

FACULTY OF ARTS<br>UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO SRI LANKA

## UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM

 HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
## UR ${ }_{\text {Hiss }}^{2020}$

PROCEEDINGS

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## Vision

Strive to be a centre of excellence of regional and international repute, building synergies between knowledge, education, research and entrepreneurship.

## Mission

To be a centre of excellence in teaching and research, with commitments to producing human talents of high standards and social responsibility, who are innovative with independent thinking and analytical skills, contributing to national development.

## Faculty of Arts

## Vision

To be a center of excellence in Creative thinking, Teaching, Research and Community outreach in the South Asian Region.

## Mission

To promote collectively scholarship, critical inquiry, competencies and skills in the Social Sciences and Humanities in keeping with the highest academic and ethical standards in teaching, research, training and evaluation.

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Dr. N. Gafoordeen

Skills Development Workshops Conducted for Reviewers and Undergraduate Researchers

| Date | Title of Workshop | Resource Person(s) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 04 <br> March 2020 | How to use field research for argument-building <br> (workshop for reviewers and Department representatives) | Senior Professor Premakumara de Silva |
|  | Textual analysis as a research method: using texts as evidence in research <br> (workshop for reviewers and Department representatives) | Senior Professor Neloufer de Mel |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 2020 \end{aligned}$ | How to use Zoom: a virtual training <br> (workshop for undergraduate researchers) | Mr. Dakshina Dissanayake |
|  | How to write an abstract in the Humanities and Social Sciences (workshop for undergraduate researchers) | Senior Professor Premakumara de Silva |
| 01 | The evaluation process of an abstract: a reviewer's perspective | Professor Emeritus Jayadeva |
| 2020 | (workshop for undergraduate researchers) | Uyangoda |
|  | Academic writing for researchers <br> (workshop for undergraduate researchers) | Professor <br> Sandagomi <br> Coperahewa |

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Senior Professor Premakumara de Silva

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## Message from the Vice-Chancellor, University of Colombo Senior Professor Chandrika N. Wijeyaratne

It is my pleasure and privilege to send this message of felicitation to the Dean, Conference Co-Chairs, the Organizing Committee and our undergraduate researchers on the occasion of the $2^{\text {nd }}$ Undergraduate Research Symposium on Humanities and Social Sciences of the Faculty
 of Arts, University of Colombo.

Our university is blessed with high quality academics who lead the way for our undergraduates through a pragmatic adult learning process that is interwoven with a rich research culture. In terms of the study of humanities and social sciences, Sri Lanka is home to a wide array of research opportunities that are so closely integrated with our traditions, beliefs, culture and daily practices that provide multiple opportunities for locally relevant knowledge creation and dissemination with a multidisciplinary impact.

Having a meeting of like-minded and committed researchers to share their knowledge, experience and expertise is a very important calendar event in any institute of higher learning. To develop an evidence-based strategy to take the study of humanities further through the deliberations and technical sessions of this symposium is an important outcome. I am certain that the peer-reviewed publication of the scientific proceedings and the research papers to follow, will make a lasting impact on the field of social sciences in our university, country, the region of South Asia and beyond.

I thank all participants for enriching the symposium by your presence and contributions. I am certain that you would have high quality academic discussions that will pave the way for further research.

I convey my very best wishes for a fruitful symposium.

## Message from the Dean, Faculty of Arts, University of Colombo Senior Professor Premakumara de Silva

It is with great pleasure that I write this message for the proceedings book of the $2^{\text {nd }}$ Undergraduate Research Symposium on Humanities and Social Sciences of the Faculty of Arts, University of Colombo. While the research symposium culture is a longstanding one among our staff, no Faculty-wide symposium for
 undergraduates had been held until last year. Therefore, I consider it a special privilege to welcome you all to the $2^{\text {nd }}$ Undergraduate Research Symposium on Humanities and Social Sciences- URSHSS 2020.

This year's symposium showcases the research work of Honours Degree and Study Streams students from each Department and Unit, on a wide range of topics, highlighting our undergraduates' talent as well as the diverse areas explored through the humanities and the social sciences.

We are privileged to have as our Keynote Speaker, Professor Nihal Perera, Professor of Urban Planning at Ball State University, USA. Professor Perera has contributed greatly to the field of social sciences, particularly to urban planning. He is the Founder and Director of CapAsia, one of the leading, community-based, immersive learning programmes. He has also taught in China, Germany, India, Italy, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. I am delighted and honoured to have him with us today, and thank him for accepting my request to deliver the keynote speech.

I take this opportunity to thank the Vice-Chancellor for her guidance and support in making this event a possibility. I also wish to thank all Heads of Departments, Unit Coordinators, and the Director of Studies for their support towards the successful hosting of this symposium. I gratefully acknowledge
those who worked behind the scenes: the Organising Committee, headed by Symposium Co-Chairs, Dr. Wimal Hewamanage and Dr. Pradeep Peiris; Symposium Secretary, Ms. Anuradha Senanayake; Deputy Registrar and the staff of the Dean's Office for seeing to the logistical arrangements, and the staff of the Computer Unit for technical assistance. Special thanks go to the supervisors of the students whose work we see here today, to the reviewers of the abstracts, and to Professor Emeritus Jayadeva Uyangoda, Senior Professor Neloufer de Mel and Professor Sandagomi Coperahewa for conducting workshops as expert resource persons on abstract writing. I wish to extend my special thanks to the AHEAD (World Bank) project for providing funding to improve the research capacity of our undergraduates, and for the financial support that made it possible to organize this symposium. I also thank Ms. Samudrika Sylva, the Overall Faculty Coordinator of the AHEAD Project.

I congratulate all our authors and wish them the very best in their endeavours, as they take with them, the learning gained through their undergraduate years and look ahead to avenues beyond graduation.

Message from the Co-Chairs, URSHSS 2020
Dr. Wimal Hewamanage and Dr. Pradeep Peiris

We take great pleasure in welcoming you to URSHSS 2020, the $2^{\text {nd }}$ Undergraduate Research Symposium on Humanities and Social Sciences of the Faculty of Arts, University
 of Colombo.

In 2019, the Faculty of Arts introduced an annual undergraduate symposium to further strengthen the academic and research capacities of our undergraduates. The undergraduate research symposium is one of many initiatives taken by the Faculty to enhance the profile of our students and prepare them to overcome the challenges of their higher education endeavours and future career paths. The staff at the Faculty of Arts increasingly focus on our students' research skills in addition to their practical and theoretical knowledge, as we firmly believe that the university should be a space for the production of new knowledge. Further to the research skills acquired in the classroom and the field, we believe that students should have an opportunity to present their findings to an academic audience. This would not only make our students appreciate the expectations of academic research, but also equip them with many soft skills that would be advantageous in the job market.

This year, a total of 103 students submitted their abstracts for the symposium. After a rigorous review process, a total of 99 abstracts were accepted, out of which 82 abstracts (of confirmed participants) appear in the

Proceedings Book. Students were provided an initial training at Department level in writing abstracts and had further opportunities to develop their work at abstract writing workshops conducted by senior staff of the Faculty. We would like to thank the resource persons for their expertise and all our reviewers for their generous assistance in reviewing student abstracts despite their hectic online teaching schedules.

We would like to thank our Vice-Chancellor Senior Professor Chandrika N. Wijeyaratne for her unwavering support throughout the organization of this event, and also for kindly accepting our invitation to grace this occasion as the Chief Guest. We are deeply indebted to our Dean not only for being the architect of this symposium, but for also encouraging and guiding us, and always extending his assistance to overcome the various challenges we faced over the past few months. We also thank the AHEAD project of the World Bank for financing all the activities of this symposium. Our special thanks go to Ms. Samurdika Sylva, Coordinator of AHEAD, for her guidance to efficiently utilize the grant to ensure a successful symposium. We would also like to thank Dr. Shravika Amarasekara for her patience and hard work in managing the abstract and editorial committees. A sincere 'thank you' to all the members of the symposium committee as well, for assisting us throughout the process of organizing an event of this scale. Last but not least, our Symposium Secretary, Ms. Anuradha Senanayake, we owe you much for being the main engine behind all of this.

We wish you all an intellectually stimulating symposium, and thank you once again for joining us to make this event a success.

## Biography of Keynote Speaker Professor Nihal Perera

Nihal Perera, PhD, is Professor of Urban Planning at Ball State University (USA) and the Founder and Director of CapAsia, an immersive, community-based program in Asia to "learn from" a particular community by doing projects in it with host country peers. The two-time
 Fulbright Scholar (China and Myanmar) was also a Senior Research Fellow at the National University of Singapore, and a Fellow at KMITL, Thailand and University of Alberta, Canada.

Besides the USA, Professor Perera has taught in Germany, Hong Kong, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Rome, Sri Lanka, and Thailand, and has researched in Asia and the United States. He has received three Fulbright-Hays awards and a Graham Foundation award. His research focuses on lived spaces, and maps out how ordinary people produce spaces for daily activities and cultural practices, thereby indigenizing and feminizing cities and spaces produced and provided by the state and capital. A primary contributor to the field of Postcolonial Urban Studies, Professor Nihal Perera's numerous publications include Transforming Asian Cities and People's Spaces, as well as articles on indigenizing and feminizing the city, and 'spaces of survival' in hard places such as war zones, and 'spaces of living' in highly formalized places such as world heritage sites.

