

Proceedings

SEUIARS 2020



**THE 9TH SOUTH EASTERN UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL ARTS RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM**

on

**"Global Dimension of Social Sciences and Humanities
through Research and Innovation"**

19th January 2021

**Organized by:
Faculty of Arts and culture
South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
University Park, Oluvil #32360, Sri Lanka**

**9TH SOUTH EASTERN UNIVERSITY INTERNATIONAL
ARTS RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM – SEUIARS 2020**

Title: Proceedings of 9th SEUIARS 2020

Published by: Faculty of Arts and Culture
South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
University Park
Olivil #32360
Seuiaers2020@gmail.com

Pages: i – xx, 01-118

Cover page and
Layout: Ms. KF. Rinosha
Ms. MNF. Nishla

ISBN: 978-955-627-253-6

@ South Eastern University of Sri Lanka 2020

This work is subject to copyright. All the rights are reserved by the publisher. Nothing in this work may be reproduced in any form, any part or as a whole, without express a written permission from the publisher.

Disclaimer

The views expressed remain the responsibility of the named authors and do not necessarily reflect those of publisher.

Chairman

Prof. A. Rameez

Dean

Faculty of Arts and Culture

Keynote Speaker

Dr. Bushra Beegom R. K

Assistant Professor

Department of Sociology

Faculty of Social Sciences

University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram

Kerala, India

Coordinator

Dr. AAM. Nufile

Senior Lecturer in Economics

Faculty of Arts and Culture

Secretary

Ms. KF. Rinsha

Lecturer (prob) in Economics

Faculty of Arts and Culture

Treasurer

Mrs. UL. Milhana

Lecturer (prob) in Economics

Faculty of Arts and Culture

Assistant Secretary

Mrs. MNF. Washima

Lecturer (prob) in Economics

Faculty of Arts and Culture

Convener

Mr. MT. Ahamed Azhar

Senior Assistant Registrar

Faculty of Arts and Culture

Editorial Board

Chief Editor

Dr. AAM. Nufile

Senior Lecturer in Economics
Faculty of Arts and Culture

Editors

Ms. KF. Rinosha

Lecturer (prob) in Economics
Faculty of Arts and Culture

Mrs. UL. Milhana

Lecturer (prob) in Economics
Faculty of Arts and Culture

Mrs. MNF. Washima

Lecturer (prob) in Economics
Faculty of Arts and Culture

Mrs. AF. Thahara

Lecturer (Prob.) in Economics
Faculty of Arts and Culture

Mr. S. Santhirakumar

Lecturer (Prob.) in Economics
Faculty of Arts & Culture

Ms. F. Shafna

Lecturer (Prob.) in Tamil
Faculty of Arts and Culture

Mr. S. Nisthar

Visiting Lecturer
Department of Economics and Statistics

Mrs. MNF. Nishla

Temp. Assistant Lecturer in Economics
Faculty of Arts and Culture

Event & Track Coordinators

Dr. K. Kanesarajah

Senior Lecturer in Philosophy
Faculty of Arts and Culture

Mr. MH. Mohamed Rinos

Senior Lecturer in GIS
Faculty of Arts and Culture

Mrs.AF.Thahara

Lecturer (Prob.) in Economics
Faculty of Arts and Culture

Mr. K. Nijamir

Lecturer (Prob.) in Geography
Faculty of Arts and Culture

Mrs. KR. Fathima Seefa

Lecturer (Prob.) in English
Faculty of Arts and Culture

Mr. V. Kamalasiri

Lecturer (Prob.) in Political Science
Faculty of Arts and Culture

Ms. Lumna Noohu

Lecturer (Prob.) in Sociology
Faculty of Arts and Culture

IT Coordinator

Mr. S. Sajiharan

Instructors in Computer Technology
Faculty of Arts and Culture

IT & Assistants

Ms. S. Sarusha

Temporary Assistant Lecturer in IT
Faculty of Arts and Culture

Ms. ML. Fathima Jaseela

Temporary Assistant Lecturer in IT
Faculty of Arts and Culture

Ms. S. Rilukshika

Temporary Assistant Lecturer in IT
Faculty of Arts and Culture

Mr. MH. Rizwanul Haq

Management Assistant
Department of Economics and Statistics

Mr. SA Abdul Rahuman

Works Aide
Department of Economics and Statistics

List of Reviewers

Prof. (Dr.) A. Rameez, Professor in Sociology, Dean, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Prof. MAM. Rameez, Chair Professor of Tamil Department of Languages, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Prof. MIM. Kaleel, Chair Professor of Geography, Department of Geography, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Prof. M. Selvarajah, Professor in education, Eastern University, Sri Lanka.

Dr. AAM. Nufile, Senior Lecturer in Economics, Department of Economic and Statistics, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Dr. AFM. Ashraff, Senior Lecturer in Tamil, Department of Languages, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Dr. ALM. Riyal, Senior Lecturer in Philosophy, Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Dr. AMM Mustafa, Senior Lecturer in Business Economics, Department of Management, Faculty of Management and Commerce, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

DR. AMM. Navaz, Senior Lecturer in English, Dept. of English Language Teaching, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Dr. ILM. Mahir, Senior Lecturer in Philosophy, Department of Social Sciences Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Dr. K. Kanesarajah, Senior Lecturer in Philosophy, Department of Social Sciences Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Dr. K. Raguparan, Senior Lecturer in Tamil, Department of Languages, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Dr. M.M.Fazil, Senior Lecturer Gr. I / Head, Department of Political Science, Faculty of Arts & Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Dr. MASF. Saadiya, Senior Lecturer in Tamil, Department of Languages, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Dr.S.M. Ayoob, Senior Lecturer, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Dr. S. Anuzsiya, Senior Lecturer in History, Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Dr. SR. Ameerdeen, Senior Lecturer in Geography, Department of Geography, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Dr. SR. Rahila Ziyad, Senior Lecturer in Tamil, Department of Languages, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Dr. SMM. Mazahir, Dean, Faculty of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Dr. MIM. Jazeel, Head/Department of Islamic Studies, Faculty of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Dr. M.G. Mohamed Thariq, Senior Lecturer in Bio Systems Technology, Dept. of Biosystems Technology Faculty of Technology, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Dr. G.M. Ranathunga, Faculty of Engineering, University of Morattuwa.

Dr S. Jeevasuthan, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, University of Jaffna.

Dr. P.V.M. Karunaratne, Faculty of Engineering, University of Morattuwa.

Dr. R. Rajeshkannan, Senior Lecturer at Department of Sociology, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, University of Jaffna.

Dr. S Kesavan, Senior Lecturer, in Hindu Civilization, Eastern University, Sri Lanka.

Dr. S. Athirathan, Faculty of education, University of Colombo.

Dr.T. Bhavan, Senior Lecturer, G I, Department of Economics, Faculty of Commerce and Management, Eastern University, Sri Lanka.

Mr. ML. Fowzul Ameer, Senior Lecturer in Geography, Department of Geography, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

Mr. M.H. Mohamed Rinos, Senior Lecturer in GIS, Department of Geography, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Mr. CMM Mansoor Senior Lecturer in Computer Science, Computer Unit, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka, Oluvil.

Mr. M.A.M. Fowsar, Senior Lecturer in Political Science, Department of Political Science, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka, Oluvil.

Mr. M. Riswan, Senior Lecturer Gr. II, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka, Oluvil.

Mr. MM. Abdul Rahman, Lecturer (Probationary) in English, Dept. of English Language Teaching, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Mr. N. Subaraj, Senior Lecturer in Hindu Civilization, Department of Languages, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Ms. Selvakumari Mohanraj, Senior Lecturer in Hindu Civilization, Department of Languages, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Ms. A.W. Noor Naleefa, Senior Lecturer in Sociology, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Mr. RK. Ahmadh Rifai Kariapper, Senior Lecturer - Computer Science & ICT, Department of Information & Communication Technology, Faculty of Technology, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Mr. FHA. Shibly, Senior Lecturer in Information Technology, Department of Arabic Language, Faculty of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Mr. K. Ketheeswaran, Department of Special Needs Education, Faculty of Education, Open University of Sri Lanka.

Ms. Jeyaprabha Suresh, Senior Lecturer in Economics, Eastern University, Sri Lanka.

Mr. Vickneswaran Gunanayakam, Lecturer in Sociology and Anthropology, Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Arts and Culture, Eastern University, Sri Lanka.

Mr. Suresh Kanesh, Senior Lecturer in Economics, Eastern University, Sri Lanka.

Mr.S. Santhirakumar, Lecturer (Prob.) in Economics, Department of Economics & Statistics, Faculty of Arts & Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Ms. Kalideen Fathima Rinosha, Lecturer (prob). in Economics, Department of Economics and Statistics, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Ms. MN. Fathima Waseema, Lecturer (prob) in Economics, Department of Economics and Statistics, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Ms. U.L. Milhana, Lecturer (prob) in Economics, Department of Economics and Statistics, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Mr. V. Kamalasiri, Lecturer (Prob.) in Political Science, Department of Political Science, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

MESSAGE FROM VICE CHANCELLOR



I am very much pleased to write this message on the occasion of the 9th South Eastern University International Arts Research Symposium - 2020 of the Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka. The International Arts Research Symposium is one of the major annual events of the Faculty and has been organized successively for the ninth year in 2020. The theme of the symposium is "Global Dimension of Social Science and Humanities through Research and Innovation"

The South Eastern University of Sri Lanka promotes new research, creates new knowledge, and disseminates the knowledge through different platforms. As such, this annual research symposium also plays an important role. South Eastern University of Sri Lanka also promotes and encourages national and international researchers to benefit from these research symposia in sharing their valuable research findings among well attended researchers from different regions and countries. This conference focuses mainly on research themes related to national development through research and innovation. The SEUIARS 2020 provides a platform for researchers, academics and students from all over the world to interact among themselves while presenting their research findings.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the chair and the organizing committee of the 9th South Eastern University International Arts Research Symposium - 2020 for their tireless effort and commitment in organizing the event successfully, even during the Covid-19 pandemic. I also wish to thank all others who have contributed to make the symposium a reality. Finally, I wish the 9th South Eastern University International Arts Research Symposium - 2020 of the Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka a great success.

Professor Dr. MMM. Najim
Vice Chancellor
South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

MESSAGE FROM CHAIRPERSON



Academic conferences serve as a space for researchers and scholars to share their findings derived from empirical research. 9th South Eastern University International Arts Research Symposium organized by our faculty of arts and culture is a great opportunity for researchers and scholars across Sri Lanka, particularly from academic institutions, to share their research findings among academic audience. This will spur academic discourses and debates on various important issues.

We are glad that the theme of the conference of this year is a unique one that "Global Dimension of Social Science and Humanities through Research and Innovation. I think that the scholars in the university and other sectors have a tremendous role to contribute to empower society with their research and innovation.

As such, it is a great honor for me to send a message to the book of abstract in this regard. I would like to congratulate all the scholars, researchers and presenters for their participation in the symposium, which will be held virtually via online due the prevailing COVID-19 pandemic in the world and Sri Lanka.

Finally, I wish to express my gratitude to the Chief Guest, Prof. M.M.M. Najim, Vice Chancellor of SEUSL, the Key-note Speaker, distinguished guests, scholars, presenters, the organizing committee, University administrative staff, the Faculty staff and the students for their fullest assistance and enormous co-operation to make this historic event a success. I also wish to extend my gratitude to all others who have supported directly and indirectly during the different stages to make this symposium a successful event.

Thank you

Prof.A. Rameez, PhD (NUS)
Professor in Sociology
Dean/Chairman - SEUIARS 2020
Faculty of Arts and Culture
South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

MESSAGE FROM COORDINATOR



It is indeed a great honor and privilege for me to be the coordinator and write this message for the 9th South Eastern University International Arts Research Symposium (SEUIARS - 2020) on "Global Dimension of Social Science and Humanities through Research and Innovation", organized by the Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

I decisively believe that this research session will develop and establish a significant source of information about the researches on humanities and social sciences in Sri Lanka. Especially it will give a great contribution to the recent threatening social issues related to COVID 19 in 9th SEUIARS 2020. Mainly it focuses on endorsing research and development by discovering knowledge and productive thoughts towards regional and national development.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Vice-Chancellor for his fullest support to conduct this research session. I also extend my gratitude to the Dean, Faculty of Arts and Culture, Heads of Departments, and the members of the Organizing Committee whose efforts are indispensable for the success of SEUIARS 2020. I also would like to thank all the participants whose contribution is irreplaceable to the success of this research session. Finally, I thank the Editorial Board and the Review Committee for their untiring effort placed on this unique event.

Dr. AAM. Nufile
Coordinator/ SEUIARS 2020
Senior Lecturer in Economics
Faculty of Arts and Culture
South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY



Message from the Secretary On behalf of the coordinating and organizing committee warmly welcome you to the 9th South Eastern University International Arts Research Symposium – SEUIARS 2020. SEUIARS provides an outstanding forum to bring researchers from different disciplines, and industries to a common platform to disseminate their findings. Exchange knowledge, create constructive dialogue and build partnerships on a wide variety of topics to support sustainable development in our society and country.

The theme of the 9th South Eastern University International Arts Research Symposium is “Global Dimension of Social Science and Humanities through Research and Innovation” which reflects a Different Global Dimension which causes to the growth in knowledge development and high impact in research and innovation in the field of Humanities and Social Sciences, that are vital to achieve academic excellence. There is no doubt that SEUIARS 2020 will give the great contribution to the COVID 19 Related social issues through the special track of it.

On behalf of the organizing committee, I wish to extend my profound gratitude to the Vice Chancellor of South Eastern University of Sri Lanka for his support. I also take this opportunity to thank the Dean Faculty of Arts and Culture. The editorial board, panel of reviewers, members of the organizing committee chairpersons of the sessions, the contributors and members of the various sub-committees as well as everyone who helped in numerous ways to make SEUIARS 2020 a success.

I hope that all the presenters and participants at SEUIARS 2020 will gain a rewarding experience. I wish them good luck in their academic and professional endeavors.

Ms.KF. Rinosha
Secretary- SEUIARS 2020
Faculty of Arts and Culture
South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

CONTENTS

COVID-19

Covid- 19 தாக்கத்தால் இம்முறை உயர்தர பரீட்சையை எதிர் நோக்கும் மாணவர்கள் இணையவழி (online) ஊடாக கற்பதில் எதிர் கொள்ளும் சவால்கள்: சம்மாந்துறை பிரதேசத்தின் அல் மர்ஜான் முஸ்லிம் மகளிர் கல்லூரி மாணவர்களை மையமாகக்கொண்ட ஆய்வு

S. Nathira Jahan, A.M.M. Aaqil, A.M.F. Sabeeha 3

Covid- என்ற தொற்றுநோய் காலப்பகுதியில் நிகழ்நிலைக்கல்வி மூலமான கற்பித்தல் நடவடிக்கைகளும் பட்டதாரி மாணவர்கள் எதிர்நோக்கிய சவால்களும் : தென்கிழக்கு பல்கலைக்கழக இஸ்லாமிய கற்கைகள் மற்றும் அரபுமொழி பீடத்தின் இரண்டாம் வருட மாணவர்களை மையப்படுத்திய ஓர் ஆய்வு

M.H. Risla Banu, R.M.F. Rimaza, M.H. Zeeras Banu, M.A.F. Ashfa, A. Ijas Mohamed 4

Covid-19 virus and Online Education: The Study Based on the Studnets of Faculty of Arts and Culture at South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

A.R. Asraj Ahamed, R. Israth Afsana 5

How does Covid-19 lockdown affect on the lifestyle of people at Thelumbugahawatta area in Akurana

S. Aysha Asra 6

The Impact of Covid - 19 on the Local Economy of Arugam Bay with a Special focus on Surf Tourism

J. Sujeeva 7

The social repercussions of the curfew imposed due to the Corona virus infection: the study centered on the Udathalawinna area

R. Jeyavani, M.T. Nizreen, M.A.C.F. Karima, M.M.F. Sabrin 8

Online Teaching during the period of restrictions due to Covid-19 Pandemic: A Study Based on the teachers of selected Schools in Sammanthrai

A.M.M. Hazib, I. Saujan, A.N.M. Nawas, M.J.F. Safna 9

New Online User Service Initiatives of Public Libraries During the Long Term Shutdown Periods Due to The Unexpected Circumstances: A Case Study in Sri Lanka During the Covid – 19 Pandemic

W.P.T. Dilrukshi, S.K. Illangarathne, W.M.P.G.K.T. Wanasinghe 10

Impact of Covid-19 On University Students: A Study of Perceptions About Students' Mental Health, Attitudes, Changes, and Students' Life Towards Online Learning with special reference to Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

M.R. Subaletchum, M.K.F. Haseefa, R.F. Nusrathul Noora, W.F. Shifani 11

கோவிட் -19 காலப்பகுதியில் கற்றல் செயற்பாட்டில் உயர்தர மாணவர்கள் எதிர்கொண்ட சவால்கள்: புத்தளம் கல்பிட்டி பாடசாலை கலைப்பிரிவு மாணவர்களை மையப்படுத்திய ஆய்வு

B. Hasana, A.N.M. Nawas, Aayisha 12

Changes in Behaviour and Attitudes of Household Members Due to COVID - 19 Lockdown (Research Based on Hathbothiya Grama Niladari, Dehiwela Divisional secretariat)

J.S.F. sajla 13

ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

Economic and Livelihood Condition of Fresh Water Fishing Community: A Study with Special Reference to Aalayadivembu Divisional Secretariat Area

K.F. Rinosha, T. Rilakshika 17

The Waste Collection of Imported Food Items and the Reasons for It: A Study Focusing On the Dambulla Dedicated Economic Center

M.H. Risla Banu, B.F. Hafsana, M.V.F. Jisna, S.A. Haleema, M.F. Rifna , M.N.F. Naseeha 18

Paddy Farmers' Intention to Participate in Agriculture Takaful: An Application of the Theory of Planned Behaviour in Sri Lanka

A.H. Rifas, S.M.M. Nafees, S.Jahan Nadhira 19

Livelihood and Economic struggles of rubber cultivators and Challenges and issues of Rubber production: A case study based on Farnam Division in Puwakpitiya

G. Krishanthi, K. Rewathy K. Neththiya 20

The Status of Vocational Training Education among Hill Country Youths: A Study with Special Reference to 2018 Advanced Level Students in Lunugala Divisional Secretariat

S. Nirosha, K.F. Rinosha 21

Economic Challenges Faced Due to the Entry of Wild Elephants into the Residential Areas: A Study Based on Sammanthurai Divisional Secretariat Area.

M. M. S. Hajara 22

Role of Sabaragamuwa University on Regional Development: A Study with Special reference to Pambahinna area	
A.H. Banu, A.S. Banu, M.F. Rifna	23
Contribution of Salt Production on Socio Economic Status of Saltpan Workers: A Study Based on the Kalpitiya Divisional Secretariat.	
A.S.F. Risna Banu, M. N. F. Washima	24
Determining factors of Rural Household Savings in Mutur Divisional Secretariat Division	
R.Ajentiran S. Maheswaranathan	25
The Role of Tourism Industry on Economic Growth: A Study Based on Sri Lanka after the Liberalization	
M.U.F. Rifka, A.A.M. Nufile	26
The Challenges of Recent Displacement of Labours from Sri Lankan Tea Industry: The Evidence from Estates of Sudhuwella GND in Kandy District	
M. L. Fowzul Ameer, M. Mohana Priya, M. H. F. Nuskiya	27
Archaeological Research In Kaddukarai	
Dineshan Thulasika	28
The Role of Development in Health, Education, and ICT on Decline of Infant Mortality of Sri Lanka	
L. Reginold	29
The Birth and Function of 'Bissokotuwa' in Irrigation Technology of Ancient Sri Lanka.	
H.F. Firdawsiya	30
Factors affecting Archaeological and Heritage sites in Anuradhapura	
Ilangkeeran bithushan, Kiruthakiny sivananthamoorthy, M.I.M.Fahim, N.Balamurali	31
Impact of Lending Interest Rate on Profitability: Evidence from Commercial Banks in Sri Lanka	
T. Kirushanthy, S. Balagobei	32
Direct Tax Revenue and Economic Growth: An empirical evidence for Sri Lanka	
N. Haseena, U.L. Milhana	33

இலங்கையின் மொத்த உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தியில் ஊழலின் தாக்கம்: ஒரு பொருளியல் ஆய்வு

V.Vasantha, A.A. Jeyapiratheebea 34

A Study of the Impact of Rewards Management on Operational Level Employees' Performance in Hospitality Industry in Sri Lanka (With Special Reference to Three, Four, and Five Star Hotels in Central Province)

J.A.K.S.Perera , A.M.M. Mustafa 35

Analyzing the Impact between Macroeconomic Variables on Economic Growth in Sri Lanka

A.M.M. Sharmila A.M.M. Mustafa 36

Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Economic Growth of Sri Lanka

A.F. Rukshana' A.M.M. Mustafa 37

Denim and youth: understanding Sri Lankan youth's preference for denim garments

P.V.M. Karunaratne, J.K. Kulasekara 38

EDUCATION & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Impacts of Mobile Learning Technology on Children's Education: Parents' Perspective for Children with Special Reference to Kalmunai

C.M.M. Mansoor, R. F. M. Zuha 41

The Challenges faced by non Mowlavies through their Studies: Based on Arabic Department of the South Eastern University

S. Nathira Jahan, K.F. Risama, A.H. Rifas 42

Influence of Internet on Spending Leisure Time among Jobless Islamic Family Women: A Study Based on Sammanthurai

S.M. Hakeema Beevi, S. Nathira Jahan , H.M.A. Hilmy 43

"The Applications of life Skills in Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad (saw)": A descriptive study based on the lifeskills recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO)

M.I.F. Sheefa, M.A.C.A. Fazlan 44

Lower Academic Performance and Drawbacks: A Survey Research based on Kinniya Education Zone, Trincomalee, Sri Lanka

A.F. Abdul Halik, Rafeena, H. M. 45

Factors Influencing on G.C.E O/L Students' Academic Directory Level: A Study Based on Garagoda Muslim Maha Vidyalaya	46
S.M. Hakeema Beevi, M.N.F. Fasmila, M.S. Ismiya Begum	
மாணவர்களின் இடைவிலகலுக்கான காரணங்களும் சவால்களும் : அம்பன்கங்க கோரளை பிரதேச செயலக பிரிவுக்குட்பட்ட தமிழ் பாடசாலைகளை மையப்படுத்திய சமூகவியல் ஆய்வு	47
ஹஸ்னா பானு சாஹுல் ஹமீட், பஸீர் சபான் முஹம்மட்	
The impact of the usage of Computer and Mobile phones on the learning of G.C.E (A/L) Students	48
Jeyarajan Jeyareka	
Influence of Private classes on school learning	49
Jeyarajan Jeyareka	
Students' Opinion on the Use of Virtual Learning Environment: A Case Study from South Eastern University of Sri Lanka	50
A.R.F. Shafana, A.F. Musfira	
Reading Habit among the Students of Higher Education: An Evaluative Study Based on South Eastern University of Sri Lanka	51
Iqbal Saujan, Ahamed Sarjoon Razick	
நூலகப் பாவனையும் பல்கலைக்கழக மாணவர்களும்: இலங்கை தென்கிழக்குப் பல்கலைக் கழக கலை கலாசார பீட மாணவர்களை மையமாகக் கொண்ட ஆய்வு	52
A.W.F. Shameera	
Writing Difficulties: An Investigation Based On Simple Present, Present Continuous and Present Perfect Tenses Among The ESL Undergraduates	53
M. I. F. Kareema, Z.A.H. Firthouz	
University Students' Satisfaction with Teaching Activities Carried out through the Online Learning Process: A Study Based on Department of Islamic Studies of the South Eastern University of Sri Lanka	54
M.M.A. Abdullah, A.M.F. Sharmina, M.R.J. Suhaima, S.M.M. Mazahir,	
Causality between Human Development, Economic Growth and Internet Usage in Sri Lanka: 1994 – 2018	55
C.M.M. Mansoor, M.S.S. Razeeth	

The public library as a service point: Study Based on the Book Box Project at the Colombo Public Library, Sri Lanka.

Wathsala Veenadari Athukorala 56

GEOGRAPHY AND GEO INFORMATICS

Socio- Economic and Environmental impacts of Landslide in Kegalle District in Sri Lanka: Study Based on selected areas.

M.M.F Misba, M.I.M Kaleel 61

Evaluation of Soil Salinity Based On Satellite Image Indices: A Case Study from Valikamam East Divisional Secretariat Division of Jaffna

K. Sanciya, K. Suthakar 62

The Impact of Climate Change on Human Health: A Study with Special Reference to Colombo DS Division

M.H.F. Fawmida, M.I.M. Kaleel 63

Challenges Faced by Fishermen in Marine Fishing: A Study Based on Nintavur Ds Division.

M.H.M. Rinos, M.H. Risla Banu, M.F. Jisna 64

நெற்பயிர் வேளாண்மையில் களைகளின் தாக்கம்: சம்மாந்துறை பிரதேச செயலக பிரிவிற்குட்பட்ட சேவகப்பற்று கண்டத்தை மையப்படுத்திய ஓர் ஆய்வு.

M.H.M. Rinos, M.H. Risla Banu, M.H. Zeeras Banu, K.L.M. Akram. 65

Issues and challenges in rubber cultivation due to the impact of rainfall: A study based on Mawanella DS Division

M.N.F Hafsa, K. Nijamir 66

Site Suitability for Windfarm in Jaffna Peninsula and its Isles

K. Banusha, K. Suthakar 67

நகர விரிவாக்கமும் விவசாய பொருளாதாரம் மற்றும் சூழலில் அதன் தாக்கமும் : வவுனியா நகர சபை பிரதேசத்தினை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்ட ஆய்வு.

