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Agriculture Sector in Sri Lanka Fifty Years after Western Colonization: Impacts, Trends and Future Perspectives

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Until western colonial powers impacted on Sri Lanka about five hundred years ago, it was considered as a subsistence agriculture-based economy with paddy as the major agricultural crop. The structure of the agricultural sector has, however, been changed during the period of colonization (1510 – 1948) and afterwards, i.e. post-colonization (1948 to date) with the introduction of plantation crops and severe structural changes took place in other sectors relatively faster that contribute much to the overall production, employment, and trade etc. in the country.

The purpose of this study was to examine empirically the impact of so-called changes occurred in the agricultural and other sectors under the western colonial powers, especially under the British rule (1815 – 1948), on the overall national development of the country in the post-colonization era. It used the hypotheses made by Myint (1977) to develop the empirical model for analysis, i.e., agriculture sector of a country can promote its economic development by five distinct ways: (1) increasing the supply of food available for domestic consumption (food security); (2) releasing its labour for industrial development; (3) enlarging the size of the domestic market for the industrial sector; (4) increasing the supply of domestic savings from agriculture, and (5) providing the foreign exchange earned by agricultural exports.

Using the secondary data for the period covering 1970 to 2003, a multiple regression analysis was carried out with appropriate variables to express these phenomena. The results suggest that there exists a significant impact of these factors on overall economic development of the country, especially in the areas of household food security, labor mobility, capital formulation, and marketing and trade of agricultural products.

The results suggest that although the relative contribution of agriculture sector to overall economic development has been reduced over time, it is imperative to taking into account these trends and impacts that take place in agricultural sector extensively in the processes of developing appropriate policies, as it is the most sensitive sector in terms of the political economy of the country.

Key Words: Agriculture sector in Sri Lanka; Agricultural policies; Economic development; Structural change; Western colonization

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Autoregressive Modelling Approach to Forecasting Paddy Yield

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This study was carried out to evaluate the alternative univariate time series modelling approaches for main agricultural output in Sri Lanka. For the purpose of the study total production of paddy were used. Those values were obtained from the Annual Bulletin, published by Central Bank of Sri Lanka. Box-Jenkins ARIMA methodology is used to assess Autoregressive model presented in this research.

In order to compare how well implementations of the two techniques work, these methods were applied to forecast three values (last three) of each fitted model. Forecast errors were used to assess mean error (ME) and mean of the absolute percentage error (MAPE) from each data series. Those MAPE values are 11% and 6% corresponding to the ARIMA modelling and Auto Regression Approach respectively. It can be considered that autoregression method can play an important role of time series modelling; especially it is a useful method to assess an appropriate model if the original series do not show seasonality or no strong evidence for stationary.

Key Words: ARIMA; Autoregression; BIC (K); PAC (K); Modelling

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Irrigation in conflict Cross Boundary Water Management in a Context of Violent Conflict in East Sri Lanka

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The research project described in this paper is conducted in the Allai Extension Scheme in Trincomalee district. In this scheme, covering some 7,000 hectares in its present form, farmers from Sinhala, Tamil and Muslim background have been living together since the 1950s. During the conflict that has ravaged much of North-East Sri Lanka, the villages in the scheme have seen extensive death and destruction. However, despite all this, the relevant government agencies and the farmers have managed to keep the irrigation system functioning to a reasonable extent.

The central objective of this study is to gain insight into how the actors involved managed to keep large-scale irrigation schemes in Sri Lanka functioning to a reasonable extent during the conflict, and into what the consequences of the possible return of peace will be for the relationships between the different stakeholders.

A more theoretical perspective underlying the study is on conflict and co-operation between non-combatants in situations of violent (intra-state, 'ethnic') conflict. In much of the research done on violent conflicts, non-combatants receive relatively little attention. If they do, they are often treated as either a pretty non-distinct support base, or as victims (refugees, traumatised people, raped women). I have found virtually no literature on how non-combatants identified with opposing groups of combatants deal with each other.

The research is mainly qualitative in nature, primarily consisting of informal interviews, with some quantitative analysis where required to support the thesis.

Key Words: Irrigation in conflict; Cross boundary; Water Management; Violent Conflict;

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Time Fluctuation Models to Forecast Tea Production and Prices in Sri Lanka

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Tea Industry plays a prominent role in Sri Lanka economy. According to the central bank report, tea export revenue is the second highest export revenue and the highest agricultural export revenue in the year 2002. Sri Lanka is a leading tea exporter and the fourth in the rank of tea production of the world.

The industry mainly consists of tea production, tea export and tea auctions. The paper tries to identify time fluctuation models of the above areas. But the investigation is limited up to the year 2002. Also the figures are given as monthly average values of the tea leaf and tea dust.

Monthly average tea production is given from the year 1982 to 2002 in million kilograms. The most important feature of the data is that while there is no any seasonality, a small positive trend is observed. Throughout the period, the average tea production is 19.665 ± 4.486 million Kgs. The de-trend data follow ARMA (2, 4) time series model. This implies that the present tea production value Y_t , depends on Y_{t-1} , Y_{t-2} and the four steps of noise terms. The forecasting values show a decline of the tea production.

Among the tea auctions of the world, Colombo tea auction is the leading one and thus we can consider the prices of this auction as the world tea prices. The prices are given in Sri Lankan rupees per one kg from 1984 to 2001. Here also there is a positive trend but there is no seasonal fluctuation of the data. The de-trend data follow an AR (1) model. This implies that the present tea price depends only on the last tea price and the noise term. According to the forecast values tea prices do not have any trend.

Key Words: Trend; De-trend; ARMA model; AR model; Noise term

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Land Allocation for Crops through Spatial Multi-Criteria Evaluation Approach: A Case Study of Jaffna Peninsula, Sri Lanka

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The goal of sustainable land use planning is to meet the needs of all prospective land users while at the same time ensuring that the natural resource base is protected. One of the main prerequisites to achieve this goal is to allocate the land to the most compatible crops from the ecological point of view. Spatial multi-criteria evaluation approach supports the decision-making process for allocating suitable land for different kinds of crops.

Though Jaffna Peninsula is predominantly an agricultural region, however more than fifty per cent of its area has a low potential for crop production. Crop production is restricted by the low and unreliable rainfall, and soil characteristics such as shallowness, extreme sand and salinity. Therefore, competition for the available good land for different kinds of crops is very high and the crops are cultivated in the areas which are not conducive to their growth. Limited land resources and crop production on marginal and ecologically unsuitable land lead to land degradation and conflicts among the different stakeholders involved in the crop production activities. It is proved that crop productivity, employment rate and income level can be increased without causing degradation of environment, if proper decisions on land allocation for crops are made.

Multi-criteria evaluation (MCE) and Geographic Information System (GIS) integration have been proved as a powerful approach to allocate suitable land to different kinds of crops on rational and scientific manners. GIS enables computation of different criteria while MCE can be used to analyze the land suitability for different crops. Again, the GIS visualize the results in the form of maps and tables. The combination of MCE and GIS is referred as Spatial Multi-Criteria Evaluation (SMCE). In this study SMCE approach has been used to allocate suitable land for different kinds of crops in Jaffna Peninsula.

Key Words: Multi-criteria evaluation; Land allocation; Jaffna Peninsula; Suitability; Geographic Information System

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A Study on the Consequence Results of Land Policy Reforms in Sri Lanka since Western Colonization

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Land is a unique commodity, which is affected by the forces of demand and supply. Unlike other markets however, ease of entry or exit is closely controlled by local and national government policies. Well functioning land market can therefore be characterized by the level of ease of entry into the system and of carrying out land markets transactions both of which depend on the availability of adequate land information. On the other hand non-performing land markets are plagued with a number of problems easily recognizable and one of the commonly found factor in developing countries is the over centralization of management and administration.

In most developing countries the experience indicates that the lawful acquisition of a plot of land is a long and time-consuming process. The inescapable fact underline any discussion related to use of land is the urban growth in the developing world. By 2025 it is expected that two-thirds of the developing world will reside in urban areas. Conversion of land into urban use with no plan, encroachments of state lands, non-availability of adequate land information is some of the issues that faced by these countries in the development process. Sri Lanka being a developing country with the experience of a colonial era under Portuguese Dutch and the British consists with some results. The land reform movement in Sri Lanka is of universal appeal and long duration. As most of the other Asian countries Sri Lanka also tried a lot in land reforms but only a few have achieved any significant result. During the period of Portuguese and Dutch, a lesser impact being brought to the land law in the country. But with the commencement of the British rule, significant changes were introduced. The British enacted the crown lands Encroachment ordinance in 1840, by which a large, amount of land was presumed to be the property of the crown.

This study attempts to identify the consequence results of the land policy reform being introduced in the country. The data were collected mainly through the secondary sources and further emphasis was given to the discussions with the resource persons. The results indicate that as a consequence result over 80% of the land remains as state property. Privately held lands are found mostly in the densely populated southwestern sector of the country. As a country with an agricultural based economy 46% of the total labor is found in the field of agriculture but per capita arable land available in hectares is 0.52 in '96 / 97'. By the year 2000 it is also found that almost three million hectares or 12.7% of state agricultural land, were being farmed by tenant farmers. Further it is found that almost 69% of state lands are farmed under non-clear tenancy arrangements. Non-availability of mortgage facilities to these lands is a serious problem faced by the farmers in Sri Lanka.

Key Words: - Land policy reforms; Western colonization; Sri Lanka; Developing countries; State lands

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The Profits of Doom: Agriculture, Construction, Water and Land Use in Jaffna Peninsula

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The fresh water problem in Jaffna has engaged the attention of scholars and community leaders for over a century, and specific remedies, including the progressive desalination of the lagoons, have been explored for over half a century. Various investigations have been carried out and corrective measures tried out from time to time, but these have been neither comprehensive no sustained.

Jaffna has long been noted for its distinctive system of intensive, lift irrigated cultivation, particularly of tobacco and certain subsidiary food crops; and Jaffna farmers for their capacity to extract maximum profits from their mini-plots through high yields and rotational cropping, for their willingness to experiment with new crops and novel techniques, and for their quick response to change (and impending changes) in the market. Overall, agriculture in Jaffna had been profitable till the outbreak of the civil war in the mid 80s.

But Jaffna has no rivers or lakes, and water for irrigation and domestic use is extracted from wells or from rain. Over extraction led to increased salinity compounded by extensive mining of limestone for the cement industry or directly in to construction, and over use of agro-chemicals to serious contamination of well water. Almost everywhere, well water was gradually turning saline and polluted.

There are 20,000 open wells, and 30,000 households are supplied pipe borne water by the municipal authorities. The demand for such supply exceeds the availability. The pollution problem is even more serious. The peculiar nature of the Miocene limestone aquifer in much of the peninsula is such that the bulk of the agro-chemical used percolates in to it and much of it, in due course, is directly or indirectly consumed by humans. Thus the short term profits based on over use of water and agro-chemicals were leading Jaffna inexorably to doom when the civil war intervened.

With the suspension of the civil war, the re-opening the A9 high way, the mine clearing, the gradual return of the displaced, the progressive resumption of agriculture and possible reconstruction of the cement factory, the specter of renewed deterioration in the quantity and quality of fresh water may again hover over the peninsula.

The paper explores the available data in the light of recent developments and new research, identifies and analyses various policy

Key Words: Profits; Agriculture; Water and land use

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Land fragmentation in rural Sri Lanka: A Sociological analysis of a Southern Sri Lankan village

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Land fragmentation is one of major social issues in rural Sri Lanka and this problem emerged under the British rule. However, the gravity of this problem is continuing in current rural society of Sri Lanka due to various reasons. The main objective of this study is to explore the nature of land fragmentation in rural Sri Lanka in order to recognize its consequences over a number of social, economic, political, cultural, and environmental issues.

Under the influence of colonial land policies that enabled Europeans to encroach the virgin land for introducing commercial plantation (The Crown encroachment Land Ordinance in 1840, Grain Tax in 1885 and The Waste Land Ordinance in 1897), land ownership of indigenous people was strongly threatened and changed. Meantime, local elite, enriched under the colonial power, crossed the threshold of commercial plantation and they mainly participated in low country commercial plantation. Their direct and opprobrious activities led to enclose and narrow down the land ownership of villagers. Hence, villagers were forced to limit their space and live in a small plot of land. Ownership of land has been considered as the most significant symbol of social affluence in Sri Lankan society, because, land was the main source of gaining revenue and social recognition. Hence, people tried to acquire even a small plot of land. Population growth and social changes which took place during the post-colonial period have escalated the problem further. In this historical background, the present study is focused on the patterns of land alienation and its impact in the current rural society of Sri Lanka.

The focused study area, village Ehalakanda, which was directly affected by commercial plantation initiated by local elite, is situated in Pasgoda Divisional Secretariat in the Matara district. In this study, historical method and case study method were employed. Land fragmentation has been identified as a severe issue that the village community had to cope with for a long period. This situation has directly affected number of socio-economic and environmental issue such as decrease of agricultural productivity, deforestation, and desertification. In addition, since the Independence, there is a habit of encroaching on government and privately owned lands by politically aligned gangs. Apart from that, land fragmentation also has contributed to increase of the number of land disputes among the villagers and defuncting of social integrity of the rural society. Obviously, an ultimate consequence of land fragmentation is the increase of the level of poverty among the rural society.

Key Words: Land fragmentation; Rural society; Commercial plantation; Land Ownership

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Colonization of Time: Some Problems in Identification of Archaeological Sites in Sri Lanka

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Humans use and occupy the space dimension on different scales. In the past, it varied from open-air campsites to complex constructions. Within the varied range of space utilization, some had used natural space without causing any alterations to signify their cognitive dimensions, whilst in most instances there is serious violation of his environment. Due to this behavioural complexity of the use of space, today we are faced with a wide range of problems in archaeology in the identification and interpretation of archaeological sites.

Identification and interpretation of archaeological sites embody three major problems. The first problem exemplifies the understanding of the functional aspect of sites. There are sites which reflect different functions during different periods. Some sites are multi-functional and belonging to a single period of time. Determination of function of an archaeological site for identification is a complicated exercise and most of the time it remains incomplete. The second problem signifies the site formation process. A site can be transformed through a number of human activities. Notable among them are ploughing and tilling in agricultural societies. Long-term ploughing and tilling may cause a considerable disturbance to the archaeological content of a given site. Most crucial are the complete disappearance of surface indicators and splitting of single assemblages into formation of a number of widely scattered 'artefact patches' through these processes. The third problem is the degree of influence by the archaeologist's own idiosyncrasy about his definition of what is an archaeological site.

This paper discusses the relevance of considering the cultural context of a given society to define its human spatial behaviour of the past and to quantify the degree of intervention through the post occupational interventions to the site content.

Key Words: Colonization; Archaeological; Cultural context; Multi-functional; Natural space

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The Conceptual Evolution of Numismatic Research in Sri Lanka: A Retrospect

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The history of numismatic research in Sri Lanka can be described under four developmental phases. 1. Phase of antiquarian interest; 2. Early classificatory phase; 3. Histogramical and classificatory phase and 4. Scientific and classificatory phase. The interfaces of those phases are not implicit, but some of their characteristics could be explicitly elaborated.

British colonial scholars of the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century were the pioneers who initiated the study of ancient coins in Sri Lanka. Their interest of collecting and recording ancient coins was not more than the curiosity and enthusiasm fed by so-called orientalist ideology. Their activities mark the phase 1 of the development of the numismatic studies in Sri Lanka and it was a remarkable beginning.

The work that can be ascribed to the early classificatory phase appeared in the 1920s. The objectives of the work conducted during this phase were somewhat different from the previously held antiquarianism. Systematic classification based on historical phases and visible physical features on the coins was carried out. The insights developed through the basic classifications in phase 2 were incorporated to historical interpretations in phase 3. The significance of studying coins in historical analysis was emphasized and the importance of them was evaluated as supplementary to the historical texts. The work of this historical and classificatory phase appeared during 1950s.

More rigorous scientific approach towards studying ancient coins in Sri Lanka emerged in the 1980s. The previous nomenclature of classificatory scheme of coins has been challenged and alternative approaches have been suggested. Orientation towards scientific analysis of materials of coins and the socio-political analysis of their cultural context was encountered. This paper seeks to analyse the conceptual and methodological development of numismatic studies in Sri Lanka with reference to its wider social context.

Key Words: Conceptual Evolution; Numismatic Research; Sri Lanka; Histogramical

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A New Approach to Typological Classification of Pottery: A Case Study of Lower Kirindi oya Basin in Southern Sri Lanka

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This is an analytical study of ancient pottery recovered from the Lower Kirindi oya Basin (LKB) in Hambantota district of the Southern Province. In the period between 1999 and 2002, an area of 300 km² around the Tissamaharama town were surveyed as a part of a project designed to research urban origins of Southern Sri Lanka. 128 hitherto unknown archaeological sites comprising a dense surface scattering of ancient potsherds have been discovered as a result of the survey. Eight locations among them were selected for excavation Present study is based on an assamblage of archaeological pottery obtained through excavations.

This paper seeks to present the new typological classification, which derived from the analysis. The methodology of the new classification can be discussed under two headings i.e., the practical aspect interpretative approach of the analysis.

The data derived from an ethnographic survey conducted in the lower Kirindi Oya basin was used assuming the probable vessel function and their technology. Identification of the shape of a vessel was considered as the major requirement for interpretation. The physical appearance of vessel including surface treatment and the design elaborated might have been inspired by the potter's psyche and with number of other factors. This leads us to understand the significance of having a polythetic approach in typological classification considering both aspects of utilitarian and collective social psychology and their governing factors, of pottery manufacture in the past.

Key Words: Kirindi Oya Basin; Technology; Southern Province; Vessel

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Visualizing invisible: use of GIS in settlement archaeology in Sri Lanka, a case study in Lower Kirindi Oya Basin

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Ancient Landscapes are a key unit of study in archaeology. Landscape is a complex entity that included in a given environment. Archaeologists concern about the cultural landscapes. Cultural landscape is a manmade phenomenon. Different societies perceive their environments through the perspectives delineated by their cultural norms. Therefore the cultural landscape changes frequently. Archaeologists obtain the aid of artificial intelligence to confront the challenges of reconstructing ancient cultural landscapes. Notably the uses of GIS based computer application in archaeology have reflected a great potential in this regard. To depict the changing facets of the ancient landscape needs abstract models. These models are based on the cognitive capacity of the observe and the technical sophistication of the computer software.

A GIS application was conducted to re construct the changing cultural landscape of the lower Kirindi Oya basin in the Hambanthota District. 300km² area around the Tissamaharama town was explored. As a result, 127 archaeological sites have been discovered. Subsequent analysis shows that those sites represent a period of nearly two millennia from 900 BCE to 1400 CE. During this period the geographical distribution of the settlement has considerably changed. Human activities have influenced to change the natural landscape of the area in high degree intensity. Constructions of two irrigation dams across Kirindi Oya in early first millennium CE caused a negative impact to the ecology resulting the complete disappearance of the tributaries of Kirindi Oya. The present paper seeks to describe the conceptualization and the application of the reconstruction of the cultural landscape of the past 2000 years in the lower Kirindi Oya basin.

Virtual archaeology is a new field that combines archaeology and computer to reconstruct of the past. It can be used numerous ways as extensively. Roman Pompeii offers an excellent example: The whole city successfully vanished in AD 79, when mound Vesuvius erupted and hidden it under a thick mantle volcanic ash. The section of Pompeii have been modeled and reconstructed in virtual reality application by archeologist (Renfrew 1977, p.1). Geographical information system is a recent analytical tool combine with computer in the field archeology. It has been used to simulate diachronic changes in past landscape and intra site analysis (Kvamme, 1989).

Key Words: Visualizing; Archaeology; Lower Kirindi Oya Basin; GIS; Sri Lanka

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Archaeology: The Three Savants in the Field of Sri Lankan Buddhist Monastic Architecture

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The Department of Archaeology, University of Kelaniya was established in 1979. Serving the department were three Professors, namely Abhaya Ariyasinghe, Senake Bandaranayake and H.T Basnayake, serving at different times, whose contributions have received national and international acclaim. There is no doubt that we can class them as savants in the field of archaeology.

Architectural remains of Buddhist monasteries, in terms of size and number, constitute the most significant branch of archaeology. The specialization area or the doctoral research of these Professors was Buddhist monasticism in Sri Lanka. This paper is intended to examine the approaches of these Professors in the field of Buddhist monastic architecture. It can be seen that there are two approaches to the study, the first is a historical approach and the second is a social approach.

Abhaya Ariyasinghe and H. T. Basnayake attempted to recognize a considerable number of details pertaining to particulars of monastic units as mentioned in the ancient chronicles. The publication of all existing remains of Buddhist monasteries under architecture would be a valuable record in order to study the historical context of the subject. Therefore, it can be said that Ariyasinghe and Basnayake developed the forms and concepts in the context of the historical approach (Gunawardhana, 2003). However, the decade of 1970 marks a turning point when there were two significant lines of development in archaeology (Trigger, 1989). First, the critical analysis of literary sources and inscriptional evidence that constituted the initial framework. Secondly, the research components as initiated by other disciplines of theoretical studies and other analytical methods in examining the Buddhist monasteries. The scholar who has engaged himself in Buddhist monastic scholarship in systematically analyzing the various types of these institutions, the individual building units and the theoretical framework of the monasteries is Senake Bandaranayake, who developed the social approach.

Key Words: Architecture; Buddhist monasteries; Historical approach; Social approach

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Ethnicity and Social Composition of the Sri Lanka Armed Forces (C. 1949-2005)

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This paper traces the history and evolution of the armed forces in Sri Lanka from the arrival of the British 1976 to the present day. Special attention is paid to issues of ethnicity, class and religion and how these affected recruitment policies, force structure and operational deployment. The question of political influence and loyalties is also considered. The British colonial era is divided in two major periods, i.e. the pre-Volunteer era, 1796-1874, and the Volunteer era, 1881-1949, which essentially analyses the period encompassing the Ceylon Defense Force (CDF).

Post-independence developments are considered in terms of the rise of Sinhalese Buddhist nationalism and the consequent decline of the British influenced and westernized elements in the ranks of the military. Three major events are analyzed: first, the ascendancy to power of a Sinhalese Buddhist nationalist government in 1956 and its impact on the military establishment; second, the 1962 abortive coup and its repercussions; and third, the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP) uprising in 1971.

The emergence of Tamil separatism and out break of full-scale ethnic confrontation in 1983 onwards has had the most significant consequences for the structure and composition of the armed forces. This ethnic conflict culminated into three phases of internecine combat, known as the Eelam War. In the midst of these crises, another abortive JVP uprising took place for a second time, from 1987-1989. All these events were instrumental in changing the Sri Lanka armed forces to a more Sinhalese Buddhist institution of more populist stratification and social composition. These overall factors, especially the ethnic conflict are examined and their implications for society and politics in contemporary Sri Lanka considered.

Key Words: Sri Lanka; Armed Forces; History; Ethnicity; Policies

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Onward Buddhist Soldiers: The Sri Lankan Civil War through the Eyes of Buddhist Military Personnel

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Who are the Buddhist soldiers and how do they deal with the reality of war? This paper deals with the relationship between religion and war as seen from the perspective of Buddhists in the Sri Lankan military. Moving beyond abstract ethical arguments about Buddhist justifications of violence, this study will concentrate on Buddhist practice within a condition of warfare. In the two decades of Sri Lanka's civil war, there has been considerable discourse on the topic of Buddhism and violence. (Kapferer: 1988, Obeyesekere: 1991, Tambiah: 1992) While scholars have made many important contributions to the continuing discussion of ethnic violence and religious identity in Sri Lanka, very little has been written on the topic of Buddhism and the military. Recently, Tessa Bartholomeusz opened up academic discussion of the more specific topic of Buddhism and war in *In Defense of Dharma: Just-war ideology in Contemporary Sri Lanka* (2002). In this work, Bartholomeusz asks two questions: first, how do Sri Lankan Buddhists employ different narratives when they perceive Dharma to be threatened?; and second, is there a Buddhist "just-war" tradition comparable to that found in Christian-inspired ethics?

Using Bartholomeusz's work as a starting point, this study will look beyond the Buddhist ethical questions raised by warfare and concentrate on how soldiers practice their religion during a time of war. Rather than asking how Buddhists justify warfare, this study will ask how Buddhists engage in warfare and deal with its consequences. How do Buddhist soldiers mourn and commemorate fallen comrades? How do military personnel and their families deal with the fear and stress that arises both before and after combat? How do Buddhist religious specialists help soldiers deal with both physical and psychological trauma? The answers to these questions will be sought through ethnographic field work consisting of structured interviews with Sri Lankan military personnel and observation of religious ceremonies commissioned by individual soldiers and the military as an institution. While this study will be presented primarily from the perspective of religious studies, it will also deal more generally with the issues of ethnicity, nationalism and individual identity. In an attempt to get beyond the initial categorical dissonance created by the juxtaposition of 'Buddhism' and 'War', this work seeks to produce a vivid picture of how soldiers in the Sri Lankan military understand and put into practice their national, ethnic, religious identities.

Key Words: Buddhist Soldiers; Civil War; Military; Sri Lankan; Nationalism

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The Indian Ocean as a Security Problem: Four Perspectives from International Relations Theory

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The Indian Ocean presents a problem for the discipline of International Relations for a number of reasons, but it also points out the limitations of our own conceptions of security and strategy. As a region, the Indian Ocean includes some of the poorest countries in the world and also some of the world's most intractable conflict zones such as Indo-Pakistani problems, internal conflicts in Sri Lanka, sub-Saharan African near-failed states, and the numerous problems associated with the Middle East. The Indian Ocean has a history as a 'region', has a modern paradigm revival in the late period of the Cold War, and has a group of analysts supporting cooperation.

In this paper I will explore the problem of Indian Ocean security using four paradigms of international relations theory: realism, liberalism, social constructivism, and feminism. In each case I will analyse particular aspects of these security problems associated with the Indian Ocean states from perspectives that are traditional ones such as realism as well as those that might also present more radical and even post-positivist views. In this regard, I shall demonstrate some of the limitations of international relations theory as well as look at possible solutions to security problems in the region.

Key Words: Indian Ocean; International relations; Security problem; Social constructivism;

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Sri Lanka's National Security Challenges Since Independence and the Response of Its Armed Forces.

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If you want peace, then prepare for war (Latin Proverb)

The post – Independence regular Armed Forces of Ceylon were raised, initially with the Ceylon Army in 1949, Royal Ceylon Navy in 1950 and the Royal Ceylon Air Force in 1951. However the nation's politicians focused on national development with little emphasis on military spending for national security. Yet, the internal security threats had to be catered for with the employment of the Armed Forces under Emergency Regulations. The protection contracted by the Anglo- Ceylon Defence Agreement provided an assurance of national security from an external threat.

This mindset of the politicians has greatly impacted on the efficiency and effective use of the country's Armed Forces. We have catered for internal or human security requirements at the expense of National Security which is primarily focused on safeguarding the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Being a Third World developing country our political and socio- economic conditions have performed led the Armed Forces to support the country's internal security needs. There cannot be any development in a country without adequate security but due to the nature of internal security the Armed Forces have been handicapped in performing its duties. This has led to the Armed Forces dealing with violence of its own people using defensive methods throughout its existence. The legal, monetary and infrastructure constraints have forced the Armed Forces to be defensive and reactionary. This has led to a deterioration of law and order, increased violence in the form of terrorism leading to a two decade long insurgency.

The post Independence history of Sri Lanka's Armed Forces does not record a regular and comprehensive review of its security needs and threats and the development of a coherent national security policy, to meet the aspirations of all Sri Lankans. It has led Sri Lanka to its present crisis where the LTTE has manoeuvred itself into a strong position causing the Government of Sri Lanka to negotiate peace on LTTE terms. This has far reaching consequences affecting also the region in particular and the world in general.

Arresting this situation requires an immediate, thorough and proper defence review and a subsequent re-structuring and re-organisation of the Armed Forces to meet the carefully identified present and future security challenges in Sri Lanka.

Key Words: National Security; Independence; Armed forces; Challenges; Sri Lanka

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The LTTE Air Asset

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The LTTE's Acquisition of Air Assets means that it has acquired Strategic Depth and capabilities that would not only bolster its Military, that mainly comprises guerrilla fighters, but also bring VPs, Air Assets and High Security Zones of Sri Lanka and India within its target range.

The constituents and dimensions of this Air Threat are: a) airstrip of about 1250 meters in Iranamadu allowing light to medium size aircraft to operate with a payload of 1.5 to 2 tons. (A fuel load adjustment could provide for a payload enhancement, however the range will be reduced and vice versa). b) The airfield has been provided with surveillance and self-protection means - radar, other electronic means and the support facilities to enable safe operations. The hard kill options are expected to be the Close Range Anti Aircraft weapons and Surface to Air Missiles and c) The type of aircraft in possession of the LTTE is the Czech Aircraft ZLIN Z-143. The biggest aircraft in the 143L range can carry four passengers with a payload of about 500kgs.

The ZLIN Z-143 can be used for training, cross-country flying, reconnaissance, communication duties and limited air offensive missions. Purchasing and shipping an aircraft requires adherence to end user licenses and other stringent regulations. Yet the LTTE has been able to buy their air inventory despite being branded a terrorist organization. Any aircraft is required internationally to be registered (even applicable to the Military), have identification marks/symbols and tail number, and to be flown as per both International Civil Aviation Organization Regulations and the relevant laws of the land. The aircrews and the maintainers need clearance from a competent authority. The skies over Sri Lanka are under the sovereign control of the Government of Sri Lanka, aircraft flying in the Sri Lankan airspace should have express authorization of the SL Government. International airspace is controlled by International Agreements. Flying by an unrecognized group like the LTTE, is therefore a gross violation of both Sri Lankan and International Law.

The need of the hour is to nip the bud otherwise it would be just a matter of time before the LTTE scouts for more potent air platforms and weapon systems. The Sri Lankan authorities should at the minimum trace the documentation trail - the commercial transaction, details of importer, import license and where it was obtained, contractual agreements etc.

Key Words: LTTE; Air Asset; Military; Government; Sri Lanka

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Ideological Warfare: Role of Foreign Funded NGOs and the Death of Civil Society in Sri Lanka

Susantha Goonatilake ¹

The explosion of foreign funded NGOs is a result of the New Policy Agenda in the Western world undertaken in the late 1980s and early 1990s. In countries such as India, Malaysia, Singapore with their strong defence and sovereignty oriented posture foreign funded NGOs have been largely limited to welfare work or to support of broad social causes. In none of these countries are foreign funded NGOs allowed to impinge on defence and sovereignty. In Sri Lanka, foreign funded NGOs have advocated erosion of sovereignty and have often acted as ideological proxies for the LTTE. The paper discusses the actions of several foreign funded NGOs such as the National Peace Council, International Alert, Centre for Policy Alternatives and the Berghof Foundation in eroding sovereignty, calling for two near states, promoting demilitarisation of the armed forces, and inciting the armed forces to go against the country's unitary constitution. Outside those foreign funded NGOs directly promoting a pro LTTE agenda are some organisations purportedly studying Sri Lanka from a social science perspective. These organisations include the ICES (Colombo) and SSA both of which have acted as major clearing houses for much of the anti Sri Lanka, and specifically anti Buddhist propaganda couched in an academic garb. Those associated with ICES Colombo have written a variety of fiction masquerading as social science whose implied messages have been against the nationalist renaissance in Sri Lanka. Some in the SSA have explicitly called for the unmaking of the Sri Lankan nation.

The paper examines in general terms the activities of these organisations as ideological warfare conducted against Sri Lanka and its people and as proxies acting for foreign interests bent on recolonization. The paper examines in greater detail activities of International Alert, the National Peace Council, and the Berghof Foundation as particular obnoxious examples. It also gives evidence that many of these organisations are run by a small coterie of persons who hold several interlocking positions in the different organisations. It is posited that the Sri Lanka's situation is a unique example of the reassertion of global Western power at a time when Asian states are getting stronger. It fits into an attempted recolonisation agenda.

Key Words: Ideological Warfare; NGOs; Civil Society; Foreign Fund; sovereignty

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Economic Development and National Defence in Sri Lanka

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The discussion on national defence and economic growth/development goes back to the deep roots of history, despite the marginal academic interest. The accumulated studies in the literature of economics of defence show an ambiguity of the theoretical underpinning of the subject matter. But every country allocates a comparatively significant % of GDP on national defence. (Todd Sandler and Keirth Hartley 1996).

Until 1970s, defence services in Sri Lanka had been almost purely ceremonial. The size of defence was merely less than 1% of GDP with the bottom line objectives. Thereafter, it has increased up to 7% in certain years (e.g.1987, 1995). The national defence in Sri Lanka holds a crucial responsibility under the prevailing conflict ridden atmosphere and the geo-political position of the island nation in the face of economic growth and development. Here, the expected contributions of national defence is hypothetically identified as 'product, 'equality', 'employment' 'social transformation', 'self esteem' and 'stability'.(9th conference of S/L Studies, 2003).During the study period, from 1970 to 2004, the economic growth rate has been from -1.4 to 6% per annum with an average growth rate of 4.2%. The product contribution against the increase of the size of national defence is not sufficient. Secondly, through the recruitments to the armed forces, the rural sector/underprivileged population has been benefited directly and also through trickle down effects. Therefore, the equality contribution has been positive. Similar positive contribution can also be observed with respect to the employment contribution, because defence has become one of the major effective sources of employment. Fourthly, though it is too early to comment on its positive contribution to the social transformation, there is a tendency towards a new 'social contract' as the extreme parties of the society have begun to moderate their views and move towards coexistence. However, with respect to the social transformation the legitimate forces are still to contribute to prevent the exploitation by the extreme elements like the LTTE. Fifthly, during the last thirty years or so the self-esteem of the nation has been severely affected mainly because of the setback in the discipline and the goal directed behaviour of both the individuals and the nation under conflict ridden atmosphere. Finally the failure to compensate the opportunity cost created by heavy defence on health, education and other infrastructure investment has negatively affected on the stability as well as the progress of the country. This has been further aggravated by the continuous inflation mainly resulted from the defence burden. The study shows firstly that the hypothesized contributions cannot be cardinally measured and secondly, that in the Sri Lankan context in particular, those hypothesized contributions are insufficient for the economic growth and development. Thus, it is important to study whether it is a problem of the identified theoretical frame or a possible inefficiency and/or other limitations of the functioning of national defence in Sri Lanka towards the set objectives.

Key Words: Economic; Development; National Defence; Conflict;

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Ocean Resources and Maritime Strategy for Sri Lanka

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This paper traces the geographical and strategical importance of Sri Lanka in the Indian Ocean with special emphasis on early trade in Sri Lanka before the arrival of colonial powers in the 17th century.

This paper also consider the ocean resources in the exclusive Economic Zone of Sri Lanka and the further extension of the EEZ by delineation of the outer edge of the continental shelf by the year 2009 under the UNCLOS. This new area is supposed to be rich of hydrocarbons, millions of years.

Sri Lanka Maritime strategy should not be limited only to curb LTTE activities at sea and the coastal areas. The role of the Sri Lanka Navy should be limited only to costal surveillance. We should be able to guard our off shore resources specially so with acquiring more off shore sea area and possibility of detecting oil in our sea area.

With the implementation of the Seethe Samudram ship canal project by the government of India the maritime environment has taken a turn in trade, marine environment and defense related issues. Sri Lanka s Maritime strategy has to cater for this new development as well.

The future of our country could depend heavily on exploitation of ocean resources, renewable as well as non renewable. Therefore, our maritime strategy should be capable of protecting those agencies exploiting such resources and assisting in collecting scientific data which would assist in such exploitation projects. Being the guarding of the sea, Sri Lanka Navy has to playa major role in the Maritime strategy of Sri Lanka. This paper examines and suggests a development of a maritime strategy commensurate with our future maritime objectives and the role of the Sri Lankan Navy.

Key Words: Ocean resources; Maritime strategy; Sri Lanka; Economic Zone; Government

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Suicide Terrorism and Its Impact – Sri Lankan Perspective

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This paper takes the form of a research paper that traces the origin, ideology and development of this black tiger phenomenon, analysing the successful suicide attacks and their impact on the political and economic stability of Sri Lanka and also examines the potential threat and effective counter strategy.

The liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), with the most effective suicide capability in South Asia is indisputably the most efficient and brutal terrorist organization ever to utilize suicide terrorism. Other than the loss of political and military leaders, the country's national leaders, the country's national political, economic and cultural infrastructure has been damaged by suicide attack. The political context of each suicide operation reveals how the LTTE has managed to survive and advance its aims. In this context, this paper analyses and examines: Firstly, the origin, ideology and development of the Black Tiger phenomenon; Secondly, the key elements behind the success of the suicide attack; Thirdly, selection of target and the modus operandi of black tiger land and sea tiger cadres; Fourthly, the successful suicide attacks and their impact, psychological, political, economic and military; and finally, the potential threat and an examination of an effective counter strategy to break the cycle of violence and evolve possible solutions to suicide terrorism.

This paper also makes an attempt to examine whether the impact of suicide terrorism today is the same as it was prior to 9/11, given that international opinion on terrorism has now changed, and is no longer one where terrorists had free sanctuary to conduct their operations on the basis that they were, as they had portrayed themselves, freedom fighters and saviours of religion.

However, whether the action taken by the international community so far to curb international terrorism, particularly suicide terrorism, is sufficient, is open to questions.

Key Words: Suicide; Terrorism; LTTE

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Challenges Faced by the Sri Lanka Army on Implementing International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights

I. H. M. N. N. Herath¹

Ancient rulers respected the 'laws of war' ensuring protection, treatment and wellbeing of captured combatants and people. Soldiers fought wars while farmers sowing their paddy fields. During the 2nd century BC King Dutugamunu and King Elara decided to fight each other to decide the victory of war, preventing suffering of mankind. Even after the death of King Elara, King Dutugamunu had given due respect to King Elara. But due to the complicity of the present day operations and weapon system human rights and humanitarian law violations have increased.

The last few years saw internationally significant progress towards an international system of justice available to prosecute the war crimes and human rights violations. United Nations imposed economical sanctions on countries, which violate human rights and international humanitarian law. The international community has also shown renewed willingness to deploy troops to stop crimes against humanity.

Due to present ongoing conflict, human rights and humanitarian law violations by Sri Lankan Army was highlighted among international community. In the light of rapid globalisation, no country could withstand as single entity. In this context it is worthwhile to study and analyse how this problem could be overcome.

Key Words: Laws of war; Human rights; Humanitarian law; International community

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Economic Development, Openness to Trade and Environmental Sustainability in Sri Lanka

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Understanding the impact of economic development and trade liberalization policies on the environmental quality is becoming increasingly important as many environmental problems such as global warming, depletion of ozone layer have reached undesirable levels. Especially in developed countries sustainability of the environment is now among the priority policy items. As indicated in the very recent original report, Environmental Sustainability Index (2002), environmental sustainability can be thought to have five important dimensions: (1) the state of the environmental systems, such as air, soil, ecosystems and water; (2) the stresses on those systems, in the form of pollution and exploitation levels (reducing stresses); (3) the human vulnerability to environmental change in the form of loss of food resources or exposure to environmental diseases; (4) the social and institutional capacity to cope with environmental challenges; and (5) the ability to respond to the demands of global stewardship by cooperating in collective efforts to conserve international environmental resources such as the atmosphere.

Then, environmental sustainability can be defined as the ability to produce high levels of performance on each of these dimensions in a lasting manner. Given this very important data set on the sustainability of the environment we are living in, we will try to identify present conditions of Sri Lanka as well as developed and developing countries, in a comparative way, with respect to overall environmental sustainability index together with the five core components listed above. As the data is provided in a disaggregated format, we will be able to provide interesting and important details not only regarding the current level of core components such as the state of environmental systems, stresses on this system, social and institutional capacity, but also regarding their subcomponents such as air and water quality, pesticide use, soil degradation, deforestation, basic human sustenance, science and technology capacity, civil and political liberties, international commitment etc.(there are 68 such variables). Additionally, the interactions between economic development, openness to international markets and the environmental sustainability in Sri Lanka will be identified comparatively. Understanding the impact of economic development and trade liberalization policies on the environmental quality is becoming increasingly important as general environmental concerns are making their way into main public policy agenda. This is especially important nowadays as the environmental consequences of human activities exceeded certain limits and cannot be considered as negligible. On the other hand, economic development and trade liberalization are among the top priority policies in Sri Lanka as in many other countries. Thus, it is worth studying environmental consequences of economic development and more openness to trade.

Key Words: Economic development; Trade; Environmental sustainability; Trade; Liberalization

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Development Strategies in Sri Lanka: Lessons Drawn from a Comparative Review

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Unbalanced development is a major cause of social disharmony and unrest as it widens the gap between the rich and the poor. Achieving a sustainable and balanced development is a major challenge for developing countries, and Sri Lanka is no exception. Sri Lanka has been experiencing various development strategies for the last five decades, but the country has yet to achieve at least its most basic development goals. This paper attempts to evaluate two main development strategies implemented by the successive governments of Sri Lanka. They are the import substitution strategies with a high degree of state intervention implemented from 1970 to 1976, and the privatization and free market policies implemented after the 1977 up to the present. It is evident that the results of these development strategies are not much satisfactory. It is also evident that the very state interventionist strategies had contributed to social unrest and disharmony in the country because of a high incidence of unemployment and poverty. The latter strategy has also contributed to the same, as only a few groups of people have highly benefited from these existing development processes. Therefore, it is imperative to search an alternative approach to the development process towards a long-term sustainable economy. In this regard, a balanced approach in which both active and strong, but more selective government intervention with the market mechanism would be proposed as an alternative model for development as the final goal of the development would be to improve the quality of life of the majority of its citizen.

The study is mainly based on the secondary data issued by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka and other related documents. The analysis will be mostly descriptive in nature and some economic and social indicators will also be used as appropriate.

Key Words: Development; Strategies; Comparative review; Market

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Sustainable Development in Sri Lanka – An Outsider’s View

Sunil Govinnage¹

Sustainable development focuses on the importance of meeting the needs of current and future generations through the integration of environmental protection, social advancement and economic prosperity. In the implementation of sustainable development strategies the communities, people and their values are considered to be of vital importance. “A Sustainable community would be secure, healthy and equitable, with a clear sense of place,” (Environment Protection Authority, 2002).

After more than 130 years of colonial rule, Sri Lanka gained independence from the British in 1948. Today, the country is at crossroads following a brutal civil war which ravaged the country since 1983. Despite all the internal constraints and challenges facing economic prosperity, “Sri Lanka reaffirms the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 which emphasize the need to eradicate poverty and reduce disparities in living standards to achieve sustainable development...” (United Nations, 1997).

The paper will question the extent to which Sri Lanka’s sustainable development strategy assists in developing a society which is secure, healthy and equitable, with a clear ‘sense of place’. In this regard the paper will examine key issues which either link or separate Sri Lanka’s sustainable development programme from its national disaster management programme. Its objective is to highlight the need for developing an alternate, sustainable development strategy which will meet the needs of current and future generations, through the integration of environmental protection, social advancement and economic prosperity.

Key Words: Sustainable development; Environment; Economic prosperity; Community

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Peripheral Backwardness in Rapidly Developing Regions: A Case Study in Gampaha District in Sri Lanka

Nishan Sakalasooriya¹

Regional disparity of development has been the focus in many discussions on development issues in the third world during the past three decades. The economic growth and modernization are skewed in favour of metropolitan core area in the Western Province of Sri Lanka due to numerous historical and geographical factors. The more developed and highly urbanized Colombo Metropolitan Region (CMR) that approximates the Western Province of the island has emerged as the centre of gravity in the national economy. This region had a population of over 5.3 million in 2001 (27.89 per cent of total population of the country) concentrated into 5 per cent of the total land area. The counter forces of polarisation, such as spread effects have not been so vital even within the immediate peripheries of the core area. The widening inequalities at local levels caused disintegration of socio-economic systems even within the fast changing areas like Gampaha district of Sri Lanka. The present paper is an analysis of the prevailing spatial inequality of the development in the district and an exploration into causes and consequences of underdevelopment of peripheral rural areas. The Western coastal belt of the district enjoyed benefits of the recent developments in the metropolitan economy, through expanding physical infrastructure, industrialisation and employment generation. According to the explanations of National Human Development Report (1998), as well as different authors like O'Hare and Barrett (1996) and Moor (1985), Gampaha is identified as the most developed district of Western Province as well as in Sri Lanka. However, according to the Gini coefficient of income and percentage of income received by the poorest 40% of household, Gampaha district indicates an unsatisfactory situation of development.

The weakening of the agricultural base in the district as a whole was experienced during the last few decades, although the dependence on small farm sector by the majority of households in these areas have been major characteristics of this region. Weak backward linkages of modern industrial economy with rural periphery, insufficient services and infrastructure facilities are seen as key issues related to this backwardness, according to the survey. This study closely observed micro-level variations in development in the selected divisions of the district, with special reference to spatial patterns of poverty and migration and employment structure that are related to the peripheral backwardness. Land use changes associated with industrialization and suburban growth and concentration of services into few centres are among key areas of the discussion. Validity of available theoretical and empirical knowledge in explaining ongoing spatial changes in the district is evaluated in the conclusion.

Key Words: Development, Backwardness; Peripheral; Rural areas;

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An Anthropological Analysis on the Present Face of Ancient Hydraulic Civilization in Sri Lanka: With Special Reference to the Socio Economic and Cultural Study on Kapirikgama Cascade of North Central Province

Swarnalatha Perera¹, Yasanjali Devika Jayatilleke² and Jayantha Jayasiri³

A special feature of the Sinhala civilization of ancient Sri Lanka was its irrigation network. The purpose of this system was to impound the water in a reservoir during the rainy season and release it through channels to the rice fields during the dry season. The lands thus brought under rice civilization covered the whole of the vast plains of Rajarata, the realm of the earliest rulers of Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa that lasted from the latter half of the first millennium B. C. to the thirteenth century A.D. (Seneviratna 2002: 13). The present study of the ancient irrigation work is limited to the on going situation of the Kapirikgama cascade in North Central province of Sri Lanka.

Present government (2004) has been paid its attention to the ancient Sri Lankan grandeur which has been lost from the captive of colonial rulers from 1505. This situation had become more worst under the British rulers (1796). However the Government (2004) has begun a massive irrigation project to reconstruct ten thousand damaged and devastated reservoirs which spread all over the country. Under this project we conduct a socio- economic and cultural research in Kaprikgama cascade during the month of March 2005.