## Synopsis of the Keynote Speech

Sri Lanka's Spatial System: Colonialism, Education, and Cities

Professor Nihal Perera will first question the current knowledge on Sri Lanka's cities and the urban structure. In so doing, he will highlight how much we do not know about these and how Sri Lanka has become a passive database for external theories. Questioning basic education in Sri Lanka and urban knowledge, Professor Perera will elaborate on the colonial inheritance of Sri Lanka's spatial system and also the mainstream understanding of it. In the context of West European colonization of what they called Ceylon, he will map out the production of the contemporary urban system, the knowledge of it, and the institutionalization of this knowledge. He will then leave us some questions to ponder. The keynote speech will be based on Professor Perera's professional and research work, especially Transforming Asian Cities that calls for the study of Asian cities on their own terms and People's Spaces that attempts to address lived spaces.
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| :--- | :--- |
| $8.30 \mathrm{am}-8.35 \mathrm{am}:$ | National Anthem |
| $8.35 \mathrm{am}-8.40 \mathrm{am}:$ | Lighting of the Oil Lamp |
| $8.40 \mathrm{am}-8.45 \mathrm{am}:$ | Welcome speech by Dr. Pradeep Peiris <br> Conference Co-Chair, URSHSS 2020 |
| $8.45 \mathrm{am}-8.50 \mathrm{am}:$ | Address by the Guest of Honour: |
|  | Senior Prof. Premakumara de Silva <br> Dean, Faculty of Arts |
| $8.50 \mathrm{am}-8.55 \mathrm{am}:$ | Address by the Chief Guest: <br> Senior Prof. Chandrika N. Wijeyaratne |
|  | Vice-Chancellor, University of Colombo |
| $8.55 \mathrm{am}-9.25 \mathrm{am}:$ | Keynote Address: Prof. Nihal Perera <br> Sri Lanka's Spatial System: Colonialism, Education, <br> and Cities |
| $9.25 \mathrm{am}-9.30 \mathrm{am}:$ | Vote of Thanks by Dr. Wimal Hewamanage <br> Conference Co-Chair, URSHSS 2020 |

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## பார்வை

எம். சப்ராஸ், எப். மபாலா - இஸ்லாமிய நாகரிக மற்றூும் அரபு் பிிவு
ஸ்பெயினில் முஸ்லிம்களின் ஆட்சி வீழ்ச்சியடைந்ததணைத் தொட்ந்ந்து திட்டமிடப்பட்டு மறைக்கப்பட்டும், அழிக்கப்பட்டும் வருகின்ற கட்டடக்கலையம்சங்களைப் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டியது காலத்தின் தேவையாகும். எதிர்காலத்தில் இக்கட்டடக்கலை அம்சங்சங்கள் அறிமுகமில்லாத நிமையை அடைவது ஸ்பெயி்் முஸ்லிம் வரலாறு மறைக்கப்படுவதற்கு உறுதுயையாக அமையும். முஸ்லிம் ஸ்பெயினின் கட்டடக்கலையம்சங்களை இனங்கண்டு அவற்றிணை ஆவணப்படுத்துவதே இவ்வாய்வின் பிரதான இலக்காகும். ஸ்பuயினிண் கட்டடக்கலை அம்சங்களை இனங்காண்பதற்காக புத்தகங்கள், ஆய்வுக் கட்டுரைகள், சஞ்சிகைகள் மற்றும் இணையதளப் பதீவுகள், ஆக்கங்கள் ஆகியவற்றின் தரவுகள் ஒன்று திர்டிப் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்து சிறைவடையும் கட்டடக்கலையம்சங்கள் ஒரு தொகுப்பாக முன்மைக்கப்படுகின்றறன. ஸ்பெயினில் முதலாம் அப்து்் ரஹ்மானிம் காலத்தில் கட்டடக்கலைக்கு அத்திவாரமிடப்பட்டது. கூர்தூபா நகமைச் சுற்றி மதில் சுவரினை எழுப்புதல், மலைப் பிரதேதத்திலிருந்து நீரினை தாழ்ப் பிரதேதத்திற்கு கொண்டுவரும் முகமாக கால்வாயொன்றை ந்்ரமாணித்தல், 'முன்யத் அல் றுஸபா' எஞும் மாளிகையினை நி்ரமாணித்தல் போன்ற கட்டடக்கலையம்சங்கள் சிறபப்பிட்் பெறுகின்றூன. குர்தாபா நகரின் மஸ்ஜித் அல்ஜாமிஆ, கிரனாடா நகரின் அல் ஹம்ர்ா என்பன ஸ்பபயினின் கட்டடக்கலையின் சிறபப்பான அடையாளங்களாகும். கட்டடக்கலை அம்சங்களில் பல தரப்பட்ட சுவாரசியமமான, ரசிக்கத்தக்க, புதுமையான அம்சங்கள் படிப்படியாக வளர்ச்சி அடைந்து இருப்பதை கட்டடக்கலை அம்சங்களான பள்ளிவாசல், கோட்டை, அரண்மமனை, குளியலறைகள், நூiத்தடாகங்கள், வீட்டுக்கலை அலங்காரங்கள் என்பன பறைசாற்றுகின்றுன. இஸ்லாத்திற்கு முற்பட்ட கட்டடக்கலை அம்சங்களில் கூரை அமைப்புக்கள், படிக்கட்டுக்கள், தூண்கள், அலங்கார மேசைகள், மன்ன்் மற்றுும் கவர்னர்களுக்கான ஆசனங்கள் மற்றும் தங்குமிடங்கள் போன்றனன கலையம்சம் பெரருந்தியவைகளாக அமைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன. எனிறும், ஸ்பெயின் தற்காலத்தில் அதன் தனித்துவத்திளை இழந்து வருகிறது. வரலாறுகள் மாற்றியமைக்கப்படுகின்ற马ன. கண்டுபிடிப்புகளும் கலைசா்் அம்சங்களும் ஐரூாப்பிய நாகரிகம் எனும் தொனியில் அழிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறன. ஸ்பெயின் முஸ்லி|ம்களிண் கட்டடக்கலை அம்சங்களையும், கண்டுபிடிப்புகளையும் பாதுகாப்பதன் முலம் ஒரு தேதத்தின் வரலாறும் அதன் பூர்வீகக் குடிகள் பற்றிய ஆவணமும் பாதுகாக்கப்படும் என்ற சிந்தயையை சமகால உலகிற்கு முன்வைப்பது காலத்தின் தேவையாகும்.

திறவு்் சொற்கள்: அல் ஹம்ரா, கிரனாடா, குர்தூபா, ஸ்பெயின்

# Estimating the services sector impact on economic growth: an econometric investigation for Sri Lanka 

M.S.F. Arshadha - Department of Economics

This study attempts to investigate the impact of the services sector on the sconomic growth of Sri Lanka during the period of 1977-2017. The study uses the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as an indicator of economic growth in Sri Lanka. The wholesale and retail trade sector, the transport and zommunication sector, education and health services are used as explanatory variables along with some other control variables. The study applies several econometric tools like Unit Root test, Cointegration test, Granger causality rest, ARDL Bound test and Error Correction Model (ECM) to examine the ausal relationship and the magnitude of the relationship between the services sector and real GDP. The results of the study reveal that the services sector has both a short-run and long-run relationship with the economic Erowth of Sri Lanka. Further, the result shows that $1 \%$ expansion in the service-related sector results in an increase of $0.47 \%$ GDP or economic zrowth in the short-run and $0.90 \%$ of GDP in the long-run.
heywords: economic growth, GDP, services sector

## Efficiency and productivity in the port industry and the impact of port

## performance on the national economy: a case study of the Port of

Colombo

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Even though the Port of Colombo is a well-known transshipment hub on the main East-West sea route with its strategic location, it is dubious whether the port has maximized its production so far regarding the flat growth over the past ycars. This study attempts to recognize the challenges and offer solutions to mitigate the deficiencies by suggesting - areas that need to be prioritized in policy making in order to obtain the economic impact of the Port of Colombo. The three major container terminals in the port (JCT, SAGT and CICT) which are excecding their physical capacities, productivity and efficiency of the port are studied in order to enhance the production capacity eventually. Morcover, productivity and cfficiency have been alluded to as two terms where productivity refers to the ratio of outputs to which inputs are involved in port operations, and efficiency refers to the actual output of which form the standard output in the port. In simple terms, productivity shows how many outputs are produced by one unit of input while efficiency shows how well the resources have been utilized in the operations. Under this impression, port productivity and efficiency can be identified as two different yet combined factors when appraising their impact on the national economy. Consequently, a field survey was done to identify the factors behind efficiency and productivity, choosing a sample of 105 managerial level employees from the three terminals and the shipping lines using a likert scale survey questionnaire. The questions were based on nine influential factors of productivity and efficiency which have been referred to in literature. An EFA model was generated to analyse the survey data recognizing infrastructure, technology, regulations, port size, location, capacity, and labour as the most influential factors of productivity and efficiency. The findings of the study suggest that policy makers should strategire policies regarding the above factors in a suitable manner to develop the port as the major maritime hub in the region.

Keywords: economic impact, EFA, efficiency, port of Colombo, productivity

## Prosthetic memory and performance art: towards an embodied approach

## to post-war reconciliation

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Performance art centralises the dialogic connections between the body's materiality and its role as a signifier, and can be discussed as a base for the initiation and dissemination of prosthetic memory (briefly defined as transferred, interpersonal memory that instils political and ethical thinking in individuals). A close analysis of two archived performances by two Theertha-based performance artists and related interview data provides a ntext for examining the performing body's dual function as a repository 'id conveyor of traumatic memory that draws on viewers' personal archives f knowledge along with spatial and temporal implications, leading to affect, empathy, and critical reflection through self-reflexive, experiential engagements with performance. These interconnections arc useful in addressing restrictive theoretical formulations of reconciliation, providing possibilities for a somatic (rather than merely conceptual) understanding of reconciliation as an cmbodicd process. For instance, in this study, concepts - . ch as embodied memory and kinaesthetic empathy facilitate an exploration $\therefore$ the possible impact that the relationship between prosthetic memory and irformance art can have on expanding and challenging preconceptions and
rmal approaches to post-war reconciliation in Sri Lanka. Such analyses are essential because while it is identified as part of post-conflict peace building needed for rebuilding social institutions in the aftermath of conflict, reconciliation itself is a contested concept that is often approached in terms of restrictive, exclusionary narratives such as truth, peace, and forgiveness. The praxis of performance art reinforces the heterogeneity of both memory and reconciliation, and lends itself to framing reconciliation as a performative, discursive process. As such, reading these three fields in relation to each other constitutes an interdisciplinary encounter that could help deconstruct binarising, generalised approaches to reconciliation in specific post-war contexts, thus broadening and redefining the theoretical and methodological foundations of reconciliation.

Keywords: embodied reconciliation, performance art, post-war reconciliation, prosthetic memory

## The (Hi)story of Guru Geethaya: retranslations and insights into the creation of reading communities

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This paper aims to investigate the relationship between retranslations of popular texts and other forms of creative output that draw from these texts, hypothesizing that this relationship provides insights into the text's reading community. The study draws on the fields of Book History, Sociology of the Text and Translation Studies. William A. Johnson's (2009) formulation of a reading community in Antonine Society is utilized as a point of departure to explore the relationship between the novelette First Teacher by Chingz Aitmatov (1962), its early Sinhala translation, D. V. Rodrigo's translation Guru Geethaya (1966) and three subsequent retranslations: Guru Geethaya (Premachandra, 2015), Guru Geethaya (Rathnasekara, 2017) and Guru Panduru (Dombagahawaththa, 2019). Their relationship with other digital and non-digital creative regenerations that draw from this story and book such as memes, notices and poems and other mediums through which elements from the text have been extracted and reproduced are also considered in the analysis. The very existence of a reading community such as the one described in this study challenges Johnson's implicit postulation that contemporary reading practice is largely solitary and individualistic. The study goes on to observe that the reading community of First Teacher maintains and expands itself through creative regenerations and that the retranslations and creative regenerations come to constitute the 'afterlife' of the translated text, in making it a 'common creation of the public', which the narrator in the text envisions as an ideal fate for the story he narrates. The analysis carried out in this study focuses on the material expressions of the reading community and argues that a reading community is established without members having to read the book/books in the conventional sense.