Thanupa Thavarajah 68

Spatial Distribution of Covid-19 in Sri Lanka Using GIS Technologies

M.N.F Shafiya, M.M.F. Fazeeha, M.T.F Faasuna, M.H.M. Rinos 69

LANGUAGES AND APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Social representation in Tamil Cinema: Life of fisher folk and challenges.	
S.J. Dinesh Koduthor	72
Portrail of Exaggerated Heroism in Director Shankar Films: A Content Analysis	
Anatkesika Lorance Rajakumar	73
அத்னானின் கவிதைகளில் பின்-நவீன இலக்கியக் கூறுகள் ‘மொழியின் மீது சத்தியமாக’ எனும் கவிதைத் தொகுதியினை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்ட ஒரு நோக்கு	
M.A. Abdul Aabith	74
“கிராசந் தேஷயக் காவியம்” வர்ணிக்கும் ஜயவர்தனபுர நகரம் : ஓர் ஆய்வு	
M. S. M. Mafaz	75
The Multiplicity of Music Traditions of Silapathikaram	
Prashanthi Ilango	76
The Role of the Theatre in Understanding the Socio – Cultural Circumstances: A Study Based on Udayar Midukku Drama by Kanapathppillai	
Santhirakumar Sujeevan	77
A view of Madurapavam in Thirukovayaar	
K.Komina	78
“தமிழ் ஓவியம்”: அதன் அடையாளம் குறித்த ஆய்வு ச.சிவரெத்தினம்.	79
Western Aesthetic Styles in the Dravidian Visual Art Forms: A Study with Nallur Kailayanathar Pillaiyar Temple in Jaffna	
R.Pragash	80
Ambaa Songs in the Oral Tradition of Fisher folk	
R.F.Roshan	81
Impact of English Private Tuition Classes on Students’ Academic Performances: The Case of Ordinary Level Students in Sammanthurai Education Zone	
A.S. Saila Afra , M. Farwis	82

Perspective view of impermanent life in Bible	
R.F.Roshan	83
இந்துமதம் வலியுறுத்தும் பால்சமத்துவம் : திருநாவுக்கரசர் திருப்பதிகங்களை மையப்படுத்திய ஆய்வு	
ந.சுபராஜ்	84
Vipullandhar's and Karl Marx's Educational thoughts: A Comparative Study	
K. Kanesarajah	85

POLITICS AND PEACE STUDIES

The role of Cartoons in portraying the reality: Political cartoons based on "October 26 th political crisis"	
Anutharsi Linganathan	88
Applicability of Local Good Governance Model in Decision Making at Local Government System of Sri Lanka: A study with Special Reference to Valikamam East Pradeshiya Sabha	
S. Sutharshini , L.Thashinthas	89
The Role of Fiqh al-Aqalliyat in Building Racial and Religious Harmony in Sri Lanka: A Descriptive Study	
M.M.A Abdullah , S.M.M Mazahir	90

SOCIOLOGY AND CULTURAL STUDIES

Participatory Approach for Community Development: Conceptual Analysis	
M. Riswan , R.K. Bushra Beegom	93
The Islamic Perspective on Suicide: A Study based on Emile Durkheim's Suicide Theory	
M.M.A Abdullah, A.H Safiya, M.A Sumaiya & M.N.F Nishla	94
Livelihood Issues of Persons with Disabilities: A Sociological Study Based on the Thunukai Divisional Secretariat of Mullaitivu District	
M. Thushanthini , S. Sivakanthan	95

கைத்தொலைபேசிப் பாவனை மாணவர் மத்தியில் ஏற்படுத்தும் தாக்கம்: தோப்பூர் பிரதேசத்தை மையப்படுத்திய ஆய்வு	96
A.K. Siyana , S. Nathira Jahan	
Problems Faced by Imams on Duty in Masjids: An Empirical Study on the Eravur Division	97
M. L. M. Helfan, S.M.M. Mazahir	
Psycho - Social Problems of Children of Migrated Housemaid: A Sociological Study in Kinniya Divisional Secretariat Division	98
Kirushalini Patkunarajah	
Easter Attack and Disaster Management Systems: A Sociological Study Based on Sri Lanka	99
A. R. Asraj Ahamed	
Social and Health Care Issues of Persons with Disabilities: A Medical Sociological Study based on Maritimpattu Divisional Secretariat	100
N. Manthakiny , S. Sivakanthan	
Challenges of Social Development: A Sociological Study in Sammanthurai Sennel Gramam – 02 Division	101
M.I. F. Sifna , Lumna Noohu	
The Problems with Polygamous Families: A Case Study Based on Kinniya Division	102
M. M. Shiyana	
The public awareness on the facts of cancer in Eastern Province, Sri Lanka	103
M.B. F. Jemziya, Ponniah Sivarajah	
பாரம்பரிய மற்றும் மூலிகை மருத்துவத் துறையில் முஸ்லிம் மருத்துவர்களின் பங்களிப்பும், எதிர்நோக்கும் சவால்களும்: கோறளைப்பற்று மேற்கு ஓட்டமாவடி பிரதேசத்தை மையப்படுத்திய ஆய்வு	104
S. A. Haleema, M.S.F. Naseeha , T.M. Hisham	
Role of Local Government in Solid Waste Management: A Study with Special Reference to Yatiyanthota Pradesiya Sabha	105
M.T Rifka Farwin, Lumna Noohu	
Social and Livelihood Issues of Deserted Women: A Sociological Study focusing on the Vadamaradchi South-West Divisional Secretariat of the Jaffna District	106
G. Sarththiga, E. Parththeepa, S. Sivakanthan	

Extinction of Traditional Medicine and Its Social Changes: A Sociological Study Based on Sammanthurai	
S.M. Ayoob, T. F.Rishatha	107
Causes and Challenges of Depression: A Case Study in Mental Health Unit of General Hospital, Kegalle	
M. T Rifka farwin	108
Multi-stakeholders' Perspective on Water Security in Nallur D.S. Division: A study through Participatory Action Research	
S.Srikanthan, S.Jeevasuthan	109
குடும்ப சிதைவிற்கு வழிகோலும் போதைப்பாவனை: கொழும்பு பிரதேச முஸ்லிம் குடும்பங்களின் நேர்வு நிலைப் பற்றிய ஆய்வு	
L.F Hilma, M.I.M Jazeel	110
War and Children: Sri Lankan Experience	
Kumari Thoradeniya	111
“Challenges faced by working women and its social impacts” : A Study with Special Reference to Manmunai South and Eruvil Pattu Divisional Secretariat of Batticalloa, 2020	
Anuja Ravindran	112

COVID-19

**COVID- 19 தாக்கத்தால் இம்முறை உயர்தர பரீட்சையை எதிர்
நோக்கும் மாணவர்கள் இணையவழி (online) ஊடாக கற்பதில் எதிர்
கொள்ளும் சவால்கள்: சம்மாந்துறை பிரதேசத்தின் அல் மர்ஜான்
முஸ்லிம் மகளிர் கல்லூரி மாணவர்களை மையமாகக்கொண்ட ஆய்வு**

S. Nathira Jahan¹, A.M.M. Aaqil², A.M.F. Sabeeha³

^{1, 2, 3} Faculty of Islamic Studies & Arabic language, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka,
nadhiraahang94@gmail.com
mohammedaaqil1995@gmail.com

ஆய்வுச் சுருக்கம்

கொரோனாவினால் ஏற்பட்டுள்ள அசாதாரண சூழ்நிலைகள் காரணமாக பாடசாலைகள், பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள், மற்றும் ஏனைய கல்வி நிறுவனங்களும் மூடப்பட்ட வேலையில் திடீரென தொலைக்கல்வியினூடாக மாணவர்கள் தமது கல்வியை தொடர வேண்டிய நிலை ஏற்பட்டது. குறிப்பாக, இம்முறை க.பொ.த. உயர்தரப் பரீட்சையை எதிர்கொள்ள இருக்கும் மாணவர்கள் இணைய வழிக்கல்வியை மேற்கொண்டு வருகின்றனர். இதன் போது பல்வேறு சவால்களை எதிர்நோக்கின்றமை இவ்வாய்வுப் பிரச்சினையாகக் கொள்ளப்பட்டு இதனை மையப்படுத்திய வகையில் COVID- 19 தாக்கத்தால் இம்முறை உயர்தர பரீட்சையை எதிர் நோக்கும் மாணவர்கள் online ஊடாக கற்பதில் எவ்வாறான சவால்களை எதிர்கொள்கிறார்கள் என அறிவதை நோக்காகக் கொண்டு இவ்வாய்வு அமையப்பெற்றுள்ளது. இது ஓர் அளவை நிலை முறையிலான (Quantitative) ஆய்வாகும். இவ்வாய்வானது முதலாம், இரண்டாம் நிலைத்தரவுகளைப் பயன்படுத்தி மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. முதலாம் நிலைத்தரவுகளை பெறுவதற்கு கலை, விஞ்ஞானம், கணிதம், வர்த்தகம், Technology போன்ற ஒவ்வொரு பிரிவினருக்கும் இவ்வாய்வின் நோக்கத்தினை அடைந்துகொள்ள தேவையான அனைத்து வினாக்களும் வடிவமைக்கப்பட்ட வினாக்கொத்துகள் 100 வழங்கப்பட்டு தரவுகள் அனைத்தும் பெறப்பட்டன. இத்தரவுகள் MS Office 2016, Excell மென்பொருளினை பயன்படுத்தி விபரணப் புள்ளிவிபரவியல் ஊடாக பகுப்பாய்விற்கு உட்படுத்தப்பட்டன. இவ்வாய்வுக்கான கோட்பாட்டு ரீதியிலான கட்டமைப்பை நிறுவுவதற்கு இரண்டாம் நிலைத் தரவுகளுக்காக இணையத்தள ஆக்கங்கள், சஞ்சிகைகள், பாடசாலை ஆவணங்கள், அறிக்கைகள் என்பன மூலம் பெறப்பட்டன. இவ்வாறு மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட ஆய்வின் கண்டறிதலாக அதாவது Online ஊடாக கற்பதில் மாணவர்கள் சுயமான smartphone /laptop வசதியின்மை, Electronic device /social media யை வினை உபயோகிப்பதில் முன்னறிவின்மை, போதிய coverage இன்மையினால் விரிவுரைகளை முழுமையாக விளங்கிக்கொள்ள முடியாமை, கவனத்தை ஒருமித்து கற்க முடியாமை போன்ற சவால்களை எதிர்நோக்குகின்றனர். மேலும் கண்வலி, முதுகுவலி, உடல் சோர்வு, தலைவலி, கழுத்துவலி போன்ற நோய்களுக்கு உள்ளாகின்றனர் எனவும் கண்டறியப்பட்டுள்ளது. இம்முறை பரீட்சை எழுதவுள்ள மாணவர்களது விடைத்தாள்களை திருத்துவதில் இலகுவூதல், இம்முறை அதிகமான மாணவர்களை பல்கலைக்கழகத்திற்கு உள்வாங்கல், எதிர்வரும் காலங்களில் பாடசாலையின் பாடத்திட்டத்தில் ஒரு பாடமாக இணைய கல்வியை அறிமுகப்படுத்தல் போன்ற பரிந்துரைகளும் ஆய்வாளர்களால் முன்வைக்கப்பட்டன.

திறவுச்சொற்கள்: COVID- 19, மாணவர்கள், இணையவழி, சவால்கள், சம்மாந்துறை

Covid- என்ற தொற்றுநோய் காலப்பகுதியில் நிகழ்நிலைக்கல்வி மூலமான கற்பித்தல் நடவடிக்கைகளும் பட்டதாரி மாணவர்கள் எதிர்நோக்கிய சவால்களும் : தென்கிழக்கு பல்கலைக்கழக இஸ்லாமிய கற்கைகள் மற்றும் அரபுமொழி பீடத்தின் இரண்டாம் வருட மாணவர்களை மையப்படுத்திய ஓர் ஆய்வு

M.H. Risla Banu¹, R.M.F. Rimaza², M.H. Zeeras Banu³, M.A.F. Ashfa⁴, A. Ijas Mohamed⁵

^{1,3} Department of Geography, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

² Department of English Language Teaching, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

^{4,5} Faculty of Islamic studies and Arabic Language, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
mhrisla97@gmail.com

ஆய்வுச் சுருக்கம்

உலகளாவிய ரீதியில் மக்களை அண்மைக்காலமாக அச்சுறுத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கும் ஒரு நோயாக COVID- 19 எனும் தொற்றுநோய் காணப்படுகின்றது. சீனாவின் வுஹான் நகரில் முதலில் இனங்காணப்பட்ட இந்நோயானது தற்போது உலகிலுள்ள பெரும்பாலான நாடுகளில் பரவலாக்கமடைந்துள்ளது. இந்தவகையில் இலங்கையிலும் மார்ச் 11ஆம் திகதி கொரோனா தொற்று நோயாளி ஒருவரை இனங்கண்டதோடு இதிலிருந்து மக்களை பாதுகாக்கும் நோக்கில் இலங்கை அரசாங்கம் நாடளாவிய ரீதியில் ஊரடங்கு சட்டத்தை அமுல்படுத்தியது. இதனால் அனைத்து பல்கலைக்கழகங்களும் மூடப்பட்டு பட்டதாரி மாணவர்களது கல்வி நடவடிக்கைகளும் இடைநிறுத்தப்பட்டது. இந்நிலையில் மாணவர்களது கல்வி நடவடிக்கைகளை முறைப்படுத்த நிகழ்நிலை மூலமான கற்பித்தல் செயன்முறைகள் இலங்கையிலுள்ள அனைத்து பல்கலைக்கழகங்களிலும் நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்பட்டது. இந்நிலையில் இலங்கை தென்கிழக்கு பல்கலைக்கழகத்திலுள்ள இஸ்லாமிய கற்கைகள் மற்றும் அரபுமொழிப் பீடத்தைச் சேர்ந்த இரண்டாம் வருட மாணவர்கள் தங்களது நிகழ்நிலை மூலமான கற்றல் நடவடிக்கைகளில் பல்வேறுபட்ட சவால்களை எதிர்கொண்டனர். இவ்வாறான சவால்களை அடையாளப்படுத்தி இனிவருகின்ற காலங்களிலும் இவ்வாறான பிரச்சினைகளை எதிர்நோக்காத வகையில் கல்வி நடவடிக்கைகளை முன்னெடுப்பதற்கான வினைத்திறனான ஆலோசனைகளையும் முன்வைப்பதை நோக்கமாகக் கொண்டு இவ்ஆய்வினை மேற்கொள்வதற்காக முதலாம், இரண்டாம் நிலைத்தரவுகளினூடாக தரவுகள் சேகரிக்கப்பட்டன. முதலாம் நிலைத்தரவுகளாக வினாக்கொத்து, நேர்காணல் ஆகிய முறைகளும் இரண்டாம் நிலைத்தரவுகளாக இணையத்தரவுகள், இஸ்லாமிய கற்கைகள் மற்றும் அரபுமொழிப்பீடத்திலுள்ள மாணவர்கள் தொடர்பிலான அறிக்கைகள் என்பனவும் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டன. இவ்வாய்வின் இறுதியாக கண்டுகொள்ளப்பட்ட விடயமெனில் இஸ்லாமிய கற்கைகள் மற்றும் அரபுமொழி பீடத்திலுள்ள இரண்டாம் வருட மாணவர்களில் எவ்வளவு வீதத்திலான மாணவர்கள் எந்தவகையான பிரச்சினைகளை எதிர்கொண்டனர் என்பதை அடையாளப்படுத்தியதோடு அதற்கான தீர்வுகளும் முன்வைக்கப்பட்டன.

திறவுச்சொற்கள்: பட்டதாரிகள், நிகழ்நிலைக்கல்வி, நோய், சவால்கள்.

Covid-19 virus and Online Education: The Study Based on the Students of Faculty of Arts and Culture at South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

A.R. Asraj Ahamed¹, R. Israth Afsana²

¹Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

²Department of Geography, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
asrajzaak97@gmail.com, israthafsana95@gmail.com

Abstract

All Universities' students are shut down due to covid-19 virus also received their academic activities through the online or internet. Similarly, students of the Faculty of Arts and Culture of South Eastern University of Sri Lanka conducted their educational activities through the internet. The objective of this study is to examine the impact of the online education conducted by the students of the Faculty of Arts and Culture of South Eastern University of Sri Lanka on COVID-19. This study was used for purposive sampling and simple random sampling methods. Thus, Qualitative and Quantitative methods were used for this study; with Primary data collection methods such as out of 1201 students of the faculty 120 students were selected as study sampling and among them Questionnaires were given to 96 students and interview done for 25 students. Then, Research articles, Reports, Books and Internet data as Secondary data collection method that used for this research. All of this data was analyzed through Micro-soft Excel-2016 software. The study is also an empirical analysis. Furthermore, the benefits gained by the students through this study are improving basic computer skills, lack of travelling, lack of delay, improve online searching and self-searching. The study also analyzes the challenges faced by the students such as technical issues, environment issues, poor quality of education, health issues, cost issues, loss of time control and psychological issues.

Keywords: COVID-19 virus, online education and university students

How does Covid-19 lockdown affect on the lifestyle of people at Thelumbugahawatta area in Akurana

S. Aysha Asra

Department of Social Sciences, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.
ashrasahabdeen005@gmail.com

Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic in Sri Lanka is a part of the world wide pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2. The first case of the virus was confirmed in Sri Lanka on 27 January 2020. A 44 years old Chinese woman from Hubei province in China was admitted to the Nation Institute of Infection Disease (IDH). 2890 confirmed cases and 11 deaths have been reported in the country on 16th August 2020. Amid the Covid-19 pandemic, a nationwide lockdown is imposed in Sri Lanka on March 20 and lifted it gradually over the past two months. Although a height-time curfew remained in place, the government introduced tighter restrictions in late May and early June to curb large gatherings. Thelumbugahawatta is one of the Grama Niladari Division in Akurana. Particularly in Thelumbugahawatta area the first case was found on 17 March. After Covid-19 symptoms of his body Kandy Health department took him to IDH Maharagama. Five members of his family also admitted to IDH hospital. There are 150 people were sent to Punani Quarantine centre. Then, the government has been locked down Kandy District for 40 days and Akurana area for 47 days as well. This study used pprimary and secondary data sources for data collection. The major data source was interview. Further secondary data collection also collected. Finally, we revealed that people who are from Thelumbugahawatta area were affected during the lock down period. Such as economic stagnation, impact on education and mental health issues. Therefore, proper guidance for people, provide counselling, provide funds and loans to reduce financial strain so on. These recommendations are help the people to recover from pandemic situation.

Keywords: Covid-19, lock down, Thelumbugahawatta, Curfew, IDH hospital, Sri Lanka

The Impact of Covid - 19 on the Local Economy of Arugam Bay with a Special focus on Surf Tourism

J. Sujeeva

University of Sri Jayawardenepura.
sujeevajayathas@yahoo.com

Abstract

Arugam Bay (AB) is a world famous Surf tourism destination serving guests from various parts of the world and providing livelihood for fishing communities characterized by low income, unemployment, underemployment and inequity. The COVID19 pandemic has completely disrupted surf tourism in AB and related tourism sectors of the value chain and this study is aimed at examining socio-economic impact of the pandemic during the first two quarters of 2020 based on destination specific firm level micro data. The major economic losses due to the pandemic in terms of business hours, bookings, employment, income and investment are very high. For example, booking cancellations were 96% and 36% in foreign and local markets. The evidence on firm level responses to the crisis revealed reduced prices, discounts and preparation for COVID-19 threats as most successful strategies to overcome the challenges of covid-19. The findings on efficiency and effectiveness of existing institutional support system point to serious weakness of the system. For example, over 80% of respondents revealed that they did not receive any cash grants or deferment of EPF/ETF payments. Similarly, a significant proportion of respondents stated that they did not receive working capital at 4% interest (78%), tax concessions (69%) and assistance in market development (64%). On the positive side, over 67% of respondents stated that they received assistance in connection with labor relations (e.g. termination, salary negotiation etc.) and improving health standards. Based on this evidence, we have two major recommendations for policy makers: a) support firm level initiatives to overcome the challenges of COVID-19, and b) improve institutional support system at national, provincial and district level.

Key words: Surf tourism, value chain, COVID-19 impact, institutional support, recovery measures.

The social repercussions of the curfew imposed due to the Corona virus infection: the study centered on the Udathalawinna area

R. Jeyavani¹, M.T. Nizreen², M.A.C.F. Karima³, M.M.F. Sabrin⁴

^{1, 2,3,4}Department of Geography, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
nizreenthasleem@gmail.com

Abstract

Every human being faces a problem or challenge in their everyday life. It is having socio economic and political impacts on human life. Especially the issue facing the world in recent time is covid 19 because of this issue all over the world has taken that security and controls were carried out and Sri Lanka government also implemented curfew. We selected approximately 100 people from the udathalawinna area in Kandy district. And we gave 15 questions to find their social problem, which they were facing during curfew period and collected data. these are found as primary data as secondary data from magazines which is related to the topic, research articles, website tips. further this research article is written by using interpretation method and analyzing method. Moreover this data's created as characteristic and quantitative method. According to this research we can see the people who are living at udathalawinna, faced pros and cons were observed by us. Especially the people who work for wages have suggested a lot. Our research was aimed at examine the cause and the solution of this problem. Further according to our research, we could observe the problem of people meeting their daily needs, family conflicts, emotional distress and also they positively impacted because of this issue. Such as reduction of environmental pollution, the closeness of families, increased volunteer groups and development of technology. Based on our research the area when the curfew has been enforced across the country has hadore positive effects then adverse effects. According to our research there are more positive effects than adverse effects.

Keywords: Covid19, Socio economic, Curfew

SEUIARS2020-036

Online Teaching during the period of restrictions due to Covid-19 Pandemic: A Study Based on the teachers of selected Schools in Sammanthrai

A.M.M. Hazib¹, I. Saujan², A.N.M. Nawas³, M.J.F. Safna⁴

^{1,2,3}Department of Arabic Language, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

⁴Department of Islamic Studies
haasibhaasibamm@gmail.com

Abstract

COVID-19 is a disease caused by a new Coronavirus strain. Symptoms can include fever, cough, and shortness of breath. As a result of the novel Corona virus, the world is facing an alarming situation. Millions have been made to stay at home because of this pandemic. According to UNESCO, 290 million students worldwide may be infected by this virus spread, schools across the globe have already been suspended as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. As a result, teachers are suddenly faced with the challenge of how to continue their students' education. In order to address this critical situation, educators have established an e-learning approach to the protection and comfort of students and online educational platforms are recognized by the Sri Lankan government. This platform should include multiple options for meeting practical teaching needs, such as synchronized video and voice for group learning and classroom interactions. In this study, we discussed the problems of e-learning and attempted to solve these problems. This is qualitative research in the form of a case study in primary schools in Sammanthuari. The key tool used in this study is the Questionnaire (Open-ended questionnaire) which includes 250 teachers in primary schools in Sammanthuari. In this research also uses Interview as an additional instrument, with five principals in charge of the school. The findings of the study show that teachers face immense difficulties in adapting classroom time, instructional resources and teaching skills to students. Teachers want the school district to set up new classrooms with internet services to defend from similar disasters in the future.

Keywords: Online Teaching, Covid-19 Pandemic Restrictions, School's Teachers, Sammanthrai

New Online User Service Initiatives of Public Libraries During the Long Term Shutdown Periods Due to The Unexpected Circumstances: A Case Study in Sri Lanka During the Covid – 19 Pandemic

W.P.T. Dilrukshi ¹, S.K. Illangarathne², W.M.P.G.K.T. Wanasinghe ³

¹ Faculty of Agriculture, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka.
thanudilrukshi@yahoo.com

² Faculty of Technology, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka.
skillangarathne@gmail.com

³ Faculty of Medicine and Allied Sciences, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka.
medrajaratalib@yahoo.com

Abstract

A public library is a center of learning that is open to all, rich and poor, young and old, with no restrictions, or to any particular class. This study evaluates new online services implemented by public libraries during the COVID 19 pandemic period in Sri Lanka. The objective of this study was to explore the capabilities of public libraries in Sri Lanka to meet the needs of users through online services during the lockdown period in the country and explore the social media applications that public libraries can use to communicate among users. An online questionnaire was used as the tool in this study to collect preliminary data. The study found that the majority of public libraries use Facebook, WhatsApp, Viber, and IMO to disseminate knowledge for users during the COVID 19 pandemic period. And also study revealed that public librarians face a number of challenges in providing services to their clients because Public Library sector has no policy or funds regarding online service providers for users on such situations. Public Library has a serious impact on every community in Sri Lankan society even user community also discourages to use online services. This paper proposes to local government authorities and management level decision makers to encourage and support for public libraries be encouraged and supported by funding and the relevant legal authority to increase the effectiveness of use, increase productivity and satisfy users, and move their services to a digital platform.

Key Words - Public Library, Online User Service, Covid-19

Impact of Covid-19 On University Students: A Study of Perceptions About Students' Mental Health, Attitudes, Changes, and Students' Life Towards Online Learning with special reference to Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

M.R. Subaletchumi¹, M.K.F. Haseefa², R.F. Nusrathul Noora³, W.F. Shifani⁴

Department of Sociology, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
fathimahaseefa97@gmail.com

Abstract

Corona virus disease (COVID-19) outbreak poses serious concerns to Sri Lankan education system, As well as global education system. Measures to contain the COVID-19 pandemic such as a shift to online learning have affected the all University student's education worldwide. The study explores are the perspective of online studies and also study explores socio psychological impact on university students and about their mental health perceived anxiety and stress and investigate students' attitude toward online learning. First we administered a series of questionnaire with close ended and open ended questions about student life, student opinion about online learning. Data were collected through questionnaires as we mention above that fully consist to South Eastern University of Sri Lanka, Faculty of Arts and Culture approximately of 1200 students. The finding shows that 215 participants of several departments, and all the 4 years' students gave their opinion to our questionnaire. The results show that 45% don't have enough technology materials or else a stable internet connection to continue their online studies. 54.4% students are mentally affected by this COVID-19. And also 92.9% students prefer the face to face direct studies. However, lack of attention and focus decreased, motivation to attend lessons and study, limited availability of space at home, distraction from family and having multiple assignments during lockdown were major challenges facing students on online learning.

Key words: University students, Online learning, COVID-19, Mental health, Anxiety.

கோவிட் -19 காலப்பகுதியில் கற்றல் செயற்பாட்டில் உயர்தர மாணவர்கள் எதிர்கொண்ட சவால்கள்: புத்தளம் கல்பிட்டி பாடசாலை கலைப்பிரிவு மாணவர்களை மையப்படுத்திய ஆய்வு

B. Hasana¹, A.N.M. Nawas², Aayisha³

^{1,2,3} Faculty of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
hasfasry510@gmail.com, anmnawas90@gmail.com,

ஆய்வுச் சுருக்கம்

கல்வித் துறையில் காணப்படுகின்ற சரியான அணுகுமுறைகள், சட்டங்கள் முறையாக அமுல்படுத்தப்படுமா இருந்தால் அந்தச் சமூகம் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்த சமூகமாக தன்னை மாற்றிக்கொள்ளும். இன்று கோவிட்-19 தொற்று ஏற்படுத்திய சமூக இடைவெளியால் உலகம் முழுவதும் 154 கோடி மாணவ, மாணவிகள் கல்வியில் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதாக யுனெஸ்கோ அமைப்பு தெரிவித்துள்ளது. எமது நாட்டில் கோவிட்-19 தொற்றுக்காலத்தில் உயர்தர மாணவர்களுக்கு இணையத்தின் மூலம் கற்பித்தல் செயற்பாடு நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்பட்டது. இணையத்தின் ஊடாக கற்றல் செயற்பாட்டை மேற்கொள்ளும் போது உயர்தர மாணவர்கள் எவ்வாறான பிரச்சினைகளை எதிர்கொள்கின்றனர், என்பதை ஆராய்வதே இவ்வாய்வின் நோக்கமாகும். முதல் நிலை மற்றும் இரண்டாம் நிலை தரவுகள் இவ்வாய்வில் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன. நோக்க மாதிரி அடிப்படையில் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்ட உயர்தர வகுப்பு மாணவர்கள் 68 பேரிடம் வினாக்கொத்துகள் வழங்கப்பட்டன. இவற்றோடு அதிபர், பகுதித் தலைவர் ஆகியோரிடம் நேர்காணல் மூலம் தரவுகள் பெற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டன. தரவுகள் ஆய்வாளர்களால் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்யப்பட்டு முடிவுகள் பெறப்பட்டன. பகுப்பாய்விற்மாக Google form, Excel என்பன பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டன. இணையவழி கற்றலின் பயனாக மாணவர்கள் கல்வியில் தொடர்பற்று பெரும் இடைவெளியை சந்திக்காமல் கற்றல் செயற்பாட்டில் ஈடுபட்டிருந்த போதிலும் வசதி குறைந்த, சுகாதார பிரச்சினையுள்ள மாணவர்கள் பெரும் பாதிப்பினை எதிர்நோக்கியுள்ளனர். மேலும், வகுப்பறைக் கற்றலுக்கும் இணையவழி கற்றலுக்கும் இடையில் வேறு பாட்டினையும், இணையத்தில் கற்றதில் போதிய தெளிவின்மை, இணையவசதியின்மை, தொழிநுட்ப சாதனங்களை பெற்றுக் கொள்வதில் போதிய வசதியின்மை போன்ற பிரச்சினைகளையும் மாணவர்கள் எதிர்நோக்கியுள்ளனர்.

