

THE OPEN



QUARTERLY

iii/2017

"Sri Lanka exports more than US dollars 500 million worth of spices and allied products to different countries of which cinnamon, pepper and related products have the largest market share"

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"A society is a structure composed of different social, economic, religious and human categories. The adjustment of the categories in due manner leads to social equilibrium"

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"Geographical Indicators are frequently identified as market oriented tools that can be utilized to achieve economic growth in developing countries ..."

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"As we come to the end of another year, it is time to reflect on our graduates at the 29th General Convocation held in July this year"

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PROGRAMME DETAILS FROM DECEMBER TO MARCH

	Programme	Issuing Applications
1	Certificate in Pre-School Education	17.12.2017
2	Diploma in Youth Development	04.03.2018
3	Certificate in Social Sciences	04.03.2018
4	Postgraduate Diploma in Special Needs Education (PGD-SNE)	07.01.2018
5	Diploma in Environmental Science	28.01.2018
6	Certificate in Wildlife Conservation and Management	11.02.2018
7	BA in Social Sciences	04.03.2018
8	BSc Nursing	04.03.2018
9	Bachelor of Pharmacy (B.Pharm)	04.03.2018
10	Bachelor of Medical Laboratory Sciences (BMLS)	04.03.2018
11	Bachelor of Laws (LL.B)	24.12.2017
12	Bachelor of Management Studies (BMS)	21.01.2018
13	Diploma in Natural Resources & Ecotourism	14.01.2018

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THE OPEN QUARTERLY

iv/2017

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY
OF SRI LANKA

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The rule of law is an interesting phenomenon. If we look in deep to ourselves, we can experience how eager we are to play both the lawbreaker and the lawmaker. One of the most common scenarios is that most of us tend to play outlaw and sometimes break every rule in the book, when we know for sure that nobody is watching us. We experience this even while we are on the road, just trying to go from point A to point B. When there is no traffic police and CCTV, we come up with innovative traffic rules that benefit us the most. Breaking the law, even something as simple as a traffic offence, can bring about a thrilling sensation. Maybe because the laws of our civilization evolved from the outlaws, our primordial instincts which have been suppressed unwillingly are seeking justice.

Contrary to seeking the pleasure of being an outlaw, we also feel satisfaction in executing it, even to an extent that books do not allow us. Of course, at times we resort to unconstitutional means. A very local experience in such a case would be, a criminal who tries to escape is gunned down by the Police, while he is showing the place where he hid the weapons. When we see it on the news, I believe most of us feel that justice is served, and not so worried about the story from the alleged criminal's perspective. Similarly, when a rapist goes to prison, why does he get beaten by fellow inmates, who most probably have committed similar acts and might be serving time for something far worse? This argument shows that our perception of law and justice is complicated and contradictory.

This duality in our satisfaction in making and breaking the law creates a complexity in understanding what the people expect from the rule of law.

This issue of Open Quarterly, heavy on legal themes, will shed some light on these matters and open up a window in to our conscious and subconscious to explore more about the matters of values and moralities. As we are coming to the end of 2018, we would like to end with a hope for 2019, to explore and gather new knowledge and experience new frontiers and move closer towards a knowledge society, where we can live by the rules of knowledge and understanding.

Sameera Tilakawardana

Research Awards for OUSL Academics

Ten applicants were awarded OUSL research awards for 2016 at the OUSL Research sessions held recently. We congratulate them and look forward to their contributions in the respective fields.

Prof. S.R. Weerakoon
Dept. of Botany



Prof. V.P.S. Perera
Dept. of Physics



Dr. H.L.D. Weerahewa
Dept. of Botany



Dr. G. K. R. Senadeera
Dept. of Physics



Dr. K.A.R.S. Perera
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Prof. Shironika Karunanayaka
Dept. of Secondary & Tertiary Education



Prof. Sythy S. Iqbal
Dept. of Chemistry



Dr. S. R. Hettiarachchi
Dept. of Chemistry



Engineering Students Win Awards

The following students of the Faculty of Engineering Technology have won cash awards and certificates at the event "MIGARA RATHNATUNGE TRUST AWARDS FOR INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FOR UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATES -2016/2017. These awards were presented at the Institution of Engineers, Sri Lanka (IESL) Induction and Graduation ceremony on 25th August 2017 at the Main Auditorium of the BMICH, Colombo.