Kaprikgama cascade is consisting of three 'gramaseva' divisions which named Kaprikgama, Peenagama and Konakumbukwewa. There are more than twenty reservoirs available in the Kaprikgama cascade.

Basically we collected two kinds of data named quantitative and qualitative. Through a questionnaire we gathered quantitative data. By using of interview method we able to collect ample of qualitative data.

Thereby we explore various socio-economic and cultural aspects of the rural people in the area and also the culture and beliefs which pertaining to the reservoirs of the Kaprikgama cascade of North Central province in Sri Lanka.

Key Words: Anthropological; Ancient Hydraulic; Civilization;

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Alternatives to Power Crisis: Economics of Two Dendropower Plants in Sri Lanka

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Dendropower is a variety of thermal power generated using fuel wood as the raw material for producing thermal energy or electricity as the final output. Dendropower can be proposed as an option to the existing power crisis in Sri Lanka. However, proper economic analysis of dendropower plant has not yet been carried out hindering the replication of such projects.

The present study evaluates the viability of two selected dendropower plants in Sri Lanka using Cost Benefit Analysis. Data collection was done by questionnaire surveys, personal communication and with the use of secondary data sources. A power plant with a capacity of 5kW was operated under the management of a Community Based Organization in an off grid area in Moneragala district (Case1) and a power plant with a capacity of 3.5kW operated was under a private ownership in a high yielding coconut estate which were selected as two study sites. Both power plants produce electricity by gasification and internal combustion engine technologies using in-situ grown *Gliricidia sepium* sticks. The major costs of both projects were initial costs of power plant installation, operational and maintenance costs. The major benefits of case 1 were crop protection from wild animals and electricity benefit and major benefits of case 2 were fertilizer substitution benefit from *gliricidia* leaves and electricity benefit. For the calculations, it was assumed that the net carbon dioxide emission was close to zero at both sites. According to the results, case 1 is viable with a NPV of Rs.- 1,195,777.42 and the case two is viable with a positive NPV of Rs. 1,063,459.94 at 10% discount rate for 20 year period of time. Both cases are viable from the economic point of view even with a 10% increase of total cost and a 10% reduction in total benefits.

The study recommends that the dendropower plants are viable ventures from economic point of view where enough lands are available to grow sustainably grown fuel wood.

Key Words: Power; Crisis; Dendropower Plants; Fuel; Electricity

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Electricity Demand for Sri Lanka: A Time Series Analysis

Himanshu Amarawickrama¹

With an electricity demand of 290 kWh per capita per year in 2001, Sri Lanka's electricity demand has been growing at an average of 6.0% per year from 1986 to 2001 while the peak demand increased on an average of 6.5% per annum from 540MW to 1445 MW. Despite strong growth, Sri Lanka's per capita electricity consumption was about 60% of that of its neighbours, India and Pakistan, which have much lower per capita income levels to that of Sri Lanka.

As far as known there are three previous econometric estimations conducted on energy demand in Sri Lanka. Hope and Morimoto (2003) tested the causal relationship between electricity supply and GDP using Yang's regression analysis. They found out that every MWh increase in electricity supply will contribute to an extra output of around US\$ 1120-1740 for Sri Lanka. They have used data for the period of 1960-1998. Amarawickrama and Hunt (2005) in their study on proposed electricity reforms of Sri Lanka, found out that the long run income elasticity of demand is 1.1 and the long run price elasticity of demand is -0.003. Amarawickrama and Hunt used static Engle and Granger two step methodology over a time period of 1971-2002 using Eviews econometric package. The third study is the electricity demand forecast by the generation planning branch of the Ceylon Electricity Board. The econometric method used is not mentioned here but the forecast results are similar to Amarawickrama and Hunt (2005) as mentioned above.

Accurate energy demand forecast is very important to a capital constraint developing country like Sri Lanka where electricity import/export is not available at the moment and in the near future. This study tries to find out how the different estimation methods behave in terms of measuring the elasticity of demand and forecasting the future demand in the context of Sri Lankan electricity supply industry. The forecasted electricity demand using these different econometric techniques are then compared to see if the policy decisions vary based on the chosen econometric method. The chosen econometric methods are: static Engle and Granger method (Static EG); Dynamic Engle and Granger method (Dynamic EG); Johansen Method (Johansen); Paseran Shin and Smith method (PSS); Fully Modified Ordinary Least Squares method (FMOLS); and Structured Time Series Method (STSM).

Key Words: Electricity; Demand; Sri Lanka; Consumption

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Expectations and Reality of Tourism Development: A Case Study on Unawatuna, from the South Coast Tourist Region of Sri Lanka.

K. G. Guruge ¹

During the nineteen sixties international tourism began to play an important role in the economy of the newly independent countries of Asia, Africa, and South Africa, and these countries embraced international tourism as a medium to overcome their economic ills, such as the acute shortage of foreign exchange, chronic unemployment and slow economic growth. In short, development of tourism was considered as the Passport to Development.

Since 1967 Sri Lanka too has launched several measures to develop her tourist industry with the aim of achieving several objectives, such as creation of employment opportunities, generation of foreign exchange, development of peripheral areas. Tourism sector was expected to develop in an organized manner. But due to the urgency of meeting the expectations relied on tourism development, and also due to the profitability of this new area of economy, there was a big rush for investing in tourism development.

Since the initiation of tourism development in Sri Lanka (in 1967), it was seen that peripheral regions were considered as potential areas for tourism development. With the introduction of tourism these regions have experienced positive as well as negative impacts, especially along the south coast tourist region.

The present paper is centered on analyzing the pros and cons of tourism development, in Unawatuna, located in the south coast tourist region of Sri Lanka. The rich environmental quality in the area has attracted most of the tourists who travelled beyond Galle, and within a time span of little more than two decades, Unawatuna has transformed into a very popular beach tourist destination.

Key Words: Economic development; Employment opportunities; Foreign exchange; Peripheral Region; Coast region

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Model for Tourism Forecasting and Policy in Complex Situations

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Information about the current and forecast levels of tourism and its contribution to the economy is important for policymaking by businesses and governments. Traditional forecasting methods can provide reasonable forecasts in the context of predictable changes. However, forecasting becomes problematic in the context of both predictable changes and less predictable domestic or international shocks. This paper demonstrates the ways in which an integrated model, combining traditional forecasting methods and quantifiable scenario forecasts, can be used to examine complex combinations of events. The model is applied to Sri Lanka's tourism indicators, which provide a picture of tourism in the Sri Lankan economy, with traditional forecasting methods and quantifiable scenario forecasts. Results are provided for a combination of changes in relative exchange rates, income of major origin countries and a positive shock to tourism demand, to demonstrate the integrated model's ability to take account of the complex multiple events that affect tourism destinations.

Keywords: Tourism; Forecasting; Policy Complex

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Is A Strong Economy Important For A Small Neighbouring Open Economy?

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As China has significantly grasped the most important market in the world, India is the second biggest market in the world. How about the effect of such a powerful economy to the neighbouring small economies? Is it a threat or an opportunity for its neighbouring small economies? Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Korea have shared the growth of Japan in 1970s-80s and China in 1990s-2000s, mainly underpinned by the previous colonial linkage and historical common cultural background. How about the effect of India upon the development of Sri Lanka? We will examine the extent that the relationship between India and Sri Lanka in terms of economic integration? Is there factors making such a difference from Chinese economies? Diversified cultural difference and unique colonial background could have certain effects.

Key words: Economy; Neighbouring; World; Development; Culture

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Common Currency for SAARC Nations: Opinions and Aspects

Sandhir Sharma¹

The present study was undertaken to ascertain the viability of using a common currency in all SAARC Nations, as it was proposed by the former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, in the 12th SAARC summit, Islamabad. This study has been conducted on basis of views of the traders of Ludhiana who carry on trade activities in SAARC countries. Their opinions were gathered and evaluated about the proposed idea and its implementation. The other aspects covered in this study are related to the benefits and drawbacks of using a common currency in all SAARC countries.

Key words: Common currency, SAARC Countries; Nations

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ASEAN 5 founding nations and SAARC nations: A comparison

Kankesu Jayanthakumaran¹

This paper intends to compare intra-ASEAN's (of the 5 founding nations) exports and income with intra-SAARC's (of the 7 founding nations) performance. Intra- ASEAN's three different historical policy interventions are: the introduction of Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) in 1977, the unilateral liberalization following the severe recession of the mid-1980s and the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) formation in 1992. Intra-SAARC's three different historical policy interventions are: the adoption of South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in 1985, the introduction of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Preferential Trading Agreement (SAPTA) in 1995 and the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) formation in 2004. Findings indicate that the ASEAN-5 countries' economies are moving together through time and emerged as a powerful integrated area as a consequence of all of the above three interventions, but not those of SAARC member countries.

Key words: ASEAN-5; SAARC; Exports; Export-GDP nexus; Trade liberalisation

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“SAARC Obligations and its Impact on Kerala with Emphasis on Sri Lankan Influence”

K. S. Chandrasekar¹

The regional cooperation among the South Asian Governments had made SAARC a reality. This was to be used as a platform for wider dissemination of regional interests and partaking in the progress of regional harmony. In fact there were many areas which needed regional cooperation and each country has unique requirements. Among the SAARC nations, India is the biggest and has more states bigger than many countries who are members of SAARC. One being Kerala, which due to proximity to Sri Lanka on geographical and demographical aspects, sharing of similar cultures and produces had been influenced by the decisions taken at SAARC meetings. Many of the decisions favouring Sri Lanka were in fact viewed to be against the interests of Kerala. This paper is outlining the areas that are considered important in terms of the bilateral and multilateral agreements and the need to have thorough inspections on the commonalities between these regions and identify areas of mutual cooperation and synergy.

Key words: SAARC Region; Demographical

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The Role of Transnational Corporations (TNCs) in the Context of Developing Countries

J. M. P. Pathirage¹

The globalization and the resulting rapid growth of economic interdependence are the recent phenomena with the inflow of foreign direct investment and the worldwide operation of transnational corporations. Private foreign investment is made mostly by multinational corporations, which are also referred to as Transnational Corporations (TNCs). Their role in the world economy has changed the volume and the direction of international business since 1980s. TNCs have played a leading role as investors, traders and disseminators of technology. Beyond that the distinguishing role of TNCs is that they organize the production process internationally by placing their affiliates worldwide under the common governance system. Their economic impact can be measured in different ways. In 2002, foreign affiliates accounted for about 54 million employees compared to 24 million in 1990. Their sales were about \$ 18 trillion in 2002. Compared to 1990, the stock of outward FDI increased from \$1.7 trillion to 6.8 trillion in 2002. Foreign affiliates now account for one tenth of world GDP and one third of world exports.

However, there are some critical views on TNCs and their activities in developing countries. For examples, it is argued that TNCs using their branding and marketing practices to create heavy competition on domestic production and drive out the local firms in developing countries. When the government of the host country is in a weak and ineffective position, TNCs can evade the laws, abuse its market power and try to neglect their social responsibilities and business ethics which are harmful to developing countries. TNCs are also blamed of eroding the national culture of the host countries and thereby blurring national identity. Further, some argue that sales promotion and advertising methods of TNCs undermine the local cultural standards and value systems. Besides, TNCs can move production and operation from a country to another country due to changes in the environment and perception of risk and also their automation, mergers and acquisition, downsizing and relocation of industries that lead to create and increase unemployment and lower wages, especially in developing countries. TNCs are also criticized in relation to their production system, which tend to environmental destruction and depletion of local resources in host economies.

Under the circumstances, policy response of the government is very essential in minimizing the unfavourable effects of FDI and TNCs in developing countries including Sri Lanka. At the same time, development coalitions need to be pursued not only at the national level, but also at the global level.

Keywords: The Role; Transnational Corporations; Developing Countries; Foreign direct Investment; Government

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Fiscal Policy and Aid in Sri Lanka

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The main objective of this paper is to investigate the controversial issue - how government fiscal policy can be designed to ensure the efficient use of aid money. This matter is of high importance mainly for three reasons. Firstly, foreign aid flows are the main source of external finance in many developing countries and thus a key element in fiscal policy. According to the recent evidence, foreign aid has more significant impact than borrowing in the economy of the least developed or low-income countries. Secondly, aid is limited. Therefore in order to maximise the benefit the recipient country not only should establish affective management aid system avoiding corruption and mismanagement, but also should design aggregate fiscal policy by taking into account the macroeconomic implication of aid financed spending. Both these will also help convince donors that their money is well-spent. Thirdly, and more significantly, the recent criticism among the recipient economies about the 'good governance and leadership' requirement imposed by the donor agencies such as IMF and World Bank has made the topic more sensitive and debatable. The paper investigates all these highly contentious issues, besides suggesting the most efficient fiscal policy model for aid-effectiveness with special attention to fungibility and fiscal response studies. The empirical case study is based on Sri Lanka - one of the highest aid recipient countries in the world.

Before embarking on econometric analysis, the paper discusses the movements in the fiscal aggregates of Sri Lanka in recent years and the political economy background of the fiscal policy. Broadly, it reflects that Sri Lanka found itself in the midst of the increasing debt burden and faltering growth and worsening macroeconomic management, despite a fairly good period of economic stability in the late 80s and early 90s. The econometric results are obtained using PC Give, Microfit and E-Views on time series data from Sri Lanka 1970-2001. The results show that effects of fiscal policy are complex and varied, but aid tends to be associated with a rise in government spending and increases welfare. Aid does increase total expenditure. Tax revenue seems to fall as aid increases. Even though this finding is not so desirable for Sri Lanka, since expanding the tax base is the effective way of financing expenditure and reduce debt. There is high positive correlation between aid and capital expenditure. The findings of the paper reflects that for a sustained fiscal policy that ensures the best channel for aid money, Sri Lanka needs to reduce government expenditure and expand tax base. Another crucial issue is that achieving peace would obviously be beneficial as defence spending would fall, aid may be increased and it would spur growth and therefore, expand tax base.

Key Words: Fiscal Policy; Aid; Government; Sri Lanka; Expenditure

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Impact of ISO 9000 Certification on Sri Lankan Industry and Need for a Total Quality Approach

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ISO 9000 is the world's most renowned quality management system and it has been used extensively as a basis for independent (third party) quality system certifications. Many Sri Lankan organizations have obtained ISO 9000 certification as a means of providing some assurance for quality. However quality of an organization has different aspects like quality of people, quality of work and quality of products. Does ISO 9000 Quality Management System have a significant positive influence on all the aspects of quality? The answer of course, varies from country to country depending on the country's economy, industrial capabilities, working habits of people etc.

The survey was focused on the quality approach, activities and achievements of a sample of ISO 9000 certified companies in Sri Lanka. The main objective of the survey was to identify the impact of ISO 9000 certification on quality of workforce, quality of processes, quality of products/services and quality of environment. Findings of this research provide evidence that ISO 9000 certification has significantly improved the quality of organizational processes but it has failed to make a significant impact on quality of people, quality of products/services and also the quality of the environment. Therefore the certification has been of limited importance.

The certification does not help in the long run unless the quality culture and Total Quality Management philosophy is well established and maintained under the care and nurture of all employees. So we suggest that all organizations should apply the new ISO 9001:2000 as part of a Total Quality Approach to the implementation of socially and economically accountable management systems. The government and the national certification body; Sri Lanka Standards Institution, should identify how the standard can be implemented to match the country's specific requirements and ensure reliable and consistent third party audits on which the local and international community can rely.

Key Words: Quality; ISO 9000 Certification; Industry; Management

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Assessment of innovative business opportunities and models to serve aging population in Sri Lanka

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In year 2040, Sri Lanka will have a 36 per cent of old age dependants in their total population. However, these changes in age structure have some important implications and repercussions; which can either be favourable or unfavourable on the Sri Lankan economy and society. However, in Sri Lanka there are very limited research findings related to aging studies except those from population statistics. Therefore, it was felt necessary an in-depth investigation to identify the specific goods and services the aging population demands in the Sri Lankan context.

A major assumption of the research was that the existing mechanisms were not sufficient to serve the growing proportion of the aging population in Sri Lanka without the active involvement of both the government and the private sector, through innovative business models. The survey method, with sufficient brainstorming discussions were practiced to acquire sufficient data to analyse the real needs, wants and demands of the aging population of the Greater Colombo area of Sri Lanka. Population was the Greater Colombo aging population. Sample size of the study was 100 respondents, entrepreneurs and service providers. Data analysis was completed by using SPSS package.

Analytical findings of this research clearly indicate that in Sri Lanka there aren't sufficient mechanisms to serve aging populations using innovative business models. Further, the involvement of the business sector is also limited to serve the aging population. This is due to high business risk and minimum government support to develop suitable infrastructure to serve the aging population.

Therefore, it is strongly recommended that government policies be formulated to promote the private sector to serve the aging population of Sri Lanka using innovative business models. Moreover, it is recommended that to implement joint efforts by the government and the private sector to serve the aging population in Sri Lanka and this would lead to create win-win situation for both the business sector and the aging population of Sri Lanka.

Key Words: Business; Opportunities, Innovative; Models

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Environmental values for Decision Making: A Review of Travel Cost Method Applications in Sri Lanka

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The travel cost method places a money value on recreational sites by estimating the costs of consuming the services of that place. Almost all the parks and protected areas of the country have been subjected to travel cost valuation exercises. However, majority of these studies lacks fundamental considerations of the method leading to questions on the validity of the provided estimates. The present paper reviews different applications of travel cost method in Sri Lanka and with a view of improving the accuracy of the estimates.

For the review, the available travel cost studies have been screened with a view to identify the common problems inherent to these studies. After comparing 12 studies, the following has been recognized as the main problems: limited variables in the travel cost function, low R^2 values and different consumer surpluses for similar recreational sites. The present review then selected five applications of travel cost method and compared the methodology adopted, statistical and analytical approaches, in detail against the state of the art. Travel cost studies of Hakkgala Botanical Garden, Sinharaja World Heritage site, Yala National Park, Wasgamuwa National Park, Udawaththekele Royal National Park have been used for the analysis.

Results of the study showed that most of studies have not considered issues and biases that are common in the information gathering (time period, language, visitor type), defining and estimation of total travel cost, opportunity cost of time. Statistical validities of the estimated equations have given only low priority. Majority of the studies failed to address the most common shortcomings of the method. The presence of such problems means that the estimated values are either under or over estimates of the correct values of the recreational sites. It is recommended therefore to include a sensitivity analysis which includes the possible changes of the final estimates with regards to the variables mentioned above. However, it was obvious that errors could have been minimized if the proper sampling and the standard guidelines of the method had been adopted.

If the consumer surplus values of recreational sites to be used in guiding decision making, it is extremely important that correct addressing of such issues and a set of guidelines regarding such issues are followed in order to improve the validity of the estimates.

Key words: Environmental; Decision Making; Consumer

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Skills Mismatch Hypothesis and its Relevance in Explaining the Current Unemployment in Sri Lanka

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Unemployment in Sri Lanka throughout the last few decades has been extremely high compared with those in most of the countries in the Asian region, which have been following open market policies similar to Sri Lanka. In analyzing the unemployment problem 'skills mismatch' hypothesis, first articulated by the ILO Mission to Sri Lanka in 1971, is still highly influential. Those who stress the orthodox view of the mismatch hypothesis believe implicitly that although the economy has employment opportunities, jobs expected by a large amount of job seekers are not adequately found or they do not fit into the prevailing jobs. Particularly the private sector business leaders ascribe this mismatch primarily to the weakness of the educational structure of the country. However, new evidence appears to believe that rigour of mismatch hypothesis has faded away. In this setting, this paper aims at challenging the majority view that mismatch is responsible rather than the lack of employment generation in the economy to appear a high level of unemployment in the country.

The paper, mainly depending on various sources of secondary data, found that the mismatch hypothesis is still relevant in some areas. Accordingly: i) a high percentage of the unemployed desire employment in professional, technical and clerical occupations although in the current employment profile these three categories comprise only a lesser percentage of all the employed; ii) the analysis of the profile of expectation reveals that expectations for higher level jobs rise with increasing education; and iii) long-term unemployment is most conspicuous among those who have obtained higher educational qualifications. Contrary to the majority view, it is found that i) unemployment in all educational levels shows a considerable decline with nearly the same rates over the years; ii) the unemployment rate of females throughout the past period shows a faster declining; iii) the university education system, particularly in the last decade or so, has been geared to give more skills to graduates; and iv) the employment creation by the formal private sector as the engine for growth has not sufficient to catch up job loss in the public sector after 1990, and absorb new job seekers considerably to the formal economy. Consequently, the paper concludes that the strength of mismatch hypothesis has now considerably faded away, and failure to create a sufficient amount of employment by the private sector led economy is largely responsible for the current high unemployment level of the economy.

Key words: Skills mismatch; Unemployment; Status of employment; Labour market

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E-enabling the Sri Lankan Agriculture Industry

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This paper presents the design and implementation of an e-trading system for vegetables and fruits farmers in Sri Lanka to maximize the product distribution and yields gain by directly liaising with the buyers for the sale of their products at competitive prices.

The system under discussion is about enabling the local farmers to use mobile and internet technologies to trade in their products in place of the conventional buyer -seller interactions. The proposed system is based on a typical commodities trading system where the farmer advertises his products and the buyer then directly negotiates with the farmer concerned and the related transactional activities which would take place from this point onwards. The paper discusses in detail how a system of this nature could be implemented in the local context, its benefits and the suitable technical infrastructure which is needed for its successful implementation.

The paper extensively discusses newer and emerging mobile internet technologies that could be effectively deployed in a developing country for benefit of the local farming community and in general the infrastructural developments which would take place as a result of successful implementation of the system described in the paper.

The e-trading system typically revolves around a client-server architecture. The web based interface is primarily targeted towards the trader. However, a Sinhala native language web interface too has been designed for the farmer, so that he would have an auxiliary interface to the system if the mobile application interface was found to be too difficult to use.

With the present e-Sri Lanka initiative and the propagation of ICT know-how in rural areas of Sri Lanka, the authors envisage a highly mature robust system could be evolved from the proposed system in order to cater to the local situation which, in turn would open up employment opportunities as well.

Key words: E-trading; Mobile internet technology; Web-enabled systems; E-Sri Lanka

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Changes in the Trade Policy Regime in Sri Lanka

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Sri Lanka has experienced a series of changes in its trade policy regime. The objective of this paper is to examine the changes of the Sri Lanka's trade policy regime since the independence in 1948. At independence, Sri Lanka had relatively low import duties which were imposed mainly for revenue reasons and applied to a wide range of goods. However, from 1960 onwards, along with the inward-oriented development strategy based on the import substitution policy, both tariff and non-tariff barriers were extensively used to control imports for balance of payment reasons, as well as to protect domestic economic activities and industrial enterprises. These trade policies had adverse implications on overall economic growth of the country. The first break through towards trade liberalization in Sri Lanka began in 1977, when the country embarked on a series of economic reforms with the aim of switching from inward-oriented policies to outward-oriented policies. Trade policy reform was the key element of this policy package. Since then Sri Lanka's external trade policy continued to focus on achieving a liberalized trade regime by rationalizing and simplifying the tariff structure, while progressively reducing quantitative restrictions. At the same time, measures were taken to liberalize the rigidities related to the exchange rate, finance and banking to provide the macroeconomic background for the success of trade liberalization.

Key words: Inward-orientation; Outward-orientation; Tariff and Non-tariff barriers; Trade liberalization

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Poverty and Social Capital among Tamil Plantation Community of Sri Lanka

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One of the major impacts of colonialism is the introduction of an ethnically and culturally different social group to the Sinhalese dominant traditional Sri Lankan society. Though Tamil plantation community has been politically mobilized as a key player in the contemporary national politics today, it remains as one of the socially excluded, poverty stricken that represent distinct form of culture of poverty. The main objective this paper is to describe the nature of poverty and social capital of the Tamil plantation community live in the hill country. Data and information collected for the study as a part of larger survey carried out by the FAO/UNDP in 2002. Field data collected through a household survey in 10 large scale estates and PRA methods. Livelihood framework approach has been used as conceptual framework for the study.

As far as poverty and vulnerability is concerned only a small proportion of the estate community has acceptable living standards according to this study estate community can be divided into three socioeconomic groups according to their income levels: destitute poor, moderately poor and rich – in comparative terms.

Almost half of the estate worker community fall into the category of “destitute poor” and most of them are residing in the estates that are less basic social infrastructure facilities. Their livelihood assets and strategies are weak and also the estate economic performance is weak (the latter may be the cause for the former). This creates a mutually reinforcing situation and poverty cycle difficult to break. Most of the families in the destitute poor group derive a major share of their income form the estate employment, indicating a low availability of alternative employment. The term “social capital” captures the idea that social bonds and social norms are an important part and the basis for sustainable livelihoods. It is described as “the structure of relations between actors and among actors” that encourages productive activities and facilitates co-operation. People have the confidence to invest in collective activities, knowing that others will also do so. They are also less likely to engage in actions that result in negative impacts for other individuals or the community as a whole, such as resource degradation. Compared to the village community social capital is not so strong in the estate sector. For example, the number of CBOs operating in the village is significantly higher than those present in the estate. Community participation in CBOs is also less in the estates. One of the main reasons for such low participation seems to be the low credibility of the leadership due to political manipulation of these grass-root organizations.

Overall, the study support the view of sociologists that the non economic factors such as social capital and basic social arrangements such as proper education , health care and sanitation contribute to perpetuating poverty among estate community that economic factors.

Key Words: Social Capital; Livelihood; Vulnerability; Destitute poor; Political manipulation

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Comparison of Current status of well-being of Samurdhi beneficiaries with respect to their business activities

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Although more than half a decade after gaining independence, poverty remains to be a major problem prevailing in Sri Lanka. The Samurdhi is the largest poverty alleviation programme implemented in the country. Main aim of it is to promote self-reliance by developing income generating self-employment. This study was designed to compare the current status of well-being of Samurdhi beneficiaries with respect to their business activities using the asset poverty dimension approach.

A purposive sample of 120 respondents including 60 Samurdhi beneficiaries who are involved in micro-enterprises and 60 Samurdhi beneficiaries who are not involved were selected for the study. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was used to construct the household asset related wealth index to compare the two groups. Data was gathered using a structured questionnaire.

The findings of the research revealed that, majority of the micro-enterprise owners were females. Many of them have had education up to G.C.E. (O/L) and majority have had the access to credit. Females were more involved in food processing and animal husbandry, while males were involved mainly in trade and service related activities. Lack of skills and support from the family members were the main reasons for others to not involve in micro-enterprises.

The study further constructed a wealth index which explained 52.7 percent of the total variance and ranged between -2.522 to 2.031. Eighty percent of micro-enterprise owned households fall within the highest well-being group. A t test confirms that the difference of means when compared between groups is statistically significant. Based on the above results, it could be concluded that micro-enterprise owners are relatively better off than the people who were not involved in micro-enterprises. Thus, promoting micro-enterprises can be regarded as a better way to reduce poverty among low income earners in Sri Lanka.

Key words: Poverty; Wealth index; Samurdhi; Micro-enterprises; Well-being

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Pluriactivity and Socio-economic Success of Rural Households

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Despite the efforts made to alleviate poverty, it is further escalating. The past few decades have seen a transformation in Sri Lanka from a traditional agricultural based rural economy to a more diversified economy trying to move away from total dependence on agriculture. The policy focus has also been changed towards improving household income with the realization of higher success among pluriactive households, but whether pluriactivity alone will pave the path for success remain unanswered in the Sri Lankan context. Therefore, the objective of this research is to look into the differences between better off and worse off pluriactive households in terms of entrepreneurial skills and type of income generation activities carried out.

Research was done in line with entrepreneurial theory and multiple embedded case study approach was adopted as it facilitates exploring meanings attached to particular behaviours and how these are linked and accommodate usage of multiple research methods.

The behaviour patterns of households shaped by the limited resource environment in which they operate, thus everybody was pluriactive due to unprofitability and uncertainty in crop cultivation. Better-off households were different from worse-off households in terms of other income generation activities adopted and dependency on crop cultivation as a source of income. Worse-off households had not at least utilized their own resources optimally and in contrast better-off households had utilized resources, which were not under their control, through pluriactivity, social network and creativity by exhibiting entrepreneurial qualities. The research further illustrates that worse-off households had benefited from better-off households thus contributing to economic wealth and rural development. The research findings illustrate the importance of shifting the policy focus from macro level to micro level by being sensitive to heterogeneity observed among rural households.

Keywords: Agricultural based rural economy; Crop cultivation; Resource utilization; Better - off; Worse-off households

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Sociological Study on Impact of the Ethnic Conflict on Poverty: A Case Study from War Affected Environment

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At present number of scholars consider the ethnic conflict and poverty assuming that the war might be key issue for the problems related to poverty. Sri Lanka is a developing county with an annual per capita income of about 820 dollars (World Bank Report 2000). One out of five Sri Lankan households subsists below the poverty line. After achieving 6.0% growths in GDP in 2000, Sri Lanka faced negative economic growth of 1.3% in 2001. The decline was largely due to the LTTE attack on Sri Lanka's International Airport that adversely affected tourism and shipping.

The impact of ethnic conflict on poverty can be examined at micro and macro levels. But most scholar's and institutes have their studies at macro level. So this paper attempts to understand, how conflict has impacted peoples poverty in war affected areas. By examining the ethnic conflict and poverty, we can build two hypotheses. Conflict leads to poverty and Poverty leads to hopelessness. This study attempts to examine how conflict causes poverty.

This research was carried out in three communities in the Seruvila Divisional Secretariat Division in the Trincomalee district. The main objective of this study is to understand the impact of the war on the poor and the poverty dynamics in the war affected regions focusing on the three ethnic communities.

Data for the study were collected from three selected villages in Seruwila Divisional Secretariat Division representing all three ethnic groups, Sinhala, Tamils and Muslims. Quantitative and qualitative data collection methods were employed to collect information. A survey of records and literature was done to gather secondary data, and it was followed by primary data collections in the field. For the collection of the primary data, case studies, interviews, group discussion and observation were the methods employed.

The findings of the study reveal that the major factors that have contributed to poverty in the war torn areas are the physical damage to life and property, frustrations and hopelessness created by the war, the decline of other traditional livelihood activities, the decline of both public and private sector services, LTTE tax policies and the decline of support organizations at community level.

Key words: Ethnic; Conflict; Poverty; War Environment

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The Government Policy Implication on Coastal Poverty in Fishing Communities in Sri Lanka (with reference to Colombo and Gampaha Coastal Belt)

H. M. Nawarathna Banda¹

Poverty is blessed with a rich vocabulary, in all cultures and through history. From an analytical perspective, thinking about poverty can be traced back at least to the codification of poor laws in medieval England, through to the pioneering empirical studies, at the turn of the century, by Booth in London and by Rowntree in York. Rowntree's study, published in 1901, was the first to develop a poverty standard for individual families, based on estimates of nutritional and other requirements.

Sri Lanka has a coastline of 1585 km and a land area of 64,000 km². There are 20 million people live in Sri Lanka. Poverty has been a major economic problem in Sri Lanka, despite various poverty alleviation programmes implemented since independence in 1948. About 7% of the Sri Lanka's population is poor according to the lower poverty line (one US\$ per day), and about 45% according to the higher poverty line (US\$ two per day). Poverty in rural areas is 31.3%, which is more than three times the poverty prevails in the urban areas, is 8.6%. Over 90% of the poor live in rural areas.

The objectives of this study are to identify the various sectors of poverty, the sources of poverty, the policy implication on coastal poverty in fishing communities and to find out various policy measures to overcome or to mitigate the coastal poverty in fishing communities in Sri Lanka. This study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected from five hundred fishing families. Secondary data was collected from relevant documents, books, magazines and so on. It has been estimated a function using the dependent variable as the person who uses natural resources, independent variables as demographic characteristics, socio-economic characteristics of the fishermen and policy implication as a dummy variable. It has been revealed that there are four sectors where poverty is prevailed in Sri Lanka: Rural, Coastal, Urban and Plantation sector. There is less implication of government policies on coastal poverty as a tool for reducing coastal poverty in fishing communities due to political, social and cultural influences. Therefore, taken necessary steps should be taken to reduce these influences to implement government policies properly and it will help to overcome or at least mitigate the coastal poverty in fishing communities in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: Coastal poverty; Sources of poverty; Fishing community; Government; Policies

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Are Poor Protected From Risk? A Micro-Insurance Perspective

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The term micro-insurance, which refers to insurance for the low income population, is different from insurance in general. In the recent past, micro-insurance has been recognized as an effective risk minimization strategy in many developing countries. The types of risk faced by the poor such as death, illness, injury and accident are no different from those affecting wealthier sectors of society. However, the economic status of the poor makes them more vulnerable to risk.

Additionally, the recent tsunami has brought to light the fact that natural disasters make the poor even more vulnerable leaving them helpless while eroding not only their asset bases and savings but their lives as a whole. While the recent tsunami was the biggest natural disaster Sri Lanka has undergone, it is not the only such event. The people of Sri Lanka have often been victim to cyclones, earth slips, floods, droughts and many other catastrophes that are most often unpredictable. These events are indicative of the significance of having some sort of insurance for the poor.

This paper provides a global perspective on micro-insurance for the poor and attempts to identify micro-insurance schemes that are available for the poor in Sri Lanka. It further explores the importance of micro-insurance and explains how prevailing programs have contributed to the needs of the poor. Implementation of a nation-wide micro-insurance program for the poor is highlighted at the end of the paper.

Key words: Poor protection; Risk; Micro-insurance; tsunami

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Protracted Ethnic Conflict
Barriers to Ethnic Harmony in Sri Lanka

H. M. Navaratne Banda¹ and Anuradha K. Herath

Sri Lanka is currently undergoing the longest peace ever in its 2-decade old ethnic conflict. However, even though the guns remain silent, a permanent peace seems to still be a distant reality.

What is now characterized as a terrorist war was essentially brought on by oppression of different communities by British colonialists and post-independence regimes, which helped to create tensions between the three major ethnic groups – Sinhala, Tamil and Muslim. Discrimination in education, politics and other basic human rights affected all three ethnic groups in Sri Lanka at some point in history. These tensions still play a crucial role in the daily lives of many people.

While there was some hope of peace on the political front a couple of years ago, recent political turmoil have made that expectation a distant reality. And without political stability, it is hard to imagine that peace on the ground would truly be achieved. The greatest barriers are attitudes and traditional beliefs that prevent people from compromising for the good of the whole, as evidenced by the disagreements that arose regarding the recent P-TOMS agreement. Violent outbreaks, mostly in the conflict areas, actions of extremist parties and general ideologies indicate much more work needs to be done in achieving a peaceful atmosphere conducive for national productivity.

Key words: Ethnic Conflict; Barriers; Harmony; Political; Post-independence

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The ABC of Reciprocal Learning at the Post Graduate Level: The Co-learning Experience of Sri Lankans at one University in Australia

Phil Fitzsimmons¹

This paper discusses the experience of one cohort of Sri Lankan academics as they undertook a masters programme in an education faculty at one Australian university. As part of World Bank project, several groups of Sri Lankan academics passed through the university where this project took place during the late 1990s. This paper focuses on the second group where the author of this paper took control over their initial research methods class and became the acting director of the programme. Using the reflective journaling processes involved in autoethnography (Ellis 1999), and the hermeneutic processes of interviews arising from van Manen's (1990) 'pedagogical thoughtfulness' this paper details how this group of academics coped with what Green and Lee called (1999), the 'intense engagement of study' involved in the nexus of post-graduate research and study. Already possessing post-graduate degrees, the group undertook this programme with the high degree of focus that would appear to typify overseas students studying in first world countries (Zhao, Kuh and Carinin 2005). However, while initially appearing to have the collective traits of being novices in a realm of gurus (Brown and Atkins 1998), this cohort revealed that not possessing English as a first language or critical thinking were not the basic impediments that are often discussed in academic journals (Cadman 2000, Silverin 2001). This paper details the characteristics that allowed this cohort to negate these first world perceptions entirely and overcome what (Biggs 2001) calls 'cultural colonialism'.

Key words: Cultural colonialism; World bank; Programmes; Post-graduates degree

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Determinants of Graduates' Employability in Sri Lanka: How can the Employability of Graduates be Increased?

R.G.Ariyawansa¹ and Rasanjalee Perera²

In Sri Lanka, current education sector, particularly the higher education sector faces critical situation with regard to the employability of graduates. Unemployed and underemployed graduates have been widely criticized in the higher education sector. This situation is more serious in case of some graduates, particularly in the field of social sciences.

This paper discusses key factors that influence graduates' employability. Main objective of this study is to identify the expected requirements of graduates in the job market. Discussions with managers in government sector, private sector and non-government organizations, interviews with recently passed out graduates and examining newspaper advertisements regarding jobs for graduates were used as methods of primary data collection. Research reports of the University Grants Commission, other institutions etc are mainly used as secondary data sources.

It is argued that the degree programmes have been confined to conventional subject areas and conventional teaching-learning methods. Furthermore, the graduates' incompetence is the fact that makes graduates less attractive. Also, without having a proper sense of the needs and wants of the job market, mere producing of graduates has intensified the problem. In a fast dynamic and globalized society, having only paper qualifications, which is highly limited to theoretical knowledge, is not adequate.

Private sector, NGOs and even public sector are more concerned on skills and attitudes rather than knowledge possessed by graduates. This study identified that the graduates' practical knowledge, analytical ability, dedication to work, communication and IT skills, management skills and positive attitudes are among the highly concerned factors of the employers. Yet, study programmes are still paying more attention on knowledge components. In fact, changing attitudes and developing skills, which are highly needed, have become great challenges.

Key words: Higher education; Graduates; Employability; Job market

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The learning process (Learning Culture) of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Sri Lanka.

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The SMEs is playing an important role in the economy development in Sri Lanka. However, the data available shows that the growth rate of SMEs is less than 30% in Sri Lanka .It indicates that most of the entrepreneurs are having inappropriate skills knowledge and attitude for the change and growth in SMEs. In other words, most of the entrepreneurs are having colonial mentality and traditional business practices. Is the situation due to poor learning process or lack of learning culture? The main objective of this study is to examine the nature of learning process of SMEs and to identify the barriers that prevent positive learning. This study is based on selected case studies of SMEs in urban sector. The data were collected through interviewing the entrepreneurs and observing the enterprises. The study found that there is a relationship between the pattern and the level of learning process and success of SMEs. The successful entrepreneurs are having higher level of learning and positive pattern of learning. Entrepreneurs' main source of learning is through their own experiences and from others experiences. It was found that the weaker aspect of learning is learning from experiments and research and sharing knowledge with others. It is due to the mismatch with the entrepreneur culture and the learning culture which are required for successful learning. In addition, it is found there is no action to institutionalize the new knowledge. It is imperative, that rather than just imitating modern methods and system from others, it is necessary to develop a learning culture within SMEs for the survival and the development of the sector.

Keywords: Small and medium enterprise; Learning process; Learning culture; entrepreneurs; Personal and business network; Entrepreneur culture

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A Theoretical Foundation to Foster the University Education System in Sri Lanka;
Pragmatic Approach to Evacuate the Age-old Gap

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Despite the fact that one pivotal role of the university education system in Sri Lanka is to fabricate proficient graduates as per the expectations by both private and public sector organisations meeting their competent criteria, we experience situations of large number of graduates bear with unemployment for a long period of time. One most recent remedy taken up by the government in this direction is to employ 40,000 unemployed graduates. The recurring issue of unemployment, under-employment and a variety of precautions taken by different authorities to the resolve the above, hints that the current university education system has not been able to cater to the needs of the society to a greater extent. The problem of this study is to formulate a mechanism to minimise the above by suggesting a framework based on reforming curriculum design. The objective of this study is to propose a theoretical framework for the university education where the expected knowledge, skills and attitudes can be acquired to meet the industry requirements reducing the age-old gap. The model is devised by constructively aligning the curriculum; learning outcomes, teaching learning: activities and assessments addressing to three domains of learning; cognitive, affective and psychomotor. In each domain, the curriculum is designed assigning lower levels of a taxonomy in the preliminary years of the degree programme and progressively directing to higher levels of the taxonomy at the higher levels the degree programme. Also within each level, objectives, teaching, learning and assessment is constructively aligned. In conclusion, adaptation of this theoretical framework to design the curriculum will be a milestone in the university system in Sri Lanka to evaluate the age- old gap and meet the industrial demand successfully.

Key words: Unemployment; Curriculum; Constructive; Alignment; Taxonomy

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The Effect of Western Colonization on 'School Cultures' and its Impact on Learning and Teaching English

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It has been argued that any classroom methodology to be appropriate it needs to be 'culture sensitive' (Holliday, 1994). Further, it is also claimed that 'culture sensitivity' needs to be realized through ethnographic action research. This paper examines the influence of western colonization on Education in Sri Lanka and as a result how different 'school cultures' developed. Next, based on the findings of observational case studies of two schools the paper examines how the different school cultures provided opportunities for learning English.

Finally, the implications of the different 'school cultures' on learning English is discussed and the challenges for the future learning teaching process are identified.

Key words: Culture sensitivity; Effects of colonization; Education;; English education; Culture

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An Analysis of the Prevailing Statistics Education in Sri Lanka and Feasible Solutions to Uplift it

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Teaching statistics has not been an easy task in comparison with other disciplines. This is the common complain made by most of the teachers at all levels who teach statistics in Sri Lanka. Though the situation is such, it seems that no concrete steps have been taken to change the acute situation. Therefore, the objective of this paper is to analyze the prevailing difficulties in statistics education in Sri Lanka and to find feasible solutions to improve the situation to a higher level. As the entire statistics education is a broad one, and the preliminary statistics education has a direct impact on other levels of statistics education, in this paper the attention is given to discuss the preliminary statistics education in Sri Lanka. The initial attempt is to discuss and analyze the ongoing statistics education system in Sri Lanka. Those colonial methods of teaching that does not improve the level of the statistics education are also identified. The next step is to identify some strategies that are affordable as well as feasible. The aim of these new strategies is to create active teaching and active learning participation which cannot be seen in the colonial statistics education system. Non-technological strategies and new technological strategies are discussed and suitable arrangements are made to alter those technological strategies to suit Sri Lankan education system. Among the new technological strategies, an attention is given to introduce web media, multimedia and other techniques such as computer animations in this teaching process. In addition to those solutions, it is also suggested to eliminate the language barrier which is a one of the main obstacle to improve the level of statistics education in Sri Lanka.

Key words: Statistics education; Active learning;; Web media; Multimedia; Animations

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Graduates' Employability Skills: Final Year Undergraduates' Perspective

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Enhancing graduate employability skills is considered as an important task within the Sri Lankan University community. In order to enhance competitive advantage for graduate employment, students need to develop employability skills in addition to the acquisition of subject-specific knowledge. Employability skills include cognitive skills, subject-specific skills and key skills. The labour market needs and the employers' requirements for skills from graduates are changing. Undergraduate students should be aware of the labour market needs and future employability skills requirement from the labour market.

This study was conducted with the objectives of identifying the final year undergraduates' perspective on the nature of their employment situation after graduation and identifying undergraduates' understanding and competencies on employability skills. Data for the study were gathered from the selected sample of final year undergraduates from Faculty of Commerce and Management Studies, Faculty of Humanities and Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Kelaniya through a survey using a structured questionnaire. Survey questions were designed to obtain information on skill needs of sample respondents based on the employability skills identified from the literature review.

Findings reveal that the majority of final year undergraduates were expected to select future employment in a government sector and employment expectations are different from one study programme to another. Perspectives on competencies on employability skills showed differences among study programmes. Undergraduates also show lack of knowledge on skill needs of the labour market. This study concluded that graduates should improve their understanding on requirement of the skill needs of the labour market and enhance their employability skills in order to add competitive advantage for graduate employment.

Key words: Graduates; Employability; Skills; Competencies; Labour Market

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Impact of Student-Teacher Relationships on the Crisis at University of Sri Jayewardenepura: Student Perspective -Faculty of Management Studies and Commerce

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University of Sri Jayewardenepura (USJP) experienced the most sorrowful incidents in the recent past, when two undergraduates were killed within the university premises. These killings were due to clashes between the two student groups that were holding opposing views. Accordingly USJP at present faces a crisis situation.

Literature indicates that “a crisis is anything that has the potential to negatively affect the reputation or credibility of an organization. All major crises are caused by a combination of technical/ economic and human/social factors”.

As revealed by the study carried out by Weerakoon et. al. (2004), lack of sound student –teacher relationships was one of the major reasons that gave rise to the crisis at USJP.

This study, considering the human/social factors causing a crisis, attempts to identify the impact of student-teacher relationships on the crisis, through the eyes of the students of Faculty of Management Studies and Commerce (FMSC). FMSC is the largest faculty of the university system and it holds the reputation as the centre of excellence in the management education in Sri Lanka. It is now at a stake because of the violent behaviour of students. Hence the sample was drawn from among the students of FMSC. Both primary and secondary data have been used in this study. Data collection tools used were questionnaire and interview. Questionnaires distributed among a random sample of 180 students addressed the aspects such as the nature of sound student-teacher relationship, present status of such relationships at the faculty, degree of importance of relationships towards eruption and prevalence of the crisis and possibility of using such relationships to resolve the crisis. Interviews covered almost the same aspects.

Key words: Student-Teacher Relationship; Crisis Situation; Crisis Management; Education

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Issues of Using Applications of Information Science and Technology in Sri Lankan Universities

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We can now make a telephone call to anywhere on the globe, while television allows us to see something on the other side of the world the moment it happens. The Internet is no exception. Home pages enable us to view vast quantities of information without having to move an inch. The Internet also allows us to exchange email with people in far-flung places, while, provided the necessary equipment is in hand, we can also use television conferencing systems to hold simultaneous two way exchanges. However, the development of such means of communication brings with it the risk that we may lose sight of our own locality. We can use networks to find out about what is happening in the various distant regions of the world.

Advances in technology, such as the Internet and e-mail, have made it easier for people to communicate with one other and to share information among them. These same changes, however, have made it more difficult to protect the privacy of our communications and information-sharing. What does privacy mean in the information age and can it be protected? Can we prevent phone calls or email messages from being intercepted? Therefore, this paper will explore these and other issues of privacy from university academics with student community.

This paper presents the introduction of Digital Rights Management systems used to protect copyrighted content, why these systems are emphasized and by whom. Legal and technical aspects of such methods are also introduced. Moreover, progress in anti-piracy techniques and reasons for the current situation with online piracy are explained. In addition to presenting an alternative model for digital entertainment business, a new distribution system based on direct subscription on downloadable media files is suggested. Positive and negative aspects of these options are discussed, indicating how copyright owners and distributors will approach these challenges.

