

SUB THEME 04
Reconciliation, Politics, and Society

Does Social Safety Net Programs Reduces Poverty?

Evidence from Samurdhi Program in Sri Lanka

N.P. Ravindra Deyshappriya¹, K.M.N Jeewanthi, K.A.D.D. Kannangara¹

¹ Department of Management Sciences, Uva Wellassa University of Sri Lanka

ravidra@uwu.ac.lk

Introduction

Social protection is identified as a rigorous solution to achieve zero poverty. Sri Lanka has a comprehensive social protection system, especially targeting vulnerable groups and the poor. However, the effect of social safety net programs on reducing poverty is questionable as a significant percentage of people have been suffering from poverty yet. Poverty is heterogeneous and according to the current inflation rate, the adequacy of benefits is questionable. Hence, evaluation of the impact of the *Samurdhi* program is important to understand its contribution to poverty alleviation and identify the way in which this program should be improved. Although a great deal of scholars have been conducted to examine the impact of the *Samurdhi* program, none of these studies consider the impact of the *Samurdhi* program on different poverty categories. Thus, it is essential to examine whether this major poverty alleviation program adequately targets the different poverty categories to reduce all forms of poverty and vulnerabilities to achieve zero poverty. Thus, this study has used a novel method to analyze the impact of poverty alleviation programs by categorizing households for different poverty levels.

Literature Review

Poverty alleviation programs should appropriately target the factors of poverty. The correlation between number of household members, number of dependents, and poverty has been widely addressed in various studies. Researchers such as Hassan and Babu (1991), Mukherjee and Benson (2003), Anyanwu (2005), Mok et al. (2007), and Dartanto and Otsubo (2013) have consistently demonstrated that larger household sizes are more likely to experience poverty. These findings have been supported by studies conducted by Lanjouw & Ravallion (1995), Sekhampu (2013), Serumaga-Zake and Naude (2002), Gounder (2013), and Lekobane and Seleka (2017). These collective findings underscore the significance of incorporating family size and the number of dependents into the development of sustainable poverty alleviation programs. Similarly, a mammoth of scholars have analyzed the impact of safety net

programs on poverty. The United Nations Development Program (2016) has found the contribution of social safety net programs for reducing poverty while lowering vulnerabilities and income inequalities. Damayanthi and Champika, (2014), have found a positive impact on reducing poverty by evaluating the main safety net programs, *the Janasawiya* program started in 1989 and was replaced with the *Samurdhi* program in 1995. However, this study hasn't considered the impact of those programs on different poverty groups. Achieving zero poverty is impossible without addressing the risks and uncertainties faced by all income groups appropriately. Thibbotuwawa et al. (2012) emphasized that the *Samurdhi* program has considerably caused to increase household income while ensuring the required level of consumption and access to education. Similarly, Gunawardane (2014) highlighted the importance of the *Samurdhi* credit program in empowering rural women in Sri Lanka. However, Kumari (2014) has criticized the *Samurdhi* program stressing the inadequacy of benefits and its limited capacity to create employment opportunities. The DCS also has found that the PHI increases by 1.6 percent if the *Samurdhi* benefits are excluded (DCS, 2017). However, this study also considers only the overall impact and has not examined its impact on different poverty levels. However, without considering different poverty levels it has limited capacity to develop such programs to assure poverty alleviation sustainably. Hence, the impact of the *Samurdhi* program on poverty reduction needs to be further evaluated as the *Samurdhi* program is the main poverty alleviation program in Sri Lanka.

Methodology

This study is mainly based on the secondary data collected from the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) which is conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) of Sri Lanka. The present study employed the Ordered Probit Model to capture the ordered outcome of the dependent variable (Extreme Poor, Poor, Vulnerable to poverty, and Non-poor). The g Ordered Probit Model can be elaborated as follows.

$$P(Y_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_i X_i + u_i \quad (1)$$

Where Y_i is a binary variable that has any value from 1- 4, representing four types of poverty considered in the present study. The four-way poverty classification captured by the dependent variable can be indicated below.

$Y_i = 1$ for household suffering from Extreme Poverty

$Y_i = 2$ for households suffering from Poverty

$Y_i = 3$ for households who are vulnerable to poverty

$Y_i = 0$ for otherwise (Non-Poor Household).

X_i is a set of explanatory variables which includes a dummy variable called '*Samurdhi*' the key independent variable of the analysis aligned with the objectives of the study.

Results and Discussions

Table 1 indicates the results of the Ordered Probit Analysis which quantifies the impact of the *Samurdhi* program on four types of poverty categories. It is important to look at the calculated marginal effects on the four-way poverty classification.

Table 1: Results of the Probit Regression

Variables	Coefficients	Robust Standard Error	Marginal Effects (%)			
			Extrem e Poor	Poor	Vulnerabl e Poor	Non-Poor
Receiving <i>Samurdhi</i> Benefits (Base category -Not Receiving)						
<i>Samurdhi</i>	0.061***	0.012	-0.10***	-0.55***	-1.14***	1.72***
Age	0.013***	0.006	-0.02**	-	-0.23***	0.35***
Age Squared	0.001***	0.000	0.01***	0.12***	2.7E-03***	-4.E-03***
HH Size	0.402***	0.011	0.21***	1.35E-03***	7.46***	-11.3***
Sector (Base category -Estate)						
Urban	0.479***	0.061	-	-	-8.12***	11.68***
Rural	0.17***	0.057	0.21***	3.34**	-3.27***	4.84***
			-	*		
			0.07***	-		
				1.52**		
				*		
Gender (Base category -Female)						
Male	0.127***	0.037	-0.11***	-1.22**	-2.36***	3.62***
				*		
Ethnicity (Base category -Sinhala)						
SL Tamil	-0.27***	0.032	0.15***	2.81***	5.02***	-7.96***
IND T.	-0.007	0.063	0.01	0.05	0.10	-0.16
SL Moor.	0.021	0.044	-0.02	-0.17	-0.36	0.55
Burgher	-0.145	0.265	0.07	1.46	2.75	-4.29

Civil Status (Base category -Unmarried)						
Married	0.424***	0.067	-	-	-8.11***	1.31***
Widow.	0.434***	0.071	0.30***	4.70***	-7.43***	10.65***
Divorced	0.205	0.139	-	-	-3.62	5.25
Separat.	0.248***	0.089	0.10***	3.10***	-4.35***	6.27***
			-0.06**	-1.57**		
			-	-		
			0.10***	1.85***		
Education (Base category -Not Schooling)						
Prim.	0.406***	0.046	-	-	-7.11***	10.31***
Second.	0.923***	0.046	0.10***	3.09**	-16.64***	26.91***
Terti.	1.628***	0.062	-0.6***	*	-18.80***	25.76***
Degr.or <	2.178***	0.178	-0.2***	-	-16.52***	21.56***
			-0.1***	9.69**		
				*		
				-		
				6.72**		
				*		
				-		
				4.89**		
				*		
Employment (Base category -Unemployed)						
Gover.	0.400***	0.068	-0.1***	-	-6.76***	9.59***
Sem. G.	0.307***	0.087	-0.08	2.73***	-5.28***	7.55***
Private	-0.15***	0.035	0.06***	-	2.80***	-4.26***
Employ.	0.682***	0.119	-	2.19***	-10.19***	13.91***
Self Em.	0.028	0.035	0.10***	1.41***	-0.52	0.78
Fam. W.	-0.045	0.225	-0.01	-	0.85	-1.30
			0.02	3.61***		
				-0.25		
				0.43		
Agri Land (Base category -No Agri Land)						
Have Agri	0.215***	0.032	-	-2.21***	-4.10***	6.42***
L.			0.10***			
Disability (Base category -Head of HH is a Disable)						
No	0.102***	0.024	-	-0.91***	-1.89***	2.85***
Disabilit.			0.10***			
Remittances (Base category -No Remittances)						

Have Remitt.	0.449***	0.045	-0.10***	-2.98** *	-7.48***	10.56***
Ancillary parameters						
Ordered Probit	Marginal Effects after					
cut1	0.4143	0.1534	0.0023`	0.0421	0.1539	0.7992
cut2	1.7512	0.1545				
cut3	2.6135	0.1578				
Prob > chi²	0.0000					
Pseudo R²	0.2078					
Observations	21,750					

Source: Authors calculated based on the HIES data

According to Table 1, it is apparent that receiving *Samurdhi* benefits reduces households' probability of falling into poverty. More specifically, the probability of falling into extreme poverty in *Samurdhi*-receiving households is lower by 0.10 compared to the non-*Samurdhi* beneficiaries. Similarly, the probabilities of falling into poverty and vulnerable to poverty of the *Samurdhi* receiving households are lower by 0.55% and 1.14% respectively compared to the non-*Samurdhi* beneficiaries. Moreover, households receiving *Samurdhi* benefits have a higher probability of falling into non-poor category, which is higher by 1.72% compared to the non-*Samurdhi* beneficiaries. Therefore, it can be concluded that the *Samurdhi* program reduces the probability of falling into any level of poverty while increasing the probability of becoming non-poor. Moreover, all the estimated coefficients (marginal effects) are statistically significant at a 1% level. Both financial and non-financial benefits provided by the *Samurdhi* program play a crucial role in enhancing the standard of living of marginalized people, especially in the estate and rural sectors where the poverty pockets are located. Since the *Samurdhi* program focuses on poverty pockets and lower-income groups in general, the outcome of the program has been successful in terms of reducing the level of poverty. In addition to the *Samrudhi* benefits, the study recognizes that households' social and demographic factors also significantly affect each type of poverty. Household heads' age, ethnicity, education, gender, being an employer, being an employee in the government or semi-government sector, having agricultural lands, and receiving remittances are the key factor of poverty.

Conclusions

The empirical investigation confirms that the *Samrudhi* program is crucial in poverty reduction in Sri Lanka. It reduces the probability of falling into extreme poverty, poverty, and vulnerable to poverty while increasing the probability of falling into non-poor category. More specifically, the probability of falling into extreme poverty in *Samurdhi*-receiving households is lower by 0.10 compared to the non-*Samurdhi* beneficiaries. Similarly, the probabilities of falling into poor and vulnerable to poverty of the *Samurdhi* receiving households are lower by 0.55% and 1.14%, respectively. In addition to the *Samrudhi* benefits, the study recognizes that households' social and demographic factors also significantly affect each type of poverty. Household heads' age, ethnicity, education, gender, being an employer, being an employee in the government or semi-government sector, having agricultural lands, and receiving remittances are the key factor of poverty. Therefore, the present study strongly recommends continuing the *Samrudhi* program as a key social protection program in reducing poverty in Sri Lanka. However, it is essential to provide adequate benefits by considering the inflation rate so as to increase the impact on reducing poverty sustainably.

Keywords: Poverty, Social Safety Net Programs, Samurdhi Program, Ordered Probit Analysis

References

- Anyanwu, J. C. (2005). Determinants of poverty in Nigeria: A multidimensional approach.
- Damayanthi, W. A., & Champika, U. A. (2014). Impact of social safety net programs on poverty reduction: A study of Janasawiya and Samurdhi programs in Sri Lanka.
- Dartanto, T., & Otsubo, S. (2013). The Impact of Rice Price Policy on Poverty and Inequality in Indonesia.
- Department of Census and Statistics. (2017). Household Income and Expenditure Survey - 2016.
- Gounder, R. (2013). Multidimensional poverty and behavioural, welfare and policy correlates: child poverty and inequality in Fiji.
- Gunawardane, P. (2014). Role of the Samurdhi credit program in empowering rural women in Sri Lanka.
- Hassan, M. K., & Babu, M. (1991). Determinants of rural poverty in Bangladesh: A microeconomic study.
- Kumari, S. (2014). Poverty Alleviation Programmes and Poverty Alleviation in India: A Critical Analysis.

- Lanjouw, P., & Ravallion, M. (1995). Poverty and household size.
- Lekobane, K. R., & Seleka, T. B. (2017). An empirical analysis of factors affecting poverty incidence in Lesotho.
- Mok, T. Y., & Wu, X. (2007). Poverty in Asian countries.
- Mukherjee, N., & Benson, T. (2003). The determinants of poverty in Malawi, 1998.
- Sekhampu, T. J. (2013). The determinants of poverty in rural South Africa.
- Serumaga-Zake, P. A., & Naude, W. A. (2002). The impact of some household and community characteristics on poverty status: The case of urban households in South Africa.
- Thibbotuwawa, M. A. S. M., & Thenuwara, W. M. S. B. (2012). The Impact of Samurdhi Programme on Household Income and Consumption: A Case Study in Southern Province of Sri Lanka.

Local Governance Autonomy for National Reconciliation after the War in Sri Lanka: Policy and Practice of the Agency-Model

S. Chandran

Department of Political Science & Public Policy,
University of Colombo, Sri Lanka.

shami@poli.cmb.ac.lk

Abstract

Any nation should pursue reconciliation as a positive endeavor with fervor and expertise. The reconciliation process in Sri Lanka has been a hotly debated subject ever since the hostilities ended there in 2009. Local government organizations frequently fail to promote local reconciliation procedures, despite the Government of Sri Lanka's continued efforts and various types of steps to create peace. Although they are in a good position to assist in reconciliation, local entities in Sri Lanka are not fully integrated into the process. Despite being essential components of the state, they often play a role in providing and managing local infrastructure as well as carrying out local versions of national policy. Depending on how it interacts with the central government, local government may exercise some discretion in carrying out these obligations. Even if power and decision-making processes have been transferred from the central and provincial levels to local levels, decentralization has not assisted local governments in making contributions to local reconciliation. Under certain policies related to reconciliation, local government institutions are free to design or implement particular initiatives; however, there is an administrative and institutional deterioration of local government as a result of factors like the center's dominance in the periphery and the local government institutions' political dependence. It has frequently been demonstrated that centralized decision-making at the national level is unsuccessful in addressing local difficulties. It also encourages more inclusive decision-making in the domain of local reconciliation through the redistribution of power, which calls into question the idea that local governments have sufficient autonomy to make policy decisions. Decentralization has not assisted local administrations in Sri Lanka in promoting local harmony. The relationship between the national government and local governments is frequently complicated, and unspoken motives can make things worse. Ironically, the central government may use formal decentralization initiatives to increase its influence locally. Using the agency-model of local governance, this paper contends that local government should be seen as a tool of the central government and as such has little discretion to act independently of the directives issued by the central government. The paper

provides a thorough study of the difficulties local governments confront in promoting local peace in the nation and makes suggestions for how to do so while still making a valuable contribution to theory and practice. The study thus suggests significant policy and practice changes in order to include local governments into the national program of reconciliation. According to the study, vertical constraints and the concentration of power (a culture of reliance) had an influence on local authority autonomy and prevented councils from establishing and bolstering best reconciliation practices at the local level.