Keywords: creative regeneration, reading community, retranslation

Greening Laws: a critical discourse analysis of judicial receptiveness and legitimation of constitutional environmental rights in Sri Lanka

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This study involves identifying the cruciality of language use in legal discourse, especially in the process of legitimizing a constitutional environmental right by the Supreme Court of Sri Lanka, from an interdisciplinary framework anchored theoretically in Critical Discourse Analysis and using analytical tools from Systemic Functional Linguistics and Legitimation Analysis. It analyzes seven judgements delivered by the Supreme Court of Sri Lanka on matters concerning Fundamental Rights of the citizens, specifically, Article 12 (1) of the Constitution which provides that all persons are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law. The Constitution of Sri Lanka does not provide for an environmental right, therefore, the study critically analyzes the language used by the judiciary in order to identify their perception with regards to protecting the environment, advocating sustainable development, and providing a safe and clean environment to the citizens as a Fundamental Right guaranteed by the Constitution. This study specifically focuses on aspects such as the legitimizing of the authority of the Constitution by the judiciary, the construction of the role for the State, its duties, their importance and the invoking of moral consciousness and collective identity of the citizenry. The findings reveal that the judiciary uses language to interpret constitutional provisions in a manner favourable to them, in this instance, in order to protect the environment and legitimize their decision to provide the citizens with a right to a clean environment.

Keywords: environmental rights, judicial attitudes, legitimation, critical discourse analysis

## Growth potentials of Polgahawela Town as a service center

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Cities become the transit hubs in most of the countries due to the accumulation of many essential services around them. Polgahawela is identified as one of the transport hubs in Sri Lanka as it facilitates access through both railway and road transportation. Therefore, a study was carried out to identify the temporal and spatial growth of Polgahawela urban area selecting 12 Grama Niladhari Divisions (GNDs) which are under the administration of Urban Development Authority in Polgahawela. Land use maps (2003-2019) which were prepared using Google Earth and Arc GIS 10.1 software were used as secondary data. The results of the study depicted a decline in paddy cultivation from $17 \%$ to $14 \%$ in the urban zone and a slow growth of $0 \%-2 \%$ in built-up areas. The results of NDVI, NDBI and LST calculations done using Landsat 8 satellite images (2015-2019) and Arc GIS 10.1 software enabled to detect the fact that the city periphery has the maximum NDVI values and lowest NDBI values. The study observed that the service centers are spread parallel to A06 and A19 main roads leading through Polgahawcla. Urban filtering process, development of the nearby towns, the division of polgahawela town into two segments, the unplanned urbanization, and political and social factors were identified as the main factors for the slow growth of Polgahawela town.

Keywords: NDVI, NDBI, Polgahawela, growth potentials

# A perception analysis of tour operators on the implementation of sustainable tourism practices 

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The study investigates the perception of tour operators on the implementation of sustainable tourism practices for their tour operational activities. As tourism is a growing field and one of the most influential industries in the Sri Lankan economy, considerations of its sustainability are quite important. Therefore, this research analyses the current status of sustainability among tour operators, factors which determine their sustainability and the challenges they face. Referring to the current perceptions and challenges among tour operators, the main objective of this study is to investigate possible strategies and methodologies that can be implemented to enhance the positive attitude of tour operators about sustainable tourism practices. The primary data was collected from a random sample of twenty respondents using a structured questionnaire along with indepth interviews. The collected data was analysed through descriptive and inferential statistics. Perception was analysed with reference to the years of experience and firm size of the selected sample. As per the collected and analysed data, the respondents show higher levels of awareness on sustainable development and poor levels of awareness on sustainable tourism. The generated results depict that most of the tour operators have emphasized only on environment factors as sustainability, neglecting economic and social factors. Although most of them have an - awareness of sustainability, only a few tour operators are currently implementing and managing sustainable tourism criteria. Finally, the overall study concludes that the lack of better knowledge on sustainable tourism and the lack of national tourism planning with appropriate policy procedures are the main reasons for the lower levels of perception on sustainable tourism among tour operators. If public-private sector partnerships can be increased with a proper national planning procedure, the perception of tour operators on the importance of sustainability in the tourism industry can be enhanced, resulting in the implementation of sustainable tourism practices in their tour operational activities.

Keywords: perception, tour operators, sustainability, tourism practices

## Exploring phonological variations in regional varieties of Sri Lankan Muslim Tamil using elicited speech

R. Ikram - Department of English

The study focuses on Sri Lankan Muslim Tamil (SIMT), a spoken dialect of Sri Lankan Tamil (SLT) used by the Muslim community. The major aim of the study is to explore the regional varieties of SLMT that can be largely categorized into what scholars identify as South Western Muslim Tamil (SWMT) and North Eastern Muslim Tamil (NEMT), based on the hypothesis that it is possible to observe distinct phonological variations between the two categories. For this purpose, the study utilized plosives as the linguistic variable; and the ethnic composition of all 9 provinces as the social variable. Data for the study comes from Tamil speaking Muslim undergraduates of University of Colombo. 27 undergraduates, 3 students representing each province were interviewed and provided with a questionnaire to collect background information. Data was gathered as clicited speech samples where participants were asked to construct sentences using the provided images to discern the pronunciation of a selected set of words. The collected data were analyzed to look at phonological variations. The results show that speakers of SWMT are heavily inclined towards the use of voiced plosives whereas speakers of NEMT pronounce the same words with voiceless plosives except in one category. According to the findings, it is possible to interpret that NEMT is heavily influenced by Tamil language and SWMT by Sinhala language. This is possibly due to the ethnic composition of the provinces that falls under the two varictics. The medium of study and the native province of parents could also be factors affecting the use of the variety.

Keywords: phonological variation, social dialect, Sri Lankan Muslim Tamil

HSS

## The role of targeted readership in fashioning a translator's creative

## decisions

## R. Ikram - Department of English

The study explores the role of target readership as a decisive factor in influencing a translator's hierarchy of creative decisions when translating literary texts. For the purpose of the study, I have translated excerpts of two Sinhala literary texts, namely Paalama Yata by Kulasena Fonseka and Prabuddha by Mahagama Sekara to perform an analysis. The choice of two dissimilar texts helped me explore how readership affects translation when dealing with source texts that unfold their meaning using contrasting techniques. When translating Paalama Yata, a realist novel, language, more specifically the sociolect, played a crucial role in underpinning socioeconomic elements that are central to understanding the story. Thus, I utilized strategies such as dialect localization and non-standard English and maintained functional equivalence. When translating Prabuddha, a modernist poem, I perceived that meaning was primarily disclosed through form and style as Sekara's free verse is what captures the haphazard essence of his narrative. Thus, I employed an approach of semantic and syntactic equivalence. However, the above strategies were inadequate to convey the meaning of the source texts effectively as there were many constraints imposed by their language, genre, form, and style. Thus, strategies such as transliteration and the use of paratextual elements were necessary to ensure that target readers receive an enhanced reading experience. In conclusion, I argue how target readership contributes in altering the notion of 'faithfulness', as intervention in the meaning making process becomes necessary to overcome the unique constraints imposed by the source texts that limit the degree of perception of the represented culture and prevent the loss of original meaning intended to the reader. In this regard, loss of 'originality' is inevitable as readership supersedes translator's decision to remain invisible.

Keywords: target readership, dialect translation, literary translation, functional equivalence, semantic and syntactic equivalence

## A narrative analysis of Muslim identity in H.C.N de Lanerolle's Fifty-

Fifty, The Senator and The Return of Ralahamy

N. Ismail - Department of English

This study examines the narratives of Muslim identity in a trilogy of H.C.N de Lanerolle's political satires - Fifty-Fifty, The Senator and The Return of Ralahamy - through the framework of narrative theory. These works form the earliest constructions of Muslim identity in Sri Lankan literature in English and play a vital role on the discourse on Muslim identity in the Sri Lankan English literary space. Though many studies have examined identity in Sri Lankan literature and other studies have theorized on the formation of Muslim identity in the socio-political and historical contexts of Sri Lanka, there is a paucity of critical engagement on the role of Sri Lankan literature in English in the construction of narratives of the Muslim community. This study intends to fulfil this gap through the commencement of a narrative analysis of Muslim identity in the aforementioned satires. Somers and Gibson's mechanisms of narrative construction (relationality, temporality, sequence and place, causal emplotment and selective appropriation) are employed to identify the public narratives of the sole Muslim character in the trilogy, Hadjiar Abdul Hameed. Through the public narrative of Hadjiar in each satire, public narratives of Muslim identity in each satire is inferred. The introduction to each satire and historical commentary of Muslims suggest that the playwright was influenced by meta narratives of Muslim leadership in the $19^{\text {th }}$ and early $20^{\text {th }}$ centuries, the meta narrative of a unified Sri Lanka through the unity of all ethnicities and audience expectations. This paper argues that the public narratives in the trilogy configure Muslim identity as one dimensional and lacking in nuance.

Keywords: narrative identity, Muslim identity, theatre, Sri Lankan literature in English

Empowering the intellectually impaired to enhance their economic wellbeing

N. S. W. P. G. Jayaratne - Department of Economics

This study focuses on a positive stance in seeking to identify opportunities and social welfare for people with intellectual impairment which could pave the way for them to be considered as assets to a country. Currently they are the most marginalized population in a country who are treated as an economic burden. This study aims to identify the feasibility of this group of people being employed and focuses on the factors which hamper them from being a part of the labour force in order to understand the economic complications and experiences faced by them. This study was conducted with two case studies coordinated in a special education school which uses special techniques to make the intellectually impaired capable of being a part of the labour force and a manufacturing plant employing intellectually impaired people. This study was undertaken in order to understand the status of intellectually impaired people in Sri Lanka as there is a lack of research conducted in this area. Through the study it was recognized that there is a lack of quantitative data in the area where data collection or surveys have not been conducted in Sri Lanka in the recent years. This was recognized as a drawback in terms of the field of policy development and decision making because the intended impact of these policies cannot be achieved as they are not backed by valid data. Through the case studies it was witnessed that if proper training and development is provided at the right age of development of intellectually impaired people, they are able to become valuable contributors to the national production of the country. Therefore, there is a strong need in focusing on further developmental measures to enable people with intellectual impairment to become a part of the labour force and to make them capable of contributing to national production while focusing on future research through participatory research, epidemiological and statistical research which could act as the base for fruitful policy developments.