According to my view, Digital Rights Management, its potential and problems has been a very interesting field of studies and professional outcome will prove useful for further research. Therefore, every academics & University student community should learn about the following; Current international privacy laws and how they are being implemented; Whether regional privacy rules can work and What level of privacy organizations and individuals can reasonably expect in the future

Key Words: Information Science; Technology; Sri Lankan; Internet; System

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Abuse Potentials of the University Students

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Lack of facilities for various extra-curricular activities for all the students in the university community is one of the major reasons for student unrest in Sri Lanka. According to the investigation carried out in 1988, 20% and 80% students involved in competitive and non-competitive extra-curricular activities respectively, before they enter the university. 75% and 23% students expect jobs in the government sector and private sector respectively, only 5% prefers self-employment. Sports and aesthetic activities are most important for the well-being of the body and the mind. Involvement in different kinds of extra-curricular activities and continuation of activities that they have been doing since their childhood would probably help students 1) learn more about various challenges; 2) meet different people from prospective job markets and interests; 3) for capacity building; 4) in imagining about future prospective jobs; 5) develop the self-confident in facing the private sector and involve in self-employment. Therefore, the university education system should be reformed in a productive way to produce better graduates who can face any challenging situation in the country. Therefore, university as a learning organization should improve various activities to develop active participation of students in developing their skills in addition to academic activities. Thus, ongoing research should be carried out encompassing extra- curricular activities of the students in order to enhance active participation in the university environment.

Keywords: Extra-curricular activities; University; Education system; Self-employment; Self-confident

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Students' Assessment: Contrasting Perspectives of the Undergraduates and their Lecturers

Subhashinie Wijesundera¹

Student enrolment in undergraduate education in Sri Lanka has increased gradually over the past few decades. At present, the student population of universities represents diverse background characteristics such as gender, ethnicity, social class, culture, ability, second language competency, and aspirations. University curricula and assessment processes are designed and implemented in ways, which do not necessarily pay much attention to the variations in these characteristics. These variations can play a major role in what is learned by the students and the way they respond to the academic demands of the undergraduate courses. Therefore, it is attempted to study the experiences of students in some detail.

In this paper, the findings of the first phase of data collection of the above mentioned longitudinal qualitative study, which spans over a 2-3 year period, is discussed. Particular questions addressed here are, how do the undergraduates and their lecturers interpret assessment, how do they act on their interpretations and what effects assessment process make on student learning? In this first phase, I have observed teaching and learning of three whole modules taught in the second year, interviewed the lecturers and the students, collected journal entries made by a small sample of students over a period of about one month. In addition, I have analysed a sample of assignments, examination grades of the students and feedback comments made by the lecturers who taught the particular modules.

The analysis of data reveals that the students and the lecturers hold contrasting views about the goals, processes and effects of assessment. Students' responses to the assessment demands vary according to socio-cultural factors, previous experiences and personality factors.

Assessment can be used as a powerful tool for student learning. However, when it is used only for grading and selection, it becomes counter productive.

Keywords: Students' assessment; Undergraduates; University curricula; Competency; Aspirations

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Graduate Unemployability: Values and Perspectives

K. Karunathilake¹

The Higher educational reformers has been critically discussed the quality and the values of graduates in Sri Lankan universities. The reason for this is many of graduates could not get a job mainly in private sector while the government sector had been following strict policy on reform the state service. Under these circumstances, the graduates faced severe employability problems or they have been waiting for a job more than two years.

The authorities have taken many attempts to work out of this problem. First; the government has introduced educational reforms to the university sector in terms of improve the quality of education and modify the course structures that matching with the international standard where it has given priority to English medium education and IT. Second; it has made platform to gaze on their students in different ways mainly teachers have realized that the students are important component in both teaching and administration work. Thirdly; the educational reforms have made a competition within the departments in universities by competing additional funds to develop the quality of education. Fourthly; these reforms have been widening the gap between branded and non-branded courses in the university sector in Sri Lanka.

Relating to the International University standards that quality of our universities are at very poor level. There are no favorable academic and research atmosphere in many departments including physical resources. There is no job satisfaction among the academics. There are pessimistic ideas than the optimistic ideas among both students and academics. Many of them do not have use the library or electronic media to acquire and up grade the new knowledge.

This study monitoring that the roots causes behind this scenario and to identify the possible alternative solution for this issue. The qualitative and quantitative techniques were used within the survey method in this study. The graduates and undergraduates in sociology were the focused group and all of them represent the University of Kelaniya.

Key Words – Graduates; Employability; University Education; Government

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Technical Education in Sri Lanka: Appropriateness and Effectiveness of Training Programmes Initiated through Foreign Grants

R.N. Senadheera¹ and V. Medhavini Wickramasinghe²

Technical education plays a major role in the field of higher education in Sri Lanka. The expansion of the technical education sector was slow during the first half of the 20th century due to the limited demand for technical skills generated in the colonial economy. However, since the independence this sector has received a high priority. Technical education can be regarded as one of the avenues to get foreign technology transferred into Sri Lanka through foreign grants for technical corporation. Under technical corporation grants, generally, foreign countries come into agreements to provide physical facilities, assistance to develop training programmes, training materials, training for local staff, etc for an agreed time period. Though the agreed grant period of some of the technical corporation programmes now elapsed, training programmes that had initially developed are still running. The evidence reveals that the increased demand for the technical education programmes has been mainly due to the fact that the universities have not been able to meet the demand for job-oriented technical education.

The aim of the paper is to investigate training programmes that were initiated through technical corporation grants to assess appropriateness and effectiveness of the technology transferred from these programmes to Sri Lanka. For the study, an analytical model was developed and equivalent technical training programmes, where agreed grant period elapsed were selected. Data was collected through questionnaires and interviews. The investigation revealed that in all the technical training programmes, both donors and recipients mainly concerned with buildings, vehicles, machinery, etc and less concerned with the training of trainers, technology upgrading channels, arrangement of institute management procedures, etc. Overall, the findings led to conclude that technical training programmes that were initiated through German grants were the most appropriate and effective.

Key Words: Foreign grants; Technical education; Technical corporation

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Profile of Early Childhood Education in Sri Lanka: Analyzing the Past, Designing a Way Forward

Pathirana Buddhiprabha Darshanika Dedduwa¹

Notion of the early childhood as the period of most rapid human growth with greatest sensitivity to environmental influences during the first four or five years of life is widely acclaimed. It has also been considered as a critical period in the human development.

Presently, early childhood care and education in Sri Lanka seem to be carried out more or less as a small business or charity to those in need of it. Multiplicity of early childhood educational agencies, which provide an uneven distribution of facilities of early childhood care and education seem to be in need of supervision and monitoring. Moreover, individuals engaged in providing early childhood education seem to have in general limited skills, inadequate training, remuneration and prestige.

Government of Sri Lanka has not been enthusiastic about shouldering the responsibility of early childhood care and education. The national education systems recognize the child from the age of 5 years. As a result, social, cognitive and emotional needs of young children during this significant period, which are considered as critical, and contributing to the overall development seem to be neglected. Though several policy implications and national plan of actions seem to have repeatedly stress the importance of early childhood care and development, to date a comprehensive policy and an action plan which recognize the significance of preschool education remain absent. The paper advocates the need for design, evaluate and implement effectual early childhood education programmes.

In this paper, existing policy reports and national survey carried out during the past twenty years are reviewed in an effort to define best practices in early childhood education and to outline future directions for the field. The importance of identification and registration of early childhood educational institutions, minimum qualifications and training for preschool teachers, utilizing culturally sensitive practices and outcome measures, and providing empirical support to document efficacy of programmes are discussed in detail. In addition, policy implications and the potential key role that preschool teachers and parents could play in the challenge to provide an effective early childhood education are highlighted.

Key Words: Early childhood; Pre schools; Policy

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Educating for Critical Disability Studies within a Sri Lankan Context: An Exploration into a Problematic

Fiona Kumari Campbell¹

There is a paucity of research (both conceptual and applied) that explores Buddhist engagements with the neologism 'disability', aside from rather simplistic and moribund reiterations of the doctrine of karma and merit. More significantly, the complex and rich tapestry of interpretations of dukkha and the ways that the Buddha's teachings can prompt a revisioning of disablement remain under explored. In the Sri Lankan context, approaches to meeting the needs of disabled people through service delivery and more recently in policy development and law reform, have been shaped and influenced by the nation's Judaeo-Christian colonial heritage (including models of welfare and charity) and global, liberal (western) conceptual frameworks instigated through the United Nations. Although there have been debates within Sri Lankan studies about the conceptual efficacy of the notion of Protestant Buddhism and the extent to which this notion drives critical responses to welfare provision in society, this debate has not been extended to the realm of critical disability studies (CDS).

This paper explores the legacies of colonial understandings of welfare, in particular the seemingly uncritical adoption of crypto-medical and functionalist formulations of disability. Dr. Campbell considers this inheritance in the light of increased pressure on the Sri Lankan government by both the United Nations and international financial sources, to conform to the universal project of disability standards, definitions of disablement and externally imposed models of service delivery, legal and policy frameworks. The author concludes that the emphasis on bio-medical functionalist models of disablement obscures the possibility of exploring alternative conceptualisations of disablement, which maybe more suited to the Sri Lankan context. The final aspect of the paper contains a discussion of the challenges of education for CDS in an environment where a critical mass of home growth scholar is largely absent.

Key Words: Disability; Neo-colonialism; Overseas funding; Research frameworks;

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Future Perspectives of Chemistry Education Five Hundred Years after Western Colonization in Sri Lanka

Anula Weerawardhana¹, Brian Ferry² and Christine Ann Brown³

During five hundred years of western colonization, education systems in Sri Lanka evolved to mirror the traditional education systems of Britain. The teaching strategies employed by teachers and the structure of schools in Sri Lanka, reflected such a traditional, Anglo Saxon approach to pedagogy. In post-colonial Sri Lanka we believe that it's time to move towards a different approach to pedagogy that more closely aligns with modern society in Sri Lanka and with the interconnected world in which we now live. This paper reports on the outcomes of a study that focuses on teaching in chemistry - in particular, the topic of chemical equilibrium. It discusses the influence of modern information and communication technology (ICT), how ICT allows teachers and students to work in different ways and the implications for teaching chemistry in Sri Lankan schools.

Two studies were designed and conducted within New South Wales (NSW), Australia as models that might transfer to Sri Lanka. Study One involved five experienced chemistry teachers and forty five chemistry students in HSC classes. Study Two involved eight pre-service science teachers and sixty year-eleven chemistry students. The initial trial of the commercial product SMV: CHEM® by experienced teachers in Study One revealed that they spent little preparation time on lessons as they were busy with timetables, syllabus content, and did not feel comfortable with computer-based technology. As a result, they relied on teacher demonstration to present the software. In Study Two, pre-service science teachers had the opportunity to unpack the resource elements within SMV:CHEM® and VisChem® software and consider the design of lessons that would engage a wider range of teaching strategies, including the use of familiar analogies, simulations, hands-on observation coupled with computer-based multiple representations. Pre-service teachers attempted to extend students' understanding about chemical equilibrium (obtained from different representations) by applying the concept to a wide variety of everyday situations involving environmental systems that are in equilibrium.

Key Words: Chemistry, Information and communication technologies; Teaching chemical equilibrium; Multiple representations

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Encouraging Entrepreneurship Education and Development in Jaffna District

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Entrepreneurship contributes to the economy of a community in many ways. For the society and communities, entrepreneurship provides the means for achieving the level of diversity, innovation and independent decision-making required for the survival, development and freedom. Entrepreneurship education is becoming a component of new economic strategies for fostering job creation. The outcome of entrepreneurship education is emergence of a new generation of entrepreneurs who create jobs not only for themselves, but also for others.

Jaffna is part of Sri Lanka which is highly affected by war for the last twenty years. The one and the only environment opened for youngsters is educational environment. After finishing their education they expect job opportunities from the government. This suggests that there is an urgent and growing need to develop more indigenous enterprises primarily to provide more employment opportunities for the young people.

The present study was conducted taking randomly selected 100 graduates and 100 dropout students in Advance Level classes to examine to what extent they have an idea to start a new business rather than searching a job in the government sector. Data were collected through a structured questionnaire and were analysed simple ratio analysis.

The findings indicate that the problem youngsters who live in Jaffna face is unemployment. So, increased efforts and support to foster entrepreneurship education and development are certainly important solutions to help overcome this problem.

Key words: Entrepreneurship; Education; Development; Unemployment; Job creation

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Teacher Skills required Facilitating ICT Driven Learning

Madduma Bandara Ekanayake¹

Education is shaping with the advances of new information and communication technologies (ICT). Most countries all over the world have accepted the need of incorporating ICT to promote the quality of learning. Sri Lanka also invests a large amount of funds to provide ICT education and ICT based education. Each of 200,000 teachers are to be equipped with a personal computer by 2009. The purpose of this is to make all teachers use computers in their everyday academic work i.e., in instructional process and classroom management. The benefit comes to all 2,000,000 students when the plan becomes a reality.

Ministry of Education spends a large portion of the total expenditure of the ADB funded Secondary Education Modernization Project on purchasing computers, establishing computer centres, multimedia centres, computer resource centres, laboratories, and training of teachers. In addition, various other activities are also being carried out to modernize the general education system.

Purchasing equipment and training teachers in ICT are important to achieve such targets, but is it sufficient for effective learning with advances of new ICT? Past experience about early attempts to incorporate technologies in implementation of the school curriculum proved a failure. Some examples are introducing motion films, educational radio and educational TV. It was forecasted that teacher, black board, and textbooks will be substituted by those technologies. Consequently, spending millions of public money a large number of projects had been designed and implemented, but ended with disappointing results.

How do we prepare our teachers in effective use of new ICTs to increase the quality of instructional practices. The results of documentary analysis of training programmes and interviews with eight trainers cum software developers show that the appropriate pedagogical aspects and essential awareness about recent learning theories are lacking in the curriculum used for training teachers. The author suggests that teachers need to be empowered with essential pedagogical skills to get the maximum advantage of the large-scale investment of foreign funds on ICT based education.

Key Words: Learning environments; ICT based learning; Pedagogical aspects; Training; Software

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Research as Performance and as Activism or Subjects and Informants as Innovators and as Activists

Sivagnanam Jeyasankar¹

Research meant to be the exercise of the experts and the 'ordinary people are treated as subjects or informants'.

In even stronger terms, Raymond Williams challenged the class-based arrogance of scriptocentrism, pointing to the 'error' and 'delusion' of highly educated people who are 'so driven in on their reading' that 'they fail to notice the existence of other forms of skilled, intelligent, creative activity' such as 'theatre' and 'active politics'.

Linda Tuhiwai Smith identifies and critiques the intersections of imperialism, knowledge, and research. According to Tuhiwai Smith, dominant mainstream western cultures conceive of research activities implicated in broader popular and legal discourses that distort or silence other ways of knowing and being. One consequence for indigenous peoples is what she calls 'research through imperial eyes', knowledge largely useless for native kinship communities and too often useful for further colonization.

As a person living in a society dependent on and controlled by external forces in every aspect, the discovery of people's power is a great achievement. Kathie Irwin urges, "We don't need anyone else developing the tools which will help us to come to terms with who we are. We can and we will do this work. Real power lies with those who design the tools it always has. This power is ours."(Irwin,K 1992:5).

Key Words: Scriptocentrism; Innovators; Performance; Activism; Mainstream; Subjects and Informants

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The Case of Sri Lankan Fisheries Sector: Case Study Based on Selected Rural Fishing Areas and the Institutions Involved in Fisheries Sector

L. Bandula Perera¹ and S.W.S.B. Dasanayaka²

Sri Lankan fisheries sector contributed nearly 2.5 per cent to the country's national income which is a marginal increase by 0.6 compared to the GDP of negative 6.1% in 2003. Through out the Sri Lankan coastal line there are about 175,000 fishermen actively engaged in fishing industry, providing nutritious food, which comprises 57% of total animal protein (NARA 1998) consumed by the Sri Lankan.

In the current context the fisheries sector is faced with a greater challenge for it has lost almost 80% of its material resources. Over 24,000 boats were destroyed and generally hundred of small businesses and entrepreneurs were badly affected through damage to property, premises, stocks, machinery as well as employees who were displaced, injured or perished. Apart from the tsunami catastrophe there are other burdensome issues such as technological gap, improper management in all types of activities, economic recession, political changes, cultural and attitude changes pertaining to the fisheries sector.

It is clear that the fisheries sector is faced with new global challenges to uplift the livelihood of the devastated fishermen back to normalcy whilst increasing the level of its operations. Therefore, the research has been carried out to identify the appropriate technology and the key stakeholders of the fisheries sector to introduce a new framework with following objectives; Ascertain the history of technological development in Sri Lankan fisheries sector; develop a framework by integrating key stakeholders to eradicate poverty through technology in fisheries sector; identify future technology development directions in the fisheries with respect to ICT usage and find solutions to eradicate poverty through technology to improve the fisheries sector.

The data collection was mainly based on interviews conducted in NARA, Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture and the questionnaire based interviews were done in rural fishing villages in Hambantota district. The research work enabled the identification of prevailing technology gaps in the Sri Lankan fisheries sector in comparison to the local and global best practices. Further, an investigation has been carried out to identify integration of key stakeholders to have smooth resource flow. Based on identified reasons, several strategies in overcoming the poverty of rural fishermen and conceptualized framework have been suggested.

Key Words: Fisheries Sector; Rural fishing areas; Technology developments; Fishermen; Resources

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Evaluation of Feed Management Strategies in Shrimp Culture Ponds in Sri Lanka

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Shrimp exports have become one of Sri Lanka's major foreign exchange earners and accounts for nearly 90% of total aquaculture exports. The average feed costs for the Sri Lankan shrimp culture industry is estimated to be around 54% of the total recurrent costs. This study evaluated different feed management strategies in commercial shrimp farms with a view to bringing about improvements. Five shrimp farms with different management practices in the north western province, Sri Lanka were selected for the study. Feed selection, storage methods, feed types, feeding frequency, ration size, feeding tray monitoring, adjustments to feeding rates, and feed conversion ratios (FCR), specific growth rate (SGR) of shrimp were recorded weekly.

Blind feeding was employed in all the farms from date of stocking to 30 – 45 days. It varied from 131.5 – 219.8 kg/ 100,000 post larvae and did not increase simultaneously with stocking density. No correlation was found between the amount of feed given with SGR during the blind feeding period ($p > 0.05$). These results suggest the probability of over feeding during the initial stage of the culture cycle. Adjustments to feeding rates were done according to feed tray (6 – 8 trays / ha) observations, feeding guide supplied by feed manufactures and theoretical survival calculations. Feed tray observation time varied from 1 h to 2.30 h. Feeding frequency was 2 – 6 times a day. Higher variation of these parameters emphasizes the need to standardize them for optimum feed usage.

Four feed management information transfer channels were identified in shrimp farms. These were (i) owner - feed marketing officer (ii) labourer – manager - consultant (iii) supervisor - manager (iv) manager only. FCR values in the farms were 2.0, 1.5, 1.4, 1.4 – 1.3 with SGR of 2.5, 2.9, 3.3, 2.6 day⁻¹, respectively. Information channels (i) and (ii) resulted in higher FCR values. It is suggested to pay more attention on information transfer channels in order to avoid over- feeding. Blind feeding, feeding frequencies and information transfer channels were identified as crucial areas that could be improved for the sustainable shrimp culture industry in Sri Lanka. With these improvements, the cost of feeding could also be minimized.

Key Words: Feed Management; Shrimp Culture; Ponds; Strategies; Industry

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Why Shrimp Culture is Blamed? The Interactions of Diverse Natural Resources Utilization in Shrimp Culture

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Due to high demand and high price received for the produce, the shrimp culture industry is rapidly growing especially in coastal belt of Asia. In recent years, number of problems associated with the expansion of the industry has been identified. Therefore, shrimp culture is considered to be environmentally damaging and unfriendly and as such it has been the target of criticism by environmental conservation lobby groups. The result of such criticism is that the general public has formed the impression that shrimp farming represents a danger to environmental and economical development of a country. The present paper explores the popular negative image of shrimp pond culture focusing on the diverse natural resources utilization by the industry in tropical coastal areas.

Many human activities such as settlements, commercial fisheries, mangrove logging and tourism are centred on coastal areas. Shrimp culture, as a bidding industry with few decades of history, competes for water, land and other resources with well-organized, traditional human activities within this coastal belt. The usage of any natural resource by the industry affects one or many of the users who have been using same resources during last few or more centuries. As a new activity, shrimp culture has necessarily brought about changes in the resource sharing in the coastal area. Due to high competition, access to some of the resources by traditional users has unavoidably been limited. Shrimp culture is regarded as the major culprit that causes coastal environmental changes, not because it has created major environmental issues compared to other human activities such as agriculture or urbanization. Apparently the root cause is that it has affected almost all the other coastal resource users who interpret environmental changes to their own advantage and facilitate to create a negative image for shrimp culture. In the complex and conflicting situation in which resource management decisions have to be made, more multi-disciplinary studies should be carried out to investigate the sustainability of the industry before drawing a conclusion based on claims made by different sectors. Negative effects of shrimp culture on coastal environment to can be justified to some extent and its future will be associated with improvements of current technologies and more concerted attempt towards minimizing environmental damage.

Key words: Shrimp farming; Environment economic development; Coastal belt; Resource Management

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Ancient Reservoirs of Sri Lanka: A Modern Biological Resource for Assuring Food Security in Rural Communities

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Reservoir construction in Sri Lanka dates back to times even before the period of written history. In Sri Lanka (64,652 km²), there are over 200 large (750 – 7,793 ha) and medium-sized (250 – 750 ha) reservoirs with a cumulative extent of over 130,000 ha, which support capture fisheries. In addition, there are over 15,000 small (<50 ha) village reservoirs with a total extent of about 39,000 ha. The reservoir density in Sri Lanka (about 2.6 ha for every km² of island) is one of the highest, if not the highest in the world.

As recorded in stone inscriptions, there were subsistence scale fisheries in reservoirs and irrigation canals to exploit indigenous species for domestic consumption even during the reigns of ancient kings. Nevertheless, the commercial scale inland fishery in Sri Lanka was established after the introduction of exotic cichlid species, *Oreochromis mossambicus* into Sri Lanka reservoirs in 1952.

Almost entire reservoir resource in Sri Lanka, with the exception of recently constructed hydroelectric reservoirs, supports agricultural food production in the country. As the extent of perennial reservoirs in each district is directly related to per capita freshwater fish consumption, in addition to agricultural production, major perennial reservoirs of Sri Lanka support animal protein production in the form of fish production. This is of particular importance because marine fish consumption is much low in inland districts possibly due to the availability of good quality freshwater fish locally.

Also, there is a significant potential for the development of culture-based fisheries in small, village reservoirs of the country. An average fish yield of about 450 kg ha⁻¹ can be achieved during a single culture cycle within a year from the culture-based fisheries in these village reservoirs. However, in order to achieve success of this strategy, a strong extension mechanism is needed to obtain active community participation.

As inland fishery is a source of relatively cheap animal protein for rural communities, future prospects of this sector for food security need to be properly understood to give a high priority for inland fisheries research and development in national development plans.

Key Words: Ancient reservoirs; Biological resource; Security; Rural communities; Sri Lanka

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Household Food Security and Nutritional Status of Preschool Children

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Household food security is the ability of the household to secure sufficient food to provide for all the nutrient requirements for all members of the household. Household food security is a critical variable that affects nutritional status of preschool children. The present study was carried out to examine the household food security status and its relationship to malnutrition of preschool children.

A sample of 150 preschool children aged between 3 – 5 years was recruited from Polpithigama divisional secretariat in the Kurunegala district. Anthropometric measurements were taken and Z scores were calculated. Mothers or caretakers were interviewed using a questionnaire to obtain information on socio-demographic characteristics of the households. U.S Core Food Security Model was used to measure household food security

Prevalence of different household food security status such as food secure, food insecure without hunger, food insecure with moderate hunger and food insecure with severe hunger among households were 24%, 51.3%, 18.7% and 6% respectively. The prevalence of underweight, wasting and stunting were 34.7%, 26% and 7.3% respectively. Prevalence of underweighted and wasted children were higher in food insecure households than in food secure households. Paternal employment and family income was significantly higher among food secure households than food insecure households.

The high prevalence of acute malnutrition among preschool children in food insecure households indicated short term food deprivation in food insecure households. Food insecurity worsened the nutritional status of preschool children of households.

Key Words: Household food security; Pre-school children; Anthropometric measurements; Malnutrition; Core Food Security Model.

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Intra House Hold Food Allocation Behaviour of Up Country Tea Plantation Workers in Sri Lanka

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Nutrition insecurity among plantation workers is a critical problem today in Sri Lanka. Adequate Nutrition security enhances physical health, thereby improved labor productivity. This paper examines the patterns of food allocation among up country tea plantation workers with particular focus on gender differences. This paper also aims to explore social and economic factors affecting the dynamics of intra-household food allocation process in the state sector where homogeneous socio economic conditions are prevailing.

A cross sectional study was conducted using randomly selected sixty household in Nuwara Eliya and Badulla districts. Calorie adequacy ratios of elders, fathers, mothers and children were used to compare the adequacy of calorie allocation among family members within the household. Relative calorie allocation of individuals was regressed with socio economic variables to find out the determiners of the intra-household calorie allocation. Result showed that there was a significant difference among calorie adequacy ratio of elders, fathers, mothers and children. Elders showed the lowest calorie adequacy ration and fathers showed the highest calorie adequacy ratio. Regression results indicators that family size has a significant negative impact on the relative calorie allocation of the mothers. Favorable economic position of women showed a positive affect on the food allocation among their children. Economic position of other members in a households as a positive effect on father and mothers relative calorie allocation.

These results suggest that economical support for women may reduce the nutrition insecurity of up country plantation workers in Sri Lanka.

Key Words: Calorie intake; recommended daily allowance; Calorie adequacy ratio; Relative calorie allocation; Nutrition insecurity

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Fast Foods on the Customers Perspectives- Special Reference to the Customers in Urban, Semi Urban and Interior Locations in Sri Lanka

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Subsequent to the socio economic and political changes taken place in the country, a big fast food market has been created from the recent past. Like in the other markets it seems that particular segment of market attracted to the domestic level outlets regardless of the seneatry conditions. A study was carried out in three different socio economic environments, Rajagiriya, Negambo and Chilow, to understand the customer profile, recent to buy hygienically conditions and management strategies of the vendors. Using judgment sampling techniques, 15 domestic level outlets were selected from each location and all the vendors. 50 customers from each location were interview. Customer selection was base on cluster sampling and included school boys, youth, office staff and ordinary people those who prefer fast foods.

Survey reveal that 37% of the customers are less than 20 yrs and 44% are youngers who fall within the range of 21-34. Only about 10%, belonged to 35 to 50 years of the customers, majority (61%) is male. Fourty three per cent of the customers are belonged to 4 member families and 35 % to 5 member families. Residential different of the customers was one of the interesting findings and showed that 42% of the customers from the urban and others are in order; 34% from sun urban and 24% from interior places. It was also revealed that majority of the customers were employed non executives (44%). Average income of these market segments reported to have more than Rs. 8,000 per month. Average daily expenditure of a customer on fast foods showed a variation within respect to the location; At Rajagiriya, 76 /=. At Negambo, Rs 68/= and Chilaw, Rs 48/=.

Sixty eight percent of the customers responded that going after fast foods is because of the habit and as an easy way to fulfil the food need. Whereas 32% of the customers said that reasons are due to busyness' easiness, cheapness and as a change. The most popular fast food item was found to be the fish bun in all the locations. When selecting the fast foods, the most influential factors were, taste (by 20%) and the condition of the outlet (by 16%). However, 51% of the customers indicated that selection is based on price, taste, appearance and the nature of the place. On the other hand, selection of the outlet was seemed to be mainly familiarity (50%) and good appearance (36%). Owners of these outlets, prefer to employ males (62%) than females and 80% of the outlets adopt both preparation and selling. It was also found that, these owners prefer experienced people to employ based on the recommendation of the known middlemen. In respect to the hygiene, only 58% of the outlets store and handle foods with the use of modern equipments and standards need to be improved

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Environmental Management: A Lesson from Giants of the Corporate Sector in Sri Lanka

Bandara Rajapakse¹

Sri Lanka is an agricultural economy base country. Ancient people protected the environment since their economy (farming activities) was totally depended on the healthy environment. Therefore, people themselves voluntarily contributed to protect the physical environment of the country. However, this situation was adversely affected by the commercialization of agriculture activities, basically tea, rubber and coconut plantations introduced after the colonialisation. In addition, increasing trend of population and the continuing effort to improve their living have created a tremendous pressure on the natural environment of the country. Therefore, relazing this adverse impact, even the colonial government imposed various acts/ordinances in order to protect physical environment of the country. However, provisions of these acts were not enough to control declining trend of the physical environmental of the country. Later on, this situation was further accelerated with the liberalization of economic activities in late 1970s. Then, the major challenge faced by the country was the imperative of harmonizing economic and social development with environmental management.

Government and public concern on conservations of natural resources and physical environmental issues have been dramatically increased during the last few years. As a result, the government has taken various steps to minimize such environmental pollution, which resulted mainly from industrial activities. Meanwhile, some leading business organizations have voluntarily introduced their own environmental management polices to achieve sustainable development through the protection of the physical environment of the country.

The study is designed to assess the environmental management practices and contribution of leading business organizations as a lesson to other entrepreneurs. This study is based on two leading business entities in the country and it is found that both those entities have introduced excellent environmental practices. If other entities follow such type of environmental management practices it will be easy to overcome environmental problems in future.

Key Words: Environmental Management; Corporate; Sector; Government; Sri Lanka.

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Climate Change Research in Sri Lanka

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Climate is a dynamic component of the environment, which has a direct and an indirect influence on man and his activities. Most commonly, climate is known as the long-term average weather condition prevailing over an area. Climate is dynamic in many respects; for example, it varies in time and space, and changes occur over sufficiently long period of time. This paper summarises past and present research of the climatic changes of Sri Lanka. A few climates related scientists have started descriptive level studies since late 18th century. A number of studies have been carried out on the climate change in Sri Lanka since later part of the last century. Statistical analyses have been started in the 1950s. After this period the scope and the depth of climate change studies have increased.

Climate change in Sri Lanka is mainly characterised by the temporal and spatial variations of temperature as well as rainfall conditions. In general, all the climate change studies reveal that the annual average surface air temperature has been rising in all parts of Sri Lanka. The positive temperature trends are noticeable during the Northeast Monsoon and the First Inter-Monsoon period. On the contrary, rainfall has been decreasing in most of the stations during recent period. Precipitation in the Southwest Monsoon decreased in the Central Highlands of Sri Lanka since the last century. Some of the studies have found that the negative anomalies of rainfall are evident on the western slopes of the Central Highlands in Sri Lanka. All annual temperature series in Sri Lanka is correlated with the global temperature anomalies and the agreement during the last decades is very striking. As far as the rainfall is concerned the observations of a decreasing trend in Sri Lanka corresponds to the global trends. Future predictions on climate change will be briefly focused in this paper.

Key Words: Climate; Change; Environment; Temperature

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Geographical Information Systems: An efficient Method for the Selection of Student for Grade One in Government Schools of Sri Lanka.

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Finding a school for the children who wish to enter the year one of government schools has become one of the most crucial problems in education system of Sri Lanka. It is evident that, selecting qualified students for the year one is a major issue faced by the relevant authorities. At the same time, it is clear that both parties involved deviate from the normal procedure adopted in the selection process. Sometime selection personnel have been bribed, especially when the needed requirements are insufficient. There are instances where qualified students have not been selected for admission to school. In such instances parents are compelled to bribe the officers. It is opined that such incidents occur due to the lack of efficient information needed for selection of students. These issues can be handled easily with the help of available computer aided technology such as Geographical Information Systems (GIS).

GIS can handle relevant qualitative and quantitative data. Using these data it is easy to determine the geographical location and get other information that are curtail to select the student. Maps, diagram, images or photos can be added and create a database to verify the dictions. Once the selection is made, the database can be duly updated throughout the student's career in the particular school as well as other national institutes that required such data.

Key Words: GIS; Digital data base; Children; Government schools

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Changes of Shoreline in Western Coast in Sri Lanka from 1935 to 2005

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Changes in shoreline, vertically and horizontally relatively to mean sea level, are natural and continuous processes. Shoreline can change spatially and temporally altering the physical features of the coastal zone. This process can disturb the equilibrium of the coastal environment, which is recognized as delicate, sensitive and having highest biodiversity. On the other hand, shoreline change creates economic and social problems due to destruction of the land and properties of the shoreline. In order to monitor the changes of the coastal environment and economy, the rate of the shoreline change should be identified quantitatively.

The prime objective of this study is to quantify the shoreline change in the South West coastal zone in Sri Lanka with the help of available large-scale maps and field data. Oldest large-scale maps that depict the shoreline is available at the Railway Department of Sri Lanka, which were drawn in 1933 for the purpose of making plan for the railway track.

Map interpretation techniques, Geographical Information System (GIS), Global Positioning System (GPS) and basic statistical methods are to be employed in analyzing data and presenting the results.

Key Words: Geographical Information System (GIS); Global Positioning System (GPS); Shoreline; Western Coast

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Spatial and Temporal Profiles of the Occurrence of Droughts in Sri Lanka

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Drought indicates dry situation caused by lack of water, which occurs when rainfall is less than normal for several weeks, months or years. Droughts occur in Sri Lanka is either due to lesser annual rainfall, and/or late onset or early withdrawal of monsoon, or long dry spells. Generally, once in 3-4 years a drought is likely to occur in Sri Lanka. The country experienced severe droughts in 1974, 1976, 1980, 1983, 1988 and 2001. These frequent as well as severe droughts have emphasized for more research. Major objectives in this study are: to study the temporal as well as spatial variations in the occurrence of droughts and its intensity.

To study the drought conditions, Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) and Aridity Index (Ia) have been applied together. Long-term monthly rainfall data (1881-2001) for 28 stations and monthly temperature data for the same period for 16 principal meteorological stations in Sri Lanka and other required data have been collected from the Department of Meteorology and other sources. Temporal drought profile described based on the decadal SPI results. To study the spatial drought conditions, firstly monthly water budget was calculated by using the WATBUG computer algorithm programme (Willmott, 1985). Then, the aridity index is projected according to Thornthwaite formula. To demarcate the drought regions, the hierarchical cluster technique has been adopted. For this, the water deficiency and the aridity factors are considered as key variables.

A significant temporal and spatial variation has been found on the occurrences of droughts. The decadal frequencies of drought in various parts of Sri Lanka indicate that the periods of 1991-2000, 1981-90, 1971-80 and 1901-10 recorded the highest number of droughts. The decade of 1981-90 was the worst drought period, while minimum frequency was reported during 1921-30 and 1931-40. Based on the dendrogram 9 heterogeneous drought regions were recognized. Cluster region-1 demonstrates the severe moisture stress situations. Simultaneously, region-9 explicitly depicts the less moisture stress. The regions from 1-7 falls under dry zone; concurrently regions 7-9 belongs to wet zone. Besides, once in 3 years a drought is possible over the regions 1 and 2 and once in 5 years in the remaining regions.

Key Words: Rainfall; Dry spells; Temporal and spatial variations; Hierarchical cluster technique

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Portuguese Expansion - Prime Motives

R. Chandrasoma¹

In Sri Lanka, the Portuguese strategy evolved over the years. At first the motive may have been innocuously commercial and it can be argued with some factual backing that the marauding Arabs were held back by the advent of European imperial power in South Asia. The Sinhala nation was in an enfeebled and spiritless state and the cruel and crafty Portuguese quickly realized that there was territory for the taking with little expenditure of manpower. It is good to recall at this point that the 16th and subsequent centuries (we are speaking of the European nations) were marked by unparalleled brutality – both secular and ecclesiastical. Killing of opponents was a trifling matter. Killing the heathen was regarded as a religious duty in an age when human beings had no rights if they refused to conform.

In such an age, the Portuguese held the first place in the league table for cruelty and it is our historic misfortune that they crossed our shores at a time of declining fortunes for the people of this ancient land. They had a reputation for the sadistic delight they took in torturing their victims – both human and animal. They – like their compatriots in the West – were experts in perfidy, double-dealing and lying when negotiating with weak native rulers. Is it a great surprise when it turned out that the ‘traders and friends’ were really loathsome killers of our people and exterminators of our civilization? That the Portuguese should never be pardoned for the ravaging of our towns, the destruction of our temples, the brutal conversion of an unsophisticated citizenry and the heartless massacre of innocents in the name of a God and Sovereign that the people of this Island had neither heard of or cared for is unarguable.

However, the blame must be rightly apportioned. The lack of a fighting spirit among the Sinhala people, the adulation of the Fair-Skinned European, the infighting and unprincipled clinging to power of those who called themselves the leaders of the Sinhala nation and the gross neglect of the rights of the ordinary people made Sri Lanka a weak and vacillant nation-state at the mercy of ruthless predators. Isolated acts of heroism have little meaning when cowardice and pacifism are the reigning motifs in an economically weak and forlorn land – a land then and now without friends. The Portuguese battered on the door when the ancient religion (Buddhism) was at a low ebb and it is a mere freak of history that we escaped the bleak stranglehold of Catholicism.

Key words: Portuguese Expansion; Prime Motives; Sinhala; Sovereign

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A Clash of Cultures - A Comparative Analysis of Portuguese, Dutch and British Burgherdom in Sri Lanka and Australia

Mitchell Rabot¹

The expansion and impact of Western colonization saw the dominance of Portugal in the East during the 16th century. Portuguese occupation and colonization of the maritime provinces of Sri Lanka in 1505, resulted in a 'Clash Of Cultures'- European versus Asian in every sense of the political, social, religious, language, cultural and economic spectrum. However, Portugal's policy of colonization resulted in miscegenation and produced 'mixed breeds' of races in their occupied colonies. Sri Lanka was no exception.

Over time, the Dutch merchant investors from Holland attained sea borne power domination and defeated the Portuguese in the East, taking over the monopoly of the spice trade. In the process, they re-defined Dutch colonial policy and identity, which saw the emergence of Ceylonese Dutch Burgherdom in Sri Lanka. When the Dutch capitulated to the British in 1796, it was an era that marked a watershed in Dutch Burgher ethnic identity and reconstruction of identity, which became largely British cultural identification by race.

After 1945, the immigration to Australia of Ceylonese Dutch-British Burghers who had formed a 'colonial elite' in Ceylon is largely a post-Second World War phenomenon. Almost all of this entire ethnic group removed themselves from Ceylonese society in just over two decades to settle in other Commonwealth countries, principally Australia, England and Canada. However, the major part of the ethnic community came to Australia, particularly to Victoria, and more specifically to Melbourne. This city location was the focal point, where between 50-60 % of Dutch Burgher migrants settled permanently. It is with this group that the paper is concerned. The paper will also address the experiences of an ex-colonial elite, now living in multi-cultural Australian society, without the patronage or protection of a colonial power. The question of a distinct identity and a changing ethnic identity will also be considered within the context of Anglo- Australian society. Some aspects of Ceylonese Dutch Burgherdom and contributions to Australian and also Sri Lankan society will be highlighted. Finally, the paper will analyse the Sri Lankan aspects of the Burghers left behind and their interpretation and re-construction of Burgher identity, after the 'Diaspora' to Australia post -1945.

Key Words: Clash of Cultures; Comparative Analysis; Portuguese; Burgherdom;

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Disturbances, Riots, Revolt: The Maritime Provinces of Sri Lanka in 1796-97

Nira Wickramasinghe¹

In February 1796, the British captured the strategic harbour of Trincomalee and proceeded to expel the Dutch from the island. The government of the maritime provinces was vested in the Government of Fort St. George and control in Ceylon was exercised by the military led by Colonel James Stuart. The events that occurred a few months later, in December 1796 have been described as a 'full scale revolt against the new British administration', as 'disturbances' and as 'riots' in the rare studies pertaining to the period that all tend to echo the voice of contemporary witnesses and duplicate the viewpoint of the report of the De Meuron Commission of Investigation.

The events of 1796-1797 have not evoked a sizeable interest among historians of the British period mainly because the official documents of the years 1796-1798 are not available in the Sri Lanka Archives. By far the most details of the events based on primary sources appear in Colvin R. de Silva's *Ceylon under British Occupation* published in 1942, although the focus of his work is inevitably on the colonial administration's response to the revolt rather than on the people as historical agents. My paper will be based on a reading afresh of those documents at the India Office Library in London (in June).

Sri Lankan historiography has rarely addressed the issue of the consciousness of the participants either in the 'revolt' of 1797 or even in the more famed revolts that occurred in 1818 and 1848. I hope to assess the relevance of frames of analysis such as 'moral economy of the crowd', 'autonomous domain of the subaltern', 'legitimation' to the study of revolts in Sri Lanka.

Some of the questions I hope to find answers is through a careful reading of colonial documents as well as the rare petitions written by the 'natives' to the British officials are the following: Was the uprising of 1797 lifted up by a leadership above localism and generalized into an anti-colonial campaign? Did religion constitute a significant component of peasant consciousness? If not why did the people rebel? Thus my paper aims at filling a gap in the scholarship of the British administration of Ceylon of the early period 1796-1802 which remains one of the most understudied periods of the history of the island.

Key Words: Disturbances; Riots; Revolt; Maritime; Colonial

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Investment Policies of the Development of Road Network in Sri Lanka During the British Colonial Period and it's Impacts to 21st Century

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The theoretical economic background of the British colonial administration in Sri Lanka is an observable component. The mercantilism and laissez-fair policy was the sprit of British rulers and, their investment policies were based on classical economic theories. To achieve the objectives of mercantilism and laissez-fair policies, the British rulers followed the policy of state patronage for creating imports for Sri Lankan market and capital exports for Great Britain. To achieve this objective, British rulers invested considerable amount of capital in Sri Lanka to develop our road network.

A hundred years of British government activity in Sri Lanka resulted in providing island-wide useful road transport network. During the British colonization period, export based plantation agriculture was the most important economic sector in the country. Therefore, developments on the transport network came to play a very important role in Sri Lanka.

During the British colonial period, entire administration of the road network system was done by central government and it was not decentralized. But presently, A and B class roads are under the Road Development Authority (RDA) of Sri Lanka and remaining road networks are under local governments and other public and private institutions. The entire rail track network of the country is still managed by Sri Lanka Railway Department (SLRD). The present national transport network of Sri Lanka includes nearly 100,000 Kilometers of roads and 1,463 Kilometers of rail track network.

This study is an attempt to analysis of British colonial economic policies and infrastructure development policies in Sri Lanka in comparison to those of the 21st century. Therefore, this study is mainly focused on past and present economic policies, objectives, impacts and factors leading to economic development in the country. This study is focused in particulars on the capital raising methods of British colonial administration for road development and construction, and its economic impacts on 21st century in Sri Lanka.

Key Words: Investment Policies; Development; Road Network; Colonial; Century

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Human Resource Function in the Strategy Process: A Case for Convergence

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The future of human resource management (HRM) as a discipline and a profession is closely linked to the role played by the HR function in the organisational strategy process. Though the debate on HRM and HR function continues, some important issues have not been given the adequate attention they deserve. First, the credibility of management idea is partly determined by its diffusion across the world; such credibility will be enhanced if the idea is viewed to be applicable in various contexts. This issue led to raise the first research question: (a) to what extent does HR function plays a significant role in the organizational strategy process in Sri Lankan companies? The second issue pertains to how (if at all) modern approaches associated to HRM manage to find their way to Sri Lanka. Here, the debate on convergence versus divergence in management practices and the role of Multinational Companies (MNCs) and other drivers of globalisation are explored. Thus, (b) to what extent MNCs and other drivers of globalization can be attributed to play a part in the convergence of HRM practices? The research is also guided by four hypotheses. The answers to the two questions were sought from a sample of 78 HR managers in three categories of Sri Lankan manufacturing companies.

The findings of the investigation led to argue that the transfer of HRM practices and philosophies cannot be solely attributed to MNCs and other drivers of globalization such as efficient communication systems, information technology, ISO standards, and international and professional institutions. The strength of the current local management practices and cohesion of institutions in Sri Lanka, which is arguably due to the colonial legacy and the beginning of unequal interactions with the West, have also played a major role.

Key Words: Colonial legacy; Human resource management; Multi national companies.

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The Impact of Employee Personality Types on Customer Orientation

A. S. Dharmasiri¹, S. J. Jebarathnam, G. C. S. Perera

The research investigated the impact of employee personality on customer orientation. The study focuses a common management problem of service organizations to reduce expectation gap and to win customer loyalty. The main focus is on work behaviour of employees. It has been found that the personality affects work behaviour of employees and work behaviour determines their customer orientation.

Personality of a person is unique. It may change over a period of time. The literature review highlights number of studies done on individual personality. The research is focused on two basic drives possessed by people: the Achievement orientation (n. Ach.) and the Affiliation orientation (n. Aff). The research analyses the varying degrees of n. Ach and n. Aff of different personality types. The research is based on the management problem faced by Seylan Bank Limited with regard to their present level of customer orientation. Researchers believe that customer orientation of employees greatly influence the customer-oriented strategies of the bank. Banking is a professional career. Thus, it is believed that employees who prefer career advancement are more customer-oriented than others. Analysis done suggests that achievement orientation and affiliation orientation of employees shape their level of customer orientation. The conceptual model was developed to find out the relationship between the major concepts of the study such as employee personality, achievement orientation, affiliation orientation and customer orientation. It was hypothesized that the employees with high n. Ach and high n. Aff personality types are more customer-oriented than employees with low n. Ach and high n. Aff. personality types. It was also hypothesized that people with high n. Ach and low n. Aff personality types are more customer-oriented than people with low n. Ach and high n. Aff personality types.

It was decided to conduct the research among a similar category of employees to ensure the validity data. The customer orientation was operationalized based on common variables and tested using a questionnaire. The feedback of customers were also analyzed through the survey done by the bank. The qualitative approach was given to analyze the different degrees of n. Ach and n. Aff of employees. Myers Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) was used to test employee personality. Unstructured interviews and Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) were used to qualitatively analyze the n. Ach and n. Aff of employees in some personality categories. The paper concludes with recommendations for policy changes with regard to the selection, recruitment, internal job rotation, training and promotion policies of customer service employees, to improve the overall service quality of the bank and other similar organizations to achieve customer-oriented strategies.