Key words: Agency-model, autonomy, decentralization, local government, local reconciliation.

Introduction

Although local governments in Sri Lanka are seen as essential democratic institutions and play a crucial role in creating and implementing long-term community goals, they are marginalized due to a lack of autonomy, resources, and capacity. The central government may, ironically, use organized decentralization schemes to strengthen its control over local governments. The decentralization of power has grown in importance during the past few years. The plethora of community engagement initiatives that make the nearby communities their focal point best illustrates this. To encourage the greatest amount of involvement and commitment from the end users, the lowest levels of administration are definitely preferred (Geoff Edmonds and Bjrn Johannessen, 2003: p. 15). Therefore, local government institutions are free to develop or implement particular programs in accordance with established policies; however, in Sri Lanka, local government has become administratively and institutionally degraded as a result of factors like the center's dominance in the periphery and the institutions' political dependence.

The local government entities routinely fall short in supporting local reconciliation procedures in the ongoing efforts and various types of steps to promote national reconciliation made by the Government of Sri Lanka. However, they are not fully integrated into the process. Local governments in Sri Lanka are in reality well-positioned to support in reconciliation. Even if power and decision-making processes were transferred from the central and provincial levels to local levels, decentralization has not assisted local governments in making contributions to local reconciliation. It has frequently been demonstrated that centralized decision-making at the national level is unsuccessful in addressing local difficulties. With little bearing on local conflicts, the reconciliation process is primarily formed and implemented at the national level.

On a local level, both minorities and the majority exhibit broad disengagement with and annoyance with the national reconciliation process.

Objectives

The aim of this study is to offer a theoretical analysis of local autonomy, decentralization, and the related function of local governments in local reconciliation. Furthermore it provides a thorough study of both the difficulties that local governments employing the agency-model must overcome and the local reconciliatory demands of decentralization. The potential and limitations of local governments to ease ethnic tensions and promote peace locally and ultimately nationally are examined and provided recommendations for overcoming the observed constraints.

Research Design/Materials and Methods

While exploring the concepts of local governance, reconciliation, and decentralization at a theoretical and conceptual level, the study undertook extensive desk research, including gathering and analyzing a wide range of primary and secondary documents. An integrative review presents the state of the research of the topic and provides a thorough study of the difficulties local governments confront in promoting local peace in the nation and bolstering best reconciliation practices at the local level and makes suggestions for how to do so while still making a valuable contribution to theory and practice.

Results/ Findings

Theorizing Local Governance

Local governance, like governance, is a common topic in social science research and policy debates. Governance is a broad term that refers to a variety of activities relating to political and corporate management in society. First, it applies to government operation as well as administrative activities of corporations and institutions. It also covers how governments are chosen and rulers are given their authority. In political science literature, local governance usually refers to local administration by elected local bodies. "Local government institutions constitute only one domain of "local governance." Institutions and personnel linked to the central government play a more dominant role in governing citizens in local contexts than the elected local government bodies do" (Neloufer de Mel and Jayadeva Uyangoda, 2011; p.25).

Both social science research and policy discussions frequently touch on local governance. A wide range of actions related to societal political and corporate management fall under the umbrella term of governance. First, it

covers both official government operation and the administrative endeavors of corporations and institutions. It also discusses the process by which leaders are chosen and granted authority. Local government is typically used to describe local administration by elected local bodies in political science literature. Institutions of “local governance” include more than just local government. When it comes to governing citizens in local contexts, institutions and personnel linked to the central government predominate over elected local government bodies.

Decentralization and Local Government Autonomy

Decentralization, or the transfer of decision-making authority from the central government to local or community levels, has gained prominence in recent years in discussions about development strategy. In countries with a centralistic organizational system, there is a discernible global trend toward decentralization, though to varying degrees and with distinct accents (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, 2001; p.4-5). Decentralization is a general concept that encompasses a range of meaning from numerous sources. It can be applied to a variety of governmental structures. Decentralization essentially refers to the transfer of authority from higher to lower tiers of government. This may entail taking charge of the planning and management of governmental operations, including resource collection and distribution. Decentralization, according to Brinkerhoff and Azfar (2010: 82), is the transfer of power from a centralized authority to its peripheral units. According to Blair, significant power was transferred to local units of government that were open to the local citizenry and answerable to them (2000: 21). These decentralized policy frameworks promote “bottom-up” governance by attempting to increase local government and citizen participation on both the demand and supply sides. One of the most significant governance and institutional restructuring processes toward empowering local government is decentralization, or the transfer of political, fiscal, and administrative duties to local governments in an increasing number of countries (Eaton et al. 2010; Manor 1999; Kettl 2002; Saito 2008; Turner 1999). Decentralized governance arrangements offer favorable conditions for democratic participation in decision-making and more open, responsive, and accessible state institutions in the interim. All in all, multilevel governance systems that are effective expand the reach and solidify the foundation for national development strategies.

From an etymology perspective, the word “autonomy” derives from the Latin terms *auto*, which means independent, and *nomos*. Starting from this linguistic meaning, the notion that autonomy can be interpreted as the right to self-administration or, in other words, the freedom to govern according to one’s

own rules, is emitted (Petronela Zaharia and Irina Bilouseac, 2009; p.809). “Local autonomy” refers to a local government’s legal and practical ability to manage public affairs on behalf of and in the best interests of the local communities they serve. (Ibid). Decentralization can increase sub-national units’ allegiance and integration into the state, which could assist reduce tensions and resolve disagreements over power distribution and management of public resources. The ability to take action and independence in policymaking are the two facets of local government autonomy. In a national context, it is viewed as offering a comprehensive definition of local government autonomy in a nation, i.e., what is shared by all local authorities. This is taken into account in terms of the general vertical intergovernmental connection, or the autonomy of local government in respect to higher levels of government. In the local context, it is viewed as forming the unique local authority autonomy, or that which is particular to the particular local body. This encompasses a local authority’s vertical interaction with the specific national, regional/provincial government agencies operating in its local area as well as its horizontal autonomy with respect to the local social and economic conditions (Christine Hudson, 1993; p-6-7).

Models of Central-Local Relations

There are essentially two types for local government that scholars recommend. They follow the partnership model, in which local governments and the central government are viewed as coexisting in a mainly amicable relationship, a well-adjusted marriage with fair exchange of gifts and responsibilities and mutual reliance on one another. The agency model, where local authorities are seen as little more than an administrative convenience for the implementation of centrally determined policies, and the view of central-local relations where local authorities have a great deal of autonomy to design and implement their own policies, respectively, are both included in this. They are under the supervision of central departments and have very little or no discretion (Christine Hudson, 1993; p-29).

Local Government Autonomy under the Agency-Model

Mueller claims that centralized power is a long-standing trend in governments. Loss of autonomy for local governments is a result of centralized power. The likelihood of giving local government discretion over local decision-making decreases as central government’s power increases. According to him, the agency-model is a common name for this kind of cooperation between the central and local governments. It is characterized by the notion that a central government possesses complete power and merely grants discretionary

authority to other political bodies. As a result, the central government has the ability to increase or decrease local government's decision-making authority since it chooses to work in a command-and-follow fashion rather than cooperatively. As a result, the authority granted to local government is typically closely regulated (Mueller. S, 2017; p.77).

A central government that views local government through the lens of the agency-model is likely to be very directive, with stringent limits on local government authority. Because of this, there is a lack of local autonomy, and the residents have less direct representation (ibid, p. 81).

Mueller made the additional point that the agency-model might potentially have negative effects on local government. For instance, it might result in a destructive feedback loop that reduces the effectiveness of local governance. First, local government is not acting in the interests of the central government in terms of policy making and/or implementation, and second, local government is not operating effectively enough to warrant central government intervention. Local government is likely to make every effort to remain within its narrowly defined competencies in order to avoid interference based on the first justification. As a result, it can become highly bureaucratic and risk-averse because any indication of independence could attract the notice of the central government (ibid).

He continued by saying that central involvement based on these factors damages the legitimacy of local governments. The inability to act autonomously has an effect on public involvement because it leads people to view local government as powerless and so insignificant. With direct power over local government comes a transfer of responsibility to the central government, which can result in a situation where any shortcomings with local government are seen as the fault of the electorate. In order to address the shortcomings that led to the electorates' concerns, the central government may opt to further tighten the reins on local government as a result. However, further reducing local government's autonomy simply serves to reinforce the public's belief that the central government is ultimately responsible for local governance, creating a vicious cycle. Overall, the system is more democratic and local government may function more effectively the less tightly the agency-model is applied to local government (ibid).

Policy of Agency-Model in the Local Government of Sri Lanka

Despite recent alterations, Sri Lanka's local government system has a long and distinguished history. The ancient and British-introduced systems, though quite different in form and content, both sought to acknowledge the importance

of local people in governing, depending on the period, circumstances, and political principles.

There were four different forms of local government institutions at the time of independence in 1948: Municipal Councils, Urban Councils, Town Councils, and Village Councils. Divisional Councils (Pradeshiya Sabhas), Urban Councils, and Municipal Councils are the results of the 1987 reduction of the original four-layer structure to three tiers. Divisional Councils, which represent more than 85% of the island's population and were created by combining the old village and town councils, can be seen as the backbone of the island's local government structure. The local government system has undergone numerous reforms since 1948, with many ups and downs in the distribution of authority to lower levels.

The Constitution of Sri Lanka states that local authorities in Sri Lanka will have the authority granted to them by the Municipal Councils Ordinance and the Urban Councils Ordinance, two pieces of extant legislation. The authority granted to Pradeshiya Sabhas by current legislation will be used. The provincial council will have the option to grant local governments with more authority, but not less (43.2a.). The Pradeshiya Sabhas Act, the Municipal Councils Ordinance of 1947, and the Urban Councils Ordinance of 1939 are the three primary legislative documents that are also available (No. 15 of 1987).

Under the current system of local government, the central government is in charge of organizing local authorities. In other words, it serves a national purpose. Determining boundaries and granting ordinances to local governments fall under the purview of the minister of local government. In accordance with the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, the Minister of Local Government of the Central Government has had this authority (Krishnamohan. T., 2016). De Mel. N. and Uyangoda. J. claim that Sri Lanka's local government institutions in the periphery are not only far from the majority of inhabitants but also cut off from local civil society and eclipsed by the central government's executive agencies (2011; p.20).

The provincial administrations in Sri Lanka are now responsible for local government supervision, according to the country's constitution. The president appoints provincial governors, who perform the same duties as the chief minister. Planning, control, and the infrastructure design all have issues with the technical guidelines coming from the provincial level.

National Reconciliation Programme and the Practice of Agency-Model in Post-war Sri Lanka

It is necessary to look into inclusive and socially just post-war reconciliation because Sri Lanka plays a significant role in building a culture of peace and treating war wounds in this post-war context. In Sri Lanka, there are numerous institutional and governmental systems in place to encourage reconciliation. The government massively invested in infrastructure expansion after the war ended in 2009 and started measures meant to advance peace and reconciliation. The neglected democratization and growth roles of local councils are highlighted by the potential involvement of local government organizations in national reconciliation. The most significant (formal) democratic institutions in Sri Lanka for dealing with local reconciliation that can result in national reconciliation are without a doubt local councils. Traditional functions and responsibilities of local government organizations in Sri Lanka included: (1) health and sanitation, (2) construction and upkeep of neighborhood roads, (3) housing and housing-related concerns, (4) public markets, parks, and libraries, and (5) various utility services for locals. The promotion of people's comfort, convenience, and health is covered in depth in the corresponding Ordinances for Divisional Councils, Urban Councils, and Municipal Councils. National harmony will not be achieved through these roles.

Decentralization after a war has aided in lowering the danger of violence, fostering communal harmony and reconciliation, and/or boosting the legitimacy of the state. However, there is no universal agreement on how to enhance governance processes through decentralization, increasing opportunity for a better living and peaceful coexistence. The best approach for the central government to fulfill its twin goals of increased state reach and much needed community cohesion and reconciliation is still to materialize and implement significant decentralization programs. If local efforts at reconciliation had been done, localized ethnic conflicts after 2009 might have been avoided.

At the moment, local government institutions play supporting roles in the financing and implementation of relief and recovery initiatives, which is handled by a number of different autonomous entities at the central level. Although it has contributed to the growth of local infrastructure, the Local Loans and Development Fund (LLDF), a financial organization for local governments, is a minor actor in investment situations. Grants from the provincial or central governments provide the majority of the funding for initiatives (Local Government Enhancement Sector Project (RRP SRI 42459, p.2).

Potential of Local Government Institutions to Contribute to the National Reconciliation Program at the Local Level

Local governments typically take an interest in or participate in reconciliation activities, or have the potential to influence community attitudes and awareness of reconciliation. They also look into ways to encourage local community involvement in reconciliation that can encourage whole-community action towards reconciliation. This might create enormous prospects for collaboration and resource leveraging, as well as a local network incorporating reconciliation across all community sectors. Through events like festivals, film nights, discussions, exhibitions, and cultural tours, local reconciliation groups are actively promoting reconciliation in many localities. In order to integrate reconciliation initiatives across all facets of the community, they can engage neighborhood reconciliation groups to support them and mediate interactions between local stakeholders. In the meanwhile, local governments will be crucial in achieving the goals of reconciliation through community engagement. Since they are the level of government closest to communities, they are in a good position to take the lead and implement progressive improvements at the local level. The objectives of local government initiatives centered on horizontal social cohesion are to improve linkages between groups. In turn, this entails making sure that the state promotes equity across various groups—a strategy that can also be seen as essential to vertical social cohesiveness.