Keywords: intellectual impairment, training and development, developmental measures

# Dragonfly diversity at Henarathgoda botanical garden in 

## Gampaha District

K.H.M. Jayasekara - Department of Geography

The increase in anthropogenic pressures has impacted the equilibrium of natural ecosystems and has severely influenced the biotic components. The dragonfly population has become one of the endangered species at present. Therefore, an attempt was made to study the dragonfly population and their diversity in Henerathgodada botanical garden as a measure towards environmental conservation. A total of 23 samples were located based on the land use heterogeneity including 4 from ponds, 3 from play grounds, 2 from forest areas, 3 from the boat service and other samples from the built up gardens. A field survey was carried out to collect data on dragonflies from May to November in 2019. Alpha, Beta, Gamma diversities and Shannon diversity index were used as a method of data analysis. A total of 16 dragonfly species were identified during this study. Among them, 14 were from Anisoptera suborder and 2 were from Zygoptera suborder. The dragonfly species in the garden belonged to LIBELLULIDAE Chasers, GOMPHIDAE Clubtails and COENAGRIONIDAE Bluets families. The highest Alfa diversity was recorded as 8 at the botanical garden. The lowest Alpha diversity was recorded as 1 . The highest Beta diversity was recorded as 11 around the pond close to the entrance and from the $2^{\text {nd }}$ sample in the boat service. The lowest Beta diversity was recorded as 1 . The diversity of the dragonfly according to Shannon diversity index was reported as 1.7910 at the total area of the botanical garden. When the individual samples were considered, the highest Shannon diversity index was recorded as 1.6129 in the playground near the boat service. The lowest Shannon diversity was recorded as 0.4195 in the flower garden. Overall, the distribution of dragonfly species was spatially clustered towards the south of the garden especially in the boat service area.

Keywords: Odonata, diversity, Henarathgoda botanical garden

HSS

# Social contours of the economy: entrepreneurial behaviour of small and medium scale Muslim business owners in Dehiwala 

N. Jayasinghe - Department of Sociology

The work of Adam Smith and ensuing neo-classical economic theory heavily rest on the Rational Actor Theory in explaining economic action. The Rational Actor Theory propounds that economic choices are made by atomized individuals who, drawing on their rationality, pursue goals of selfinterest with the objective of maximizing utility. Contrarily, this study highlights the social bases of economic action by specifically examining the role played by religion in moulding the entrepreneurial practices of small and medium scale Muslim entrepreneurs in Dehiwala. This study draws on primary data collected in two stages. In the first stage, quantitative data was collected from a baseline survey administered across a total of 126 shops situated along the Galle Road, within the Dehiwala Divisional Secretariat in the Western Province, Sri Lanka. While only owners of 65 shops responded to the survey, 31 shops were owned by Muslim entrepreneurs. In the second stage, case studies were performed on 4 shops out of the 31 shops owned by Muslim entrepreneurs. The study finds that Islamic discourses on kinship, marriage and charitable giving have been conducive to entrepreneurial venture creation and management by male Muslim entrepreneurs. However, duties prescribed by Islam to men and women within Islamic marriage and the gender roles consequentially perceived by the Muslim respondents of the study have hampered Muslim women's participation in entrepreneurial activities. Further, the study exhibits the way co-ethnic friendships and trust within the co-ethnic network have been fostered by the Islamic principle of 'brotherhood' and have in turn been transformed into social capital in the entrepreneurial contexts of the Muslim respondents. These findings show that the entrepreneurial practices of Muslim entrepreneurs have been embedded in their broader cultural contexts and thereby imply a need to shift the unit of analysis of economic action from individual action to social action.

Keywords: Muslim, entrepreneurs, Sri Lanka, Islam

## Fish species diversity and their distribution in Negombo Lagoon

P.P.G. Jayathilake - Department of Geography

Lagoons are ecosystems that provide many ecosystem services including provision of habitats for plant and animal species. However, these ecosystems are at a great risk of declining species diversity due to anthropogenic influence. Fish species are one of the most impacted biotic components in these ecosystems. Fish species in the Negombo lagoon are also under a greater risk owing to the pressure exerted by the increasing population and anthropogenic activities in and around the surrounding areas. Therefore, this study attempts to assess the fish species diversity and their distribution in the Negombo lagoon. A field survey was conducted to identify the spccies based on habitat heterogeneity. Twelve samples from natural habitats, seven from artificial habitats and four from semi-natural habitats were stratifically selected for the survey. A total of 23 samples were selected covering two banks of the lagoon. A cast net with a mesh size of 1.25 inches was used to catch the fish for enumerating, and observations were carried out three consecutive times in each sample. Richness and diversity of fish species were calculated by using Margalef richness index and Shannon-Weiner diversity index of the fish species. Excel-stat and Arc GIS soft wares were interactively used for data analysis. A total of 20 fish species were enumerated belonging to 7 orders, 18 families and 19 genera. Among them, Mystus gulio was found as the most common species, while Brachirus orientalis was the rarest species. According to the findings the highest species diversity was found in left bank, with 1.1877 ShannonWeiner index. The highest species abundance was recorded from the right bank, reporting 0.9289 abundance index. The highest overall richness was found in the left bank, with the value of 1.7765 Margalef richness index. The highest diversity and species richness could be identified from the left bank of the lagoon.

Keywords: species, diversity, richness HSS

# Long-term effects of human capital on economic development in South Asia 

J.P. Kaluarachchi - Department of Economics

This study involves a panel data regression analysis of all the countries in South Asia. The main objective of this research is to explore the long-term impact of human capital on economic development. Therefore, the author of this study decided to run all the regression models from 1980 to 2018 with a ten year time interval between the year considered for the dependent variable and the independent variables. Consequently, the study has been able to capture the effect of human capital on the development of the economy after ten years. However, the study was not confined in investigating only the long-term impact but also examined the short-term impact through estimations generated by the Random Effects GLS regression model. Quantile Regressions with Random Effects have been taken into account in exploring the long term effects. Apart from the key objectives, the study itself further focuses on examining the relationship between innovation and GDP Per Capita. Importantly, the contribution of education as a driver of human capital plays a controversial role in determining economic growth. Literacy Rate, School Enrollment and Pupil-Teacher ratio were taken into account in determining the Education index through the Principle Component Analysis. Number of Patent Applications, Gross Capital formation, Education and Health Indexes, Labor Force are the independent variables regressed upon GDP Per Capita, the dependent variable as a representation of Solow-Swan model. Briefly, only the countries who are performing better in economic development even if the independent variables remain unchanged, have been able to get the benefit of improving education. Other states should adjust their policy framework to gain benefits from education by improving the quality of education. Another surprising result of the study is the significant negative relationship between GDPPC and labor force participation. Jobless economic growth in South Asia and poor productivity were identified as key drivers for this result. Having analyzed the theoretical background, this study makes effective policy recommendations to overcome the challenges in enhancing economies through developing Human Capital.

Keywords: economic development, education, human capital, quantile regression, random effect model

# Spatiotemporal patterns of domestic water consumption in Dompe Grama Niladhari Division in Gampaha District 

G.N. Kaushalya - Department of Geography

Water plays a significant role in buman life and it became a basic necessity for economic growth and better living standards. One of the most important uses of water is for domestic purposes and it is the third largest water consumer from the total water consumption in the world after industry and agriculture. The aim of this research was to study the domestic water consumption pattern and its spatial and temporal variability of the semiurban sector in Dompe Grama Niladhari Division (GND). Both primary and secondary data were used in this study. Primary data collection was mainly conducted with hundred ( $\mathrm{N}=100$ ) sample houschold questionnaires and households were selected based on the main drinking water source using stratified random sampling method. The data analysis techniques applied are descriptive analyses and inferential analyses (Multiple Regression Analysis and Correlation Analysis). Further, Kernal Density, Hotspot and point pattern analysis were used to identify the spatial pattern of domestic water consumptions in the study arca. All analyses were carried out using ArcGIS 10.1 and Excel 2013 software. The study found 392 domestic groundwater wells uscd for drinking water. The results of this study revealed that the daily average water consumption of the study area is 119.44 L per person per capita per day and bathing is the highest water usage activity in the study area. However, near the main road, the daily average water consumption per person per capita per day was found to be lower than the other area. In the wet season, the majority of household ( $65 \%$ ) used the groundwater resources for their daily activities, but in the dry scason most of them used the government water supply for daily activitics. The water consumption pattern can change due to the income, number of household members, age and distance. Finally, it is hoped that the results of the study will benefit the policy and planning executives in optimizing the existing water resources for the development of the study area.
Keywords: domestic water consumption, ArcGIS 10.1, Excel, GND, water
supply

## Environmental impacts of soil degradation in Bogawantalawa South Grama Niladhari Division, Nuwara Eliya District

M. Krishnasoban - Department of Geography

Soil degradation is one of the most serious environmental problems in the contemporary world, including Sri Lanka. The impacts of soil degradation have shown a drastic increase in the Nuwara Eliya District. This study is based on the environmental impacts of the soil degradation in Bogawantalawa South Grama Niladhari Division (GND). The main objective of this study is to analyze the environmental impacts of soil degradation in the area under study. This study is based on quantitative and qualitative analysis. The study applies a purposive sampling method to select the 86 samples of affected families for a questionnaire survey and ficld observation (2018-2019). Data has been analyzed using MS-Excel and SPSS. Results have been presented in the form of charts, graphs, tables and pictures. According to the findings, there is a higher variability of environmental impacts, such as natural disasters (i.e. landslide and flood) ( $31 \%$ ), water pollution ( $24 \%$ ), modified natural terrain ( $21 \%$ ), decreased soil quality ( $19 \%$ ) and soil organism ( $8 \%$ ). This study recommends to minimize the environmental impacts of soil degradation. It suggests promoting environmentally friendly gem mining activitics, recycling polluted water, using natural fertilizers, and finding hazardous areas and conserving them. It is important to practice sustainable soil-conservation and farming methods, strictly implement existing soil conservation laws and create public awareness to enhance environmentally friendly practices and perceptions among the general public.

Keywords: natural disaster, soil degradation, soil conservation

Signifying subjects through narrative mourning: reimagining loss as labour in Yasodharāvata and Purāṇa Vessantara Jātaka Kāvya
P. Liyanaarachchi-Department of English

In psychoanalysis, mourning is conceived as the normal affect to the loss of a love object. Recent theory engages with mourning as a commemorative space for the departed or as a site of collective political resistance. Such perspectives may fail to consider mourning from a crucial standpoint: that of the mourner. This study aims to return to a psychoanalytic understanding of mourning by turning to its textual counterpart--folk lament. This is sanctioned by the onslaught of Sinhala folk lament during the Kandyan literary period. The positioning of female protagonists in Kuveni Hälla, Pattini Hälla, Purăna Vessantara Kāvya and Yasodharāvata is particularly interesting given the canonical preoccupation with the Bodhisattva's figure. While engaging with these texts may provide valuable insight on mourning narratives, there has been sparse scholarly-let alone psychoanalytic engagement with these laments. Therefore, in order to fill this hiatus in research, this study considers the mourning subjectivities that emerge through Yasodharāvata and Purāna Vessantara Jātaka Kāvya as a product of a dialectic between semiotic grief and symbolic language by reading them in light of Kristeva's notion of the 'subject in process'. In doing so, the study turns to Freud's conceptualization of the 'work of mourning' to deem the mourner as one who labours in order to relinquish the lost object. Accordingly, by suggesting formalistic possibilities in lament which enable the mourning subject to transgress normative mourning, this study establishes loss as a site to which a mourner could lay claim in order to emerge as a subject.