Key Words: Employee; Personality types; Customer Orientation; Banking sector;

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The Impact of Culture-Related Meaning and Values of Work Orientations on Contextual and Task Performance: Sri Lankan Experience

Anil Chandrakumara¹

The study extends the recent contention that cultural values can have an impact on contextual and task performance (CTP) by conceptualizing meaning and values of work orientations (MVWO) as an element of national cultural values. It uses five MVWO relating to the concept of work. Data were obtained through a questionnaire survey in a sample of 487 employees. Supervisory-rating of subordinates' CTP was used as a supplementary method. The analysis indicates a significant impact of MVWO on all the three aspects of CTP found in the study. The impact of demographic factors is relatively high on contextual performance towards task. The evidence reveals that unique human resource values as sources that enhance performance at work. It has major implications for the theories of application of work values and predisposition and individual attributes theories of CTP.

Key Words: Work Orientations; Values; Culture-Related Meaning; Task Performance; Experience

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Labour Turnout in the Plantation Sector: A Study on Selected Large Scale Tea Estates in Sri Lanka

A. S. Chandrabose¹

One of the major Contemporary issues in the plantation sector is centred on labour. There is a mismatch between the availability of labour and their turnout. Around 30 per cent of the resident workforce does not pursue their traditional estate job. It is fact generally observed in the tea plantation sector. The sector also underwent several changes in recent past but the rate of dependency on manual labour still persists. Tea sector is highly labour intensive and it requires labour right –round the year. The nature of work demands the involvement of both the male and the female labourers. The reasons for lack of labourers for the state work are to be analysed. The studies conducted by various experts and institutes have revealed that the youth in the plantation sector are not keen to follow the foot steps of their parents in the plantation sector. The studies also highlight that the style of privatised estates management is not attractive enough for the youth in the estates. Moreover, the welfare system provided by the estate has not been adequately inspiring them to remaining in the registered labour force in the estates and contributed to the reasons for non-participation of the estate work.

However, the impact of education, gender difference and prevalence of welfare schemes on labour turnout has not been sufficiently addressed. Since, there are hardly any facts based on household survey, it was decided to conduct to do a survey in the selected tea estates. Systematic random sample was applied and selected a total of five estates, three representing the tea region of high elevation (TRHE) and two representing the tea region of low elevation (TRLE). Total household survey covered in this study was 72, comprising 42 from TRHE and 30 from TRLE. The survey found that the opportunity of receiving education has greatly contributed to the low levels of labour turnout and the same situation prevailed in both regions in this study. As far as gender variable is concerned, the low level of turnout for estate work was mostly found among the male workers and it varied greatly in the two regions under study. Existing welfare schemes are not them adequate to the health care of the workers and, therefore, not attractive enough for them to be remained in the estate jobs.

The suggestions are (a) an appropriate method of management style should be adopted for the recruitment of educated youth for the estate work; (b) replanting activity should be accelerated in the tea estates. This may prevent the male workers from seeking jobs elsewhere and it will lead to increase the productivity of tea as well. Thirdly, (c) estate management should be given a free hand to provide welfare schemes to the workers. These measures will be in the best interest of labour, industry, state and society.

Key Words: Labour turnout; Labour intensive sector; Household survey; Welfare schemes; Management

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New Insights on the Relationship among Organizational Change, Organizational Culture, Employee Motivation and Organizational Development

Wasana S. Handapangoda¹ , Nilakshi W. K. Galahitiyawe² and T. Lasanthika Sajeewani³

Today organizations largely attribute their success to a strong and firmly ingrained organizational culture and the analysis of organizational culture is one of the most important specialties in the area of organizational behavior. Since, any organization is a social system of interrelated parts, it is emphasized that a change in any one element has impacts throughout the organization, implying that change is inevitable and change itself is changing. Further, it has been argued that a change cannot be regarded as organizational development unless it modifies the culture of the organization. Accordingly, along with change, which is said to initiate development, employee motivation is another critical factor, which marks the successful performance of individuals followed by the achievement of organizational goals.

For these reasons, this paper attempts to capture the interdependence or relationship among organizational change, culture, development and employee motivation, for any organization to see the future with a clear vision, it is highly essential to highlight the strategic fit amongst the above components, which are representing integral parts of the same social system. Managers in the present day are being taken over by the illusion of 'change management', despite the fact that change should be incorporated accordingly. Hence, management of any organization must be educated that the de-emphasis of this interconnectivity will cause the outgrowth of numerous negative consequences that affected success of the organization. Consequently, the objective of this study is to propose a sound and solid base for directing management towards the correct path in managing and coping with complexity and dynamism of today's environment. Once reflecting upon methodology of the paper, it is totally descriptive and limited to secondary sources, analyzing findings of many scholars, who have concentrated more or less on the same direction. The conclusion of the study is that organizational change, culture, development and employee motivation are inseparable and interconnected components of the same system backed by conducive organizational leadership, of which, any desirable or undesirable movement of one component will result in significant consequences on others towards the same direction.

Key Words: Employee motivation; Organizational change; Organizational culture; Organizational development; Organizational leadership

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IT Industry Labour Turnover: The Reality

L. Jinadasa¹ and V. Wickramasinghe²

At the time of regaining independence, though the Sri Lankan economy was open to free trade, it was mainly dominated by agriculture. Since the adoption of liberal economic policies in 1977, new industries have been created and the export structure has become diversified. One such emerging industry is Information Technology (IT).

After mid-1990s an expansion in the IT industry has been witnessed with many local and international companies setting up operations to cater to international market. As IT companies build on knowledge workers, absorbing such qualified employees become the focal point. In the competitive IT labour market, companies make substantial investment by adopting various strategies to recruit qualified knowledge workers creating a high IT labour turnover rate in the industry. This not only influences performance and stability of the IT industry, but also increases the costs of recruitment and selection of knowledge workers. In this context, arising IT labour turnover issues should be addressed.

This paper investigates reasons for IT industry labour turnover and related retention issues. In the study, survey questionnaire was used and 158 randomly selected knowledge workers (all graduates) responded. Data was analyzed using SPSS software. The findings gave an insight into the knowledge worker turnover behaviour in which only 6% satisfied with their current job with the current employer while 24% intended to leave the current employer, if they get a better job offer from another IT company in Sri Lanka. Being a lucrative global industry, another 24% intended to leave, if they get a job offer or a permanent residency in a foreign country. A detailed analysis of IT industry labour turnover, individual expectations, management issues in the IT industry and practical implications of the findings are discussed.

Key Words: IT industry, Knowledge worker, Retention, Sri Lanka, Turnover

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Testing Errors in Teaching English as a Second Language

Subadhini Ramesh¹

The paper presents the testing errors in teaching English as a second language. This study has discussed with based on two main themes, 1.) What kind of difficulties they face during the classroom teaching? and 2) . How testing helps the teachers of English?

The following reasons could be considered and this study is structured by these factors: Finding out about learning difficulties; Finding out about achievement; Encouraging students; providing for feedback to the syllabus and the evaluation of method and materials

The most important reason is to find out how well the students have masters the language areas and skills, which have just been thought. Errors are evidence of the learning process and it is important to try to develop a tolerant attitude them in the class room. Constant and immediate correction of errors can adversely affect the learners confidence and hinder the main development in learning process.

To what extent should we concentrate on testing the students ability to handle elements of the language and to what extent should we concentrate as testing the integrated skills? Our attitude towards this question must defend on both the level and purpose of the test. Successfully communication situations which stimulate real-life is the best of mastery of language.

Key Words: Resting Error; English; Skills; Language; Communication

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Language and Identity after Five Hundred Years of Colonization

Manique Gunesequera¹

This paper examines the controversial issue of the status of the official, national or link language/s of Sri Lanka. The focus of the study is on perspectives of language and identity among speakers of English in Sri Lanka's multilingual urban population.

The objective of this study is to examine what languages or varieties are associated with identity in Sri Lanka. The data collection was done from 2003 to 2005 in Colombo, Gampaha, Kandy, Jaffna and Galle. This preliminary study is the forerunner to a more detailed analysis of varieties of English in Sri Lanka. Additionally, leading politicians were interviewed to learn their perspectives on language in contemporary Sri Lanka.

The findings of the study indicate the confusion regarding ownership of language in Sri Lanka. For example, the terms 'mother tongue,' 'home language,' and 'native speaker' are used to denote different languages. This is possibly the result of legislation from 1956 demanding that citizens declare their mother tongue. Another finding is the ignorance of Sri Lankans regarding the status of English, which has been in use from 1796 to the present. Most users of English in Sri Lanka are uncertain about its status.

The most crucial finding of this study is the non-recognition of Sri Lanka's variety of English by its users. The leading politicians claim that they speak British English, and the majority of respondents from Colombo, shares the same view. Urban respondents from outside Colombo seem to be at ease in claiming Sri Lankan English as their own, which may be a sign of leading to ownership of language. However, the gap between English and identity in Colombo and the rest of urban Sri Lanka is an indication of the problems of language and identity as reflected in the recognition or non-recognition of Sri Lankan English.

Key Words: Language; Colonization; Non-recognition; English; Identity

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Softening of Ethnic Boundaries in Michael Ondaatje's *Anil's Ghost*

Manouri Jayasinghe¹

Michael Ondaatje's *Anil's Ghost* published in 2000, depicts the 'dark' almost anarchic period in Sri Lanka, during which the armed forces had to combat the Sinhalese insurgents in the South, the Tamil separatist guerillas in the North and certain other disruptive elements in the country. Anil Tissera, Sri Lankan, an expatriate and a forensic specialist is forced on the government by the UNO to investigate the mysterious happenings of this period. Unable to accomplish her assignment because the proof of the case she builds up is spirited away, Anil is compelled to leave the country.

Critics (Ismail, Kanaganayagam, Mukherjee and Sugunasiri) of *Anil's Ghost*, accuse Ondaatje of being partial, apolitical and ahistorical. Even if so, this can be justified, because Ondaatje is neither a historian nor a sociologist, but a fiction writer. Hence, having no obligation to be committed to history. The author's mixed origins, his multiple experiences obtained by residing abroad, interwoven with his status of a migrant writer, enables him to look at his country's problems with a different point of view. Therefore, perhaps a mellow approach towards ethnic separations. Ondaatje seems to use doctors – those who have taken the vow of Hippoclytes – by design to present his opinion.

At present, when an uneasy peace prevails in Sri Lanka, a paper of this nature seems opportune as its objective is to interpret Ondaatje's attempt to attenuate the communal differences between the Sinhalese and the Tamils by giving priority to humanity than to ethnic identities. Reading critical works on the author and the novel, obtaining information through the Internet, and participating in discussions (study groups, literary circles) contributed to the writing of this paper. To conclude, though visibly *Anil's Ghost* is a rendering of the troubled times in Sri Lanka, it holds a theme of universal importance where humanity could transcend racial barriers.

Key Words: Ethnic Boundaries; Michael Ondaatje's; *Anil's Ghost*; Sri Lanka;

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Translation of a Given Simple English Sentence into its Equivalent in Sinhala using a Speech Synthesizer

R. I. P. Wickramasinghe¹, K. H. Kumara² and N. G. J. Dias³

Machine Translation (MT) or Automatic Translation is generally concern about automating all or part of the process of translating one human language to another language. These human or natural languages bear similarities as well as differences due to the way these languages have organized. Therefore, translating from one natural language into another natural language depends on their vocabulary, grammar, and conceptual structure. The translation Text-To-Speech (TTS) can be considered as the automatic production of speech, through a grapheme-to-phoneme transcription of the sentences to utter. To our knowledge there is no such a system in Sri Lanka that could translate simple English sentences into its equivalent in Sinhala with the relevant speech synthesis. In a country like Sri Lanka where the language barrier is a major issue, this type of systems will definitely help to reduce these language problems. With language translation coupled with TTS synthesis would be a good Computer Aided Learning Technique, that will provide a tool to learn English effectively.

This paper discusses an approach to translation with a speech synthesizer of a given simple English sentence into its Sinhala equivalent. The problem of translation is handled in two phases, namely the lexical selection, where appropriate target-language lexical items are chosen for each source-language lexical item and then the lexical reordering, where the chosen target-language lexical items are arranged to produce a meaningful target language string. Together with translator, here we use the concatenative synthesizer which is embedded in the speech units to be chained up. In our speech synthesizer, speech units that are typically smaller than words are used to synthesize speech from arbitrary input text. Speech units are algorithmically extracted from a phonetically transcribed speech data set. The unit selection process involves a combinatorial search over the entire speech corpus using the search algorithms.

Due to the practical difficulties and complexities this translation and TTS is tested only for the simple English sentences in which only SVO (Subject/Verb/Object) structure can be seen.

Key Words: Language Translation; TTS; English; Machine Translation; Sinhala

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Influence of L1 in Code Switching

Chamindi Dilkushi Senaratne¹

Code switching is a bilingual linguistic phenomenon. Code switching between two languages may either be categorized as insertion or alternation. This paper investigates the phenomenon of code switching in Sri Lankan bilinguals whose L1 is Sinhala in contrast with speakers whose L1 is English (or English and Sinhala). The paper attempts to describe the influence of L1 when switching in conversation. The study treats insertion and alternation as two separate manifestations of the same linguistic phenomenon. It also describes attitudes to the phenomenon of code switching in Sri Lanka by its speakers and non-speakers.

The study makes use of a case study approach. Speakers are categorized by their L1 and the study analyzes, if there are differences in the manner of code switching i.e. whether speakers alternate or insert and whether this is due to the influence of L1. The experiment contains samples of spontaneous speech productions of informants who are also interviewed.

The findings of the study will determine the influence or non-influence of the L1 in code switching in bilingual speakers of Sri Lanka. It will also determine whether speakers combine insertion and alternation when switching codes or whether one phenomenon leads to the other in the course of conversation. It will determine if insertion and alternation can separate bilinguals into dominant or balanced groups irrespective of their choice of L1.

Key Words: Influence; Code Switching; Bilingual; Phenomenon; Speech

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Code Switching

M. Careema Jayaweera¹

Code switching is defined as a mode of communication available to bi/multilingual speakers. This strategy of communication is used by such speakers for various purposes in various situations. It is said that those who code switch do so primarily in order to establish intimacy and solidarity. Speakers are also seen as using this strategy of communication for rhetorical purpose.

The research undertaken in this area by me was prompted by Professor Thiru Kandiah's inspirational lectures on 'world Englishes'. This study examines the nature of code switching in the Sri Lankan context in the light of responses made by a group of 25 adults, male and female, ranging from age 25-70.

On the whole, the respondents revealed positive perception to code switching as a communication strategy. Establishing intimacy was found to be one of the reasons for code switching and respondents revealed that they often code switched in informal contexts.

The paper focuses on code switching as psychosocial phenomenon. To this end, it examines the reasons why speakers code switch. The analysis of the data reveals that the way in which speakers code switch indicates the way in which these speakers construe relationships in society. The examination also reveals attitudes of resistance and complicity in the use of code switching as a communicative strategy. This study brings to light the complexities involved in code switching in the Sri Lankan context today and also relates the phenomenon to the attitudes of its users.

Key Words: Code Switching; Phenomenon; Communication; Multilingual speakers

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The Present Socio-Economic-Political Culture and the Myth of English as an Access to Social Equality in Post-Colonial Sri Lanka

Sudharma Rohini Wickramasuriya¹

This study investigates the myth of the English language as an access to equality in the post-colonial era in the present socio-economic-political culture in Sri Lanka. This is a literature-oriented research study based on the current state of English language and the role of English language education, in facilitating the process of poverty reduction and the promotion of equality in Sri Lanka. The researcher attempts to clarify the opinions, biases, presuppositions and interpretations of the existing socio-economic and political culture in relation to English as a language of opportunities and equality. The analysis of data reveals the dominant power of English as a global language, and the inequality in relation to access and allocation of public resources in diverse communities. Furthermore, it exposes recent proposals and accountabilities of the government on the elimination of poverty and the myth about English language as a panacea.

The majority of the Sri Lankan hold the view that English, as a universal language, is vital not only for lucrative local or foreign employment opportunities, but also for equal social standing. It is revealed in the data that while the affluent parents clamour for international or foreign schooling to secure better prospects for their children, the government faces increasing pressures to fulfil the demands of the majority of low-income parents whose children belong to the state school system. It seems the access to equal opportunities, to learn English, has created a social gap between the elite and the majority of low-income communities. Thus, the government contemplates establishing English as the medium of instruction and a compulsory subject. A conclusion could be drawn that the common use of English, the initiation of the language policy in education and the expectations of the masses could all be at odds. Thus this myth of English as a language of opportunities needs to be urgently addressed if the expected socio-economic-political and national goals of elimination of poverty and promotion of equality are to be achieved in Sri Lanka.

Key Words: Culture: Myth of English; Social Equality; Post-Colonial ; Sri Lanka

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The Impact of Affective Factors in the L2 Class and a Technique to Overcome them

D. Suwandaratna¹

English language came into existence in Ceylon with the arrival of British in 1796. However, a need to teach it arose much later namely, when British felt the need of a "nucleus of native loyalists for their political stability and for the advancement of commercial interests". (Jayasuriya J.E.-1961: 1). Strategies adopted to meet these needs were 'teaching English' and 'Christianisation' of natives. English was needed to prepare natives for government employment and Christianisation was contemplated to civilise the natives whom British thought were 'heathens' (Sumathipala K.H.M. 1968: 01). Christian missionary societies wholeheartedly supported the latter. Although missionaries accepted native languages as the best media for 'conversion' they approved the former with the idea of reaching the "children of the higher social class" (ibid). This made commoners to associate English with Ceylonese elite. Levy of money for English education kept English out of the reach of the poor. Insistence of English as a pre requisite for government jobs, made English educated eligible for state jobs too. Introduction of the British public school curriculum which inculcated Christian and English ideals in English schools alienated the English educated from native languages and their cultures. Thus, during British rule English educated were an educated, wealthy, powerful esoteric group practising European life style. Following words of Fernando "ability to be at ease in English is a symbol of status, power, intelligence and breadth of vision". (Fernando, Siromi 1986:46) prove the powerful position English occupies here even today. On account of this those who are skilled in English like to exhibit that proficiency; those non-proficient in it prefer to hide that fact.

This paper discusses a technique based on vague pictures prepared to focus attention on meaning. Specially designed pictures which can be interpreted on the basis of the clues found in them are displayed on the board and students are asked to study these pictures carefully and interpret them, taking into consideration details like shadows, position of various objects and postures of the people in them. As the pictures are vague, intelligent guesswork is necessary to understand them. In order to verify matters, students have to ask questions too. This encourages them to formulate meaningful language constructions as well. Purpose of the questions being eliciting information needed to interpret pictures, students' aim here is meaning. Therefore, at this point they are prepared to use the language by means of whatever vocabulary and grammar they have at their disposal. This form of natural language, according to Rivers provides opportunities to students to test their 'Hypotheses' about L2. The other advantage is class begins to accept learner's 'Interim grammar'. (Rivers, W, M. 1983: 13) This 'Interim grammar' incidentally is what Nesmer defines as Approximative System. Nemser William in Richard (ed.) 1974; 63). This technique was tried out in E.L.T.U. classes, and the student participation was very encouraging.

Key Words: Affective Factors; L2 Class; Technique; English; Teaching

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Degree, Foreign Degree or Degree in English? The Case of Students Studying for Foreign External Degrees in Sri Lanka

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The demand placed on English as the international language by Sri Lankans has got a history which runs back to the days of the British colonisers. English was first transmitted to the elite class of Sri Lankans through the medium of education. An education in the English medium was offered to a selected group of Sri Lankans who could afford to pay for it. Consequently, English and economic status has been two inseparable social indicators of then Sri Lanka. The affluent in society adopted English as their home language and enjoyed the social and economic advantages that came with the language while the social and economic opportunities for the poor were constrained by the indigenous languages.

Many researchers working in the area of education still point out the existence of a similar trend in Sri Lanka. The demand placed on learning English or learning in English has been on the increase over the past few years. The most recent phenomenon which proves the existence of such a trend in Sri Lanka is the mushrooming of international schools in and outside Colombo. Added to this is the accelerated demand placed on external degrees offered by foreign universities, especially American, British and Australian universities. The current research is focused on such a sample of students studying for a Diploma (external), which is equivalent to the first year of a B.Sc. degree offered by a reputed British university.

As there is a dearth of research with students in similar study programmes, the current research has had to rely mostly on common sense understandings of such students and on my personal experiences of teaching in such a course in constructing its hypothesis. Five common perceptions can be observed about students enrolled in such programmes. The students are from rich families; They are drop outs of the main stream tertiary education, i.e. the national universities and therefore, have joined these external programs in order to obtain a degree; they are very fluent in English; their main interest is in obtaining a degree in the English medium and their main interest is in obtaining a degree from a foreign university.

The current research intends to find out the accuracy of these perceptions by testing the following hypothesis: The demand placed on external degrees is not a result of students 'wanting a degree' but a result of 'wanting a degree in the English medium'. In other words, the hypothesis implies that it is not the degree that is in demand but the language in which it is offered.

Key Words: Degree; Foreign Degree; English; Universities; Programmes

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Documentation of Endangered Languages – The Case of Sri Lanka Malay

Umberto Ansaldo¹, Lisa Lim² and Sebastian Nordhoff³

This paper presents the outline and the goals of the project “The documentation of Sri Lanka Malay. Linguistic and cultural creolization endangered”, supported by the programme for the documentation of endangered languages (DoBeS) under the auspices of the Volkswagen Stiftung (Germany). This project aims to provide a comprehensive documentation of the varieties of Sri Lanka Malay still spoken on the island by providing comprehensive audio and video recordings of various genres of language found in the different communities. Our aim is to present the current situation of the field of language documentation by focusing on Sri Lanka Malay (SLM).

Colonization of Sri Lanka has not only resulted in influence from Europe. The colonial powers also brought subjects from South East Asia, namely political exiles and soldiers in the Dutch and later the British garrison. These Orang Java, as they call themselves, now constitute 0.3% of the population and contribute to Sri Lankan society. While the Malay language and culture were thriving in colonial days, especially during the days of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment (disbanded 1873), today the younger generation of Sri Lanka Malays are losing their ancestral tongue and culture. The political agenda being dominated by relations between Sinhalese and Tamils, a small minority such as the Sri Lanka Malay community has difficulties in making itself heard, the protecting colonial power having left.

SLM is of great linguistic significance as it is strongly distinct from any other Malay variety and shows many grammatical features borrowed from Sinhala and Tamil besides lexical input from Malay/Indonesian languages. Unlike other language contact settings produced by colonialism, e.g. in the Caribbean, SLM is unique in providing us with an environment without European languages dominating the dynamics of contact. Beyond this, the documentation project aims at providing as full as possible a description of SLM to be used by future generations for research as well as revitalization purposes.

Key Words: Sri Lanka Malay, Language contact, Multilingualism, Creole Language, Language documentation

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Aspects of Intercultural Communication in Foreign Language Teaching in Sri Lanka

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Foreign language teaching in the present day strives to promote an intercultural approach to language teaching in order to create an awareness of the interplay between language and culture. It is noteworthy that there is a remarkable increase in the demand for learning foreign languages in Sri Lanka. Among the most sought after languages are Japanese, Hindi, French and German followed by Chinese, Korean, Spanish, Italian and Russian. Albeit the teaching methodology adopted by each language may vary, the aim of all learners is to acquire competency in the target language in the shortest possible time.

This paper attempts to discuss the importance and effectiveness of integrating intercultural communication to foreign language teaching in Sri Lanka, examining the conditions, opportunities and limitations in an intercultural approach to teaching foreign languages. Further, this paper examines how one's own cultural background influences language learning ability with examples drawn from Sinhala native speakers. Since the introduction of the communicative competence approach to foreign language teaching a few decades ago, the attention has shifted from imparting purely linguistic skills to the much broader field of teaching a language within its socio-cultural dimensions. The latest theories in this discipline emphasise the need to expose learners to all socio-linguistic variants of the target language virtually from the very first lesson. However, since by definition, foreign language teaching takes place outside the target-language speech community, learning confined to the classroom environment offer students less opportunities to practice the different linguistic registers with native speakers. The greater the geographic distance between the speech communities, the more difficult the task becomes.

An understanding of one's own language and culture is required to observe similarities and differences in the target language. Thus intercultural communication also helps learners to increase an awareness of their own culture. However, data collected from teachers and students of foreign languages in Sri Lanka, do not reflect a significant awareness among the teachers of the effectiveness of integrating intercultural communication in foreign language teaching. It is expected that an understanding of the intercultural barriers in language teaching would contribute to minimizing the learning difficulties of students of foreign languages in Sri Lanka.

Key words: Intercultural communication, foreign language teaching, Teaching methodology, Learning difficulties, Linguistic skills, Language and culture

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Estate Tamil: A New Variety of Tamil

W. M. Wijeratne¹

Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) was under the British empire for about 150 years. The British brought about many changes. Linguistically, they are responsible for two major issues: firstly, they introduced English to Sri Lanka, secondly, they paved the path for the introduction of "Indian Tamil", a variety of Tamil spoken in Tamil Nadu. In Sri Lanka, "Indian Tamil" has been spoken mainly by the labourers, brought to Sri Lanka by the British planters (or by their agents), and their descendents. This variety of Tamil was also called "Coolie Tamil" (Tamil spoken by the Coolies/labourers) as the users were labourers paid on a daily basis (who were Indian migrants). It was also named as 'toottat tamiL' (Estate Tamil, hereafter ET) and 'malait tamil' (tea plantation Tamil).

In Sri Lanka, over several decades, ET evolved independently. Therefore, it differs from Sri Lankan Tamil (SLT), spoken in northern and eastern parts of the country, as well as Tamil spoken in (South) India. The differences occur at every level of the language: phonology, morphology and syntax. SLT differs from Tamil spoken in Tamil Nadu (Indian Tamil) as it has retained several archaic features. Hence, obviously, ET contrasts with SLT. Yet, until recently ET and Tamil spoken in India were considered to be the same. As a result, the differences between ET and Indian Tamil were not noticed. Therefore, some considered these two varieties as the same. This paper is an attempt to exhibit some distinctive features in ET and show that ET and Indian Tamil are not identical. It discusses two main aspects of ET. First, it elaborates the sociolinguistic facts that caused the independent evolution of ET. Second, it discusses the distinctiveness of ET.

Key Words: Estate Tamil; Ceylon; British; Sri Lanka; Indian

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The Spectral Analysis of Sinhalese Vowel

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The objective of this study is to examine the traditional description of vowel articulation with their formant characteristics of instrumental analyses.

Findings:

1. Vowels /ɪ:/ and /ɛ:/ do not differ in FI. It is possible to say, that they have the same degree of closeness; they are in fact the most closed vowels since they have the lowest FI among all the long vowels;
2. Vowel /ɔ:/ is the most open, its FI is the highest; vowels /ɛ:/ and /o:/ do not differ in FI and hence have the same degree of closeness, but not that much as vowels /ɛ:/ and /ɔ:/
 - their first formant is 448-363 Hz, but /ɪ:/ and /ɛ:/ have lower FI :284-240 Hz;
3. Vowel /ɛ:/ follows vowels /ɛ:/ and /o:/ in the degree of closeness;
4. Sinhalese long vowels are characterized by four degrees of rise, on the basis of the acoustic characteristics:
 - Closed -/ɪ:/ and /ɛ:/;
 - Half-closed -/ɛ:/ and /o:/;
 - Half-open -/ɛ:/;
 - Open -/ɔ:/.
5. According to frequency values of the second formant, long vowels differ in the following manner: front vowels with a high second formant, for example, /ɪ:/ (2648 Hz), /ɛ:/ (2575 Hz), /ɛ:/ (2101 Hz) and retreated vowels -/ɔ:/, /o:/, /ɛ:/ have a lower FII (1215 Hz, 478 Hz, and 417 Hz accordingly).
6. According to frequency values of the first formant of short vowels, the most closed are vowels /ɪ/ and /ɛ/, their FI is 279 and 262 Hz, that is almost equal. Also nearly the same were FI frequencies for vowels /ɔ/ and /o/, it is the next lower degree of closeness of vowels (their FI is 478 and 345 Hz accordingly). Vowels /ɛ/ and /ɔ/, by their average data, are equally open vowels.
7. Values of the second formant testify that the most protruded vowels are /ɪ/ and more retreated are /ɔ/ thus vowel /ɔ/ appeared most backward and the most protruded in the group of short vowels was /ɪ/.
8. In frequency values short and long monophthongs almost do not differ.
9. In frequency values diphthongs differ from monophthongs in the second components.
10. According to the acoustic classification the Sinhalese vowels may be characterized as

as follows:

Compact vowels- /ɪ:/, /ɛ:/;
Low - /ɛ:/, /ɔ:/, /o:/;
Flat - /ɛ:/, /ɔ:/, /o:/;

diffusive- /ɪ:/, /ɛ:/, /ɛ:/, /ɛ:/, /ɛ:/, /ɛ:/;
high - /ɪ:/, /ɛ:/, /ɛ:/, /ɛ:/, /ɛ:/;
simple- /ɔ:/, /o:/, /ɛ:/, /ɛ:/, /ɛ:/, /ɛ:/;

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Human Rights in the Corporate Sector: Applicability of the UN Norms in the Context of Sri Lanka

S. Nilakshan¹ and B. Rajapakse²

'Human Rights' is an amorphous and dynamic subject, which addresses issues concerning the rights of each and every individual in the society. States have the primary obligation to protect human rights but the Universal Declaration of Human Rights demands that human rights shall be 'respected, recognised and observed' by 'every organ of society'. The UN has developed a set of "Norms on the Responsibilities of Transnational Corporations and other Business Enterprises with regard to Human Rights", which seek to clarify what adherence to different rights should entail in practice for companies.

This research tends to assess the extent of awareness and concern in the Sri Lankan corporate sector on the need to incorporate promotion and protection of human rights into their business policies relating to Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR). The study also analyses the preference of the corporate sector and policymakers on whether the set of voluntary guidelines or a compulsory compliance mechanism should be in place for the promotion and protection of human rights in the corporate sector.

In the process of data collection, different business stakeholders were interviewed and a questionnaire was distributed among senior management level employees in the corporate sector to obtain their views and preferences. Additionally, annual reports of selected public companies were also perused. The UN Human Rights Norms for Business was used as the conceptual framework to compare and analyse the existing practices in the Sri Lankan corporate sector and the applicability of the Norms in the context of Sri Lanka. The study found that, though members of the Sri Lankan corporate sector are not very familiar with the recent initiatives of the UN Human Rights Norms for Business, they have realised the importance of ensuring the rights of the community and the employees in their business operations. So that, they have already voluntarily taken many initiatives for the protection of the human rights enumerated in the UN Norms for business sector.

Key Words: Human Rights; Corporate Sector; Sri Lanka; UN Norms

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The Concept of Witness and Victim Protection in the International Criminal Law: A Comparative Study

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This paper discusses how the British judges created communal divisions in Sri Lanka during the colonial rule through their decisions. The British colonial rule was established in Ceylon after capturing in 1796 the maritime areas hitherto held by the Dutch. The whole Island was brought under their rule only in A.D.1815 after major military offensives between the national patriotic forces and the invading colonial army. However, after major rebellions against the British colonial rule in 1818 and 1848, Ceylon regained her lost pride and sovereignty with the grant of dominion status in 1948.

Nevertheless Sri Lanka became a fully Sovereign and Independent Republic only in 1972. The highest appellate court in Sri Lanka until 1972 was the Privy Council, which heard our appeals in Britain. During the period that spans from 1796 to 1972, the British judges heard our cases and in particular the judgments delivered by them during the first 50 years of the British rule very clearly reflect 'divide and rule' considerations that were taken into account in forming these judgments.

This paper intends to critically analyze those decisions with a view to understand how the British colonial judiciary interpreted indigenous laws, customs and values to justify and fortify their rule in Ceylon by offering illogical constructions and interpretations to those indigenous laws thereby creating divisions among the different communities in Ceylon.

Accordingly the paper will discuss the following areas: Restricting the applicability of Kandyan law; the law that was applied to the entire Island to certain areas in the Kandyan provinces thereby transforming it to a territorial law; Exclusion of the Europeans and other inhabitants from the application of Kandyan law to transform it into a mere personal law; Narrow interpretations given to the customary rights relating to land inheritance, marriage, and other civil aspects for the purpose of making division between low country Sinhalese, up-country Sinhalese and Tamil inhabitants in the Northern part of the country; The paper will discuss some landmark case decisions such as *Re Carshaw v Nicole*, *Williams v Robertson*, etc. The paper will conclude with the implications of decisions on the present national issue and what next should be done judicially to put record straight.

Key Words: Concept; Witness; Victim; Protection; International Criminal Law;

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New Theorem on Primitive Pythagorean Triples

R. A. D. Piyadasa¹ and N. G. A. Karunathilake²

As a result of our survey on primitive Pythagorean triples, we were able to prove the following theorem:

All primitive Pythagorean triples can be generated by almost one parameter α , satisfying $\alpha > \sqrt{2} + 1$. Furthermore, α is either an integer or of the form $\alpha = \frac{\gamma}{\eta}$ where γ

and η (> 1) are relatively prime numbers.

The proof of the theorem can be briefly outlined as follows:

Taking $z = y + p$ for some $p \geq 1$, $z^2 = y^2 + x^2$ can be put into the form

$$\left(1 + \frac{p}{y}\right)^2 = 1 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2$$

If $\alpha = \frac{x}{p}$, then the above equation can be put into the form

$$(1 + \beta)^2 = 1 + \alpha^2 \beta^2 \dots\dots\dots (1),$$

where $\frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{2}$. Then the above equation can be reduced into

$$\left(1 + \frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{2}\right)^2 + \alpha^2.$$

In order to generate primitive triples, the above equation has to be multiplied by 4 if α is even and η^4 if $\alpha = \frac{\gamma}{\eta}$. Now we are able to generate all the primitive Pythagorean triples

if α satisfies the conditions of our theorem and $\frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{2}$ is reduced to cancel 2 in the denominator whenever necessary. The condition $\alpha > \sqrt{2} + 1$ and α is either integer or of the form $\alpha = \frac{\gamma}{\eta}$ ($\eta > 1$) with γ and η are relatively prime odd be imposed after a careful study of the equation. In conclusion, an algorithm can be developed to determine p and y so that $((y + p), y, x)$ is a primitive Pythagorean triple in the order $x < y < y + p$ for given x . A new theorem on primitive Pythagorean triples is found and it may be useful in understanding the Fermat's Last Theorem.

Key Words: Primitive pythagorean triples, Fermat's Last Theorem.

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Constructive Relativism

Nalin de Silva¹

In this paper a new philosophical approach is presented, that could be termed Paticcasamuppadin that is different from the conventional materialistic and idealistic approaches. The materialists starting with the Greeks in the west, and the Dravyavadins in Bharat, in general attempted to reduce all phenomena to a materialist base. The Buddhist idealists in the form of Vinnanavadins and the Greek idealists on the other hand wanted to show that the mind is supreme, and that the so-called material world was the creation of the mind. We present a different approach, where the world as an observer 'sees' is created by the observer due to avidya of anicca, dukka and anatta which could be 'roughly translated' as ignorance of impermanence and soullessness. The 'world' is anicca, dukka, anatma and sunya. However, anicca and anatta are not concepts, and as such it is futile to attempt to translate them into English or any other language. Even in Pali they should be considered as non-concepts that defy explanation using concepts or other words. Also, unlike in Madhyamikavada sunya is not elevated to a concept with sunyata coming into the picture as a noun. We argue that the world is nothing but the creation of the observer, and the world is same as the knowledge of the world. In the present approach it is not assumed that a world exists independent of the observer who attempts to know or gather 'information' of an already existing world. The observer creates knowledge of the world, and hence the world exists relative to the sense organs, mind and the culture of the observer. The knowledge is thus created by the mind with the aid of the other sense organs. There is no knowledge or world, before such knowledge of the world is created, and the knowledge is created as concepts, theories, etc., by the observer. Thus, the so-called world is the conceptual and theoretical world of the observer that has been created in the mind. It should be noted that the concepts need not be in the form of words, as images formed in the mind are also considered as concepts. However, according to the approach presented in the paper the mind is not an absolute that has an independent existence. A 'model' is created in which the mind of an observer is also created by the mind itself! The mind is presented as a stream of 'cittas' which themselves are the concepts that could be supposed to exist in the smallest duration that can be created (grasped) by the mind. The logic of the present approach is cyclic and fourfold, and not Aristotelian.

Key Words: Paticcasamuppadin; Mind; Materialism; Material world; Theoretical world; Vinnanavadin.

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A Different Look at the Primitive Integral Triads of $z^n = y^n + x^n$ ($n = 2$) and a Conjecture on $z^n - x^n$ for any $n(\neq 2)$

R. A. D. Piyadasa, D. K. Mallawa Arachchi and J. Munasinghe¹

The primitive Pythagorean triples (x, y, z) are now well understood [1]. However, we believe that a closer look at the solution is needed along new directions to understand the terrible difficulty in giving a simple proof for the Fermat's last theorem. Keeping this fact in mind we look at the solutions of $z^2 = y^2 + x^2$, $(x, y) = 1$ in the following manner.

(x, y, z) is a primitive Pythagorean triple if and only if

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2, (x, y) = 1$$

(1) It is obvious that one of (x, y, z) is even and it can be shown that z is never even by using (1) and substituting $z = y + p$, $p \geq 1$, in it.

Now either x or y is even. If we suppose that y is even, $z^2 - x^2 = y^2$ and then it follows that $z - x = 2^{2\beta-1}$ or $z - x = 2^{2\beta-1} \alpha^2$ where $\alpha, \beta \geq 1$ and are integers. The following are examples for the justification of our point.

$$17^2 = 15^2 + 8^2, \beta = 1, z - x = 2$$

$$13^2 = 12^2 + 5^2, \beta = 2, z - x = 2^3$$

$$113^2 = 112^2 + 15^2, \beta = 1, \alpha = 7, z - x = 2 \times 7^2$$

Now we apply the mean value theorem of the form

$$a^2 - b^2 = 2(a - b)\xi \text{ where } a < \xi < b, \text{ to the expression } z^2 - x^2, \text{ to obtain}$$

$$z^2 - x^2 = 2.2^{2\beta-1} \alpha^2 \xi \text{ since } z^2 - x^2 = (z - x)(z + x)$$

$$\text{It follows that } z^2 - x^2 = 2.(z - x) \frac{(z + x)}{2}$$

It is clear that $2.2^{2\beta-1} \alpha^2$ or $2(z - x)$ is a perfect square and since $y^2 = 2.(z - x) \frac{(z + x)}{2}$ it

follows that $\frac{z + x}{2} = \xi$ is a perfect square.

Therefore, in case of any primitive triple (x, y, z) of $z^2 = y^2 + x^2$, the mean value theorem is manifested in the form

$$a^2 - b^2 = 2(a - b)\xi \text{ where } \xi \text{ is a perfect square } b < \xi < a.$$

Now we point out the following conjecture. Suppose that $z, x > n$ for any prime $n \geq 3$.

Then, $z^n - x^n = n(z - x)\xi^{n-1}$ by the mean value theorem and we conjecture that ξ is irrational when $z - x = \alpha^n n^{\beta n-1}$.

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Investigation of Stock Market Development and Financial Leverage of Corporate Firms: An Emerging Market Experience

Y. K. Weerakoon Banda¹

This study assesses the relevancy of stock market development to the financial structure of firms in Sri Lanka, paying emphasis to the hypotheses derived from various theories.

The investigation uses cross-sectional tests. They include regression and correlation based empirical models to examine the effect of stock market development on the financing pattern of the firms.

The investigation led to the main conclusions that: (a) the Sri Lankan firms' financing decisions rely initially on external financing and on new equity issues to finance their growth net equity taking advantage of the low cost of capital in conjunction with the increases in the stock price (the adjustment is faster where the firms suffer from internally generated free-cash); (b) when the emerging stock markets develop in the country, the financial leverage ratios will generally fall reflecting both the higher proportion of equity, and the debt and equity as complementary sources.

In order to promote further stock market development and to provide a variant of efficient finance options to the firms, markets must observe various basic securities markets functions, and those should be implemented through laws and regulations as well as through a number of commonly accepted practices viewed from a trade development perspective not merely as disciplinary function.

Key Words: Financial Leverage; Market Capitalization; Emerging Stock Markets; Stock market Development; Economic Development

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Output, Stock Volatility and Political Uncertainty: Evidence from Sri Lanka

Y. K. Weerakoon Banda¹ and D. K. Y. Abeywardhana²

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between stock return volatility, political uncertainty, macroeconomic variables and output. Why does stock volatility increase when output declines? Theory of investment under uncertainty implies that political uncertainty may simultaneously increase volatility and reduce output. Though the basic facts are well-established, the causal link between volatility and business slumps is unclear. Slumps may cause volatility, volatility may cause slumps, or both may be the consequence of some other more clearly exogenous factors.

The study examines the explanatory power of the selected variables to explain the output over a period from 1998 to 2003 using multiple regression approach. Monthly secondary data are gathered from Colombo Stock Exchange, Central Bank of Sri Lanka, Elections Department and Department of Police. Eight important variables have been identified for the study namely, stock return volatility, changes in share price, political uncertainty, inflation rate, exchange rate and treasury bill rate. Descriptive statistics and regression analysis were carried out to analyze the data. Regression analysis was carried out for the periods before and after the peace process.

The results of the study show that three variables indicate a significant impact on the output. Study indicates two general conclusions. First, the existence of stock return volatility, share price changes and political uncertainty affect the output. Second, the existence of such environments i.e., politically uncertain and volatile stock market reveals that some unexplained factors affect the output. However, political uncertainty hypothesis is not statistically significant but the coefficients are negative as assumed in the valuation model. However, taking all the variables together in the model explains more than moderate level change in output.

Key Words: Output; Stock volatility; Political uncertainty; Macroeconomic variables; Industrial production.

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Why do some Investors prefer Fundamentally Weak Stocks?

Y. K. Weerakoon¹ and Chamara Perera²

This study investigates 'why do some investors prefer fundamentally weak stocks? The study about this matter is imperative and exciting because there are plenty of models to justify the investment in fundamentally strong stocks and at the same time those models debar the choice of fundamentally weak stocks. But among the stocks quoted in the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE) fundamentally weak stocks outperformed the market both in terms of liquidity as well as price boost.

In order to discover the reasons, data have been gathered from a sample of active investors representing all categories of investors and analysed those using descriptive statistical tools. The pertinent secondary data compassionate to the hints and trends arising from the primary data gathered from the investors have used concurrently. A sample of stocks representing majority of the sectors in the CSE, whose trading volumes and number of transactions executed are among the highest in the market, were selected to study.

The study finds that bulk of the investors consider fundamental variables of Net Asset Value, Price/Earnings Ratio and Dividend Yield. They also muscularly use the pattern of price movement for setting buying strategies. Majority of the investors are keen about their required rate of return, but pays very poor attention for the stock's beta factor. Factors contain high degree of speculation such as trading on new information, react for improved quarterly results and high dividend expectation elevates the madness of investors to go after stocks. There is a strong correlation between the price of fundamentally weak stocks and number of trades.

Investors desire fundamentally weak stocks because they are fundamentally weak. That is, the value of the stock is coming from other factors such as higher number of trades, availability of new information, improved quarterly results, high dividend expectations and the degree of foreign buying. That is why the stock price movement cannot be justified using fundamental approach. Moreover the low level of market values and the abnormal capital gains too responsible for the fondness of these stocks in excess of the fundamentally strong stocks.

Key Words: Fundamentally weak stocks; Fundamentally strong stocks; Net asset value, price/earnings ratio; Dividend yield

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Share Price Reactions to the Announcement of Rights Issues on the Colombo Stock Market

Y. K. Weerakoon¹ and Sithy Safeena Mohamed Gazzali Hasan²

This study examines the rights issues announcement and thereby provides a test of the semi-strong form of market efficiency on Colombo Stock Market in Sri Lanka using the event study methodology with Mean Adjusted Abnormal Return Model (MAARM).

A number of empirical studies show contradictory results. This study addresses two major empirical questions: (a) How does the Sri Lankan share market respond to rights issues announcement in terms of the number of trading days, liquidity of stocks, the size of the rights issues, the sectors, and the year? (b) What form of market efficiency is there in Sri Lankan share market?

These issues are investigated through an overall sample of 50 rights issue announcements relating to 44 companies in 14 sectors for the period from January 1994 to December 2003. For the analysis the researcher considered an estimation period of 75 days and test period of 51 days.

The study concludes that, first, overall sample at portfolio level reveals that rights issues have statistically positive reaction on share price around the days very close to the announcement day. And thereafter, results show mixed of positive and negative reactions. However, the evidence of this study is not consistent with the semi-strong form of market efficiency. Second, market reacts dramatically to announcements of rights issues for illiquid stocks and that exhibit significant positive reaction compared to the liquid and moderate level liquid stocks. And all three samples results do not confirm the semi-strong form of market efficiency. Third, share price reactions vary according to the size of the rights issue. The market reacts positively to the announcement of rights issue when the larger the size of rights issues. And it is inconsistency with the proposition that larger the size of rights issues has larger the significant positive reaction. Fourth, the share price reactions vary according to the sector. Bank, finance and insurance sector results confirm the semi-strong form of efficiency while other sectors do not confirm it. Finally, the results of the share price reactions vary according to the year. Generally, the result of all the years confirms the result of the overall sample relating to semi-strong form of efficiency. But years 1998 and 2003 only confirms the nature and significance of the share price reaction.

Key Words: Rights issue; Liquid stocks; Illiquid stocks; Mean adjusted abnormal return; Event Study

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Budgetary Participation and Managerial Performance of Functional Managers in Sri Lankan Manufacturing Companies: An Empirical Study.

Priyantha Lalani¹

Though participation in budgeting has been the most widely studied issue in management accounting research in the world, it seems that none of the research in Sri Lanka has attempted to look into this issue. Several studies have investigated the relationship between budgetary participation and managerial performance (Brownell & McInnes 1986, Brownell 1981, Milani 1975, Kenis 1979); however, the exact nature of the relationship remains unclear, as the results reported by previous studies have been inclusive and contradictory.

Therefore, this study is an attempt to concentrate on behavioural aspects of budget setting in Sri Lanka. The study examines the functional manager's participation in budget setting and its effect on their motivation and job relevant information, especially on their managerial performance.

Conceptual framework and research hypotheses are developed from related findings in research in accounting and organizational behaviour. Expectations in the conceptual framework are explored and hypotheses are tested with data gathered from 43 managers in manufacturing firms. Structured questionnaire was the basic method of data collection supported by the follow up interviews with selected number of respondents.