As a result, through involving local communities, local government can also play a key role in Sri Lanka in furthering reconciliation outcomes. They are in a good position to lead and influence constructive reforms at the local level. Around 80% of local government areas have a multiethnic social structure, which suggests that minorities make up more than 5% of the population. The above proportion significantly increases when religion is taken into consideration. The foundations of reconciliation must be established at this time through the development of personal and societal resources of confidence and belief in a future free of fear and retaliation, which is another tenet of local community empowerment.

During the post-war era, there had been numerous and frequent local as well as national ethnic riots between ethnic groups in many localities. If there had been multiethnic or multicultural programs in place earlier, run by the local governments, the riots and conflicts in areas like Bulathsinhala and Beruwela in Kalutara district, in the southwest of Sri Lanka, would have been avoided. The country's tense ethnic relations may have improved as a result of similar measures in the other districts.

Additionally, there is a noticeable majority of hostility toward the state. There is widespread dissatisfaction over the lack of opportunities, inequality, and a political system that seems to favor Colombo's elites and privileged while providing little for the mass of citizens. A key component of violent communal incidents is community mobilization, which is led by unofficial networks with the intention of escalating tensions and inspiring a violent response. Additionally, disagreements over the use of land, water, and other natural resources can serve as a focal point for other issues by drawing attention to particular, concrete instances of injustice. Another urgent concern is the detrimental effects of some development initiatives that favor some communities over others or wind up harming local livelihoods. Additional factors to take into account include the history of widespread impunity for those who incite or use violence, ongoing economic pressures and relative poverty, youth alienation due to injustices and unfulfilled ambitions, patronage, assumed privilege, and sectarian rivalry, all of which are prevalent in the current political system both locally and nationally, economic competition that breeds sectarian rivalry, and increasingly entrenched difference. As a result, it is definitely true that local government has a lot of potential to meet these obstacles within their capabilities.

Laksiri Fernando contends that there should be a focus on three different levels of national, regional, and local reconciliation in Sri Lanka. The central government, province councils, and municipal governments are the three layers of entities that oversee these levels. Any road map for reconciliation should take into account the necessary synergies between the three levels, as well as policies, interventions, and strategies for gradually achieving concrete reconciliation within a specific time frame (23 July 2011).

However, the ongoing reconciliation process is abandoned, and forward-thinking policies are changed. The measures for national reconciliation constructed are not more responsive. Initiatives for governmental reconciliation do not take into account the community's perceived demands. Since interventions are not defined locally, many concrete steps that are taken as part of reconciliation efforts in one location may not be successful in another. As they respond to goals defined by the central government that hardly ever correspond to local reality, ongoing reconciliation attempts are of little immediate significance. It's crucial to take into account the pressures and underlying grievances that people who are prone to mobilization are facing. The efforts to guarantee that all complaints and pressures lessen rather than exacerbate the issues that these groups face are not supported by reform programs or other policies; Government-led formal efforts at reconciliation were unsuccessful in resolving local conflicts or addressing their underlying causes. Instead, for

reconciliation effort to be effective, it must address locally identified long-term and short-term issues. Politicians target those who oversaw district-level efforts. Local peacemaking is not a top concern.

Internal problems within the local government bodies also contribute to this unfavorable situation. The majority of the time, employees in local government organizations were not aware of associated policies and programs that were being developed at both the local and central levels of government, as well as the possibilities for obtaining money for projects like job training programs. Conflicting interests, inadequate coordination, and a lack of contact across the three levels of government are some of the elements that contribute to this. There is also a shortage of employees and internal resources to classify and filter this information.

Conclusion

National politics are formed in the womb of local politics. Local council members are chosen by the general populace to represent them in strategic decisions. The local government system is not recognized as a level of government, nonetheless, under the Sri Lankan constitution. Local government was not mentioned in the constitution until the thirteenth amendment, when it was categorized as a subject under the provision for provincial councils, despite the fact that only the definition of a “Local Authority” was included. The central government and local governments, or any other intermediary layer, such as Provincial Councils, must work closely together in a transitional society like Sri Lanka. A political system in which authority is heavily concentrated and centralized under a single central government body is one that uses the agency model of local governance. This body has complete control over the situation and is unlikely to accept any acts from other political entities that might threaten its authority. Local government is unable to function autonomously in such a framework. Given that it is viewed as little more than the central government’s extension, it must obey its wishes. However, interference by the center in local government affairs other than collaboration and coordination must be avoided during the reconciliation process. In order to pursue a long-term plan that would better foster reconciliation at the local level, the call for increased decentralization of governance, all the way down to the village level, is a positive move. National reconciliation would be impossible to achieve if local reconciliation was not attainable. It is essential that the local government be autonomous for this.

Recommendations

To address the aforementioned issues, there are several ideas that can be made. They are as follows:

1. Rethink local involvement in reconciliation so that programs are more responsive to neighborhood needs and issues.
2. The current initiatives are thought to be "Colombo-centric," and forcing reconciliation from the center might be harmful. Instead, acknowledge the wide range of circumstances present throughout Sri Lanka and think about ways to encourage locally appropriate action.
3. Identify key hotspots and concentrate resources there, seeking locally defined approaches to reconciliation;
4. Think about how reconciliation can result in concrete action: Look to involve local bodies in recognizing different situations, enable local action, and identify and respond to specific problems.
5. Think about how rapprochement can result in practical action: more thoroughly integrating some rapprochement work across government ministries;
6. Find entry points to promote wider policy changes, like promoting multilingualism among both minority and majority populations; and
7. Engage with potential changes at the local level.

References

- Arild Schou and Marit Haug, (2005) "Desentralisation in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations," Working Paper – 139, Blindern: Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research.
- Christine Hudson (1993) "Against All Odds: Local Economic Development Policies and Local Government Autonomy in Sweden and Britain", Umea, Sweden: Department of Political Science, University of Umeå.
- Geoff Edmonds and Bjørn Johannessen, (2003) "Building Local Government Capacity for Rural Infrastructure Works," Bangkok: International Labour Office, p.15
- Krishnamohan. T., (2016) "Local Government System In The Sri Lankan Scenario: Issues And Consequences," International Research Journal of Human Resources and Social Sciences Impact Factor- 2.561, Vol. 3, Issue 1.
- Laksiri Fernando, 23 July 2011, "Potential of local government system in contributing to ethnic reconciliation" <<http://www.ft.lk/article/40367/Potential-of-local-government-system-in-contributing-to-ethnic-reconciliation>>

- Local Government Enhancement Sector Project (RRP SRI 42459), "Sector Development Plan: Local Government Development Plan."
- Mueller. S (2017), "Local Democracy and the Agency-Model of Local Governance," *Journal of the Australasian Law Teachers Association — Volume 10*
- Neloufer de Mel and Jayadeva Uyangoda, 2011, Project on State Reform from Below – Final Report on "State Reform from Below: Local and Community Initiatives for Peace Building, Development and Political Reforms in Sri Lanka." Colombo: Social Scientists' Association.
- Petronela Zaharia¹ Irina Bilouseac (2009), "Decentralization and Local Autonomy - Local Public Management Defining Principles" in *Annales Universitatis Apulensis Series Oeconomica*, 11(2), 2009
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC (2001), "Guide to Decentralization," Berne: SDC

Concept Of Global Britain and Rishi Sunak Foreign Policy in United Kingdom

Vithanage chamali1, Perera H.R.L2,
ruchira.lahiru2@gmail.com

Abstract

Global Britain is a concept that emerged after the United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union, commonly known as Brexit. It refers to the UK's ambition to redefine its role on the global stage and establish itself as a leading global power, in order to build new partnerships, and expanding its influence beyond the EU. But recently, the global Britain concept has received special attention from the world. Because the actions of Rishi Sunak, who came to power in October 2022, and his foreign policy had a unique impact on the global Britain concept. Some criticisms have leveled against Rishi Sunak's foreign policy mentioning that the concept of global Britain has been degraded. Therefore, it is important to analyze the impact of Sunak's foreign policy on the concept of global Britain. Through analyzing the policy some of the challenges that the United Kingdom is facing in the present can be clearly identified and at the same time it is possible to identify the impact of Sunak's foreign policy on the role of the United Kingdom in the world in future. Accordingly, secondary literature has been collected using a qualitative research method. Method of descriptive analysis has been used to analyze the qualitative data. Through those data, it became clear that a practical foreign policy has been followed by the administration of Rishi Sunak. Therefore, to a certain extent, it was clear that the current regime did not followed the concept of Global Britain as the previous regime. Accordingly, Sunak's foreign policy influenced the global Britain concept to some extent.

Key Words: Global Britain, Rishi Sunak, Foreign Policy, United Kingdom

Introduction

The concept of "Global Britain" refers to the UK's vision and strategy for its role in the world after leaving the EU. It emerged as a key idea during the Brexit referendum campaign and gained further prominence in January 2020 when the United Kingdom officially left the European Union. At its core, Global Britain is an ambition to position the

UK as a dynamic, outward-looking and influential player on the global stage. It aims to leverage the UK's historic ties, diplomatic networks, economic capabilities and soft power to build new relationships, enhance trade and investment and meet its needs around the world. The concept of Global Britain thus represents a vision of the UK as an outward-looking, globally engaged nation seeking to unseat the new partnership and use its strength to shape the international order in the post-Brexit era.

However, through Rishi Sunak's foreign policy, the concept of global Britain has been influenced to some extent. Therefore, this study is to examine whether there are major changes in the foreign policy of United Kingdom what kind of impact it will deliver to the UK's role in world politics. For that purpose, this study focused on the global Britain concept and Rishi Sunak's foreign policy and focused on the impact of Sunak's foreign policy on that concept. Finally, a conclusion is drawn focusing on the decline of the concept of global Britain and the role of the UK in the world

Statement of the Research Problem

The UK is a significant player in the world with a wide range of strengths. Likewise, the United Kingdom is a significant country in the world in terms of its economy, politics, military, science and culture. Accordingly, the global Britain concept can be introduced as a way to confirm the independence and global leadership of the United Kingdom as a unique country in the world even after Brexit. But due to certain challenges that the United Kingdom is currently facing, it has become difficult to properly implement the Global Britain concept. For this reason, it is important to pay attention to whether Prime Minister Rishi Sunak can properly implement the global Britain concept. Therefore, the research problem focused in this study is, **Does Global Britain concept decline by the Rishi Sunak's foreign policy?**

Research Methodology

This study based on the qualitative research methods. For that qualitative data was collected through various sources of secondary data. For the given research the data was collected through published resources such as books, magazines, journals, articles and reports. In addition to

that, internet was another main resource of providing necessary information. The method of descriptive analysis has been used to analyze the literature. Some data are presented as facts for ease of understanding .

Discussion

Rishi Sunak's foreign policy is committed to making the UK a strong and active player in the world. But through this policy the focus is on the UK in particular. Therefore, through Rishi Sunak's foreign policy, the concept of global Britain has had a significant impact. His policy has been welcomed by some observers and criticized by others. According to Sunak, he is guided by the principles of "robust pragmatism" and "global leadership". Because of that this is a more pragmatic foreign policy and has led to a less ambitious foreign policy.

The Prime Minister's first speech on foreign policy reflected his longstanding preference for policies aimed at strengthening the conditions for prosperity. Yet, as he pointed out, such a seemingly desirable objective cannot be pursued without a respect for the values that define how it is achieved. (Patalano, 2022) However, Sunak also focuses on the economic prosperity of the country through his foreign policy. Economic prosperity is important as a foundation for global Britain, he says. This has led to trade deals, investment and infrastructure development. Through this, this has a significant impact on the concept of Global Britain in the United Kingdom.

Other than that, portrayed as a Cameronite liberal, Sunak is in fact deeply conservative on everything from trans rights to refugees. (Elgot, 2023) according to Sunak, the UK works for the good of the world by promoting liberal ideas such as democracy, human rights and the rule of law. It is therefore clear that liberal principles will be a key part of global Britain for years to come. But it remains to be seen how the concept of global Britain will be seen through Sunak's foreign policy. However, after leaving the EU, he will be seen as defending the UK's global interests. Through his foreign policy, he has already had a significant impact on how the UK is perceived by other countries. Accordingly, Sunak's foreign policy has influenced the global Britain concept in various ways.

1. Sunak has negotiated trade deals with countries around the world including New Zealand, Australia and Japan. Trade deals like this are designed to boost manufacturing and create jobs in the UK.
“As part of CPTPP, the UK is now in a prime position in the global economy to seize opportunities for new jobs, growth and innovation.” The CPTPP is the successor to a previous trans-Pacific trade pact that the United States withdrew from under former President Donald Trump in 2017. Its members include fellow G7 members Canada and Japan, and historic UK allies Australia and New Zealand. The remaining members are Mexico, Chile and Peru, along with Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam and Brunei. (Aljazeera News, 2023)
2. Sunak has reaffirmed the UK's commitment to NATO and countries such as India and the United Arab Emirates have strengthened ties. The security partnership is designed to help the UK tackle global challenges such as terrorism and cybercrime. The UK can leverage its strong position in NATO alongside a more transatlantic Biden administration to broker closer working relations between NATO and the EU, especially on cyber security and protecting space assets, critical new priorities for the safety of European democracies. (Niblett, 2021).
3. UK development aid has been allocated more than 0.7% of gross national income. This increase in development assistance is designed to promote economic growth and stability in developing countries.
4. Developed by Sunak for the UK's Cultural Diplomacy Programme. The program is designed to promote British values and interests around the world.

That is why Rishi Sunak's foreign policy had a significant impact on the global Britain concept. But the problem is that when we look at some aspects of Sunak's foreign policy, we can see a decline in the global Britain concept.

Thus, when asking how Sunak's foreign policy affects the global Britain concept, one thing that becomes clear is that the global Britain concept has somehow declined under it. Mainly the “Global Britain” slogan, which was a key element of Boris Johnson's foreign policy, has been dropped. As well as Sunak has taken a more pragmatic approach to

foreign policy, focusing on building strong relationships with key allies and partners. Following this approach, Sunak refrained from commenting strongly on global Britain. Accordingly, there are several signs that the global Britain concept is in decline.

