. Interview and questionnaire were used to collect data from 150 randomly selected internship teacher trainees. One objective of this research is finding out positive factors which are faced by teachers in online education. Improvement of computer literacy and technological knowledge, low cost, saving time, minimization of unwanted transportation, flexibility, improvement in using e-teaching aids and sharing of e-learning materials can be measured as positive factors. But it was revealed that 69.5% of the sample population disliked online teaching. According to the opinion of 62% population, success of online teaching was 50%. There were minimum possibilities for implementing effective lesson engagement, assessment and evaluation, building a summing up stage, attitude and psychomotor skill development and live interaction. The most common issues were lack of coverage, power failures and technical problems. Strategies to minimize the emerged problems were implementing various techniques using positive reinforcement of students, organizing lesson evaluation in a creative manner, pre-preparation, productive time management, implementing attractive assessment tools, using e-teaching aids, recording lessons and allowing access to absentees. According to the opinion of 71% of sample population, best options for online teaching were usage of video conferencing technology and learning management systems. Online quiz, grouping & virtual whiteboard were utilized as techniques to make the lesson specific. According to the conclusions, teacher faces challenges in managing human and physical resources. Online teaching should be regulated with relevant guidelines by the government and also alternative solutions should be introduced for technical problems. Lesson should be specific and more interactive with short and attractive lesson engagement.

**Keywords:** Online teaching, Computer literacy, E-teaching aids, Learning Management Systems, Video conferencing.

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## Self-Directed Constructive Learning: A Buddhist Approach

W.K.D.Keerthirathne<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Self-directed constructive learning is the learning approach which is practiced by the learner who engages in the learning process by himself or herself without intervention of a facilitator. In this leaning style, the learner takes the initiation for learning since he is a genius or a gifted learner with a high intellectual capacity. Though the western educational context discussed about a teacher guided constructive learning approach lavishly, the Buddhist approach practices these two constructive learning approaches: self-directed and the teacher guided. In the Buddhist educational context, self-directed constructive learning is highly appreciated and students are motivated to follow this self-directed approach as much as possible. Even the *Gotama Bodhisatta* illustrated how the self-directed learning approach could be practiced to reach the learning outcomes unaided and successfully. *Gotama Bodhisatta* was so self-directed in exploring the truth. He himself explained it in his own word. The main aim of this paper was to conduct an analytical study on self-directed constructive learning approach which was practiced in Buddhist education. The content analysis method which comes under qualitative research approach has been used as the research method and *Suttapita*, *Vinayapitaka*, commentaries, and relevant Buddhist books have been used as primary sources to collect information. Research papers, articles and books written later periods regarding the Buddhist constructive learning approach and the western constructive learning have been examined as the secondary sources to elaborate and analyze research findings comparatively. The self-directed constructive learning approach in Buddhist education has provided some lessons to the present general education system in Sri Lanka to deepen the learner centered education system precisely.

**Keywords:** Gotama Bodhisatta, self-directed constructive learning, Buddhist approach, western educational context

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## **Problems and Challenges Faced by Teacher Trainees of National College of Education of Mathematics Course Teaching Science as A Co-Subject.**

**R.B.Amila Sanjeevanie<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

The science syllabus is a combination of Chemistry, Biology, and Physics. Prospective teachers of the National College of Education Study Science as a Major and co-subject. Teacher trainees of Mathematics course, study science as a co -subject. Approximately 1/3 of Ordinary Level Science syllabi consist of biology. Student teachers of Mathematics course obtained their highest qualification in biology at Ordinary level. A gap is created due to subject knowledge and the teaching of the subject by teachers without enough subject knowledge, pedagogical knowledge and technological knowledge. The concepts related to biology has not been achieved systematically in the students and negative effect on the achievement of other concepts directly and indirectly related to those concepts in the students affects the entire learning process. The nature Specific objects of this study are identifying prior knowledge of the student teachers related to the area of biology, understanding the nature of the curriculum of National college of education related to the co-subject, and how the students' attitudes related to the area of biology affect the teacher's learning and teaching process. A random sample of 54 teacher trainees from Siyane, Nilwala, Pasdunrata and Hatton National Colleges of Education were selected. A motivated sample of 8 lecturers have been selected where the Sinhala medium mathematics course is conducted. A questionnaire was used for students, questionnaire, face to face discussion and deep discussion for lecturers of science. 24% of the students who showed an interest in Biology at the G.E.C.O/L. 92.4% of the people who left the science course and chose the Mathematics course at the G.E.C.A/L. According to lecturers experience a problem is seen in teaching learning process only especially in biology themes. It is suggested that the time allocated for the biology curriculum under the co-subject is not enough and a foundation course is needed for biology themes and the course should be further developed.