Data is analyzed by using univariate analysis, correlation analysis, regression analysis, and path analysis. The empirical results prove some research hypotheses and do not accept the conceptual framework. The study reveals that there is no direct or indirect effect of budgetary participation on managerial performance. That shows inefficiency of budgetary participation of the functional managers in manufacturing companies in Sri Lanka. However, the study concludes that the budgetary participation directly related with participant's motivation and with their job relevant information.

Key Words: Budgetary participation, Managerial performance, Motivation, Job relevant information, Behaviour

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Impact of Central Bank Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Rates Changes on Inter-bank Call Money Market in Sri Lanka

S. N. B. M. W. Narayana¹ and Y. K. Weerakoon Banda²

The Central Bank of Sri Lanka is responsible for monetary management of the country so as to achieve its basic objectives. In order to do so, the Central Bank formulates and executes monetary policy. Monetary policy involves policies that affect the cost and availability of money. The Central Bank possess a wide range of tools to be used as instruments of monetary policy. Open Market Operations are one such among many others. Under open market operations, the Central Bank may purchase or sell government or government guaranteed securities in the open market to control the market liquidity.

In order to develop open market operations and to stabilize the highly volatility in call market rates, the Central Bank introduced the sale of Treasury bills under Repurchase Agreements (Repos) and Reverse Repurchase Agreements (Reverse Repos) for secondary market transactions and those rates (Policy Rates) have become more important as these rates are more easily controlled by the Central Bank on a daily basis. Inter-bank call money market participants are the immediate respondents to the Open Market Operations (OMO) and accordingly, the participants in call money market adjust their rates on the announcement of the Repo and Reverse Repo rate announcements, which lead to a change in interest rate scenario in the market.

The objectives of the study are, to examine whether the monetary policy of CBSL is efficiently implemented by using the CBSL instruments like Repo and Reverse Repo rates (Policy Rate), and to check whether the changes in the Repo and Reverse Repo rates have an effect upon the inter-bank call money market behavior and study the relationship between them. The study is significant as to the extent of the validity of the signaling mechanism of the CBSL. To examine the effects on the call money market upon the changes in the CBSL Repo and Reverse Repo announcements, the Event Study methodology has been employed and to test significance of the results (changes in interest rates) T test has been employed. In collocating data, the Repo announcements have been collected from the CBSL and the inter-bank call money rates have been collected from dealers of various commercial bank treasuries.

The results conclude that the announcements of Repo and Reverse Repo rates changes affect call money market rates and these changes appear to signal unanticipated changes in future monetary policy of the country. But the Reverse Repo facility operates in the opposite manner, which indicates a further examination is required. In general the findings support the conclusion that the inter-bank call money market adjust rapidly to information contained in the CBSL official rates changes and 10th ICSLS – Financial Management and New Trend in Sri Lanka

Key Words: Repurchase; Reverse Repurchase Rates; Money Market; Sri Lanka

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Financial Liberalization and its Impact on Resource Reallocation in Sri Lanka

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The idea of 'widespread 'market failure' in the third world countries led Sri Lanka also to follow a policy of low and controlled interest rates and credit rationing with the other government interventions with a view to acquiring a rapid economic growth in the 1960s and the 1970s. But under this policy interest rate became significantly lower than inflation rate making the real interest rate negative. This phenomenon encouraged the public to hold a larger proportion of their savings in non-financial assets with an inevitable result of reducing the level of national savings. Even this less amount of financial resources under a highly repressed financial market were channelled to sub-optimal projects, mainly in the public sector at the expense of high-return ventures in the private sector in reducing the efficiency of resource allocation. This financial repression brought about a lowest economic growth (2.9 per cent) in Sri Lanka compared to its neighbouring countries in the South Asian region by the mid 1970s. In this background, Sri Lanka introduced financial market liberalisation in Sri Lanka from 1977 onwards with a view to improving resource allocation in the economy. In this background, this research aims at evaluating the success of financial resource reallocation measuring the sizes of money inflow into the banking system and outflow from the banks and changes in their direction depending on the McKinnon – Show hypothesis.

The estimation of the M_1 , M_2 , M_3 indices and M_1 , M_2 , M_3 ratios to GDP reveals that higher amounts of financial resource have flowed into the banking system on account of the steps taken under the 1977 financial reforms. The percentage of funds allocated to the government priority sectors from the pre-reform period (1969 -1976) to post-reform period (1977 – 2004) has reduced by more than 50 per cent while an increase of equivalent amount of banking credit has channelled to the private sector in the post reform period. Accordingly, the study concludes that there is a clear shift in funds allocation from the government priority (inefficient) sectors to the private (efficient) sectors after 1977 reforms although this sift of funds compared to that of East Asian (most dynamic) countries is inadequate.

Key Words: Market failures, Third world countries, Domestic financial market, Negative real interest rate, Economic reforms

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The Impact of Earnings and Cash Flows in Explaining Stock Returns

W. V. A. D. Karunaratne¹

This study mainly focuses on the role of earnings and cash flows in explaining the stock returns. Further, the study tested the incremental impact of operating earnings and cash flows on stock returns, and also tested the significance of incremental operating cash flows (Δ OCF) with stock returns, when earnings are transitory.

The study is based on the secondary data, which is taken from the annual reports of the selected companies and Compact Disk of share prices of listed companies in the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE) for the period of 1996-2003. The sample represents 55 listed companies in 13 different sectors of the CSE. The entire sample was chosen at random, according to the availability of data to calculate operating earnings, operating cash flows and stock returns for the period of 1996-2003. In order to present and analyze the data, both descriptive and inferential statistical methods are used. Basically, the univariate and the multivariate regression models are used to analyze the data. In this study, the developed statistical software package known as MINITAB has been used for analyzing data.

The present study has been used stock returns as the dependent variables and the earnings (level and change), cash flows (level and change), firm size, and book to market value are used as independent variables.

The findings of the study indicate that three months lagged independent variables provide the highest relationship than current and six month lagged variables. Further, the operating earnings are explaining stock returns than the operating cash flows. However, the significance of the operating cash flows were important in explaining stock returns when earnings are transitory.

Key Words: Stock returns; Cash flows; Share price; Independent- variable; Earnings

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Audience Acculturation as an Organizational Control Strategy: Transferability of Japanese Management Practices to Sri Lankan Workers: Case Study of Harness Lanka Ltd

Chandana Rathnasiri¹ and Rohan Pallewatta²

This paper aims to examine the role of culture building process of an organization and its influence on the effectiveness in establishing desired organizational controls. It further highlights the function of organizational culture 'alien' or 'indigenous' in effecting behavioural control in employees with a view to achieving common goals of the organization. The acculturation or 'training on culture' is significant as this phenomenon is studied in the context of Japanese management culture prevalent in the organization that supplies a high security component to a leading supplier, to Toyota Corporation. Management controls refer to sum total of all formal and informal arrangements designed to monitor and direct current actions of organizational participants directed at achieving organizational objectives. Control mechanisms in organizations are instrumental in motivating, monitoring, measuring, the sanctions and actions of managers and employees (Macikntosh, 1994). They include formal apparent mechanisms and informal intangible mechanisms. Formal ones are management structure, operational controls, reward systems, budgeting, standard operating rules and procedures, strategic planning system, etc. Informal mechanisms are leadership and organization culture. The control techniques and procedures are outputs of leader's control orientation and the specific organizational culture (Hopper and Mackintosh, 1993). This research in the form of a case study with grounded theory approach illustrates the culture building mechanisms and the control function of culture. The research site is a Board of Investment approved export-oriented Japanese investment managed by a Sri Lankan CEO whose culture blinding initiatives are phenomenal.

It has been vividly illustrated as to how elements of trust, self – control and voluntary control of employees ensure superior performance. The product that is produced is unique as it requires extra effort of diligence and gilt-edged precision. While maintaining these requirements, the employees are able to achieve performance targets easily. The management structure is also unique - CEO and workers, no managers are found in the hierarchy. This facilitates the CEO's direct involvement in building the culture that regulates behaviour of employees in the desired direction. It is also evident that transferability of Japanese management elements has been quite successful. In summary, the case provides a sound illustration about the importance of acculturation process and the instrumentality of organizational culture in effecting management controls.

Key Words: Organizational culture; Acculturation; Management Control; Mechanism; Management Structure

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Profit & Competition of the Insurance Industry in Sri Lanka with a special Emphasis on, Non - Life Insurance Business

I. I. K. Ekanayake¹ and Sarath Dassanayaka²

This research study is focused on the influence of firm-specific competitive conditions on competitors' actions. Because only a few empirical studies have examined factors shaping patterns of inter-firm rivalry within the general insurance industry field and the subsequent effects on profit margins, there have been even fewer attempts made to link patterns of inter-firm rivalry to firm-specific competitive conditions as well. There is, however, a great interest in the dynamics of non-life insurance firms' strategic behaviour and the evolution of competitive advantage over time. This strategic interaction will typically be studied at given points in time and an attempt will be made to model it dynamically.

New insights into why the strategies of some firms lead to competitive superiority over time but those of others do not may, therefore, be gained by examining how firms' market domain overlap and multi-market contact influence the dynamics of the inter-firm rivalry of the general insurance industry. General insurance firms whose market entries and exits are key among strategic moves will also be studied. Such competitive and counter-competitive actions represent clear, offensive challenges that invite competitor responses on the one hand, and obvious signals of retreat or acquiescence on the other.

Key Words: Non-life insurance industry; Firm-strategic competition;-Inter-firm rivalry; Profits; Strategic management

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Determinants of Growth of Supermarkets in Sri Lanka

H. D. Karunaratne¹, and Darshani Vishvanathan²

The number of supermarkets has been rapidly growing in Sri Lanka during the recent past. This study attempts to identify determinants of such growth. There are four main objectives of this paper, namely (i) to understand the factors which are considered in establishing the supermarket outlets;(ii) to understand the factors which determine their growth; (iii) to understand how supermarkets can increase profits by minimizing social and economic externalities; and (iv) to understand how consumers can be better off by using supermarkets. In order to achieve these objectives, this study present SWOT of supermarkets, analyzing the growing trends of supermarkets, socio-economic characteristics, family consumption patterns and income and expenditure patterns of supermarket shoppers. This study utilized both published and unpublished macro and micro level data. The primary data was obtained by means of conducting in-depth interviews and two surveys. Secondary data was collected from the survey findings published by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. According to the facts established by means of analysing the data collected, a strong relationship was found between the two variables, growth of supermarkets and the emerging consumer behaviour patterns in Sri Lanka. Further, the study revealed a clear change of the patterns of consumer behaviour associated with the expansion of supermarkets. Finally, interdependent relationship between the growth of supermarkets and emerging patterns of consumer behaviour was identified in the context of urban Sri Lanka.

Key Words: Growth; Supermarket; Relationship; Family consumption patterns; Profits

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Changing Consumer Preferences and Urban Buyer Behaviour: The Case of Sri Lanka

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According to the recent Consumer Finances and Socio-Economic Survey 2003/2004 conducted by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, the behavioural patterns of urban consumer have drastically changed during the past two decades. This study attempts to identify the reasons behind this phenomenon. By reviewing of literature and holding discussions with experts, it was identified that the changing consumer preferences are the product of interaction among consumer-related variables, product-related variables and motives of food demand. In order to obtain the necessary facts about emerging patterns of consumer preferences, data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. The study analysed the changes in family consumption patterns in Sri Lanka and the socio-economic characteristics and income and expenditure patterns of urban shoppers. A strong relationship was identified between the two variables, emerging consumer preferences patterns and variables influencing product selection and place of shopping. There were a few prominent findings in this regard, namely (i) consumers shop at supermarkets because of the ability to get most of the weekly requirements by shopping done under one roof; (ii) most consumers consider quality, choice of goods and convenience of shopping over the traditional factors like price in making a purchase decision; and (iii) consumers who spend more on grocery items tend to use supermarkets. It was also revealed that the rapid growth of supermarkets also influences the emerging patterns of consumer preferences.

Key Words: Urban consumer; Consumer performance; Socio-economic characteristics; Super market

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Supervisors' Turnover Intention: A Study on Sri Lankan Garment Industry

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Employee's withdrawal behaviour affects organizational effectiveness. Withdrawal is the physical and / or psychological avoidance by employees of their workplace. (Pierce and Gardner, 2002). This study examines the impact of job satisfaction, organizational commitment, job involvement and perceived role stressors on managers' intention to leave their current jobs. A sample comparing 103 supervisors from 18 garment factories in the North Western province in Sri Lanka in the study. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data and it was supplemented by follow-up interviews with a randomly selected number of respondents. The study tests seven hypotheses using correlation and regression analysis. The findings indicate that intention to leave has negative relationships with job satisfaction and organizational commitment, while it has positive relationships with role ambiguity and role conflicts. Overall model accounted for 14% variation of intention to leave and suggests the importance of creating favorable job attitudes towards reducing role stressors and intention to leave or withdrawal attitudes of supervisors.

Key Words: Withdrawal behaviour, Job satisfaction, Negative relationship, Work environment

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Employee Morale and Leadership Styles: A Study on the Most Attractive Leadership Style in the Sri Lankan Banking Sector

G. T. Wasantha Sriyani¹

Numbers of factors affect the employee morale. Among them leadership style is important. There was a contradictory argument regarding the connection between employee morale and the leadership styles. According to some researchers, morale of the workers under autocratic or task-oriented leaders is significantly less than other styles of leadership. Another group argued that higher level of employee morale could be expected through participative or people-concerned leadership style. This study is an endeavor to examine whether there is a connection between leadership style and the employee morale, and then decide the appropriate style of leadership to improve employee morale in an organization. An empirical study of a sample of the managers and employees of private sector banking organizations in Sri Lanka was conducted to examine the link between the employee morale and leadership styles. Amongst the leaders, there was none who practiced pure autocratic or participative style of leadership. The findings concluded that the leadership style of any manager cannot be identified as a separate independent behaviour within a continuum of autocratic and participative or people- concerned and task-concerned behaviour. Instead of concerning more on a single type of behaviour, a manager can give high concern simultaneously for the both styles and this behaviour seems to have recorded high employee morale. Most probably, a satisfactory level of employee morale can be achieved through balancing the necessity to get the work done by showing a greater concern for achieving tasks while practicing a same level or somewhat high concern on employees.

Key words: Employee Morale, Leadership Styles, Sri Lankan , Banking Sector behaviour

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Urban Land and Property Markets in Colombo, Sri Lanka: Its way through Past Decades

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Sri Lanka practices market-oriented economic policies concerning its' development for nearly three decades. Therefore, it is important to evaluate the country's experience of the market system and its impacts even on property development. The main objective of this paper is to review the evaluation of land and property markets in the country in general and in the city of Colombo in particular.

This study is based exclusively on secondary data and a theoretical exercise. This paper discusses in detail about the historical context of property development, new experiences in the recent past and the current challenges in the sector.

The study realizes that the Colombo case provides a valuable experience for the global body of knowledge regarding "urban real estate markets in developing countries". In fact, massive economic reforms have already established the market system in the country in general and in the capital city of Colombo in particular. However, frequent political instability, and civil disorder prevailed in the recent past prevent the market system from smooth and rapid growing.

In addition, state vision on more advanced real estate development seems inadequate. State mere belief is handing over the responsibility to the private sector as a panacea. Research & development, internationally accredited professional practices etc are lack in the state attention. As in many developing countries, even in Sri Lanka, mostly valuation and planning professions are still used as statutory and some legal purposes. Therefore, the land and property market in the city of Colombo is growing slowly due to such social, political, and professional constrains, which keep the market still in less efficient and immature. Therefore, higher property price and unsatisfactory demand and imprudent private sector land development have become serious consequences in Colombo city and suburban land and property markets.

Key Words: Land markets; Real Estate markets; State policies; Property; Development,

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The Learning Process (Learning Culture) of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Sri Lanka.

R. Senathiraja¹ and W .P. Gamini de. Alwis²

The SMEs is playing an important role in the economy development in Sri Lanka. However, the data available shows that the growth rate of SMEs is less than 30% in Sri Lanka .It indicates that most of the entrepreneurs are having inappropriate skills knowledge and attitude for the change and growth in SMEs. In other words, most of the entrepreneurs are having colonial mentality and traditional business practices. Is the situation due to poor learning process or lack of learning culture? The main objective of this study is to examine the nature of learning process of SMEs and to identify the barriers that prevent positive learning. This study is based on selected case studies of SMEs in urban sector. The data were collected through interviewing the entrepreneurs and observing the enterprises. The study found that there is a relationship between the pattern and the level of learning process and success of SMEs. The successful entrepreneurs are having higher level of learning and positive pattern of learning. Entrepreneurs' main source of learning is through their own experiences and from others experiences. It was found that the weaker aspect of learning is learning from experiments and research and sharing knowledge with others. It is due to the mismatch with the entrepreneur culture and the learning culture which are required for successful learning. In addition, it is found there is no action to institutionalize the new knowledge. It is imperative, that rather than just imitating modern methods and system from others, it is necessary to develop a learning culture within SMEs for the survival and the development of the sector.

Key Words: Small and medium enterprise, Learning process, Learning culture, entrepreneurs, Personal and business network, Entrepreneur culture, Mismatch

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Technology Issues in the Sri Lankan Tea Industry with an Emphasis on Regional Plantation Companies: A Case Study based on Two Selected Regional Plantation Companies

K. L. U. Senarathne Tennakoon¹ and S. W. S. B. Dasanayaka²

Tea Industry of Sri Lanka, the largest net foreign income generator to the country is a key component in the Sri Lankan economy, contributing to 17% of the export income. The direct and indirect labour employed in the tea industry is about 650,000, which is about 11% of the total workforce of the country.

In today's dynamic and turbulent environment, industry survival and growth depends on appropriate technology integration and change management in work practices. As identified in the research, the Sri Lankan tea industry with a history of over a century is facing global challenges requiring certain changes to the technology, work practices, work norms and attitudes to overcome present problems faced by it. This research work attempts to look into appropriate technology integration methods to develop and sustain the tea industry of Sri Lanka with an emphasis on RPCs.

The objectives of this paper is to assess the present technology status in the Sri Lankan tea industry; identify the technology gaps along the value chain in comparison to local and global best practices; Benchmarking against the best practices and to identify future technology strategies to improve competitiveness in Sri Lankan tea sector. The data collection was mainly based on interviews conducted through a wide category of people involved in different areas related to the tea industry. Two plantation management companies, a lead performer and an average performer in the industry were selected as the main data sources. The research scope extended from the field related activities to the production of tea and did not focus on the market development aspects of the tea industry. Based on Porter's Value Chain Model of primary and support activities, a simplified model for the industry was developed. This model was used to analyze the processes involved and the present technology status of the industry.

The research work enabled the identification of prevailing technology gaps in the Sri Lankan tea sector in comparison to the local and global best practices. Further, an attempt has been made to identify the technology integration issues, which are the underlying reasons for the technological gaps seen amongst industry players. Based on identified reasons, several strategies in overcoming the shortfall in technology integration have been suggested.

Key Words: Tea industry; Expert-market; Technological gap; Technological and attitudinal changes; Global best practices

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Technology Transfer and Management of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) with Special Reference to Rubber Industry in Sri Lanka

S. W. S. B. Dasanayaka¹ and P. V. V. U. Perera²

Sri Lanka was basically an agro-based economy at the time of independence. Due to 500 years of Western colonization and the recent economic liberalization, Sri Lankan economy became inclined towards the import-substituted and export-oriented enterprises. To meet the current global situation, there is a need to strengthen the level of technological capability of those enterprises, especially the SMEs. Technology is often considered as a determinant factor of the SMEs' competitiveness and sustainability under present globalization situation. According to the research, new technologies will not only lead to fundamental changes in their level of technological capability, but also lead to the formation of new SMEs and change the profile of existing ones rather than enhancing their overall level of technological capability. This study was designed to analyze the level of technological capability in SMEs together with the strategy, process and management of technology transfer in Sri Lanka. As a local resource based industry, the rubber industrial sub sector is identified as one of thrust areas to develop SMEs in Sri Lanka. Further, the technology transfer and its dependence on the technological factors and, social and economic issues are to be considered. The model of technology transfer and development for SMEs in Sri Lanka was well supported by the findings showing a regression relationship from the questionnaire survey covering 30 SMEs in the rubber industrial sub sector. A national policy framework for adopting and developing an appropriate technology for ensuring technology management is the major issue addressed in this study. It revealed that there is a necessity to enhance the level of technological capability as well as the management and commercialization of technology for SMEs and organizations through proper guidance and assistance.

Key Words: Small and medium scale enterprises, Technological capability, Technology transfer, Technology management

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The Nature, Problems and Challenges of Handicraft Industry in Sri Lanka

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There are various development strategies, which have been tested to develop Sri Lanka. But still the country is in the category of poor countries. In the attempt of attaining development there are several problems. Therefore alternative ways are needed to overcome those problems. One alternative is the development of small-scale industries. In this study the possibility of handicraft industry as a small-scale industry as a solution to the present development problems is the focus. The scope of this study is to identify the problems and challenges of handicraft industry so that it can be integrated into the development process in such a way that it can be a partial solution to the present development problem.

In this study five handicrafts are selected. Mask making and woodcarving are wood-based industries while handloom, lace and batik are textile-based industries of which the nature, problems and the challenges are studied. Under the nature of handicraft industries the raw material and the tools and equipments use, the nature of the labour, how they are financed and marketed, the social economic nature of the craftsmen is studied. Besides the handicraft-related institutions and their role are also discussed. Under the problem of these industries the problems of access to raw materials, problems of labour attraction, problems of technology and finance and the marketing problems, the problems of institutions are identified. What do craftsmen suggest to overcome those problems?

However there are unique problems to each handicraft industry and there are common problems as well. Among the challenges of handicraft industry the scarcity and depletion of natural stocks of raw materials, the timely availability of raw materials and the finance, the discontinuity of craft skills, poor social recognitions of handicraft, poor income, migration to other jobs, reluctance to use new technology, inability to afford to buy new technology, competition of imported substitutes, high cost of production, the bureaucracy and the lack of extension programs of the institutions and the challenges of middle men are most important. When the current nature and the problems of handicraft industry are concerned, in some aspect it can be a solution to the present development problem but not a perfect solution. These industries are less attractive to youth and they are closed to the cities. Therefore handicraft industry may not be a solution for the unemployment in the rural areas. The handicraft industry can be developed if the tourist industry grows. The government intervention is needed to promote the local market for handicraft. There are some potentials, which can be utilized to improve handicraft industry.

Key Words: The Nature; Problems; Challenges; Handicraft Industry; Sri Lanka

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Impact of the Procurement System of Supermarkets on the Rural Vegetable Farmers in Sri Lanka

Prasanga Jayatunga¹, Manoshi Perera², Sarath S. Kodithuwakku³ and Jeevika Weerahewa⁴

Changes in the Scio-economic environment over the past years have contributed to the emergence of supermarkets in Sri Lanka. Previous research studies have observed that the procurement system of the supermarket chain with the largest number of outlets has created an alternative channel which is different from the existing traditional vegetable supply chains. The particular channel purchase vegetables directly from the producer and sells directly to the consumer with the supermarket being the only intermediary in between. It was found to be comparatively more efficient and effective as opposed to the traditional vegetable supply chains in moving vegetables from the producer to the consumer. The proposed study aimed to investigate this aspect further by investigating the possible impacts the supermarket channel under consideration may have on the farmers in vegetable producing areas.

The research was conducted in the form of a case study in Hanguranketha. The sample of farmers was selected using the simple random sampling technique. Data was collected using semi-structured interviews and observations from a sample of 30 farmers who supply to the supermarket channel and 30 farmers who supply to traditional market channels.

The research revealed that the supermarket channel pay a higher price to the farmers, which has contributed to increase their income. It has reduced the degree of dominance among intermediaries attached to traditional channel. Employees attached to the supermarket provide farmers with information and advice relating to production. However, it was found that only farmers in the near vicinity of the regional collecting centre of the supermarket have the ability to access the particular channel. Even among farmers who do have access, only about 29% of their total harvest was purchased by the supermarket. There were no buy-back agreements between the supermarket and the farmers. Hence, due to the uncertainty with respect to price and quantity, farmers were not willing to change the production practices. Thus, it can be concluded that the emergence of the particular supermarket channel deem to be beneficial to farmers. However, there is a scope for possible improvements.

Key Words: Procurement system; Supermarkets; Rural vegetable farmers; Supply chain; Market channels

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Contribution of Commonly used Medicinal Plants to the Natural Products Market in Sri Lanka

K. W. M. L. Withanage¹ and U. A. D. P. Gunawardena¹

About 35% of the population in the country is primarily dependent on Ayurveda and traditional systems of health care. However, the economic values of medicinal plants have not yet been established leading to non-recognition of their values which lead to inefficient level of conservation.

The main goal of the research was to investigate how the medicinal plants contribute to the natural product market. It is achieved through two specific objectives. The first is determination of market value of commonly used medicinal plants used in Ayurvedic drug preparation industries and secondly, determination of market value of commonly used medicinal plants in Ayurvedic retail sale centres.

A mail survey was conducted using structured questionnaires for Ayurvedic drug preparation units and a face to face interview has been carried out for retail centres. Data was gathered by retail sale shops in seven districts and 10% from each were surveyed. A sensitivity analysis on the result revealed the economic value of medicinal plants for Ayurvedic drug preparation units.

According to the results, the annual economic value of medicinal plants which are used in drug production units was Rs. 53.33 million and the value for retail sale centres was Rs. 49.35 million. The total annual national economic value of medicinal plants was Rs.102.69 million. A sensitivity analysis on production and tax increase on imported medicinal plants reveal that a considerable amount of foreign exchange could be saved in the future, if conservation and planting programmes were carried out.

The estimated value is considered to be an underestimation since some multiple values of certain medicinal plants such as food, spice and non-use values, and the value of some plants as household remedies have not been included in the above estimate. Such economic values on medicinal plants will, however, provide important criteria for formulation of policy decisions to manage and conserve the medicinal plants

Key Words: Contribution; Medicinal Plants; Natural Products; Market; Commonly used

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Reconstructing the Corporate Governance Framework: The Case for an Effective System of Governance for the Sri Lankan Corporate Sector

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This paper suggests the necessity to reconstruct existing corporate governance mechanisms of Sri Lankan companies by analyzing the collapse of Pramuka Savings and Development Bank Ltd. (PSDB) in Sri Lanka. Corporate governance is a subject of great current concern, not only in developed countries, but also in developing countries that are in the throes of economic reforms. In the context of prevailing governance issues, the argument that “Existing governance systems in the Sri Lankan corporate sector should be geared up to the requirements of the corporate stakeholders” is selected as the underlying theme of the study. Corporate governance is the system by which businesses are directed and controlled. Several financial collapses of companies in the country and around the world have created uncertainty in financial markets and have shaken investors’ confidence. Therefore, the issue that corporate ‘influence’ is disproportionate to ‘responsibility’ is considered as the main issue of the study.

The main objective of the research is to assess the relevance of findings of the study to enhance governance practices in Sri Lankan corporate sector by assessing the theme in multiple perspectives and by focusing on best practices and principles of corporate governance.

Methodologically, the research is more of a theoretical paper supported by empirical evidence. The theme of the study and the selected case (PSDB) were analyzed in three perspectives namely: Agency Perspective, Stakeholder Perspective and Institutional Theory Perspective. Selection of the three perspectives is supported by international cases the researcher has chosen from USA, Japan, and India.

After analyzing the case, it was found that major deficiencies in the Sri Lankan governance systems as not discharging the fiduciary responsibility by managers and directors satisfactorily, inadequate role played by the auditors and institutional investors, and unpaid attention to stakeholder and institutional theory perspectives. In essence, what Sri Lankan companies need to understand is that ‘Governing’ is a very different job from ‘Managing’.

Key Words: Governance; Perspectives; Agency; Stakeholders; Institutional theory

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Historical Review on Herbal Trading in Sri Lanka, with Special Reference to Post-Colonial Era

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Sri Lanka possess remarkably rich flora with approximately about 3,000 species of vascular plants, over a quarter are endemic. The number of species used in traditional medicine is estimated to be between 550 and 700. An inscription discovered in King Nissankamalla's council chamber on the bound of Topawewa in Polonnaruwa states that the King granted certain immunities to the land owner on condition that, land owner pays yield interest to a hospital. The inscription states "The same land shall be rented to yield interest and one Pala (of dried ginger) should be given year after year as rent to the hospital founded by Dotivalakna. Should it not be possible to give the dried ginger a huna of gold should be given' Paranawithana 1934 - (Pala and Huna were ancient units of measurements).

Ayurvedic medicinal system was originated in India and it is said to be well-established in Sri Lanka by 500 BC. By the sixth century the Persians had settled in Sri Lanka in considerable numbers. It was described in texts that Sri Lanka had contact with China from third A. D. and China considered Sri Lanka as an important enterport centre where trans-shipment of various goods from east and the west took place. One of the Chinese text Tai Ping Yu Lan written by Yang tzu in the third century A. D. contains a briefing that "Shihtze (Sri Lanka) country produces Cinnabar, Mercury, Hsun-lun, Turmeric, Slorax, Eostus and perfumes". Different Sinhalese kings were also shown an interest towards establishing direct trade relations with outside world in medieval times. In the twelfth century the country's international trade share, increased and king Parakramabahu I, even set up a department called 'Antarangadhara'(The Department of Trade in the ancient period) in order to organize trade. Spices was one of the major requirement in Ayurveda and included almost all the herbs with 17 and 18 century observed Sri Lanka's position in the contemporary market, especially in the international trade of spices. These significant changes occurred largely due to policies of two European nations that captured Ceylon, was Portuguese. After realizing value of Ceylon as a trading point and the available resources they declared cinnamon as a monopoly in 1614. Unfortunately this policy was not correlatively followed and administered as certain Portuguese officials were engaged in this trade. It was said that 1500 Bahars (9380) valued cinnamon had been exported in 1630 per annum.

Key Words: Historical Review; Herbal Trading; Sri Lanka; Post-Colonial Era; Ayurvedic medicinal system

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Study of the Changing Patterns of Religious Communication as Media Insights with Special Reference to Buddhist Concepts

Sunanda Mahendra¹ and Chandrasiri Rajapaksha²

The intention of this study is to present some initial factors pertaining to the religious communication as reflected in media insights. In this direction, some concepts relating to Buddhism will be taken as the guiding model. These in turn will be examined in relation to the strengths, weaknesses and limitations in mass media channel such as the print the sound and the visual. Furthermore, the manner in which the religious communication was transferred from the traditional models to more modernistic mass media channels was also examined. This will be taken into consideration from the three mass media channels, the print, the sound and the visual. To what extent the impact of the religious message is disseminated and to what extent the socio -religious pattern of understanding to help elevate the masses in the field of ethics, morals and social upliftment into the recipient is the hypothesis of this study. The two ends of the study will consist of the communicator and the receiver as to the extent of the user orientation is moulded into a model will also be the extended study anticipating will be dealt as a research.

In this study, a special emphasis is laid to gauge the intensity and the validity of religious studies with special reference to Buddhist teachings enabling us to promote a new model for mass media user. In this context, the present state of the mass media status will be examined empirically with a series of interviews with the user orientation techniques in communication studies. Followed by this, our observations and conclusions will be presented.

Key Words: Changing Patterns; Religious; Communication; Media; Buddhist Concepts

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An Empirical Study on Message Source Attributes Reflected by Children in Television Advertising; An Audience Perspective

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Television advertising plays a key role in the marketing warfare in communicating marketer's distinctive strategy. Message source is one critical constituent that determines the success of television advertising. The message source should be selected with due concern to communicate the intended advertising message. The message source is based on different source attributes such as credibility and attractiveness within which aspects of knowledgeable, trustworthiness, similarity, likeability and favourability are embedded. Despite the available literature reviews falls short to indicate what source attributes are reflected by children, there is a mounting tendency of appearing children directly or indirectly as the message source in television advertising. Thus, the study is carried out to identify the message source attributes reflected by children when appeared as a message source in television advertising in Sri Lanka as perceived by the television audience. The sample was limited to television audience in Colombo district with a sample size of 240. Fifteen closed ended questions were administered by a survey based on two aspects of credibility and three aspects of attractiveness. Major statistical tools used to analyse gathered data were the mean values and the percentage analysis. According to the empirical results, respondents have rejected the aspects of knowledgeable and trustworthiness on credibility and similarity on attractiveness reflected by children as a message source. They have accepted the likeability and familiarity on attractiveness as the message source attributes reflected by children. In conclusion, likeability on attractiveness is the most perceived message source attribute reflected by children in television advertising.

Key Words: Children; Television advertising; Message source; Source attributes

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An overview of Print Media and New Trends after the Colonial Period in Sri Lanka

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Printing was firmly established with the news papers during the time of British rule in Sri Lanka. In 1769 the Dutch invaded Sri Lanka and they ruled the costal areas and Colombo. They developed the education system which was introduced by the Portuguese. They established the administrative divisions and paid their attention to the cultivating of spices.

In the period of the Dutch printing was established in Sri Lanka. From 1724, they had experimented on printing. By 1800, they had published 22 books. The origin of printing in Sri Lanka is not merely an evolution of technology. The parallel process was not uni-lateral.

From the period of the Portuguese to Dutch they had printed only a few books, hand bills and so on. Then during the period of the Dutch after establishing the printing press they had published more religious books. But until the period of the British there wasn't a single news paper in this country.

In the colonial period the British rulers wanted to develop their cultivation, to develop their commerce and the administration. Type of a news paper in Sri Lanka the Gazette was published by the British, 15th March in 1802, a historical land mark. The first publisher in Sri Lanka was France de Bruin. Then the governor was Fredric North. The publication was two pages and in the first page there is a notice regarding the permission of King George the Third. The gazette was published in numerical order up to 1972. Since 1972, it has been restructured.

There were no speedy machines at that time, but the latter press system and the linotype mechanism for composing and other similar techniques became part of the modernization of printing techniques spread in Sri Lanka at the same speed, as they spread in the western world.

Key Words: Foreign investors; Printing; Print Media

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Understanding Customer's Perception of Colours and Its Impact on the Effectiveness of Television Advertisements in Sri Lankan milieu

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Television advertisements, as one major marketing communication mix tool has to be carried out effectively and efficiently to achieve the organizational objectives in the very tumultuous business environment. Among the elements of a television advertisement, colour, the magic of light plays an important role in delivering of the desired message to the target audience. From early days of evolution, all living beings respond to colours considerably. They have assigned specific meanings to certain colours. Therefore, meaning of colours and impact of colours may divergent from context to context. Then, problem concerned here is that how the meaning of colour is perceived in the Sri Lankan milieu and what is the impact of colour perception by customers to the effectiveness of television advertisements. Hence, the objective of the study is to find out the perception of colour by the customers and their impact to the effectiveness of the television advertisements. As a pioneering effect recounting to colour perception and its effectiveness of the television advertisements, study on awfully closed to the exploratory in nature. The sample was drawn on convenience sampling method and descriptive statistics were used to analyse the raw data into meaningful findings. The sample size was limited to 250 television viewer. The findings of the study revealed that customers as a whole have assigned some meanings for certain colours. When they recall television advertisements of brands using a specific colour the recall rate was effectual. When considering with other elements of television advertisement, the customers' recall on colours were accurate. In conclusion, it is clear that colours play an important role in television advertisements and it should be given due consideration in the Sri Lankan context.

Key Words: Customer's; Perception; Colours; Effectiveness; Television; Advertisements

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King in his subject's cloths: Anti-colonialist characters in post colonial western cinema explored through Richard Attenborough's Gandhi and Cry Freedom

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Colonization has brought about effects that have had lasting impacts on all colonized spaces, may they be geographical, economic or cultural. In this paper my attempt is to explore how post independent cinema of Richard Attenborough tries to portray anti-colonialist heroes in terms of western cinematographic tools, which his prospective audiences of the west were familiar with. These apparently contradictory entities, i.e. native protects and its leaders redressed to the taste of the very populace once they struggled against in a desperate attempts to reclaim their independence, are marked by a mockery of independence itself. At a superficial level, this become almost evidence in the selection of the main actor of both films, British Ben Kingsly (as Gandhi) and American Denzil Washington (as Steve Biko) in Gandhi and in Cry Freedom respectively. What these western actors dressed in the native cloths, how ever successful they were in their performance, seem to be authenticating by revisiting colonial space, is in fact a reversed form of colonialism that appropriate the ex-rival into the colonial realm itself. In exploration of such thesis, I will seek theoretical support in critical theory in general and post colonial theory of representation and theory of film in particular.

Key Words: King; Anti-colonialist; western; Cinema; Colonization

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Extremist Organization to Mainstream Political Party: Genesis and Growth of JVP in Sri Lanka

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Sinhalese extremism mainly arising out of grievances of Sinhala community became visible with the JVP uprisings of 1971 and 1987-89. It has also focused attention once again on the caste factor in the Sinhalese society. The JVP evoked greater support from some lower and middle caste students/youths in colleges and universities. The explanation for this element of caste identity or caste solidarity in the JVP insurrection does not lie in the persistence of any harsh treatment on the basis of caste or the survival of caste disabilities for that matter, but the endurance of caste identities and the staying power of caste and the lingering memory of problems that some of these castes had to face in the past. It is precisely when have improved or have begun to improve that people demonstrate an unwillingness to put up with any continuing disabilities of even the mildest sort and are likely to react violently to these.

Sinhala extremism in the beginning was just like a normal people awaking programme for their socio-economic rights. Later it turned into a big programme and formed a organization known as Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP). It advocated 'mass-base, people's war and people's army' for realizing their goals. The educated youth of socially backward castes and economically poorer sections joined JVP, but its extremist position and violent tactics could not be sustainable for a long-time. N.Shanmugathan, the leader of the party was primarily a trade unionist rather than a revolutionary. These ideological strains within the party had a significant impact on other members as well. Wijeweera arrived at a fateful decision to arm the organization in February 1971. The police had started observing an intensification of preparation for insurrection in early 1971. On 6 March 1971, an ultra-left organization, namely Maoist Youth Front, led by Dharmasekera with some followers, held a demonstration outside the US embassy during which a policeman was killed and insurrection started. It was brought under control with the help of friendly countries like India and UK. However, the JVP again consolidated itself and re-emerged as a strong group during the 1980s. It brought another insurgency in 1987-89. Thereafter, JVP became a mainstream political party.

The paper, therefore, analyses the factors and forces which forced the JVP to give up the violent and extra-constitutional means and join the mainstream democratic politics. It concludes that the JVP passes through several phases before becoming a political party. The analysis of all these phases reveals the nature of Sri Lankan politics.

Key words: Extremist Organization; Mainstream Political Party; Genesis and Growth; JVP

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Indo-Sri Lankan Ties: A Long View

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Indo-Sri Lankan relations during the last five decades and a half have remained topsy-turvy. As a matter of fact, both the nations share a common cultural heritage because of their close proximity and a historical bondage. Both political systems have drawn inspiration from the Westminster model and liberal democracy. And yet the ruling elites in both countries have adopted different development strategies from time to time.

Besides, both nations have articulated their global and regional interests in different ways. While India in its first three decades concentrated on self-reliance, Sri Lanka took early steps towards liberalization of its economy resulting in a much faster rate of growth in the South Asian region.

The paper will highlight the major irritants in Indo-Sri Lankan relations and will examine as to how the ruling elites in both countries have addressed them one by one. For instance, the issue of maritime boundary demarcation, providing citizenship to Indian Tamils and the contentious Indian involvement on Tamil militancy in the island and the subsequent demand of LTTE for a Tamil Eelam. The last demand has complicated New Delhi's involvement in the ongoing civil war in Sri Lanka. Even Norway's offer of facilitation of peace dialogues has motivated India to keep a safe distance from both sides. As regards the emerging trends in Indo-Sri Lankan relations, both of them have accorded MFN status leading to a quantum jump in bilateral trade. Both have stepped up cooperation in defence, high tech, tourism and in marine research. Both of them have a stake in safeguarding the integrity of their nations. Perhaps, a proactive policy by New Delhi may ultimately help in the resolution of the ethnic conflict in the strife-torn island.

Key words: Indo-Sri Lankan relations; Defence; Global; Peace

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Ethnic Violence in Sri Lanka: Comparing Security Solutions from other Similar Intractable Conflicts

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Sri Lanka has been a focus of international attention since July 1983 due to the ongoing civil war, which has claimed over 60,000 people since it broke out. The civil war and associated ethnic violence has not only claimed human lives, but also delayed social advancement and economic prosperity in this island nation once regarded as a model for a developing nation. Despite international intervention for a 'peaceful solution' the country is at crossroads with an uncertain future. This paper will explore the possibility of moving beyond the irreducible categories of ethnicity and show how other peoples have overcome similar violent political conflicts elsewhere emphasising the possible lessons for Sri Lanka.

When we look at intractable conflicts around the world, we often find political actors who are entrenched in their own battles for power. This power manifests itself in a number of ways such as, territory, voting rights, special concessions, language rights, cultural rights, as well as several other political expressions of a struggle for power and authority. In many cases, the struggle for power must take on an ethnic dimension in order to ensure that the conflict is one between two distant 'others'. Without this dimension it might not be possible to negotiate on a type of universality and core values that bind 'ethnicities'. In this paper we will draw out the similarities of these conflicts to some aspects of the civil war in Sri Lanka in an attempt to provide a set of comparative political tools for the understanding of similar conflicts around the world.

Key Words: Ethnic; Violence; Sri Lanka; Security Solutions; Conflicts

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Re-writing History and Conflict Resolution.

Sivagnanam Jeyasankar¹

History is an important element in culture and in human behavior. Every community has constructed its own history. Basically established history is story of conflicts and wars between men. And vice versa history also contributed to conflicts and wars. Conventional Way of history writing is elitist and exclusive of others. In Addition it is man centered and nature blind.

This paper deals with Re-writing history in a collective way inclusive of all parties of a society with sensitive to nature. This will help the future generations to aware of and get rid of from the man made and natural disasters.

Key Words: Re-writing History, Conflict Resolution, Elitist.

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The Peace Process in Sri Lanka and the Role of Civil Society

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The ongoing peace process and what type of peace work civil society actors engage in, the obstacles to the creation of a people's movement to peace in Sri Lanka, and some challenges to civil society in the current peace process are discussed here. We have since three years back a ceasefire agreement, which was planned to put a stop to the violence, which means an improved situation for the war weary people in Sri Lanka. We have to realize that a large amount of patience is needed in this difficult process.

The importance of having a third party keeping up the dialogue between the parties, and investigating accusations of violations of the ceasefire agreement cannot be underestimated in a conflict where mistrust has throughout the years grown strong between the involved parties.

Since the late 22 years, organizations for peace have been expressing ideas that were not commonly accepted: they have stressed the need for a negotiated, political settlement, and the futility of the military strategy. People have organized around narrow ethnic identities, and mobilized around prejudice, hatred or fear against the ethnic other. At the moment, popular support for the peace process is strong. Very few people would like to go back to the war situation. But as the peace process has made serious difficulties, or come to a standstill, people get increasingly frustrated. The ongoing peace process is a top level one. There is thus an urgent need to get the peace issue on the agenda of people and for people to receive correct information about what is going on and why.

As obstacles we can list difficulty to being mobilised, ethnically division of civil society, vague definition of peace, being Colombo based and dependency on foreign funding. Challenges for Civil Society in the Peace Process are: to continue voicing people's support, to continue awareness raising about the background to the conflict, to show that there are other voices to be heard and to build bridges among the north, East and south of Sri Lanka .

Key Words: Civil Society, Peace process, Awareness, Political settlement

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Negotiating Peace in Sri Lanka: Dynamics and Implications

Karori Singh¹

Peace in any society is primarily a contractual peace, which becomes durable with the social capital formation. The diminishing social capital generates the unrest and, thus negotiations for peace starts for revitalizing the process of social capital formation. The negotiation may take place, if the negotiating parties perceive the cost-effectiveness of the negotiating process in their favour. However, unanticipated consequences occur in the course of time before the final negotiation is reached. The parties, which are outside the negotiating process, get involved when they perceive the implications and consequences of the final outcome affect their interest and, thus they may get involved as the negotiating process advances.

Negotiations for durable peace in the island-society have been initiated four times during the last two decades of unrest and ethnic conflict. Several rounds of peace talks took place every time but the efforts for negotiation could not succeed due to skepticism and suspicions which gripped the negotiating parties as well as the parties/groups which are not directly committed to negotiating the peace. The latest peace process was started with the active role of the Norwegian facilitators and changing political dispensation in the last parliamentary elections in 2001.

There is a Sri Lankan think tank, which perceives Norwegian facilitation as a colonial intrusion, government's policy as appeasement before the LTTE's extremism. Such parties though peripheral but become an actor outside the formal process and affect or sometimes determine the whole process. Parties committed are the LTTE, the Government of Sri Lanka and the Norwegian facilitators. The parties involved are the political parties not directly committed to the peace process, non-LTTE Tamil groups, Sinhalese groups, countries like India, international donors of financial support to Sri Lanka, underworld and military establishment and so on. All such parties generate and strengthen the skepticism and suspicion, which contribute to form a public opinion against credibility of the peace process and thereby jeopardizing the whole peace process. The cumulative effect of all is that the recent hold on of the peace process. The assertions of the constitutional authority of the President, political power of the Prime Minister and, presentation of the counter-proposal by the LTTE, have aggravated the whole peace process. The parties committed for negotiating the peace are on tactical withdrawal. The efforts are on for reconciliation at various levels to resume the peace process but the situation is really complex and the final negotiation seems a distant goal.

Key Words: Peace, Negotiation process, Norwegians facilitators, Government, LTTE

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Freedom from Colonization is Bound Up with Freedom of Knowledge

Nalin de Silva¹

In order to understand Sri Lanka, or for that matter any country, after colonization that began in the sixteenth century, one should first have an understanding of what modernity is. Modernity has been defined as a phenomenon that began with the renaissance by some authors, while some others are of the opinion that modernity is a product of reformation. Similarly there are different opinions with respect to the end of modernity. The postmodernists claim that modernity has ended, and that humanity has entered a new phase that could be identified as postmodernity. Lyotard in his "Postmodern Condition" give certain criteria that, in his opinion, could be found in the society today, which were absent a few decades ago. However, Habermas and others are of the view that modernity is an unfinished project.