1. Cutting the UK's foreign aid budget.

This has led to a reduction in the UK's soft power, which is essential for building relationships and influence in the world. Soft power is the ability to achieve desired outcomes through attraction rather than coercion. It is often seen as a more sustainable and effective form of power than hard power, which relies on military or economic strength. The UK has long been considered to have a strong soft power, due to its history, culture, and values. However, the cut to the foreign aid budget has damaged the UK's reputation as a generous and compassionate country. This has made it more difficult for the UK to build relationships and influence in the world.

2. A more conciliatory approach to the EU.

The UK's more conciliatory approach to the EU has been welcomed by some. They believe it will improve relations between the two sides and make it easier to reach a deal on the UK's future relationship with the EU. However, others have expressed the view that the UK is losing its independence by moving too close to the EU. They argue that the UK should not be afraid to stand up for its interests, even if it means disagreeing with the EU.

3. A focus on economic prosperity.

The UK government has argued that its focus on economic prosperity is necessary to ensure the long-term security of the UK. However, some critics argue that the UK is neglecting its global responsibilities and that this could ultimately lead to instability and conflict. Because the UK economy is facing a number of challenges, including high inflation and rising interest rates. This is making it more difficult for the UK to invest in its foreign policy.

A number of other factors have also contributed to the decline of the global Britain concept. This means that Britain faces many challenges globally.

- The UK's economic and political power waned.
- Increasing complexity of global challenges such as climate change and terrorism
- The rise of new powers like China and India is another reason for the decline of global Britain concept. At a time when the UK is redefining its foreign policy within the framework of 'Global Britain', a more urgent priority for London appears to be to advantageously frame the scope of its engagement with major global players such as China. (Vahid Nick Pay & Piotr Buszta, 2022) According to Rishi Sunak, "China is the biggest long-term threat to Britain and the world's economic and national security" (BaxendaleSmith, 2022) Therefore, the decline of traditional alliances has made it more difficult for the UK to cooperate with other countries on shared goals.

A number of factors have contributed to the decline of the global Britain concept. Only time will tell if the UK will be able to reverse this trend and regain its place as a leading global power.

Conclusion

Considering all of the literature, it is clear that the concept of global Britain is a concept that emerged after the United Kingdom left the European Union, but the current Prime Minister of the United Kingdom does not follow that concept in the same pattern. Prime Minister Rishi Sunak pursues a pragmatic foreign policy that seeks to address the challenges facing the UK. Sunak is doing so by promoting free trade. Sunak has made negotiations between states like Australia and New Zealand. The Prime Minister has emphasized their commitment to NATO again, especially in the areas of cyber security, in order to protect critical infrastructure. Furthermore, cultural diplomacy has become another element of the foreign policy of Rishi Sunak. Building relationships with other countries and projecting soft power other than that, the Prime Minister took actions to conduct a more pragmatic economic policy. It is clear that the concept of global Britain is degraded by Sunak's foreign policy. Most importantly, discussions have been made with the EU as well,

although the UK is currently out of the EU. Because it doesn't match the current situation in the UK. But finally, it can be concluded that the course of action followed by Sunak at present will be seen in the UK in the future as a progressive foreign policy. The final conclusion of the research is that the concept of global Britain has certainly declined to some extent because of the foreign policy implemented by the current administration.

References

- Aljazeera News. (2023, March 31). *UK set to join trans-Pacific free trade pact*. Retrieved from aljazeera: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/3/31/britain-set-to-join-trans-pacific-freetrade-pact>
- Baxendale-Smith, B. (2022, November 02). *Foreign policy challenges facing the Sunak Government*. Retrieved from wilsoncente: <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/article/foreign-policychallengesfacing-sunak-government>
- Elgot, J. (2023, April 18). *Why Rishi Sunak may be the most socially conservative PM of his generation*. Retrieved from theguardian: <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2023/apr/18/why-rishisunak-is-perhaps-the-mostsocially-conservative-pm-of-his-generation>
- Niblett, R. (2021). *Global Britain, global brokerA blueprint for the UK'sA blueprint for the UK's*. Europe Programme.
- Patalano, A. (2022, December 08). *Principled, nimble, and sharp: Rishi Sunak sets the course for Britain's foreign policy in a maritime century*. Retrieved from kcl.ac.uk: <https://www.kcl.ac.uk/principlednimble-and-sharp-rishi-sunak-sets-the-course-for-britainsforeign-policy-in-a-maritime-century>
- Vahid Nick Pay & Piotr Buszta. (2022). *China in the UK's Foreign Policy*. European Journal of East Asian Studies.

පශ්චාත් යුද සමයේ දේශීය වේදිකා නාට්‍ය මගින් නිරූපිත සමකාලීන කුටුම්භය පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයක් (තෝරාගත් නාට්‍ය කෘති යුගලක් ඇසුරිණි.)

පී.පී.සී.එම්.ටී.බණ්ඩාර

පශ්චාත් උපාධි අධ්‍යයන පීඨය, කැලණිය විශ්ව විද්‍යාලය

chamithmanoj@gmail.com

හැඳින්වීම

නාට්‍ය යනු මානව සමාජයේ සියුම් අංශ රසවත්ව ඉදිරිපත් කරන එක් ප්‍රබල කලා මාධ්‍යයකි. සියලු කලා ප්‍රවාහයන් අතුරින් පොදු ජන මනසට වඩාත් සමීප කලා මාධ්‍යයක් ලෙස නාට්‍ය අතීතයේ සිටම ක්‍රියා කර ඇත. එබැවින් නාට්‍ය මගින් බොහෝවිට පොදු ජනයාට වඩාත් සමීප ගැටලු සාකච්ඡාවට බඳුන්වී ඇත. කුටුම්භය මානව සමාජයේ කුඩාම සමාජ ඒකකය වේ. කුටුම්භය නැමැති ඒකකයේ සිදුවන වෙනස්වීම් ග්‍රහණය කර ගනිමින් සංදර්ශනාත්මකව එළිදක්වන ප්‍රබල කලා මාධ්‍යයක් ලෙස නාට්‍ය පෙරළා සමාජ වෙස්වීම්වල පිළිබිඹුවක් ද වේ. කුටුම්භයේ සම්ප්‍රදායික ස්වරූපය සමාජ පරිණාමය හා සමකාලීන සමාජ ගැටලු ඔස්සේ කවර පරිමාවක වෙනසකට බඳුන් වී ඇත්ද යන්න නාට්‍ය මගින් අප ලබන අවබෝධය කලාව හා සමාජය අතර අන්තර් සබඳතාවය තේරුම් ගැනීම සඳහා ආධාරකයක් වේ. එබැවින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ පශ්චාත් යුද සමයේ නාට්‍ය කලාව මගින් සමකාලීන කුටුම්භය තුළ විද්‍යාමාන වෙනස්කම් නිරූපණය කළ ආකාරය පිළිබඳ මෙහිදී විමසුමට බඳුන් කරන ලදී.

පශ්චාත් යුද සමය යනු මෙරට සමාජ ප්‍රපංචය තුළ ඉතා තීරණාත්මක අවකාශයකි. මෙම ප්‍රවණතාවට කාල පරාසයෙන් පසුව එළැඹෙන පශ්චාත් යුද සමයේ ගෙවුණු දස වසර ශ්‍රී ලංකාව සැලකිය යුතු මට්ටමින් සමාජ, ආර්ථික, දේශපාලන හා සමාජීය වශයෙන් සැලකිය යුතු විපරිණාමයකට බඳුන්ව ඇත. (කටුගම්පොළ,2020,12). යුදමය වශයෙන් එල්.ටී.ටී.ඊ සංවිධානය පරාජයට පත් කළ ද යුද්ධය සඳහා තුඩු දුන් වාර්ගික අර්බුද කුරා ස්ථිරසාර විසඳුමක් ලෙස බලය බෙදා හැරීම පිළිබඳ රජය ප්‍රමාණවත් මැදිහත්වීමක් මේ තාක් සිදුකළ බවක් දක්නට නොමැත(කටුගම්පොළ,2020,134). ඒ හේතුවෙන් පශ්චාත් යුද සමය තුළ පාස්කු ප්‍රහාරය වැනි ත්‍රස්ත ක්‍රියා තවදුරටත් සිදුවූ අතර යුද්ධයෙන් පසු ආර්ථික කළමනාකරණය නිසි පරිදි සිදු නොවීම හේතුවෙන් දේශය මේ වන විට ප්‍රබල ආර්ථික අර්බුදයකට මුහුණ පා ඇත. සමාජ, ආර්ථික ආදී වශයෙන් සිදුවන මෙම විපර්යාස සමකාලීන නාට්‍යකරුවන් වේදිකයන් ලෙස ග්‍රහණය කර ගනිමින් ඒ ඔස්සේ ස්වකීය නිර්මාණකරණය සිදුකළේ කෙසේ දැයි මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ දී සොයා බැලිණි. ප්‍රසිද්ධ රැගුම් පාලක මණ්ඩලයේ හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ දත්තයන්ට අනුව යුද්ධය නිමවී 2020 දක්වා ගෙවීගිය කාල සීමාව තුළ මෙරට වේදිකා නාට්‍ය 2632ක් වේදිකා ගත වී ඇත. මේ අතුරින් සමකාලීනව ඇති වූ සමාජ, දේශපාලන, ආර්ථික හා සාමාජීය විපර්යාසයෙන් දේශීය පවුල් සංස්ථාවට සිදුකළ බලපෑම පිළිබඳ තේමා කරගත් නාට්‍ය පර්යේෂණය සඳහා පදනම් කර ගැනිණි, ඒ අතුරින් රාජිත දිසානායකගේ “සිරිවර්ධන පවුල” (2012) නාටකය හා අබිල සපුමල් ගේ “හිනාවෙලා මිනිත්තුවක්” (2017) යන නාට්‍යය කෘති සමීප කියවීමට ලක් කළේ ය. ඒ ඔස්සේ සමකාලීන නාට්‍යවේදියා ස්වකීය වේදිකයන් සංදර්ශනාත්මකව එළිදක්වනු ලැබුයේ

කෙසේ ද? එකී නිර්මාණ ඔස්සේ ප්‍රකාශ කළ සමාජ ගැටලු සමාජ නිරීක්ෂණ ලෙස කෙතරම් වැදගත් දැයි මෙම අධ්‍යයනය ඔස්සේ සාකච්ඡාවට ලක්කර ඇත. පශ්චාත් යුද සමයේ දේශීය කුටුම්භයේ ඇති වූ වෙනස්කම් සමකාලීන නාට්‍යකරුවා ස්වකීය නිර්මාණ ඔස්සේ පිළිබිඹු කළේ කෙසේද? ඒ සඳහා ඔවුන් නාට්‍යෝචිත අවස්ථා යොදා ගනු ලැබුවේ කෙසේ ද? යන්න හඳුනා ගැනීම මෙම පරීක්ෂණයේ ගැටළුව වේ. පශ්චාත් යුද සමයේ දේශීය නාට්‍යකරුවන් ස්වකීය නිර්මාණ සඳහා යොදාගත් තේමාවන් අධ්‍යයනයට බඳුන් කිරීම, පශ්චාත් යුද සමයේ මෙරට සමාජයේ අධ්‍යයනය කළ හැකි සමාජ සංවලතා පවුලේ සංවිධානාත්මක ව්‍යුහයට ඇති කළ බලපෑම සමකාලීන නාට්‍යකරුවා විෂය කරගත් ආකාරය අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම, පශ්චාත් යුද සමයේ නාට්‍ය සමකාලීන යුගයේ කියවීමක් ලෙස භාවිතා කළ හැකිදැයි අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම, මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ අරමුණු වේ.