Keywords: mourning, subjectivities, folk lament, psychoanalysis

## Factors influencing the mode choice for work trips: a case study of Colombo City commuters

M. Mahroof - Department of Economics

Transportation is one of the vital sectors supporting human activities. The mode of transport for workers is a crucial choice and is based on certain factors related to socio-economic and service attributes. For the present study, current transport modes were categorized as Public and Private, with local buses and trains as Public and cars, taxis, motorbikes and other privately owned vehicles as Private. Literature on the area of study suggests that demographic, economic and social factors of the commuters have an impact on the choice of mode. Other factors such as the purpose and the length of the trip made by the commuters too have an influence. This study attempted to identify factors affecting the choice of a transportation mode for work activities from internal factors (respondent characteristics). A quantitative research method was adopted to determine the relationship between the independent variable and the outcome variable. A survey was carried out by collecting responses for a structured questionnaire by method of random sampling from one hundred and fifty people who commute to work in Colombo City. According to the multinomial logistic regression conducted, it is shown that the income of the respondent has a negative relationship with the probability to use public transport, and other internal factors like driving license ownership, travel distance, age and respondent being unmarried have a positive relationship with the probability of the respondent to use public transport for their work trips. The study also found that the local bus was the popular mode choice amongst the selected sample and the collective view is that if the quality of service provided by public transport modes was satisfactory, there will be a high demand for the service. The study recommends th . the government focus not only on curbing externalities of the transportation sector but also on improving the quality of service and meeting the public demand for the service.

Keywords: transportation, mode choice, socio-economic characteristics, internal factors, logistic regression

# Flood prone regions and vulnerability levels: A study on Ihala Welgama Grama Niladhari Division in Kalutara District 

T.S.D. Mendis - Department of Geography

Sri Lanka, being a tropical country is highly vulnerable to flood hazards. Also, the frequency and intensity of floods in the tropics has accelerated as per the records of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2018). However, it is questionable as to why people live in the flood prone areas even though they are frequently affected by disastrous floods. Therefore, it is important to identify the vulnerability levels of the people living in flood prone areas in order to come up with suitable policies and strategies to mitigate the adverse impacts. This research aims to identify the levels of vulnerability of Ihala Welgama Grama Niladhari Division in Bulathsinhala Divisional Secretariat Division in Kalutara District using Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI). Based on the floods recorded in 2003 and 2017, the inundated area was selected using Arc GIS and 100 households located in the inundated area were selected as the sample for the study. Five dimensions of vulnerability including social, physical, economic, institutional and attitudinal vulnerability were used to estimate the total vulnerability (MVI) and sub-indices were developed based on a wide range of variables under each dimension. Vulnerability was categorized into three levels as low ( $0-0.33$ ), moderate ( $0.34-0.66$ ) and high ( $0.67-1$ ). Accordingly, the highest vulnerable dimension was social vulnerability $(0.7694)$ followed by institutional vulnerability ( 0.6934 ) and physical vulnerability ( 0.6816 ). Economically and attitudinally this region shows moderate vulnerability levels with the values 0.6379 and 0.6284 respectively. The overall flood vulnerability of the area is 0.6821 and it depicts a high vulnerability. The outputs of the study emphasize that this region is highly vulnerable to floods and that people live in this region with suitable adaptations to mitigate the adverse impacts.
Keywords: flood, vulnerability, multidimensional vulnerability index

# Integrating digital devices into teaching practices in a preschool environment: possibilities and limitations 

L. Nilaweera - Department of English

The use of digital devices in early-childhood education has gained traction as an area of study in recent years (Nikolopoulou \& Gialamas, 2013; Liu \& Pange, 2014). However, there appears to be a considerable lack of attention given to this area in Sri Lankan research on early childhood education. Hence, this perception study was designed to address the prevailing research gap and provide a few insights with which future research could be developed. The present study is an attempt to bridge the gap by inferring workable insights on the use of digital devices by teachers in an early childhood classroom. It is a study that focuses on four qualified pre-school teachers from Colombo who have varying levels of teacher experience. As a qualitative study, it records their perception of their own and their students' familiarity with digital devices, the use of digital devices in the classroom, and in language teaching. The data was gathered through structured interviews of a thirty-minute duration over the telephone. The findings show that although the teachers observe the children's familiarity with and use of digital devices, they are somewhat hesitant to acknowledge the possibility of those devices being routinely integrated into the classroom. In terms of language teaching, there were mixed responses where digital devices were seen to be mostly supplementary to both print-based literacy and conventional activities used for motor-sensory development. The study could be used as a preliminary entry point for further research in early childhood teaching and learning in Sri Lanka. Its focus on teacher perceptions on digital devices in praxis could also be utilized to develop and provide access to resources that would better equip teachers to integrate them into the classroom.

Keywords: digital devices in classrooms, digital literacy, early childhood education, language teaching

## The impact of the Rajagiriya Flyover on neighboring communities

K.K.H.P. Nisansala - Department of Geography

Traffic congestion has become a serious problem in the city of Colombo since 1978. Industrial development and expansion of busincsses of the districts might have caused such traffic congestion along with the increase of purchasing power of the city inhabitance for using private vehicles. Thereforc, traffic congestion has increased due to the oversupply of private vehicles and due to the lack of proper and efficient traffic management systems. At present, the Rajagiriya junction experiences traffic congestion mostly during daytime and the condition worsens during peak hours. The main objective of this paper is to assess the impact of the Rajagiriya Flyover on neighboring communities. Hence to achicve the target, 50 commuters, 25 traders, both permanent and mobile, surrounding the flyover and 25 householders were selected through a purposive sampling method. Focusgroup discussions and questionnaire surveying (2019.05.18-2019.12.18) techniques were used to collect primary data near the Rajagiriya junction, while other secondary data sources such as traffic data \& Land use data were collected from U.D.A, R.D.A and other government institutions. Descriptive statistics including percentage and mean score measures were used to analyze the data and Inferential Statistical Methods such as Paired Two Sample for Means werc used to identify the peak time. The study revealed that there was heavy congestion along the Sri Jayawardenapura Mawatha in the morning and the peak time was $07: 30 \mathrm{~h}-08: 00 \mathrm{~h}$ while 17:00h-17:45h was the peak time in the evening. The majority of the sample can be considered as daily commuters and a significant number of fixed merchants mentioned that the traffic congestion around the flyover was an existing issue. Also, all fixed merchants have experience of the pre-construction period of the flyover as well as of the present situation. Finally, the rescarcher found that the number of vehicles is higher after the construction of the flyover, creating more traffic congestion at present. Moreover, the results of this study demonstrated that the construction of the flyover project is a failure duc to lapses in studying its feasibility.av . .

Keywords: commuters, traffic congestion, flyover, roundabout, peak time.

## Incorporating internet of energy in Sri Lankan solar power generation: an economic perspective

O. Pallege - Department of Economics

High greenhouse gas emission is prompting environmental degradation. Transferring the power grid from non-renewable energy sources to renewables is an increasingly recognized debate. Sri Lanka receives an approximatcly uninterrupted flow of solar rays throughout the ycar. But, the uncertainty of the production levels of the solar power at different periods of the year creates barriers in connccting solar power to the national grid and high current outflows to import emergency energy. The Internet of Energy is a mechanism that could bridge the gap between desirability and the applicability. This study assesses the effectiveness of adopting the internet of energy for efficient usage of solar power and the impact of solar energy on the Sri Lankan economy through employment growth, value-added, gross domestic product, and welfare. $\Lambda$ mixed study with a literature review was conducted whilst a comparative study on the top performing 10 countries in solar power dominance was done as a cross country analysis to assess their performance in solar energy and to identify the equalizing factors accessible within Sri Lanka to amplify the energy independence. The study examined the locational benefit, governmental sector investments, stable long-term policies, enhanced rescarch and development, improvement of employee skills and literacy, enhanced firm-level capabilities, and digital innovations of the top 10 runners of the field. The evaluated outcomes concluded that embedding a high proportion of solar power in the Sri Lankan grid could increase employment opportunitics attracting foreign aid or foreign direct investments. Also, if Sri Lanka could embed rencwable energy in cconomies of scale, the country could limit the costs while boosting the trade balance, limiting the current outflows, and could accelcrate sustainable growth.

Keywords: internet of energy, renewable energy, optimal dispatch, solar power

## Human security of seafarers in the maritime industry: a focus on food and health security

P.P.K.K. Pathirana - Department of International Relations

The maritime industry has been one of the main industries of the world throughout history. Therefore, shipping can be considered a main mode of goods transportation. Seafarers are individuals who work on vessels all over the world, and they make a considerable contribution towards the maintenance of the world supply chain. This research was conducted in order to reveal the level of human security of the seafarers, to identify food and health security challenges as well as to acknowledge whether effective policies have been established to ensure food and health security of seafarers. The concept of human security, Maslow's hierarchy of needs, and the concepts of subjective and objective security have been used to provide the theoretical understanding for this study. The case study of this research is on Sri Lankan seafarers, conducted using both primary and secondary data collected through interviews and an online questionnaire. As the study reveals, seafarers face both food and health security challenges. As hardworking individuals, seafarers should be provided a balanced diet onboard. Nevertheless, as some participants who provided data emphasized, there is dissatisfaction about the quality of the food. However, regulations have been already established about the food quality. Yet the ability to access food can be considered unsatisfactory. There are health security challenges such as vulnerability to mental disorders and infectious diseases which pose a greater risk to the seafarers' health security. Also, not having an effective procedure to check the health standards of seafarers who come back to the country after completing their contracts is another major issue identified through this research, as it is not only a threat to the health security of seafarers, but also to the whole country. There are other human security challenges such as salary dissatisfaction, environmental challenges, and identity crisis as a group. To prevent these issues, an effective system should be implemented in order to check the health standards of the seafarers who come back to the country. The role of the seafarers and the significance of this occupation need to be promoted by the government of Sri Lanka in order to develop the particular sector.