In this paper it is argued that colonization, with components in political, cultural and economic fields, among others such as western science, is a product of modernity that began around the fifteenth century in Europe, especially in the south, and then spread to the west. Modernity is shown to be essentially a western Christian (as distinct from Catholic) product, and that it is based on individuality, abstract theorizing, going after sensual pleasure with as much as freedom from society, change from society to individual as the dominant part of the binary opposition individual - society, among others. In order to understand modernity another concept called "chinthanaya" that binds the human products of a given society, such as arts and crafts, science, music, attitudes, knowledge in general etc., is also formulated. It is also shown that western Christian modernity is based on what could be called the Greek Judaic Christian (GJC) Chinthanaya. In the context of the present paper, capitalism could be considered as a product as well as the economic mode of the western modernity, and colonialism as bound with modernity. One of the most important objectives of western modernity is shown to be Christianizing the whole world in culture if not in religion, adopting the mission of the Jews in the Old Testament. Hence, it follows that as part of the project of Christianization (in culture), the western knowledge produced after the fifteenth century, which is based on the GJC Chinthanaya, is spread throughout the whole world. As a corollary it is argued that in the non-western world people are forced to look at the world through the eyes of western modernity, which is shown to be the most dangerous part of colonization. It is concluded that the non-western world cannot think of freeing themselves of western Christian colonization unless they produce their own systems of knowledge, not depending on western knowledge which is Christian in culture and GJC in Chinthanaya, and hence that there cannot be freedom in the economic or political fields either, unless the freedom of knowledge is attained.

Key Words: Modernity; Colonization; Western Christian concepts; Judaic Christianity; Freedom of knowledge

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The Impact of the Proportional Representation System on Presidential Powers in Sri Lanka

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The executive presidential system and the proportional representation (PR) are the cardinal aspects of the Second Republican Constitution (1978) of Sri Lanka. In the 1977 parliamentary general election, the UNP came to power with a huge five sixth majority and brought about drastic changes in the previous constitution (1972), under the leadership of J.R. Jayewardene. He emphasized that the Executive presidential system and the proportional representation (PR) are very essential to maintain political stability and to further the economic development of the country. These reasons were particularly put forward for the introduction of the executive presidential system and the PR. However, political parties and individuals had strongly criticized the UNP government when they effected these changes. The main criticism against the changes was that the presidential system would create a situation where all powers would be vested with one individual at the expense of parliamentary sovereignty. Also they were of the view that these changes have given more weigh to JR's personal interests as well as to his arbitrary decisions. This dissatisfaction continued even after two decades of the working of the existing constitution.

As far as the PR system is concerned, the UNP was of the view that the PR system would rectify the demerits of the previous election method of the First – Past –the Post – System (FPP) that was followed up to 1978 in Sri Lanka. However, this system also has inherent deficiencies. They are the creation of a weaker parliament, unstable government, violation and interruption in the use of presidential powers etc are the major drawbacks in the electoral system that need rectification to maintain a healthy democracy. As a result of the drawbacks of the PR and the executive presidential power, there was no consistency in political development in Sri Lanka. Particularly the function of parliament has been affected by its weaker position. Political instability and confrontational politics have been the two major issues in the recent past and also in the present situation. As a result, political parties, scholars as well as the majority of the public have opted for changes in these particular aspects of the existing constitution.

The main argument in this context is whether the successive Sri Lanka presidents are enjoying their actual powers, even though they have enormous powers according to the constitution. To date experience shows that the parliamentary strength also influences the presidential powers in practice. In the light of these facts the purpose of the study is to examine: how far the electoral system is making an impact on the presidential powers and whether the PR electoral system consistently or inconsistently helps in the implementation of the presidential powers. The remedy to these will be pursued in the method of investigation, which will give more weight to empirical analysis. However, descriptive aspects are also necessary to strengthen the arguments of this study.

Key Words: Constitution; Executive presidential powers; Proportional representation; Sovereignty

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Regionalism In Sri Lanka: A Study Of Changing Dimensions

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One of the crucial challenges facing almost all the countries in the South Asian Region relates to the issue of regionalism. The South Asian countries are plural societies with numerous religions, ethnicities, languages and regions. Theoretically speaking, regionalism could be seen as an universal phenomenon in so far as it is micro-view of nationalism, though it tends to assume a decisive role in the operational sphere of multi-ethnic, plural societies, especially in developing areas. National resurgence in developing politics inequitably paved the way for regional autonomy and socio-cultural renaissance. In post-independence phase, the new nations of developing areas have to struggle very hard for evolving a viable and integrated system, preventing fissiparous and secessionist tendencies. Trends of regionalism are identifiable in both international relations and in the domestic politics of a given nation state. The paper mainly focuses upon different dimensions of regionalism in the domestic political sphere. Three major types of regionalism could be seen in various developing nations: intra-state, inter-state and supra-state regionalism. The issue of regionalism is mainly ignited by independent historical heritage, geographical isolation, racial, ethnic, religious loyalties, psychological, socio-cultural, politico-economic factors. Regionalism has both positive and negative implications within a federal democratic setup.

Regionalism has been one of the severest problems that the tiny island of Sri Lanka has been facing since its independence. At stake is the integrity and unity of the nation. The problem is made complex as it is not just any territorial group which is seeking regional autonomy for administrative purposes. Rather it is the ethnicity, language and religion which tend to coincide with the territorial concentration of population and there by reinforce each other and heighten the sense of and an urge for distinctive identity.

Sri Lanka's political life has been closely bound up with ethnic, religious, linguistic, communal and other traditional social differentiation. These traditional groupings formed the basis of politically most significant loyalties, interests and demands. The Sinhala and the Lanka's Tamil communities could associate these loyalties with past kingdoms and with specific territories. Because of the force of historical traditions, ethnicity, linguistic, communal traditions there emerged within Sri Lanka forms of identity among the majority Sinhalese and the minority Sri Lanka Tamil communities. This paper is an attempt to examine the growth and nature of regionalism in Sri Lanka politics against the above background.

Key Words: Regionalism; Sri Lanka; Dimensions; Communities; Ethnicity

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The Separatist Problem of Sri Lanka as a Creation of the Westerners and their “Discourses”

Nalin de Silva¹

There are many explanations of, and interpretations given to the separatist problem faced by Sri Lanka. Some are of the opinion that the problem is due to the hegemony of the majority Sinhala people who have not given any solutions to the grievances faced by the Tamils. Some others view it as a terrorist problem created by a group(s) of armed youth. In this paper it is argued that the problem of Sri Lanka is essentially a problem created by the western powers the Dutch, the British and now the Scandinavian countries, aided by the western social sciences that dictate the ‘theories’ and the ‘concepts’ which have to be used in any ‘discourse’. The ‘discourse’ has been defined in the west, and it can be shown that we are forced to believe that Sri Lanka is in the process of building a nation that should accommodate Sinhala, Tamils, Muslims, Burghers and others. The ‘discourse’ further states that there is a Sinhala Buddhist supremacy that discriminates the Tamils and the other ethnic groups. In the present paper, on the contrary, we argue that the Sinhala nation has been in existence for more than two thousand years and that the ‘minorities’ were a creation of the Dutch and the British. It is not a difficult task to show that the western Christian powers that ruled the Maritime Provinces for more than three hundred years, and then the entire country for a further one hundred and fifty years directly discriminated mainly against the Sinhala Buddhists. The colonialists favoured the Tamils and the other ‘minorities’ in legislature, employment, etc., and when the Sinhala Buddhists began to fight for their due place in the country, beginning in the latter part of the nineteenth century, they were ridiculed, branded as racists and their leaders were ill-treated. It is shown that the struggle of the Sinhala Buddhists was presented as an imposition of discrimination against the Tamils, Christians, etc. Thus, the British were able to cover up their discrimination against the Sinhala Buddhists who were fighting to gain proper recognition for them and their culture. The Tamils were encouraged to fight against the Sinhala people by the British governors who took extra pains to deprive the Sinhala people and the Sinhala Buddhist culture their due place in the country. It is recorded history that the British did not give adequate representation to the Sinhala people in the legislature beginning with the appointment of one member each to represent the Sinhala people, the Tamils and the Burghers, in the legislative assembly though the demography and the history called for more representations to the Sinhala people. It is finally argued that the present is only a continuation of the past with the Scandinavians also coming into the picture, and that the westerners are only making use of the Tamils, and that the so-called peace advocated by the Scandinavians is nothing but a humiliating defeat for the Sinhala Buddhists, and a strengthening of the bogus claims by some Tamils that the so-called Tamil homeland should finally end up as a separate state.

Key words: Separatist problem, Scandinavian countries, Sri Lanka, Christian powers, Sinhala Buddhists

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Evangelical Christian Dynamics in Sri Lanka

Sankajaya Nanayakkara¹

During the last six decades, but more specifically during the last two decades, many parts of South Asia, including Sri Lanka, witnessed a relatively a large influx of new Christian sects based in US, Europe and East Asia. In Sri Lanka, in recent times, this situation has led to heightened tension among religious communities and in certain instances given way to violent conflict. An alarming trend has been the recent wave of organized attacks on evangelical churches in Sri Lanka. Another significant development in the so-called unethical conversions discourse has been the proposal of anti-conversion bills in the parliament by the Jathika Hela Urumaya, a party made of Buddhist monks and the Minister in charge of Buddhist Affairs.

In this paper, I will discuss why people join these evangelical movements and assess the consequences of dynamics of new Christianities in Sri Lanka. I have come to the conclusion that the popular explanation of the alleged economic incentives offered by these groups is inadequate to understand why people join these new Christian sects and remain in them. The reasons for membership in these groups are varied and complex. The behaviour of some of these groups has been a catalyst for conflict formation. Moreover, there also seems to be a link between extremist nationalist politics and violence directed against evangelical Christian sects operating in Sri Lanka.

The study is based on selected areas in Sri Lanka. Participant observation and in-depth interviewing are the major methodologies used in the study.

Key Words: Religion, Conversion, Christianity, Fundamentalism, and Violence

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Indigenous Management & Buddhism: The role Buddhism to Indigenous Management Practices in Sri Lanka

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The concept 'change' has been subject to much discussion among scholars and practitioners in the discipline of contemporary management. Though change is a well-accepted phenomenon, Taylorism still prevails dominant both in the west and East for hundreds of years. Once reflecting upon Sri Lankan history and legacy, it provides evidence with regard to the existence of a strong resource management system. Yet, the country is labeled as underdeveloped well over one century, and the reason behind this is not the lack of funds or resources, but the mismanagement of both. Thus, it is commonly argued that a localized management system, which resembles the socio – cultural requirements of the country is an urgent need. "Use foreign theories as base; test before apply and adjust them; if necessary re-conceptualize them and localize".

The objective of this paper is to critically evaluate the divergence of the existing management practices and to identify the appropriate indigenous management practices based on Buddhist ideology, which would suit the Sri Lankan context. The empirical data for the survey was collected from 10 Managers (Sinhala- Buddhist) and 20 Employees in two Sri Lankan organizations. Questionnaire and informal interviews have been used as the methods of data collection.

The paper presents a model, which focuses on managing Sri Lankan employees and decision-making with a set of recommendations. The research concludes that the employee moral conducts are deep-rooted in the religion, beliefs and values, while 70% of managers are seeking for social power through power distance. Buddhism largely complies with postmodernism and therefore, requires to state past in new forms, because people rarely go against their traditions.

Key Words: Buddhism, Employee behaviour, Indigenous management practices, Organizational culture

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The Institutional Establishment of Buddhism in Germany by the “Buddhistischer Missionsvere in fuer Deutschland / BMVfD(Sitz Leipzig)” in 1903 with regard to the importance of its Lankan ties

Heinz Muermel¹

On August 15th 1903 Dr. Karl Seidenstuecker founded in Leipzig the first Buddhist community of Europe. This small group remained rather fragile since its birth had not been welcomed by others. Especially the Protestant Church, which was dominating religious life in Leipzig, attacked this small circle, as its general-secretary, Seidenstuecker, being the son of a Lutheran superintendent had attacked christianity, fiercely (writing anonymously “The Atrocities of ‘Christian’ Civilization”). Not being surprised at attacks from this side the BMVfD struggled severely to free itself from the influences of the German theosophical movement which had transferred its headquarters in 1898 to Leipzig. The problem of ‘true and false Buddhism’ was in this quarrel a rather important one. Seidenstuecker, being an Indologist, attacked the Blavatsky concept as well as Olcott’s concept very heavily (despite having translated Olcott’s >Buddhist Catechism< into German). Since the theosophists proved to be stronger than the Buddhists, the latter suffered setbacks. They collapsed soon but came back as “Buddhistische Gesellschaft in Deutschland” (1906), which founded the “Buddhistische Central-Bibliothek”, das “MahabodhiZentrum” (1907), the “Mahabodhi-Centrale – Buddhistisches Lehr- und Missionsinstitut” (1909), and the “Deutsche Zweig der Mahabodhi-Gesellschaft (DZMG)” (1911) with Seidenstuecker as secretary. All these Leipzig based communities were in bitter dispute with other emerging German Buddhist institutions, such as f.i. the “Deutsche Pali-Gesellschaft” (1909), that favoured a non-dharmapalic Theravada and the Halle based “Bund fuer buddhistisches Leben ” (1912).

The German *émigré* to New York C.T. Strauss, who became the first ‘white Buddhist’ during the Worldparliament of Religions in Chicago, promoted the case of the DZMG considerably since he maintained close ties to Dharmapala and settled in Leipzig in 1909. Taking part in the temperance campaigns of the Anagarika (f.i. in 1912) he regularly visited Ceylon. On June 12th 1912 Justice of Peace, D. A. de Silva - through the help of M. Nanissara and Dharmapala – empowered the Leipzig DZMG to speak on behalf of the MBS. By this act the ‘putsch’ of the rival factions - and the theosophical claims to interpret Buddhism – was defeated. The Anagarika type of Buddhism gained the upper hand in Germany – for a couple of years – of other Buddhist tendencies, as well as theosophic, esoteric and occult ones. Since Leipzig, in those days, was the media centre of Germany, where the main Buddhist periodicals were edited, this was an important event for the Buddhist business in Germany.

Key Words: Buddhism; Community; Ceylon; Germany

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Religious Harmony: An Harbinger of Peace and Tranquillity in Sri Lanka

Suprava Mishra¹

Sri Lanka as a nation has nurtured four major religions. Buddhism as the religion of the majority community has as its adherents about 66 percent of the population of the island. The Hindus constitute roughly 18.5 percent of the population. The Christians and the Muslims constitute about 8.4 and 6.7 percent respectively of the population. Beginning from its early history till the colonial phase, the people from different religions have lived together in proper harmony and contributed to the prosperity of the state.

As the basic philosophy of all religions is to spread the message of peace, harmony and human bonding, the colonial powers in Sri Lanka have not succeeded in widening the gulf among different religious groups. When the country became independent, some of the ruling elites in order to strengthen their vote bank and win cheap popularity tried to play the religion card of using one community against the other by creating some animosity among them. But in the long run, using the religions on narrow considerations have generated more tensions in the political and social fabric of the island. The paper will try to examine the basic philosophy of the four major religions in Sri Lanka and will identify their areas of convergence. It will also examine the adverse impact of politicisation of religions by the ruling elites. A holistic effort will be made to minimize the scope of exploiting different religions on partisan considerations which will lead to a congenial atmosphere for good governance in Sri Lanka.

Key Words: Religious; Harmony; Peace; Sri Lanka; population

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A Comparison between the Education of Christian and Buddhist Clergy in Sri Lanka with Respect to Missionary Attitudes and Activities

John Mensing¹

With the advent of Tsunami relief, Christian social welfare work has inundated coastal regions, exacerbating tensions between Buddhist fundamentalists and Christian evangelists, who have been at odds over the propriety of each other's missionary efforts, as is evidenced by the debate over legislation to circumscribe conversions. As part of a larger project examining differences in approaches to missionary efforts in the Buddhist and Christian traditions, this paper will look at how theological education is conducted in a sample of educational institutions where Buddhist and Christian clergy are trained.

We will look at Catholic, mainstream protestant, and fundamental evangelical seminaries to see what kinds of attitudes are inculcated regarding Christian missionary activities, and compare those approaches with the curriculum at a Buddhist University for the higher training of Buddhist monks. A variety of Buddhist and Christian seminary educators and students will be surveyed. Some terminology will be proposed for comparison, and an attempt made to formulate criteria by which Buddhist and Christian theological education may be evaluated.

Some evidence from India, where a more extensive literature exists concerning the rationales for missionary activities, and the indigenous non-Christian responses to those activities, will also be surveyed. Some historical dimensions of the debate over the role of mission in each religion will also be highlighted.

Key Words: Christian, Buddhist, Missionary, Sri Lanka, Education

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Vulnerable and Invisible: Homosexually Active Sri Lanka Men and HIV/AIDS.

Matthew Tyne¹

Sri Lanka is considered a low-prevalence country for HIV/AIDS. In 2002, the World Bank-supported national HIV prevention initiative began and with it a review of HIV prevention strategies and those persons vulnerable to the virus. While previous prevention and control efforts have remained primarily in the domain of the Ministry of Health and a small number of non-government organisations, the current national HIV prevention project has called for a multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS. The initial National Strategic Plan for Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS supports the push for a broader, more integrated response to the epidemic in Sri Lanka. The Plan also identifies men who have sex with men (MSM) as one of “the most vulnerable population groups to HIV infection.” Given the illegality of and social stigma associated with homosexual relations in Sri Lanka, how might organisations attempt to target MSM for HIV prevention and what do Sri Lankan MSM’s thinking about HIV/AIDS? This paper will present some initial findings from a series of interviews with MSM and local health/community workers. It will explore organisations’ capacities to work with MSM and MSM’s experience of HIV/AIDS.

Key Words: Vulnerable; Invisible; Sri Lankan Homosexually; HIV/AIDS

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Characteristics of Undergraduates Who Frequently Consult University Medical Officers, and Workload Generated by them

Jayantha Jayatissa¹

Health of undergraduates, both physical and mental, is an important prerequisite to academic and personal development. In Srilanka, National Universities provide primary medical care to all internal students free of charge. As expected, students with suffering from chronic ailments such as asthma, eczema (recurrent skin rashes) have to consult frequently. However, it has been observed that some students with minor self-limiting ailments, consult University Medical Officers (UMOs) very frequently. In a telephone survey of 10 university medical officers 8 stated that they find it difficult to cope with the workload; students who consult frequently add substantially to the workload, and they are a considerable source of stress to them.

Aim of this prospective case control study is to assess the effect of frequent consultations on workload of UMOs, and to determine physical, psychological, socio-demographic and academic aspects of students who consult frequently (frequent consulters). Instruments used for data collection were a self-administered questionnaire for socio-demographic data, the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) to assess psychological disturbance among the cases and controls, an encounter form to record findings of index consultations, and the students' medical records.

The top 10 % of consulters during the previous year were considered as frequent consulters (164 cases), and the others less frequent consulters (164 controls). At the first consultation (index consultation), during the study period of 6 months data was collected. Chi square was used to assess association between characteristics of frequent consulters and consultation frequency, and multiple logistic regressions was carried out to remove confounding effect of predictor variables. Significant associations with frequent consultation were being a first year student (OR=1.99); being away from home; cannabis use (OR=4.86); loss of love relationship (OR=3.38); being in employment while studying (OR=3.68); not practicing self care (OR= 3.59) having a chronic illness (OR=3.59); high score on the GHQ (OR=4.04).

Frequent consulters contribute to 30% of UMOs, workload. Only 10% of frequent consulters suffered from chronic ailments which need frequent consultations. Apart from chronic diseases and psychological distress, there are other factors that account for frequent consultations unique to these young adults such as drug abuse, loss of love relationship.

Key Words: Illness behaviour of undergraduates, Health of undergraduates, Psychological distress, Frequent consulters, University students

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Medicalization of Pregnancy and Childbirth in Sri Lanka

Chandani Liyanage¹

Whether the pregnancy and childbirth is a normal event or only a biomedical condition, is yet to be resolved with clear-cut definitions. In the context of Sri Lanka, it had been totally managed by the lay people till the ultra modern science and technology assumed control. Till the gradual shifting of the deal to the hands of experts took place, the event of pregnancy and childbirth was engulfed by a whole network of relations, values, local beliefs and knowledge system. The magnanimity of the expert is such that by now it has become a medicalized issue even in the remote areas.

The transfiguration of pregnancy and childbirth is not simply a metaphor for shifting from one institutional site (family and traditional birth attendant) to another (hospital), but also symbolized as a transition of knowledge system regarding the body in general and women's reproductive body in particular. The objectives of this paper are to explore as to how the event of pregnancy and childbirth has become a medicalized issue even within the village space; how has the transition took place from a totally lay knowledge management to a medicalized issue and what will be the position of already existing and the heretofore knowledge of this subject as against the ensuing medicalize process.

Empirical evidence of this study clearly reflects the lack of attention to the social and cultural factors which has not only led to the virtual extinction of the traditional knowledge system, but also to the modern system being deprived of an opportunity for a grand success by incorporating certain constructive traditional aspects.

Key Words: Pregnancy, Childbirth, Health Transition, Traditional Knowledge, Medicalization.

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Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Mothers on Feeding and Growth of Young Children in Tea Plantation Sector in Sri Lanka

M. S. Gajapathy Sarma¹ and G. A. P.Chandrasekara ¹

The period of first five years from birth is very important in human life. Growth and development of children are adversely affected by insufficient and incorrect feeding practices. Mothers play a major role in child feeding. The prevalence of stunting and underweight of young children is high in the estate sector in Sri Lanka. This study attempted to assess the knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) of mothers on feeding and growth of children and to determine the association of KAP of mothers on nutritional status of children.

This was a cross sectional study conducted in four estates in Nuwara-Eliya district. Two hundred mother-child pairs were selected randomly. Mothers were interviewed using a pre-tested questionnaire. Child weight was measured. The results showed that the prevalence of underweight was 28 %. Sixty two percent of mothers had low level of knowledge on feeding practices and 65 % of mothers had low level of knowledge on growth of children. More than half (56%) of mothers had high level of attitude towards feeding practices and most (80%) of the mothers had high level of attitude towards growth of children. Feeding practices of mothers were not satisfactory. Practices of mothers related to growth of children were high (94%). KAP of mothers on exclusive breast-feeding, feeding practices during child illness and interpretation of growth charts were low. Age of children and number of children in the family showed a significant relationship with nutritional status of children. In conclusion, there was no significant association between KAP of mothers on feeding and growth of children with the nutrition status (underweight) of children.

Key Words: knowledge, Attitudes, Practices, Feeding, Growth

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Injecting Drug Users in Sri Lanka

Bhadrani Senanayake¹, Ravi Kandiah, Y. Ratnayake

An exploratory descriptive study on Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) in Sri Lanka was undertaken in the light of the increase in the number of IDUs between 1998 and 2002. The aim of the study was to understand the nature and the extent of injecting drug use in the country in 2003-2004. A non-probable 'snow-ball' sample of IDUs was studied from the correctional institutions and the community. The case histories and interviews were conducted taking into consideration the physical signs of drug injecting, body language and verbal expressions.

The IDUs were males aged mostly between 20 and 40 years, mostly from Colombo and adjacent urban areas. Majority them were from a lower social strata, employed as small-scale entrepreneurs or manual workers. The IDUs could be broadly categorised into 3 groups by their drug injecting: regular injectors, intermittent injectors and those injected once or few occasions. Many regular IDUs had a criminal record.

Periods of social and political instability or high profile drug law enforcement appear to have enhanced the spread of injecting drug use. During the crisis period, the street level supply of heroin had been severely hampered, which had forced the heroin chasers (Chinese method users) to switch to injecting as a means of survival. Sharing of injecting equipment was minimal among IDUs. Many of the IDUs had engaged in unprotected sex with multiple partners including commercial sex-workers in countries of high seroprevalence of HIV/AIDS and STDs. Many IDUs believed that injecting heroin could enhance their sexual libido, which had been proven otherwise within 3 months of regular injecting. However, this had been a major reason for initiating injecting drug use.

Sri Lanka at present is a low prevalence country for injecting drug use and HIV/AIDS. A scenario of decrease in accessibility to heroin due to high price, and low level of purity possibility of increase in the prevalence of injecting drug use could increase in seroprevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood and STD. Hence, the injecting drug use has to be closely monitored to prevent this situation in Sri Lanka.

Key Words: Injecting, Drug users, HIV/AIDS, Criminal, Sex

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Opinion Survey on Heroin Trafficking in Sri Lanka

Roshan Chandrasoma, Bhadrani Senanayake¹, Kumudu S. Bandara

Drug trafficking and drug abuse is one of the main causes of loss of well-being in Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka is a transit country for heroin trafficking. Thus, the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) conducted an opinion survey on heroin trafficking in Sri Lanka. The aim of the study was to obtain a wider view of the possible scenarios related to illicit drug trafficking in the country. A non-probable sample of law enforcement officers and the residents of the NDDCB- Treatment centre, was interviewed during February 2005.

More than 90% of the sample revealed that most of heroin was smuggled to the country from India and Pakistan. Heroin from India is mainly smuggles via South India to Western coast of Sri Lanka using fishing boats. Pakistanis smuggled heroin mostly by air. In addition to heroin, hashish, opium, ecstasy and morphine also smuggled to Sri Lanka in lesser quantities.

There is a network of Sri Lankan heroin business. Most of the interviewees' opinion was that politicians, underworld gangs and L.T.T.E. senior business magnates and Muslims are involved in the business. The majority of those live in Colombo and its suburbs. The law enforcement agencies had identified three grades of heroin businessmen as 'A', 'B', 'C' and categorized then into six stages. 19 persons belong to grade 'A'. The ringleaders are in the first stage and had not seen or touched heroin.

Heroin sellers and traffickers have connection with the buyers in different ways depending on the quantity of heroin buying and selling. Unloaded heroin in Colombo city had taken to safe houses and distributed to various places of the country by using luxury vehicles, three wheelers and fish transport lorries. The supply generally decreases in June, August and increases in March, April, and May.

The study reveals that, there was no rational estimation of the number of heroin traffickers as well as the quantity of heroin trafficked to Sri Lanka. Therefore, all interviewees mentioned the necessity of reorganized, effective illicit drug control scheme for the country.

Key Words: Heroin, Trafficking, Smuggling, Network business

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The Role of Health Organizations in Muslim Youth Welfare – A Sri Lankan Perspective

Ruvaiz Haniffa¹

The World Health Organization defines youth as those in the age group between 15 to 24 years. World population statistics reveals that more than 50% of the population is less than 25 years of age. In Sri Lanka the estimated Muslim youth population is 300,000 to 500,000. Youth issues began to be addressed constructively after the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in 1994 which placed issues of youth at the top of its agenda. The ICPD labeled youth as 'Parents of the Next Generation'. This brought to the forefront an important demographic issue which had been dormant for many years.

For youth to take on the responsibilities expected of them it is important that they first mature socially, culturally, economically and spiritually, in a way which benefits them as individuals and enables them to take on the responsibility in guiding their communities. In order to do so they should be given the opportunity to attain a state of well-being without the presence of disease or infirmity - that is to have good health.

Sri Lankan Islamic organizations in the fields of health, education and social welfare can be used as vehicles to reach the youth. They can create the background for youth to attain their aspirations in an Islamic and Sri Lankan background. The paper analyses the problems of Sri Lankan Muslim youth and the role played by social institutions - particularly health institutions - in mitigating the identified problems. Youth in refugee camps, mainly have problems concerning their health and nutritional status and the lack of opportunity to education and employment. The youth in urban slums have issues mainly concerning individual and social integration. The paper draws up a framework for activities which can be employed to address issues of Muslim youth based on national guidelines formulated by the Ministry of Health and the author's views and experience with Muslim youth.

Key Words: Role; Health Organizations; Muslim Youth; Welfare

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The Rodiya People and their Social Change with reference to Uva Province in Sri Lanka

T. M. D. Subashini ¹

Various social groups live in Sri Lanka. Those are the Rodiya, Vedda, Kinnaraya and the Gypsies. According to some sources, there are several castes in Sri Lanka and the Rodiya caste is regarded as the lowest caste in Sri Lanka. Due to urbanization, westernization, industrialization, commercialization and modernization, the society in South Asia has been changing rapidly. Thus, Rodiya society also has been undergoing certain transformation as other societies in the world. Lowest social position was assigned for Rodiya society in the past, but nowadays it can be seen that these people occupy a higher social position. So it is very important to study about Rodiya people as a vanishing social group in Sri Lanka. The objective of this paper is to provide knowledge about the origin of the Rodiya people and their social, economic and cultural background and preserve information about this group for the benefit for the future generation in Sri Lanka and the world. The problem of this paper is to find out whether the Rodiya people have been changed keeping pace with other social changes in Sri Lanka. This study is based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data has been collected from two villages in the Uva province in Sri Lanka. For this study, participant observation method and in-depth interviews have been adopted, while comparative method and life historical method were used to analyze the data. Secondary data were collected from sources such as relevant books, magazines, Acts, journals, portraits and diaries.

Many Rodiya people were Buddhists in ancient times, but most of Rodiya people have been now converted to Christianity and they enjoy more benefits from the Church. Some Buddhist temples do not treat Rodiya peoples well, and that is the reason for them to embrace Christianity. In the past, they begged for their living. Making broom, combs (the material for the combs is the horn obtained from the buffalos), drums, ropes and nooses are among the other occupations pursued by them. The Rodi women are good dancers and they collect money by dancing and singing poems before the public. With the social changes that have been taken place in the mainstream society. Under the free education system in Sri Lanka most Rodiya people have been educated and are now employed in private and public sectors. There are more graduates in the Rodiya society. Under the open economic policies, introduced by the government of Sri Lanka in 1978, there are many employment opportunities for Rodiya people. Many Rodiya people are now employed in garment factories, urban councils, government departments and many private firms as security guards, secretaries, cleaners, clerks, Additional Government Agents, Juky machine operators and so on. Some Rodiya people follow self-employment ventures like business, retail shops, manufacturing of organic fertilizer, dairy farming, etc. Their social position also has been changed and many Rodiya people actively participate in social work and they can live alongside with high caste people without discrimination.

Key words: Social setup; Rodia people; Social changes; Uva province; Livelihoods; Social status

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Longing for Equal Status: A Study on Changing Social Status among the Plantation Tamils in Sri Lanka

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Contemporary Sri Lanka is a multi-ethnic and multi-religious country as a result of a series of historical developments and mainly due to the colonial rules in the past. Therefore studying the Tamil community in general and the estate community in particular can be seen as a vital factor in this context. Tamils in tea and rubber estates are identified as Indian Tamils while the Tamil speaking inhabitants in the northern and the eastern parts of the island are identified as Sri Lankan Tamils who are also termed as traditional Tamils. Indian Tamils were brought from southern India to work in Sri Lankan plantations by the British colonial administrators through the system known as Kangany system. Today these plantation Tamils are approximately 850,000 scattered over 240,000 resident families. The social status of this population is based on their lifestyle centred on living in temporary houses known as 'line rooms' provided by the British planters. While the Sinhala villagers often labelled them using disparaging terminology such as 'demalu', 'wathu demalu', 'watte aayo', 'layime aayo' which suggested their low social status. Tamils living in other areas refer to them as 'thottakkattan', 'malaiyakkathan', 'vadakkathiyan', 'kallathony'. Estate Tamils, however, resent the use of such terminology.

According to observations made in estate areas, the intervention to replace 'line rooms', has a significant effect on the social status and the dignity of the plantation Tamils. Providing separate (independent) housing units similar to those in the Sinhala villages has been one of the demands of estate Tamils in their political agenda for generations. This study, therefore, is focused on two settlements initiated on self-help basis in 1980s and 1990s for estate working families which are known as Ganga Nagar in Nuwara Eliya and 'Jana Udana Gammanaya' in Kalutara. By present study it is envisioned to understand the effect of these programmes on the social status of the plantation Tamils. The study was carried out in 2002 and 2003 using both quantitative and qualitative research methods, involving the newly settled Tamils as well as the Sinhala communities in neighbourhoods.

Research findings reveal that the existing social status and recognition of those who moved into the settlement have improved their quality of life significantly. The majority of these people are happy and comfortable with their new social status. This newly established social status has supported social integration of estate Tamils with Sinhalese and contributed towards social acceptance of the broader Sri Lankan society. After fifty years of independence, we as a country have not paid adequate attention to transform these immigrant low status 'labourers' to community members with equal status. To achieve this, it is important that planners address social status, and dignity of the plantation Tamils.

Key Words: Sri Lankan Tamils, Estate Tamils, Line rooms, Separate living units, Social states

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Indigenous knowledge in Sri Lanka: its Nature, Preservation and Development: Scenario 500 years after the Western Occupation

Piyadasa Ranasinghe¹

Knowledge as an entity is indivisible. Strictly speaking, it cannot be categorized as indigenous, legitimized or scientific. However, for the sake of learning it is divided into two main categories. (1) Indigenous knowledge, is also known as local knowledge, traditional knowledge or civilization knowledge (2) Legitimized or scientific knowledge. These categories are artificial. Indigenous or traditional knowledge is the knowledge that is unique to a given geographical location, society or a culture. It is unique, traditional and local knowledge existing within and developed around specific conditions of women and men indigenous to a particular geographic area. It is passed down from generation to generation mostly through the word of mouth and to a lesser extent through writing.

Knowledge is a dynamic entity. It transmits across geographic locations other than where it was born and bred. Also it gets mixed with other systems of knowledge developed elsewhere and put forth new sprouts. These features are unique to indigenous knowledge, too. Similarities of indigenous knowledge practices among South and South Asian countries show the cross cultural transmission of traditional knowledge. There are enough evidences to show the mix up of indigenous medical knowledge of Sri Lanka with the Ayurvedic medical system of India.

Inhabitants in Sri Lanka throughout its long history have produced a wealth of local knowledge and used it effectively for the human and socio-economic development of the country. However, the Western occupation in Sri Lanka, from 1505 AD to 1948 AD has seriously hampered the growth and the use of indigenous knowledge in the country and has given birth to the following false notions. Nonetheless, one can observe the following salient features in the indigenous knowledge when it compares with the so called legitimized knowledge.

In Sri Lanka no concerted efforts have been taken yet to preserve the wealth of its traditional knowledge. Within next few decades most of the old leaf manuscripts heaped in temples will get destroyed due to neglect. Most of the oral knowledge has already vanished since the word by mouth tradition does not exist in present society. Hence it is an urgent necessity to collect and preserve these valuable sources of knowledge for the benefit of coming generations. Indigenous knowledge should be developed and put to use.

Key Words: Indigenous knowledge; Sri Lanka; Nature, Preservation; Development; Western Occupation

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Social Plurality and Development with Disparity in the Post-colonial Sri Lanka Limits and Scope for Compatibility

Rajendra Singh¹

Sri Lanka is a classic case of democratic-unitary political system, which has been evolved since the colonial period in a plural society. The plural character of the society has sufficient rationale for the introduction of diversified development policy, but majority community always opposed any substantive measure and, thus, ethnic and linguistic minorities got alienated and have been striving for greater autonomy. Such autonomy has not been granted. It has been resulted into the demand for separate homeland leading to secession. The state apparatus resisted such a demand through the coercive measures at its disposal, which have been proved counter-productive. However, certain steps have been undertaken in order to harmonize diverse perceptions and interests. The state always remained in the catch-22 situation between the perceptions of the minority and majority communities. The unitary character of the polity has been considered non-negotiable, but plural character of the society aggravated the demand for greater autonomy. Policies of the successive governments in the post-colonial period remained ambivalent in dealing with the social plurality and, thus, resulted into development with disparity.

An attempt has, therefore, been made in the paper to analyze both political and administrative (structural) dimensions of the development strategy and objectives vis-a-vis social plurality. The interaction of both reveals the intricacies involved in the crisis situation. The demand for parity resulted into cosmetic administrative changes, which again facilitated the political movement leading to fissiparous tendencies. However, socially desirable and politically acceptable development policy is yet to be enforced. The paper, therefore, identifies several limitations in the introduction of such a development policy and explores the scope for development strategy, which is based on parity and, thus contributes to the peaceful resolution of ethnic fratricidal war in the plural society traditionally known as resplendent island-society.

Key Words: Democratic-unitary political system, Homeland, Catch –22 situation, Development disparity, Ethnic fratricidal war

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Gypsy Culture and Society in the Changing World: A Sociological Analysis

Wasantha Subasinghe¹

Gypsies are a small primitive as well as a nomadic tribe who are struggling to face the changing world. They spread over the whole world, especially in Eastern Europe, where they are known as Romanies. In Sri Lanka gypsies are called “Ahikuntika” or “Kuthadi”. They live mostly in the North Central and the Eastern provinces. Special behavioural patterns and customs can be seen in their lives. Although they still depend on their endemic occupations, permanent settlements have also been used by this group. However, they have to encounter a lot of difficulties as a result of social change.

The objective of this research is to identify the obstacles, challengers encountered by the gypsies in Sri Lanka. The location of research is Kudagama, a small village in Ikiriwewa Grama Niladari Division of Thammbuttegama Divisional Secretariat in the Anuradhapura district. The methodology of this study is comprised with two vital research methods: they are comparative method and life historical method. Interviews and observations are used as tools of data collection. This is an in-depth study on gypsies which examined economic, social, political and cultural aspects.

It could be concluded that their traditional life style has changed, and also their activities and other customs are mixed up with those of the Sinhala community. In addition, they have confronted several problems as parents, youth and children. That includes, illiteracy, lack of health environment, alcoholism, lack of parental care, cultural alienation, child abuse by their parents, lack of job opportunities etc. Although they are willing to have access to the modern world they confront-various difficulties in adapting themselves to new social order. Finally, we can state that the Gypsies are confronting many challenges in this new world order and as a result of these challenges their traditional culture and society have undergone several changers today.

Key Words: Gypsy; sub culture; Migrant; Social change; Challenges

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Technology in the Aging World

Swarnalatha Perera¹

Aging is a natural process that affects the well-being of every person some way. Presently the aging of world population is widely spreading as a problem in terms of demanding health care, social security and family support. It has become necessary to understand the gravity of this impending social problem and to create appropriate awareness among all sectors that related to aging care services.

We can understand that many among the elderly persons have faced problem of walking, and hearing difficulties with verbal and communicating, loss of memory, and poor in physical and mental health. But they need to continue their life independently and comfortably. According to the modern world technology is a powerful tool for achieving this goal. Every day there are new products and services being created for all sort of people in the world. Yet, we have identified and used very limited number of electronic or non-electronic devices and services for aging care. It is obvious that technology and services are beginning to play significant role in helping older persons remain their own home longer.

This seminar paper will focus on how old people living with technology, their responses and satisfaction with them.

Key Words: World; Technology; Communication; Tool; Electronic

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Socio-economic Consequences of the Ageing of the Population in Sri Lanka

K. A. P. Siddhisena¹

This paper attempts to probe the status of population ageing in Sri Lanka and its social and economic consequences. The study uses secondary and primary level data, drawn from the censuses, vital registration and Demographic Survey, 1994 and from a purposive sample of 731 elderly people aged 60 years and over in several districts in 2003 respectively. Mostly the cross sectional approach is used to analyse the data.

Sri Lanka is continuously experiencing one of the fastest ageing populations in the developing world due to gradual change of fertility and mortality with prolongation of longevity. The proportion of old population aged 60 and over has been increased over the decades and the age structure is conspicuously changed from young to old population. The rapidity of ageing has commenced since last two decades whilst its acceleration could be expected more in future decades. The doubling proportion of old persons is sooner in future. Socio-economic consequences were generated by the changing of age structure with the transformation of family systems, living arrangements, co-residence patterns and socio-economic situation of the country. The economic and social support and care of the elderly are changing in view of breaking up of traditional family systems, changing life styles and activity patterns of youth adult children. The strengthening of social security benefits for the elderly by using several policy options is so beneficial as the present coverage and the benefits are inadequate for the survival of the elderly people with their longevity. The elderly people those were in the private and unorganized sector, unemployed, those who are in agricultural and casual work under uncertain or low wages should be seriously concern to provide them some form of social security benefits and socioeconomic empowerment to the family to care for better health and fair diet. Though there are such numerous policy options could be considered, the most pragmatic and sustainable policy options, programmes and strategies to be taken vigorously and momentously to meet the challenges due to rapid population ageing in Sri Lanka. These all policy implications will lead to mediate the problems associated with ageing in future and thereby brings the elderly as so healthier and productive group of people in the Sri Lankan society.

Key Words: Socio-economic; Population; Sri Lanka; Security; Family

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Reproductive Health of Katunayake FTZ Migrant Female Workers: A Study of Their Intimate Relationships, Contraceptive Knowledge and Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Sunethra Perera¹

Free Trade Zones (FTZ) of Sri Lanka, a byproduct of economic policy reforms initiated in 1977, not only gave leadership to an industrialization process in the country but also promoted large scale worker migration and congruence of young working age population in and around industrial establishments. A majority (74%) of such workers, who had migrated from rural areas, are young (17-24 age group) unmarried females in the primarily reproductive age group. The peer group culture of youth and young adults (17-24, 25-32) together with other changing agents such as the transitional socio-economic and cultural values of the society have introduced new behavioural facets in the traditional life styles of young people specially in the sphere of sexuality of youth and adults. Hence, it is surmised that the target population is at risk of being exposed to reproductive ill-health through unhealthy sexual experimentations and that they face unhealthy consequences such as induced abortion, sexually transmitted diseases due to such behaviour. Several projects have identified and highlighted reproductive health needs of FTZ working population, but their needs have not been adequately assessed and addressed especially in the sphere of implications of attitudinal changes and social settings on reproductive health of young people. The paper investigates some selected reproductive health determinants such as intimate relationships, knowledge on sex education, contraception and sexually transmitted diseases, of FTZ migrant female workers, in-order to assess, the contraceptive use service gap amongst unmarried adolescents and young adults and address their current unmet needs. The data for the study has been obtained from a sample survey of female migrant workers in the FTZ-Katunayake, conducted in September 2002. The sample consisted of 400 migrant females randomly selected from the Katunayake FTZ.

Key words: Industrialization, Working population , youth, Sexuality, Reproductive health

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Planning for Economic and Social Security: Are Parents ready to face Old Age?

Kumudika Boyagoda¹

The present demographic trends in Sri Lanka indicate rapid ageing of the population in the coming decades with the number of the elderly projected to double from 2 to 4 million between 2000 and 2020. In fact, Sri Lanka has become unique in the sense of having a proportion of the elderly above ten per cent with a low income of around US \$1000 in South Asia.. At the same time the Sri Lankan parents are showing a tendency to reproduce below the replacement level, which indicates that a mother is not even replaced by a single daughter. Because of this trend there will be significantly fewer children to look after their elderly parents in the future. Furthermore, as it is observed a considerable proportion of the youth are migrating from their place of birth in search of higher education and employment and will settle down in distant places within the country or in foreign lands. As a result of these trends old age security that parents received from children in the traditional Sri Lankan society can be projected to face a vulnerable situation. This is likely to have a negative impact on the overall well-being of the elderly.

The study attempts to identify how women in the reproductive ages are planning for their old age security in a context where their own fertility is below the replacement, through examining the preferences for co-residence, economic and social protection during their old age. Data for the study was collected from a sample of 550 ever married women of ages 15 to 49 in three GN divisions of the Kalutara district.

The results indicate that nearly seventy five per cent of the women prefer to live with children in their old age. Eighty per cent are hoping to rely on children for social protection and are planning for help from relatives as an alternative. This suggests that a major issue to be considered will be the emotional and social necessities of the elderly within a context of low fertility and out migration of their children. Regarding economic support, only thirty per cent are planning to depend on children while forty five per cent intend to depend on pensions, provident funds and savings. However, the economic levels and the living conditions of the respondents suggest that it is very unlikely that their expectations will be realized. Furthermore, the economic vulnerability of the present elderly and also the socio-economic situation of present Sri Lanka do not indicate a positive economic situation for the elderly.

Key words: Demography, Elderly people, Old- aged security, Low fertility, Economic vulnerability.

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Impediments in the Socio, Educational, Economic and Political Developments of Muslims

Anuzsiya Senadhiraja ¹

The main argument of this paper is to analyze the diverse aspects of impediments in the social, educational, economic and political problems of Sri Lanka during and after the independence. This had contributed to the development of a modern era period them.

In Sri Lanka the “Muslim, population” is considered as a considerable and measurable social entity. It had its own development from colonial and post –colonial times. They are denominated as ‘Muslim Minority’ and a measurable social entity. In Sri Lanka, Muslims have earned a reputation as traders and businessmen. But infect, the majority of Muslim population in the island are engaged agricultural but not in commercial pursuits. There are certain impediments for their developments. One among them is the corporate – joint family system that tends to inhibit efficient management.

Around the post – colonial period, there were number of problems faced by the Muslims. Muslims as a ‘Minority’ had to face various problems like other minority communities. And also, there were number of (mainly two) literary traditions had emerged regarding the origin and development of the Muslim community. Regarding the political problems, the Muslim community did not have any representatives in the legislative council. But Dr. T.B. Jayah was the pioneer in the political field, and the predecessors had to confront number of difficulties.

The economy of the Muslim community was entirely depended on the trade and commerce. But the Muslim community in the Eastern Province is predominantly farmers and their economy depends mainly on the paddy cultivation. There is a considerable numbers of fishermen also among them they too confront many problems.

In the Educational sphere, they did not show much promise when compare to other communities. A Very small percentage of them was able to get a good education. But in due course, they understood the value of education (English medium) and improved the standard of it. The late Mr. A.M.A. Azeez was very instrumental in up-liftmen the standard of education. This improved the situation and paved the way for many of students to enter higher educational institutions.

Key Words: Implements, Muslim Population, Social Entity Traders and Businessmen, Joint Family System, Paddy Cultivation, Pioneer, Educational Institutions, Fundamental Concepts

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People's Consultation on Post-tsunami RRR in Sri Lanka

Lakshman Dissanayake¹ and Manori Kaluthantiri²

A greater part of post-tsunami relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation (RRR) work in Sri Lanka has been carried out by government structures and international and local organizations alike with little emphasis on participation. The initial lapses in this regard can be written-off against the sheer magnitude of the disaster; all actors sacrificed participatory processes in order to meet urgent recovery needs on the ground. Information-sharing between local communities and recovery agents is vital for ensuring the success and sustainability of the tsunami recovery process in Sri Lanka. On one hand, it prevents systematic discrepancies between relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts and their corresponding needs on the ground. On the other hand, it builds ownership and trust in tsunami recovery and restores faith in the democratic process. This paper will attempt to share the experiences gained by attempting to strengthen capacities for tsunami recovery by: Carrying out consultations at village-level in the tsunami-affected areas to ascertain the needs of the affected; disseminating information on tsunami-related issues and decisions to the affected communities and disseminating the findings of these consultations with policy-makers.