සාහිත්‍ය විමර්ශනය

දේශීය නාට්‍ය කලාව පිළිබඳ දීර්ඝ කාලයක පටන් පර්යේෂණයේ නියුතු පර්යේෂකයන් විවිධ මානයන් ඔස්සේ දේශීය නාට්‍ය කලාව පිළිබඳ විමසුමට ලක් කල ද, මෙම පර්යේෂණය මගින් ආවරණය වන විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍රය කෙරෙහි අවධානය යොමු නොකල බව සාහිත්‍ය විමර්ශනය ඔස්සේ පැහැදිලි විය. නමුත් මෙම පූර්ව පර්යේෂණ මෙම පර්යේෂණය සකස් කිරීම විෂයෙහි දායක විය. ජයලත් මනෝරත්නයන්ගේ සිංහල නාට්‍යයේ ප්‍රසාංගික හා කලාත්මක වර්ධනය (2015) කෘතිය සිංහල නාට්‍යයේ ප්‍රාසාංගික වර්ධනය පිළිබඳව අධ්‍යයනයකි. ඔහුගේ අධ්‍යයන කාල පරාසය 1970 සිට 2000 දක්වා දිවේ. දේශීය නාට්‍ය කලාවේ වර්ධනය සඳහා බලපෑ සමාජ, ආර්ථික, දේශපාලන, තත්ත්වයන් මෙහි දී මනෝරත්නයන් සාකච්ඡාවට ලක් කර ඇත. එය මෙම පරීක්ෂණයේ පසුබිම සකස් කර ගැනීම සඳහා වැදගත් වේ. නමුත් මනෝරත්නයන් පශ්චාත් යුද සමයේ නාට්‍ය කලාව විෂයෙහි අවධානය යොමු කර නොමැත. ගාමිණී බස්නායකයේ ශ්‍රී ලාංකේය දේශපාලනික නාට්‍ය කලාව (2018) කෘතිය 1956 සිට 2015 දක්වා මෙරට වේදිකාගත වූ දේශපාලනික නාට්‍ය පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනයකි. මෙම කෘතියේ කේන්ද්‍රීය ධාරණාව බවට පත්ව ඇත්තේ දේශපාලන නාට්‍ය පිළිබඳ සාකච්ඡාවට ලක් කිරීම වන බැවින් පශ්චාත් යුද සමයේ දේශීය පවුල් සංස්ථාව පිළිබඳ සමකාලීන නාට්‍යකරුවාගේ දෘෂ්ඨිය පිළිබඳ ඔහුගේ අවධානය යොමු වී නොමැත. නාට්‍ය විචාර (2014) නමින් ප්‍රියංකර රත්නායක හා යසවර්ධන අබේපාල විසින් රචිත කෘතිය 2011-12-13 තෙවසර තුළ රාජ්‍ය නාට්‍ය උලෙලේ අවසන් වටයට නිර්දේශ වූ නාට්‍ය කෘති පිළිබඳ විචාර අඩංගු කෘතියකි. මෙහිදී එක් එක් නාට්‍ය පිළිබඳ කෙටි විචාර සිදුකර ඇති නමුත් පොදුවේ එම කෘති ඔස්සේ සමකාලීන සමාජය නිරූපණය වන්නේ කෙසේ දැයි ඔවුන් අවධානයට ලක්කර නොමැත. කුටුම්භය ලිංගිකත්වය හා දේශපාලනය (2019) කෘතිය තුසිත ජයසුන්දරගේ අධ්‍යයනයකි. දේශීය සමාජයේ පවුල් සංස්ථාවේ ගැටලු සමකාලීන සමාජ, දේශපාලන මතිමතාන්ත්‍ර සමග ඇතිවන අර්බුදය කතුවරයා මෙහි දී අවධානය යොමු කර ඇත. ඔහුගේ අධ්‍යයන නියැදිය වන්නේ ධර්මසිරි බණ්ඩාරනායකගේ සිතමා නිර්මාණ පමණක් වීම මෙහි ඇති ලුහුඬුතාවයකි. ඡ්ඛාසඵය ාසඟිය විසින් රචිත ඔය්ඵරු 'බා උර :2016* කෘතිය ලෝකයේ ඇති වූ යුද්ධ සමකාලීන නාට්‍ය කලාවට සිදුකළ බලපෑම විෂය කර ගනිමින් සිදුකළ පර්යේෂණ කෘතියකි. ඒ අනුව දේශීය නාට්‍ය කලාව පිළිබඳ විවිධ පර්යේෂණ සිදු ව ඇති නමුත් මෙම පර්යේෂණය දියත් කරනු ලබන පශ්චාත් යුද්ධ සමයේ මෙරට නාට්‍ය කලාව පිළිබඳ ප්‍රමාණික ගවේශණයක් සිදුව නොමැති බව හඳුනාගත හැකිය.

ක්‍රමවේදය

මෙම පර්යේෂණය ගුණාත්මක පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රමවේදය යටතේ දියත්කරනු ලැබිණි. එහිදී දත්ත රැස්කිරීම, විශ්ලේෂණය හා ඒ ඔස්සේ පර්යේෂණය සැකසීම යන පියවර ත්‍රිත්වය ඔස්සේ අධ්‍යයනය සිදුකරන ලදී. පුස්තකාල අධ්‍යයනය, හා ක්ෂේත්‍ර පර්යේෂණ ඔස්සේ දත්ත රැස්කරන ලදී. එහිදී සමකාලීනව වේදිකා ගත වූ නාට්‍ය කෙරේ ප්‍රමුඛ අවධානය යොමු කළේය. මෙහිදී තත් දශකය තුළ වේදිකා ගත වූ උක්ත දැක්වූ නාට්‍ය යුගල සමීප අධ්‍යයනයට බඳුන් කරනු ලැබිණි. මේ සඳහා සමාජ විද්‍යාත්මක සංකල්පයක් වන සමාජ වලායතන සංකල්පය භාවිතයට ගනු ලැබීය. කුමන හෝ අසමාන සාධකයක් හේතුවෙන් යම් ධුරාවලියක් සකස් වී පැවතීම සෑම සමාජයකම පාහේ පොදුවේ දැකිය හැකි ලක්ෂණයකි. මෙම ධුරාවලිය තුළ ඉහළට හෝ පහළට පුද්ගලයාට හෝ පුද්ගල කණ්ඩායම් ගමන් කිරීමේ හැකියාව පවතී. මෙලෙස පුද්ගලයා හෝ පුද්ගල කණ්ඩායම් සමාජ ව්‍යුහය ගමන් කිරීම මාරුවීම සමාජ සංවලතාවය ලෙස හැදින්වේ. (අමරසේකර, 2010, 130) ආයතනික වශයෙන් ද ආකල්පීය වශයෙන් ද සමාජය හා පුද්ගලයා තුළ ඇතිවන වෙනස මෙහිලා ප්‍රමුඛව හඳුනා ගැනේ. පුද්ගලයා එක එල්ලේම ඉහළට ගමන් කිරීමේ උත්සාහය උඩුකුරු වලාතාව ලෙස පෙන්වා දේ. පශ්චාත් යුද්ධ සමය තුළ පුද්ගලයා සෘජුව ඉහළ සමාජ ස්ථරායනය කරා ප්‍රවේශ වීමට දරු උත්සාහය. එනම්, රියැලිටි ජයග්‍රහණ වැනි ක්ෂණික ජනප්‍රිය වීම්, ක්ෂණික ධනවත්වීම් කෙරේ විශ්වාසය තැබීම හා ඒවා අහිමි වීම තුළ පැවති සමාජ මට්ටමෙන් පහළට ඇදවැටීමේ බේදවාචකය මෙන්ම, ලිංගික ගැටලු, දෙමාපියන් දරුවන්ගේ හුදකලා වීම, බිදුණු පවුල් නිර්මාණය වීම වැනි යටිකුරු වලාතනා ලක්ෂණ ලෙස හඳුනාගත හැක.

අධ්‍යයනයේ වැදගත්කම

සමකාලීන ශ්‍රී ලංකා සමාජය තේරුම් ගැනීමට සුදුසු ක්‍රමවේදී එළඹුමක් ලෙස සමාජ විචල්‍යතාවය පෙන්වාදිය හැකිය. එහිදී කුටුම්භය විෂයෙහි ඇති වූ බලපෑම අනෙකුත් සෑම ක්ෂේත්‍රයක් කරාම විහිදී යන බව පෙනේ. කුටුම්භයේ ඇතිවන මෙම සංවලතන පොදුවේ සමාජය විචරණය කරගැනීමට අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රබල සමාජ නිරීක්ෂණයක් වේ. මෙම සමාජ ස්වරූපය නූතන නාට්‍යවේදියා වටහාගනු ලැබූයේ කෙසේද ? යන්න වටහා ගැනීමට මෙම නිරීක්ෂණය ඉතා වැදගත් වේ. තවද මෙම නව සමාජ තත්ත්වය ඉදිරිපත් කරනු විෂයෙහි නාට්‍යවේදීන් භාවිතයට ගත් රංග වින්‍යාසයන් කවරේද ? ඔවුන් තෝරාගත් තේමාවන් වරින් කෙබඳුද ? එකී න්‍යායයන්, තේමාවන් ඔස්සේ තදිය කුටුම්භ සංස්ථාව නිරූපණය කළේ කෙසේද යි වටහා ගැනීම මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ වැදගත්කමකි. මෙය සැබවින්ම වැදගත් වනුයේ නාට්‍යකරුවා පවතින සමාජයේ සාමාජිකයෙක් ලෙස සමාජ අවශ්‍යතා කොතෙක් දුරට නිර්මාණ ඔස්සේ පිළිඹිබු කළේ ද යන්න පෙන්වාදීම විෂයෙහිය.

නිගමනය

සමාජයේ යම් අර්ථවත් වෙනසක් සිදු කිරීමට නම් සමාජ පිවිසාත් පෙරළා ඔහු ජීවත්වන කුටුම්භයන් ඇතුළතින් ද පිටතින් ද වෙනස්වීමේ ක්‍රියාවලියකට බඳුන් විය යුතුය. ඊට සෘජු ව දායක විය හැකි සක්‍රීය සම්මාදමකි. නාට්‍ය කලාව අතීතයේ පැවති

යාතුකර්ම මගින් සිදු කළ හාව විශෝධනය නූතන නාට්‍ය වේදීන්ට සිය නාට්‍ය ඔස්සේ සිදු කිරීමේ හැකියාව පවතී. පශ්චාත් යුද්ධ සමයේ ඇති වූ විත්ත විපර්යාසයන්ට මෙම නාට්‍යවේදීන් එබඳු සංවේදී මැදිහත් වීමක් සිදු කළ බව මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේදී පෙනී ගියේය. හරස් සංස්කෘතික සංස්පර්ෂයන් කියැවීමට ලක්කරමින් නූතන සමාජ අභියෝග හමුවේ නැවතත් විනැන් ව ඇති දේශීය සමාජයට අවශ්‍ය නව ප්‍රතිදිශානතියක් ලබාදීමට නාට්‍යකරුට හැකියාව පවතින අතර පශ්චාත් යුද්ධ සමය තුළ ඇති වූ සමාජ, ආර්ථික, ආගමික, දේශපාලනික, සංස්කෘතික ගැටලු ග්‍රහණය කරගනිමින් සමාජය ඒ කෙරේ වඩාත් සබුද්ධික කරමින් දේශීය සමාජය කෙරේ පර්යාවලෝකනයක යෙදෙමින් සහාදයා වඩාත් සබුද්ධික භාවයට බඳුන් කිරීමත් ඊට අවශ්‍ය මාර්ග දර්ශනයන් වටහා දීමට උත්සුක වීමත් මත සහාදයාගේ මනස පුබුදුවා ඔවුන්ගේ හාව විශෝධනයකට ලක් කරගනිමින් මානසික විකිත්සාවනට ප්‍රේෂකයා ලක්කිරීමට ද මෙම නාට්‍යකරුවන්ගේ නිර්මාණ ඔස්සේ හැකියාව පවතින බව පෙනී යයි. එබැවින් මෙම අධ්‍යයනය පශ්චාත් යුද සමයේ නාට්‍යකරුගේ සමාජ දෘෂ්ඨිය අධ්‍යයනය කරනු විෂයෙහි ද අතිශය වැදගත් වේ. නාට්‍යකරු දක්වන මෙම කලා කෘති කුටුම්භයට නව ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ හා ප්‍රතිදිශාකරණයක් ලබාදීමට සමත් වේ. ඒ ඔස්සේ වඩාත් ප්‍රශස්ත දැක්මක් සහිත කුටුම්භයන්ගෙන් සුසැදි සමාජ සංස්ථාවක් ගොඩනැගීමේ හැකියාව ඇති වේ.

මූල්‍ය පද : කුටුම්භය, දේශීය නාට්‍ය, පශ්චාත් යුද සමය, සමාජ වලංගතාවය

ආශ්‍රිත ග්‍රන්ථ

අමරසේකර,දයා.,(2010)සමාජ මානව විද්‍යාව, ගොඩගේ සහ සහෝදරයෝ, කොළඹ.
 කුටුම්භපොළ, රාජා., (2020), ජීනීවා අභියෝගය,ගොඩගේ සහ සහෝදරයෝ,කොළඹ.
 කුඹුකගේ ජනක, (2010), සුළඟ මට කතා කරයි, අමාලින අත්පිටපතකි.
 ජයසුන්දර, තුසිත., (2019), කුටුම්භය ලිංගිකත්වය හා දේශපාලනය, සරසවි ප්‍රකාශකයෝ, කොළඹ.
 දිසානායක රාජිත, (2012), සිරිවර්ධන පවුල, අමාලින අත්පිටපතකි.
 බස්නායක, ගාමිණී., (2018) ශ්‍රී ලාංකේය දේශපාලනික නාට්‍ය කලාව, ගොඩගේ සහ සහෝදරයෝ, කොළඹ.
 මනෝරත්න, ජයලත්., (2015), සිංහල නාට්‍යයේ ප්‍රාසංගික කලාත්මක වර්ධනය, ගොඩගේ සහ සහෝදරයෝ, කොළඹ.
 ගුරුගේ, ලයනල් ., (2004),ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජාතිකත්ව ගැටලුව සහ විසඳුම්,විකල්ප ප්‍රතිපත්ති කේන්ද්‍රය, කොළඹ
 රත්නාය, ප්‍රියංකර හා අබේපාල යසවර්ධන., (2014). නාට්‍ය විචාරය, සාරංගා ප්‍රකාශකයෝ, කඩවත.

Dinesh, Nandith (2016) *Theatre and War*, Open Book publisher, Cambridge.

APPLICATION OF CAGE DISTANCE FRAMEWORK ON BILATERAL FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT INFLOWS TO OECD AND NON-OECD ASIAN COUNTRIES

S. S. Ramanayake

Department of Industrial Management, University of Moratuwa

sathyar@uom.lk

INTRODUCTION

Over the last five decades, Foreign Direct Investments, or FDIs, have become one of the most researched phenomena in international business. This is mainly due to the overtime surge of FDIs worldwide. According to the World Investment Report 2021, even with the COVID-19 pandemic, the world's Foreign Direct Investments amounted to \$1 trillion. This is even after a 35% drop from the 2019 amount, which was \$1.5 trillion. In 1990 the total FDI volume of the world was only \$200 billion (UNCTAD, 2021). This shows that world Foreign Direct Investment flows grew dramatically over the past 30 years. This substantial growth in FDI drew the attention of academics and policymakers.

In the year 2020, Asia received 53% of global FDI. Out of this, China and Hong Kong were able to secure 26.9%, and the ASEAN region was able to secure 13.7%, while South Asia only secured 7.1% (UNCTAD, 2021). This highlights the fact that some locations, regions, and countries are more receptive to FDIs than others, especially in Asia. For instance, East and Southeast Asian countries attract more FDI than South Asian countries. This raises an important question: "Why do some home countries¹ find some host countries² more attractive for FDI than others, and what factors separate successful countries/regions from others?."

Many empirical studies have used different frameworks and theories to assess location attractiveness. For example, past studies suggest that positive macroeconomic indicators, robust and sound institutional framework, positive factor price differentials, and larger market size are some of the main determinants of attracting FDIs to a particular destination. (Gani, 2007; Vijayakumar *et al.*, 2010; Ranjan and Agrawal, 2011; Chenaf-Nicet and Rougier, 2016). Apart from these, many researchers found that soft factors such as cultural differences, common

language, and colonial ties do, in fact, help increase the location attractiveness for FDIs. (Loree and Guisinger, 1995; Sethi *et al.*, 2003; Kim and Parkhe, 2009) Most of these existing studies have considered macro-level standalone characteristics of the home and host countries.