திறவுச்சொற்கள்: கோவிட்-19, சமூக இடைவெளி, உயர்தர மாணவர்கள், இணையவழி கற்றல்

Changes in Behaviour and Attitudes of Household Members Due to COVID - 19 Lockdown (Research Based on Hathbothiya Grama Niladari, Dehiwela Divisional secteriat)

J.S.F. sajla

Department of sociology, university of Colombo
sajlasadiq18@gmail.com

Abstract

Behavior and attitudes, life style changes of household members due to COVID 19 lock down the world has changed dramatically over the three months of 2020 with COVID 19 outbreak by impacting almost every aspects of a life. The challenges are clearly impact on human behavior and their attitudes. The impact was made significant role among sir Lankan community. (Faculty of humanistic and social science, august 2020) Data were organized and analysis out by using spss ver 23. survey was conduct by May 23 –May 30. We select 20 house hold members under the simple random sampling method. And the data collect by using internet survey during this pandemic period. Participants were age > 15 years those who lived in Hathbothiya garama niladari division in Dehiwela Divosional secretariat during lockdown period. Sample says, 75% of responders were identify as male and other 25% were females with age of 18-35. Majority are private employers with the changes in their monthly income, they did office work from their residence. nearly 80% of responders faced Behaviour changes in food perception during the pandemic period. Majority of the responders were cash received support which has given by government due to lockdown expenditure. behavior and psychological status explain emotions have highly impact on house hold member's activity and they more engaged in social media. The paper estimate, household member's behavior and life style changes during the pandemic period. The way of living has changed dramatically due COVID 19 outbreak.

Keywords – House hold members, pandemic, Behavior and attitudes changes, food perception, and Received supports

ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

SEUIARS2020-043

Economic and Livelihood Condition of Fresh Water Fishing Community: A Study with Special Reference to Aalayadivembu Divisional Secretariat Area

K.F. Rinosha¹, T. Rilakshika²

Department of Economics and statistics, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
frinosha@seu.ac.lk

Abstract

In order to achieve the main objective that investigate the economic and livelihood status of the fishermen who are doing fresh water fishing at Aalayadivembu divisional secretariat area, this study conducted find out the economic condition, find out the livelihood condition, Identify the factors that affect their fishing activity and put forward the recommendations for their economic progress as a sub objective. The total population (160) were selected as the sampling of the research in order to achieve the objective and primary data collected through distribute questionnaire among fishermen. The economic and livelihood condition were identified by descriptive model and the factors that affect the fishing were analyzed by multiple linear regression model. Here Income has been used as dependent variable and also monthly consuming, monthly saving, distance of market, climate and technology have been used as independent variable and spss statistical data package and MS excel were used to analyzed the data. This research found that fishermen haven't achieve any positive level in their economic and livelihood condition yet. Moreover, Monthly saving, monthly consuming, distance of market and climate were significantly influence the fishing activity but modern technology shows a not significant results. So this result employed that, by increasing contribution of the modern technology, it can be positive impact on the income level of fishermen.

Keywords: freshwater fishing, livelihood and modern technology

The Waste Collection of Imported Food Items and the Reasons for It: A Study
Focusing On the Dambulla Dedicated Economic Center

M.H. Risla Banu¹, B.F. Hafsana², M.V.F. Jisna³, S.A. Haleema⁴, M.F. Rifna⁵,
M.N.F. Naseeha⁶

^{1,2,3,4,5,6} Department of Geography, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.
mhrisla97@gmail.com, hafsanabuhari@gmail.com, jisnafathima72@gmail.com,
haleemasainulabdeen6@gmail.com, fathimarifna41@gmail.com,
fathimarizna965@gmail.com

Abstract

Dedicated Economic Centers are a platform that caters to all types of the needs and wants of human resource. That is to say, it is not only the basic necessities of men's food but also the various goods and services that are meant to serve the benefits of the public. Dambulla Dedicated Economic Center is a site located at a division of Dambulla Divisional Secretariat of Matale District of the Central Province of Sri Lanka. Not only the food stuffs which are locally produced brought to this Dedicated Economic Center, but a wide variety of goods are also imported from other countries too. There is a shortage of food here as the imported food items are wasted due to various factors. No studies have been conducted in the specific study area (Dambulla Dedicated Economic Centre) in this regard. Therefore, this study was conducted to fill the gap. The first and second status of data were used to carry out this study with the main objective of identifying the causes of wastage of imported food items at the Dambulla Dedicated Economic Center and to identify the wasted food items and to present effective suggestions for saving food items without wastage used as supportive objectives of this study. Questionnaire, Interview and Direct Observation methods were used as the first status of data and Dambulla Divisional Secretariat Reports, Websites and Articles were used as the second status of data. At the end of the study, the causes of wastage of imported food items were identified and suggestions were put forward to prevent it from being wasted into the study area. Therefore, there is a need for time to study the economic status of such people in relation to the Dedicated Economic Centers.

Keywords: Dedicated Economic Center, basic necessities, foodstuffs, waste

Paddy Farmers' Intention to Participate in Agriculture Takaful: An Application of the Theory of Planned Behavior in Sri Lanka

A.H. Rifas¹, S.M.M. Nafees², S. Jahan Nadhira³

^{1,2}Department of Islamic Studies, Faculty of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language,
South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

³ Department of Islamic Studies, Faculty of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language, South Eastern
University of Sri Lanka

ahrifas@seu.ac.lk, smmnafees@seu.ac.lk

Abstract

The contribution of the Agricultural sector is extremely important to the development of a country. Nearly 70 percent of the total population living in rural areas depends completely or partially on the agriculture sector. Agriculture is an economic sector that is exposed to effect many kinds of risks such as floods, droughts, rainfalls, disease, and pest's attack. Thus, the study aims at identifying the risks faced by the farmers, and to analyze the farmer's willingness to participate in agriculture Takāful as well. Apart from this, this study also aims at investigating the relationship of participant intention in agriculture Takāful by applying the Theory of Planned Behaviour which included three factors that are Attitude, Subjective Norms, and Perceived Behavior Control. The sample size of this study is 160 that were randomly chosen from the Sammanthurai division. Descriptive analysis for demographic factors, and Pearson correlation and regression analysis are used to measure the relationship between the variables. Finally, this study indicates that the risk often faced by the farmers is caused by pests' attack among popular affecting reasons in the industry. Thus, two factors that attitude and subject norm are the most significant impact on farmers' intention to participate in Agriculture Takaful to survive or protect from the injuries and losses which happens in agriculture.

Keywords: Agriculture Takāful, Intention, Participation, Farmers, Risk

Livelihood and Economic struggles of rubber cultivators and Challenges and issues of Rubber production: A case study based on Farnam Division in Puwakpitiya

G. Krishanthi¹, K. Rewathy² K. Neththiya³

¹Department of Geography, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

²Department of Geography, University of Colombo.

³Department of Geography, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.
reyarewathy@gmail.com

Abstract

Considering the economic related production in Sri Lanka, there are multiple works are being as backbone from decades. Rubber production played a vital role in uplifting country's economy in the previous days. Nowadays it's facing many difficulties in the production, cultivation and marketing. This study mainly focusses on the indicated issues and the cultivator's economic and livelihood struggles in the Farnam division in Puwakpitiya. Observation, questionnaire survey and interview methods have been conducted to gather raw data from the field. And previously conducted researches and reports have been review in order to find the gap of the study and relevant materials. According to the accumulation of the primary data, it seems most of the problems are related with the low income of the cultivators. At the same time, soil, fertilizer, way of handling the trees while weeping and diseases and insect attacks are the main challenges faced in the rubber production. Major suggestions given for further excessive production and mitigation to the specified problems. And some solutions discussed to improve the wellbeing of the plantation workers and sustainable improvement in the Rubber production.

Key words: Cultivators, Challenges, Economy, Rubber.

The Status of Vocational Training Education among Hill Country Youths: A Study with Special Reference to 2018 Advanced Level Students in Lunugala Divisional Secretariat

S. Nirosha¹, K.F. Rinosha²

Department of Economics and statistics, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
frinosha@seu.ac.lk

Abstract

Tertiary education is the determinate of Political, Economic stability and social progress of society in the world today. The main objective of this study that to find out about the status of vocational training and education among youth of the Lunugala Divisional Secretariat. Here, in order to achieve this identifying factors that influence the demand of vocational education in research area, find out the motivational factors induce the vocational training and education, identifying the challenges of Lunugala area youth to get vocational education and put forward the suggestion to achieve the good education are the sub objective of this study. Here, 122 advanced level students of lunugala area those who fail to pass the AL examination in 2018 are taken as a sample size to collect the primary data by providing questionnaire. This data analysis using STATA and MS Excel software. This research has taken interest as dependent variable and income, the position of the family, status and member of the family are as independent variable to identifying the factor that influence the demand for vocational education by using logistic method and arithmetic mean method used to find out the motivational factors induce the vocational training and education. The research of this study were positive relationship between dependent variable and independent variable except amount of family members and to give the vocational training and education to students reduce unemployment in this research area. Put forward as a suggestion of this research are given awareness of vocational training and education among the students and request the government to establish the vocational training and education centers.

Keywords: Vocational education, Training, Unemployment, Demand and Students

Economic Challenges Faced Due to the Entry of Wild Elephants into the Residential Areas: A Study Based on Sammanthurai Divisional Secretariat Area.

M. M. S. Hajara

Department of Economics and Statistics, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
hajaraseusl@gmail.com

Abstract

Our ancestors worshiped nature with the thought, if we protect nature, it will keep us alive. But settlements increased and industries progressed the destruction of nature's resource, Forests gained importance. However, the role of elephants in forest formation is essential. But today elephants are world widely considered as an endangered species. According to a study conducted by the national elephant conservation organization, 1299 elephants died between 2001 and 2017. Although elephants have benefited humans in many ways, today the concept of elephant-human conflict has changed. In that regard, the people of the Sammanthurai divisional secretariat located in the Ampara district in the eastern province of Sri Lanka are facing various economic challenges due to the infiltration of wild elephants. Very few studies have been conducted to identify this issue. Such studies, however are often consistent with the social consequences of wild elephant migration. Therefore, the study was conducted in this area to fill the gap. Data were collected using primary and secondary to carry out this study aimed at identifying the economic challenges faced by the local population due to the infiltration of wild elephants into populated areas. Interviews and live observations were used as the primary data and Sammanthurai divisional secretariat annual report, books, magazines and websites as the secondary data. Economic challenges identified in the study area based on statistical analysis include economic impact on the population and crop damage, destruction of fruit trees, damage to houses and property, damage to public buildings, damage to rice mills, effect of labourforce and increase in the cost medicine. These people are facing a setback in education. This study is an important platform for mitigating such challenges and raising awareness among the people.

Keywords: Elephant, Economic Challenges, Infiltration

Role of Sabaragamuwa University on Regional Development: A Study with Special reference to Pambahinna area

A.H. Banu.¹, A.S. Banu², M.F. Rifna.³

¹Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka.

^{2,3}Department of Geography, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.
haseenabanuaboobucker@gmail.com

Abstract

Nowadays the universities are increasingly seen as stimulant for development, with substantial contribution not only as providers of education, but also as actors paying an active role in the development of their socio economic and cultural surroundings. Questions like following may easily arise; how are the university embedded in the regions? What are the facets of their contribution to the regional development? How the Sabaragamuwa University might interact with and what is the strength of their linkages to the regions? Thus, this research to bring the clarifications on how higher education centers like universities contribute to regional development and by identifying and analyzing the frameworks that capture and describe extensively the multiple ways in which higher education institution contribute to the regional development in the face of significant social and economic change. The diverse roles of universities as large institutions, sources of expertise and providers of common educational experiences are commonly the most used to classify the regional impact of universities. From other perspective, universities act as local integrators for regional development. The main objective of this research is to identify the contribution of Sabaragamuwa University on regional development. Both primary and secondary data were collected for the research purpose. 25 samples were selected and data were analyzed using Excel and Geographical Information System (GIS). The data revealed that there is not much of regional development occurred through the establishment of the university. But the economic development was occurred little bit in Pambahinna.

Keywords: regional development, higher education, university, regional benefits

Contribution of Salt Production on Socio Economic Status of Saltpan Workers: A Study Based on the Kalpitiya Divisional Secretariat.

A.S.F. Risna Banu¹, M. N. F. Washima²

¹Faculty of Arts & Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

²Department of Economics and Statistics, Faculty of Arts & Culture,

South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

fwaseema@seu.ac.lk

Abstract

Sri Lanka is an island which involved in salt production. The main objective of this research is to find out the socio economic status of saltpan workers in the Kalpitiya area. This research aims to discover the Determinant factors of the socio economic status of saltpan workers, problems faced by saltpan workers and provide polices and recommendations to improve the socio economic conditions of the saltpan workers in the study area. Primary data for this research were collected through structured questionnaire and discussions from five villages in Kalpitiya region based on purposive sampling method. The collected data are analyzed by descriptive methods using Ms-Excel. The results of this research found that the social status of the household's involved in the salt industry is slightly satisfactory, at the same time the income level and the savings are not satisfactory. Also the salt producing households are facing problems like seasonal unemployment and low income. This study suggests that to Provide better health care, educational opportunities for households involved in salt production, obtaining safe equipment through government or labour welfare institutions, providing permanent employment opportunities, interest free or low interest loans to salt workers through government. Government should take an action to develop the salt production through new technologies in coastal areas which has the capability of producing salt.

Keywords: Salt, production, socio economic status, Household

Determining factors of Rural Household Savings in Muthur Divisional Secretariat Division

R.Ajentiran¹ S. Maheswaranathan²

¹Discipline of Economics, Faculty of Arts and Culture, Eastern University, Sri Lanka.

²Department of Economics, Faculty of Commerce and Management, Eastern University, Sri Lanka.

mahez6saro@yahoo.com

Abstract

According to Harad -Dormer saving is an important factor to determine the economic growth of a country. Increase in household saving turn as investment by banks and bank create more money and it contributes to the growth of a country. This study tries to identify the factors which determine the saving in Muthur divisional secretariat division. Using a random sampling method 100 respondents were selected in four villages in the Muthur division. Self-administrated questionnaires were distributed among the respondents in Muthur Divisional Secretariat Division in Trincomalee District in order to collect the primary data. Collected data were analyzed using EViews (version 10) and the OLS method is applied to interpret the findings. The findings of the study revealed that demographic factors (age, family members) and socio-economic factors (income, cost of living, land, education, occupation in agriculture) are significantly influence in saving. Policymakers and the government should take action to provide appropriate employment opportunities, strategies to improve education and approaches to control undesirable consumption are some of the strategies to improve the saving among the households in this division.

Keywords: household, Saving, Income, Consumption

The Role of Tourism Industry on Economic Growth: A Study Based on Sri Lanka after the Liberalization

M.U.F. Rifka¹, A.A.M. Nufile²

¹Faculty of Arts & Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
²Department of Economics and Statistics, Faculty of Arts & Culture,
South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
rifkaog66@gmail.com, nufile68@seu.ac.lk

ABSTRACT

Tourism is considered as a fast growing industry in Sri Lanka and it is used as a vital strategy to reach greater economic productivity. The main objective of this study is to examine the role of tourism industry on economic growth of Sri Lanka. In order to reach this objective, the ARDL test is applied to examine the long run relationship between the variables and Error Correction Model is applied to examine the short run relationships between the variables. Further, in this research Granger Causality test is used to examine the causality relationship between the variables. The GDP, the revenue of tourism sector, tourist arrivals, the total employment of tourism sector and the number of tourist nights are the variables used in this research. The analysis was carried out for the period from 1977 to 2018 and the software's of E - views 10 and Ms Excel are used to analyses the data. The ARDL Bound Test results confirmed that there is a cointegrating relationship between the variables. According to this test, it is decided that, in the long run the tourism industry contributes immensely to the economic growth of Sri Lanka. Further, this test suggests that, tourism revenue and tourism employments have positive and significant impact on Economic Growth in the long run. The Error Correction Model found that, tourist arrival has positive and significant impact on Economic Growth in short run. At the same time Granger Causality Test indicates that, there is a uni-directional causation between the tourism sector and the economic growth of Sri Lanka. According to these results this research emphasizes that, the government and private investments on tourism and by developing the infrastructure of the country in order to enhance the economic growth of Srilanka. Additionally, macroeconomic policies must to be taken into act to the stimulate tourism development through utilize untapped tourism resources in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Tourism Industry, ARDL Test

The Challenges of Recent Displacement of Labours from Sri Lankan Tea Industry: The Evidence from Estates of Sudhuwella GND in Kandy District

M. L. Fowzul Ameer¹, M. Mohana Priya², M. H. F. Nuskiya³

^{1,2,3}Department of Geography, Faculty of Arts & Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
5fathimanuski@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The tea industry one of the major supportive sector in Sri Lankan economy. Within the industry, the plantation sector is considered as a highly labour intensive sector which requires a regular supply of labour throughout the year and the requirement is not only for the field operation but also for the manufacturing purpose. However, the registered labour are moving from the estates over one million upcountry Sri Lankans are employed in the tea industry. The industry of tea contributes 12.6% of Sri Lanka's GDP and 32% of the employments. Displacement of labours from the Sri Lankan tea sector to other sectors in search of new employment is a major challenge in the Sri Lankan context. Accordingly, present study the challenges of recent displacement of labours from the Sri Lankan tea industry is evidenced from Sudhuwella GND (Hythe Land Estate, Sudhuwella estate, Green land estate, and Littlevelly estate) in Kandy District. The study based on primary data collection method through the structured questionnaire survey and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were used to obtain qualitative and quantitative information. Based on the stratified random sampling technique, 100 questionnaires distributed within displaced labours families and FGD was held within the selected group (Management level) in Sudhuwella GND. The results clearly showed that 85 percentage of tea plantation labours from the sample of the study, were displaced due to the ownership changes, decline the interest from tea industry, low monthly income, the challenge of labour security, poverty, lack of education, expectations of high lifestyle. The evidence from the study area identified challenges that low daily wage system, Estate ownerships changes, Cost of living, Lack of facility, Poverty, Poor health care system, Increased demand for skilled labours, Personal & social factors, and Lack of labour security. Therefore, this study recommended some proper strategical suggestions for reducing the recent displacement and their challenges from the Sri Lankan tea industry and reconstruct the tea industry sustainably.

Keyword: Challenges, recent displacement, labors, Sri Lankan tea industry, reconstruct

Archaeological Research in Kaddukarai

Dineshan Thulasika¹

Department of History, University of Jaffna.
dineshthulasigo@gmail.com

Abstract

Sri Lanka has a distinctive history and culture. Particularly, Northern part of Sri Lanka is a region with opulent history of Tamils. We are able to know that, it has an ancient history from the archaeological studies conducted in these places. This fact has been confirmed by archaeological evidences of ancient settlements widely found inside the Kaddukkarai tank and the jungle area adjacent to the Northward bund of the tank. During the surface survey here, several types of Archaeological signs were recovered, which belong to different periods, from stone Age to thirteenth century. It is notable that, few types of stone – tools, clay utensils of the megalithic period, stone beads, Bangles iron tools, evidence of work shops Where stone beads, clay utensils, conch shells were produced during the period, when this culture prevailed. There is reliable evidence to show that the artifacts related to Hindu religion were adopted from megalithic culture that prevailed 2500 years ago. This tradition was adhered in contemporary Sri Lanka. It is said that religious signs found in the Kaddukkarai excavations stands as evidences to this. The religious artifacts had been made with clay, mixed with river sand and paddy husk or hay and later baked. Several figures and sings reminding several types of deity worship were found here. A Lingam with Aavudai, different types of Nanthu and Lingams, Tridents, crescent are related to Sivan. Female statutes could be linked Sakthy. Some coins, whose period could be determined, had been recovered closer to the excavation pits. 2 coins among them were more than 2200 years old. The discovery of this coin in kaddukkarai definitely shows that people have lived in kaddukkarai contemporarily and that they are civilized enough to have commercial links with India. These evidences urge the research regarding the period of origin, taken further back. In that manner, we are able to notify the existence of the civilized society through the identification of coins, pottery, stone and terracotta figurines in kaddukkarai. These evidences are the illumination for the concealed history of Tamils.

Keywords: culture, history, ancient, society, identification

The Role of Development in Health, Education, and ICT on Decline of Infant Mortality of Sri Lanka

L. Reginold

Department of Economic, University of Jaffna.
losan@univ.jfn.ac.lk

Abstract

The development of health, education and information communication technology have crucial role in infant mortality of a country. Even though the Sri Lanka is a developing country, it has recorded higher development in health, education and ICT. Here the question is whether higher development of health, education and ICT have contributed or not to increase life expectancy? That is what this study tries to find the role of development of health, education and ICT in infant mortality of Sri Lanka. For this study, annual data of Sri Lanka from 1980 to 2017 were used and the data was obtained from world development indicator database scatter graph, Correlation, and simple regression were used to analyse the relationship and ordinary least squares technique was used to estimate the regression models. Finding of this study emphasize that development of health has significantly reduced infant mortality of Sri Lanka. While, development of education and ICT also have contributed to fall infant mortality of Sri Lanka but it is insignificant. This study further finds that the lack of knowledge related to health and medicine causes for insignificant impact of educational development to reduce infant mortality. Besides, this study further finds that the technological knowledge of Sri Lanka is very less even though overall literacy of Sri Lanka reached high. This is the reason for insignificant influence of ICT to fall infant mortality. Then this study recommends that the government should provide priority to the projects which are related to increase the health and medical knowledge of the people and It is important to take measures to increase the technological knowledge and to connect the health and medical sector with information communication technology. Further new projects should be introduced to break out the limitation in using ICT by the people who live in rural area and with lack of literacy.

Keywords: Infant mortality, health development, educational development, ICT development

The Birth and Function of 'Bissokotuwa' in Irrigation Technology of Ancient Sri Lanka.

H.F. Firdawsiya

Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Arts & Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka,
firdawsiyafac@gmail.com

Abstract

This brief paper deals with analyzing the function of the bissokotuwa a structure found in ancient vewas (water reservoir) in Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka has one of the most glorious ancient irrigation systems in the world. Ancient Sri Lanka boasts a distinguished hydraulic civilization. The technology used to construct the irrigation system of Sri Lanka is unmatched, also fascinated and acclaimed by present irrigation engineers. The irrigation works in ancient Sri Lanka, in the reign of King Pandukabhaya (about 300 BC) and under continuous development for the next thousand years, were some of the most complex irrigation systems of the ancient world. In addition to constructing underground canals, Ancient Sri Lankans were among the first to build completely artificial reservoirs to store water. The 'vewa' (irrigation tank) and the lives of ancient villagers were and still are inherently, interconnected. If there wasn't a vewa to be seen in a particular area there was neither a paddy field nor a village in the region. The function of the sluice in a vewa too was extraordinary. This research is focused on one of the most important components of water reservoir called 'bissokotuwa'. Unlike typical reservoirs, the sluice in a vewa functioned together with a unique device known as the 'bissokotuwa'. There was made an effort to identify the birth of bissokotuwa component, importance and the role of bissokotuwa in the irrigation process, technical knowledge behind the structural background of bissokotuwa and the environmental knowledge of ancient people of Sri Lanka. This research has mainly done by using secondary sources.

Keywords: Vewa, Sluice Gate, Irrigation Technology, Water Pressure

Factors affecting Archaeological and Heritage sites in Anuradhapura

Ilankkeeran bithushan¹, Kiruthakiny sivananthamoorthy², M.I.M. Fahim³, N. Balamurali⁴

¹Department of social studies Open University Sri Lanka,

²Department of Hotel Management University of Vocational Technology Sri Lanka,

³Faculty of Natural Science Open University of Sri Lanka,

⁴ Department of social studies Open university of Sri Lanka.
bithushan3@gmail.com

Abstract

Archaeological sites & historical sites are influenced in the world tourism. It is mostly affected to the revisit, satisfaction, attraction, image of the destination, and also this study specially mentions about some relevant factors like environmental factors, safety and security infrastructure and accessibility of information and cultural factors. These factors are major component of the world tourism. The main concept of this study is refer to identify what the factors are effecting to the tourist satisfaction in archaeological site and historical site in Anuradhapura. All the concepts, opinions, ideas and theories that related to the tourism development. We used quantitative research method for this study by using convenient sampling method. The study carried out in the cultural and archaeological sites in Sri Lanka. It has adopted data collection is including participant observation and document analysis and secondary data from online view. There are several tourists and so many positive impact and some of negative impact about the destinations. This impact has created satisfaction or dissatisfaction among the tourist and finally it should effect on the publicity of the tourism. So, according to this finding, several factors were given to the destination for their development & increase their tourist attraction.

Keywords -Tourist satisfaction, archaeological reminder evidence, repeat visit, historical site, factors influencing.

Impact of Lending Interest Rate on Profitability: Evidence from Commercial Banks in Sri Lanka

T. Kirushanthy¹, S. Balagobei²

¹Department of Financial Management, University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka.
kirushanthytheva94@gmail.com

²Department of Financial Management, University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka.
saseelab@univ.jfn.ac.lk

Abstract

Interest rate is one of the important elements in the lending decision process of Commercial Banks. Commercial Banks are independent business entities that set their own lending rates. The lending interest rate is the percentage of the loan amount that the lender charges to lend money. The aim of this study is to investigate the impact of lending interest rate of Commercial Banks in Sri Lanka. The analysis of data was based on a sample of 28 Commercial Banks. The study utilized secondary data which were collected from annual reports of Commercial Banks in Sri Lanka over the period of 2014 to 2018. Models used in the study were: pooled OLS model, fixed effects model and random effects model. This study has used 'profitability' measured by return on assets and return on equity as dependent variable, while the explanatory variable is lending interest rate. The study was conducted by using the techniques of correlation and regression. The estimated results reveal that lending interest rate has a significant positive impact on profitability measured by return on assets (ROA). The management of Commercial Banks also need to develop polices and investment sources that diversify income.

Keywords: Lending interest rate, Profitability, Return on assets.

Direct Tax Revenue and Economic Growth: An empirical evidence for Sri Lanka

N. Haseena¹, U.L. Milhana²

¹Faculty of Arts & Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

²Department of Economics and Statistics, Faculty of Arts & Culture,
South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
milhantul@seu.ac.lk

Abstract

Direct Tax is a vital source of revenue for each and every country to their path of economic growth. Thus, this research is about the Direct Tax Revenue and Economic Growth: An empirical evidence for Sri Lanka. According to that, the main objective of this research is to find out the relationship between the direct tax revenue and Economic Growth in Sri Lanka from the period of 1990 to 2018. This research is based on time series data collected from reliable resources like Inland Revenue Department of Sri Lanka and Central Bank Report of Sri Lanka. To achieve the objective of the research, the Multiple regression model was used with E- Views software. For the model the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was taken as a dependent variable and Income tax, Stamp Duty and International Trade tax were taken as independent variables. According to the analysis, this research was found that the long run relationship between Income Tax, International Trade Tax, Stamp Duty and GDP have been positively and statistically significant at 1 unit level. 1unit increases of IT will increase GDP by 19.10 units, 1unit increases of ITT will increase GDP by 19.34 units and 1unit increases of SD will increase GDP by 85.15 units. Thus, this study suggest that the government need to simplify the tax system and tax payment, awareness of the importance of the taxes for the economic growth of the country should be provided to the people and systematic arrangements should be undertaken to reduce the evasion of tax payment.