Category	Name	University
Mechatronics Engineering	Mr.D.R.G.R.P.Kulatunga	OUSL
Electronic & Communication	Mr.M.S.S.Perera	OUSL
Electronic & Communication	Ms.W.H.C.Brito	OUSL
Mechanical Engineering	Mr.B.S.Jurangpathy	OUSL

The following students of the Faculty of Engineering Technology have won cash awards and certificates of the event "ENG.E.W.KARUNARATNA AWARD-2016/2017 BEST UNDERGRADUATE PROJECT IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING". These awards were presented at the Institution of Engineers, Sri Lanka (IESL) Induction and Graduation ceremony on 25th August 2017 at Main Auditorium, BMICH, Colombo.

Project	Presenter	University
Early detection device for microbial spoilage of food	Mr.M.P.U.Isuranga	OUSL
Reactive power compensation study for Sri Lanka Power System	Mr.B.M.M.Fernando	OUSL

Kandy Regional Center Awarding Ceremony

The Diploma and Certificates of an outstanding number of 540 awardees obtained their Diplomas, Certificates and Advanced Certificates awards on this occasion. The ceremony was held at KRC auditorium on the 16th September, 2017. The awardees were from the faculties of Humanities and Social Sciences, Engineering Technology, Education and Natural Sciences.

The grand occasion was graced by Prof. Chandrika Jayasinghe, Prof of Medicine, University of Peradeniya as the Chief Guest. Prof. Gaya Ranawaka, the Dean of the Faculty of Health Sciences graced the occasion as Chairperson.

The Annual Awards Ceremony, is the most significant event of the Center and creates an excellent platform for awardees to share their experience on what they have gained at the OUSL. This event is the culmination of much hard work and commitment and a cause for real celebrations by both students and academics!



Kadala & Belimal Dansala

In commemorating this year's Vesak festival a Kadala & Belimal dansala was held on May 25th in the Colombo Regional Centre with the support of the staff and the students.



Patient for PhD student Nilanthi Fernando



A patent application filed by PhD candidate Nilanthi Fernando, Prof. S.A. Ariadurai (Department of Textiles and Apparel Technology), Dr. A.G.B Aruggoda (Department of Agricultural and Plantation Engineering), Ms. C. K Dissanayake, (Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Board), S. Kulantunge (Former Director, Gamma Center, Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Board) was granted a patent by the National Intellectual Property Office of Sri Lanka.

The research conducted at the Department of Agricultural and Plantation Engineering, OUSL is in the process of producing a cross-linked cellulose and acrylic acid grafted super absorbent co-polymer, by using a domestic microwave oven that can be used for agricultural applications. The research is primarily carried out by Nilanthi Fernando, while still being a student at OUSL she becomes the first to receive such a patent.

Ms. Fernando has already shown the importance of her research through 17 publications in six Journals including three full papers, four extended abstracts and four abstracts. The work has also been presented internationally in China and Malaysia. Ms. Fernando received her Bachelor's Degree in Technology (Engineering) specialising in Agricultural Engineering at the Faculty of Engineering Technology, OUSL and is an old girl of the K/Princess of Wales College, Moratuwa.

The Open University Toastmasters Club

The ceremonial opening of the Open University Toastmasters Chapter of the OUSL and Charter Installation of the 2017/18 office bearers took place, with the Vice Chancellor of the OUSL, Prof. S.A. Ariyadurai, as the Chief Guest and D.T.M. Ajantha Jayawardana, as Guest of Honour presiding at the ceremony.

At this ceremony 24 toastmasters were inducted as Charter members. The President elect Mr. K. P. Nishantha addressed the gathering on the theme "Do what you like and Like what you do". He expressed his vision to develop the OUSL Toastmasters club into a vibrant organization to help not only the OUSL staff but also the students of the OUSL by forming a Gavel Club to excel in public speaking.