On the other hand, comparative factors or the relative distance between home and host country macro-level characteristics have been neglected in the existing literature (Malhotra *et al.*, 2009; Engsig *et al.*, 2018; Tokas and Deb, 2020). The term "distance" in this context refers to elements other than geographical, such as cultural, administrative, and economic. Therefore, how the distance between countries in terms of culture, administration, geography, and economics impacts the attractiveness of a particular location needs to be further analyzed.

Against this backdrop, the main question that is answered by this study is "Do the multiple distance dimensions between country pairs play a role in separating successful countries/regions from the others in attracting FDIs?"

Literature review

Recent literature has used the CAGE framework to empirically measure the impact of the distance dimension on trade and FDI. One of the earliest researchers to use all the CAGE factors together is Malhotra *et al.* (2009). The study employed the CAGE framework to observe the role of different distance factors on foreign acquisitions and the market potential of the host country was used to moderate the relationship. Hejazi & Ma (2011) have incorporated the importance of the English language in explaining bilateral Foreign Direct Investment within an augmented gravity model framework. This is one of the first studies to incorporate distant dimensions other than the geographical distance to the gravity model. Le (2017) has used a modified gravity model to incorporate the impact of relative economic distance (RED) between countries on bilateral foreign trade and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), using Vietnam as a case study. The results reveal that the economic distance between Vietnam and its partner countries has a positive impact on FDI, while geographical distance has a negative impact. Engsig *et al.* (2018) used the CAGE framework to assess the gravity model's relevance

for bilateral alliance flows within and between countries and the impact of different distance dimensions on alliance flows. The findings indicate that the wealthier the companies' home and host countries, the more alliances are formed between the firms of home and host. Higher geographic and cultural distance between two countries discourages alliances between countries. Mukhopadhyay & Das (2020) used the CAGE framework to investigate the role of cultural, administrative, geographical, and economic factors in explaining the bilateral differences in FDI inflows across fifteen emerging economies at the macroeconomic level. Statistical evidence suggests that the three distance dimensions (cultural, administrative, and economic) have a significant explanatory ability to explain the variation in FDI inflows among these countries.

Materials and methods

The conceptual framework of this study helps to bring together various interlinked concepts that help to explain the location attractiveness of FDIs in Asia through distance dimensions. Our primary focus is on 'Location' factors from the OLI triumvirate (Dunning, 2000). To explain the determinants of location attractiveness, the researcher has selected the CAGE framework (Ghemawat, 2001). The CAGE framework includes four dimensions of distance: cultural, administrative, geographic, and economic. To deploy the empirical testing of the theory, an augmented gravity model framework has been selected. Apart from CAGE distance dimensions and traditional gravity model variables, four other control variables based on past literature have been included.

The researchers have run the Pseudo Poisson Maximum Likelihood (PPML) model to estimate the augmented gravity model. The econometric specification of this model is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 FDI_STOCK_{ijt} = & \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln GDP_{it} + \beta_2 \ln GDP_{jt} + \beta_3 \ln CulD_{ij} \\
 & + \beta_4 \ln AdminD_{ijt} \\
 & + \beta_5 \ln GeoD_{ij} + \beta_6 \ln EcoD_{ijt} + \gamma_1 Col_Link_{ij} + \\
 & \gamma_2 Com_Boader_{ij} \\
 & + \gamma_3 FTA_{ij} + \gamma_4 Com_Lan_{ij} + \theta_i + \lambda_j + e_{ijt}
 \end{aligned}$$

The author has selected OECD³ vs. non-OECD Asian countries for the analysis and comparative purposes. The bilateral IFDI stock from eight (8) major OECD investors to seventeen (17) non-OECD Asian countries and twelve (12) OECD countries from 2013-2019 was selected as the sample.

Results and discussion

The findings of this study suggest that administrative, geographic, and economic dimensions deter the bilateral FDIs from developed nations to developing nations, especially for non-OECD countries. However, FDI flows of Newly industrialized countries (Southeast and East Asia) are less sensitive to this adverse effect, and high-income and developed nations are much less. Further, the subsample analysis showed that the impact of distance dimensions on the Middle Eastern region is quite different from the rest of Asia due to special circumstances relating to oil reserves and culture. Further, the subsample analysis revealed that a very high economic distance is South Asian countries (to developed source economies) may be the reason why the region receives the least amount of FDIs (except India, which is attractive due to its internal market potential) out of all the Asian sub-regions. The impact of cultural distance was found to be insignificant, confirming that with the development of technology and communication infrastructure, cultural distance on trade and FDI becomes negligible.

Finally, the findings of the study are aligned with the CAGE framework. Accordingly, the evidence was found that developed nations prefer to invest in countries that are institutionally, geographically, and economically closer. Multiple distance dimensions deter bilateral FDI flows between country pairs, and bilateral IFDIs of developing nations are more vulnerable to the negative impact of distance dimensions than developed nations.

Conclusion

Our findings suggest reducing the distance between developed nations through improving government institutions' quality and political

stability, GDP growth and rise in per capita GDP/income, improvement of transportation and communication infrastructure, and getting into Free Trade Agreements will help to boost inward Foreign Direct Investments from developed nations to developing nations. This study contributes to the existing literature by combining multiple dimensions of the CAGE framework with the augmented gravity model and addressing the literature gap of what is the role of multiple distance dimensions for location attractiveness.

REFERENCES

- Chenaf-Nicet, D. & Rougier, E., (2016). The effect of macroeconomic instability on FDI flows: A gravity estimation of the impact of regional integration in the case of Euro-Mediterranean agreements. *International Economics*, Volume 145, pp. 66-91.
- Dunning, J. H., (2000). The eclectic paradigm as an envelope for economic and business theories of MNE activity. *International Business Review*, 9(2), pp. 163-190.
- Engsig, J., Chiambaretto, P., & Le Roy, F. (2018). Gravity for domestic and international alliances: A CAGE perspective. *Management international/International Management*, 22, 56-69.
- Gani, A., (2007). Governance and foreign direct investment links: Evidence from panel data estimations. *Applied Economics Letters*, 14(10), pp. 753-756.
- Ghemawat, P., (2001). Distance still matters. *Harvard Business Review*, 79(8), pp. 137-147.
- Hejazi, W., & Ma, J. (2011). Gravity, the English language, and international business. *Multinational Business Review*, 19, 152-167.
- Kim, J. & Parkhe, A., (2009). Competing and cooperating similarity in global strategic alliances: An exploratory examination. *British Journal of Management*, 20(3), pp. 363-376.
- Le, T.-H. (2017). Does economic distance affect the flows of trade and foreign direct investment? Evidence from Vietnam. *Cogent Economics & Finance*, 5. doi:10.1080/23322039.2017.1403108

- Loree, D. & Guisinger, S., (1995). Policy and non-policy determinants of US equity foreign direct investment. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 26(2), pp. 281-299.
- Malhotra, S., Sivakumar, K., & Zhu, P. (2009). Distance factors and target market selection: the moderating effect of market potential. *International Marketing Review*, 26, 651-673.
- Mukhopadhyay, D., & Das, D. (2020). Bilateral Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows in emerging market economies: A study based on CAGE framework. *FOCUS Journal of International Business*, 7, 21-40.
- Ranjan, V. & Agrawal, G., (2011). FDI inflow determinants in BRIC countries: A panel data analysis *International Business Research*, 4(4), pp. 255-263.
- Sethi, D., Guisinger, S., Phelan, S. & Berg, D., (2003). Trends in foreign direct investment flows: A theoretical and empirical analysis. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 34(4), pp. 315-326.
- Tokas, K. & Deb, A. K., (2020). CAGE distance framework and bilateral trade flows: Case of India. *Management Research Review*, 43(10), pp. 1157-1181.
- UNCTAD, (2021). *World Investment Report*, New York: United Nations Publications.
- Vijayakumar, N., Sridharan, P. & Rao, K. C., (2010). Determinants of FDI in BRICS countries: A panel analysis. *International Journal of Business Science & Applied Management*, 5(3), pp. 1-13.

Institutional logics in Nonstate Higher Education Institutes in Sri Lanka: Pilot Study

V.K. Kurukulaarachchi¹, A.W.J.C. Abeygunasekera²

¹. Department of Education, CINEC Campus

². Department of Accounting, University of Colombo

verokuru@gmail.com

Abstract:

Both state and nonstate higher education institutes (NSHEI) in the higher education system in any country are expected to produce a high standard of human capital and lead to the economic and human development of that country. However, as private organisations, it is apparent that NSHEIs focus on profit motives. While operating with different objectives they need to balance different logics and pressures. Hence the objective of the study is to explore the multiple logics in NSHEIs in Sri Lanka. This is a qualitative study to see the feasibility of the main study that the pilot study conducted. One NSHEI has been selected as the case institution and the data collection instruments of the study are interviews and other documentary analyses. Various steps were taken to obtain more in-depth information and this consisted of conducting interviews with three key informants, reviewing the institute's policies and procedures, reviewing MoE policies on NSHEIs, and having informal discussions with the HR manager. Participants in three key informant interviews were selected based on their roles since they play vital role in the institute as they are deans and heads of the departments. Findings revealed the coexistence of multiple logics in selected NSHEI namely business logics, societal logics, and academic logics. Further study indicated that multiple logics exist in this case institution and these multiple logics interplay, affect, and pressurize the staff and organization. Findings discussed specifically how academic staff engage with academic, research activities and business or marketing activities. Thus study concluded that balancing business, social objectives, and academic objectives as a private organization is challenging and demanding.

Key words – Institutional logics, multiple logics, higher education, NSHEIs

Introduction

A higher education system in any country is expected to produce a high standard of human capital and lead to the economic and human development of that country. Within the system, both state and Nonstate Higher Education Institutes (NSHEI) will operate with different objectives. The key difference between state and non-state higher education is in financing. State universities obtain their funds from the public through the tax system (Pitigalaarachchi, 2012) whereas nonstate higher education institutes obtain the funding from their investors. NSHEIs have complex processes and procedures as they need to produce profits as well as provide effective and efficient education services. Despite their profit motive NSHEIs differ from any other business organization (Jameel & Ahamad, 2019) as the higher education institutes (HEIs) disseminate the knowledge to the community, producing competent graduates and contributing to the economic development of the country (Dassanayaka et al., 2021).

Problem statement

Sri Lanka identifies private education as a crucial driver for economic growth and option as a fundamental element of democracy (Wettawa, 2016) though there are lack of literature on NSHEIs in Sri Lanka and little consideration has been given to research, learning, and staff development (Jayawardena, 2017). Since the NSHEIs are required to become more efficient with the profit motives as private HEIs. It can be argued that evolving corporate universities (Jemielniak & Greenwood, 2013) indicated concentrating more on their business purposes rather than research purposes. Academic logic emphasizes the precise research activities and the benefits of the academic community (Grossi, Dobija and Strzelczyk, 2019) as opposed to business logic, which focuses on “managerialism, audit culture, and performance control” (Guarini et al., 2020, p. 116). NSHEI as in organizational and individual level academic and business logics exist together in the institutes as a blend of professional or academic and managerial or administrative values. These multiple logics can be contesting and problematic to conciliate. Subsequently, vague goals and rules for individuals, respond by either sustaining or shifting their behaviour (Grossi, Dobija and Strzelczyk, 2019; Guarini et al., 2020).

Therefore, the investigation of coexistence and interaction between academic logics/professional and business logics and how NSHEIs manage conflicting and contending institutional pressures are vital as fewer studies have addressed these issues before. Therefore, research on multiple logics is needed (Busco et al., 2017; Mzenzi & Gaspa, 2021; Alsaïd & Ambilichu 2021; Leotta & Ruggeri, 2022) similarly research on multiple logics in higher education emphasized by some other researchers (Gebreiter & Hidayah, 2019; Grossi, Dobija and Strzelczyk, 2019; Warshaw & Upton, 2019; Kallio et al.,2021; Cai & Mountford 2021;Cai & Mountford 2022:Mkasiwa, 2022).

The application of institutional logics in higher education research is a fairly new phenomenon (Cai & Mountford, 2021) and fewer studies on institutional logics in higher education (Kallio et al., 2021). Higher education has applied institutional theory to discuss institutionalism which focuses more on isomorphism, structures and procedures however institutional logics and institutional entrepreneurship were infrequently concerned, then again leaning towards the institutional logics in higher education research can be anticipated (Cai and Mehari, 2015). Concerning Sri Lanka, some studies are based on institutional theory and logics in management accounting and other corporate sector (Wimalasinghe and Gooneratne, 2019; Damayanthi & Gooneratne, 2017; Wijethilake, 2016) though rare to find studies in higher education and logics. However, in a global context, some studies focused on institutional theory and logics in higher education (Thornton & Ocasio 2008, 2012; Lepori, 2016) and few authors have discussed academic logics in higher education (Cai & Mountford, 2021; Kallio et al., 2021; Grossi, Dobija and Strzelczyk, 2019; Cardona Mejía et al., 2019; Guarini et al.,2020; Fini& Toschi, 2015).

Therefore, against this background, the researcher intends to address the gap in higher education research specifically about challenging institutional logics.

Literature Review

Institutional Theory and logics

Organization studies and higher education research are two strong extents in social sciences with a mutual result where these two areas work

to develop each of their organizations, therefore, institutional theory has turned out to be a prevalent and influential instrument for researching several issues in organizations as well as higher education. Nevertheless, less knowledge in higher education research specifically organizational institutionalism and applying theory in understanding higher education (Cai & Mehari, 2015). Above all very few studies on NSHEIs as the research culture in these institutes is yet to be developed. Jayawardena, (2017) argued that NSHEIs in Sri Lanka has given little consideration to research, learning, and staff development. On one hand, as private education institutes NSHEIs need to focus on their profit motive on the other hand as an education institute it could differ from any other business organization as they have to disseminate knowledge and concentrate on research work on top. Hence it indicated that NSHEIs need to identify their objectives which could be every so often contradictory since the institutes need to balance multiple objectives in terms of commercial objectives and academic objectives.