Key words: People; Consultation; Post-tsunami

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Impact of Tsunami on the Insurance Industry in Sri Lanka

Nandasiri Keembiyahetti¹

The Tsunami wave that rigorously attacked the Southern and Eastern coastal belt was the biggest catastrophe faced by the Insurance Industry in Sri Lanka after the Civil Riot in 1983. The cost to the industry on liable claims by Tsunami victims was approximately Sri Lankan Rupees 12.7 Billion, the biggest sum ever paid. A considerable part of this included the claims from the Maldives as well. Many were suspicious of receiving claims and some had reasonable doubts of the survival of the industry. Yet the industry is performing so far well and meeting commitment beyond the expectations of the clients.

This paper examines the impact of Tsunami on the insurance industry in Sri Lanka taking into account the claims on both life and property damages caused by Tsunami. The hypothesis made in this study is that the insurance companies were worse off after Tsunami. The study accommodates the secondary data collected from the top three leading insurance companies: viz Ceylinco Insurance, Sri Lanka Insurance and Janashakthi Insurance altogether enjoying 77% of the insurance market in Sri Lanka.

The objective of the study was to identify the best insurance portfolio to hold for insurance companies to minimize losses for them while maximizing benefits to their clients in presence of a natural disaster.

The most interesting finding of this study is that despite the huge payments made on claims for lost property and lives, the insurance industry after all has been better off than before Tsunami. This is mainly due to loss minimization by way of reinsurance and profit maximization through sale of new insurance policies of higher premium encouraged by the high risk factor following the Tsunami natural peril. However, the net economic cost to the country as a whole was found to be still high when considered foreign exchange outflow by means of reinsurance premium paid for many years against the lump sum of compensation received at the occurrence of Tsunami.

Key Words: Tsunami, Insurance Industry, Reinsurance, and Insurance portfolio

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The Role of Civil Society Organizations and Politicians in Disaster Management in Sri Lanka: A Study of Post-tsunami Rehabilitation Work

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The tsunami that hit the coasts of Sri Lanka on 26th December 2004 made a massive devastation to human, physical and natural resources in thirteen out of the twenty-five districts of the island. The percentage of the coastal population affected range from less than 20 per cent in the southern coast, up to 78 to 80 per cent in the east coast. Apart from loss of life of about 40,000 people, nearly half a million of persons were displaced. The estimated damage to private properties and infrastructure was about US\$ 480 million. As the state alone was unable to respond to a disaster of this magnitude, it sought assistance of NGOs, international donors and private-sector to assist the rehabilitation and, reconstruction process.

In this scenario, the role of civil society organizations became vital as the donors believe that their ability to reach the real victims is much more higher than the government machinery and delivery of aid can be done in an effective manner. Thus, many international donors channelled their aids through national and local NGOs by creating a barrier to work patron –client relations in aid delivery. This mechanism adopted in the aid delivery was seen by some, particularly local politicians, as a corrupt method of practice. In fact, some of the politicians thus began to ally with NGOs in the delivery of emergency relief aid and post-tsunami rehabilitation work. This novel tendency that could be observed in the south coast is the point of argument of this study. It attempts to investigate what socio-economic factors or processors have been influenced in shifting the conventional role of the politicians to a different role played by civil society organizations. The present study argues that the Sri Lankan civil society organizations do not engage in a project of empowerment of people, but they too are sharing the same role of politicians. Such a situation had arisen because those politicians lost a space to engage in patron-client politics due to various pressures from structural adjustment policies adopted that limited or made a constraint to their role in economic management.

Key Words: Tsunami, Rehabilitation and reconstruction, politicians, Civil society

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A Comparative Analysis on Perceived Needs and Future Aspirations of Men and Women Entrepreneurs in Sri Lanka Who Were Affected by Tsunami

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Women entrepreneurs have demonstrated different characteristics than men entrepreneurs. Compared to men, women are rated as low regarding the characteristics such as tolerance, persistent, decision-making, risk taking and growth perspective. Such differences in the characteristics affected the mental disposition of women in re-building their ventures that were damaged or destroyed by the tsunami.

This study is focused on reviewing the difference in those characteristics and analyzing how those characteristics affected the future expectations and perceived needs of men and women entrepreneurs who were the victims of tsunami in re-building their ventures. The objective of the study is to identify the variables in their future expectations and perceived needs of men and women entrepreneurs in the sample and also to identify how the governmental and non governmental organizations and private sector organizations and individuals support them to achieve sustainability of their enterprises. A critical research method is applied in this study and a sample of 20 men and 20 women who were micro scale entrepreneurs affected by tsunami were selected. The reality is going to be studied through direct observation, discussions and open end questionnaire. The data analysis is mainly based on the qualitative approach and meanwhile the quantitative approach is used where applicable. The present study has also led to reveal that how these men and women entrepreneurs perceived the support received from the government, non-government and private sector organizations for the development of their ventures.

Key Words: A comparative Analysis, Perceived needs, Future aspirations, Men and women entrepreneurs, Tsunami

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Social Harmony in Ampara District with Special Reference to Post Tsunami Development

A. Rameez¹

This paper attempts to analyze the positive and negative factors of tsunami in the context of peace and harmony prevailing among the different communities living in the Ampara district.

Social harmony is an issue that has attracted the attention of many scholars in the world now. There are number of scholars making in-depth studies on it since it is considered one of the paramount factors that would accelerate social, economical, political and cultural development of any country.

There are many evidences that bear witness to the close interconnections among different ethnic groups even before the country gained independence. The escalation of violence that erupted in 1983 drew a wedge between the healthy relationships that the different communities were enjoying. The fact that the people separated themselves based on the respective ethnicity had dire consequences on the prevailing peaceful climate in the Ampara district. Against this backdrop the, country was feted to witness the bloodshed for the last decades.

The tsunami waves played havoc on the coastal belt of Sri Lanka. In the wake of this natural disaster the people understood the magnitude of the harmonious co-existence. Consequently, the tsunami natural disaster can be viewed, as a binding force.

Despite the fact that the co-existence among the people in the wake tsunami natural disaster can be considered as a positive signal, it is very unfortunate that it has become a cause for worry among the languished people. The unfair distribution, corruption among the politicians in distributing the tsunami aid and the cloud of suspicion concerning the PTOMS had made the people unable to heave the sigh of relief or breathe the wind of peace in the area.

Key Words: Peace and harmony; Conflict; Tsunami; Civil Society; PTOMS

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Friendly Visitors from Down Under: A Case Work on Australian Humanitarian Project in Sri Lanka

Hsien Chan,¹ Xavier Harvey,² Sunil Govinnage¹

The arrival of a Portuguese visitor in the southern coastal town of Galle by accident in 1505 is considered as the beginning of the 'Western invasion' in Sri Lanka. The Dutch and the British followed the Portuguese and their arrival and action not only changed the modern history of the Island, but also influenced the economic, social, environment and cultural activities of the nation.

Five hundred years after the arrival of the first Portuguese invader to Sri Lanka, thousands of foreigners arrived in the Portuguese controlled areas on or after 26 December 2004. On this occasion the main motive was neither invasion nor trade as the influx of new wave of foreigners in 2004 was associated with humanitarian assistance to those affected by the Boxing Day tsunami.

Of the large number of foreigners who arrived in the Sri Lankans shores after December 2004 included Australians, representing NGOs, the Government and individuals. Some of the NGOs included professional organisations such as the Australian Medical Association (AMA). For example, in February 2005, the AMA Branch in Western Australia delivered an aid package worth over A\$ 2 million. Medical contingencies from other states included not only medications and equipment, but also individual practitioners and medical students.

This paper outlines a humanitarian project conducted by the Australian Medical Students' Association (AMSA) in conjunction with the Unite for Sight Foundation and the Sri Lanka United Nations Friendship Organisation, and their work in the southern coastal belt commenced in December 2005. This paper will discuss the objective, processes involved and the possible outcomes of a humanitarian project led by the AMSA in the southern coastal belt providing, both short and long terms benefits not only for the tsunami affected people but also for the 'visitors' who will gain benefits as future health care providers in a multi-cultural Australia and elsewhere.

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From the Global to the Personal -Sri Lankan Feminist Epistemologies

Maithree Wickramasinghe¹

The objective of this paper is to examine the construction / application of epistemologies in Sri Lankan research on women, gender and feminism. Despite the understanding that research content and methodologies are not neutral or independent of research contexts, researchers in the Social Sciences as well as Sciences are still to pay sufficient attention to methodological implications / assumptions of methods, ontology, epistemology, theory, and politics within research processes. By focusing on these facets of research methodology, this paper strives to provide insights into the discipline of Women's / Gender Studies, and methodological issues for fellow researchers to engage with in their work.

The paper looks at feminist research studies in the Sri Lankan context of the past 30 years - ever since the proliferation of women's research in the country following the UN International Year of Women in 1975. Based on the theoretical understandings of feminist globalism, postcolonial feminism, liberal feminism, Marxist feminism, feminist standpoint epistemologies, and gender mainstreaming, the paper focuses on research studies from a methodological perspective. It is supported by a literature survey of Sri Lankan feminist research and interviews with feminist bibliographer/researchers, as well as an examination of selected research studies.

The paper concludes that feminist epistemologies in Sri Lankan research are symbiotically linked to the ontological politics of the research context.

Key Words: Global; Personal; Feminist Epistemologies

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Labour Migration of women: Impact on Household Income, Savings and Investment as Integral Component of Economic Development in Sri Lanka

Wasana S Handapangoda¹ and M H Ajantha Sisira Kumara²

Women around the world form a mosaic without which no pattern of development could be understood in its totality. Stereotype men have been that of 'bread winners', and the 'natural' role of women is seen as that of 'home makers'. However, in today's world, in addition to the legendary role of home maker, woman is bound to take over the role of bread winner, which is being conventionally performed by man. Hence, in the present day, women have become both 'home makers' and 'bread winners' putting their children's needs at stake.

Accordingly, the search for outside paid-employment by women world over is no more a new phenomenon. However, the movement of women, particularly of LDCs, across-borders in search of temporary employment is reported to be a very topical phenomenon. Today such short-term migration of women has become a lucrative industry, in which Sri Lanka has become an active participant by means of sending semi-skilled and low skilled labour of women abroad. In the same breadth, it has been noted that, it is rural women who tend to be more inclined towards the industry, and the most popular destination has been the Middle East. In effect, this industry is a major source of income, both at micro and macro level, which has the potential of sustaining socio-economic development of the country. However, at the same time, such migration of women is subject to much discussion today due to overwhelming problems faced by them from take up of foreign employment to its premature or mature completion.

Thus, the objective of the study is to identify and analyze whether such temporary labour migration of women essentially brings about positive impacts on socio-economic development of the rural sector in Sri Lanka. The methodology of the study is a combination of both qualitative and quantitative methods inclusive of a before - after survey, which has applied stratified random sampling method in selecting the sample, that comprised a group of migrant women and their families. The general conclusion of the paper is that migration of women truly raises the average income of their families. However, majority of them are not geared towards investing their increased income, but totally spend on familial consumption, which fails to bring about any significant positive impact on rural economy in the long term.

Key Words: Employment; Temporary Cross-border migration; Rural development; Women

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The Decision Making Role of Women in the Public Sector of Sri Lanka

Lakmini Jayatilake¹

In recent decades a widening of access of women to the employment has been recorded. However, the participation of women in decision-making at various levels in the public sector organizations is very low and the women in the highest management levels have increased only by twenty per cent. Therefore, this exploratory study locates women managers within the context of gender relations and managerial ideology in Sri Lanka. Further, an attempt has been made to identify how they have become dialectical in the arena of management. The questions to be answered in this research are: 1) How managerial positions in Sri Lanka's public sector are distributed across male and female? 2) Are Sri Lankan public sector women managers distinctive in their managerial style? 3) How these managers have become dialectical with organizations in the process of acceding to top positions? and 4) How these managers have become dialectical with the family context in preserving such positions?

This study, analyzes the experiences of twenty five Sri Lankan women who were holding senior-level management positions in five public sector organizations in the occupational categories of Education, Accountancy, Engineering, Medical Service, and Sri Lanka Administrative Service. In carrying out this study mainly the interpretive qualitative methodology and the feminist research approach have been adopted. The findings of this study reveal that Sri Lankan women have a non-traditional management style and they successfully manage the work-family interface. Accordingly, the majority of the married women managers lead successful marriage life. However, these women managers have pointed out two reasons as main dialectical with their organizations. They are stereotypical and traditional attitudes, employer's ignorance and lack of enforcement of the regulations. According to this study, women still encounter obstacles to their advancement and the organizational constraints have thoroughly affected to the sex segregation in the managerial positions in their organizations. The sex segregation index value has been gradually increased in the last decade. This reveals that the job opportunities are not being equally distributed among males and females. Therefore, the policies and programmes have to be focused to promote equitable gender relations and division of labour within the household and the organization.

Keywords: Managers, Public Sector, Sex Segregation, Leadership Styles, Organizational Constraints, Dual Role

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A Curriculum for Women by Women: Curriculum Transformation at the University of Colombo

G. Gunawardhana¹

Feminist scholars have been the driving force of curriculum transformation initiatives at the University of Colombo. While there has been neither national policy nor formal discussions initiated at the overall institutional or faculty levels regarding incorporating gender into the curriculum, a few, yet, influential women have made significant contributions to transform the curriculum. With the exception of the Faculties of Science and Management, a gender dimension has been incorporated into curricula at both the undergraduate and post graduate levels. There are a significant number of courses whose main focus is gender, while other courses have included gender as part of the analytical framework. The Master of Arts in Women's Studies was one of the first two programmes offered by the Faculty of Graduate Studies. The introduction of a Gender Studies Stream in 2004 was the first initiative to introduce gender at an institutional level. The stream has not designed new course material, but pulls together courses taught in the different departments to provide an inter-disciplinary understanding of gender issues and concepts.

Interviews and class observations conducted during the 'Gender Equity in Higher Education' project, revealed that these courses have had a significant impact on mainly women students whose personal and professional lives have been transformed after participating in feminist discourse. While on the one hand, the lack of policy level initiatives has been counteracted by the personal investment some women faculty members have made, on the other hand, the structural indifference of the university has meant that these efforts have continued to stagnate mostly at the personal level. One could even argue that the lack of opposition to individual efforts has resulted in the lack of advocacy for curriculum transformation at the institutional level.

This paper critically examines the sustainability of these changes and explores what changes need to take place to institutionalize curriculum transformation in order to ensure that both women and men are transformed.

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Gender Equity in Higher Education in Sri Lanka: Beyond Access

Chandra Gunawardena¹

The objectives of this paper are to (1) examine the progress made in ensuring women's access to university education, and specifically, to different disciplines of study (2) analyse macro-level employment statistics as related to educational levels of males and females, and (3) career mobility of women academics.

The methodology used is the analysis of national level statistics in the University Grants Commission and other pertinent governmental institutions.

The study found that in Sri Lanka women's representation in higher education had visibly improved over the years, in all disciplines except Engineering due to the implementation of progressive social welfare policies in education. Stereotypical societal attitudes however, hinder their participation in non-traditional subject areas, and in utilizing available resources, such as the library, computer facilities and co-curricular activities in the university fully, and thereby obstruct the optimum realization of their potential to equip them for employment. Absence of women-focused strategies for professional development, continue to prevent women academics from achieving carrier mobility.

The study concludes that equity in outcomes rather than mere numerical access of women to higher education should be targeted to ensure achievement of gender equity in real terms.

Key Words: Gender; Equity; Higher Education; Women academics; Macro-level employment

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Gender Policy in Higher Education in Sri Lanka

Yoga Rasanayagam¹

Until recently University education in Sri Lanka continued to be a government monopoly. All Universities in Sri Lanka are government funded and except the Open University of Sri Lanka, depend on government grants for about 95 % of their expenditure. The Sri Lankan university system which operates under the University Act of 1978 consists of 15 national Universities, one School of Computing, the University Grants Commission and the National Education Commission.

The objectives of this paper are to examine the policy initiatives in Sri Lanka at the national level, examine national & organisational policy initiatives in respect of gender equity in higher education, identify drivers for national & organisational policy initiatives on gender equity and assess the correspondence (or lack of) between international, national & organisational policy initiatives especially in respect of gender equity in higher education.

Initially the analysis in the paper focuses on the international policy documents that impinge on national policy making in the identified areas of gender equity with special reference to education and higher education and then review the national and case study university policy documents in relation to the international policy documents.

The review and analysis indicate that ratification of the UN Convention has had an impact on the national level policies which has enacted necessary legislation, and instituted certain organisational mechanisms to put into implementation the policy decisions. But higher education appears to have in general swerved away from the concerns with equity matters (including higher education) towards aspects of relevance, quality and efficiency emerging as priority issues in the context of globalisation and privatisation. Gender is considered as a non-issue in higher educational policies at the national as well as organisational levels.

Key words: Gender; Higher Education; Sri Lanka; Policy; Organizations

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Gender Equity Interventions on Access in a Sri Lankan University

Kanchana Bulumulle¹

The university statistics reveal that women are well-represented in higher education (UGC Statistics Handbook 2001). It is noted that most women are enrolled in the Arts oriented disciplines while lowest percentages of women are enrolled in technical courses such as engineering, computer and IT studies. At the decision-making levels in universities, women's representation is much lower than that of men.

The objective of this paper is to address the issue of initiatives taken with regard to improving access to higher education concentrating especially on the two affirmative actions of: 1) District quota 2) Mahapola scholarships, and to see to what extent these interventions have contributed towards bringing about gender Equity in Higher Education in the University. The research site access here is defined not merely as gaining admission, but opportunity to actively participate in all areas of higher education.

Data was collected using qualitative methods such as interviews and observations. Documented data was also analysed. In-depth interviews were conducted with a sample of 21, including students, policy-makers and staff members. Observations of five classrooms and of three faculty Board meetings were conducted

The findings revealed that even though District Quotas and Mahapola Scholarships had facilitated the entry and retention of the women students, especially from the rural and underprivileged socio-economic backgrounds, they had not given women any substantial advantage in gaining access to non-traditional, more prestigious courses of study. Women also concentrate on gaining excellence in achievement as Epstein et. al. (1998) referred to as feminization of learning. Data also revealed that women students were often reluctant to cross over the stipulated gender boundaries due to fear of being stigmatized as non-conformist. This attitude of the women students have led to the exclusion of women from most other areas of achievement other than academic, that is, politics, decision-making and other social activities of the university life even at higher levels.

Key words: Gender; Equity; Interventions; Sri Lanka; University

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Scope and Limits of Women's Empowerment in Sri Lanka

Prabha Singh¹

Large number of categories like gender, class, caste, ethnicity, elite and so on have often been used by social scientists to describe, analyze and understand the social reality (includes both realized and potential). The simultaneous use of all such categories has created more confusion and complexity and, therefore, the use of one category at a time has been considered most appropriate. Gender is the most popular and widely used category through which attempt has been made for encapsulated understanding of the social reality. The use of such a category has inspired strong feminist movement for political action in most parts of the world. In the process movement for politico-administrative action gained primacy over the academic analysis and scientific research irrespective of the fact that women's image has been depicted as paragon of divine (power, wealth and intellect) in the ancient literature in South Asian part of the world. It has been projected that the full human entity can be formed only through the unity of male and female, not by highlighting and depicting disparities. Moreover, the language and literature in South Asia did not reflect male chauvinism as has been the case of Western part of the world wherein language and literature reflected strong bias against women and, therefore, strong feminist movement was imperative in that part of the world.

Certain social ailments germinated in the social system over a period of time, particularly with the alien influence and discrimination against women became the order of the present day society. Hence, the women's empowerment remained most important component of the social reformation movement. That is why, large number of legislative measures have been undertaken for elimination of discrimination against women and their empowerment. All such measures were aimed at empowerment of women. Moreover, the empirical evidence in economic, social and political fields reveals that little success has been achieved in regard to gender equality and women's empowerment. The figures show that the Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) in Sri Lanka are at 0.700 and 0.286 respectively. It is, therefore, obvious that the pace of women's empowerment is very slow, but somewhat impressive comparing with other countries in South Asia. The paper concludes that the poets had been proved more progressive than philosophers and policy-planners in regard to gender sensitivity and, therefore, governmental policies and strategies are very important in elimination of gender disparities. The appropriate policy and strategy may certainly herald a change in prevalent social practice. In turn, a change in social practice may reinforce appropriate policy and strategy. Moreover, democratization and empowerment of women are having positive association. The democratic polity has accelerated the process of empowerment and social inclusions of women. Thus, the paper suggests that there must be national a policy for introducing disaggregated practice for the empowerment of women.

Key words: Scope; Limits; Women; Empowerment; Sri Lanka

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Aspects of intercultural communication in Foreign Language Teaching in Sri Lanka

Neelakshi Chandrasena Premawardhena¹

Foreign language teaching in the present day strives to promote an intercultural approach to language teaching in order to create an awareness of the interplay between language and culture. It is noteworthy that there is a remarkable increase in the demand for learning foreign languages in Sri Lanka. Among the most sought after languages are Japanese, Hindi, French and German followed by Chinese, Korean, Spanish, Italian and Russian. Albeit the teaching methodology adopted by each language may vary, the aim of all learners is to acquire competency in the target language in the shortest possible time.

This paper attempts to discuss the importance and effectiveness of integrating intercultural communication to foreign language teaching in Sri Lanka, examining the conditions, opportunities and limitations in an intercultural approach to teaching foreign languages. Further, this paper examines how one's own cultural background influences language learning ability with examples drawn from Sinhala native speakers. Since the introduction of the communicative competence approach to foreign language teaching a few decades ago, the attention has shifted from imparting purely linguistic skills to the much broader field of teaching a language within its socio-cultural dimensions. The latest theories in this discipline emphasise the need to expose learners to all socio-linguistic variants of the target language virtually from the very first lesson. However, since by definition, foreign language teaching takes place outside the target-language speech community, learning confined to the classroom environment offer students less opportunities to practice the different linguistic registers with native speakers. The greater the geographic distance between the speech communities, the more difficult the task becomes.

An understanding of one's own language and culture is required to observe similarities and differences in the target language. Thus intercultural communication also helps learners to increase an awareness of their own culture. However, data collected from teachers and students of foreign languages in Sri Lanka, do not reflect a significant awareness among the teachers of the effectiveness of integrating intercultural communication in foreign language teaching. It is expected that an understanding of the intercultural barriers in language teaching would contribute to minimizing the learning difficulties of students of foreign languages in Sri Lanka.

Key words: intercultural communication, foreign language teaching, teaching methodology, learning difficulties, linguistic skills, language and culture

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Integrating ICT in foreign language teaching: A Sri Lankan experience

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Foreign language learning has become increasingly popular in Sri Lanka during the past few decades. This study discusses the significant contribution ICT could make to foreign language teaching in Sri Lanka.

Native speakers are born with the competence to grasp the language(s) spoken and used in the environment they grow up. However complicated the phonetic, phonological, syntactic or semantic structure of the particular language(s) may appear to an outsider, the native speaker acquires it with such ease and competence, which makes human language ability a unique phenomenon.

The foreign language learner has to acquire this language competency with much effort. Thus it is the task of the foreign language teacher to impart the language knowledge effectively to minimise the difficulties faced by the learner. Furthermore, an integral part of learning a foreign language is, understanding the culture and lifestyle of the particular speech community. The limited number of hours devoted to class room teaching is not sufficient to acquire a language or impart knowledge required to master the finer points, mainly the cultural and sociolinguistic aspects of a language. The use of idioms, figures of speech, proverbs, and sociolinguistic variables, for instance, demand a deeper knowledge of understanding than learning the basic rules of grammar and vocabulary of a language.

This paper discusses how the integration of ICT could improve language teaching and pave way for more effective skills in foreign language acquisition. Thus the aim of the study is to find the effectiveness of technology enhanced foreign language teaching comprising language learning software, speech synthesis, web-based technology, virtual platforms for seminars and exchange of information and multimedia content. The study focuses mainly on data available from two pilot projects conducted at University of Kelaniya in integrating ICT in foreign language teaching at elementary, intermediate and advanced levels. However, it is expected that the results obtained will benefit foreign language teaching in Sri Lanka at large and reach a wider audience to encourage the use of ICT in language teaching more effectively in the future.

Key Words: Information Communication Technology (ICT), computer-assisted learning; technology-enhanced learning; teaching methodology; foreign language teaching

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Japanese Language Education in Sri Lanka: A critical analysis of the past, present and future

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After completing more than fifty years of diplomatic relations between Sri Lanka and Japan, Japan plays a crucial role in Sri Lankan economy, culture and education. Economic and cultural relations including trade and tourism have increased the interest among Sri Lankans in Japan, its people and its language. With the so called “Japanese Boom” taking the Asian sub-continent with a storm, Japanese studies is a field which boasts of many academics and researchers. In respect of Sri Lanka, Japanese is the language with the highest demand in the field of foreign language education with the highest number of students offering it for their secondary and higher education.

The Japanese language education boom which started in the 80’s, has now achieved its pinnacle where it has been included in the secondary and tertiary level education. Traditional book-based, teacher centred teaching methods have been replaced with more modernised methods of teaching. Multi-media teaching aids, computer assisted teaching and web-based learning have been introduced in order to enhance the quality of teaching enabling students to engage in their studies more effectively with enthusiasm.

Even though the interest in Japanese Language Education in Sri Lanka has grown rapidly since its introduction to Sri Lanka decades ago, no considerable research that probes into its development has been carried out. Hence, this paper places its importance on the history, the present and the future perspectives of Japanese Language Education in Sri Lanka with an analysis of data collected from the secondary schools and at tertiary level including universities, language schools, and technical colleges. The role played by the Japanese Government through various institutions and organizations such as the Japan Foundation and the Japanese Language Education Association is also considered. Consequently, it will bring forth an understanding of the number of students and schools which offer Japanese as a foreign language, qualifications of the teachers and the facilities available. In summary, this paper probes into the history of Japanese language education, its progress, analyse the quality of teaching and learning and the benefits that have been imparted. Moreover, it will throw light on the standards achieved, the strengths and weaknesses of the teaching methodology, the facilities available and on the future perspectives in Japanese language education in Sri Lanka.

Key Words: foreign language education, Japanese language, teaching methodology, Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language

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Difficulties encountered by Sinhala native speakers in learning French as a foreign language: Aspects of negation in Sinhala and French

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French is among premier foreign languages taught in Sri Lanka for decades. In this context it is imperative to analyse the difficulties faced by learners of French. Phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics are the main linguistic areas that pose difficulties to students mainly due to contrastive aspects between the mother tongue and the foreign language and interference from the mother tongue. Due to the vastness of the areas of difficulty, this paper will mainly focus on aspects of negation.

This paper aims to analyse the contrastive aspects of negation in French and Sinhala as this can be identified as one major area of difficulty in grasping French as a foreign language by Sinhala native speakers. Furthermore, it will help to determine the interference from mother tongue or from the second language (English) in learning French. This study is based on data available from a sample of over 300 monolingual and bilingual students of French as a foreign language in Sri Lanka. Various problems encountered by them in acquiring the negation in French and the same samples can be used in order to understand their learning difficulties.

Different morpho-syntactic elements are used to express the negation in Sinhala and French. Certain differences are visible in written and spoken varieties of French. The position of particles in an utterance denoting negation follows a more rigid pattern in written French than in the spoken variety. The students are faced with the difficulty of understanding the different nuances of negation, both semantic and pragmatic. Spoken Sinhala (SS) differs vastly from written form and the particles signalling negation are more freely used in a sentence according to the context / person. Thus the Sinhala native speakers face interference from both Written Sinhala and Spoken Sinhala when learning French as a foreign language. Furthermore, bilingual learners face interference from both Sinhala and English in learning French as a foreign language.

Therefore this study presented in this paper focuses on identifying the comparative and contrastive aspects of negation in French and Sinhala which will lead to a new area of discussion to analyse the difficulties encountered by Sri Lankan Sinhala speakers acquiring French as a foreign language.

Key Words: French as a foreign language, Sinhala native speakers, contrastive studies, negation, Sinhala

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Teaching of Chinese as a foreign language in Sri Lanka

Kumari Priyanka Jayasuriya¹

There is a long tradition of friendship between China and Sri Lanka. It is rooted in the annals of our long history. Historical records indicate that there had been strong commercial and cultural ties between the two countries from the earliest time.

Chinese belongs to the Sino-Tibetan language family and is among the world's oldest written languages. Its earliest written records date as far back as more than 3000 years. It is the main language spoken in China, and one of the world's major languages, ranking among the official as well as working languages at the United Nations and other international organisations.

With the rapid development of East Asia and China emerging as the largest market economy of the world, most countries of the world have realised the value of learning the Chinese language. At present the interest in learning Chinese is growing in Sri Lanka due to the attraction of Chinese to invest in Sri Lanka and strengthening cultural friendship between Sri Lanka and China. Further, there is also a recent trend of more Chinese tourists coming to Sri Lanka.

This paper attempts to discuss the importance of Chinese as a foreign language in Sri Lanka, its current trends and future perspectives. Hitherto this area has not been well researched. Thus this paper also discusses some contrastive aspects of Chinese and Sinhala and difficulties encountered by Sinhala native speakers in learning Chinese as a foreign language in the areas of orthography, phonology, morphology, syntax and pragmatics. Learning Chinese language builds up and strengthens cultural ties, and creates employment opportunities for Sri Lankans in many a field. This paper thus analyses the present teaching methodology in Chinese in Sri Lanka.

The data has been collected from students of Chinese language studies in Sri Lanka with a sample of around 100 students. To the best of our knowledge, a study of this nature has not been conducted so far with reference to Chinese language teaching in Sri Lanka. Thus it is expected that this study will also open new avenues for future research in the area of Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language.

Key Words: Chinese as a foreign language, Sinhala native speakers, Foreign language Teaching, Teaching Methodology

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Traditional Character and Political Fate of Modern Chinese Intellectuals

Kangtai Zhao¹

This paper aims to establish that the archetypes of modern Chinese intellectuals are also fundamentally similar to the archetypes of modern Chinese culture. Despite the fact that there has, ever since the latter half of the 20th century, been so few scholars of the traditional type who were schooled both in Chinese as well as Western studies, and so few authentic intellectuals who have preoccupied with the 'social conscience', justice and uprightness are still deeply rooted in the hearts of most modern intellectuals. Their cultural character is too complicated to be settled, and their political fate difficult and torturous.

However, during the past century, the Chinese intellectuals have emerged out of the era of 'SHI', formed their unique cultural character in the collision and collaboration of Chinese and Western cultures, and merge into a new orbit of the international academic field.

Key Words: Intellectual tradition of China; Modern Chinese intellectuals

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The Economy Growth Patterns in Hainan SEZ in China

Tony Hwang¹ and Li Li¹

Productivity of economy growth is an important factor of the economy development quality and level for one country or an area. The appraisal indexes of it include total factor productivity, investment elasticity coefficient, capital productivity, labour productivity and their rate contributed to the economic growth rate. Only the economical growth pattern can bring a long-term and healthy economy growth for a country or an area.

Nowadays China is standing at the critical moment of its economy system reform; the high economy growth achieved by high investment which has caused huge resource waste must be changed, that is to say changing the extension growth pattern to economical growth pattern. And the government has carried out it since 1995, what is more, the scientific development concept and harmonious society theory was proposed in 2004. But by calculating the correlated indexes, it is found that the productivity of economy growth in Hainan province, which is the biggest special economic zone in China, is low and is still in extension growth.

Through the real diagnosis analysis, the economy growth in Hainan province takes on some characteristics as follows: the investment effect is obvious; the economy growth pattern is extension growth; resource is the key factor in economy growth; the productivity of economy growth is low. According to these research results, in the future Hainan province is advised to take several measures to make the development policy more reasonable. These measures cover the scope of ecological agriculture industry, tourism industry, the industrial chains, the relationship of the government and enterprises, and the reasonable responsibility of the government and so on.

Key Words: The special economic zone of Hainan; economy growth; the pattern of growth; the real diagnosis analysis; advisable policy

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Labour Productivity, Export and FDI in a Structural Equation Analysis: Case of Manufacturing Industries of Shandong, China

Lihong Yun¹, J . A. Karunaratne² and Changyuan Gao³

Using a set of panel data about 29 2-digit manufacturing industries of Shandong during 1998-2002, this paper examines the determinants of labour productivity, export propensity and FDI presence in a system of equations. The main results of this study are as followings.

With reference to the determinants of labour productivity, (1) physical capital intensity is one the main driven forces. (2) Industries with relative large firm size could benefit from economies of scales and have higher labour productivity. (3) The less state participation, the more market-oriented industrial organisation, and then the higher labour productivity. (4) The effects of export and FDI on productivity depend on the level of industry concentration. Industries in the highly concentrated sector could learn through export or FDI and results in higher labour productivity.

With reference to the determinants of export intensity, (1) less physical capital intensity and (2) low labour costs appear to reflect the region's comparative costs or advantages. Constrained by possible export costs, (3) industries with large average firm size or (4) in the highly concentrated sector could benefit economies of scale or industry's specific advantage and lead to higher export intensity. (4) FDI presence does facilitate export through international connections (contracts, management skills, etc.), particularly for industries in the less concentrated sector.

Similar to export paten, (1) FDI presence appears to be attracted to industries with less physical capital intensity. This is particular true for FDI from the non-dragon economies other than Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. Subjected to possible investment costs and entry barriers, (2) FDI from the non-dragon economies seek to enter industries with relative large firm size and in the less concentrated sector. (3) FDI from the dragon economies like Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan seems to be mainly attracted by the regional comparative costs/advantages, the low labour costs (low skilled intensity).

Key Words: China, Asia, export propensity, FDI presence, R&D

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Main characteristics of present China's arbitration system

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The paper discusses that the prevailing system of arbitration in China, based on China's Arbitration Law, is altogether a new kind of arbitration system, depends on eight different characteristics from china's past arbitration system. The paper discusses these eight different characteristics in detail.

Key Words: China's Arbitration Law; Arbitration system

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Resistance Movement of the Littorals against Portuguese Dominance

M. U. de Silva¹

Portuguese established friendly relations with the king of Kotte around 1505-06 which matured into a defense alliance with the construction of a fort in Colombo in 1518 and later to the annexation of the kingdom through involvements in local politics. Simultaneously, the introduction of Christianity under the padroada and an unsympathetic approach to local religions and the wave of unethical conversions created a separate local group marking a clear deviation of the existing relationships of state, religion and society. The newly converted indigenous Catholics did not also pay the same respect age-old traditions and customs. Then Sri Lanka coupled with Buddhist ideals, had attenuated its fighting propensities. It was only the cruelties enforced on the civilians and the willful destruction of religious institutions by the Portuguese that turned them to become an unbending resistance and indulge in deeds of daring to the rule of the Portuguese.

This resistance was not part of a concerted effort against the Portuguese, but remained mostly an uncoordinated spontaneous rising of masses. From Vijayaba Kollaya upto the death of Rajasinghe of Sitavaka and in the dynastic struggles for power there was no royalty left in the littorals by the Portuguese. There was thus no royal leader who could coordinate uprisings. A chief usually an army officer, who had become disgruntled with Portuguese rule, often on personal reasons volunteered to lead and raise both the fighting level and spirit. Only a very few of these uprisings lasted for more than a year. Each ran its course until the terror and guile of the Portuguese overcame it, with either the death of the leader or himself seeking political asylum in the Kandyan territories.

Subduing these main uprisings entailed much hard work on the Portuguese soldados that were paid irregularly and ill fed, and who often looted and plundered the civilians. The Generals it appeared were no better than the soldados brigands and one of their chief preoccupations was to enrich themselves. They deliberately adopted a scorched-earth policy as a means of terrorizing the inhabitants; into submission and according to da Couto and de Queyroz they "committed conspicuous cruelties on the inhabitants of the area and the rebels, as an example to the others. Portuguese, with death and plunder and fire and fury, left not a stone upon stone nor tree or fruit of use". Some villages suffered wholesale destruction and remained depopulated. Yet the will of the people could not be effaced till the Portuguese were driven out of the lowlands through the joint effort of Rajasinghe II and his Dutch supporters. The paper describes these events using Sinhala and Portuguese sources.

Key Words: Resistance Movement; Portuguese Dominance; Friendly Relations; Sinhala

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Sandesa Kavya Descriptions of Sites Destroyed by the Portuguese

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The Portuguese encounter group consisting of over 40 multi-disciplinary researchers in a nearly two-year period study has been documenting the sites destroyed by the Portuguese in their cultural ("spiritual") and "temporal" conquest of Sri Lanka. The group has visited around 50 sites in different parts of the country from Jaffna in the North, to Devundara in the South, from Kotte in the West to Batticaloa in the East. Nearly thousand photographs of destroyed sites have been taken. A key element of the documentation included examination of Sinhalese, Tamil and Portuguese sources on the sites destroyed. Portuguese documents were a primary source for the acts of destruction of almost the entire key Buddhist, Hindu and Muslim centres of worship along the Western coast. In attempting to reconstruct how these centres, especially the Buddhist ones looked like in the pre-Portuguese period, the group took recourse to Sinhala literature specially, the Sandesa Kavyas which were written between the 14th to 16th centuries. The Sandesa Kavyas thus used included the Gira, Hansa, Kokila, Mayura, Parevi, Salalihini, Sevul and Tisara. In using this material, the poetic metaphor and ornamental descriptions were discounted while concrete descriptions such as "five-storey building", "vihara to the North" etc were taken into account. 194 verses were found in the Sandesa literature describing the sites, specially the better-known ones. Sites described in the literature include Agbo Vehera (Weligama), Attanagalla Raja Maha Vihara, Barandi Kovila, Dalada Medura (Kotte), Delgamu Vehera, Devinuwara, Dorawaka Vehera, Galpatha, Galapatha, Ganananda Pirivena, Gangatilaka Vihara (Kalutara), Kadurugoda (Jaffna peninsula), Kali Kovila, Kelaniya, Keragala, Kotte city, Mapitigama Vihare, Nawagamuwa Devale, Paiyagala Vehera, Ratgam Vehera, Saman Devale Ratnapura, Totagamuwa, Veherakanda, Vidagama. The site descriptions before the destruction were correlated with Portuguese acts of destruction, for example in the vivid description on the sacking of Devinuwara. The descriptions in the two language realms, namely Sinhala and Portuguese were then correlated with the actual site situation today and the ruins existing. The paper summarizes this corpus of descriptive verse.

Key Words: Portuguese; Sri Lanka; Sinhalese; Tamil

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Sinhala Weapons and Armor: Adaptation in Response to European Style Warfare

Weerakkody P¹ and Nanayakkara A²

The study examines the Weapons and Armor used by respectively the Sinhalese and the Portuguese forces during the 16th and 17th Centuries. The paper posits that the weapons of both combatants evolved in response to each other taking into account also developments abroad. The study is primarily based on observation and comparison of specimens in museums, private collections and illustrations from temple art, contemporary European art and literature.

By the time Portuguese arrived in Sri Lanka the European armies had phased out the heavy armor used by the knights and were beginning to adopt the somewhat lighter “cuirassier” armor which was used in Sri Lanka at the earlier part of the Portuguese wars. With the arrival of the Portuguese the Sinhala armies were faced with a heavier armored opponent who increasingly relied more on the newly emerging firearms of the period. The emergence of hand held fire arms during the early 16th century was changing the face of warfare through out the world. The adaptation of the gun by the Sinhalese and their proficiency in both use and manufacture of firearms forced the Europeans to re-adopt and played a role in the demise of heavy armor in the battlefield. (It is more probable that the Sinhalese first adopted the gun from the Arabs than the Europeans. It is likely that there were more than one school of gun manufacture in Sri Lanka.)

The existence of molded shaped Sinhala spearheads with post apical grooving and arrow points with hardened tips suggest design adaptations which are more suited to the function as armor piercing weapons. The need for such weapons arose out the use of heavy armor during the 16th century and it is highly probable that these adaptations originated during this period.

Several new weapons including the “Patisthana” spear, “Kasthana” sword “Ath-thuwakku /Bondikula hand guns and the “Kodithuwakku” Grass hopper canon was added to the Sinhala armory during this era. The Study also looks at the evidence for the use of body armor by the Sinhalese.

Key Words: Sinhala; Weapons and Armor; European Style Warfare; Portuguese

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Kandyan Resistance: Weapons, Tactics, Strategy

Gaston Perera¹

The over-all policy objective of the Portuguese was to effect the subjugation of the whole island and thereby to complete its temporal and consequently its spiritual conquest. By 1593 only Kandy remained to be conquered. The near half-century from then till 1638 saw the Portuguese making persistent attempts to overpower Kandy and achieve its object, everyone of which Kandy successfully foiled.

This paper is a study using Portuguese and Sinhalese sources of the fighting that ensued during these turbulent times. It first compares the fighting forces, the weaponry, the leadership and the adaptability to the terrain of each combatant. It is argued that though there was a broad parity as regards numbers and fighting spirit of the forces on either side, the Portuguese had the edge in training and experience. In weaponry too it is shown there was nothing to choose between the two. In leadership while the Portuguese commanders were all professional soldiers and some, like Azevedo and de Saa, generals of distinction, on the Kandyan side it varied in quality. As regards adaptability to the terrain, it is demonstrated that while the Kandyans were at home in it, the Portuguese were at a disadvantage.

It is against this background that the military strategy and tactics adopted by each side is next surveyed. The Portuguese strategy varied according to prevailing circumstances or the views of the policy makers. It shifted from launching massive invasions into the hills, to defensive measures to forestall a Kandyan backlash, to targeting the Kandyan villages in an economic warfare.

The Kandyan strategy to counter these large scale invasions – formulated obviously by Wimaladharmasuriya and meticulously followed in every invasion thereafter – was to avoid meeting the enemy in combat until the time and conditions suited them. The creation and engineering of these conditions were the function of the tactics adopted by the Kandyans. These tactics were to lure the invader deeper into the hills, to sever his supply lines, to induce the enemy's lascorins to cross over and to create diversionary attacks. A parallel is drawn between the Kandyan strategy of avoiding battle and the theories of both Sun Tzu and Basil Liddell Hart's "indirect approach". In conclusion the deficiencies in the strategies of each combatant are discussed.

Key Words: Kandyan Resistance; Weapons; Tactics; Strategy; Portuguese

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The Spiritual Conquest: Baptism or Conversion?

Gaston Perera¹

The Iberian voyages of discovery of the 14th and 15th centuries saw not only the opening of new territories but also an unprecedented expansion of missionary activity. Promoted by the Catholic Church its object was to convert the populations of these new territories to Christianity.

This paper examines the extent to which the missionaries who came to Ceylon were suited to the task of converting the people of this island. It argues that as regards the fervour and zeal they brought to the task their commitment and dedication was “exemplary”. Conversion, however, in the real sense of the word, it is maintained, means a radical change of beliefs caused by intellectual conviction, spiritual motivation or emotional insight. In that context it is argued that some of the method of recruitment, the type of training provided to them, their continued lack of proficiency in language and the consequent heavy reliance on interpreters did not match the requirements of conversion in the real sense of the term. The actual methods adopted by the missionaries as well as the instances of professed converts sliding back are cited to illustrate this point of view. (All the various methods of conversion are not discussed in the paper.) These circumstances, it is submitted, determined the direction that proselytization took in Ceylon, which was an emphasis on baptism first, while any instruction, even if it preceded baptism, was hasty, brief and, since done mostly through interpreters, incomplete. Baptism occurred but not necessarily conversion.

The sources this paper will rely on are what the missionaries themselves have recorded – the account of Paulo Trindade for the Franciscans; the letters and reports of the Jesuits extracted from Fr. V. Perniola’s “The Catholic Church – The Portuguese Period”; the various writings of Portuguese historians; contemporary accounts of the Portuguese apostolic mission by authorities such as Boxer, Sanjay Subramaniam, Russel-Wood, Priolkar, Flores, Tikiri Abeysinghe and C.R. de Silva.

Key Words: Missionaries; Ceylon; Catholic Church; Portuguese Period

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Role of the Portuguese in Introducing Plants to Sri Lanka

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With their expansion of colonial activities since the 15th century, the Portuguese and other colonial powers played a part in the dispersal of plants and animals primarily among countries they interacted with and secondarily other countries associated with those. This is a part of the biological component in the concept known to historians as the 'Columbian Exchange'. The Portuguese are responsible for the introduction of a significant number of plants to countries like Sri Lanka, while at the same time being responsible for introducing plants native to us to other countries. Eventually these introductions caused a considerable change of the agriculture and economy of the recipient countries and altered the plants associated with the lives of natives.

This study is focused on the plants which were introduced by the Portuguese during their occupation of the maritime provinces of Sri Lanka. These plants had an economical and agricultural importance or a food value as vegetables or fruits. This paper categorizes the introduced plants scientifically mainly based on their origin or secondary origin and linguistic evidence.

The changes caused in agriculture, economy and lives of people of Sri Lanka due to these introductions after the last five hundred year period is also briefly analyzed.

Key Words: Colonial activities; Biological component; Portuguese; Agriculture; Economy

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Introduction of Sri Lankan Biota to the Western World
By the Portuguese

Dhanesh Wisumperuma¹ and W. L. D. P. T. S. de A. Goonatilake²

Sri Lanka is a tropical island of the Indian Ocean, and lying midway on the sea route between east and west. Its unique geo-climatic features support rich biological diversity. These resources are still being described scientifically and new discoveries of flora and fauna are still occasionally published. These wealthy biological resources received the attention of travelers, explorers, scholars, religious dignitaries, royalty and pirates from other parts of the world who came across the country since the ancient times. These observations were recorded and a considerable number of such accounts still exist.

In this paper we have considered the accounts in the published literature which were compiled during the Portuguese occupation during the 16th – 17th centuries. The accounts of these literatures are general descriptions or scientific accounts. However, the present binominal scientific nomenclature by Carl Linnaeus appeared in 1750s, after the period of our concern. Therefore, we have compared these descriptions with present known biological taxa and have made an attempt to identify each species exactly. The accuracy, reliability and the validity of the descriptions of these accounts are also evaluated. The paper also analyzes the scientific nature and the contribution to the world of science of these descriptions, as among pioneering descriptive accounts of our biodiversity, which opened up the enormous biological resources of this island to the western world.