Key Words: Tax Revenue, Economic Growth, Direct Tax

இலங்கையின் மொத்த உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தியில் ஊழலின் தாக்கம்:
ஒரு பொருளியல் ஆய்வு

V.Vasantha¹, A.A. Jeyapiratheeba²

¹Discipline of Economics, Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

² Senior Lecturer in Discipline of Economics, Eastern University of Sri Lanka.
nirovasa2919@gmail.com

ஆய்வுச் சுருக்கம்

ஊழலானது பொருளாதாரத்திற்குத் தடையாக அமையும் ஒரு காரணியாகும். எனவேதான் மொத்த உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தியில் இதனது தாக்கம் குறித்து பரிசீலிக்கப்பட வேண்டியது அவசியமாகும். அந்தவகையில் இவ் ஆய்வின் பிரதான நோக்கமாக நிலையான விலைகளினாலான மொத்த உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தியில் ஊழலின் தாக்கத்தினை கண்டறிதல் என்பது காணப்படுவதோடு, துணை நோக்கங்களாவன, நிலையான விலைகளினாலான மொத்த உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தியினை தீர்மானிக்கும் ஏனைய பேரினப் பொருளாதார காரணிகள் மற்றும் அவற்றுக்கிடையிலான நீண்டகால மற்றும் காரண காரியத் தொடர்பு ஆகியவற்றைக் கண்டறிதலாகும். மத்திய வங்கி, உலக வங்கி, Transparency International ஆகிய வலைத்தளங்களில் இருந்து 2002 – 2018 வரையான வருடாந்த தரவுகள் பெறப்பட்டு அவை ஆய்வில் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன. இவ் ஆய்வில் நிலையான விலைகளின் அடிப்படையிலான மொத்த உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தி சார்ந்த மாறியாகவும், ஊழல் தரச் சுட்டெண், சனத்தொகைப் பருமன் மற்றும் மொத்த மூலதன உருவாக்கம் ஆகியவற்றை சாரா மாறியாகவும் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன. ஆய்வில் உள்ளடக்கப்பட்ட மாறிகளுக்கான நிலைத்த தன்மைச் சோதனையின் Augmented Dicky Fuller முடிவுகளின் படி அனைத்து மாறிகளும் மடக்கை முதலாம் வித்தியாசத்தில் நிலைத்த தன்மைச் செயன்முறையினைப் பின்பற்றுவனவாகக் காணப்படுகின்றன. பன்மடங்கு பிற்செலவுப் பகுப்பாய்வு மூலம் நீண்டகால கூட்டொருங்கிணைவுத் தொடர்பானது ஆராயப்பட்டுள்ளது. கிரேஞ்சர் காரண காரியச் சோதனையின் அடிப்படையில் மாறிகளுக்கு இடையிலான காரண காரியத் தொடர்பானது ஆராயப்பட்டுள்ளது. பகுப்பாய்வு மென்பொருட்களாக Excel, E-Views 10 ஆகிய மென்பொருட்கள் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன. அய்வின் முடிவுகளின் படி நீண்ட காலத்தில் 10 வீத பொருண்மை மட்டத்தில் ஊழல் தரச் சுட்டெண்ணும், 1 வீத பொருண்மை மட்டத்தில் சனத்தொகைப் பருமன் மற்றும் மொத்த மூலதன உருவாக்கம் ஆகியவை நேர்க்கணிய ரீதியில் புள்ளிவிபர ரீதியாக பொருளுள்ள வகையில் தாக்கம் செலுத்துகின்றது எனக் கண்டறியப்பட்டுள்ளது. காரண காரியச் சோதனைப் பெறுபேறுகளின் முடிவுகளின் படி, நிலையான விலைகளில் இருந்தான மொத்த உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தியில் இருந்து 1 , 5 வீத பொருண்மை மட்டத்தில் முறையே ஊழல் தரச் சுட்டெண், சனத்தொகைப் பருமன் ஆகியவற்றுக்கு ஒரு வழிக் காரண காரியத் தொடர்பானது காணப்படுகின்றது என அறியப்பட்டுள்ளது. எனவே ஊழல், சனத்தொகைப் பருமன் மற்றும் மொத்த மூலதன உருவாக்கம் ஆகியவற்றின் மூலம் மொத்த உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தி சார்ந்த கொள்கைத் தீர்மானங்களை மேற்கொள்ள கொள்கை வகுப்பாளர்கள் அக்கறை செலுத்த வேண்டும் எனவும், எதிர்கால ஆய்வுக்காக சில விடயங்களும் பரிந்துரைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

திறவுச்சொற்கள்: மொத்த உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தி, ஊழல், சனத்தொகைப் பருமன், மொத்த மூலதன உருவாக்கம் பல்மாறி பிற்செலவுப் பகுப்பாய்வு

A Study of the Impact of Rewards Management on Operational Level Employees' Performance in Hospitality Industry in Sri Lanka (With Special Reference to Three, Four, and Five Star Hotels in Central Province)

J.A.K.S.Perera¹, A.M.M. Mustafa²

^{1,2} Faculty of Management and Commerce, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
amustafa@seu.ac.lk

Abstract

Today unfortunately, all over the world, the employee turnover rate in the hospitality industry is very high in Sri Lanka. Hoteliers are complaining about the labor turnover ratio in Sri Lankan hotels also being unbelievably high. Rewards have much impact on hotel employees, which increase the level of job satisfaction and job performance (Tahir et al, 2019) and retain well performing employees for long-term. This is more desirable in the hospitality industry in Sri Lanka because the industry is highly standardized and the rewards are competitive tool to optimize employee performance and it determines quality of the service. Most of the organizations in the hotel industry are unable to identify the types of rewards which are best affected to enhance employees' performance. This study was conducted to investigate the relationship between rewards (financial and non-financial) and operational level employees' performance and its impact. The researcher has selected thirteen numbers of three, four and five-star hotels in Central Province which are registered under the SLTDA. The data was collected from 121 numbers of operational level employees and 13 number of supervisors those who are currently employed in those hotels. Simple random sampling method was used as a sampling technique. The data was collected by using self-administrated questionnaire which was filled by respondents in the sample and interview was utilized for collecting data from supervisors in their hotels. Three hypotheses were assumed and had been tested in this research. Descriptive statistics, correlation and regression analysis techniques were used to analyze the data with the support of SPSS 22 version. Descriptive statistics has presented existing level of rewards management and operational level employees' performance. Correlation analysis has exposed strong positive relationship between of rewards management and operational level employees' performance. Since the study found the non-financial rewards highly impact on the operational level employees' performance than the financial rewards. The recommendation was thus made for the hotels to change their reward management and policies in order to align the reward management practices according to their respective correlation to employee performance. The researcher recommended for hoteliers to establish the combination of various strategies that would optimize employee performance.

Keywords: employee' performance, Rewards Management, Three, Four- and five-star

Analyzing the Impact between Macroeconomic Variables on Economic Growth in Sri Lanka

A.M.M. Sharmila¹ A.M.M. Mustafa²

^{1,2} Faculty of Management and Commerce
South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
amustafa@seu.ac.lk

Abstract

Macroeconomic variables such as interest rates, inflation and exchange rates play a vital role in the economic performance of any country. This study sought to establish the relationship between macroeconomic variables and economic growth in Sri Lanka. The factors identified in the study are budget deficit, interest rate, inflation rate and money supply. This study attempts to find out the impact of macroeconomic variables on economic growth in Sri Lanka by using Regression Analysis, Correlation analysis and Hypothesis test are used for the period 1985 to 2019. Annual time series data were used in this study. Data on GDP growth rate, budget deficit, inflation, interest rate and Money supply growth were collected from annual report of central bank and world development indicators published by International Monetary Funds. The empirical results show that for Sri Lanka, for the period of 1985 to 2019, government budget deficit has significant impact on economic growth after auto regress the model. The effect of inflation rate, interest rate and money supply growth have no significant relationship on the GDP growth. Similarly, budget deficit has positive impact of economic growth as well as inflation rate and money supply have positive relationship on economic growth. But interest and economic growth has negative relationship. This study is focused to discuss the impact of macroeconomic variables on economic growth by using budget deficit, inflation, money supply growth, interest rate, Researchers can use many other variables such as private investment, government debt, foreign direct investment and government expenditure etc. for further research study.

Keywords: Budget Deficit, Gross Domestic Production, Inflation, Interest Rate, Money Supply

Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Economic Growth of Sri Lanka

A.F. Rukshana¹, A.M.M. Mustafa²

^{1,2} Faculty of Management and Commerce
South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
amustafa@seu.ac.lk

Abstract

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been used by developing countries as a tool to solve their economic problems in the recent past. The integration of developing countries with the global economy increased sharply in the 1990s with changing in their economic policies and lowering of barriers to trade and investment. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is assumed to benefit a poor country like Sri Lanka, not only by supplementing domestic investment, but also in terms of employment creation, transfer of technology, increased domestic competition and other positive externalities. Sri Lanka offers attractive investment opportunities for foreign companies and has adopted a number of policies to attract foreign direct investment into the country and the country seems to offer perhaps one of the most liberal FDI regimes in South Asia. As a result, during the last decade FDI inflows in Sri Lanka has increased considerably by 8.5 in 1990 to 15.0 in 2000 as a percentage of GDP while Indian experience was 0.5 to 4.1 in the same period. However, previous literature suggests that the FDI inflows have a positive impact on economic growth of host countries. Although a large volume of econometric literature comprises on the impacts of FDI on economic growth in developing countries, there is not enough studies on the question of causality linkage between them. The study is based on time series data from 2008 to 2018 and the response of civil society and foreign firms. The econometric framework of cointegration and error correction mechanism were used to capture two-way linkages between variables interest. It is evident in the results that the regression analysis does not provide much support for the view of a robust link between FDI and growth in Sri Lanka. Rather, its analysis reduces the confidence in the belief that FDI has exerted an independent growth effect in Sri Lanka. But net attitudes of the civil society on the impact of FDI on opportunities for domestic business and economic activities is positive and net attitudes of foreign firms toward FDI reveals that the investment climate has not improved in Sri Lanka as a result of lack of good governance, corruption, political instability and disturbance, bureaucratic inertia, and poor law and order situation. The Minitab software were used for data analysis.

Keywords: Economic Growth, FDI

Denim and youth: understanding Sri Lankan youth's preference for denim garments

P.V.M. Karunaratne¹, J.K. Kulasekara²

Fashion Design & Product Development, Department of Textile and Clothing Technology,
Faculty of Engineering, University of Moratuwa, Katubedda, Sri Lanka.
virajinik@uom.lk

Abstract

Denim is considered as one of the most popular textiles all over the world even though it has been taken as the textile which has achieved more negative ratings than others. Therefore, it is essential to have innovations in the denim fabric and needs to address consumer demands. The present study is bridging the link between consumers and designers who create designs by using denim fabrics. The objective of the research seeks to study the innovative developments of denim in the local market, explore the consumer awareness of new developments, and understand the properties of denim which has led the consumers to dissatisfaction and the new developments that they demand in the local market. The factors affecting the consumer preference for purchasing denim garments were also analyzed. The study is based on structured interviews which were carried out with 6 denim wear designers of popular denim brands in the local market and distributed closed ended questionnaires to the female consumers. The sample size is about 183 which are both male and female consumers in the age of 15-24 years. It was revealed that most of the consumers were not able to purchase their preferred denim garments. The research reveals that consumer awareness about the innovations of denim garments had a strong impact on their buying behavior. Most of the consumers are not fully satisfied about their denim garments and they seek new developments. There were several product dominated factors identified which affected the consumer decision of purchasing denim garments.

Keywords: Denim, Sri Lankan Consumer, Youth, Dissatisfaction, Preference

EDUCATION & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Impacts of Mobile Learning Technology on Children's Education: Parents' Perspective for Children with Special Reference to Kalmunai

C.M.M. Mansoor¹, R. F. M. Zuha²

^{1,2}Department of Social Science, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

mansoorr@seu.ac.lk

Abstract

In this new era of technology children are more exposed to high technology even at an early age with smartphones, smart watches, tablets, laptops and e-reader being some dominant choices as observed by many instructors and parents. The capability with the latest technology can surely cover the way for marvelous learning opportunities. Every time new mode of technology is invented, say it from television to computers to mobile devices, it always presents some new building as an educational tool for the junior children. The use of mobile learning is recognized as a tool that can foster the knowledge and experiences for this age and the support of specific areas according to the educational perspective. Nowadays there are more educational sites are being set up for students than ever before. With children spending frequently many hours a day with these technologies, there are certain concerns which parents have regarding technology use for children. In this paper we have conducted a survey with the parents of primary school age children aged 6 to 11 years. Kalmunai, Ampara District in Sri Lanka. For this research study, 150 parents from the different backgrounds have been approached who had children in the range of 6 to 11 years. We requested the participants to fill the questionnaire according to their perspective about the use of mobile device for children and what they practice in their lives. This paper is an aim to identify the impacts of mobile learning technology in children education from parents' perspective and also the use of mobile learning technology for children and specifically in the environment of education by using educational or learning app for children and the guidance in order to overcome the concerns of parents and to increase the accessibility of mobile learning technology in education for young children.

Keywords: Mobile Technology; Children; Mobile Learning; parents' perspective; education

The Challenges faced by non Mowlavies through their Studies: Based on Arabic Department of the South Eastern University

S. Nathira Jahan¹, K.F. Risama², A.H. Rifas³

^{1, 2, 3} Faculty of Islamic Studies & Arabic language, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka,
nadhirajahang4@gmail.com

Abstract:

This study is aimed to identify the challenges faced by non mowlavies those who were selected for Arabic course at South Eastern University from schools. Qualitative method was carried out by the researchers which includes primary and secondary data sources. To obtain primary data 100 students were selected randomly and the questionnaire issued among them. The questioner contains the questions to achieve the research objective of this study. And the secondary data was collected from journals, online research articles, newspapers, and books. Descriptive statistical techniques were used throughout the MS office 2016 and Excel. The finding of this study indicated that Arabic knowledge of school A/L students is an early stage of the knowledge. Although the lectures conducted at the university by both languages Tamil and Arabic, however, the examination conducted by Arabic, therefore they were not able to face the examination properly. 70 percent of the students expressed their view on this matter. The above situation led to the failure of the students to score the best marks in the examination and they did not get 1st class too. At present the Students selected for Arabic course based on low Z - Score. This makes difficult for them to expert in Arabic language. So, score point of those who are selected into the FIA, should be increased. Further the researchers also suggest that all lectures should be conduct separately for school students, to establish a language lab and provide language training, use modern learning materials, video to make Arabic learners and audio synthesis of conversation.

Keywords: Challenges, non Mowlavies, Arabic Department, South Eastern University

Influence of Internet on Spending Leisure Time among Jobless Islamic Family Women: A Study Based on Sammanthurai

S.M. Hakeema Beevi¹, S. Nathira Jahan², H.M.A. Hilmy³

^{1, 2, 3} Faculty of Islamic Studies & Arabic language, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka,
nadhiraahang4@gmail.com

Abstract:

Today the leisure time of Muslim women is spent in different ways depending on the time context. This is because of the increasing use of entertainment features among housewives as a result of technology. The study aims to assess the influence of the internet on the leisure time of Islamic non-working family women. This is a quantitative level study. This study was conducted using the first and second standard data. Data were collected among 100 Muslim family women in the study area to obtain the primary data. These data were analyzed by descriptive statistics method by using MS-office Excel-2016 software. And also Divisional Secretary Division reports, books Magazines and research papers are used as secondary data. The results of this study is indicated that 80 percent of non-working Muslim women use the internet for non-Islamic purpose such as watching TV programs, engagement on movie and songs and browsing social networking sites. Finally, it has been suggested that Sammanthurai Divisional Madrasas and Masjid should set up classes and cultural foundation for the proper maintenance of Muslim women's leisure time.

Key words: Muslim women, Internet, leisure time, Influence

“The Applications of life Skills in Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad (saw)”: A descriptive study based on the life skills recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO)

M.I.F. Sheefa¹, M.A.C.A. Fazlan²

¹Department of Islamic Studies, Faculty of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

²Department of Arabic Language, Faculty of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.
ibraheemsheef@gmail.com

Abstract

It is concerned that today's 21st century has become to face variety of challenges and changes in human life. In this situation it is essential to strengthen the inherent abilities of the individual. particularly, the strengthening of life, support to improve physical, mental, social, cultural and spiritual health of an individual. According to the definition of the World Health Organization, life skills refer to adaptive and positive behaviors that help people effectively cope with their needs and challenges of daily life. On that basis, the knowledge and awareness of life skills in the Muslim community is essential in a time when the need for life skills is highly observed in various fields. strengthening the psychological abilities to effectively enhance human daily life will bring about a welcome change among the Muslim community. Especially awareness about the life skills can be expected as constructive developed life skill activities through pointing the Sunnah of Prophet (pub) based on culture and social. While looking at the psychological life skills through the events happened in our prophet's life which includes various guidelines will become conducive to the psychological development of our Muslim community. According to that in this study, some events from prophet's Sunnah have been recorded. Specialty of this study is, skills which are suggested by world Health Organization like problem solving skills decision taking skills, constructive thinking skills, critical thinking skills, communicating skills, interpersonal skills are based from Sunnah. In this characteristic analysis the data and information are explored by descriptive narrative method in which the source texts Hadiths are used as the first level data while the secondary texts related dimensions are the dimensions of the studies already published in magazines, journals and website. The study also analyses verbal, action and recognition of our Prophet (pbuh). As a result of this analysis, the concept of life skills recommended by the World Health Organization are contemporary contexts which has been given to that period. Knowledge about the life skills used in this study is to create awareness about life skills development activities among the Muslim community.

Keywords: physical, social, Sunnah

Lower Academic Performance and Drawbacks: A Survey Research based on Kinniya Education Zone, Trincomalee, Sri Lanka

A.F. Abdul Halik¹, Rafeena, H. M.²

¹English Language Unit, T/Mu/Al Hilal Central College, Mutur

²CICT, Faculty of Science, Eastern University of Sri Lanka

Abstract

The aim of this study was to identify the factors that contribute to the lower academic performance and drawbacks of the Kinniya Education Zone in Trincomalee District, Sri Lanka, which has produced lower results over the last four years in scholarship examination, General Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level) exam and General Certificate of Education (Advanced Level) exams. As a result, this study was conducted. Twenty teachers and five principals in Kinniya Education Zone were taken as the sample in this study. This study was a survey research and qualitative approach for collecting data. An interview was used for gathering opinions about the factors and causes for the drawbacks and lower academic performance as the research instrument. According to the findings and results, teachers encounter numerous difficulties in their teaching process and numerous factors lead to the lower academic performance and drawbacks. These are: students' lack of interest, lack of support and commitment from parents, number of rural schools, deprivation and family background, shortage of teachers and inequality of basic facilities to rural schools, targeting only fast learners in the classroom, drug addiction, high in GCE (O/L) and (A/L) to obtain failure percentage. However, Kinniya Education Zone can be uplifted when a separate unit "Centre for Education Development" is established in each school. Through this unit, number of activities such as conducting programs; motivational, awareness, guidance, counseling, spiritual, workshops, trainings, special projects and funding for students and parents can be implemented in each school. Moreover, primary education should be strengthened in each school.

Key words - Advanced Level, Education Zone, General Certificate of Education, Ordinary Level

Factors Influencing on G.C.E O/L Students' Academic Directory Level: A Study Based on Garagoda Muslim Maha Vidyalaya

S.M. Hakeema Beeevi¹, M.N.F. Fasmila², M.S. Ismiya Begum³

^{1,2,3}Department of Islamic Studies
ismiyams@seu.ac.lk

Abstract

One of the fundamental objectives of education is to complete man's physical, mental, emotional and moral needs which would result in the making of an educated person. In this regard, third world countries are contributing to develop education in various ways. One such development in Sri Lanka is the provision of free education which has resulted in the literacy rate of 93.2% in Sri Lanka. Though Sri Lanka has a high literacy rate, the education level is in regression due to many factors and conditions. Considering this fact, it would be extremely beneficial to conduct a descriptive research on the circumstances surrounding the level of education in the Yatiyantota and Dehiowita area located in the Kegalle district. This study is an investigation on the social, economic and environmental conditions which influences the progress of education and in turn assists in improving the learning-teaching process. The end result of this would be the growth of student's educational competencies and education environment. A sample selection of 50 students in the Grade 10 and Grade 11 of KG/ Dehi Garagoda Muslim Maha Vidyalaya were selected at random for this study. Questionnaires were given to the sample set and interviews were held with the principal and academic staffs to collect primary data. The main conclusions derived from the data are that parents not being involved in student's education, students themselves not being interested in their learning, absence of proper management system, financial problems, absence of support from society and unsuitability of learning environment. Some solutions which could address the above mentioned issues would be to increase awareness of the importance of education to both parents and students, introducing a proper educational system which could stimulate student's learning, providing financial assistance to impoverished students and restructuring the school management for better administration and management of internal office work.

Keywords: Educational level, progress, regression, educational competency, outcomes, GCE 'O' Level (General Certificate of Examinations Ordinary Level)



SEUIARS2020-070

**மாணவர்களின் இடைவிலகலுக்கான காரணங்களும் சவால்களும் :
அம்பன்கங்க கோரளை பிரதேச செயலக பிரிவுக்குட்பட்ட தமிழ்
பாடசாலைகளை மையப்படுத்திய சமூகவியல் ஆய்வு**

ஹஸ்னா பானு சாஹூல் ஹமீட்¹ பஸீர் சபான் முஹம்மட்²

¹கலை மற்றும் கலாசார பீடம், இலங்கை தென்கிழக்குப் பல்கலைக்கழகம்

²பெருந்தோட்ட சமூக தொடர்பாடல் இணைப்பாளர், அம்பன்கங்க கோரளை பிரதேச செயலகம்
Fathimahasna677@gmail.com

ஆய்வுச் சுருக்கம்

பாடசாலையில் சேரும் பிள்ளைகள் முழுமையான கல்வியை பெறாது இடையில் பாடசாலையை விட்டு விலகும் நிலைப்பாடு இலங்கையில் குறிப்பாக, மலையக தோட்டப்புறங்களில் காணப்படும் கல்வி பிரச்சினையாக பலராலும் பேசப்படுகிறது. மாணவச் செல்வங்களின் கல்விக்காகவும் பாடசாலைகளின் வளங்களை மேம்படுத்துவதற்காகவும் நாட்டிற்கும் வீட்டிற்கும் பெருமை சேர்க்கும் நற்பிரனைகளை உருவாக்குவதற்காகவும் பல கோடி பணத்தினை அரசாங்கம் செலவிடுகிறது. இருப்பினும் இடைவிலகும் மாணவர்கள் நாட்டின் வளங்களை வீண்விரயம் செய்வதோடு பெற்றோரின் கனவுகளை வீணடிக்கின்றனர். பாடசாலை இடைவிலகல் என்பது அரசாங்கத்தின் செலவீனங்களை வீண்விரயம் செய்யும் செயலாகும். முறைசார் கல்வியில் இது ஒரு பிரச்சினையாக வளர்ந்து வருகிறது. இலங்கை அரசாங்கமானது இலவச கல்வி, இலவச பாடநூல், இலவச சீருடை, தொழிநுட்ப வசதி என அனைத்தையும் ஏற்படுத்தி கொடுக்கின்றன. இருந்த போதிலும் மாணவர்கள் பாடசாலை கல்வியை பாதியில் கைவிட்டு வெளியேறுவது சமூக ரீதியில் பெரும் பாதிப்பை ஏற்படுத்தி வருகின்றது. இலங்கை அரசாங்கமானது பாடசாலைகளின் உட்கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகளை மேம்படுத்தவும் மாணவர்களின் உயர் கல்விவினை மேம்பாட்டைச் செய்யவும் பல்வேறு அபிவிருத்தி வேலை திட்டங்களை மேற்கொள்கின்ற போதிலும் அம்பன்கங்க கோரளை பிரதேச செயலக பிரிவுக்குட்பட்ட தமிழ் பாடசாலைகளில் கல்வி கற்கும் மாணவர்களுக்கு மத்தியில் நிலவும் இடைவிலகலுக்கான காரணம் மற்றும் சவால்கள் என்ன என்பதை கண்டறிவதே இங்கு ஆய்வு பிரச்சினையாக அடையாளப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. அம்பன்கங்க கோரளை பிரதேச செயலக பிரிவுக்குட்பட்ட தமிழ் பாடசாலைகளில் கல்வி கற்கும் மாணவர்களுக்கு மத்தியில் நிலவும் இடைவிலகலுக்கான காரணம் அதனால் ஏற்படும் சமூக, பொருளாதார சவால்களை அடையாளம் காணல் மற்றும் இதனை குறைப்பதற்கான தீர்வுகளை முன்மொழிதல் இவ்வாய்வின் பிரதான நோக்கமாகும். ஆய்வுக்கான தரவுகள் பண்புரீதியான முறையின் (Qualitative Method) மூலம் பெறப்பட்டுள்ளதோடு முதலாம் நிலை, இரண்டாம் நிலை மூலகங்களிலிருந்தும் பெறப்பட்டுள்ளன. முதலாம் நிலை தரவில் நேர்காணல் இலக்குக் குழு கலந்துரையாடல் என்பனவும், இரண்டாம் நிலைத் தரவில் இணையத்தள தகவல்கள், ஆய்வுக் கட்டுரைகள், பாடசாலை புள்ளிவிபரவியல் அறிக்கைகள், பிரதேச செயலக புள்ளிவிபரவியல் அறிக்கைகள் மற்றும் பத்திரிகைகள் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன. ஆய்வுப் பிரதேசத்தில் மாணவர் இடைவிலகலுக்கான பிரதான காரணியாக வறுமை, பெற்றோரின் தவறான நடத்தை பாங்கு போன்றனவும் மாணவர் இடைவிலகல் காரணமாக ஏற்படும் பிரதான சமூக, பொருளாதார சவால்களாக இளம் வயது திருமணம், போதைப்பொருள் பாவனை மற்றும் தொழில்வாய்ப்பின்மை போன்றன ஆய்வில் கண்டறியப்பட்டுள்ளன. ஆய்வின் முடிவில் சவால்களை குறைப்பதற்கான பரிந்துரைகள் முன்வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

பிரதான சொற்கள் : இடைவிலகல், பாடசாலை, பெற்றோர்கள், மாணவர்கள், ஆசிரியர்கள்

The impact of the usage of Computer and Mobile phones on the learning of G.C.E (A/L) Students

Jeyarajan Jeyareka

Department of Education and Childcare,
Eastern University, Vantharumoolai.
jeyarekaj@gmail.com

Abstract

This research has been implemented on the topic of “The impact of the usage of Computer and Mobile phones on the learning of G.C.E (A/L) Students” This research has been done to find out the involvement in computer and mobile phones, Situations of over usage, impacts caused on students’ learning and behaviour by the over usage and solutions to reduce the usage of computer and mobile phone. To implement this research 5 schools from Kalmunai Zone, in Ampara district, have been selected based on purposive sampling. For this research principals and parents are selected based on purposive sampling and teachers and students are selected based on stratified random sampling. Questionnaire, interview, observation and documents are used as data collection tools in this research. Qualitative data and quantitative data obtained through these tools are analyzed interpreted and discussed using MS Excel 2016 software and some findings are explored. According to the findings most of the students are using these devices to browse websites which are not related to learning. Among them many students use these devices to surf in social media. It affects the students’ learning as well as their behavior. Considering student’s future, teachers should guide the students to use social media in a safe way. Parents should focus on their children’s learning and pay higher attention towards their learning and behavior. Buy this they can maintain consistent levels in their learning and behavior. Many recommendations regarding this have been put forward in this research.