Public Information Division (PID) Appreciates the OUSL Community

A ceremony to appreciate the hard work of the students and staff who jointly supported the PID at the Pro Food Pro Pack Ag Biz 2017 and the Edex Mid Year Expo 2017 was held in September this year. Nearly 60 persons in all were given letters of appreciations and certificates. The Chief Guest at the event was the Vice Chancellor Prof. S.A. Ariadurai. The Deputy Vice Chancellor Prof. Kamal B. Guneherath and the Registrar Mrs. Vindya Jinasena also attended the event. Dr. Indika Bulankulame, Acting Director of the PID emphasised the need to appreciate all those who joined to make these events a success. This is the second such event that was held this year from the PID. Quoting from Richard Branson she said that "with the right people, anything is possible".



OUSL STUDENT WINS THE SOUTH ASIA SOFE

Mr. Shajee Jurangpathy, an undergraduate student of Mechanical Engineering at the OUSL, became the winner of South Asian SOFE (Speak Out For Engineers) Competition 2017, organized by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers (IMechE) UK and held on 22nd September 2017 at the Dhaka Club Limited, Ramna, Dhaka, Bangladesh. The competition was established in 1964 to challenge young engineers to prove that they could 'communicate effectively,' which is still an important area for the engineers at present. The competition provides young engineers with an excellent opportunity to demonstrate and develop their verbal and visual presentation skills and competence in public speaking. The first and second runners-up were from Bangladesh and India respectively. Mr. Shajee Jurangpathy, representing the South Asian Region, will be competing at the grand finale against the winners of the United Kingdom, Europe, Americas, the Middle East and Africa, North East Asia, South East Asia and Oceania regional competitions at the world category competition scheduled to be held in New Zealand in February 2018. We hope that he can achieve this remarkable milestone at the finals and make Sri Lanka proud. We wish Shajee all the very best for all his future endeavors



THE SOUTH ASIA SOFE WINNER SPEAKS TO YOU !

The competition is called Speak Out For Engineering or SOFE, it is a global competition organized by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers (IMechE) UK which is an independent engineering society that represents the mechanical engineers and the profession. Think of it like the IESL here in Sri Lanka, only very much bigger and focused on mechanical engineers. Engineers are known to be highly technical individuals, but when it comes to expressing their views to, let us say, a board of directors or anyone outside their field, in most instances things tend to go bad. This competition is aimed at developing the verbal and visual communication skills of engineers to effectively describe and explain technical mechanical engineering subjects such that both engineers and non-engineers can understand them. It is the Toastmasters of the Engineers, you could say. The IMechE operates around the world and they are divided into 8 regions, namely UK, Europe, Americas, the Middle East and Africa, Southern Asia, North East Asia, South East Asia and Oceania. Within each region, countries that have initiated an IMechE group work to develop the engineers within their respective region.

Sri Lanka belongs to the South Asian Region and every year they host the country level SOFE competition. This year it was held on the 8th of July where competitors from local universities competed against one another. I won the country level competition and moved on to the next level, which is the regional level finals, competing with country winners of other countries in the same region namely India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The South Asian Regional (SAR) committee decide every year which country will host the SAR Finals and this year it was Bangladesh who hosted it in the Dhaka Club Ltd., Ramna, Dhaka. The competition was held on 22nd of September I won this,, with the competitor from Bangladesh coming 2nd and the one from India coming 3rd. Now that the SAR finals are over all I must do is wait until the other 7 regions finish their regional finals ,after which an invite will be sent to the regional winners to come for the global finals. While the exact location is yet to be confirmed, it is scheduled to be next year in February and presumed to be in New Zealand.

I first got to know about SOFE last year when I began to focus on the activities of the IMechE and their activities after the Moratuwa University brought fame to Sri Lanka with their Formula 1 car, which was a part of another competition hosted by the IMechE. There are quite a few individuals behind my success, many of whom were very key players who have been

constantly supporting me, being my critics and motivating me throughout this journey. I'll never forget my parents of course, who have always supported my dreams (which are often never ending and exhausting) no matter what. When it comes to these types of things they won't think twice before providing me with what I need with their love -that truly means a lot. My sister and the brother-in-law have always been very supportive of me and have constantly been telling me "You can do it", and of course my friends have been supportive too and encouraging.

