

The results revealed the degree of disaster exposure and subsequent psychosocial losses i.e., experience of property destruction, death, missing, and injuries of their close family members and friends contribute to the PTSD symptoms, prior intervention, children encountered mild-to severe PTSD symptoms. The intervention findings gave significant support that auto regulation treatment methods reduced the overall PTSD, anxiety, educational difficulties, and change the coping styles in EG in contrast to the CG. The EG children's mood, fearlessness, activation and relaxation revealed substantial improvement. Through the mediator training program, counselors' knowledge was significantly increased in comparison to the pre-test.

Functions of the Income Generating Programmes in the non-formal settings in Sri Lanka

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Background

Non-Formal Education (NFE) provides various learning opportunities for the empowerment of all the people within a community and aims to improve their quality of life. It is open to meet the specific needs of particular groups of children, youth, and adults in the community. It includes various kinds of educational activities such as agricultural extension, skill training, health, family planning and Income-Generating Programmes (IGP).

Various income-generating courses have been implemented within the NFE framework in different locations in Sri Lanka with the purpose of improving personal, professional and social life of the community. Main focus of this study was to examine the functions, strengths and weaknesses of the IGP.

Methodology

The database of the 2007 given by the Non Formal Education unit, Ministry of Education was used to identify the study sample. One educational zone was selected as the primary sample unit from the seven Educational zones of the Western province and four Community Learning Centres (CLCs) were selected as the operative sample unit from the above selected primary sample unit.

The data was obtained using questionnaires and interviews from the participants, instructors and project officers of the CLCs and observation was used as the data collecting tool to identify the basic facilities available in the CLCs.

Findings

CLCs do not function properly due to the negligence of relevant authorities and the expected outcomes cannot be achieved from the existing IGPs due to lack of coordination with the system and poor linkage with the other institutions.