Keywords: seafarers, food-security, health-security

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Keywords: seafarers, food-security, health-security

# Tax avoidance strategies of multinational companies (case studies of Microsoft Inc. and Apple Inc.) 

U. Perera - Department of Economics

This study concentrates on the tax avoidance strategies of multinational companies using the two case studies of Microsoft Inc. and Apple Inc. The objectives of the analysis include identifying strategies that could be exploited by multinational companies to avoid taxes, measures that could be implemented to minimize tax avoidance and suggestions for the improvement of the Sri Lankan tax system with regards to tax avoidance by multinational companies. The methodology of the study consists of a critical analysis based on literature and secondary data. Correlation analysis was performed to examine the relationship between factors that affect tax avoidance and the average statutory tax rates of the countries considered, with respect to the data availability. Findings of the study include thin capitalization, manipulation of transfer prices and royalty payments, Double Irish Arrangement and Dutch Sandwich, tax inversion, deferential of tax payments as well as cost sharing agreements as some of the tax avoiding strategies used by multinational companies. Further, a multilateral framework, implementation of general anti-avoidance rules, International Accounting Standards, interest deduction rules, arms-length pricing, unitary taxation, consumer activism, investor influence and voluntary leadership could be adopted to minimize tax avoidance. Some of the recommendations provided considering the issue in the Sri Lankan context, were to implement country-by-country reporting at least for the companies headquartered in Sri Lanka, a common reporting standard for all the companies, and an integrated technical network between the government institutions. Further, it is recommended to formulate and implement Controlled Financial Corporation rules and to reduce certain incentives including tightening of foreign dividend income regulations, to address the ad-hoc changes made to the tax system, make improvements to the rule of law and to blacklist the tax avoiding companies.

Keywords: tax avoidance strategies, multinational companies

## Human-peacock conflict and its impacts on human activities

## R.L.N.T. Rajapaksha - Department of Geography

The conflict between wild animals and humans has negatively impacted the survival of both the local population and animals at present. People lose their properties and lives. Animals also lose their habitats and lives. The peacockhuman conflict is one such development. However, the available information is limited. Therefore, this study was carried out in Pitabeddara Divisional Secretariat Division in Matara District to investigate the human-peacock conflict and its impacts on humans. A total of 849 locations where peacockhuman interactions occurred were recorded, including 511 peacock habitats and 338 affected areas by peacocks. Kernel density estimation was used as the main tool for identification of spatial concentrations of their interactions. Based on the analysis, three GN divisions which have the highest spatial concentration of peacock impact werc identified. Data analysis was carried out using the software packages of AreGIS (ver.10.1), SPSS (ver.22) and Microsoft Excel analytical tool. Results revealed cconomic activities as the highest impacted human activity (Multiple Regression Analysis, $\mathbf{p}=0.402985$ at $\alpha=0.05$ ). Related to the economic activities, paddy cultivation is highly affected. Therefore, people have to buy rice from the market for their consumption (Multiple Regression Analysis, $p=-2.158$ at $\alpha=0.05$ ). In the study area, $7 \%$ of farmers have stopped paddy cultivation, $25 \%$ of them cultivate only one harvesting season, and $68 \%$ of them cultivate both harvesting seasons despite harvest losses. The average paddy harvesting of 30 sacks per season has been reduced to 12 sacks after the peacock conflict started. The estimated average cost to establish strategies to protect their crops is Rs. 600.00 for fire-crackers, Rs. 200.00 for sky crackers and Rs. 500.00 for ropes and nets per farmer per month. This conflict is an extra burden on the farmers whose livelihoods entirely depend on paddy farming. and thus the farmers are now transitioning from paddy cultivation into labour jobs. Therefore, this has created a significant threat to the self-sufficient economic pattern in the area.

Keywords: economic activities, paddy cultivation, peacock affected areas

# 'Veiling' after 21/4 in Sri Lanka: a critical discourse analysis of its constructions in Sri Lankan English newspapers 

Y. Raji - Department of English

The aftermath of the Easter attacks saw calls to ban the Burqa/Niqab by the public for security reasons and as a solution to stop radicalism from spreading further. The subsequent ban, which was lifted in Aug-2019, victimized many Veiling Muslim women, and calls to ban it resurfaced again in Feb-2020, even when there were no impending threats of terrorism. This study attempts a Critical Discourse Analysis, using Fairclough's 3dimensional model, on 15 articles from local English newspapers within the $1^{\text {st }}$ month of the attacks, with a focus on the constructions of Veiling women and Veiling as a clothing practice. These articles were non-hard news, were 'opinionated' in nature, and appeared in the sections Opinion, Editorial, Fcature, Focus, Comment, etc. and were chosen since they have proven to influence reader perceptions while also allowing space for their reflections on complex political issues. The list of newspapers used for the selection of articles for this study were from those maintained by The Colombo Public Library. The findings point to the deliberate silencing, homogenization and dilution of agency and autonomy of Veiling women who are framed as symbols of the Muslim collective and consequently, whose modesty is constructed as a public affair. 'Veiling' as a practice is constructed as deviant, forcign, having uncivilized origins and is thus 'Othered'. It is also constructed as a cause for Sinhalese/public anxiety and a threat to security, imitating Orientalist and colonial understandings of the practice. Although the data used for the study has its limitations (by sample size) in its ability to make exhaustive conclusions, these findings have complemented existing research in showing similarities to global media discourses of Veiling dominated by experiences in the West. Additionally, they point to the dialectical relationship between discourse and society. When discourses are internalized uncritically, they shape society which in turn shapes discourse, explaining why Veiling is not considered welcome in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: Burqa ban, Easter-attacks, veiling, Muslim women, discourse analysis


## Mediating pathways of family interactions between economic strain and adolescents' development

N. Rathnayake - Department of Economics

Family is the basic social foundation where the individual's life long process of learning begins. This study examines the family's affective role in the individual's development as a human capital generator for the future in adolescence, the age of confusion and distress, particularly a critical stage in academic progress. An individual's physical, emotional and psychological development begins within the family environment. Thus, the quality of family life is an influential factor and it is considered to be mainly a function of economic resources. Mental health is severely affected by distressful life experiences since childhood. Hence, this study has examined the relevance of Family Stress Interactionist Model which posits the idea that a family's economic hardship influences children's developmental outcomes indirectly through a series of mediating family processes. The study also adopted an Actor Partner Interdependence Approach which allows to examine the interdependence within interpersonal relationships. The findings from Structural Equation Modelling highlight the significant role of the mother over the father in adolescents' development in this study that uses a sample of 400 families from the Kurunegala District. Further, it emphasized that the role of the father cannot be left out, as the family is an integrated whole with individuals being necessarily interdependent. Adolescents are involved in school activities even when facing household economic pressure, as education is seen as the means of climbing the social ladder. But the productivity and quality of this education is debatable given the impact of mental health problems arising from economic hardships. Direct and indirect impacts of family economic hardships on adolescents' development denote the necessity of an open discourse on the mental health development of the country, as the future human capital is seen to be suffering from severe depressive symptoms caused by family economic pressure.

Keywords: adolescent, economic distress, family, school engagement

## Occupational decision of youth entering the three-wheeler industry in

## Sri Lanka: an application of switching regression

T. de Silva - Department of Economics

The use of three-wheelers as a form of transportation in Sri Lanka has expanded over time. The large number of youth being employed as threewheeler drivers has concerned policymakers, especially given the widespread labour shortage in the country. The main objective of this study is to examine whether the choice of becoming a three-wheeler driver at a young age is an individually and socially optimal decision, and to identify factors attracting young job-seekers towards this market. With given justifications, a specific group of young males was selected from unweighted Labour Force Survey data. Ordinary Least Square (OLS) cstimates for total wage and hourly wage were obtained scparately. Maximum likelihood estimations of endogenous switching regression was used to get a simultaneous estimation of three-wheeler riding or not decision (Probit) and to calculate the conditional and unconditional expectations. OLS estimates for earnings indicate that this job provides a higher income but with lower returns to education. Higher average earnings of three-wheeler drivers are significantly reduced when per-hour wage is analysed indicating that they earn higher income from cxtended work-time hindering underemployment. Switching regression exposes that education, training or expcricnce are not significant in determining earnings; thus, inducement for education/training could fall with adverse impacts on human capital. However, productivity is high as a secondary occupation. Although individual optimality of the occupational decision is economically viable duc to high conditional expectations (for total earnings) of three-whecler drivers over non-three wheeler drivers, they experience a detcrioration in decent working conditions. The importance of three-wheclers for the current transport demand as well as the negative effects of labour shortages towards the economy were taken into consideration to provide insights into the social optimality of the decision. The main rccommendations are to increase wages and working conditions in industrial sectors to attract cramped labour in the three-wheeler market while directing youth for vocational training.

Keywords: three-wheeler drivers, labour shortage, earnings, underemployment, occupational decision

## Poetry gains predominance over faithfulness in translation

## S. Sivapalan - Department of English

This paper analyses the translations of three poems "கடவுளின் பதில்", "வாழ்வாம் மலையில் ஏறும் வீர்" and "என்று முதுமை எய்துவேன்" by Madurai Pandithar K. Sachchithananthan, into English by the researcher as "God's Answer," "The Warrior and the Mountain of Life" and "When will I be Old?". These poems were chosen for their linguistic simplicity and depth of meaning. They convey powerful emotions through the use of simple, everyday words. The perception of translated texts has shifted from being viewed as of secondary value (Perteghella), to being acknowledged as contributing to the continuance of the source text (Benjamin), to being termed as creative texts in their own right. Benjamin states all literary texts have something unfathomable, mysterious and poetic which the translator can convey only if he too is a poet. During the process of translation, efforts were taken to create this unfathomable element anew in the translated texts, so that they will stand as creative pieces in their own right. Attempts were also made to remain faithful to the original poems. Perteghella categorized faithfulness in translation as faithfulness towards the meaning of the text, towards the form, towards the sense and towards the effect on the reader. But poetry cannot merely be translated; it must also be recreated. To remain faithful to the sense of the text and its effect on readers, the translator must at times deviate from the form of the text and the meaning of individual words or sentences. In several instances during the process of this translation the need to maintain the poetry of the text has gained predominance over the need for faithfulness. Not all the features of the source texts could be retained. The most obvious feature that was left out is the rhyme scheme used in the source texts. In addition to making the text easier to read, this rhyme scheme gave a certain sense of immediacy to the poem and emphasis to its theme. The absence of this literary device will be felt in some loss of emphasis. But the direct tone and the natural flow of the translated texts might make up for this loss.