Apart from family, none of this would be possible had it not been for me meeting my academic coordinator Mr. Ravindu Lokuliyana who led the charge in establishing an IMechE student chapter at the OUSL. He gave the initial push and support to give me the confidence in presenting well, from sending me tutorials to organizing the entire faculty board to be my judges so that I can improve my presentation. With him I also thank Ms. Nadeera Meedin, who in fact is a Malay and is a lecturer in the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, who led me into the University's newly established Toastmasters club where I was coached by Ms. Srianthie Salgado, an experienced Toastmaster. And finally, Mr. Chanaka Wanniarachchi and Mr. Russel De Zilwa who are the Chairman and SOFE coordinator of IMechE Sri Lanka respectively who have always lent me their support. Mr. Chanaka introduced me to his company's toastmasters to help refine my skills and I owe a great big thanks to them as well. I hope I included everyone -my sincere apologies for any omissions, which are not deliberate.

With regard to the grand finale, I plan on continuing what I have been doing all along throughout the competition. I love my support structure as it led me to success. The Grand Finale means competing against regional winners, so I will need to refine my presentation skills even more and always look for improvement. I will simply do what I've been doing all along and enjoy the experience and the opportunity to visit a new place and meet new people.

Awards Ceremony of the Colombo Regional Centre



The Award Ceremony of the Colombo Regional Centre was held on 24th of September 2017. Students who had successfully completed Diploma, Advanced Certificate and Certificate programmes at the OUSL were granted their awards. The ceremony took place in the New Conference Hall of the OUSL and was conducted over 2 sessions. Over 1000 students were awarded certificates at the ceremony. Prof. L.K. Senarathne, Dean/Faculty of Natural Sciences was the Chairperson of the ceremony and Prof. Jenifer Perera, Dean/Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo was the Chief Guest at the morning session. Professor J.B. Dissanayaka, Emeritus Professor/ Dpt: of Sinhala, Faculty of Arts, University of Colombo was the Chief Guest at the evening session.

The Award Ceremony concluded with the vote of thanks by Mrs. U.H.B.V.P. Angammana and Mrs. W.K.R. Sadeesha, the two Assistant Directors of the Colombo Regional Centre.

OUSL IEEE STUDENT BRANCH CELEBRATES IEEE DAY

The Institute of Electrical & Electronic Engineers (IEEE) the students branch of the IEEE of the OUSL celebrated the OUSL IEEE DAY 2017 on 03rd of September, in line with the IEEE international celebrations. The OUSL for the first time initiated this programme under the theme "Technical Adaptation for a Green World", promoting and highlighting new technology to save and conserve the energy in the world.

IEEE Student Branch of the OUSL is young branch, which began in 2016 having just celebrate their 1st Anniversary. The OUSL is the 11th out of the 14th IEEE student branches established under the Sri Lanka Section of the IEEE. Dilan Munasinghe, the President of the OUSL Student IEEE, said that keeping within the team of the IEEE, they organised this day with many interesting games, music and other events for an innovative day of celebrations.

The day started with the remembering of the pioneers of the IEEE when it was first established in 1884. The history of the IEEE was traced under the theme of "Leveraging Technology for a Better Tomorrow" through a lecture delivered by Eng. Senrath Jayawardane, Chairmen of the Sri Lanka Section of the IEEE.

The Chief Guest was Dr. Thilak Siyabalapitiya who is a well known expert in the field of energy planning. Dr. Siyabalapitiya gave a positive impression on the current energy planning in Sri Lanka. He said that "in some

places it is hard to get into new technologies, even though technology is well established, elsewhere in the world, some people are not ready to believe it" Also, he emphasised that "efficient use of energy also contributed to long-termed sustainability". Dr. Siyabalapitiya also talked about the Colombo electric short railway system that is under way and he hoped that it will be a solution for energy conservation in a multitude of ways.

The keynote speaker Mr. Beshan Kulapala who is a research scientist at CodeGen International shared his knowledge further on the theme Artificial Intelligence for Green world, Green Power Technology. Mr. Kalupaha focused on two important areas of hydro-based agriculture and the energy-efficient electric car, and the services he is producing through Vega Innovations. Also Mr. Chameera Prasad who is a successful entrepreneur, innovator and an avid programmer at Arimec Lanka, motivated the gathering by recounting his own experiences. Dr. Awantha Athapaththu, who is the CEO of Genso Power Technology, spoke in the theme of efficiency through Green Power Technology.