Institutional Logics

The concept of institutional logic in organisational studies is linked to the established rules and practices, rewards, and authorizations that are advanced and interact with individuals within an organisation so that particular behaviours become permitted, legitimated and expected (Thornton & Ocasio, 2008). Recent studies on institutional theory stressed the significance of variables that describe the relationship between institutions and people's actions. This progression of studies identifies the value of decision making, the power of people, and groups in organizations to enforce new rules, and the role played by the institutional logics (Guarini et al., 2020). Considering market pressures in organizations, it reflects two varied institutional logics (Alsaid & Ambilichu 2020) namely commercial logics and societal logics exist in organizations. Commercial logic emphasizes operative financial performance, whereas social logic focuses on societal acknowledgment and permissibility of the organization (Busco et al., 2017). Further, NSHEIs as private institutions as well as higher education institutes (HEIs) need to achieve social objectives through their commercial activities viz this can be identified as social logics and commercial logics respectively (Neilson et al., 2019). Since it is

higher education, academic logics in changing performance measurement cannot be ignored. Academic logics was mainly described by Merton's model science in 1973 which stressed "the search for fundamental knowledge, research freedom, rewards in the form of peer recognition, and the open disclosure of research results" (Sauermann & Stephan, 2013, p. 2). When achieving performance management goals, Nonstate Higher Education Institutes (NSHEIs) in Sri Lanka as social enterprises experience different institutional logics, need to adhere to organizational norms, rules regulations and structures also ought to face different pressures from the market and environment. At some time, diversity of institutional logics is possible to be practiced in any organization (Thornton et al. 2012; Busco et al., 2017).

Methods and Methodology

The researcher applied the case study research method as a strategy of inquiry for this qualitative study. Further, the study has investigated the phenomenon in context and study the context in detail, case studies can explore the context in more detail than surveys or other methods (Yin, 2009). The area of the study is NSHEIs in Sri Lanka. Currently, there are twenty-four NSHEIs registered with the Ministry of Education (MoE), and other HEIs are not registered with the MoE and they function external to the Ministry. To achieve the objectives of the study, only one NSHEI in Sri Lanka will be considered and a pilot study conducted in one particular institute.

It is mainly a qualitative study and the data collection instrument is interviews, observations and information gathered from other documents. Considering the objectives of the main study the researcher has identified the institutional logics in NSHEIs in Sri Lanka. For this purpose, a Pilot study was conducted in one selected NSHEI and this particular institute was selected as it is a prominent NSHEI and has easy access to transport and communication. With the help of a pilot study, the researcher reviewed the interview guide, and best methods for a particular study and gathered information on an estimated time scale.

Various steps were taken to obtain more in-depth information and this consisted of conducting interviews with three key informants, reviewing the institute's policies and procedures, reviewing MoE policies

on NSHEIs, and having informal discussions with the HR manager. Participants in three key informant interviews were selected based on their roles since they play vital role in the institute as they are deans and heads of the departments.

Results and Discussion

During the implementation of the pilot study, the researcher followed the five steps (Ismail et al., 2017) namely determining, assessment, adjustment, revisiting, and reflection. At the determining stage, three academics were selected for the pilot study interviews and the characteristics of the respondents at the pilot study were the same as the main study. Therefore, respondents an academics with more than three years' experience, academics with experience in the current NSHEI with three or more years of experience, and academics with academic administration experience. Evaluation of interview questions done at the assessment and subsequently adjustments done by replacing, and changing some questions. Evaluation of interview questions done when conducting interviews and as the respondents' suggested adjustments have been done and added the extra statement.

Analysis of the pilot study was done according to three steps namely, analysis of interview format, management or analysis of the interviewers' way of conducting the interview, and analysis of the content of interviewees' answers (Malmqvist et al., 2019). According to the findings of the interviews, Academics need to continuously juggle teaching and researching and the growing demand for administrative and managerial work in higher education. The coexistence of multiple logics is also identified through the interview questions. Academics have mentioned that they need to balance business, social objectives, and their research work (academic objectives) as a private organization. Respondents one mentioned that *"Since it's a private uni we need to think about the profit. As an education institute we are providing service and think about the students also"*. Further respondents have discussed academic logics in terms of their research work since less funds have been allocated compared to state universities. Hence it is clear that multiple logics exist in this case institution and these multiple logics interplay, affect, and pressure the staff and organization. Thus balancing business,

social objectives, and academic objectives as a private organization is challenging and demanding.

Conclusion

Responses indicated that the academics understand as a private organization they need to balance the business, social, and academic objectives as an academic institution, unlike any other business organization. It is clear that in view of, the corporatization and marketization of universities, a pilot study revealed that the coexistence of multiple logics are contending in the NSHEIs context.

References

- Alsaid, L.A. and Ambilichu, C.A. (2020) 'The influence of institutional pressures on the implementation of a performance measurement system in an Egyptian social enterprise', *Qualitative Research in Accounting & Management*, 18(1), pp. 53–83. doi:10.1108/qram-03-2020-0027.
- Busco, C., Giovannoni, E., & Riccaboni, A. (2017). Sustaining multiple logics within hybrid organisations. *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability*, 30(1), 191–216. <https://doi.org/10.1108/aaaj-11-2013-1520>
- Cai, Y. and Mehari, Y. (2015) 'The use of institutional theory in Higher Education Research', *Theory and Method in Higher Education Research*, pp. 1–25. doi:10.1108/s2056-375220150000001001.
- Cai, Y. and Mountford, N. (2021) 'Institutional logics analysis in higher education research', *Studies in Higher Education*, 47(8), pp. 1627–1651. doi:10.1080/03075079.2021.1946032.
- Cardona Mejía, L.M., Pardo del Val, M. and Dasí Coscollar, À. (2019) 'The Institutional Isomorphism in the Context of Organizational Changes in Higher Education Institutions', *International Journal of Research in Education and Science*, 6(1), p. 61. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.46328/ijres.v6i1.639>.
- Cay, Y. and Mountford, N. (2022) *Institutional logics in higher education: What we learn from the existing research and suggestions for future research*, *Research gate*. Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/361437811_Institutional_logics_in_higher_education_What_we_learn_from_the_existing_research_and_suggestions_for_future_research (Accessed: 04 March 2023).

- Damayanthi, S. and Gooneratne, T. (2017) 'Institutional Logics Perspective in Management Control Research', *Journal of Accounting & Organizational Change*, 13(4), pp. 520–547. doi:10.1108/jaoc-01-2017-0002.
- Dasanayaka, C.H. *et al.* (2021) "The Impact of the Performance Appraisal Process on Job Satisfaction of the Academic Staff in Higher Educational Institutions," *Education Sciences*, 11(10), p. 623. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.3390/educsci11100623>.
- Fini, R. and Toschi, L. (2015) 'Academic Logic and Corporate Entrepreneurial Intentions: A Study of the Interaction between Cognitive and Institutional Factors in New Firms', *SSRN Electronic Journal* [Preprint]. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2562797>.
- Gebreiter, F. and Hidayah, N.N. (2019) 'Individual responses to competing accountability pressures in hybrid organisations', *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, 32(3), pp. 727–749. doi:10.1108/aaaj-08-2017-3098.
- Grossi, G., Dobija, D. and Strzelczyk, W. (2019) "The Impact of Competing Institutional Pressures and Logics on the Use of Performance Measurement in Hybrid Universities," *Public Performance & Management Review*, 43(4), pp. 818–844. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/15309576.2019.1684328>.
- Ismail, N., Kinchin, G. and Edwards, J.-A. (2017) 'Pilot Study, Does It Really Matter? Learning Lessons from Conducting a Pilot Study for a Qualitative PhD Thesis', *International Journal of Social Science Research*, 6(1), p. 1. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.5296/ijssr.v6i1.11720>.
- Jameel, A.S. and Ahmad, A.R. (2019) "Leadership and Performance of Academic Staff in Developing Countries," *Social Science Research Network* [Preprint]. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3432988>.
- Jayawardena, D. (2017) "The 'Macburger', Non-State Universities and the Changing Landscape of Higher Education in Sri Lanka.," *The Journal for Critical Education Policy Studies*, 15(3), pp. 213–240. Available at: <http://dr.lib.sjp.ac.lk/handle/123456789/6860>.

- Jemielniak, D. and Greenwood, D.J. (2013) "Wake Up or Perish," *Cultural Studies & Critical Methodologies*, 15(1), pp. 72–82. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1177/1532708613516430>.
- Kallio, K.-M. *et al.* (2021) 'Institutional logic and scholars' reactions to performance measurement in Universities', *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, 34(9), pp. 135–161. doi:10.1108/aaaj-03-2018-3400.
- Lepori, B. (2016) 'Universities as Hybrids: Applications of Institutional Logics Theory to Higher Education', pp. 245–264. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1108/s2056-375220160000002013>.
- Mkasiwa, T. (2022) 'Competing logics in budgeting in a university setting in Tanzania', *Qualitative Research in Accounting & Management*, 19(5), pp. 633–664. doi:10.1108/qram-10-2021-0186.
- Mzenzi, S.I. and Gaspar, A.F. (2022) 'Managing competing institutional logics in governance of public-sector entities in Tanzania', *Journal of Accounting in Emerging Economies*, 12(3), pp. 507–546. doi:10.1108/jaee-10-2020-0279.
- Nielsen, J. G., Lueg, R., & Liempd, D. V. (2019). Managing Multiple Logics: The Role of Performance Measurement Systems in Social Enterprises. *Sustainability*, 11(8), 2327. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11082327>
- Pitigalarachchi (2012) "Recreating and repositioning of Sri Lankan universities to meet emerging opportunities and challenges in a global environment," *The Role of Private Higher Education in Reforming the Higher Education in Sri Lanka*. Edited by Senaratne and Sivasegaram, pp. 167–180.
- Sauermann, H. and Stephan, P.E. (2013) "Conflicting Logics? A multidimensional view of industrial and academic science," *Organization Science*, 24(3), pp. 889–909. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1287/orsc.1120.0769>.
- Thornton, P.H., Ocasio, W. and Lounsbury, M. (2012) *The institutional logics perspective a new approach to culture, structure and process*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Thornton, PH & Ocasio, WC 2008, Institutional Logics. in R Greenwood, C Oliver, K Sahlin & R Suddaby (eds), *The SAGE Handbook of Organizational Institutionalism*. 1 edn, SAGE Publishing, pp. 99-129. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781849200387.n4>
- Warshaw, J.B. and Upton, S. (2019) 'Hybrid logics in the resource strategies of US Public Research Universities', *Journal of Further and Higher Education*, 44(9), pp. 1289–1303. doi:10.1080/0309877x.2019.1680820.

- Wettewa, V. (2016) "Postcolonial Emotionalism in Shaping Education: An Analysis of International School Choice in Sri Lanka.," *The International Education Journal: Comparative Perspectives*, 15(1), pp. 66–83. Available at:
<http://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1098928.pdf>.
- Wijethilake, C. (2017) in *2nd International Conference in Accounting Researchers and Educators (ICARE 2016)*. Sri Lanka: University of Kelaniya.
- Wimalasinghe, R. and Gooneratne, T.N. (2019) 'Control practices in a traditional industry in Sri Lanka: An institutional logics perspective', *Qualitative Research in Accounting & Management*, 16(1), pp. 93–116. doi:10.1108/qram-07-2017-0071.
- Yin, R.K. (2014) *Case study research: Design and methods*. 5th edn. Los Angeles: Sage Publications.

Portuguese Administration in the Eastern Region of Sri Lanka

Nilanthini Chenthurran,
Department of History, Eastern University, Sri Lanka.
nilanthinic@esn.ac.lk

Introduction:

The colonial administration had different approaches and methods in various countries around the globe. The Portuguese administration in Sri Lanka was established in the 16th century (1597-1658). They controlled coastal regions by monopolizing trade, which comprised valuable commodities during that period. Their key administrative features included economic interests in trade, the expansion of their empire, the propagation of Christianity, and the establishment of control over strategic coastal areas. This research paper provides an in-depth analysis of the Portuguese Administration in the Eastern Region of Sri Lanka.

Objective:

The Eastern region was administered under the Kandyan kingdom before being captured by the Portuguese, after which it came under direct control of the Portuguese administration. During this period, the Eastern region underwent significant changes in its political, economic, and social aspects. Consequently, the aim of this research is to examine the nature of the Portuguese administration, the associations of the Vanniya, the notable changes that took place, and the main sources of income, as well as the impact of Portuguese rule on the region.

Research Problem:

While extensive research has been conducted on numerous aspects of Sri Lankan history, there remains a noticeable gap in the depth of research concerning the Eastern region. Furthermore, the preservation of Portuguese colonial literature records is insufficient in the institutions of the Colombo Archive and Museum. Additionally, the regional local literature records of the *Konesar Kalveddu* and *Maddakkalappu Poorva Sarithram* provide limited data. This background poses a significant challenge for further research in this area.

Methodology:

The research employs a historical methodology, utilizing a qualitative approach grounded in both primary and secondary sources. Particular emphasis is placed on native records, oral traditions, archaeological evidences, reports from travelers, letters, and various literary records.

Findings and Discussion:

Administrative Structure: The Portuguese possessions in Southern & Western Ceylon were divided into four dissavas or provinces radiating from Kotte. Such as Seven Korales, Four Korales , Sabaragamuva and Matara. In the North, they had made themselves masters of the kingdom of Jaffna and on the East coast, they held the forts of Trincomalee and Batticaloa.(De Silva 2018).