Keywords:

Device, Learning, Technology, Internet, Social medias

Influence of Private classes on school learning

Jeyarajan Jeyareka

Department of Education and Childcare,
Eastern University, Vantharumoolai.
jeyarekaj@gmail.com

Abstract

This research carried out under the topic of "Influence of Private classes on school learning" The increasing number of private classes in the contemporary environment increase the tendency of students to become self – centered and also create various positive and negative effects on classroom learning. To implement this research 5 schools from Kalmunai Zone, in Ampara district, have been selected based on purposive sampling. For this research principals, private class teachers and parents are selected based on purposive sampling. Teachers and students are selected based on stratified random sampling. Questionnaire, interview, observation and documents are used as data collection tools in this research. Qualitative data and quantitative data obtained through these tools are analyzed interpreted and discussed using MS Excel 2016 software and various results were found. Based on this results; Students' reliance on school learning, Private classes play a major role in the formation of ineffective teaching in the classroom. And the fact that this is causing the learning directories of students who rely solely on school learning to lag behind. School's classroom performance is being weakened by the increasing number of private classes. In this regard, the proposals for this study have been presented in order to carry out activities to inculcate the desire of the students in private classroom learning in the classroom learning of the school as well.

Keywords: Private classes, Junior secondary students, Virtual Development, Author role

Students' Opinion on the Use of Virtual Learning Environment: A Case Study from South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

A.R.F. Shafana¹, A.F. Musfira²

^{1,2}Department of Information and Communication Technology, Faculty of Technology, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka, Oluvil.

arfshafana@seu.ac.lk, ameermusfi@seu.ac.lk

Abstract

The integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) with the traditional mode of teaching has always been a practice in higher education institutes of Sri Lanka since the past. This has created potentially a greater impact in teaching-learning practices. Virtual Learning Environment, a web based application has emerged as an essential, yet powerful tool in the higher education system of Sri Lanka in the recent days. This platform has evolved from Moodle/LMS in order to assist teachers and students to cope up to the global standards. This paper has assessed the opinions of students under various perspectives in incorporating the Virtual Learning Environment into their traditional mode of studies in the context of South Eastern University of Sri Lanka. The study found that the students are strongly positive towards the use of VLE to undertake their studies than the traditional method of teaching-learning process. Further, this paper also suggested that the essential measures are to be taken in order to increase the active participation of VLE since it is highly beneficial to both the parties involved.

Keywords: Perceived usefulness, Virtual Learning Environment, Technology Acceptance Model

Reading Habit among the Students of Higher Education: An Evaluative Study Based on South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

Iqbal Saujan¹, Ahamed Sarjoon Razick²

^{1,2}Department of Islamic Studies
South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
Correspondence: sarjoonra@seu.ac.lk

Abstract

Reading is indispensable to gain the maturity of Human's knowledge and this makes one perfect in Knowledge. In particular, the habits of reading as a major factor influence the level of knowledge in students. It is of paramount importance to the students of a university. Because, the habit of reading plays a major role in the progress of the community, academics achievements of the students, and intellectualism. Accordingly, the South Eastern University of Sri Lanka has a main library and faculty libraries to encourage the reading habits of the students, and a huge number of books are purchased by the University every year. Further, to enhance the reading habits of the students, the university is also conducting awareness programmes, distributing free Wi-Fi, and hosting exhibitions. However, the fact that students' reading habits and use of available resources to its full potential have not reached an acceptable level was identified as a point of opinion among the researchers. In this background, a study was carried out to find the situation of reading habits of the third-year students of the Faculty of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language at the university and the factors that prevent the reading. Data were obtained with distributing a questionnaire from 184 students as a study sample out of 372 students who continued their studies in the academic year 2019/2020. Furthermore, an interview was held with the involvement of ten selected participants. The data were analyzed with the help of SPSS 24.0 software and the results were explained through the graphs. In addition to these, secondary data were such as books, thesis, magazines, and web pages were used. According to the survey, students' reading habits were found to be in an acceptable level and the increased workload was perceived to be a barrier to the task of reading and the impact of the headrace is noticeable among the female students. This is due to the heavy home tutorials provided by the lecturers and the burden of household chores married female students faced.

Key words: Reading Habit, Higher Education Students, Evaluative Study, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka, Library

நூலகப் பாவனையும் பல்கலைக்கழக மாணவர்களும்: இலங்கை தென்கிழக்குப் பல்கலைக் கழக கலை கலாசார பீட மாணவர்களை மையமாகக் கொண்ட ஆய்வு

A.W.F. Shameera

shameerawahid77@gmail.com

ஆய்வுச் சுருக்கம்

நூலகம் என்பது, பொது அமைப்புக்கள், நிறுவனங்கள் அல்லது தனிநபர்களால் உருவாக்கப்பட்டு பேணப்படுகின்ற தகவல் மூலங்களின் அல்லது சேவைகளின் ஒரு சேமிப்பு ஆகும். கல்வி மற்றும் அறிவை வளர்க்கவும் உலகிலுள்ள பல கலாசாரம் மற்றும் தகவல்களைத் தெரிந்துகொள்வதற்கும் புத்தகங்கள் உறுதுணையாக உள்ளன. புத்தகம் படிக்கும் பழக்கம் நமது அறிவை விசாலமாக்குகிறது. மனிதனை நல்வழிப்படுத்த புத்தகம் சிறந்த வழிகாட்டியாக உள்ளது. பல்கலைக்கழக கல்வியின் உயிர்நாடியாக விளங்குகின்ற மாணவர்கள், விரிவுரையாளர்கள் என்போருக்கு சேவை வழங்குவது பல்கலைக்கழக நூலகமாகும். பல்கலைக்கழக கல்வி, ஆராய்ச்சி ஆகியவற்றுடன் இணைக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு பகுதியாகவே நூலகங்கள் கருதப்படுகின்றது. என்றாலும் பல்கலைக்கழக மாணவர்கள் மத்தியில் நூலகத்தின் பாவனையானது மிகக் குறைந்தளவில் காணப்படுவது இனங்காணப்பட்டது. இதனை மையமாகக் கொண்டே பல்கலைக்கழக மாணவர்களுக்கும் நூலகப் பாவனைக்கும் இடையிலான தொடர்பை இனங்காணல் மற்றும் சிறந்த முறையில் நூலகத்தைப் பயன்படுத்துவதற்கான ஆலோசனைகளை முன்வைத்தல் என்பவற்றை நோக்கமாகக் கொண்டு இவ்வாய்வு மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. இவ்வாய்வினை மேற்கொள்வதற்கு முதலாம் மற்றும் இரண்டாம் நிலை தரவுகள் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டன. மாணவர்களுக்கும் நூலகத்துக்கும் இடையிலாக பாரிய இடைவெளிக்கு மிக முக்கிய காரணியாக விளங்குவது நவீன தொழிநுட்ப சாதனங்களின் அதிகரித்த அதீத பாவனையே என்பது இனங்காணப்பட்டதோடு மாணவர்கள் மத்தியில் நூலகப் பாவனையை அதிகரிப்பதற்கான பரிந்துரைகளும் ஆய்வின் இறுதியில் முன்வைக்கப்பட்டது.

திறவுச்சொற்கள்: நூலகம், பல்கலைக்கழகம், மாணவர்கள்

Writing Difficulties: An Investigation Based On Simple Present, Present Continuous and Present Perfect Tenses Among The ESL Undergraduates

M. I. F. Kareema¹ Z.A.H. Firthouz²

¹Department of English Language Teaching, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

²Department of English Language Teaching, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Abstract

Writing is a vital skill in language production and communication. The ability to write meaningful sentences, lines and paragraphs which a reader can easily understand can be termed as excellent writing skills. It is also one of the most challenging areas in learning a second language. Most of the students are good at language, but many of them face the main issue of expressing their ideas effectively and efficiently in their writing. The common problems are the inadequate knowledge of grammar, inadequate stock of English vocabulary and creativity. Hence, knowledge of grammar plays a very important role in writing. It is the structural foundation of one's ability to express himself or herself. Furthermore, it is the set of structural rules that govern the composition of sentences, phrases and words. On top, tense is an essential aspect in grammar which plays a major role in writing. ESL learners face a number of difficulties in their attempt to master English tenses appropriately. Therefore, this research was conducted with an aim to find the writing difficulties of ESL undergraduates of South Eastern University of Sri Lanka (SEUSL) based on simple present, present continuous and present perfect tenses. This study also aimed to discover the reasons and remedies for these difficulties. Sixty undergraduates from the third year of the Faculty of Arts and Culture (FAC) of the SEUSL were randomly selected. They were given an individual questionnaire and a task sheet. The questionnaire consisted of thirteen multiple-choice questions and two open-ended questions. Also, the task sheet was composed of 25 items related to writing difficulties regarding selected tenses. Further, it comprised multiple-choice questions, fill in the blank items, and a free writing activity. The findings of this study illustrate that the undergraduates have more difficulties in writing while using the present perfect tense rather than the simple present and present continuous tenses. Some of the reasons for these difficulties were the first language (mother tongue) interference, lack of practice in English grammar and lack of interest in learning the English tenses. Error correction activities, using grammar builders, remedial teaching, regular grammar practices, and the like are among the remedies found out to overcome these difficulties.

Keywords: writing difficulties, grammar, tenses, proficiency level, English as a Second Language

University Students' Satisfaction with Teaching Activities Carried out through the Online Learning Process: A Study Based on Department of Islamic Studies of the South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

M.M.A. Abdullah¹, A.M.F. Sharmina², M.R.J. Suhaima³, S.M.M. Mazahir⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Department of Islamic Studies, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
abdullahmma416@gmail.com

Abstract

Technological advancement has resulted various improvements in many fields. Among them, the improvements in teaching methods are very important. Because of this, various alternative methods are used instead of traditional teaching methods. However, it is necessary to have evaluations of their performance. Due to the fear of Coronavirus pandemic in the world, the learning activities of higher education in Sri Lanka are being carried out temporarily through online. Although university students may have some experience with part-time online classes, it can be challenging to fully integrate their learning activities via online. Therefore, with the aim of assessing the satisfaction of university students with online teaching activities and identifying the problems they face, the study was conducted with third year students of Department of Islamic Studies at South Eastern University of Sri Lanka. For this study, which was carried out using quantitative research method, questionnaire was obtained as primary data from 152 of the 240 students studying in the year through Google Forms, analyzed through MS Excel and the results were described. Secondary data such as books, research and journal articles and web articles were used to obtain its theoretical structure. At the end of the Study, it was found that most of the Students use their smartphone for online learning because they do not have computer facilities and they were not satisfied with the online learning system. It is observed that various factors such as increased internet usage cost, internet speed slowdown of the students and the lecturers, conducting lectures on weekends and non-university lecture hours, difficulty in obtaining handouts for the subjects and lack of student-student interaction had caused negative impact on students' satisfaction with online learning. Hence, the conclusion of the study was that the students of higher education who were studied were not in a satisfactory mood regarding online learning. The various problems they face in pursuing education through this system are the main reasons why they do not express their satisfaction. By resolving such problems, the effectiveness of online learning can be further enhanced, and some positive changes may be brought in the satisfaction of the students in this system.

Keywords: Online, Online Learning, University Students, Department of Islamic Studies, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Causality between Human Development, Economic Growth and Internet Usage in Sri Lanka: 1994 – 2018

C.M.M. Mansoor¹ M.S.S. Razeeth²

¹Senior Lecturer in Computer Science, Computer Unit, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka, Oluvil.

²Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka, Oluvil.

Abstract

Human activities and economic activities are positively connected to the internet in the current world. This study seeks to connect human capital development, Internet use, and economic growth in Sri Lanka. This study is based on time-series data, and the secondary quantitative data was used for the period 1994 to 2017. Correspondingly, this analysis involves the collaboration of independent tests to assess the causality between the Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, the Human Development Index, and Internet users. Moreover, this study shows the situation in Sri Lanka after 1994. According to the findings, economic growth and the creation of human capital have impacted the use of the internet. Simultaneously, using the internet does not affect either human capital or economic growth in Sri Lanka. The study, therefore, suggested that policymakers make complimentary use of the internet in order to promote economic growth and human capital development.

Keywords: Human development, Economic growth, Internet usage, Human Development Index, Human capital

The public library as a service point: Study Based on the Book Box Project at the Colombo Public Library, Sri Lanka.

Wathsala Veenadari Athukorala

Sri palee Campus, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka
watsalaa@yahoo.com/ wathsala@spc.cmb.ac.lk

Abstract

Most nations of the world maintain public libraries, which are considered to be important for the growth of population education and literacy. Public libraries operate in many countries around the world and are also considered to be an integral part of an educated and literate community. Each public library provides its users with a variety of books and periodicals. In addition to books and periodicals, most of the public libraries now have a wide variety of other media, including CDs, video tapes and DVDs, as well as internet facilities. Public libraries can also have community meeting spaces, children's story-time after-school programs and space for homework assistance programs or other community resources. The main purpose of this survey was to evaluate the Public library as a service point. The data collected in this study would be useful for the formulation of children's readings and learning plans and preparing new services. The Colombo Public Library was chosen as the case study and this study used a survey approach. The collected data would be enumerated in the survey as the survey methods helps the researcher to collect data on the target population. The population for this study is children under the age of 14 years old. For the collection of the sample, the non-probability purposive sample technique was used. The Questionnaire and Secondary Data were used as a data collecting techniques in this research. According to the sample studied, children from various social groups are registered in this project. Most of the students in schools within the Colombo Metropolitan Area frequently use the Book Box Project. Due to the Unavailability of subject-related books, the majority of the readers do not use this service. According to the survey of data, it shows that there is a greater tendency among the readers to use storybooks meant for children. Another important matter observed in the study was that the Book Box Project provided only books. Further, some of the books that children wished to borrow were not available to them in this service. According to the analysis, it reveals further that the Book Box Project had not adopted measures either for improving the taste for reading amongst children or for increasing the membership of the project.

Keywords: Public Library, Book Box Project, Children, Colombo Metropolitan Area, Readership, community, Service Point

Trust Information Management System for Cloud Service Providers

A.S. Anakath¹, R. Kannadasan², S. Rajakumar³, S. Ambika⁴

¹School of Computing, E.G.S Pillay Engineering College, Nagapattinam, TN, India

²SCOPE, VIT University, Vellore, TN, India

³Department of Mathematics, ⁴Department of Computer Science and Engineering, ^{3,4}University College of Engineering Ariyalur, TN, India

Abstract

Trust model depends on the conduct of client and specialist organization to figure the trust esteems. The trust is fluffy, which propelled us to apply fluffy rationale for figuring the trust estimations of the cloud clients and service providers in the cloud environment. We make use of a Mamdani fluffy technique with gauss participation work for fuzzification and triangular enrollment work for defuzzification. The trust value is classified using the fuzzification. If the trust value is between 0 and 4 there is a low trust between the CSP and client/user. If the trust value is 5 then there is an agreeable trust between the CSP and client/user. If the trust value is between 6 and 10 then there is high trust among CSP and client/user. Parameters for example: execution, pliancy and versatility are taken for trust assessment of the asset. This characterization of fuzzy values is helpful in computing the trust value to be considered for communication. The properties for ascertaining execution are remaining burden and reaction time. What's more, for figuring flexibility, we have taken versatility, accessibility, security, and ease of use. The fluffy C-means gathering/bunching is applied to parameters for assessing the trust estimation of clients, for example, terrible solicitations, counterfeit solicitations, unapproved demands, and all out solicitations. Our method of computing trust value considers the parameters and compare them using the mathematical models equipped with software. This trust method implemented between the Cloud Service Provider and the Cloud User is considered to be efficient by incurring less time and hence is faster comparing to existing methods.

Keywords: trust model, fluffy technique, versatility, accessibility, fluffy C-means.

GEOGRAPHY AND GEO INFORMATICS

Socio- Economic and Environmental impacts of Landslide in Kegalle District in Sri Lanka: Study Based on selected areas.

M.M.F Misba¹, M.I.M Kaleel²

^{1,2}Department of Geography
South Eastern University of Sri Lanka, Oluvil.
misbamihlar@gmail.com

Abstract

Landslides are one of the most important major disasters in our Country. Although the area under its jurisdiction is small, the impact on life, property and the environment is enormous. The Risk of Landslides is increasing due to high rainfall, Land use, Expansion of plantations and various human activities. Not only causes loss of life and property but also disrupts the Socio – Economic and Environmental structure. Landslides are more prevalent in the Central, Sabragamuwa and South Western regions. Kegalle District is facing landslide disasters every year. The country's direct economic impact by landslides in the past has taught a bitter lesson. The objective of this study is to identify the Social, Economic and Ecological impacts of landslides. Questionnaires, direct observation and discussion were used as the primary data. Secondary data were collected from Divisional Secretariats reports, Disaster Management Projects and Research papers data. And data were analyzed using MS Excel, Arc GIS 10.3 Software. The social impacts identified as the loss of permanent habitat as a result of displacement, various losses, fear, stress, etc. As economic problems such as the loss of income strategies from small export Cultivation, loss of livelihoods, property damages, damage to infrastructure and terrain. Ecological impacts such as Soil Degradation, loss the Regional beauty, Terrain changes have been identified. So avoiding disasters through more public awareness and precautionary mechanisms is the best way to respond to future threats and impacts.

Keywords: Landslide Socio- Economic and environmental impacts, Losses

Evaluation of Soil Salinity Based On Satellite Image Indices: A Case Study from Valikamam East Divisional Secretariat Division of Jaffna

K. Sanciya¹, K. Suthakar²

Department of Geography, University of Jaffna
¹kanakalingamsanciya94@gmail.com, ²Suthakar.k@univ.jfn.ac.lk

Abstract

Soil salinity is one of the most important issues affecting the environment. It is triggered by natural factors and human activities. Excessive salinity in the soil negatively affects the plant growth and productivity. Therefore, in order to reduce the increasing soil salinity, it is necessary to monitor, mapping and manage the soil salinity at an early stage and take appropriate management measures in the future. In that way, this study aims to compute salinity indices using different wavelength bands of satellite images, identify soil salinity based on the salinity indices, measures EC and pH in field from selected samples, and analyses the interaction between the value of field measurement and salinity indices. The secondary and the primary data from various sources were collected to achieve the aforesaid objectives; secondary data was collected from satellite images and Divisional Secretariat report, and the primary data was collected through the field measurement. The data was thorough analyzed by laboratory and GIS method. Soil salinity based on satellite Remote Sensing indices and based on field measurement data are found to be appropriately correlated. Thus the distribution of spatial soil salinity through both methods is high in the east and low in the west of the study area. Therefore, the Remote Sensing Technique may be better than traditional methods to assess soil salinity.

Keywords: Soil Salinity, Geographical Information review System, Remote Sensing Technique, Salinity Index, Electrical Conductivity.

The Impact of Climate Change on Human Health: A Study with Special Reference to Colombo DS Division

M.H.F. Fawmida¹, M.I.M. Kaleel²

¹Department of Geography, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

²Department of Geography, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

¹fathifahmio5@gmail.com ²kaleelgeography@gmail.com

Abstract

Climate change can be referred to as a great issue faced by human in the contemporary world. It is also a key concept of the 21st century. Climate is the long – term average of weather, for a long period of time in a particular area. Today this climate is being altered by natural and human factors and the effect of this climate change on human health has caused many discomforts all over the world. As a result of climate change Sri Lanka is also facing many challenges. The climate change in the Colombo divisional secretariat which is most densely populated area is a major challenge to human health. The objectives of this study are to propose the impact climate change on human health and identifying the driving factors of climate change which cause impact on human health. The research was done based on qualitative and quantitative data. Both primary and secondary data was collected in order to achieve the object of the research. Primary data was collected through Observation, Quizzes and Interviews, and secondary data was obtained through the Divisional Secretariat Report, Meteorological department report, Disaster Management Center Report, Regional Health Officer's Office Report, Journal, Magazine, Books, Research Article, Internet Sources and Survey Area Maps. Collected data were analyzed using Ms Excel and illustrated with Charts and Tables. According to result and discussion of this research the people in the study area are confirmed with various health impacts such as seasonal diseases during the climate change such as increased rainfall and sudden changes in summer or winter. The finding of this research reveals that the native people are influenced by the impact of climate change and the impacts can be observed through direct and indirect effects. To mitigate these impacts people should be provided clarity about climate change to exposed the health risk in the study area and government and non – government organizations should support with cooperation of public to mitigate the impacts.

Key Words: Climate, Climate Change, Human Health

Challenges Faced by Fishermen in Marine Fishing: A Study Based on Nintavur Ds Division.

M.H.M. Rinos¹, M.H. Rislá Banu², M.F. Jisna³

^{1,2,3} Department of Geography, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.
rinosmhm@seu.ac.lk mhrisla97@gmail.com, jjsnafathima72@gmail.com.

Abstract

Fishing is one of the major activities of the people worldwide. It is also one of the most lucrative sectors in the world today, both developed and developing. The fishing industry is one of the most important sectors in the Sri Lankan economy and plays a major role in meeting the food needs of the people of Sri Lanka. As far as the Ampara district is concerned, marine resources are the main source of livelihood and fishing is the main occupation of the people living close to the sea. Based on this, Nintavur is an area in the Ampara District in the eastern province of Sri Lanka. The communities that have recently been dependent on the marine fishing industry in the area are facing various challenges in their employment due to the various physical and economic impacts. Such challenges also pose a variety of problems in the social context. Based on this, the first and secondary data were used to carry out this study with the aim of identifying the challenges faced by the fishing community in Nintavur area and making recommendations accordingly. Questionnaire, interview and Plot observation method were used as the first level data and texts, magazines, websites, monthly publications and divisional secretariat data were used as the second level data. These data were analyzed using a combination of graphical and descriptive statistical methods. Based on the results of the analysis, the study identifies the challenges faced by the fisherman such as time constraints, sea erosion, inadequate parking facilities, depletion of the number of fishermen and shortage of fishing equipment and further aims to mitigate the challenges faced by such fishermen in the years to come.

Keywords: Marine fishing, fishermen, challenges, Development.



நெற்பயிர் வேளாண்மையில் களைகளின் தாக்கம்: சம்மாந்துறை பிரதேச செயலக பிரிவிற்சூட்டப்பட்ட சேவகப்பற்று கண்டத்தை மையப்படுத்திய ஓர் ஆய்வு.

M.H.M. Rinos¹, M.H. Rislá Banu², M.H. Zeeras Banu³, K.L.M. Akram⁴.

^{1,2,3}Department of Geography, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

⁴Department of Languages, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

rinosmhm@seu.ac.lk mhrisla97@gmail.com zeerasbanu1996@gmail.com.

klakram12@gmail.com

ஆய்வுச் சுருக்கம்

உலகளாவிய ரீதியில் பாரம்பரியமாக பின்பற்றப்பட்டு வருகின்ற உணவு வகைகளுள் நெல்லும் ஒன்றாகும். இலங்கையிலும் பல்வேறுபட்ட இடங்களில் நெல் உற்பத்தி மேற்கொள்ளப்படுவதால் இலங்கையும் ஒரு தன்னிறைவு பொருளாதாரத்தினை கொண்ட விவசாய நாடாக கருதப்படுகின்றது. இங்குள்ள பல்வேறு மாவட்டங்களிலும் பரவலாக நெற்பயிர் வேளாண்மை இடம் பெற்று வருகின்றது. இந்தவகையில் ஆய்வுப் பிரதேசமான சேவகப்பற்றுக் கண்டமானது இலங்கையின் கிழக்கு மாகாணத்தில் அம்பாறை மாவட்டத்தில் சம்மாந்துறை பிரதேச செயலகப்பிரிவிற்சூட்டப்பட்ட ஒரு விவசாய கண்டமாகும். அண்மைக்காலமாக இங்குள்ள வயற்காணிகளில் களைகள் அதிகரித்து காணப்படுவதால் சில விவசாயிகள் நெற்பயிர் வேளாண்மையை மேற்கொள்ளாதும் உள்ளனர். இதனால் இவ்வயற்கண்டத்தில் நெல் உற்பத்தியளவு வீழ்ச்சியடைந்தது மட்டுமன்றி இவ்விவசாயிகளின் பொருளாதார நிலையும் வீழ்ச்சியடைந்து காணப்படுகின்றது. இது தொடர்பாக ஆய்வுப்பிரதேசத்தில் எவ்வித ஆய்வுகளும் மேற்கொள்ளப்படவில்லை. எனவே இவ் ஆய்வு இடைவெளியை பூரணப்படுத்துவதற்காகவே இவ் ஆய்வு மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. ஆய்வுப்பிரதேச வயற்காணிகளில் எவ்வகையான களைகள் காணப்படுகின்றன என்பதை இனங்கண்டு அவை எந்தளவிற்கு நெற்பயிர் வேளாண்மையில் செல்வாக்குச் செலுத்துகின்றது என்பதை அடையாளப்படுத்தி அதற்கான பரிந்துரைகளை முன்வைப்பதே இவ்வாய்வின் நோக்கமாக கொண்டு இவ் ஆய்வினை திறன்பட மேற்கொள்ள முதலாம் நிலைத்தரவுகளாக வினாக்கொத்து, நேர்காணல், நேரடி அவதானம் போன்றனவும் இரண்டாம் நிலைத்தரவுகளாக விவசாய திணைக்கள, கமநல சேவை நிலைய தரவுகள், பிரதேச செயலக அறிக்கைகள், நூல்கள், இணையத்தளம் போன்றவற்றிலும் தரவுகள் பெறப்பட்டன. இத்தரவுகள் பண்புசார், அளவுசார் பகுப்பாய்விற்கு உட்படுத்தப்பட்டதுடன் Ms Excel, Arc GIS போன்ற மென்பொருட்களும் பகுப்பாய்விற்குப் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டன. ஆய்வின் முடிவில் எந்தவகையான களைகள் ஆய்வுப்பிரதேச நெல் உற்பத்தியின் வீழ்ச்சிக்கு தாக்கம் செலுத்துகின்றது என்பதை அடையாளப்படுத்தியதுடன் அதன் தாக்கங்களை இழிவளவாக்குவதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகளும் முன்வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

திறவுச்சொற்கள்: விவசாயம், களைகள், நெல்உற்பத்தி.

Issues and challenges in rubber cultivation due to the impact of rainfall: A study based on Mawanella DS Division

M.N.F Hafsa¹, K. Nijamir²

¹Department of Geography, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

²Department of Geography, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

¹hafsamnf@gmail.com ²knijamir@gmail.com

Abstract

Rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*) is grown globally as a crop plantation. Sri Lanka is the 10th largest producer of rubber in the world and 6th largest in the natural rubber production. Rubber is the second largest commercial crop grown in Sri Lanka. Rubber lands in Sri Lanka are owned by estate holdings and small holdings. Rubber cultivation faces several issues and challenges. These issues commonly decrease the productivity of rubber and decrease the interest to involve in the rubber cultivation. This study is aimed to identify the climatic issues in rubber cultivation in Mawanella DS Division. The primary data was obtained through semi-structured interviews, questionnaire survey and field observation as well as secondary data was obtained through published articles, reports and maps. Analysis of both primary and secondary data reveals the results and discussions. The results of this study summarize the climatic issues and challenges in rubber cultivation in the study area. Distribution of rain guards in concession and implementation of intercropping in rubber land are some recommendations which is essential to increase the productivity and to uplift the economy of regional people.