S P I C E S



Black pepper (Gammiris)



Clove (Karabuneti)

FOR TASTE, HEALTH & WEALTH

Sri Lanka exports more than US dollars 500 million worth of spices and allied products to different countries of which cinnamon, pepper and related products have the largest market share. Spices are ingredients used to improve the flavour and taste of food. They also make food look more attractive. The use of spices by human beings for food preparation has its origin in antiquity, even in Sri Lanka. Spices have long been used to enhance the taste of food, to provide health benefits and to act as food preservatives prior to the advent of refrigeration. In the Mesopotamian cradle of civilization where agriculture began, there is evidence that humans were using thyme for its health properties as early as 5,000 BCE. and were growing garlic as early as 3,000 BCE. Even at present, the use of spices in food preparation is a well-known practice, especially in Asian countries. Sri Lanka has been known for its high quality spices for centuries, even before the island was ever known as Sri Lanka. The geography, location and local climate have culminated in the abundance of a rich, rare blend of spices that is a legacy in itself. The various applications of these spices in local cuisine, medicine, etc., throughout history, have virtually ingrained them into the Sri Lankan heritage.

Spices contain volatile and non-volatile components. The non-volatiles of spices are most importantly, pungent principals and colouring materials. The volatiles of spices, the spice oils, are food flavouring agents whose value lies not in individual components but in the ratio of a mixture of 200-300 components. Chemically these components are either phenyl propanoids or terpenes (monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes). Most spices are marketed as dry products and may be used in whole or ground form. Powdered mixtures of

spices are also available. They can be made at home; most of the constituents of these mixtures are roasted, ground and mixed.

Spices can be categorized botanically according to their source of plant part as follows:

Leaves of aromatic plants: bay leaf, rosemary, thyme, etc.

Fruits or seeds: fennel, nutmeg, coriander, fenugreek, mustard, black pepper etc.

Roots or bulbs: garlic, galangal, turmeric, ginger, etc.

Bark: cinnamon, cassia, etc.

Spices can be aromatic or pungent in flavors and peppery or slightly bitter in taste. In order to keep their fragrance and flavor intact, they are generally added in the cooking recipes at the final moment of cooking since prolonged cooking results in evaporation of most of their essential oils. Spices are being used in the preparation of season soups, barbecue sauces, pickling and as a main ingredient in a variety of curry powders. Along with some seasonal herbs, spices are being used to enhance the flavor and taste of vegetable, chicken, fish and meat dishes. Some healthy spices like cloves, cardamom, coriander...etc., are also used in flavored drinks. The table in the next page shows some of the commonly used spices, including their scientific names and important flavour, colour and pungent components present. The essential volatile oils in certain spices (cloves, peppers, etc.) may work as a rubefacient (soothes skin around the site of application and improves the local blood circulation), increasing the flow of blood to make the skin feel warmer. They are being applied as a popular home remedy for arthritis and sore muscles, and used either as poultice or in hot baths. Essential oils of spices are being used in the aromatherapy as well as deodorants in the perfume industry.

Spices contain a good amount of minerals like potassium, manganese, iron, and magnesium. Potassium is an important component of cells and body fluids that helps in controlling heart rate and blood pressure. Manganese is used by the body as a co-factor for the antioxidant enzyme superoxide dismutase.

Spices seem to have combined into cooking as a result of medicinal values and to add unique flavours. Also they have many industrial applications. Overuse of spices daily sometimes could lead to acidity and other gastro intestinal difficulties. Doctor's advice is to enjoy spices sensibly.