According to Queyroz, the Eastern region was comprised of the Kanyan Kingdom. The following statement highlighted details, 'the kingdom of Candea consisted, besides its own lands, of the principalities of Vua, Matale, Gampala, Batecaloau, Paneua and Cutiar, which were wont to be divided among the Brother Princes, from which have resulted in various rebellions. It included moreover the Vidanas of Vintena, Vilacem and Maturata'.(Queyroz 1930)

Further, the following summary statements describe the geographical features of the Eastern region during the Portuguese period:

- **Batecalou** lies on the opposite coast of Ceylon, 18 leagues south of Triquilimale and 35 leagues from Candea. Its proper name is Mandacalopo, which means 'Miry lake.'
- **Paneua** is the poorest principality in Ceylon, characterized by very dry land and a lack of food supplies in the entire island. It consists of 18 villages, nearly all located on the sea coast.
- **Cutiar**, within a circuit of 40 leagues, has 19 villages that are more populated and better provided than those of Paneua.
- **Triquilemale**, meaning the mountain of the three Pagodes, is situated on the coast opposite to Columbo, 35 leagues southward from Jafanapatao.
- The **harbor** of Triquilemale is the best in Ceylon and one of the best in the world, sheltered from all winds (Queyroz 1930).

The Eastern region consisted of two major administrative divisions during the colonial period, such as Batticaloa and Trincomalee. According to the Portuguese records the Eastern region was administrated under the Kandyan kings. Such as *Vimaladharmasuriya* (1591-1604), *Senerath* (1604-1635) and *Rajasinha II* (1635-1687) during the period. The land of Batticaloa was divided into many divisions for specific ruling or administrative purposes. There were a few such as Koralaipatru, Vakara, Batticaloa, Manmunai, Eruvil, Poratheevu, Palugamam, Naadukaadu, Sammanthurai and Paanamai. Further Trincomalee had been divided into four administration divisions, namely Trincomalee, Thampalakamampattu, Kaddukkulampattu and Koddiyarampattu. These divisions were administrated by the local chieftains. They were called Vanniyas. These Vanniyas were recognized as powerful rulers under the kings of the Polannaruwa, Kotte, and Kandy periods and were paid tribute. For a certain period, these Vanniyas ruled their divisions and did not pay any taxes to the high-powered Kings.

According to the native's literature records, the names of '*Elanchinga Vanniyar, Kayilaya Vanniyar*' were administrated in Trincomalee during Portuguese period and *Edirmannasingan* assumed control over Batticaloa in the year 1540. The following chart clearly indicates the administrative structure based on the available records.

Batticaloa		
Kings	Administrated territory	Duration
Edirmannasingan	Unnarusugiri, Mattakkalappu, Poremunai Naadu, Manmunai and Eravur	1540
King Vimaladharmasuriya	Entire Batticaloa under Kandyan Kingdom	1592
Senerath	Entire Batticaloa under Kandyan Kingdom	1605
Rajasinha II	Entire Batticaloa under Kandyan Kingdom	1635
Trincomalee		
Under Kandyan Kings but certain period the Vanniyas administrated independently	I) Trincomalee II) Thampalakamampattu III) Kaddukkulampattu	1592-1635

Elanchinga Vanniyan under Rajasinha II	IV)Koddiyarampattu	1635
--	--------------------	------

Based on the Portuguese records the Batticaloa territory was from the north in Verugal river and south in Yala and the people had followed *Mukkuva's* Law which was indicated the customs of *Marumakkal Thayam* for their *Muthusam (Ancestral property)* and the prince converted to Christianity as well. The letter of the Simao De Coimbra to Joao I, Goa, 25 December 1546, TT CC 1-78-109, a statement that, '*On this same coast there are two kingdoms: one called Jala, which adjoins the kingdom of Madune on one side. The other in Batecalou, which borders on Jala and Triquinaimalle. The kingdom of Jala belongs to the prince of Batecalou, for his the nephew of the queen of Jala and, according to their customs, he is the heir to Batecalou since he is the son of the king.*' (Perniola 1989).

A letter written by *Saimahve Koiymbra* mentions, '*that the region of Batticaloa had been a separate kingdom ruled by a King. When he went to meet the King, who requested the King of Portuguese to free him from the King under whom the kingdom of the Kotte, was at that time, for the king asked for a cannon, but he agreed to provide wood to build and repair the ship.* This shows that the Portuguese had contacts in the region of Batticaloa before the year 1593. Several other documents from this archive discuss the situation of Batticaloa during the 16th century as well. (*Antonio Bocarro's Ceylon*; translated *Tickiri Abuyasingher* and published by *Royal Asiatic Society of Colombo*.)

Economic Aspects: The Portuguese implemented the *Thombo* system to collect taxes. They used land registration to gather revenue, which was enforced by local landowners called *Podies*. Additionally, men above the age of fifteen, those who had completed schooling, and were responsible for supporting their families, were required to pay a fixed amount per person. Moreover, they were also obliged to work for Portuguese companies to some extent.

During the colonial era, the natives were obligated to pay various taxes including coconut, tobacco, fish, market, and stamp duty. This revenue collection system persisted not only during the Portuguese reign

but also under the Dutch and British eras. Approximately every three years, this system was revised or renewed.

Under Portuguese rule, the *Podies* did not like to be involved in the tax collection from the natives, leading to frequent protests against the tax system. As a result, the administrative system lacked a unified approach, and the Portuguese did not overhaul the existing administrative structure. Their policy was not to change the structure while continuing to collect taxes. (Gopalasingham 2016)

The cultivation of *Tana* and *Nachiriz* rice varieties in Batticaloa, Panama, and Koddigar, showcases the Eastern region's remarkable fertility in rice production and substantial collection of areca, honey, wax, and ivory. Therefore, the food commodities and livestock were cheaper here than in other places. (Queyroz 1930). The Vanniyas of the Eastern region annually rendered these commodities to the Kandyan kings and the commodities were exported via Trincomalee harbour.

The Portuguese constructed forts and strongholds in key coastal areas of Ceylon to consolidate their authority. These fortifications served as hubs for trade, defense, and governance. They utilized military force to establish their supremacy over local rulers and communities. Based on that they built two forts in the Eastern region, such as Trincomalee (1624) and Batticaloa(1628).

Social Aspects: The Eastern Region had a unique lifestyle with traditional culture before the Portuguese administration. Folklore, Drama (Kootu), songs, and games were flourished during the period. Later it mingled the Western style according to the colonial power. In particular, Trincomalee had a unique social structure with the Koneswara temple. It was known as the 'Rome of the Orient and one of the three great temples of the 'Temple of a Thousand Columns. After demolishing the Temple, the society, tribes, Caste system, and structure gradually transformed based on the colonial power.

Spread of Christianity was a significant component of Portuguese colonial policy in Ceylon. Portuguese explorers and missionaries viewed their colonial efforts as an opportunity to convert the indigenous population to Christianity. They set up missions and successfully

converted some locals, leaving a lasting impact on Ceylon's cultural and religious landscape.

The Koneswaram temple of Trincomalee and Thirukkovil Sithra Velayuthar Temple of Batticaloa were looted and destroyed, The Koneswaram temple's stones were used for the construction of the Portuguese fort and church. Further, the Two Tamil slab inscriptions dated to the 15th and 16th centuries were found in the ruins of a Siva temple in Thirumangalai, Trincomalee District.(Pathmanathan 2013) The period of Portuguese influence was marked by intense Roman Catholic missionary activities. From 1543 onward, the Franciscans established centers in the country. In the north were active Jesuits, Dominicans, and Augustinians had established themselves at the end of the century.

Based on the letter, Decree of the Bishop of Cochin, 11th November 1622, AR SJ Goa 18f.59, *'therefore, we are pleased to give to the said Father Rebello and t all the religious who will now or hereafter be sent by the said provincial or his successors to the said kingdom of Jafanapatao, Pontadas Pedras, Triquelemale, and the country of Batecalou power to build churches anew in the said places, and to administer the Sacraments in them to all the Christians, to preach and to convert souls, and fulfill the duties of our Vicars, as if we were personally present.....'* (Perniola 1991). In the letter from P. Rebello SJ to N. Mascarenhas SJ on November 26, 1625, found in AR SJ Goa 18f.78, details about the conversions in Jaffna and Trincomalee during the Portuguese period have been revealed the converted communities and churches in the North-East regions were described as follows: *'All these Christian communities are divided into fourteen churches. With the exception of one, all the churches have three naves and are constructed with timber and clay. Most of them can accommodate four to five thousand persons. Nearly all of these churches have a sacristy, a residence for the fathers, and a spacious garden where hundreds of palm trees can be planted. Governor Philippe de Oliveira played a significant role in these developments, being the principal force behind this benevolence. Not content with these contributions, he generously provided each church with gifts of silver patens and chalices. Inside the churches, our Lord blessed us with various alms, including ornaments.'* (Perniola 1991)

In Batticaloa, the church of Our Lady of Presentation at Thandavanvely seems quite certainly to date back to Portuguese times. There is an old tradition that a church was built there in 1624, which is the first church built on land donated by a man named Thandavan, who according to tradition was slain for the faith, was a simple structure, roofed with cadjans. (Lange & Rajendram 2007)

The majority of the Eastern community had been practicing Hindu religion but the Portuguese gradually converted the people from Hindu to Christianity and it had a profound and lasting impact on the history, economy, culture, and society of the Eastern region.

A few elderly Portuguese Burghers in the Eastern Province still speak the Creole language, although they cannot read or write. These individuals often carry surnames such as Bartholet, Strac, Fernando, Outscorn, and Pieris. Additionally, remnants of Portuguese influence persist in the region, including aspects such as Kaffirs (an ethnic group), Roman Catholicism (a prominent religion), Kaffrinha and Baila (traditional music), Caper (a dance form), as well as distinctive dresses and food. Archaeological monuments further serve as a testament to the Portuguese legacy in the Eastern region.

After colonization began, the colonized people had to conform to the colonial system for survival. According to Frantz Fanon, this often meant giving up parts of their own culture to adopt that of the oppressor. (Fanon 1963). As a result, the legacy of Portuguese colonialism still persists in the Eastern region through religious practices, cultural traditions, and communities that reflect this colonial influence.

Conclusion

The Portuguese arrived of the Eastern region to trade and spread religion but later their hierarchy of power led to the administrated of the above region. They did not develop or change the existing structure apart from collecting the highly valuable commodities and revenue as well. Based on their administration the fortification is the administrative centre. Further looted and demolished the Hindu temples and built forts and churches, converted to Christianity among the natives in the Eastern region. As a result, form a catholic burgher community, language, tradition, culture, food and beverages, etc. This laying foundation is made presently

as Catholic Diocese, Burgher Foundation, Burgher Cultural Union, Portuguese Burgher Society in Trincomalee, and Batticaloa in the Eastern Region.

Glossary

- *Jala-Yala*
- *Paneua*-Panamai
- *Batecalou* -Batticaloa
- *Triquinaimalle* -Trincomalee
- *Camde*-Kandy
- *Mukkuva law*: The traditional law of Tamil inhabitants of Batticaloa district
- *Podis*-Batticaloa's Landlord
- *Muthusom*: Ancestral property
- *Marumakkal* -A man calls his sister's children
- *Marumakkalthayam* : The property which goes to Marumakkal, not his own children

References

1. Fernao de Queyroz(1930), The Temporal and Spiritual Conquest of Ceylon, Government Printer, Ceylon, Vol-I.
2. Perniola.V (1989), The Catholic Church in Sri Lanka: The Portuguese period, Volume-I, 1505-1565, Tisara Prakasakayo Ltd.
3. Perniola.V(1991), The Catholic Church in Sri Lanka: The Portuguese period, Volume-II, 1566-1619, Tisara Prakasakayo Ltd.
4. Perniola.V (1991), The Catholic Church in Sri Lanka: The Portuguese period, Volume-III, 1620-1658, Tisara Prakasakayo Ltd.
5. Arasaratnam.S. (ed), (1978), François Valentijn's Tikiri Abeyasinghe, (1966), Portuguese rule in Ceylon 1594-1612, Lakehouse Investments Ltd. publisher.
6. Tikiri Abeyasinghe, (1966), Portuguese rule in Ceylon 1594-1612, Lakehouse Investments Ltd. publisher.
7. Charles River (ed) (2023) The Portuguese Empire and Asia: The History and Legacy of Portugal's Exploration and Colonization in Asia.
8. Fanon Frantz,(1963) The Wretched of the Earth, New York: Grove Press

9. K..M de Silva(ed), (1995), History of Sri Lanka. Volume II c.1500 to c.1800, University of Peradeniya.
10. Chandra Richard De Silva (2018), The Portuguese in Ceylon, 1617-1638, ProQuest LLC.
11. Saravanapavan.K, (2010), Colonial Trincomalee, Trinco Publisher.
12. Kanthaiah.V.C (1965) Mattakalappu Tamilakam, Thirumagal Achagam.
13. Gunasingam.S (1979), The Tamils and Trincomalee, Aseervatham Press.
14. Vadivel.E (ed) (1993), The Konesar Kalvettu, Department of Hindu Religious and Cultural Affairs.
15. Nadarasa.F.X.C (1998), Mattakalappu Maanmiyam, Cultural Center.
16. Lange.W, Rajendram.F (2007), Palm Fringed Coast: History of Trincomalee -Batticaloa Diocese (1895-1967), Tisara Investments Ltd.
17. Pathmanathan,(2013), Tamil Inscriptions in Ceylon:Vol-II, Department of Hindu Religions and Cultural Affairs.
18. Gopalasingham.S.(2016), Mattakalappu Thesem: History and Tradition, Chemamadu book centre.
19. Edgar Thurston(1894), Madras Government Museum Coins Catalogue No.2 Roman Indo-Portuguese, and Ceylon, Government Press, Madras.
20. Selvarajah, S. J. (1989), Batticaloa Bibliography, Municipal Council, Batticaloa.
21. Navaratnam.C.S (1958), Tamils and Ceylon, Saiva Prakasa Press.
22. Hugo C. Cardoso, Mahesh Radhakrishnan, Patrícia Costa & Rui Pereira Universidade de Lisboa, Faculdade de Letras, Documenting modern Sri Lanka Portuguese.
23. Marco Ramerini, Trincomalee: The arrival of the Danes, the Dutch and the construction of the Portuguese Fort, colonial voyage.com.

Field visits

1. Department of National Archives, Colombo, Date:2023/10/06.
2. Kachcheri, Batticaloa, Date: 2023/11/6.
3. Kachcheri, Trincomalee, Date:2023/10/16.