Key words: rubber plantation, small holdings, productivity

Site Suitability for Windfarm in Jaffna Peninsula and its Isles

K. Banusha.¹ K. Suthakar²

Department of Geography, University of Jaffna, Srilanka
banubanusha94@gmail.com

Abstract

Wind farm is the most important alternative sustainable energy resources among the other alternative energy resources. However, it's very challenge to find a suitable site for installation of the wind turbines. The site selection is a key factor for any aspect of regional planning nor development because of increasing the public resistance against the improper development activities. Jaffna Peninsula and its Surrounding islands has highest potential for installation the wind turbines. Although it's seems simple but there are many challenges associated harnessing this type of energy. Site selection for Wind farm development has always been a primary concern of the developers. When the site selection process, all other related factors such as Land use, Road network, population density, protected area, wind speed and distance of the sea should be considered. In this study Geographical Information System (GIS) used with Multi Criteria Analysis (MCA) for selecting an optimum location of wind farm and above criteria was included in MCA. Results showed that Jaffna peninsula and its surrounding islands has high potential for installation the wind turbines.

Key words: Wind farm, Geographical Information System, Multi Criteria Analysis

நகர விரிவாக்கமும் விவசாய பொருளாதாரம் மற்றும் சூழலில் அதன் தாக்கமும் : வவுனியா நகர சபை பிரதேசத்தினை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்ட ஆய்வு.

Thanupa Thavarajah

Department of Geography, University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka.
thawant23@gmail.com

ஆய்வுச் சுருக்கம்

இவ் ஆய்வானது வவுனியா நகரினுடைய நகர விரிவாக்கத்தின் விவசாய பொருளாதாரம் மற்றும் சூழல் தாக்கங்களை மதிப்பிடுவதாக அமைகின்றது. இவ் ஆய்வினுடைய ஆய்வுப் பிரச்சினையாக வவுனியாவின் நகர விரிவாக்கத்தினால் விவசாயப் பொருளாதாரம் வீழ்ச்சியடைவதோடு சூழல் ரீதியில் பாதிப்புகள் ஏற்படுவதாகக் காணப்படுகின்றது. அதாவது வவுனியா நகரின் நகர விரிவாக்கத்தினை கால ரீதியாக வரையறுத்தல், வவுனியா நகரின் விவசாயப் பொருளாதார மற்றும் சூழல் ஒழுங்குகளில் ஏற்பட்ட மாற்றங்களை விபரித்தல், இந் நகர விரிவாக்கத்தினால் ஏற்படும் விவசாயப் பொருளாதார மற்றும் சூழல் தாக்கங்களை மதிப்பிடுதல் என்பவற்றினை நோக்கமாகக் கொண்டு இவ் ஆய்வு மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது. இவ்நோக்கத்தினை அடைவதற்கு நிலப்பயன்பாடுகள், வீதி வலையமைப்பு, கட்டிடங்களின் பரம்பல், விவசாயப் பொருளாதார வாய்ப்புக்கள் மற்றும் விவசாயப் பொருளாதாரம் சார் செயற்பாடுகள், சூழல் ஒழுங்குகள் போன்றவற்றின் தரவுகள் கால அடிப்படையில் வினாக்கொத்து, இலக்கு குழு கலந்துரையாடல், நேர்காணல், அவதானம், வரைபட மீளாய்வு, ஆவண மீளாய்வு, ஆய்வுசார் இலக்கிய மீளாய்வு போன்றவற்றின் ஊடாக தரவுகள் பெறப்பட்டு இடம்சார் பகுப்பாய்வு (Temporal Analysis), விபரணப்பகுப்பாய்வு ஆகிய பகுப்பாய்வு முறைகளுக்கு ஊடாக பகுப்பாய்வு செய்யப்பட்டது. இவ்வாய்வின் மூலம் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட முடிவாக வவுனியா நகரில் ஏற்பட்டு வருகின்ற நகர விரிவாக்கமானது நகரின் வடக்கிலிருந்து தெற்கு மற்றும் தென்மேற்கு திசை நோக்கி நகரமானது விரிவடைந்து செல்கின்றது. இதனால் நகரினுடைய விவசாயப் பொருளாதாரம் வீழ்ச்சியடைவதோடு விவசாயத்தினை மேற்கொள்பவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையும் விவசாய உற்பத்தி திறனும் குறைவடைந்து செல்கின்றது. மற்றும் நல்ல விவசாய நிலங்களுக்கான கேள்வி அதிகமாகவும் விவசாய நிலப்பற்றாக்குறையும் நிலவுகின்றது. இதனோடு சுற்றுச் சூழல் வளங்களின் இழப்பு, பாதுகாக்கப்பட்ட பகுதிகள், கிராமச் சூழல், நகர வாழ்க்கை, ஆரோக்கியம் மற்றும் நகரப்பகுதிகளின் வினைத்திறன் பாதிப்பும் இவ் நகர சூழலில் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளன. அதாவது, சூழலில் ஏற்படுகின்ற பாதிப்புகள் மறைமுகமாக விவசாயத்தில் பாதிப்புகளை ஏற்படுத்துவையாகக் காணப்படுகின்றன. இதனால் வவுனியா நகரின் விவசாயப் பொருளாதாரத்தினை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கும் சூழல் ஒழுங்குகளை பாதுகாப்பதற்கும் முயற்சிகள் எடுக்க வேண்டும். இதன் வாயிலாக நகரத்தின் எதிர்கால நிலைத்திருப்பினை ஏற்படுத்த முடியும்.

திறவுச்சொற்கள் : நகர விரிவாக்கம், விவசாய பொருளாதாரம், நகரச் சூழல்

Spatial Distribution of Covid-19 in Sri Lanka Using GIS Technologies

M.N.F Shafiya¹, M.M.F. Fazeeha², M.T.F Faasuna³, M.H.M. Rinos

^{1, 2,3,4} Department of Geography, South Eastern university of Sri Lanka.

¹ shafiyatheem9655@gmail.com ,

² fazeehamackeen@gmail.com, ³ fasuna1997@gmail.com, ⁴ rinosmhm@seu.ac.lk

Abstract

Corona is one of the hot topics spoken today in the whole world. This severe respiratory disease is known as Covid-19. The outbreak of this disease began in Wuhan Province of China in December 2019. The spread of this deadly virus was very fast. It has spread crossing over the provinces, states and the countries. Its spreading even over the continents; the North America and the European countries within 15 days. As on 2020.01.28, 2798 patients were identified worldwide. out of which 80 were dead. Since then, it from 2019.12.31 onwards up to 2020.08.14, Covid-19 has spread to almost all the countries of the World. More than 16 million patients have been identified during this 7 month Worldwide. Among them, 9.24 million people have recovered while 644 Thousand deaths have been recorded. Sri Lanka reported the first case in a Chinese tourist on 27th January 2020 and subsequently in a local person on 11th March, 2020. The Sri Lankan Government aimed at controlling the pandemic, the government enforced a strict strategy of case detection, identification of contacts, quarantine, travel restrictions and isolation. In Sri Lanka, 2882 cases have been reported up to date. 2391 people have recovered from the deadly virus while 11 deaths have been recorded so far (09.09.2020). The aim to this research is to graphically explain the spread of covid-19 in Sri Lanka. The research was conducted based on the administrative units of Sri Lanka. The secondary data was collected from the minutes of World Health Organization (WHO), minutes of (Epidemiology Unit) Sri Lankan, Department of health, Newspapers and Internet sources. The data were analyzed using ArcGIS 10.3 for visualizing the spatial pattern of the Covid-19. Moreover, this research is designed so that Covid-19 could be completely eradicated from the country by creating awareness among people by graphically explaining the spread of this disease in various part of the Island by analyzing the data using GIS Technologies.

Key words: Covid-19, GIS Technologies, Epidemiology, Spatial Pattern

LANGUAGES AND APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Social representation in Tamil Cinema: Life of fisher folk and challenges.

S.J. Dinesh Koduthor

Department of Media Studies
Faculty of Arts, University of Jaffna
dineshkodi@univ.jfn.ac.lk / sdineshkodi@gamil.com

Abstract

Fishermen are known for their hard work. They have the mental strength along with the physical strength gathered from the struggles with nature each day. They are confident enough to face any hostility with courage. Particularly, many distinct features can be seen among the fisher folk with literary and artistic appreciation. Tamil cinema has not failed to capture such fishing community/fisher folk. The fisher folk and the challenges faced by them are structurally visualized in Tamil cinema as a theme, a story and plot. The key intention of this research is to analyze about how the fisher folk is portrayed in Tamil cinema. This study is intended to identify the dialect variation of fisherman/unique jargons of fisherman, distinct features of fisher folk as depicted in the Tamil films and to demonstrate the obstacles, background of the challenges faced by them and to find out the reasons for the portrayal of them in Tamil cinema and the solutions for them. Tamil films which reflect the particular society have been used as the primary data of this study and film criticisms, books, research books, articles and research articles related to the theme of this study have been employed as secondary data. Comparative and Content analysis have been used to demonstrate the life of the fisher folk and the challenges faced by them and Tamil films are occupied as a source for this study through Content analysis. These studies will help to understand the life of the fisher folk and indicate the way to find out the solutions for their challenges. These studies will be a pioneer to understand and analysis the concepts of Tamil cinema about fisher folk.

Key words: Film, fisher folk, Portrayal, society

Portrail of Exaggerated Heroism in Director Shankar Films: A Content Analysis

Anatkesika Lorance Rajakumar

Department of Media studies
University of Jaffna
Kesilawrance93@gmail.com

Abstract

Cinema is a conceptual of Audience. It can cover large number of audience. Mass media is a well Popularized art in this world. India is the Biggest Market for cinema. Many films have been produced every year. Especially, box office hit collection of Movies has reached huge audience. When we put director Shankar's movies under research, it is very obvious that his style of making movies is unique with refer to story, screenplay and technological aspects though he has directed only 13 movies. His 12 movies are put under this research. As it deals with movies, content analysis is used for the research. The core objective of this research is to bring out how his movies portray heroism; how he brings out heroism through symbolic representation of heroes. The primary sources of this research are his 12 movies; and the secondary sources are books and magazines related to the movies.

Keywords: Tamil cinema, director Shankar, Heroism, Movies, Technology

அத்னானின் கவிதைகளில் பின்-நவீன இலக்கியக் கூறுகள் ‘மொழியின் மீது சத்தியமாக’ எனும் கவிதைத் தொகுதியினை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்ட ஒரு நோக்கு

M.A. Abdul Aabith

Department of Languages, Faculty of Arts and Culture
South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
abdhulaabith@gmail.com

ஆய்வுச் சுருக்கம்

கிழக்கிலங்கையில் மருதமுனைக் கிராமத்தைச் சேர்ந்த இமாம் அத்னான் (1990) சமகால இலக்கிய வெளியில் தனது படைப்புகளினூடாக வாசகரிடையே இடைவினையாக்கத்தைப் புரிந்து வரும் கவனிக்கத்தக்க ஒரு படைப்பாளி. இவர் இலக்கியப் பிரதிகள் கதையாடும் அரசியல், அவை கொண்டிருக்கும் வன்முறைகள் குறித்த நுண் அவதானங்களை நூல்கள், இணையதளம் மற்றும் இலக்கியக் கலந்துரையாடல்கள் என்பவற்றின் மூலம் விமர்சனங்களாக முன்வைத்து வருபவர். ‘மொழியின் மீது சத்தியமாக’ (கவிதைத் தொகுதி - 2017) மற்றும் ‘மந்திரிக்கப்பட்ட சொற்கள்’ (குறும்புனைவுகளின் தொகுதி - 2018) ஆகியன இவரது முக்கியமான படைப்பாக்கங்களாகும். தமிழ் இலக்கியப் பரப்பில் மையம் கொண்டிருக்கும் யதார்த்தவியலை இடையீடு செய்தல், புனைவின் புதுவகைச் சாத்தியங்களை நிகழ்த்துதல், நுண்கதையாடல்கள் மீது கரிசனை கொள்ளல் போன்றன இவரது பிரதிகளுக்குள் அதிகம் இடம்பெறுகின்றன. உருவ உள்ளடக்க நிலையில் பொதுப் போக்கிற்குள் நுழைய மறுக்கும் பல பிரதிகளைக் கொண்ட இவரது படைப்புகள் இலக்கிய ஆய்வுப் பரப்பினுள் நுழைக்கப்படவேண்டியவையும், நுணுகி ஆராயப்பட வேண்டியவையுமாகும். அந்த வகையில், அத்னானின் கவிதைகளில் வெளிப்படும் பின்-நவீன இலக்கியக் கூறுகளை ஆராய்வதாக இவ்வாய்வு அமைகின்றது. பண்பு ரீதியான அளவீடுகளைக் கொண்ட இந்த ஆய்வில் ‘மொழியின் மீது சத்தியமாக’ (2017) கவிதைத் தொகுதி பிரதான தரவு மூலமாகவும், குறித்த தொகுதியில் உள்ள கவிதைகளை வாசிப்புச் செய்வதற்காக உருவவியல் அணுகுமுறையும் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன. ஆய்வின் முடிவில் அத்னானின் கவிதைகளில் ஊடிழைப் பிரதியினை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்ட எடுத்துரைப்பு வடிவம் (தமிழ் மொழி மூல அல்குர்ஆனிய எடுத்துரைப்பு, விளம்பரப்படுத்தல், வானொலி நிகழ்ச்சித் தொகுப்பு), புனைவுச் சம்பவம், பரிச்சய நீக்கம், பிரதிக்குள் உருவாக்கப்படும் வாசகருக்கான செயல்தளம், யதார்த்தம் மற்றும் புனைவுகளுக்கிடையிலான எல்லைக் கோடு சிதைக்கப்படுதல் போன்ற சில பின்-நவீன இலக்கியக் கூறுகளை அடையாளம் காண முடிந்தது.

பிரதான சொற்கள் : அத்னானின் கவிதைகள், பின்-நவீன இலக்கியக் கூறுகள்.



SEUIARS2020-094

“கிராசந் தேஷயக் காவியம்” வர்ணிக்கும் ஐயவர்தனபுர நகரம் : ஓர் ஆய்வு

M. S. M. Mafaz

Language Learning Zone, Swami Vipulananda Institute of Esthetic Studies, Eastern University,
Sri Lanka

mafazmsm@gmail.com

ஆய்வுச் சுருக்கம்

தூதுவிடு காவியங்கள் அனைத்து மொழிகளுக்கும் பொதுவான ஒரு சிற்றிலக்கிய வகையாக இருக்கின்றது. விஜய நகர நாயக மன்னர்கள் தமிழ் நாட்டை ஆட்சி செய்த காலத்தில் அதிகமான தூதுவிடு காவியங்கள் தமிழ் மொழியில் எழுதப்பட்டன. சிங்கள மொழியில் காணப்படும் அதிகமான தூதுவிடு காவியங்கள் கம்பளை யுகத்திலும் கோட்டை யுகத்திலும் தோன்றியனவாகும். சிங்கள இலக்கியத்திலே தூதுவிடு காவிய வகைக்கு தமிழ் மொழியை விட விஷேடமான ஓர் இடம் இருக்கின்றது. சிங்கள இலக்கியத்தில் தோன்றிய முதலாவது தூதுவிடு காவியமாக திசரசந்தேஷய கருதப்படுகின்றது. கோட்டை யுகத்தில் தோன்றிய அதிகமான தூதுவிடு காவியங்கள் கோட்டை இராசதானியின் தலைநகராக காணப்பட்ட ஐயவர்தனபுர நகரை வர்ணிக்கின்றன. ஏனென்றால் தூதைக் கொண்டு செல்லும் பறவைகளின் பயணம் முதலாவது ஐயவர்தனபுர நகரத்திலிருந்தே ஆரம்பிக்கின்றது. கிரா சந்தேஷயக் காவியமும் கோட்டை யுகத்தில் தோன்றிய ஒரு தூதுவிடு காவியமாக உள்ளது. ‘கிரவா’ என்பது சிங்கள மொழியில் கிளியைக் குறிக்கும். இந்தக் காவியத்தில் தூதை எடுத்துச் செல்லும் பறவையாக கிளி இருக்கின்றது. ‘சந்தேஷய’ என்பது செய்தியைக் குறிக்கும். எனவே இந்தக் காவியம் கிரா சந்தேஷய என்று அழைக்கப்படுகின்றது. இதில் தலை நகரிலிருந்து தொடக்கமுடைய விஜயபா பிரிவெனாவின் முதல்வர் ஸ்ரீ ராகுல தேரருக்கு செய்தி எடுத்துச் செல்லப்படுகின்றது. இந்தக் காவியத்திலும் ஐயவர்தனபுர நகரம் தொடர்பான வருணனைகள் உள்ளன. அவற்றில் சில வருணனைகள் யதார்த்தமானவையாகவும் சில வருணனைகள் கற்பனையாகவும் உள்ளன. கிரா சந்தேஷயக் காவியத்தில் ஐயவர்தனபுர நகரம் எவ்வாறு வர்ணிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது என்று தமிழ் வாசகர்களுக்கு அறிமுகப்படுத்துவதே இந்த ஆய்வின் நோக்கமாகும். எனவே கிராசந்தேஷயக் காவியத்தில் காணப்படும் இருநூற்றைம்பத்து நான்கு பாடல்களும் விவரண அணுகுமுறையில் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்யப்பட்டு முடிவுகள் பெறப்பட்டன. இதில் ஐயவர்தனபுர நகரத்தில் உள்ள அரண்மனைகள், நகரத்தில் வாழுகின்ற பெண்கள், நகரத்தில் வாழுகின்ற இளைஞர்களின் இயல்புகள், நகரத்தின் தன்மை, நகரத்தின் பாதுகாப்பு என்பன பற்றிய செய்திகள் சொல்லப்பட்டுள்ளன. அவ்வகையில் நகரத்தின் வளம், அரண்மனைகள், மக்கள், பாதுகாப்பு, சமயம் என்ற கூறுகளின் அடிப்படையில் ஐயவர்தனபுர நகரம் எவ்வாறு வர்ணிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது என்று இந்த ஆய்வுக்கட்டுரை விளக்குகின்றது. இந்த ஆய்வுக்கான முதலாம் நிலைத் தரவாக கே. ஜி. பிரேமரத்னவால் பதிப்பிக்கப்பட்ட டிரா ஃபீல்டு என்கின்ற நூல் கொள்ளப்பட்டது. இரண்டாம் நிலைத் தரவாக கிரா சந்தேஷயக் காவியம் தொடர்பாக சிங்கள மொழியில் எழுதப்பட்ட இணையத்தளக் கட்டுரைகள் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டன. இந்தத் தரவுகள் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்யப்பட்டு முடிவுகள் பெறப்பட்டன.

திறவுச்சொற்கள்: கிராசந்தேஷய, காவியம், ஐயவர்தனபுர

The Multiplicity of Music Traditions of Silapathikaram

Prashanthi Ilango

Department of Fine Arts, Faculty of Arts and Culture, Eastern University,
ilango1966@gmail.com

Abstract

"The most fascinating Silapathikaram" as praised by Poet Barathy, is the foremost of the five great epics in Tamil. Silapathikaram, which is the embodiment of the essence of Tamil language, comprising literature, music and drama is an excellent master piece of literature created by Ilango Adikal who came from the Chera royal traditions. Multiplicity is a term put forward by post-modern thinkers. Multiplicity means considering all individual components as equals. Multiplicity rejects differences in status. In arts, the notion of multiplicity does not accept the trend that classical art is superior and folk art is inferior. Ilango Adikal too emphasis this fact through the music traditions of Silapathikaram. In this sense, he explains the structural multiplicity of the society and the multiplicity of music traditions which were rooted in the structure that existed in the society. When we consider how the multiplicity of culture is structured in the Silapathikaram society, we find that the society consisted of many edges around the center. At the center were those who were connected to the top level economy of the society while every margin moving out from the center, depicted those who were gradually becoming low-level in economic growth. In this sense we can understand the social structure of Silapathikaram as follows: At the center of the society is the State, followed by land owners, traders, Brahmins, shepherds, gypsies and veddhas, in that order. At the margins we can find pallar, parayar and ambanar whose lives are also structured in this manner. In this sense, the music traditions of Silapathikaram can be considered under three categories namely classical music tradition, non-classic music tradition and folk music tradition. Classical music traditions prevailed among those of the superior culture and they consisted of musical events performed before them. Classical music traditions are evident in verses sung in praise of kings, kaathaikal (long poems) and also in musical techniques used in the arangetram of Mathavy. Non-classical music traditions speak of the uniqueness of kuravai songs, ammanai and oonjal songs which relate to the villagers and their lives. Folk music traditions speak of the uniqueness of musical songs such as kurisollum padalkal, nadodi padalkal, ullakai padalkal, etc. Through this study, it could be concluded that a multiplicity of music traditions had been built in Silapathikaram through the multiplicity that prevailed in the society.

Key words: Multiplicity, interaction, structure, ambanavar, edges

The Role of the Theatre in Understanding the Socio – Cultural Circumstances: A Study Based on Udayar Midukku Drama by Kanapathpillai

Santhirakumar Sujeevan

sugee548@gmail.com

Abstract

Plays of Kanapathippillai do not lag behind in politely showing the richness of the period. Kanapathippillai was the first to write plays in colloquial language in the history of Sri Lankan Tamil drama. His writings between 1935 and 1950 bear witness to the fact that his plays focus on the splendour of the period in question. They capture the social condition existing at the time he wrote them and convey the social values to the audience vividly and realistically. The present study pertains to a play by Kanapathippillai: *Udayar Midukku*. This study is based on the researcher's personal experience of watching the performance of the play, examining the reviews and analyses of the performance and the script, first-hand information obtained through discussions with the director, *dramatis personae* and the audience as well as secondary data gleaned from books on dramatic performance and criticism according to the norms of qualitative research. The present study intends to explore how the social and cultural values of a particular period are conveyed through dramatic creations and personae.

Keywords: Kanapathippillai, Society, Culture, Performance, Realistic

A view of Madurapavam in Thirukovayaar

K.Komina

Languages, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
Komiana77@gmail.com

Abstract

In the books of quartet, the eighth verse is written by Manivasagar as Thirukovayaar and Thiruvaasakam. Thirukovayaar is one of the most enlightening book. It contains four hundred songs. They are sung in revelation of love (Madurapavam). Because love is one of the ways to reaching the lord. That is, the hero (Naayagan) – the heroine (Naayagi), the Chief (Thalaivan) – the head (Thalaivi) sentiments are sung in the Thirukovayaar. This research aims to identify the manner in which Mathurapavam is expressed in the Thirukovayaar. In order to achieve the objective of this research, Descriptive study has been conducted. For this purpose the Thirukovayaar is used as primary data. Other research articles, magazines, internet news and other articles related to this issue are supplementary to this article.

Key words: love, Manivasagar, Madurapavam, Thirukovayaar, Wisdom



“தமிழ் ஓவியம்”: அதன் அடையாளம் குறித்த ஆய்வு

சு.சிவரெத்தினம்.

சுவாமி விபுலாநந்தா அழகியற் கற்கைகள் நிறுவகம்,
கிழக்குப் பல்கலைக் கழகம்.

ஆய்வுச் சுருக்கம்

இன்று சமகால ஓவியம் எனும் போக்கானது கலைகளின் அடையாளங்களை மறுத்து ஒற்றைத் தன்மையினை வலியுறுத்தி உலகளாவிய பொதுத் தன்மைக்குள் கொண்டுவருவதைக் காணக்கூடியதாக இருக்கின்றது. இது கலையினை ஒரு சாதாரண உற்பத்திப் பண்டமாக உருவாக்கி அதனை ஒரு சந்தைப் பொருளாக்குகின்ற நடவடிக்கையாகும். கலையினை சந்தைப்பொருளாக்குகின்ற இவ்வாறான நடவடிக்கைகள் உலகமயமாக்கலின் ஒரு போக்காகும். “தமிழ் ஓவியம்” என்பது ஓர் அடையாளம் சார்ந்த எண்ணக்கருவாகும். இங்கு நாம் அடையாளம் குறித்துப் பேசுவது என்பது இந்த சந்தை மையவாத்தினைக் கடந்து அரசியல், பொருளாதாரம், பண்பாடு, வரலாறு, கருத்தியல் போன்ற பல்வேறுபட்ட காரணிகள் தமிழ் சமூகத்தில் எவ்வாறு செல்வாக்குச் செலுத்தி வந்துள்ளன என்பதையும் அதனால் தமிழ் சமூகத்தில் ஏற்பட்ட மாற்றங்களையும் ஓவியத்தினூடாகப் புரிந்து கொள்கின்ற ஒரு முயற்சியாகும். மேலும் உலகமயமாக்கத்தின் ஒற்றைத் தன்மைக்கு எதிராக அடையாளங்களை முன்னிறுத்துகின்ற ஒரு செயற்பாடுமாகும். இந்தவகையில் இவ்வாய்வானது தமிழர் பண்பாட்டில் வரலாற்றுக்காலம் முதல் ஓவியம் எவ்வாறு இருந்தது என்பதையும் அது சமூக மாற்றத்தின் காரணமாக என்ன நிலைக்குச் சென்றது என்பதையும் வெளிப்படுத்துவதுடன், இன்றைய நிலையின் அதன் பயில்வு தொடர்பாகவும் எதிர்காலத்தில் தமிழ் ஓவியத்தினை எவ்வாறு கட்டியெழுப்பலாம் என்பது தொடர்பான கருத்தினையும் முன்வைக்கின்றது. இவ்வாய்வுக்கு தமிழர்களின் ஆரம்பகால இலக்கியங்களான எட்டுத் தொகை பத்துப்பாட்டு நூல்களும் பல்லவ, சோழ. நாயக்கர் கால ஓவியங்களும் மூலாதாரங்களாக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டன. இரண்டாந்தரத் தகவல்களாக அறிஞர்களின் நூல்கள், கட்டுரைகள், என்பனவும் கலைஞர்களின் ஓவியங்களும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றன.

திறவுச்சொற்கள்: சமகால ஓவியம், அடையாளம், உலகமயமாக்கம், பின்நவீனத்துவம், பல்வகைமை, சந்தைமையவாதம்.

Western Aesthetic Styles in the Dravidian Visual Art Forms: A Study with Nallur Kailayanathar Pillaiyar Temple in Jaffna

R.Pragash

Department of Visual arts SVIAS, Eastern University
pragasho333@gmail.com

Abstract

Several ancient Hindu temples with buildings, sculptures and paintings in Dravidian Art Style are standing in the Jaffna Peninsula as art repositories. The ancient forms of several of the building structures of Hindu Temples had been destroyed due to several reasons such as, colonial rule, natural disasters and war environment. It is notable that, current structures of the Hindu temples are mostly found to be renovated structure. It could be observed here that during the periods when Sri Lanka was under the colonial rule of Portuguese, Dutch and the English, Western Art Forms had been absorbed into the traditional visual art forms of Hindu Temples. These could be identified in the visual Art forms expressed in the Dome, columns and wall paintings of Nallur Kailayanathar Pillaiyar Temple. The main objective of this study is to identify the influences of Western Art forms in the Dravidian Art forms and to bring them out through visual Art forms. This study is undertaken through historical approach, descriptive method, comparison method, observations and interviews. The dome structure found on top of the main sanctorum of this Temple is a structure built in accordance with the Hindu scripture. The matter of how sculptures with Western Cultural background came to be installed on the dome of this Temple, constructed in Dravidian tradition is analyzed here. The construction of columns of the *Artha Mandapam* of the Nallur Kailayanathar Pillaiyar Temple in Pallavar architectural style reveals Dravidan Art style. However all the columns that had been constructed in the *Maha Mandapam* are found to be constructed with designs of the western style? Particularly, columns of Roman era (Tuscan pillars) could be identified here. Epical stories had been depicted as wall paintings on the Northern and western walls of the Nallur Kailayanathar Pillaiyar Temple. The concept, body expression, costume and ornaments of the paintings found here exclusively reflect Hindu religion, While, the background scenes, handling of colors, three dimensional constructions, figure reliefs, and color flow had been expressed to reveal western style. A diversity comprising of both the Art Styles of traditional customs prevailing from ancient times and Western style could be marked, compared and identified through the dome, columns and wall paintings found here. This study is undertaken by analyzing through Visual Arts, several changes such as the Dravidian traditional customs being broken and new Art forms being absorbed due to reasons of effects of rule of foreigners, adopting the western aesthetic styles even after Sri Lanka becoming Independent.