Commonly used spices		Important flavour, colour
<p>Cardamom (Enasal) – One of the most expensive spices available with an aromatic fragrance. Botanical name - Elettariacardamomum</p>		<p>α-Terpinylacetate, 1,8-Cineole, Linalool</p>
<p>Chilli (Miris) – Chillies are used as powder and pieces. Dried chillies add taste, colour and hot sensation for local food. Botanical name - Capsicum annum</p>		<p>Capsaicin</p>
<p>Cinnamon (Kurundu) – Cinnamon has a pleasant fragrance and possesses the ability of destroying toxic substances in food. Botanical name - Cinnamomumzeylanicum</p>		<p>Cinnamaldehyde, Eugenol</p>
<p>Clove (Karabuneti) – Cloves have a pleasant fragrance. They are used as an aid for digestion and as an excellent remedy for toothaches. Botanical name - Syzygiumaromaticum</p>		<p>Eugenol, Eugenyl acetate</p>
<p>Coriander (Kottamalli) – The ripe seeds are basic ingredient of spicy dishes. They have a pleasant fragrance and the ability to destroy toxic substances. Botanical name - Coriandrumsativum</p>		<p>d-Linalool, C10-C14 2-Alkenals</p>
<p>Mustard (Abba) – Very pungent and acrid. It is used whole, powdered or finelyground in many food including pickles, chutneys, meat, fishand vegetable dishes. Botanical name - Brassica alba</p>		<p>Allyl isothiocyanate</p>
<p>Nutmeg (Saddikka) – Used to improve the flavour of curries and also used as an antidote for stomach-aches. Botanical name - Myristicafragrans</p>		<p>Sabinene, α-Pinene, Myristicin, Elemicin</p>
<p>Turmeric (Kaha) – Turmeric is mainly used as a colouring agent. Also, it is one of the marvellous medicinal spices of the world. Botanical name - Curcuma longa</p>		<p>Turmerone, Zingiberene, 1,8-Cineole, Curcumin</p>
<p>Black pepper (Gammiris) – Black pepper has a hot sensation. It is used as an antidote for diarrhoea, hernia, toothaches and lung diseases. Botanical name - Piper nigrum</p>		<p>Piperine, δ-3-Carene, β-Caryophyllene</p>
<p>Curry leaves (Karapinchha) – Used as fresh or dried to improve flavour and also used as an antidote. Botanical name - Murrayakoenigii</p>		<p>Prof. K. Sarath D. Perera & Kanishka De Silva Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences</p>

An Effective Legal Regime for Protecting Geographical Indications: The Sri Lankan Experience

Introduction

Geographical Indicators (GIs) are frequently identified as market oriented tools that can be utilized to achieve economic growth in developing countries and also represent the geographical origin of GIs in international trade. Indian Basmati rice, French Champagne, Italian Parma Ham, Greek Feta Cheese, Colombian Coffee, Ceylon Tea, Ceylon Cinnamon etc. are well recognized GIs in the world. Thus, an unknown country or less familiar or even isolated village situated in any corner of the world would be a well-known destination based on the GIs produced in that location. The most important fact is that the economic, social and cultural value of GIs, which are attributed to a particular geographical location. For instance, an entire rural lifestyle can be based on particular GIs and its sub-culture for centuries. The Sri Lankan hill country tea estate culture, Mexican rural lifestyle connected to coffee production, are some of the examples that can be pointed out. Therefore, the sustainability of such a society would heavily be dependent on the smooth functioning and the earnings based on such GIs in international and domestic markets. Inevitably, in such a situation a threat to a GI in a market would be an equal threat to a particular society as well.

The protection of Intellectual Property (IP) plays a significant role in contemporary international trade. Therefore, various types of IPs have been identified as protectable subject matters against unfair competition, false indications and other malpractices, under the purview of IP law. In the last two decades, the protection of GIs has gained worldwide recognition as a theme of industrial property in the global IP law agenda, considering both economical and socio-cultural value of GIs.

Protection of Geographical Indications at International Level

Though there are clear references to protect GIs at international level, those provisions are not pervasive enough to protect all GIs produced and emanated to the international market. Unfortunately, Article 22(2)(a) and 22(2)(b) of the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement also does not provide detailed guidelines, on how to prepare a comprehensive legal framework on GIs. However, by virtue of Article 23 of TRIPS, 'vines and spirits' are provided advanced protection while neglecting non-alcoholic GIs which

originate mostly in developing countries. Therefore, it is very clear that the parties to TRIPS have the burden of forming a proper system of GI registration in their countries. The international legal regime on GIs is also not specifically dealt with where guidelines or model laws on GIs are provided rather than putting an obligation on the countries to protect GIs originated in their territory.