Keywords: translation, poetry, faithfulness, Tamil poetry

## Reasons for HIV/AIDS infection and its effects on the family

M.L. Vidusha - Department of Demography

The human immunodeficiency viruses (HIV) damage the immune system. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is the most advanced stage of HIV infection. Once HIV infection develops into AIDS, infections and cancer pose a greater risk. People transmit HIV in bodily fluids, including blood, semen, vaginal secretions, anal fluids, and breast milk. The seriousness of the infection is diminishing due to the availability of medicine for HIV; this medicine cannot cure HIV, but it can help people with HIV to live longer, healthier lives. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) is the use of HIV medicines to treat HIV infection. People on ART take a combination of HIV medicines every day. Although it is an infection, the effects can be varied. Those impacts can be demographic and socio-economic. Therefore, the objective of this study is to examine the reasons for HIV AIDS infection and its effects on members of the family. Furthermore, the study encourages to consider how demographic, socio and economic factors shape contemporary, normative families and households with experiences of HIV/AIDS. Most of the people infected with HIV are reported from the Colombo District. Hence, Colombo was selected as the area of the study and 20 HIV infected people were selected as the respondents. Thematic analysis was utilized to analyse collected descriptive information. A higher prevalence of HIV infection was observed in males, with homosexuality identified as its main cause. The results revealed that an HIV infected person being infected with another sexually transmitted disease may have different impacts not only on the infected person but also on the other members of the family. Mostly, negative impacts on children were found when a mother or a father was infected with HIV/AIDS. The lack of reproductive and sexual education at the school level has negatively impacted this situation.

Keywords: family and household, HIV infection, impacts

## Road traffic accidents on the Ratnapura - Panadura Highway

W.M.N. Warnakulasooriya - Department of Geography

The occurrence of road traffic accidents is one of the most common factors in Sri Lanka as a developing country in the world. At present, most records prove that a high number of road traffic accidents are identified on 'A class' roads in Sri Lanka. Meanwhile, there was no significant increase of road traffic accidents on the Ratnapura - Panadura road. However, it recorded a gradual increase from 2003 to up to now, with 2016 recording the highest number of accidents. Road traffic accidents caused human deaths, severe injuries, non-serious injuries and property damage. In Sri Lanka, 15 percent of physical factors and 85 percent of human factors seem to contribute to road traffic accidents. The present study was conducted to identify the causes of road traffic accidents on the Ratnapura - Panadura road (A8). Three separate objectives were set for this study by the researcher. They were to identify the state of road traffic accidents, the temporal and spatial distribution of road traffic accidents and the physical/human factors that caused accidents. The main source of data of the present study was secondary data, which was collected from the Police Traffic Centre and other government institutes related to the Sri Lankan road sector. Data analysis was performed by using ANOVA, Time Series Analysis, Multiple Regression and T Test to obtain quantitative results. Additionally, the analysis tools Kernel Density Analysis Method and Nearest Neighbor Analysis Method from ArcGIS 10.1 software were applied to find inequalities between road traffic accidents. Finally, all results were presented using tables, charts and figures. Changes in the transportation patterns of the Rathnapura - Panadura road in the last few years appear to have aggravated road traffic accidents. The study revealed that there was a considerable number of bends and slopes in Ratnapura District particularly on the A8 road. Physical locational factors of the road and human activities done in a haphazard manner were recognized as reasons for road traffic accidents in this study area.

Keywords: road traffic accidents, Ratnapura - Panadura, physical, human

# Entrepreneurial intention among undergraduates at the Faculty of Arts, University of Colombo 

W.R.M.N. A. Weerakoon - Department of Economics

Entrepreneurship is seen as a way of wealth creation among economies in many countries and it is also the best solution for the problem of unemployment in developing countries. In the Sri Lankan context, entrepreneurial participation of graduates is at a low level, though the government had implemented policies to support the development of new businesses. Although the growth rate of unemployed graduates is gradually increasing, undergraduates still intend to engage in government or private sector occupations rather than start their own businesses. The main objective of this study is to explore the entrepreneurial intention of undergraduates at the Faculty of Arts, University of Colombo, by investigating the determinants affecting that intention. The sample for the study contained hundred (100) $3^{\text {rd }}$ year and $4^{\text {th }}$ year undergraduates from the Faculty of Arts who were selected based on the simple random sampling method. A selfprepared questionnaire was circulated to collect primary data to assess the explanatory factors such as gender, degree programme, job experience, business experience, family background, entreprencurial education, preferences, subjective norms, and awareness of the government support system with the dependent variable, 'entrepreneurial intention'. Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that entrepreneurship is very much preferred by the undergraduates who are studying at the University of Colombo and they have a positive attitude towards it, while a minority of undergraduates surveyed do not have positive entrepreneurial aspirations. The findings revealed that the entrepreneurial intention is determined by factors such as gender, parent's occupation, job experience, business experience of the family, business experience of a friend or relation closest to the individual, entrepreneurial knowledge, awareness of the government support system, congenital skills etc. The main barriers for not being selfemployed were the lack of entrepreneurial education, knowledge and finance. The undergraduates prefer if the university education system focuses on entrepreneurship and they expect resources and opportunitics from the university to build their own businesses.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial intention, entrepreneurial education, entrepreneurial knowledge, self-employment

## Factors affecting people's transport mode choice in Kandy City

K. Werawella - Department of Economics

Traffic congestion prevailing in major cities is identified as a pervasive concern that has several adverse impacts. Sri Lanka is no exception to this norm and the major cities in the country are significantly affected by traffic congestion, incurring an enormous economic cost. Against this backdrop, this study aims to examine the potential of attracting private vehicle users to utilize an improved public transport service as a sustainable solution to reduce traffic congestion in Kandy. For that purpose, the study analyzes the people's choice of their mode of transport in peak traffic hours adopting the multinomial logit model to identify the key determinants of people's transport mode choice. An individual survey was conducted to collect data, due to the inability of conducting a road survey. 389 individuals were selected from 10 Grama Niladhari Divisions located in Kadugannawa Urban Council and Yatinuwara Division by employing a simple random sampling method. Further, households were selected from the electoral lists of respective Grama Niladhari Divisions according to the random numbers generated by Microsoft Excel. Results of the study reveal that travel time, travel cost and income are the major determinants of people's transport mode choice during peak traffic hours in Kandy. Also, time spent at the destination, gender, and marital status determined the respondents' choice with regard to some modes of transport. Additionally, travel time created a huge impact on people's transport mode choices indirectly through income and time spent at the destination because the higher the travel time, the higher the opportunity cost of people. Based on these findings, this study argues that in the event of improved public transport, the public will be willing to substitute private transport with improved public transport, allowing a significant reduction of traffic congestion, and thus minimizing the economic burden of congestion on the national economy.

Keywords: Kandy city, multinomial logit model, traffic congestion, transport mode choice model


# Comparative assessment of the impact of organic and inorganic agriculture on ecosystem services: a case study from Indulgodakanda Organic Crops Village 

I.C.S. Wijesinghe - Department of Geography

Rapid population growth and increasing food requirements have accelerated the human influence on ecosystem services. Parallel to the increased agricultural production with population growth, the use of chemical fertilizers has increased which has ultimately resulted in ecosystem degradation. Therefore, this study was conducted in relation to the ecological green villages program introduced by the Department of Export Agriculture of Sri Lanka in 2017 to comparatively assess the impacts of organic and inorganic cultivations on ecosystem services. Indulgodakanda Organic Crops Village in Kurunegala District was selected as the study area. A questionnaire survey was carried out among 41 farmers who were included in the program and observations were also carried out in respective crop lands. According to the Agro Ecosystem Service Capacity Index, ecosystem services are successfully fulfilled in more than $60 \%$ of the organic crop lands whereas ecosystem services are not successfully met in nearly $95 \%$ of inorganic lands. Pollination, provision of quality food, biological pest controls, water purification, provision of medicine, regulating erosion and biodiversity maintenance are identified as the most prominent ecosystem services in organic lands. According to the above results, it is concluded that this project has helped to increase ecosystem services in organic lands than in the inorganically cultivated lands.

Keywords: ecosystem services, organic cultivations, inorganic cultivations

## The relationship between public debt and economic growth in Sri Lanka

## R. A. Wijesinghe - Department of Economics

The study examined the causal relationship between public debt and economic growth in Sri Lanka and is based on secondary data available over 40 years starting from 1977 to 2017. Prudent public debt management helps economic growth and constancy through mobilizing resources with low borrowing costs and limiting financial risk exposure. The study conducted co-integration test and vector error correction tests to analyze the long-run relationship and short-term dynamics among the variables. The dependent variable, Gross Domestic Production (GDP), was used as the proxy of economic growth and Total Debt (TOD) and Gross Capital Formation (GCF) were used as the independent variables of this study. Augmented Dickey Fuller test result showed that the variables are non-stationary at level data. The results proved that Public Debt and Capital Formation both have positive relationships with output in the Sri Lankan context and the results were significant. The values of coefficients of Total public Debt and Gross Capital Formation are in order 0.24 and 0.33 and, the coefficient of public debt is inconsistent with the insight. They can be positively related, if the government is genuine with obtaining loans and using them for the development of the economy.

Keywords: public debt, gross capital formation, long run model, cointegration test, vector error correction test

## Undergraduate Research Symposium Humanities and Social Sciences, Faculty of Arts, University of Colombo

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24^{t h} \text { July } 2020
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## Morning Session I

Session I: 9.30 am - 10.45 am
$\begin{array}{ll}4 & \text { Venue: A } \\ \text { Theme: Environmental Economics }\end{array}$

|  | Time | Topic and Presenter |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $9.30-9.40 \mathrm{am}$ | A perception analysis of tour operators on the implementation of sustainable tourism practices <br> - H.R.N.R. Habaragamuwa |  |
| $9.40-9.50 \mathrm{am}$ | Empowering the intellectually impaired to enhance their economic well-being - N. S. W. P. G. Jayaratne <br> Dragonfly diversity at Henarathgoda botanical garden in Gampaha District - K.H.M. Jayasekara |  |
| $9.50-10.00 \mathrm{am}$ | Fish species diversity and their distribution in Negombo Lagoon - P.P.G. Jayathilake |  |
| $10.00-10.10 \mathrm{am}$ | Spatiotemporal patterns of domestic watcr consumption in Dompe Grama Niladhari Division in Gampaha <br> District - G.N. Kaushalya |  |
| $10.10-10.20 \mathrm{am}$ |  |  |
|  | Comparative assessment of the impact of organic and inorganic agriculture on ecosystem services: a case <br> study from Indulgodakanda Organic Crops Village - I.C.S. Wijesinghe |  |
| $10.20-10.30 \mathrm{am}$ | Discussion |  |
| $10.30-10.45 \mathrm{am}$ |  |  |