Key words: Visual Arts – Dravidian Arts – Western Art Forms – Dome – columns

Ambaa Songs in the Oral Tradition of Fisher folk

R.F.Roshan

Jaffna Regional Center,
Open University of Sri Lanka.
seuiars2020@gmail.com

Abstract

Fishermen are known for hard work. The struggle they wage day after day against Mother Nature accounts for their physical and spiritual strength. It gives them the self-confidence to face any opposition with courage. The fishing communities living along the coast of Jaffna (including the study areas of Columbuturai, Passaiyoor, Gurunagar, Navanthurai and Mandaitivu) are a source of folk songs with their unique literary and artistic characteristics. The objective of the present study is to analyse the genre of oral literary tradition of *Ambaa* folk song existing throughout the Catholic fishing communities along the coast of Jaffna. It is intended to make an effort to identify the terminology unique to the fisherfolk, to trace the origins, background etc. of *Ambaa* folk songs and to identify the reasons and remedies for their obsolescence. Information used as primary data for this study includes field surveys, questionnaires and interviews while its secondary data consists of books, research studies, essays, research articles etc. Descriptive and analytic methodologies have been used to illustrate the origins and background of *Ambaa* folk songs and analytic methodology to identify their contents and categories. Obsolescent aspects of folk songs could possibly be revived by way of similar studies. Such studies could contribute to the rediscovery and analysis of the concepts of *Ambaa* folk songs and ultimately pave the way for a resurgence of folklore in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: fishermen, oral tradition, Ambaa songs.

Impact of English Private Tuition Classes on Students' Academic Performances: The Case of Ordinary Level Students in Sammanthurai Education Zone

A.S. Saila Afra¹ , M. Farwis²

¹Department of Economics and Statistics, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

² Department of Accountancy, Sri Lanka Institute of Advanced Technological Education.

Abstract:

The purpose of the paper is to identify the influence of private tuition classes on students' academic performance and the other factors that influence on student academic achievement among ordinary level students in Sammanthurai zone. The sample of study was enrolled 100 respondents by random sampling technique and questionnaire survey used to collect data from participants. A quantitative research method deals with quantifying and analysis variables in order to get results. The data collected was analyzed using regression and Chi-square test via SPSS 21. This study reveals that number of students take up private tuition classes for English subject is increasing. The number of students among the students engaging in English private tuition classes, who were failed in ordinary level final examination, is very less. So, it stated that there is a significant role for private tuition classes in students' academic performances. From the questionnaire responses, researcher was able to found out the other relative factors which support the students on their academic activities. They are environment, social skills and parents' education level as well. Even though, English is in the second language level for every Tamil speaking individual. As a reason, the students' living in Sammanthurai zone and especially Tamil medium students are facing many untold hardships and problems in capturing English language.

Key words: Private Tuition, Academic Performance, Social Skills, Environment

Perspective view of impermanent life in Bible

R.F. Roshan

Jaffna Regional Center,
Open University of Sri Lanka.
seuiars2020@gmail.com

Abstract

Impermanent life is fundamental concept emphasized by all the ethical texts in Tamil. The word is only a transit point for humans, not a permanent habitat life after death is determined in proportion to how we live as human beings with human dignity without harming other living beings. This can be seen both in Tamil literature and Bible. Tamil ethical texts emphasize that all the three aspects, that human body, wealth and adolescent of temporal life in Bible. The main purpose of this research is to examine the concepts of the temporal life as expressed in the Book of Job in Bible. This research seeks to prove the concepts of temporal life as embodies therein. It is based on the book of Job. Its secondary data includes the book related studies as well as articles and research articles. This research has been carried out by means research methodologies such as descriptive methodology and analytical methodology. Particularly, analytical methodology has been used to bring out the hidden concepts in the book of Job and descriptive methodology to illustrate the concepts of temporal life in the book of Job. It is possible to identify the universal concepts of temporal life and enabling those embodied in the book of Job to come to light through these studies. These types of studies promote a comparative study of the Bible and different literary traditions and providing guidance towards learning and studying the concepts related to book of Job.

Keywords: Bible, Impermanent life, Book of Job, Tamil literature

இந்துமதம் வலியுறுத்தும் பால்சமத்துவம் : திருநாவுக்கரசர் திருப்பதிகங்களை மையப்படுத்திய ஆய்வு

ந.சுபராஜ்

மொழித்துறை
தென்கிழக்குப் பல்கலைக்கழகம்
subaraj84@seu.ac.lk

ஆய்வுச் சுருக்கம்

பெண்மையை போற்றும் நெறிகளில் இந்துசமயம் தனித்துவமானது. இந்துமத மூல நூல்கள் இக்கருத்தினை தெளிவுபட எடுத்துக்காட்டுகின்றன. இவற்றுள் தமிழ் மூல நூல்களில் ஒன்றான தேவாரத் திருப்பதிகங்கள் பக்தியை மையப் பொருளாக கொள்கின்ற போதிலும் பெண்மையைப் போற்றி அதனூடாக பால்சமத்துவத்தை வெளிப்படுத்துகின்றன. தேவாரத்திருப்பதிகங்களில் பால்சமத்துவத்தை அதிகம் வலியுறுத்துவதாக திருநாவுக்கரசரின் திருப்பதிகங்கள் காணப்படுகின்றன. பல்லவர்கால பக்தியிலக்கியங்களில் அப்பர் சுவாமிகளின் தேவாரங்கள் முதன்மை பெறுகின்றன. அப்பர் சுவாமிகள் வாழ்ந்த காலச்சூழல் தமிழ் நாட்டை சமண சமயம் செல்வாக்கு செலுத்திய காலமாகும். அறத்தினை அடிப்படைச் சிந்தனையாகக் கொண்டு தமிழகத்தில் காலான்றியவர்கள் சமணர்கள். இதற்கு மாற்றீடாகவும் இதை வெல்லும் வகையிலும் வைதிக போராளிகளால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்ட உணர்ச்சியே பக்தியாகும். அப்பர் சுவாமிகளும் தனது பாடல்களில் பக்தியை ஆழமாக வெளிப்படுத்தியிருக்கின்றார். இதைத் தவிர சமணர்களின் கொள்கைகளை பலவீனமடையச் செய்ய பல உத்திகளையும் அப்பர் சுவாமிகள் கையாண்டார். சமணர்கள் பெண்களுக்கு முக்கியத்துவம் அளிப்பதில்லை. பெண்ணாகப் பிறந்தவர்களுக்கு முத்தியில்லை என்று கூறுபவர்கள். இக்கருத்துக்கள் பெண்கள் மத்தியில் விமர்சனத்திற்குட்பட்டிருந்த வேளையில் அப்பர் சுவாமிகள் பெண்களுக்கு முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுத்து தன் பாடல்களில் கருத்துக்களை வெளியிட்டதோடு அதற்கு மேல் ஒரு படி சென்று பால் சமத்துவம் பற்றியும் பாடியிருந்தார். அவற்றை அடையாளப்படுத்திக் காட்டுவதே இவ்வாய்வின் நோக்கமாகும். பக்தி உணர்ச்சி வெளிப்பாடுகளுக்கு மத்தியில் பால் சமத்துவத்தை அப்பர் சுவாமிகள் பேச வேண்டிய காரணங்கள் என்ன என்பது ஆய்வின் பிரச்சினையாக உள்ளது. அப்பர் சுவாமிகளின் தேவாரங்கள் ஆய்வின் முதன்மைத் தரவுகளாக கொள்ளப்படுகின்ற அதேவேளை அப்பர் சுவாமிகளின் தேவாரம் மற்றும் பால் சமத்துவம் தொடர்பாக வெளிவந்த நூல்கள், கட்டுரைகள் என்பன இரண்டாம் நிலைத் தரவுகளாக கொள்ளப்படுகின்றன. இவற்றினூடாக, அப்பர் சுவாமிகள் பக்தியை சமணர்களை வெல்ல எடுத்த ஆயுமாக பயன் படுத்தியதோடு அவர்களின் கொள்கைகளை நுணுக்கமாக பலவீனப்படுத்த பெண்ணியல் வாதத்தினையும் கையில் எடுத்திருக்கின்றார் என்பதை ஆய்வின் முடிவாகவும் உள்ளது.

திறவுச்சொற்கள்: அப்பர் சுவாமிகள், தேவாரத் திருப்பதிகங்கள், பால் சமத்துவம்

Vipullandhar's and Karl Marx's Educational thoughts: A Comparative Study

K. Kanesarajah

Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Arts and Culture
South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.
drkanesraj@gmail.com

Abstract

Philosophy is a vast and mother subject to all. It's deal with many areas. Philosophy of education is one of the important one. Educational Philosophers have indicated some educational thoughts. One educational thoughts are differing from other. Comparative thinking has developed into one of the most important aspects of the history of comparative thought. Comparative thought means the process of comparing two thoughts and analyses the similarities and differences between them. The word education has an in- depth meaning. The term 'Education' has been derived from the Latin term 'Educatum'. which means the act of teaching or training? A group of educationists say that it has come from another Latin word 'Educare' which means 'to bring up' or 'to rise' which also means "uncovering the inner being". That is, "education is to mound the intellect that is inside the child". The philosophy of education is to investigate questions such as what is education? What are the principles of education? What kind of education theory is best? Defining education is not easy. A number of theories were advanced in Western thought, from Socrates to Karl Marx. Similarly, in the eastern world scholars from Yakkivavaller to Vipullandhar have proposed many educational theories. Thus, this study is based on a comparison between Karl Marx's and Swami Vipullandher's educational ideas. Karl Marx's and Vipullandher are contemporary scholars, but both are having different philosophy. Specially Marx is a materialist and also Vipullandher is an idealist. The co objectives of this research are to identify the nature and the consequence of the both theories. The data and information for this explanatory research based, historical approach were obtained on the basis of primary and secondary data collection. Secondary data, the book published in related to this topic. Magazines, research articles, newspapers, and publication in the internet were treated as secondary data for this research.

Key words: Philosophy, Education, Analytics, Materialism, Ethics, Spirituality

POLITICS AND PEACE STUDIES

The role of Cartoons in portraying the reality: Political cartoons based on “October 26th political crisis”

Anutharsi Linganathan

Department of Media Studies, Faculty of Arts, University of Jaffna.

anutharsi@univ.jfn.ac.lk

Mass media influence the people and the political situation of the country. According to that Political cartoons are an important part in any newspaper. Newspapers involve the influence of knowledge of people and the channel comparatively making more credibility among them. Cartoon is an art that conveying message and emotions through satire and critical way with the aim to reach the people in a simplest way of communication. Mostly cartoons express the unstable political situations, corruptions and the current social, economic, cultural and political situations. A political cartoon is a cartoon that argues about an issue or a political situation. This study tries to express how political cartoons are impact one of the most important parts of any newspaper. And also the study tries to find the role of political cartoons in portraying the reality. Relief Theory used to explain the theoretical platforms to reveal the significance value of the cartoons. Qualitative and Quantitative analysis used for this study. Content Analysis was used to identify the themes contained in the cartoons depictions. Audience Analysis also used to deal with the views of the readers. And cartoonists are interviewed for this study and 30 questionnaires distributed to the readers. Considering these facts, this study uses the purposive sampling method as it primarily focuses on the Role of Cartoons in portraying the reality: Political cartoons based on “October 26th political crisis” in Newspaper (Special reference with Daily mirror cartoons (October 26th 2018 – December 2018)).

Key words: Newspaper, Political Cartoons, Politicians, Portrayal

Applicability of Local Good Governance Model in Decision Making at Local Government System of Sri Lanka: A study with Special Reference to Valikamam East Pradeshiya Sabha

S. Sutharshini¹, L. Thashinthas²

^{1,2}Planning, Department of Geography, University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka
sutharsh17@gmail.com

Abstract

This study attempts to explore the applicability of local good governance model in decision making at local government system, especially at the Valikamam east pradeshiya sabha. The study defines problems in the local government system viz lack of awareness of staff and representatives of the pradeshiya sabha on local good governance, inefficient administration of the local council, the political influence on the decision – making process and lack of contribution of the stakeholders in the council’s activities. The objectives of the study are to identify the decision making process in the local government system and principles of the local good governance model, analyze whether local good governance model is applicable in the decision – making process of the local government and identify strategies and recommendations to enhance local good governance in decision making based on analytical results. The research is based on both qualitative and quantitative research methods. The data of administrative structure, laws and policies of local government, decision making process, types of decision, ongoing and completed decisions, existing needs and issues of the local people and rules and regulations for monthly meeting of the council were collected by using primary and secondary data sources. For this questionnaire survey, 196 samples were chosen based on the stratified simple random sampling technique to collect data which were analyzed through comparative descriptive analysis, Microsoft excel 2010, statistical package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and suitability analysis. The study concluded that applicability of local good governance model that is 19, 24 and 57 percentage are respectively satisfactory, good and not applicable in practical and the study recommends providing awareness on local good governance model to officials and representatives to follow decision with people participation and harmonious political culture in the decision making, reduce the number of decision making in the monthly meeting, enhancing competency of the stakeholders and reducing the administrative boundary.

Keywords: local good governance, local governance, decision making, governance principles

The Role of Fiqh al-Aqalliyat in Building Racial and Religious Harmony in Sri Lanka: A Descriptive Study

M.M.A Abdullah¹, S.M.M Mazahir²

^{1,2}Department of Islamic Studies, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
abdullahmma416@gmail.com

Abstract

Sri Lanka is a pluralistic country. Therefore, it is important to carry out reconciliation among its citizens. The doctrine of Fiqh al-Aqalliyat, which is presented by modern Islamic scholars with the help of the sources of Islamic Shari'ah to formulate the life of minority Muslims, contains necessary guidelines for reconciliation among living beings in a pluralistic environment. Hence, the study was conducted with the aim of defining the term and finding the necessary guidelines that would be put forward through this doctrine for racial and religious harmony. Secondary data such as research and magazine articles, information on books, and online materials related to the topic were examined. At the end, the term Fiqh al-Aqalliyat was defined as a set of guidelines for minority Muslims living in a pluralistic society, to approach their problems related with Islamic Jurisprudence in accordance with Islamic Shariah, by considering their circumstances, to live in harmony. It was found that the theory is based on the dual role that all people living in a pluralistic environment are at once members of the society they belong to and citizens of the country they live in; Although each group has its own traditions, it is essential for reconciliation, to be flexible in particular circumstances; And while everyone adheres to their own culture, can move towards next step of reconciliation by ignoring other traditions and avoiding being radical in maintaining individuality. Therefore, the conclusion of the study was that if the guidelines of this doctrine were properly followed all could maintain their individuality and we may create an environment where they accept other ethnic and religious groups and their cultures and live in harmony as citizens of one country.

Keywords: Sri Lanka, Fiqh al-Aqalliyat, Racial Harmony, Religious Harmony, Islam

SOCIOLOGY AND CULTURAL STUDIES

Participatory Approach for Community Development: Conceptual Analysis

M. Riswan ¹, R.K. Bushra Beegom²

¹ Department of Sociology, University of Kerala & Department of Sociology, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

² Department of Sociology, University of Kerala, Kariavattom Campus, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India.

mriswan2008@gmail.com / mriswan2008@seu.ac.lk

Abstract

The community development is a long term process that focused on improving life standard of the community. The participatory approach often promote local people to involve in decision making that affect their personal and communal lives. This paper discussed on the concept of community participation and its significance for the community development. The participatory approaches have been adopted in the development projects since 1960s and 1970s, as a useful and appropriate mechanism to achieve development goals in a successful and sustainable manner. This is basically constructed as conceptual paper using secondary sources of research article, theoretical papers, reports, chapter, books and electronic data. The study denoted that participatory approach is a tool for empowering local community, poor and marginalized, and take them to the mainstream of the development schemes. The analysis of the papers stressed that local people are direct beneficiaries of all projects, rather than that of professionals or outsiders. It revealed that the PRA and RRA are also suitable models for applying within the community to improve the skills of local people and enable them to empower in decision making. The paper suggested to invite greater participation of local community in all types of development initiatives implemented by the government or donor agencies, to achieve real objective of the projects.

Keywords: Community, development, participatory approach, RRA, PRA

The Islamic Perspective on Suicide: A Study based on Emile Durkheim's Suicide Theory

M.M.A Abdullah¹, A.H Safiya², M.A Sumaiya³ & M.N.F Nishla⁴

¹Department of Islamic Studies, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

^{2,3}Department of Arabic Language, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

⁴Department of Economics and Statistics, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
abdullahmma416@gmail.com , safiyasafa96@gmail.com , masumaiya116@gmail.com

Abstract

Although the Suicide was considered as a personal problem before the Industrial Revolution, it is considered as one of the most important social problems faced by the modern world. Emile Durkheim was the pioneer of sociological research on this issue. Islam has provided the most beautiful guidance on this issue. Thus, the study was conducted to analyze Emile Durkheim's suicide theory based on information in Islamic sources and to find Islamic guidelines for avoiding suicide. For this study, which was a review of previous studies, sociological texts, books on the theories of Emile Durkheim, research articles, online articles related to research topic along with basic Islamic sources which are Holy Qur'an and al-Hadith as well as information on suicide found in classical Islamic literature and the writings and studies of modern Muslim scholars have been compiled and analyzed. At the end of the study, it was found that Emile Durkheim's definition of suicide is similar to the definition of Islam and the low suicide rate among followers of Islam, which includes comprehensive legislation and guidelines and restricts individual human freedom, confirms the conclusion of his study which indicates that the motivating factors in suicide attempt such as the religious beliefs, values, and the degree of individual freedom that religion offers may influence on the suicidal ideation of its followers. Moreover, it is observed that the methods of avoiding each type of suicide such as Egoistic Suicide, Altruistic Suicide, Anomic Suicide, and Fatalistic Suicide which are indicated by Emil Durkheim, were extensively mentioned in Islamic sources. Hence, the conclusion of the analysis was that Islam considered suicide as a major crime and provided various guidelines through its sources to successfully combat this social issue. This study will support Studies based on Islamic perspective on suicide.

Keywords: Suicide, Suicide Theory, Emile Durkheim, Islam

SEUIARS2020-006

Livelihood Issues of Persons with Disabilities: A Sociological Study Based on the Thunukai Divisional Secretariat of Mullaitivu District

M. Thushanthini¹, S. Sivakanthan²

Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka
1tthusha64@gmail.com

Abstract

Livelihood issue is the alarming contemporary social problem encountered by the persons with disabilities (PWDs). This community based study was conducted in the Thunukai Divisional Secretariat in Mullaitivu District. The objective of this study was to assess the livelihood issues of PWDs. Mixed method study design was used in this study. Based on the stratified random sampling technique, 112 PWDs were selected for this study. Primary data were collected through the interviewer administered questionnaire, case study method and key informant interviews. Quantitative data collected through questionnaire method entered in Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 21 and analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistical methods. Thematic content analysis was employed to analyses qualitative data. Results reveal that males were the majority (62%) among PWDs. Among the PWDs 48.2% belongs to the 30-45 years of age group. Majority (83%) of PWDs completed secondary education. Wage labour (26.8%) and agriculture (17.9%) were the important occupations of PWDs. Also 59.8% of PWDs were the breadwinners of family. Results also indicate that 55.4% of PWDs received less than 20000 Rupees as the total monthly income of the family. The correlation coefficient between the total monthly income and total monthly expenditure of the family was -0.133. Results also reveal that majority of people with war-related disabilities were not satisfied with the livelihood assistance provided by the government institutions. Severity of disabilities, social stigma and discrimination in employment opportunities, social exclusions, and poor accessibility, poor infra-structural facilities and poor educational qualifications were the underlying causes of livelihood issues of PWDs. This study strongly recommends that assistance for sustainable livelihood and more inclusive community based vocational rehabilitation programs should be provided to improve the livelihood conditions of PWDs.

Keywords: discrimination, social exclusion, stigma, vulnerabilities, wage labor

**கைத்தொலைபேசிப் பாவனை மாணவர் மத்தியில் ஏற்படுத்தும் தாக்கம்:
தோப்பூர் பிரதேசத்தை மையப்படுத்திய ஆய்வு**

A.K. Siyana¹, S. Nathira Jahan²

^{1,2} Faculty of Islamic Studies & Arabic language, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka,
aksiyana94@gmail.com
nadhiraJahan94@gmail.com

ஆய்வுச் சுருக்கம்

இன்று உலகில் அதிகரித்த தொலைபேசிப்பாவனையின் விளைவானது இன, மத வேறுபாடின்றி அனைத்து மக்களின் வாழ்வோடும் இரண்டரக்கலந்த மிக முக்கிய பல்லாடகங்களில் ஒன்றாக கையடக்கத் தொலைபேசி காணப்படுகிறது. இதனடிப்படையில் அனைத்து மக்களின் கைகளிலும் சர்வசாதாரணமாக கையாளப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கும் நிலையில் இதனை மாணவர்களின் கைகளிலும் அதிக செல்வாக்கைப் பெற்றிருப்பதனைக் காண முடிகின்றது. இதனடிப்படையில் மாணவர்கள் அதிகமான அளவில் தொலைபேசிப்பாவனையை கொண்டுள்ளனர் என்பதனை இவ்வாய்விற்கான பிரச்சினையாக கொள்ளப்பட்டு இதனை மையப்படுத்திய வகையில் இத்தொலைபேசிப் பாவனையானது மாணவர்களின் எத்தேவையினை பூர்த்தியாக்குகின்றது? எத்தகைய விளைவுகளை கொண்டுள்ளது? போன்ற வினாக்களுக்கு விடை காண்பதனை நோக்கமாகக் கொண்டு இவ்வாய்வானது மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. இது ஓர் அளவை நிலை முறையிலான (Quantitative) ஆய்வாகும். இவ்வாய்வானது முதலாம், இரண்டாம் நிலைத்தரவுகளைப் பயன்படுத்தி மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. முதலாம் நிலைத்தரவுகளை பெறுவதற்கு தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்ட 50 மாணவர்களிடம் (தரம் 9-11) இவ்வாய்வின் நோக்கத்தினை அடைந்துகொள்ள தேவையான அனைத்து வினாக்களும் வடிவமைக்கப்பட்ட வினாக்கொத்துகள் மூலம் தரவுகள் அனைத்தும் பெறப்பட்டன. இத்தரவுகள் MSOffice 2016, Excell மென்பொருளினை பயன்படுத்தி விபரணப் புள்ளிவிபரவியல் ஊடாக பகுப்பாய்விற்கு உட்படுத்தப்பட்டன. இவ்வாய்வுக்கான கோட்பாட்டு ரீதியிலான கட்டமைப்பை நிறுவுவதற்கு இரண்டாம் நிலைத் தரவுகள் பாடசாலை அலுவலக ஆவணங்கள் மற்றும் இதர தகவல்கள் மூலமாகவும் திரட்டப்பட்டன. இவ்வாறு மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட ஆய்வின் கண்டறிதலாக அதிகரித்தளவில் பாடசாலை மாணவர்கள் மத்தியில் தொலைபேசிப் பாவனை காணப்படுகின்றதுடன் அவற்றுள் குடும்ப உறவினர்களுக்கு இடையிலான இடைவெளி அதிகரித்தல், திகில் வீடியோக்கள் பார்த்தல், அறிமுகமற்றோருடனான தொடர்புகளை பேணுதல், தனிமையில் அதிகம் தொலைபேசியைப் பயன்படுத்தல் போன்ற பாதகமான விளைவுகள் மாணவர்களிடையே அதிகரித்த நிலையில் காணப்படுகின்றன என்ற முடிவு கண்டறியப்பட்டது. தரம் 9 -11 வரையிலான மாணவர்கள் மேலதிக வகுப்புகளுக்கு அனுப்புவதுடன் அவர்களை கல்வி தொடர்பான விடயங்களில் அதிக நேரத்தை செலவிடுவதற்கும் வாய்ப்பை வழங்குதல். அவசியமற்ற நண்பர்கள் தொடர்புகள் மற்றும் அதிகளவான பணத்தை குழந்தைகளுக்கு வழங்கி அவசியமற்ற செலவுகளை குழந்தைகள் மேற்கொள்ளாமலிருக்க பெற்றோர்கள் கவனம் கொள்ள வேண்டும் போன்றன பரிந்துரைக்கப்பட்டன.

திறவுச்சொற்கள் : கைத்தொலைப்பேசிப்பாவனை, மாணவர்கள், தாக்கம், தோப்பூர்

Problems Faced by Imams on Duty in Masjids: An Empirical Study on the Eravur Division

M. L. M. Helfan¹, S.M.M. Mazahir²

¹ MOH Office, Padavi Sripura ² Faculty of Islamic Studies & Arabic Language, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

mlhelfan@gmail.com, mazahirmsmm@seu.ac.lk

Abstract

The lack of concern of the community leaders responsible for fulfilling the interests and needs of the Masjid Imams has created a lot of issues to their livelihoods. The main objective of this study is to comprehend the problems faced by the Imams who are on duty in the masjids of Eravur division. This qualitative research is done depending in both primary and secondary data. Accordingly, the data were collected by interviewing 30 imams from the relevant area and referring the reports obtained from the Department of Muslim Religious and Cultural Affairs and the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. Most of the Imams were young aged and half of them have completed the hifl or kithab study with school education from grade 6-11. The main findings of the study are that the monthly salaries they receive were seemed to be less than the per capita income of Sri Lanka and as a result of this they face problems such as job dissatisfaction and job insecurity, homelessness, lack of access to higher education, lack of pension benefits, non-availability of salary on time. Therefore, by increasing the salaries of the Imams and raising their livelihoods may help to resolve these issues. Furthermore, this study provides recommendations in this regard and would help future researchers in this subject area.

Keywords: Eravur, Masjids, Imams, Issues.

Psycho - Social Problems of Children of Migrated Housemaid: A Sociological Study in Kinniya Divisional Secretariat Division

Kirushalini Patkunarajah

Department of Sociology, University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka
kirushaliz2@gmail.com

Abstract

The children of migrated housemaids are facing social and psychological problems due to the absence of mothers at their homes. In this case each child loses the support of their own mother and it affects their wellbeing in the society. The purpose of this research is to bring out the social and psychological problems of these children. This study employed a mixed method. Quantitative data were collected by 111 interviewer administered questionnaires. Fifteen case studies and five key informant interviews were conducted as qualitative data collection tools. Research ethics were strictly followed throughout the research process. Results reveal that the children are facing social and psychological problems due to the migration of mothers as housemaids. 63% of children are being affected by physical and mental harassment. Most of the children are being sexually abused by the guardian or some other unknown person they come across. This affects the education of the child and 23% of children stopped their education in the middle. 31.5% of children are engaged with full time or part time job for their daily survival. This type of situation of abandonment and inadequate care leads them to engage in criminal activities and causes distraction in adolescent age. This leads to stressful life and causes loneliness, anxiety and mental disorder. Continuous vigilance regarding the children of migrant house maids, bring awareness among the society, strengthen the specific laws relevant to the maintenance of present guardian and promote social support mechanism are the recommendations of this study.