Key Words: Sri Lanka; Western World; Portuguese; Biological resources

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Portuguese Aggression in India

Swami Vigyanand¹

The paper describes the tolerant religious and cultural conditions in India at the time of the coming of Vasco da Gama 1498 to the South West region. The paper then details the extensive destruction caused to Indian culture and civilization by the intolerant Portuguese. Thousands of Hindu and other places of worship were destroyed according to Portuguese records themselves. The resistance put up by Indian culture, political power and economy prevented South Asia going under as did Latin America. The success of the Spanish Inquisition in Latin America in cultural and physical genocide is contrasted with the Goan Inquisition.

Key Words: Portuguese Aggression; India; civilization; cultural conditions

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How Goa Resisted Culturally For 500 Years: Local Indian Culture in a Harsh Environment

Shrikant Y. Ramani

Goa before the arrival of Portuguese had institutions of gram sabhas and mahajan sabhas. Albuquerque conquered Goa in 1510. Muslim population was put to the sword, and women captured. Hindu temples were razed to the ground - no vestige left today except in museums and memoirs.

Conversions began in 1541 with concerted efforts by lay and church authorities to lusitanise - conversion by offering gifts, and other material benefits. Physical and moral violence, coercive conversion of orphans, expulsion of infidels and demolition of temples authorized, imposition of Portuguese language, habits and customs. Laws proclaiming Portuguese king's order to destroy all temples were set in motion, and temple properties handed over to college of St. Paul. Viceroy's orders to throw out Brahmins marked the beginning of ethnic cleansing.

Advent of tribunal of the Inquisition in Goa was established in 1560. Hindus were tried and convicted after being accused of preventing conversion. Villages were deserted, fields flooded, commerce ruined, public coffers empty. Viceroy authorized the Portuguese captain to set fire to all the temples. More than 288 temples were destroyed. People took shelter in areas beyond the effective control of the Portuguese. Hindu sacred places were profaned with viscera and blood of cows. Religious ceremonies were banned. Forbidden were marriages per Hindu rites, riding on horses, use of palanquin and coloured umbrellas.

Brahmin leaders were targeted for conversion with promises for high posts. Some Brahmins who were opportunists converted, majority preferred to leave behind their properties and flee outside Goa to territories loyal to their religion. Hindus were not opposed to Christianity, but did not want to leave their religion. Relentless conversion action continued with orphans forcibly taken and baptized and catechized by Christian priests.

Edict of the Goa Inquisition ordered compliance of several prohibitions, such as age-old customs of Hindus; denouncing was encouraged; perjurers made a living by blackmail. Viceroy reported large scale migration and ruin of commerce. Eventually Hindus became free from oppression on declaration of republic. Hindus and Christians were drawn to the freedom movement in India. Goa liberated from Portuguese rule on 19 December 1961 - four hundred and fifty one years since their arrival.

Key Words: Goa ;Local Indian Culture; Harsh Environment; Portuguese

Exploitation of the Sinhala Royal Youth in the Portuguese Extension of Power

Padma Edirisinghe¹

"The cannon fire employed by the Portuguese was a new startling and often decisive element in warfare in the island (of Ceylon), but the warfare also called into play an unceasing battle of wits and cloak and dagger diplomacy no less than the use of armed soldiers in the field". Into this type of conflict, a technique of catching "young" was used for figures connected to Sinhala royalty with specifically the thrones of Kotte, Jaffna and Kandy. They were required to be converts to the new Christian faith. The paper will examine the following specific personages from Sinhala royalty thus exploited don Juan Dharmapala, Karaliyadde Bandara alias Jayaweera, the sons of the lesser queens of Bhuvanekhabahu VII, Prince of Batticaloa, Yamasinghe Bandara alias Don Phillipe, Nikapitiya Bandara, Dom Jaoa (son of Yamasinghe Bandara), Don Juan of Austria alias Konappu Bandara alias Vimala Dharma Surya 1, Dona Catherina alias Princess Kusumasana Devi.

The paper concludes by listing the general characteristics of such techniques of psychological warfare and their "successes" and failure in the Sri Lankan context.

Key Words: Exploitation; Sinhala Royal Youth; Portuguese; Power; Sinhala royalty

1

Contentious Issues in the Early Interaction between Kotte and the Portuguese (1505-1521)

K. D. G. Wimarathne¹

The European expansion which commenced at the middle of the fifteenth century, culminated with the discovery of America in the west and arrival of Vasco Da Gama in Calicut on 27th May 1498. The discovery of the Portuguese, the sea route to the East heralded a new era in the history of south and East Asia, where European expansion followed changing the political economic, social and cultural map of the Asian countries.

A careful examination of local and Portuguese sources is necessary as these sources are either bias or not contemporary. The indigenous sources such as Asgiriye Talpatha, Rajavaliya, Maha Hatana, Sithawaka Hatana, Rajaratnakaraya, Alakeshwara, Yuddaya, Mahawansa and various inscriptions and Sannas have to be carefully analysed. Moreover the vast area of Portuguese sources, such as written by Castenaeda, Diogo De Couto, Joao de Barros, Gaspar, Correa, Fernao de Queyroz and Duarte Barbosa have to be carefully analysed. The Portuguese Thombu of 1614 although important has to be carefully examined. The first Portuguese national to come to Calicut in Asia was not Vasco da Gama. He was Pedro da Covilha who left Lisbon in 1487, thorough Cairo, Aden and arrived at Calicut in 1488. Although he never returned back to Lisbon, settled down in Ethiopia and sent a report to the king of Portugal, In this report he has informed the king to make Colombo the headquarters, preferring to Cochin and Calicut. This shows that Portuguese were aware of Colombo as early as 1490.

On 7th July 1497, Vasco Da Gama left Lisbon and reached the East African coast after a sea journey. He bombarded Mombasa and Milindi in order to terrify the rulers, who became friendly with the Portuguese. With the help of the best navigator, Ahmed Ibn Majid he reached the west cost of India, the port of Calicut on 27th May 1498. The Zamorin of Calicut received Vasco Da Gama cordially and came to an agreement.

The second voyage of Vasco Da Gama to the Indian Ocean introduced piracy, killing of innocent people and destruction of property. The practice of establishing “padraos” or commemorative stones in the places that the Portuguese first visited is important to ascertain to a large extent the date of their discovering countries and places. Accordingly, in Congo, Brazil, Cape of Good Hope, Mombasa and Milinde, they erected the padrao on stone or across on a pillar to signify their arrival. Faria de Souza states that till 1484, the custom was to set up wooden crosses in all the discoveries. Thereafter, the padrao was made of stone.

Key Words: Contentious Issues; Early Interaction; Kotte; Portuguese

¹ National Archives, Sri Lanka.

The Fiction on Portuguese Events Unfolded

Mendis Rohandeeera¹

The Portuguese in Ceylon has been a subject of "so much confusion and misstatement" – Donald Ferguson (1907). The following contrary evidence, among others, on the date of arrival of the Portuguese will be discussed:

The Portuguese at Colombo Harbour, arrival in 1522 (Sinhala text); "on the Sixteenth of November, Dom Lourenco called me into his room, and spoke to me" (Caspar de India writing to King Manuel, 16 November, 1506); Lourenco discovered Ceylam, The Cross and Christos and the Royal Arms and the divice left in Ceylam (Don Francisco De Almeida to king Manuel, 27 December 1506); Lourenco acquired Taprobane in Ithiopia (King of Portugal to Pope in Rome, 25 September 1507); the Pope had said that he was thinking of bestowing some title of honour upon the King of Portugal (Diari di Marino Sanuto, December, 1507); "Lourenco drifted to by a gale, Was taken for a ride by moors in the harbour, Lord of the harbour was introduced as the king of Ceilon, Erected a padram on a rock at Galle" (Jao de Barros 1520); "Laurenco at Galle Harbour, Two horns, with gold and precious stones, On the cap of the Lord of Galle who appeared as king of Ceilo, Lourenco erected a padram and went away (Fernoo Lopez de Castan Heda, 1526- 36); "A padrom in Colombo, on king's request, A giant crocodile in a den at Colombo Lourenco blasted it" (Caspar Correa, in 1561).

Key Words: Portuguese; Ceylon; Colombo; Galle

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Some thoughts on the Spatial and Architectural Impacts

Locana Gunaratne¹

A different economy with an emphasis on the spice trade was introduced by the Portuguese in the early 16th century. With military suppression, a new system of towns, transport routes and some changes in land use resulted in the maritime region of Sri Lanka. These spatial transformations were more noticeable in the Wet Zone lowlands. Colombo, a new fortress settlement created by them, emerged as the main city of naval, military and commercial importance.

The new intrusion of military technology in the form of cannons and firearms brought in its wake a new type of urban fortifications and related structures. These structures were planned by Portuguese military designers. They were built by Portuguese craftsmen and African slaves for the hard unskilled labour, all of whom were usually sent from Goa. The materials in general, were local. Perhaps, the most important and prominent exogenous building type to be introduced was the Christian church.

The Portuguese period is one noted for its unusual violence. At least eight momentous events in the destruction of local cities of economic, military and cultural significance to the indigenous population are identified in this paper. Also a large number of major building sites of very special cultural and religious importance were destroyed and at least five of them are identified and briefly discussed. No places of worship sacred to the local population survived the Portuguese in the relatively large extent of territory they held. Often churches were built in the locations where Buddhist temples and Hindu kovils were destroyed. Several of these sites are also identified.

It has also to be recognized that the Portuguese building methods made a substantial and positive impact on the vernacular architectural tradition of Sri Lanka, a tradition which still survives even today though somewhat diminished by other subsequent influences.

Key Words: Spatial; Architectural; Portuguese military and cultural; indigenous population

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Issues of Apology and Compensation for Portuguese Destruction

Methsiri Cooray¹

A. Acts of misdeeds, misdemeanors, crimes, by the Roman Catholic Church, Clergy and their agents after the Portuguese occupation 1505 to 1656

Degradation of Human life: Mass scale forcible expulsions, deportations, imprisonment, abuse of various sorts, including sexual abuse, slavery: Pope Nicholas V issued the Bull Romans Pontifex to King Alfonso V of Portugal 1454 January 8th. Papal Bull 4th May 1493 Interacactra [to invade, search out, capture, vanquish, subdue all Saracens (Muslims, Arabs, Jews, Orthodox, and pagan/local religions) whatsoever and goods whatsoever held and possessed by them and to reduce their persons to perpetual slavery]

Activities included, destruction of life through Individual and mass murder, religious cleansing, war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity, destruction of property,, wanton devastation and destruction of property and lands, Buddhist temples, Hindu Kovils, mosques, books, libraries and objects of cultural importance and value. Taking away/expropriation of treasure: Papal Bull 4th May 1493 [and to apply and appropriate to himself and his successors, the kingdom, dukedom, counties, principalities dominions, possession and goods and to convert them to his and their use and profit] Religious conversion by use of force, coercion and the sword, by allurement and incentives and not by Conviction, religious and cultural genocide, wanton destruction and eradication of an ancient culture and civilisation.

Legal and other Relief available to be pursued: Apology by the Pope, Vatican and the Church. The Pope has already apologised and asked for forgiveness for the injustices and cruelty done by the Church to, among others, Muslims, Jews, Protestants, the Orthodox churches, China and for the injustices done to local and indigenous peoples. Return of looted treasure. Objects of Art, Request Compensation. Fundamental condition for an apology is that it is based on repentance and compensation. Justice served if expropriated fortune redistributed to the victims. To sue for crimes: Genocide/ War crimes/ Crimes against humanity. Suing for compensation, [there are already precedents for example the Australian Aboriginals want to go before courts in Belgium].

Suing under the body of law, namely International Humanitarian Law, which exists in the form of both conventional and customary -law. Such actions are guided by: The Geneva Convention of August 1949; Hague Convention of 1907; Laws and Customs of War on Land; Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes of Genocide 09/12/48;) Charter of International Military Tribunal August 1945 and Domestic Law, in so far it incorporates International Humanitarian Law

Key Words: Law; Religious: International

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Eastern Muslim Settlements

Mareena Z. Ismail¹

The Muslim settlements in Sri Lanka dates back to the 7 century A.D. Arab/Muslim traders frequented the coast and traded with the inhabitants. By the 9th century there were Muslim settlements along the west coast from Colombo to Matara. Muslims had also settled along the east coast as traders from Arabia and South India resorted to the ports of Trincomalee, Kottiyar and Batticaloa and the smaller harbours such as Sammanthurai. However the bulk of Muslim settlement in this area took place after the advent of the Portuguese in 1505

The Portuguese, also traders, were the rivals of the Muslims. They found that the Muslims carried on both the import / export trade as well as the internal trade of the Island. They introduced restrictive measure to curb the power and the influence of the Muslims who not only carried on the trade but were also a hindrance to the spread of their religion.

Finally in 1628 when de Saa ordered the expulsion of the Muslims from the ports they had to resettle in areas not under Portuguese control. It was at this time that most of them fled to India, to the hill country and to the eastern coast. The Kandyan King allowed them to settle in his Kingdom and also encouraged them to occupy the fertile eastern area and carry on trade from those ports.

Muslim migration to the east coast continued during Dutch times and today the eastern province has the largest concentration of Muslims. Reliable statistics as to the number of Muslims who migrated to the east during and after the Portuguese era are not available. However evidence can be gathered from legends popular in the area, from the family history of some of the prominent east coast Muslims and from the presence of old mosques and tombs

Key Words: Muslim settlements; Sri Lanka; Portuguese

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Portuguese and Sri Lankan Muslims

M.Y. Zafarullah Khan¹

Sri Lankan Muslims were subject to much oppression and suppression under the Portuguese rule. The King Samorin of Calicut and his Navy under Kunchalees helped the Sinhalese kings to fight against the Portuguese. In 1518 Sinhalese and Muslims jointly attacked the Fort in Colombo and the Portuguese set fire to two mosques at Colombo. In 1552 King Buvenekabahu VII expelled the Muslims from his Kingdom. Muslims settled down in the Kingdom of Sitawaka.

In 1567 the Clergy Council of Goa forbade the calling of Prophet Muhammad's name, recital of Holy Quran. They ordered the arson of places of worship and the handing over of premises and property to the Christian Churches. In 1584 the Army of Aponso Aranchius attacked Beruwela and Weligama. They looted the valuable jewellery of Muslim women and children by chopping their limbs. In 1585 the Thomo de Soosa attacked Galle, Matara and Devinuwara. He allowed his soldiers to loot the Matara as a gift. There was a considerable number of Muslim populations in these 3 areas. In the same year Manuel de Soosa plundered the coastline near Puttalam lagoon. In 1591 Muslims had to face severe loss in the battle between Kunchali Marrikkar's Army and Mendensa's Portuguese Army at Karathiev. In 1597 Viceroy Visigoira ordered the Muslims to evacuate. In the following years 1613, 1622, 1623 and 1626 Muslims were given expulsion orders by Jerenimo de Azavedo. In 1626 the Portuguese Governor Constantine de Sa strictly implemented these orders.

In 1597 the Kandyan Army attacked Portuguese Matara Disawani and the Portuguese tortured and killed the leader of the Muslims and a commander of the Kandian army Gopala Mudali. In 1614 under the patronage of Dom Pedro Betancor, the mosque located at Pannaithurai in Jaffna was set on fire and the church, of OUR LADY VICTORY was built. The Muslims joined the Hindus under the Yogi "Sikanthar" to fight against the army of Philip Olivera in 1621. They jointly faced several invasions of Jaffna by Constantine Bragansa in 1560 and Mandonza's attack on Kolumbuthurai in 1591. The Portuguese beheaded the Muslims who were seized by them. In 1646 a Portuguese Captain, Antonio de Amrod conducted genocide of the Muslims in Matara and sent women and children as prisoners to Colombo. In between 1521-1646 the Portuguese launched more than 40 attacks. Among them five attacks on Chillaw and Negambo, four upon Beruwala and Weligama. Under these atrocities the "Makthab", (traditional Muslim School System), all the mosques in the coast, their language, called "Arvi" traditional Arts and Crafts, sports, historical evidence, Technology, Unani medicine were vanished. In brief, the Portuguese invasion destroyed the identity of the Muslims of Sri Lanka.

Key Words: Portuguese; Sri Lankan; Muslims; Traditional Arts

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Global Reach: Sri Lankan Travellers during the Pre-Portuguese Period

Hema Goonatilake¹

The Iberian adventure has been described as Voyages of Discovery, in that they discovered unknown trails and lands. But many of these trails were known to other cultures, and of course, lands were known to their inhabitants. Even the far-flung reach of Iberian lands have been recently challenged by re-examination of travels of Chen Ho's massive fleets. The present paper posits that the Sinhalese had a global reach in the Old World almost as long as those of Iberia, about one thousand years before the Voyages of Discovery. Using Sinhalese, Pali, Sanskrit, Chinese and Latin sources, the paper examines travels by Sinhalese to all parts of Asia, Africa, South-east Asia, Rome and China. The descriptions begin from the period from the 3rd century B.C. (to the Indus Valley), 1st A. D. (Rome) and the crucial period around the mid millennium when the country was designated the "mediatrix" of trade between the East and West. Paralleling the trade position was Sri Lanka's intellectual position as one of the world's major centres of philosophical and religious thought. Special emphasis is given to travels to South-east Asia from around the 6th century up to the time of the arrival of the Portuguese. Descriptions by travelers including monks, nuns, envoys and traders are briefly recounted, and literary and archeological evidence of the Sinhalese reach illustrated by photographic evidence.

Key Words: Trails; Pre-Portuguese; Asia; Travellers

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The Portuguese Reign of Terror against Buddhists and other non – Christians in Sri Lanka

Senaka Weeraratna ¹

All three western colonial powers namely the Portuguese, the Dutch and the British that governed Sri Lanka in varying degrees during the period 1505 – 1948, had as the cornerstone of their imperial policy the conversion of the Sinhala Buddhists and the Tamil Hindus into Christianity. This enterprise had the blessings of the highest strata of populace of the imperial countries including the Crown, the State and the Church. The avowed political objective in converting the colonized was to transfer their allegiance from the local sovereign to the foreign sovereign, and alienate the converted from identification with their traditional religion, culture, language and sense of self-determination. This plan invariably required the use of manipulative methods of conversion and the repression of indigenous religions i.e. Buddhism and Hinduism, by both overt and covert means.

This paper will examine as illustrative of Western colonial policy on religion, some aspects of the measures adopted during the first phase of Western Colonialism in Sri Lanka i.e. the Portuguese period (1505 – 1658), to forbid the practice of Buddhism, Hinduism and Islam in territories under Portuguese control. This paper will refer to repressive proclamations, decrees and laws enacted by the Portuguese authorities in both Goa and Sri Lanka, and cite as examples various instances of acts of persecution, discrimination, and destruction of places of worship of the Buddhists, Hindus and Muslims.

An underlying theme of this paper is cognizance of the irony that some of the Western countries that champion human rights in the modern era and lecture on religious liberty to descendants of the persecuted victims in the Third World, are the very same countries that had in the past systematically violated the human rights of the colonised in non – Christian societies. In particular the latter's inalienable rights to freedom of religious worship.

This paper is based on research and examination of the writings of historians and commentators, including both Portuguese and Sri Lankan, and Sinhalese historical chronicles such as the Culavamsa and Rajavaliya.

Key Words: The Portuguese; Buddhists; non – Christians; Sri Lanka

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The Impact of the Currents and Wind Systems in the Indian Ocean on the Probable Routes of the Ancient Seafarers

N. G. A. Fernando

This paper attempts to have a preliminary look at some recorded tales of ancient mariners and their probable routes across the oceans with particular reference to the Indian Ocean currents including some actually experienced by a modern day seafarer and Ship Captain.

According to Pliny Annius Proclamus the Collector of the Red Sea dyes under the Roman Emperor Claudius was carried away by torrents until he reached Sri Lanka. There he was received by the Sinhalese King, who subsequently sent four ambassadors to the Roman Emperor. The Mahawamsa tika mentions that king Bhaktika Abhaya (B.C. 22 to A.D.7) sent envoys to the country of Romanukka and obtained large quantities of coral to make a net to adorn the Maha Thupa at Anuradhapura. The country mentioned in both accounts is the Roman Empire and both refer to the same mission.

It is very probable that Annius Proclamus' vessel got into difficulties due to stormy weather associated with the South West monsoon or a cyclone and got carried away in the Somali current which flows strongly along the North African coast in a north easterly direction and curves easterly in the middle Arabian Sea in a clockwise direction turning south east along the coast of Pakistan and India and turning east around the southern coast of Sri Lanka. If we are to assume that no significant global weather changes took place since that period the ocean currents would have been similar to what is found today.

The Parthians who ruled the Persian empire from the middle of the 3rd century B.C. had contact with Sri Lanka. Codrington (1924) had reported on finds of Parthian coins. A Parthian coin previously unpublished in Sri Lanka has been tentatively identified by the writer as that of Mithradates the 3rd, (the younger son of Mithradates the 2nd), who ascended the throne around 88-87 B.C. Our Ancient Tradition has it that after the sea flooded the land, the king of Kelaniya set his daughter Viharamahadevi adrift in a boat as a sacrifice to appease the gods, and she drifted and landed at Kirinde. This can be explained with knowledge of the present coastal currents. Vasco Da Gama's 1st Voyage took 23 days to cross the Arabian Sea. His return voyage took three months less 3 days. The reason was the seasonal winds and currents. The Chinese travelers could have made use of the exceptionally strong seasonal ocean currents from the Malacca Straits direct to Sri Lanka.

Ancient Sri Lankan mariners who visited China in their own ships could have made use of these seasonal winds and currents to make quicker passages. An understanding of the present ocean currents and wind systems will help explain the routes taken by the ancient seafarers.

Key Words : Wind Systems ; Indian Ocean ; Ancient Seafarers

Maldivian Seafaring in the Pre-Portuguese Period

Naseema Mohamed¹

The settlers of the Maldives came from many lands, but in the battle for survival in difficult conditions, they melded together into one nation. In a country that is more sea than land, they learned to live in harmony with the ocean, developing a unique culture suitable to their environment. Oral traditions, evidence from archaeological sites, some available historical documents and foreign notices, serve to prove that in the past they were one of the most nautical of all the countries on the Indian Ocean rim. They learned to use the monsoon winds to their advantage during journeys to distant places. By the fourth century of the first millennium, they had navigational knowledge and sea-going craft which enabled them to undertake long voyages. The Maldivians discovered the money cowrie in their islands and used it for trade with neighbouring countries. Fishing was the main economic activity and the chief exports consisted of cowries, coir rope, fish, tortoise shell and ambergris. Boat-building became an art and a skill that earned them the attention of other countries, and a craft was developed that was unique to Maldives and yet accommodated useful features from other ship-building lands. The sea-going vessels were versatile enough to be adapted to all necessary conditions.

The purpose of this paper is to trace the tradition of Maldivian seafaring, up to the time of the arrival of the Portuguese in the early sixteenth century. With this objective in mind, we shall be looking at information from archaeological findings, oral traditions and historical records where these exist, and also from present-day Maldivian writers. Relevant foreign notices studied include very early records written by Amminanus Marcellinus, Ptolemy and an unknown Chinese author from the Chinese T'ang Dynasty period. Also included in this paper is material from Chinese author Ma Hwan who came to Maldives in 1414 with the fleet of Chinese Admiral Cheng Ho, and writings of Persian and Arab authors Sulaiman, Abu Zaid, Masudi, Idrisi and some others whose records contain relevant information on Maldives.

Key Words: Maldivian: Portuguese Period: Culture

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Evolution through Interaction:
Sri Lankan Watercraft in the Pre Portuguese Period And After

Somasiri Devendra¹

In different parts of the Indian Ocean, people learnt to travel over water and evolved craft that fitted their specific environments and purposes. They were influenced, as time went on, by parallel developments in neighbouring countries. As watercraft became more sophisticated and overseas voyages became more extended, the maritime neighbourhood became a vaster place and technologies that originated in the different corners of the ocean met and interacted. So did those that had developed outside the ocean but had found their way here. The technology of shipbuilding, and of sailing in general, therefore evolved independently in different parts of the ocean, but subsequently came to adopt, borrow and adapt elements that had originated in other areas. In the Indian Ocean, several very specific technologies existed, of which some were limited to the islands only. The resulting interaction produced mutated forms. Some of these mutations, in time, developed into fully-fledged morphologies. These comments cover the Indian Ocean in general. Specific to Sri Lanka is that the morphology of her watercraft is characteristically different from the many types prevalent in mainland India. This is because of the geographical location of the island and its position in relation to the major sea-routes of the ocean; in the inshore environment of the coastal regions; and the biological resources of the island. All of these led to the development of a base form that underwent change through interaction. Hence, even after the arrival of Portuguese ships, this process of evolution continued unchanged. Changing politico-economic priorities caused the traditional forms to gradually decrease in importance. However they did not disappear and continued to play a diminished but economically significant role even in the post-Portuguese period.

Key Words: Evolution; Interaction; Watercraft; Pre Portuguese Period;

¹ Sri Lanka Navy (Retd).

Converting a 'Heathen' King: Kotte under Missionary Pressure

D. G. B. de Silva¹

Conversion of rulers to Christianity in the new territories where Portuguese temporal power was extended, remained a primary combined strategy of the State and the Church. The missionaries mistook the spirit of tolerance which prevailed among the ruler and the populace, as an open invitation to carry out the spread of their gospel. It was not at making 'rice Christians' out of beggars, concubines and other lowly strata of the society in which they made some progress, that they aspired, but of converting the rulers and courtiers in the hope that massive conversion would follow. The political circumstances in Sri Lanka were seen as conducive to bringing about the conversion of the ruler of Kotte, who was under immense pressure from his brother Mayadunne on one hand, and who was keen to receive Portuguese support for his grandson to succeed to the throne, on the other hand. To achieve this objective, immense pressure was brought Bhuvanekabahu personally by the chief Franciscans missionary who came with the king's ambassadors. Other methods were tried later, which included the king's beliefs and heaping insults on his religion.

Finally, the king was exposed as not only unreliable, but proving 'obstinate'. An opposition was built up against him through communications of the friars, including Francis Xavier, addressed to the king, the Viceroy and others. They even found fault with Portuguese authorities for extending patronage to Bhvanekabahu.

Supported by Viceroy Alfonso de Souza, missionaries exerted to get the Portuguese sovereign to revoke the Royal Decree supporting Dharmapala to succeed him on the ground that he has caused the death of his son Jogu Bandara who was ready to be baptized. The death in Goa of the two princes whom the plotters wanted to crown in Dharmapala's place and as the ruler of Jaffna and Kandy respectively brought the affair to an end.

Bhuvanekabahu was personally insulted by the new Viceroy Noronah who harassed him to part with money and was killed after the Viceroy left the shores by a Portuguese mulatto under very suspicious circumstances. Dharmapala was crowned immediately. From then onwards, the Portuguese made Dharmapala a tool in their hands to extend their political hegemony as well as proselytizing activities.

Key Words: King; Missionary Pressure; Christianity; Portuguese

1

Music: Links between Music in Sri Lanka Today and the Portuguese Conquest Period

V. Basnayake¹

Looking at two kinds of ongoing musical activity in Sri Lanka - Catholic church music and baila-kaffringha, I seek to trace a connection between them and the Portuguese conquest period.

In baila-kqffrmgha there is no original Portuguese material except the word 'baile', dance and musical instruments such as violin, mandoline, guitar and rabana (drum). Tracing back today's popular Sinhalese and English baila, one passes through the 19th century when Portuguese Burghers (an ethnic group with mixed Portuguese, Kaffir, and local blood, who survived by mechanical work such as shoemaking) held song and dance parties with music called cafferina, accompanied by Portuguese-derived instruments and with Portuguese style dresses). Further backwards in time, the Portuguese Burghers and Kaffirs seem to have developed baila music. How this happened is conjectural. Was it based on Portuguese folk music which might have been prevalent among the Portuguese soldiers? Or was it invented by the Portuguese and Kaffirs, just as, more recently, the Afro-Americans invented Blues in the US and Reggae in the West Indies.

Catholic church music in Sri Lanka today consists of chants, hymns, pasan, music of passion plays. The Westernised local people use Latin and English words in their chants in hymns they use English words set to Western musical melodies and harmonies. The less-westernized people have their church services in Sinhalese or Tamil. Here the words and music have been vastly changed from the original Portuguese material so as to be in line with the people's cultural way of life. These "inculturating" changes took place under the influence of priests as well as laymen. Leading names of the priests concerned are Fr Pedro Francisco in Portuguese times, Jacome Gonsalves, a Goanese priest of the early 18th century, Fr Marcelline Jayakody of the 20th century.

In the 18th and 19th centuries the impoverished and maltreated remnants of Portuguese people, the Portuguese Burghers remained faithful to their religion, Catholicism. The music which they used consisted of melodic chants. Two of the best known chants were the Pater Noster and the Ave Maria.

Key Words: Music; Sri Lanka; Portuguese; Century; Catholic

¹ Western Music Panel Arts Council,

The reverse transfer in the early colonial period: Sinhala Jewellery in the Portuguese and European courts

Susantha Goonatilake¹

The Iberian adventures beginning in the late 15th Century (the so-called Voyages of Discovery) resulted in the transfer of many botanical and other products across the globe, examples potato, tobacco and tomato to Europe and Asia. The Iberian adventures were also the result of prior accumulation in the 14th to 15th centuries of navigational knowledge and technologies from within the Mediterranean and from Asia, examples of the latter: the New Arithmetic introduced from South Asia by the Arabs, the lateen sail, the compass, the astrolabe and extensive geographical knowledge.

Sri Lanka was the major Asian civilizational entity that fell victim to Portuguese attack. Its practice of Christian induced genocide (via the Pope's Treaty of Tordisellas) resulted in a massive cultural assault on the country. The consequent cultural imposition has been widely documented.

Yet, in a reverse direction, there was a transfer of manufactured cultural products from the Sinhalese into the Portuguese and hence to Europe. This was the Portuguese import of Sinhalese jewellery. A Portuguese queen at the time, Queen Catherine was an avid collector of Sinhalese jewellery who in turn gifted them to many European royal houses as much sought after gifts. Many of these are today found in museums scattered over Europe. Their documentation is found in Portuguese records at the time as well as in recent books on Portuguese jewellery. The illustrated paper describes these manufactured products transferred and now found in European museums such as in Lisbon, Amsterdam, Munich, Paris and London (several photographed by the author). It describes through Portuguese documentation at the time, the transfer process from Sri Lanka to Portugal and beyond. It speculates on the technology used in Sri Lanka at the time comparing Sinhala products and technology with the contemporary European jewellery and its associated technology. It speculates briefly on its impact on the Renaissance in that these collections found their way into Renaissance "curiosity boxes" and helped kindle the European imagination.

Key Words: early colonial period; Jewellery; Portuguese; European courts

1

The Contents and the Historicity of the Sinhala Hatana Poetical Works

Vinnie Vitharana

A genre of Sinhala poetic literature – the eulogy (prasasti) that burgeoned during the middle of the fifteenth century exemplified by the Parakumba Sirita (composed in praise of the King Parakramabahu VI) with scanty references to achievements in the field of war transformed itself to yet another – the Hatanna ('battle'), the works of which supply relatively a greater proportion of historical information including the achievements of the fighting forces. They pertain to an era of Sri Lankan history when island was assailed, if partly at first, by the better armed fighting units of the three European nations, one after the other, for a continuous three centuries – the longest period of such travail undergone by any nation that came under their sway. The theme of these literary works has been the description of the victorious battles that the native forces fought against these invaders and their mercenaries. The information supplied by them is un-obtainable from any other source, local or foreign, and it may also be emphasized that that record is contemporary and some of it, at least, first-hand.

These works, however do not deal directly with the acts of cruelty and oppression perpetrated on the native population specially by the Portuguese (which incidentally are sketched out by their own contemporary writers) but focus mainly on the battle expeditions and the exploits by the local fighting forces and their victories under tremendous set-backs. There is also one Hatana work that eulogises the invader and extols his exploits.

The earliest of these works (numbering about 10 in all) pertains to the reign of the heroic monarch Rajasinghe I (1581-91) who has been in the field of battle from his sixteenth year. Nevertheless, this extols the prowess of his general, and not the king himself. The last of such importance refers to the defeat of the English in Kandy nearly 225 years later in 1803.

Key Words: Historicity; Sinhala Hatana; Poetical Works; Population

Maldivian Seafaring in the Pre-Portuguese Period

Naseema Mohamed¹

The settlers of the Maldives came from many lands, but in the battle for survival in difficult conditions, they melded together into one nation. In a country that is more sea than land, they learned to live in harmony with the ocean, developing a unique culture suitable to their environment. Oral traditions, evidence from archaeological sites, some available historical documents and foreign notices, serve to prove that in the past they were one of the most nautical of all the countries on the Indian Ocean rim. They learned to use the monsoon winds to their advantage during journeys to distant places. By the fourth century of the first millennium, they had navigational knowledge and sea-going craft which enabled them to undertake long voyages. The Maldivians discovered the money cowrie in their islands and used it for trade with neighbouring countries. Fishing was the main economic activity and the chief exports consisted of cowries, coir rope, fish, tortoise shell and ambergris. Boat-building became an art and a skill that earned them the attention of other countries, and a craft was developed that was unique to Maldives and yet accommodated useful features from other ship-building lands. The sea-going vessels were versatile enough to be adapted to all necessary conditions.

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Key Words: Maldives; Harmony; Developing; Countries

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The Contributions of Vidyalankara and Vidyodaya to the Political, Intellectual and Social Discourse in Sri Lanka

Venerable Welimitiyawe Kusaladhamma¹

Vidyalankara and Vidyodaya Pirivenas were the key centres of learning that transformed the Sri Lanka mindset from a colonial one to that demanding full Independence, not only politically, but also economically and culturally. With the British allowing a limited degree of freedom of religion, Paramadhammacetiya Pirivena was formed as a centre of ferment in 1841 leading the way to the establishment of Vidyodaya Pirivena in 1873 and Vidyalankara Pirivena in 1875. These two institutions, especially the latter provided a close dialogue among the people and made a think-tank of the Independence movement. It revived the former university type of Buddhist education lost in the sacking of key pirivenas by the Portuguese. Those associated with Vidyalankara and Vidyodaya provided intellectual support for the key anti-colonial debates culminating in the Panadura Controversy while closely associating with Buddhist schools which were an indirect creation of those who helped launch the social conscience movement (almost all Left leaders were products of Buddhist schools). Its graduates followed the tradition of Buddhists engaged in social action, long before engaged Buddhism became fashionable. Their social liberation discussions preceded by several decades, liberation theology. Their Unilateral Declaration of Independence for the country was a key-marker in monastic activism in line with monk revolts of 1818 and 1841. Internationally, Vidyalankara became a centre of debate and discussion for many oriental and Left-oriented oriental scholars in the region. The paper traces these developments and the major difficulties Vidyalankara underwent.

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Unpublished Documents on the Sri Lankan Intellectual History of the 19th Century

Venerable Waskaduwe Mahindawansa¹

The monks at Vidyalankara and Vidyodaya developed a nexus of links between local scholars and those of the world. They provided a major contribution to the development of Buddhist thought, not only in Sri Lanka, but in fact, to the beginning of an intellectual interest in Buddhism in the Western world. Outsiders with whom they linked sound like a Whose Who of Western World Buddhism. Thus, linked local Buddhist monk scholars amounted to around forty. The key nodal point was Waskaduwe Subhuti Thera whose Asian links included Japan, Burma, and Thailand, especially Thai royalty. He was proficient not only in Buddhist philosophy, but also in Western philosophy and several languages. He also took an interest in modern science and technology, being in fact, the first person in Sri Lanka to have an electric bell and a phonograph.

Some of the primary documents associated with Subhuti Thera have been published by Guruge (Living Fountains of Buddhism, 1984). There is a considerable body of correspondence available in his temple and in temples that were associated with him that throw light on the intellectual life at the time. The paper describes these hitherto unpublished documents and summarises the contents which is relevant, not only to Sri Lankan intellectual history, but also to that of wider world.

Key Words: Intellectual; History; Century

¹ Sri Subhuti Vihara, Waskaduwa and Dipaduttamarama at Kotahena

The Further Consequences of the Contribution of Sri Lankan Monks to British Buddhist Studies: What Happened Next in the Childers Family?

Kate Crosby¹

Such studies as have been done on the interaction between scholar monks of Sri Lanka and western academics in the emerging field of Buddhist Studies in the West in the 19th century have looked at these matters in the context of the development of Buddhist studies and the consequences of the interaction for Sri Lankan Buddhism and Sri Lankan political developments, particularly the independence movement and resistance to the impact of British colonial rule. This paper will look at the subsequent impact of the input of Buddhist scholar monks of Sri Lanka on UK politics more broadly by looking at the on-going fortunes of the Childers' family, who had received assistance particularly from Waskaduwe Subhuti Thera, and how each generation reflected the unraveling of British colonial rule.

Key Words: Monks; Buddhist studies; Childers family

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The Social Dynamics of the Formation of an Anti Sri Lankan Subculture in Department of Sociology in the 1960s

Gamini Gunawardene¹

This paper places on record the social milieu and relationships on the Peradeniya University Campus during the late 1950s and early 1960s. It may shed light on the cultural and social context that would have influenced present day sociologists. The period was approximately 10 years after independence; the Arts Faculty of the University of Ceylon was shifted to Peradeniya in 1952. Most of the undergraduates of this university came from the relatively exclusive public schools of Ceylon modeled on the public schools of Britain. The students by and large belonged to the English speaking upper middle class mainly from Colombo, Kandy, Galle and Jaffna whose predominant cultural occupation was the pursuit of the emulation of a British way of life.

However, two momentous events were beginning to have their impact on the campus. They were a) the free education scheme and b) the change of government that took place in 1956. As described by the English educated middle upper class, it was the dawn of the era of 'Yakkos'. Towards the end of the nineteen fifties the hordes of the siblings of the 'Yakkos' were reaching the portals of Peradeniya. The situation compounded when in the mid-sixties the Sinhala/ Tamil educated hordes landed on the campus. Socially, these new comers came partly from the society that hitherto provided the upper middle class homes with domestic servants and the farmers of their paddy fields.

This disparity created in the minds of the new arrivals resentment towards the 'elites', but since their own numbers were substantial, they began describing the other group as 'Kultur' (German for culture). Kulturs in turn called the 'uncouth' 'Haramanis' which was a common name for their domestics. Academically too the two groups differed. The 'Kulturs' took mainly subjects like English, western classics, european history, law, sociology, philosophy, economics and geography, etc. The 'Haramanis'es were more comfortable with Sinhala/ Tamil, Arabic, Pali, Sanskrit, Indian History and also ventured out towards statistics, economics and geography. The category of students who offered Pali, Sanskrit and Sinhala/Tamil were the lowest in the campus social order and referred to as 'Ofac' meaning Oriental Faculty. The writer of this paper was one of them.

Some Haramanises did admire the way of life of the Kulturs and secretly aspired to be 'Kultur'. Some tried to get there by offering the same subjects as the Kulturs. Sociology offered a common platform for this upward mobility. Thus, many an aspirant to social climbing on the campus did avail of this opportunity. Thus, the socio-cultural background of both the Kulturs and, to a lesser extent, the Haramanises would have influenced in shaping their thought including their sociological perspectives. Behind this may be the perception that some sociological writings on Sri Lanka are tangential to Sri Lanka's reality.

Key Words: Social dynamics; Anti Sri Lankan; Kultur; Haramanis

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Contemporary Art in Sri Lanka

Sabine Grosser¹

In the last years more contemporary art from Asian countries was shown in major art exhibitions like the documents, various biennials, etc. The relationship between post-colonialism and cultural development came into the discussions with texts by Edward Said, Stuart Hall, Gayatri Spivak, Homi Bhaba and others questioning binary oppositions and hierarchical relations.

In the context of art history or better art science this means to question binary oppositions like high and low culture, centre and periphery, original and copy, etc. Especially in the Anglo-American discussions new terms like hybridity and heterotopias, contact-zone and transgression, identity and nation became relevant. In the discourse in German speaking countries, these topics are slowly gaining awareness but are often still considered under an anthropological or ethnological perspective.

This research project develops an approach to contemporary art in Sri Lanka and especially its developments during the last decade of the 20th century. To appreciate the individual artistic production on its own right, the project concentrates on five artist personalities: Anoli Perera, Jagath Weerasinghe, Druvinka Madawela, Chandraguptha Tenuwara and Koronegela Pushpakumar. For a better understanding and to reflect the perspective of the author's outside point of view it combines the analysis of art works with interviews. In the interviews the artists speak about their artworks, their ideas, self-concepts and their understanding of own role as artists in contemporary Sri Lankan society as well as art immanent questions related to technique and media. Major topics in this context are changing concepts of identities as artists, women, men or as members of the new middle class as well as the relation of art and politics in the face of the current political situation and the ongoing cultural globalisation.

Key Words: Contemporary Art; Sri Lanka; Cultural Globalisation

The Social Structure and Filtering Mechanisms for the Anti national

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Sociology/Anthropology Literature: An Excursion into the Sociology of Sociology

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The sociology of knowledge posits social networks and frameworks that filter the production, acceptance and dissemination of legitimized knowledge. Sri Lankan anthropology, over 50 years after independence is still largely written by foreigners or foreign based Sri Lankan academics for foreign audiences and have given rise to a body of knowledge largely tangential to the truth. These flights of fancy have been allowed to occur because there is a disjuncture between the academic discourse within Sri Lanka say in the universities, and that occurring outside the country in this anthropology literature. The obvious question is: what are the institutions within Sri Lanka, outside of the university and public sphere that maintain this production of spurious knowledge. The paper identifies a cluster of basically foreign funded institutions that interact with and help in the production of this spurious anthropology. The organizations identified include ICES (Colombo), Marga, SSA, CPA. The list of spurious publications and their authors either channel through, work with, or find discussion room in these institutions. During the period of attempted decolonisation of anthropology in the 1960s and 1970s a call was made for a new anthropology where power structures in knowledge were to be reversed. The paper posits that the same logic should be applied to this network of organisations and that they should be subjected to anthropological inquiry in the same manner that innocent villages in Sri Lanka are subject to.

Key Words: Social structure; Sociology; Social networks

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Searching for Traces of Protestantism among Buddhists in the Panadura Controversy Documents

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The struggle to regain, maintain and practice Buddhism was a continuing theme when Sri Lanka went under European colonial rule in the 16th century. This period witnessed, not only brutal repression, but also equally valiant attempts to regain valuable texts and accompanying practices from within and also outside Sri Lanka. The continuous historical thread which connects together all these struggles is to be seen as but one process. Recent western writers and Sri Lankans scholars located in the west, unaware of primary sources have superficially examined the resurgence that appeared in the late 19th century, and have falsely labeled it as Protestant Buddhism.

It is alleged by them that those monks and laymen who rose to prominence in the new Buddhist movement adopted Protestant themes and rewrote Buddhism. The 19th century Buddhist resurgence begins with the British Christian grip loosening from around the early decades of the 19th century. Key makers of the resurgence were the emergence of the Paramadhammacetiya in Ratmalana (1841) and the re-establishing of key centres of Buddhist learning, Vidyodaya (1873) and Vidyalankara (1875) after the monastic institutions had been burnt down by the Portuguese in the 16th century debates between Buddhists and Christians culminating in the Panadura Controversy (1873). Some of the original documents of the Panadura Controversy still exist, as well as the oral histories.

The present authors examine both documents as well as oral histories to identify areas where traces of Protestantism can be found. It is concluded that the total thrust, not only of the Panadura Controversy, but also of the other debates and the Buddhist resurgence in general were ideologically and organizationally against Protestantism. The theory of Protestant Buddhism is shown to be a complete perverse reading of the factual situation of putting facts on their heads.

Key Words: Protestantism; Buddhists; Sri Lanka

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Colonial Construction: Panadura Vaadaya in the Anthropological Literature

Susantha Goonatilake¹

The "Pananura debate" Panadura Vaadaya in the nineteenth century between the Christians and Buddhists was central to the anti-colonial struggle in the cultural sphere. It was the culmination of protests against the crude methods of suppression against the local culture employed by respectively the Portuguese, the Dutch and the British over nearly 400 years. This cultural liberationist movement has been deliberately distorted by a recent set of writers. These writers include Obeyesekere, Gombrich, Kapferer, Roberts, Tambiah, H.L. Seneviratne, C. R. de Silva and Kumari Jayawardene. Some of them have associated the debates with the contemporary Western discourse on fundamentalism -triggered by the Western fear of the Muslims. This paper summarizes the social background to the Panadura Vaadaya, its global context (within a time non Western classical literature and learning was coming into Western discourse) and global role (as part of the sensitizing process in the West to the existence of sophisticated discourses outside Christianity). The paper puts into contemporary global context and global role the interpretations of these latter writers. The writers engaging in distorting the anti colonial content help processes of recolonisation operating in the country.

Key Words: Colonial Construction; Panadura Vaaday; Century

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The level of match between the learning styles of students and the teaching styles of lecturers of Universities in the field of Management. (One university as a case study)

W.P. Gamini De Alwis and Ushaa Sridharan

There is an unemployment problem of graduate in Sri Lanka, because of low demand for graduate from business sector. Industry perception views that the Management education is somewhat cognitive and conceptual in approach and lacking in sufficient practice bias and skill orientation. In other words the argument is that the Management education in the universities is still has the features of colonial and traditional era and not match with the current complex changing environment. Keeping in view the criticisms of management education and the competence required for being an effective graduate, this study attempted to explore the learning preferences of the management undergraduates and the teaching methodology in relation to the demand of the field of management. The total sample consists of 100 final year Management and B.com students, 40 lecturers consist of assistant lecturers, lecturers and senior lecturers drawing from a university. The index of learning style- the instrument was developed by Richard M. Felder and Barbara A. Soloman of North Carolina State University was used to measure the four learning styles of students. To assess the perception of the students about the course, another questionnaire was used in this study. Based on the learning styles questionnaire to assess the teaching methods and congruence between the learning style and teaching methodology the researchers used the questionnaire designed by Luciano Mariani, Milan. This study found that most of the management students are active, sensing, visual and sequential learners. This indicates there is a shift of students learning style from traditional to modern except one style of learning. This pattern is common irrespective of race and religious differences, but there is a significant difference found in terms of sex. Although both sex groups show the modern learning styles, females are more conservative than males. Males are end oriented rather than mean oriented. It was found there is a disparity between management students' style of learning and the teaching methods and styles, in terms of the rate of change. In other words the changing of learning styles of students towards the modern is faster than the changing of teaching methods.

Key words: Traditional style, Learning styles, Teaching styles, Industry demand, match