**Keywords:** National College of Education. Teacher trainees, co -subject biology. Science.

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## **An Exploratory Study on the Importance of Identifying Dyslexic Students in the Learning and Teaching Process**

**H.G.C. Sampath<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

It is very important for the teacher participating in the teaching-learning process to identify students who differ from each other. That understanding of the student makes his role as a teacher easy as well as effective. An effective teacher must always pay attention to the physical and mental diversity of the student. It is very important to identify students with dyslexia. Dyslexia is a learning disorder characterized by problems with reading, writing and spelling. According to the British Dyslexia Association, dyslexia is a learning disability that primarily affects skills related to reading, writing and spelling words accurately and fluently, is the most common condition and requires careful study. The main purpose of this study is to better identify the condition of dyslexia and to conduct an investigative study on how it is important for the teacher. Contextual analysis is used as the research methodology. This is a method of quantification and analysis using the themes, concepts and theories of the subject context. Scholar's articles, journals, books and internet are used as secondary data. Descriptive analysis is used as the method of data analysis. According to the Multiple Mode Approach to dyslexia, there are two types of factors that contribute to dyslexia. It is primary and secondary. A classification of the symptoms of dyslexia into primary and secondary is also encountered in the multimodal approach. It is normal to see more or less of the symptoms displayed depending on the child's level of dyslexia. The teacher's role in dealing with dyslexic students should be strong and planned. The teacher should first identify the student well. The teacher should understand how the student's intelligence works, how the mental processes take place in relation to the age. The understanding of the condition of dyslexia is very low among parents as well as teachers in Sri Lanka. Therefore, many students suffer from various mental problems and their achievement levels are found to be low. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the understanding of teachers about the developmental disorder called dyslexia. Because it leads to the development of other potentials of dyslexic students as well as to increase the linguistic abilities.

**Keywords:** Dyslexia, teacher, student, learning teaching process, learning disability

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## **A Conceptual Model of Student Satisfaction in Online Learning in Sri Lankan State Universities.**

**L.N.A.B.M.Nissanka<sup>1</sup>, R.A.N.N.Ranasinghe<sup>2</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Student satisfaction is one of the significant factors to determine the quality of learning. Nowadays, online education is increasing with modern technologies. During the COVID-19 pandemic, all Sri Lankan state universities have started using different online teaching and learning methods to continue their study programs. During the period, the primary sources of conducting lectures were the zoom application and Learning Management Systems (LMS`s) were used to share documents, and conduct assignments and examinations. After a continuous two-year period of online studies, universities have recognized a huge knowledge deficit among these students compared to their past students who attended physical lectures. The objective of this study was to introduce a conceptual model to study factors influencing student satisfaction in online learning to improve the quality of online learning in the higher education system in Sri Lanka. The conceptual model was developed from a systematic literature review on the factors affecting student satisfaction in online learning by reviewing and analyzing approximately 20 empirical studies. In the developed conceptual model, student satisfaction was considered the dependent variable, and five influencing factors were recognized as the independent variables. The five independent variables are accessibility, flexibility, lecturer interaction, student interaction, and the learning environment. This study employed a questionnaire-based research design. A sample will be selected from five Sri Lankan state universities in five different provinces. Based on the designed model, an online questionnaire was developed for future studies. A pilot test was conducted with 30 responses to test the reliability of the questionnaire. The overall reliability yielded .9341 which depicts 93.4% of internal consistence. The developed model and the questionnaire is for future research to collect data, perform statistical analysis and build a theoretical framework to recognize student satisfaction factors in online learning to improve the quality of online learning.

**Keywords:** Students; Satisfaction; Online learning; Conceptual Model

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## **TOURISM & HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT**