Key words -Working Women, Migration, Children, Legal guardian

SEUIARS2020-011

Easter Attack and Disaster Management Systems: A Sociological Study Based on Sri Lanka

A. R. Asraj Ahamed

Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts and Culture, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
asrajzaak97@gmail.com

Abstract

The Easter Attack is seen in Sri Lanka as a result of Man-made disaster. This attack was led by Zahran Qasim the leader of Sri Lankan Thowhith Jammath. The attack took place Kochchikade St. Anthonyan Church, Negombo Kattuvapittiya Church, Batticoloa Zion Church, Shangrila Hotel, Kingsbury Hotel Dehiwala Hotel and Themattagoda. A further 290 people were killed and more than 550 were injured in the attack. This study examines what disaster management have been taken by the Sri Lankan Government for this disaster. Purposing sampling was used for this study and the analysis of this study based on secondary data collection using mix study of Qualitative and Quantitative methods, with secondary data collection being Research articles, Books, Reports, Newspapers, Government Documents and internet dates. The study bill analyzes disaster management activities such as Disaster preparedness, Disaster response, Disaster recovery and Disaster prevention or Mitigation. And analyzes have shown that even if no disaster management activities were carried out prior to the Easter Sunday attack that resurrected, there would be better Disaster response, Disaster recovery and Disaster prevention or Mitigation and disaster management.

Keywords: Disaster, Disaster Management, Easter Attack

Social and Health Care Issues of Persons with Disabilities: A Medical Sociological Study based on Maritimpattu Divisional Secretariat

N. Manthakiny¹, S. Sivakanthan²

Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka
manthakinymathu@gmail.com

Abstract

Social and health care issues of persons with disabilities (PWDs) are alarming contemporary social and health issues. Overall objective of this medical sociological study is to assess the social and health care issues of PWDs in the Maritimpattu Divisional Secretariat in Mullaitivu District. Mixed method was employed in this study. Based on the stratified random sampling technique, 120 PWDs were selected for this community based study. Research ethics was strictly followed throughout this research study. Interviewer administered questionnaire was used to collect quantitative data. Quantitative data was analysed by using descriptive statistical method with the support of SPSS version 21. Qualitative data collected through case study method and key informant interviews were analysed thematically. Results of this study reveal that majority (70%) of the PWDs were males. War was the major cause of disabilities and amputation was the major type of disabilities prevalent in the study area. Prevalent of unemployment was 49% among PWDs. It is reported that 47% of PWDs were dissatisfied with the health care facilities and 28.4% of PWDs with disabilities stated that health care service providing institutions are located at high distance from their residence. Moreover, 12.7% of PWDs encountered the poor affordability to access the health care services. Among the study population, 10.2% of PWDs suffered from pressure ulcers (bedsore) and 20.2% of them suffered from non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Accessibility was also important issues of PWDs. Further, PWDs have encountered physiotherapy and orthopedic surgery related issues. Only 45% of PWDs stated that they used coping mechanisms to manage their social and health care related issues. This study strongly recommends that community based medical and social rehabilitation programs should be introduced to enhance the quality of life and well-being of PWDs.

Keywords: accessibility, amputation, community based rehabilitation, health care, stigma

Challenges of Social Development: A Sociological Study in Sammanthurai Sennel Gramam – 02 Division

¹ M.I. F. Sifna , ² Lumna Noohu

^{1,2}Department of Sociology, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

Abstract

Social development plays a major role in the concept of development. Which consider whole necessities and needs of the society. Even though various development projects have been carried out by government and non-governmental organizations in Sennel Gramam -02 division which is in Sammanthurai area of Ampara district of the Eastern Province, to improve their living standards but still it's under developed. Therefore, this study has been carried forward with the main objective of identifying the social development challenges facing the Sennel Gramam – 02 division of Sammanthurai as well to propose the solution for the challenges. This is a mix study of quantitative and qualitative methods employed for data collection purpose. Of which, 50 questionnaires, 14 interviews, 01 focus group discussion and observation were conducted. Finding shows that challenges of social development are: poor community participation, interference of politician, dependency, social exclusion, lack of social capital, early marriage, school dropout, malnutrition, illiteracy, disease, child labor and drug usage. Interference of politician is still a major challenge. By doing awareness programs for people of Sennel Gramam -02 division is the best way to promote social development in this area.

Keywords: Social development, society, social exclusion, dependency, community participation

The Problems with Polygamous Families: A Case Study Based on Kinniya Division

M. M. Shiyana

Dept of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
shiyanamg6@gmail.com

Abstract

There have been many studies and research papers on the topic of polygamy worldwide. Yet many researchers do find all the negative aspects of polygamy. Although many countries legally permit polygamy, there is a ban on it in some countries. Additionally Srilankan Muslim personal law is also permitting polygamy for Islamic men with certain rules and regulations. The purpose of this study is to identify the problems posed by polygamy in Muslim families and identify them. This research has been done based on the data obtained from an interview of thirty wives from polygamous family. This study is a qualitatively organized and the data obtained for the study have been coded. Literary researches have been used as a secondary data collection. The findings revealed the polygamy marriages in Muslim families have caused huge different types of issues such as relationship breakdown, domestic violence, neglect, discrimination, Communication Problems, Inferiority Complex, Animosity between wives, anxiety, relationship disagreements and Low Social participation have been identified. The first wives are more depressed than the second wives. Problems are found in more polygamous families. At the same time those are less in other polygamous families. Therefor this research will be helpful for future researches and further suggestions have been made to reduce the problems.

Keywords: Polygamy, Muslim Family, Problems, Kinniya division

The public awareness on the facts of cancer in Eastern Province, Sri Lanka

M.B. F. Jemziya¹, Punish Sivarajah²

¹Department of Bio systems Technology, Faculty of Technology, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

²Department of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Agriculture, Eastern University, Sri Lanka.
jemziya@seu.ac.lk

Abstract

The present study was designed to determine the public awareness on behalf of facts of cancer in Eastern province. Random sampling technique from the adult population of ordinary public was employed throughout the survey. Based on the output, Batticalo districts people heard about cancer somehow higher (41.56%) than the Ampara (35.58%) and Trincomalee districts (22.86%), of which 49.47% men and 50.23% women (N = 385). The women population of youngest generation with higher education recognized the cancer compared to other group of public. There was significant association at 95% confidence level between knowing about cancer and educational level $X^2(4, N = 385) = 11.16, p = 0.025$. There are types of common cancer, breast cancer was mostly identified by the respondents, though abundantly did not know much about colon cancer and prostate cancer. From the overall observances, 17.14% of the respondents do not have aware on that the cancer is a non-communicable disease, of which who attained limited educational level did not distinguish the facts of infectious ethics of the cancer. Most of the respondents had lack of awareness on the cancer causative factors. The respondents (62.90%) well recognized the habits of smoking. However, obesity and food habit were disagreed to be as causative agents of the cancer. Conclusively, the Eastern public have to be driven towards overcome the cancer incidences in future by making awareness and proposed mitigating measures.

Keywords: Cancer, Demographic features, Public awareness, Sri Lanka, Eastern regions

பாரம்பரிய மற்றும் மூலிகை மருத்துவத் துறையில் முஸ்லிம்
மருத்துவர்களின் பங்களிப்பும், எதிர்நோக்கும் சவால்களும்:
கோறளைப்பற்று மேற்கு ஓட்டமாவடி பிரதேசத்தை மையப்படுத்திய
ஆய்வு

S. A. Haleema.¹, M.S.F. Naseeha², T. M. Hisham³.

¹Department of Geography, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka. ²Department of Geography, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka. ³Department of Geography, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

haleemasainulabdeen6@gmail.com

ஆய்வுச் சுருக்கம்

கிராமப்புற மற்றும் நகர்ப்புற மக்களுக்கு கிடைக்கக்கூடிய பாரம்பரிய மருத்துவ முறையாக பாரம்பரிய மருத்துவம் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றது. உலகின் அனைத்து மதங்களும் பாரம்பரிய மற்றும் மூலிகை மருத்துவத்துறைக்கு பங்காற்றுகின்றன. நவீன மருத்துவத்தின் செல்வாக்கிற்கு முன்னரான காலப்பகுதியில் பாரம்பரிய மற்றும் மூலிகை மருத்துவத்துறையின் செல்வாக்கே அதிகம் காணப்பட்டது. அந்தவகையில் இஸ்லாம் மதமும் ஆய்வுத்துறைக்கு தூண்டுதலும் முக்கியத்துவமும் அளித்துள்ளமையால் வைத்தியத் துறையில் முஸ்லிம்கள் அதீத ஈடுபாடும் ஆர்வமும் காட்டினர். இந்தவகையில் இவ்வாய்வு ஓட்டமாவடி பிரதேச முஸ்லிம்களின் வைத்திய முறைகள் இன்று வரை அவர்கள் நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகின்றமையையும், அவ்வைத்திய முறைகள் அவர்களுக்கு மத்தியில் உயிரோட்டம் உடையதாக இன்றும் செல்வாக்குப் பெற்று இருப்பதனை எடுத்துக் காட்டுகின்றது. இன்றைய காலகட்டத்தில் நவீன மருத்துவ துறையின் வளர்ச்சி புது விதமான தொழில்நுட்ப வடிவில் நோய்களை தீர்க்கும் வகையில் காணப்படுவதனால் மக்கள் மத்தியில் பாரம்பரிய மருத்துவமுறையில் செல்வாக்கு படிப்படியாகக் குறைந்து நவீன மருத்துவமுறையின் பால் ஈர்ப்பு அதிகரித்து காணப்படுகின்றது. மேலும் இவ்வைத்தியமுறையை இன்றைய தலைமுறையினர் கற்பதற்கான ஆர்வம் குறைந்து வருகின்றது. இதன் காரணமாக பாரம்பரிய வைத்திய முறைகள் சில முஸ்லிம்களால் கைவிடப்பட்டுள்ளதோடு அவற்றின் தேவைகளும், பயன்பாடுகளும் இப்பிரதேசத்தில் அருகி வருகின்றன. இவ்வாய்வுக் கட்டுரையானது கோறளைப்பற்று மேற்கு ஓட்டமாவடி பிரதேசத்தின் பாரம்பரிய மருத்துவத்தின் போக்குகள் மற்றும் சவால்களை ஆராய்வதோடு நவீன மருத்துவ துறையின் அதிகரித்த செல்வாக்கினால் இவ்வாய்வுப்பிரதேச பாரம்பரிய மருத்துவத்திற்கான தேவையை எடுத்துக்காட்ட வேண்டிய தேவையும் காணப்படுகின்றது. மேலும் பாரம்பரியம் மற்றும் மூலிகை மருத்துவத்துறையிலான தற்போதைய அவநம்பிக்கையை குறைப்பதற்கும், நோக்கத்தை அடைவதற்கும், இதனைக் கருத்திற் கொண்டு ஓட்டமாவடி பிரதேசத்தின் பாரம்பரிய முஸ்லிம் மருத்துவர்களையும் அவர்களின் வைத்திய நுட்ப முறைகளை இனங்காணுதலும் இப்பிரதேசத்தில் வைத்திய முறைகள் அருகி வருகின்றமைக்கான தகுந்த காரணங்களை கண்டறிதலும் இவ்வைத்திய முறையை தொடர்ந்து இப்பிரதேசத்தில் பேணுவதற்கான ஆலோசனைகளை வழங்குதல், எதிர்காலத்தில் இவ்வைத்திய துறையில் முஸ்லிம்களையும் எதிர்கால சந்ததியினரையும் ஈடுபாடு கொள்ளச் செய்தல் போன்ற நோக்கங்களை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு ஆய்வுப் பிரதேசத்தில் இவ்வாய்வு மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது. இவ்வாய்வினை ஓட்டமாவடி பிரதேசத்தில் மேற்கொள்வதற்காக, முதலாம் இரண்டாம் நிலைத்தரவுகள் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டு அதற்கான தீர்வுகளும் முன்வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

திறவுச்சொற்கள்: பாரம்பரிய மற்றும் ஆயுர்வேத மருத்துவம், ஆங்கில மருத்துவம், ஓட்டமாவடி, பாரம்பரிய மருத்துவர்கள்.

Role of Local Government in Solid Waste Management: A Study with Special Reference to Yatiyanthota Pradesiya Sabha

M.T Rifka Farwin¹, Lumna Noohu

^{1,2} Department of Sociology, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.
Correspondence: rifkafarwin777@gmail.com

Abstract

The large scale of solid waste generation has been a critical issue in the world today. Thus, the conservation of natural resources as well as for protecting the environment with maintaining the quality of living standard can be achieved by the service of government authorities and managing waste in proper manner. Since Solid Waste Management (SWM) is a multifaceted task that incorporates a diverse set of shareholders and operations, Local Governments (LGs) are responsible for the proper SWM in Sri Lanka and the absence of a sound national policy in SWM has caused tremendous negative environmental consequences in contemporary society. Despite various programs being implemented by the LGs with the relevant authorities in managing solid waste and most of them have not been successful. One of the LG, namely Yatiyanthota Pradesiya Sabha also facing these kind of improper SWM activities and because of that the Maththamagoda GS division which is authorized by it have not enjoying the facilities of SWM. Thus, the main purpose of this study is to analyse the problems and challenges faced by the Yatiyanthota LG in the implementation of proper SWM. This study is mainly based on qualitative and descriptive analysis. Both primary and secondary data were collected for the relevant study. Primary data were collected by unstructured interview with the Secretary of the Yatiyanthota Pradesiya Sabha and one of the officer of the Pradesiya Sabha who are responsible for implementation of SWM system and the secondary data were collected by the journals, articles, web sources and statistical data of Yatiyanthota divisional secretarial in order to analyse the problems and challenges at the implementation level. The SWM has not been successful and the authority facing numerous challenges at its implementation stage due to socio, economic and environmental conditions. They were significantly affecting the successful implementation of SWM in Maththamagoda area. Finally, the study proposes policy recommendations for mitigate the SWM issue in efficient and effective manner.

Keywords: Solid Waste Management, Local Governments, Landfill

Social and Livelihood Issues of Deserted Women: A Sociological Study focusing on the Vadamaradchi South-West Divisional Secretariat of the Jaffna District

G. Sarththiga¹, E. Parththeepa.² S. Sivakanthan³

Department of Sociology, University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka

¹sarthisarathi1995@gmail.com

Abstract

This study utilized a mixed method. Primary data were collected through interviewer administered questionnaires, key informant interviews and case study methods. All 294 deserted women were included in this study. Research ethics were strictly followed by the researchers throughout the research. The quantitative data collected through the questionnaire method was analyzed using descriptive statistical methods with the usage of SPSS version 21. Qualitative data obtained from the case study method and interviews were analyzed thematically. The findings of the study reveal that deserted women encountered severe livelihood problems and social problems. Results reveal that Hinduism (84%) is the predominant religion of the majority of the respondents and 58.2 % of the respondents belong to the age group of 15-45 years. Majority (76.88%) of the deserted women have completed their secondary educational qualifications and only 4 of the deserted women have advanced level qualifications. Wage labor (46.9%) was the primary livelihood of many deserted women and more than 62% of the respondents' monthly income was less than 20, 000 Sri Lankan Rupees. Results also highlight that second marriage of the husband (47.6%), extra marital affairs (28.9%), dowry issues (10.5%), debt issues (11.9%), poor family support and care (72%) and misunderstanding among family members (62.8%) were the major underlying causes for desertion of women by their husbands. Results also indicate that security problems (4.4 %), sexual threats (15.3%) and poor participation in social functions and neglect of social activities (21%), poor income, poverty and education related problems of the children were the significant social issues facing deserted women. This study also suggests that the government should provide skills and vocational training to deserted women, and expand the employment opportunities available for them. Social agencies should be encouraged by appropriate social policy to provide employment opportunities to deserted women. Finally, all stakeholders including government institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs) and private sector need to work together to promote the psycho-social and economic well-being of deserted women.

Keywords: desertion, discrimination, marriage, poverty, survival

Extinction of Traditional Medicine and Its Social Changes: A Sociological Study Based on Sammanthurai

S.M. Ayoob¹, T. F.Rishatha ²

^{1,2}Department of Sociology, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.
trishathag4@gmail.com

Abstract

The culture expresses the identity of the people, and it recognized the traditional medicine system in society historically. The main objective of this study is to identify the causes of traditional medicine system, and to identify the changes that occurred among society in Sammanthurai Divisional Secretariat area. The data for this research were basically gathered by using both primary and secondary structures. Interview, focus group discussion and observation have been used as primary data collection method. The information required for the study was collected from the main respondent through an unstructured interview (20 persons), and focus group discussions also was conducted for collecting primary data. The study has used reports, library documents, books, publication and internet data, as secondary source. According to the analysis of the data, the study found that the traditional medicine system in Sammanthurai DSD area has been modified due to Ayurveda hospital not upgraded, side effects, extreme advancement of western medicine, urbanization, technological advancement, period are the main reasons for the extinction of traditional medicine system. The major social changes that acculturation, addiction to fast food, medicalization, and the social dilemma.

Keywords: Traditional Medicine System, Social Change, Culture, Identity, Western Medicine

Causes and Challenges of Depression: A Case Study in Mental Health Unit of General Hospital, Kegalle

M. T Rifka farwin

Department of Sociology, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.
rifkafarwin777@gmail.com

Abstract

Depression is one of the common mental health problems and an important cause of disability in globe. It is a chronic or recurring disease which has become a worrying trend that does not only affect the psychological well-being of an individual but also the physical well-being of a person. Thus, numerous strategies were implemented by the mental health care services over the years to reduce the background causes, the affected rate is not yet decreased not only worldwide but also in the Sri Lankan context too. Based on this problem the research was carried out to understand the causes for depression and to investigate the experience of depression among the patients admitted to Mental Health Unit of General Hospital. Qualitative data were used. Both primary and secondary data were collected. Primary data have been collected from unstructured interview with 10 patients those who were undergone severe depression and have taken the treatment under the Mental Health Ward of Kegalle District Hospital for approximately 2-3 months and presently undergoing counselling and having the medicines for minor level. Along with this key informant interview also undertaken with the psychiatrist of the Mental Health Unit of Kegalle General Hospital. Secondary data have been collected from, books, journals, web sources and previously conducted research and reports. The study found that, biochemistry, genetics, personality, environmental causes, stress, childhood difficulties, synthetic chemicals, noise pollution, electrical pollution, natural and catastrophic disasters and other illness as a major cause for the depression and the experiences which individuals experienced during their period of severe depression also revealed. Finally, some suggestions were recommended by the researcher in order to reduce the level of depression from its earliest period to avoid the severity.

Keywords: Depression, Mental Health, Counselling, Biochemistry

Multi-stakeholders' Perspective on Water Security in Nallur D.S. Division: A study through Participatory Action Research

S.Srikanthan¹, S.Jeevasuthan²

^{1,2}Department of Sociology, University of Jaffna
jeevasuthan@univ.jfn.ac.lk

Abstract

Water is vital for life and its availability is the prominent indicator for human and social development. This proposed study on water security develops an existing research phenomenon as water remains at the nexus of various global issues including health, hunger, domestic violence and economic growth of nations. This is an attempt to precise the different views, issues and management strategies on water of multi-stakeholders through the approach of participatory action research. The issues like as water shortage, over usage, over extraction, declining quality in drinking water have formed a gossamer that links every aspect of our human life as well as made risk social environment in Jaffna. The government, civil society, businesses and householders have been exercising various pragmatic strategies used to overcome the issues on water over the years. However, the problems related to water seems to be increasing. In this milieu, this preliminary investigation is carried out to consolidate the perspectives that are scattering in diverse groups representing the Nallur Divisional Secretariat. The data was collected through conducting world cafe with various stakeholders of Nallur Division at different levels. The result of this study focuses on the followings: the interface between water and people is multifaceted sensation; issues related to water interconnected to their all aspects of life that means not only health but also economic, social, political and culture; public awareness on managing their water and common policy on water management for Northern province enacted at local govern as well as central government level must be forwarded to sustainable social development of the region.

Keywords: Water Security, Participatory action research, Water related issues, Multi-stakeholders' perspective

குடும்ப சிதைவிற்கு வழிகோலும் போதைப்பாவனை: கொழும்பு பிரதேச முஸ்லிம் குடும்பங்களின் நேர்வு நிலைப் பற்றிய ஆய்வு

L.F Hilma¹, M.I.M Jazeel²

^{1,2} Department of Islamic Studies, Faculty of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language
South Eastern University of Sri Lanka
hilmung5@gmail.com¹, jazeelmi@seu.ac.lk²

ஆய்வு சுருக்கம்

போதைப் பாவனை மனிதனின் புத்தி, உடல் நலம், பொருளாதாரம் போன்றவற்றுக்கு தீங்கு செய்யும் ஒன்றாகும். இதன் அதிகரிப்பு ஏனைய பல குற்றச் செயல்களுக்கும் சமூக பிறழ்விற்கும் குடும்ப சிதைவிற்கும் வழிகோலவல்லது. ஒற்றுமையான, ஒழுங்கமைக்கப்பட்ட குடும்பத்தை கட்டமைப்பதில் இஸ்லாம் பெரிதும் கரிசணைக் கெண்டுள்ளது. இந்தவகையில் இஸ்லாம் ஏற்படுத்த விளையும் அமைதியான குடும்பச் சூழலை போதைப் பாவனை வெகுவாக சீர்குலைக்கிறது. ஒப்பீட்டளவில் அதிகளவான போதைப் பாவனையாளர்கள் ஒரு நாட்டின் தலைநகரிலே காணப்படுகின்றனர். இலங்கைத் தலைநகர் கொழும்பு பிரதேசம் இதற்கு ஒரு எடுத்துக்காட்டாகக் கொள்ள முடியும். இந்நிலையில் இக்கட்டுரை கொழும்பு வாழ் முஸ்லிம் குடும்பங்களில் அமைதியான குடும்ப சூழலினை சீர்குலைக்கும் போதைப் பாவனை பற்றி பரிசீலனைக்கு உற்படுத்துகின்றது. அடிப்படையில் பண்பு ரீதியிலான ஆய்வு முறையினை பயன்படுத்தும் இவ்வாய்வு குறித்த பிரதேச முஸ்லிம் பெண்களிடம் பெறப்பட்ட நேர்காணலின் பகுப்பாய்வினை பிரதான ஆதாரமாகக் கொண்டுள்ளது. அதன் முடிவிற்கு அமைய பஸ்ஹ் விவாகரத்துக்கு விண்ணப்பித்த, அதன் மூலம் விவாகரத்து பெற்ற கணிசமான குடும்பங்களிலுள்ள ஆண்கள் போதை பாவனையைக் கொண்டவர்கள் என அறிய முடிகின்றது. இந்த வகையில் மதுபானம், கஞ்சா, ஹஷிஸ், கசிப்பு, ஐஸ் மற்றும் ஹெரோஹின் போன்ற அல்கஹோல் பாவனையும் பான்பராக், மாவா, வெற்றிலை போன்ற புகையிலைப் (Tobacco) பாவனையும் இவர்களிடையே காணப்படுகின்றது. இந்த முஸ்லிம் குடும்பங்களில் அமைதியான குடும்பச் சூழலை கட்டியெழுப்புவதற்கு தேவையான இஸ்லாத்தின் ஏற்பாடுகள் செயலிழந்து போவத்தக்கதாக இப்போதைப் பாவனை அமைந்து விடவல்லதாக உள்ளது. இந்தவகையில் குடும்ப உறுப்பினர்களிடையே உறவுகள் தொடர்பான இஸ்லாத்தின் போதனைகள் நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்படுவது சாத்தியமற்று போகிறது. குடும்ப அங்கத்தவர்கள் மீதான ஒரு குடும்பத் தலைவனின் கடமைகள் பாழாகிவிடுகின்றன. விளைவாக குடும்ப பிணக்குகள் ஏற்பட்டு வன்முறைகளாக வடிவம் பெறுவதே குடும்ப சிதைவிற்கான சந்தர்ப்பத்தை வலுப்படுத்தியுள்ளது. முஸ்லிம் குடும்பங்களின் மேம்பாடு, போதைப் பொருள் ஒழிப்பு தொடர்பான விழிப்புணர்விற்கு இவ்வாய்வு அடிப்படைத் தகவல்களை வழங்கவல்லது.

திறவுச் சொற்கள்: போதைப்பாவனை, இஸ்லாமியக் குடும்பச் சூழல், கொழும்புப் பிரதேசம், முஸ்லிம் பெண்கள்

War and Children: Sri Lankan Experience

Kumari Thoradeniya

Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, University of Peradeniya, Peradeniya.
kumari.thoradeniya@arts.pdn.ac.lk

Abstract

The children can be mentioned as a most vulnerable group due to the Sri Lankan civil war. Even though there are no accurate figures regarding the damage caused to children due to war, according to the UNICEF reports (2005), one million children in Sri Lanka have been affected all over the island by war, and they suffer from the shortage of food, health facilities, clothing, and education, due to displacement. Even though, many studies have been done on war-affected children in many countries, in Sri Lanka the studies concerning this subject is very limited. At the same time, due to the Easter Sunday attack the fear of war and the impact of war on children are again taking in to consideration in the country. Because, due to Easter Sunday attacks in Sri Lanka 46 children were killed (UNISEF, 2019). Therefore, main purpose in this paper is to discuss how war impact on children in Sri Lanka and get clear idea how children can be protected violence activities in future. This study is mainly based on qualitative interviews, supplemented with quantitative and observation method. Secondary data such as books, related articles and research materials was used. Field work was done in three war affected areas in Batticaloa and Vavuniya district in three different periods such as 2004, 2005 and 2016. Data was collected from 30 children, 10 parents of the children and 10 school teachers. According to this discussion, it was observed that within a situation like war, children can be affected mainly directly or indirectly which cause adverse impact on children. Such impacts can be psychological or connection with other health issues or education. At the same time, the impacts of war on children destroy their social life or the trust about the society and simply war can destroy their whole world. Children might on the surface appear to be well adjusted, but deeper examination of their inner world shows the negative effects of war.

Keywords: children, war-affects, psychology, health, education, child soldiers

**“Challenges faced by working women and its social impacts” : A
Study with Special Reference to Manmunai South and Eruvil Pattu
Divisional Secretariat of Batticalloa, 2020**

Anuja Ravindran

Eastern University of Sri Lanka
mosesanu25@gmail.com

Abstract

A healthy work-life balance assumes great meaning for working women particularly in the current context in which both, the family and the workplace have posed several challenges and problems for women. The dynamics of the work environment have exerted enormous pressure on working women as they need to cope with effectively – one at the office and the other at household. Review of literature, related to the subject has revealed that working women experience greater difficulty than men in balancing work and family. Besides to succeed in one environment, working women are often called upon to make sacrifices in another as each of the environments makes different demands on them and have distinct norms to adhere to. This study investigates the Physical and psychological factors affecting working women and the consequences of it. Data were obtained through a structured questionnaire administered to 100 randomly selected working women across organizations/institutions in Manmunai south and Eravur Pattu. Results indicate that a significant proportion of working women are experiencing difficulty in balancing work and family due to excessive work pressure, little time for themselves and the need to fulfill others’ expectations of them. Major consequences of these difficulties are high levels of stress and anxiety, disharmony at home, experiencing job tension and inability to realize full potential. They feel irritable and resentful often due to their inability to balance work and family life. The findings have implications for working women and provide perceptions into finding solutions to maintain healthy work and life balance.

Keywords: Working women, Psychological factor, Physical factor, household, office