Venue: B
Chair: Prof. Sandagomi Coperahewa
Theme: Language and its Social Impact

| Time | Topic and Presenter |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9.30-9.40 am |  <br>  |
| 9.40-9.50 am |  |
| 9.50-10.00 am |  |
| 10.00-10.10 am | Greening Laws: a critical discourse analysis of judicial receptiveness and legitimation of constitutional environmental rights in Sri Lanka - S. Fonseka |
| $10.10-10.20 \mathrm{am}$ | Veiling' after 21/4 in Sri Lanka: a critical discourse analysis of its constructions in Sri Lankan English newspapers - Y. Raji |
| $10.20-10.45 \mathrm{am}$ | Discussion |

Venue: C
Chair: Dr. Nishara Fernando
Theme: Identity and the Economy

| Time | Topic and Presenter |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9.30-9.40 am |  |
| 9.40-9.50 am |  <br>  |
| $9.50-10.00 \mathrm{am}$ |  |
| 10.00-10.10 am |  రెఠర్ఠఐోో |
| $10.10-10.20 \mathrm{am}$ | Social contours of the economy: entrepreneurial behaviour of small and medium scale Muslim business owners in Dehiwala - N. Jayasinghe |
| 10.20-10.30 am | Occupational decision of youth entering the three-wheeler industry in Sri Lanka: an application of switching regression - T. de Silva |
| 10.30-10.45 am | Discussion |

## Venue: D

Chair: Senior Prof. Premakemara de Silva
Theme: Religion and Society

| Time | Topic and Presenter |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9.30-9.40 am |  <br>  |
| 9.40-9.50 am |  |
| 9.50-10.00 am |  |
| 10.00-10.10 am |  <br>  |
| 10.10-10.20 am |  |
| 10.20-10.30 am |  <br>  |
| $10.30-10.45 \mathrm{am}$ | Discussion |

## Morning Session II

Session II: $11.00 \mathrm{am} \mathbf{- 1 2 . 1 5} \mathbf{~ p m}$

Venue: A

## Chair: Dr. Chandana Aluthge

Theme: Practices for Economic Growth

| Time | Topic and Presenter |
| :--- | :--- |
| $11.00-11.10 \mathrm{am}$ | Estimating the services sector impact on economic growth: an econometric investigation for Sri Lanka <br> - M.S.F. Arshadha |
| $11.10-11.20 \mathrm{am}$ | Growth potentials of Polgahawela Town as a service center - M.B.H.S.M. Gunawardhana |
| $11.20-11.30 \mathrm{am}$ | Long-term effects of human capital on economic development in South Asia - J.P. Kaluarachchi |

## Venue: B

Theme: Geography and Politics
Chair: Senior Prof. Lasantha Manawadu

| Time | Topic and Presenter |
| :---: | :---: |
| 11.00-11.10 am |  ఁొలరంఱ |
| 11.10-11.20 am |  <br>  |
| $11.20-11.30 \mathrm{am}$ |  <br>  |
| $11.30-11.40 \mathrm{am}$ |  ๑ఆ๑రరు |
| 11.40-11.50 am |  <br>  |
| $11.50 \mathrm{am}-12.00 \mathrm{pm}$ |  |
| 12.00-12.15 pm | Discussion |

Venue: C
Chair: Dr. Janaki Jayawardena
Theme: Gender and Family

| Time | Topic and Presenter |
| :---: | :---: |
| 11.00-11.10 am |  <br>  |
| $11.10-11.20 \mathrm{am}$ |  <br>  |
| 11.20-11.30 am |  <br>  |
| 11.30-11.40 am |  <br>  |
| 11.40-11.50 am | Reasons for HIV/AIDS infection and its effects on the family - M.L. Vidusha |
| $11.50 \mathrm{am}=12.15$ | Discussion |

## Venue: D

## Chair: Ven. Dr. Uduhawara Ananda

## Theme: Buddhist Interpretations

| Time | Topic and Presenter |
| :---: | :---: |
| 11.00-11.10 am |  |
| 11.10-11.20 am |  |
| 11.20-11.30 am |  |
| 11.30-11.40 am |  |
| 11.40-11.50 am |  - అిలి.రీ.ంమ. ணజిణి |
| $11.50 \mathrm{am}-12.00 \mathrm{pm}$ |  |
| $12.00-12.15 \mathrm{pm}$ | Discussion |

## Evening Session I

Session I: $\mathbf{1 2 . 3 0} \mathbf{~ p m} \mathbf{- 1 . 4 5} \mathbf{~ p m}$
Venue: A

## Chair: Prof. K. Amirthalingam

Theme: Technology, Economy, and Human Security

| Time | Topic and Presenter |
| :--- | :--- |
| $12.30-12.40 \mathrm{pm}$ | Environmental impacts of soil degradation in Bogawantalawa South Grama Niladhari Division, Nuwara <br> Eliya District - M. Krishnasoban |
| $12.40-12.50 \mathrm{pm}$ | Integrating digital devices into teaching practices in a preschool environment: possibilities and limitations <br> - L. Nilaweera |
| $12.50-1.00 \mathrm{pm}$ | Incorporating internet of energy in Sri Lankan solar power generation: an economic perspective - O. Pallege |
| $1.00-1.10 \mathrm{pm}$ | Human security of seafarers in the maritime industry: a focus on food and health security <br> - P. P. K. K. Pathirana |
| $1.10-1.20 \mathrm{pm}$ | Human-peacock conflict and its impacts on human activities - R.L.N.T. Rajapaksha |
| $1.20-1.30 \mathrm{pm}$ | Entrepreneurial intention among undergraduates at the Faculty of Arts, University of Colombo <br> - W.R.M.N.A. Weerakoon |
| $1.30-1.45 \mathrm{pm}$ | Discussion |

Venue: B
Chair: Senior Prof. Neloufer de Mel
Theme: Language and Culture I

| Time | Topic and Presenter |
| :--- | :--- |
| $12.30-12.40 \mathrm{pm}$ | Prosthetic memory and performance art: towards an embodied approach to post-war reconciliation <br> - R. S. Constantine |
| $12.40-12.50 \mathrm{pm}$ | The (Hi)story of Guru Geethaya: retranslations and insights into the creation of reading communities <br> - D.N.H. Dewasiri |
| $12.50-1.00 \mathrm{pm}$ | Exploring phonological variations in regional varieties of Sri Lankan Muslim Tamil using elicited speech <br> - R. Ikram |
| $1.00-1.10 \mathrm{pm}$ | A narrative analysis of Muslim identity in H.C.N de Lanerolle's Fifty-Fifty, The Senator and The Return of <br> Ralahamy - N. Ismail |
| $1.10-1.45 \mathrm{pm}$ | Discussion |

## URS ${ }_{\text {Hiss }}^{2020}$

Venue: C
Chair: Dr. Iresha M. Lakshman
Theme: Contemporary Social Issues

| Time | Topic and Presenter |
| :---: | :---: |
| $12.30-12.40 \mathrm{pm}$ |  |
| $12.40-12.50 \mathrm{pm}$ |  <br>  |
| $12.50-1.00 \mathrm{pm}$ |  <br>  |
| $1.00-1.10 \mathrm{pm}$ |  <br>  |
| $1.10-1.45 \mathrm{pm}$ | Discussion |

Venue: D
Chair: Dr. Chandani Liyanage
Theme: Society and Health

| Time | Topic and Presenter |
| :---: | :---: |
| 12.30-12.40 pm |  |
| $12.40-12.50 \mathrm{pm}$ |  <br>  |
| $12.50-1.00 \mathrm{pm}$ |  <br>  |
| 1.00-1.10 pm |  |
| $1.10-1.20 \mathrm{pm}$ |  <br>  |
| $1.20-1.30 \mathrm{pm}$ |  - అలి.లో.టిలి.ఢూర. ఠணరిరిథృరలి |
| 1.30) -1.45 pm | Discussion |

## Evening Session II

## Session I: $\mathbf{2 . 0 0} \mathbf{~ p m} \mathbf{- 3 . 1 5} \mathbf{~ p m}$

Venue: A
Chair: Prof. Sirimal Abeyratne
Theme: Infrastructure and the Economy

| Time | Topic and Presenter |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2.00-2.10 pm |  <br>  |
| 2.10-2.20 pm | Efficiency and productivity in the port industry and the impact of port performance on the national economy: a case study of the Port of Colombo - A.M.R.D. Bandara |
| 2.20-2.30 pm | Factors influencing the mode choice for work trips: a case study of Colombo City commuters - M. Mahroof |
| 2.30-2.40 pm | The impact of the Rajagiriya Flyover on neighboring communities - K.K.H.P. Nisansala |
| 2.40-2.50 pm | Road traffic accidents on the Ratnapura - Panadura Highway - W.M.N. Warnakulasooriya |
| 2.50-3.00 pm | Factors affecting people's transport mode choice in Kandy City - K. Werawella |
| $3.00-3.15 \mathrm{pm}$ | Discussion |

Venue: B
Chair: Prof. Dushyanthi Mendis
Theme: Language and Culture II

| Time | Topic and Presenter |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2.00-2.10 \mathrm{pm}$ | The role of targeted readership in fashioning a translator's creative decisions - R. Ikram |
| $2.10-2.20 \mathrm{pm}$ | Signifying subjects through narrative mourning: reimagining loss as labour in Ycasodharāvata and Purāna <br> Vessantara Jātaka Kāvya - P. Liyanaarachchi |
| $2.20-2.30 \mathrm{pm}$ | Poetry gains predominance over faithfulncss in translation - S. Sivapalan |
| $2.30-3.15 \mathrm{pm}$ | Discussion |

Venue: C
Chair: Dr. Maneesha S. Wanasinghe - Pasqual
Theme: Disaster Management

| Time | Topic and Presenter |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2.00-2.10 pm |  <br>  |
| 2.10-2.20 pm |  <br>  |
| $2.20-2.30 \mathrm{pm}$ |  <br>  |
| $2.30-2.40 \mathrm{pm}$ |  <br>  |
| $2.40-2.50 \mathrm{pm}$ | Flood prone regions and vulnerability levels: A study on Ihala Welgama Grama Niladhari Division in Kalutara District - T.S.D. Mendis |
| $2.50-3.15 \mathrm{pm}$ | Discussion |

## Venue: D

Chair: Prof. Nirmal Ranjith Dewasiri
Theme: Space, Architecture and Politics

| Time | Topic and Presenter |
| :---: | :---: |
| $2.00-2.10 \mathrm{pm}$ |  <br>  |
| 2.10-2.20 pm | முஸ்லிம் ஸ்பெயின் பாரம்பரியகட்டடக் கலைசா் அம்சங்கள் - ஒரு சிறப்புப் பாjவை - எம். சப்ராஸ், எப். மபாஸா |
| $2.20-3.15 \mathrm{pm}$ | Discussion |


[^0]:    Inderguthote Research Symposium, Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Colombo

[^1]:    