## **The Impact of COVID-19 on Subjective Well-Being of Tourism Employees in Sri Lanka.**

**K.V.A.V.Wijayasiri<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Because tourism is a susceptible industry, the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the tourism industry has also been severely affected. This study aimed to examine the impact of COVID-19 on the subjective well-being of tourism employees. While it was aimed to determine the effect of COVID-19 and subjective well-being on job insecurity, social capital and mental health as well as the mediation effect of job insecurity, social capital, and mental health on the linkage between COVID-19 Impact and SWB. It was conducted in the Habarana tourism area and the selected sample consisted of 155 tourism employees such as hotel employees, tour guides, and safari employees. 5 point likert scale structured questionnaires were sent via google forms to randomly selected tourism workers. Partial least squares method by using smart pls was used to analyze the data. The COVID-19 impact has shown a direct effect on the job insecurity, social capital, and mental health also job insecurity, social capital, and mental health have shown a direct effect on the subjective well-being while mediation analysis was performed to assess the mediating role of job insecurity, social capital and mental health on the linkage between COVID-19 Impact and SWB. The structural model has shown that there was a significant effect of COVID-19 on job insecurity, social capital, and mental health. Job insecurity and mental had a positive effect on COVID-19 impact while subjective well-being had a positive effect on social capital and it hurts job insecurity and mental health. The mediation effect of job insecurity, social capital, and mental health on the linkage between COVID-19 Impact and SWB has shown negative effects and shown significant effects of social capital and mental health on the linkage between COVID-19 impact and SWB. In addition, an insignificant effect has been shown of COVID-19 impact on SWB and between job insecurity and SWB. Ensure safe resumption of tourist activities, making proper crisis plans, and promotional programs, introducing easy loan schemes, restoring tourist confidence, and encouraging investments and innovations are suggested to improve the subjective well-being of all the tourist employees in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** COVID-19 impact, Job insecurity, Social capital, Subjective wellbeing, Tourism employees

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## **The Impact of E – Services on Cultural Heritage Towards the Tourism in Sri Lanka**

**U. G.G. Fernando<sup>1</sup>, U. Wajindra Fernando<sup>2</sup>**

### **Abstract**

As a significant geo – political location in Indian Ocean; Sri Lanka’s fastest growing field is Tourism. A combination of strategic location, increased investments in infrastructure, efficiency gains and a favorable regulatory environment in a context of peace and political stability has seen Sri Lanka emerge as the potential maritime hub in the Indian Ocean. Being to the nine UNESCO world heritage sites Sri Lanka’s cultural identity goes to more than thousand years. Cultural Heritage tourism involves visiting places that are important to the past and present cultural identity. In recent years in Sri Lanka, internet has become one of the most powerful media and the source of information. To achieve aforesaid objectives qualitative approach has been used and secondary data is the main type of data obtained from various sources such as books, journal articles, newspapers and other relevant documents available in both printed and electronic versions. Through the study, it has been identified that the e – service provide the highest impact towards the tourism industry as it is the most cost-effective manner of communicating with target markets and disseminating information, representing quick and easy way for tourists. As Sri Lanka is rich in cultural heritage, the e – service impact is essential to enhance the tourism industry. Through the findings it identified that e – services in Sri Lanka are not well managed and it is not spreading the information related to cultural heritage and its basically focusing the new trends and leisure activities. However, Sri Lankan e – services promoted one sector and it does not pay enough attention towards the cultural heritage in Sri Lanka. There is less attention paid on the cultural heritage on e – services and it has impacted tourism in Sri Lanka. Hence, Sri Lankan tourist authorities should prioritize the e – services related to cultural heritage in order to enhance more tourist’s attention in Sri Lanka as a popular travel destination in the world.

**Keywords:** Cultural Heritage, E – Services, Tourism, Sri Lanka, UNESCO

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## **Women Engagement in the Field of Tour Guide; with special reference to North Central Province in Sri Lanka**

**U. G.G. Fernando<sup>1</sup>, K.K. A. Madhusanka<sup>2</sup>**

### **Abstract**

As a significant tourist, destination in the world, Sri Lanka's fastest growing field is tourism. Since gaining independence from the British in 1947, Sri Lanka has continued to attract foreign investors and tourists to the island. The country's important placement also enables it to attract transit visitors in to the island. From the past, women were engaged in multi-disciplinary fields in Sri Lanka. North Central province was home for two main districts and the oldest kingdoms which was the first kingdom in Sri Lankan history; Anuradhapura and the second kingdom of Sri Lanka; Polonnaruwa. To achieve the objectives quantitative approach has been used and primary data is main type of data obtained from various sources as questionees and interviews. Through the study it has been identified that women engagement in the field of tour guide in North Central province is very low when compared with men's engagement in tour guide in North Central province. Due to less level of education level, lack of knowledge in English language as well as other foreign languages, limitations with family bonds, some cultural and social back grounds specialized to the area which were taken as unmarried women as well as married women were afraid to get these new opportunities in the field of tour guide. From these reasons the problems related to women security and protection can be highlighted. There were several misunderstand ideologies about the field of tourism and most of them think that it's a field who dominance by men and there are problems when they engage in the field of tourism. Some behaviors of tourists are the major issues to the lack of women engagement in the field of tour guide.

**Keywords:** Women engagement, Field of tour guide, North Central Province, Sri Lanka

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