Also, there is a contentious debate at international levels on extending GI protection to agricultural products, foodstuffs, handicrafts and etc. Developing countries like Kenya, Cuba, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, India and Sri Lanka have asserted the requirement of expanding GI protection to the non-alcoholic GIs, based on the profitability and market orientation of their GIs. However, this extension is being critiqued by some of the ruling parties in international trade based on two arguments; 1) if the GI protection expands it would create a monopoly over the foodstuffs which have already been generic. Thus, the production, selling and all economic benefits would be limited to a particular geographical location; 2) the extension would be an 'unwarranted governmental intervention' to the free market economy, where the quality of the foodstuffs would be monitored by an authority before entering into the marketplace. Nonetheless, there is a fear that this expansion would create more problematic situations among World Trade Organization (WTO) members. Therefore, it has been suggested to promote 'home registration systems' which can be cost effective, fair, and efficient as well as transparent. Hence, the main objective of this research was to suggest an effective, fair and transparent 'home registration system' of GIs for Sri Lanka.

Due to the lack of international consensus for the protection of GIs, the regional and country specific mechanisms demonstrate diversified effects and different results in protecting GIs. While some countries have a sui generis system of protection other countries rely on expanding trademark protection. Interestingly, there are some countries that do not formally recognize or protect GIs. Moreover, in some countries like Sri Lanka, Jordan and Singapore legal provisions are not provided for compulsory registration of GIs or emphasise the requirement of maintaining a GI register. Nonetheless, there are countries that grant trademarks, collective marks and certification marks to protect GIs in addition to the existing sui generis protection. Inevitably, in such situations overlapping of legal provisions can be identified and it would be a barrier to provide a proper protection of GIs. Though the Madrid Agreement of 1891 introduced a system of central international registration of GIs, that initiative was not successful due to the fewer number of signatories. The same issue has arisen with the Lisbon Agreement of 1958, though it provided a rather effective single registration system of appellation of origin.

Notably, due to these failures the protection of non-alcoholic GIs is not at a satisfactory level and requires further advancement.

However, the regime adopted by the European Union to protect GIs relating to agricultural products and foodstuffs in 1992 (Council regulation 510/2006) can be considered a modern and even more advanced system in this regard. In the EU system, GIs are protected under two groups namely, Protected Geographical Indications (PGIs) and Protected Designations of Origins (PDOs). These provide a wider protection on its member states. Also, there are countries like India, Ethiopia, Mexico etc. that have established comprehensive systems of GI protection at domestic level. The most interesting factor in relation to these sui generis protection mechanisms is the GI register. Thus, it is clear that there are some regional and country specific examples on protecting GIs which can be taken into account when developing a comprehensive GI regime in a particular country.

Protection of Geographical Indications in Sri Lanka

When analysing the South Asian perspectives it is hardly possible to find a regional mechanism in place. However, by glancing at the legal systems of these countries some



legal provisions dealing with the protection of GIs can be identified. Notably, the Indian experience should be discussed extensively, as India has a more successful GI protection regime. The experiences of Bangladesh, Pakistan

and other South Asian countries also can be taken into consideration while proposing an effective system of GI protection to Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka, as the proud owner of well known GIs in the international pane such as 'Ceylon Tea,' 'Ceylon Blue Sapphire,' 'Ceylon Cinnamon' and other agricultural and foodstuffs, the country has an obligation to protect such GIs in international and domestic marketplaces. When analysing the statistics of the International Tea Trade, Sri Lanka was the top tea exporter in the world in 2014 and earned 1.6 billion USD (23% of the entire revenue of tea trade). Unfortunately, this popularity has made 'Ceylon Tea' vulnerable and a threat to other GIs of tea in the international market. There is a plethora of examples that can be pointed out on the misuse and false indication of 'Ceylon Tea' by various countries and exporters. This is but one example showing the injustices faced by Sri Lanka due to the lack of a comprehensive GI protection system at domestic level. Therefore, a need arises to analyse existing legal regimes and identify loopholes. Also, it requires establishing an effective system to protect GIs in Sri Lanka so as to provide a better protection to the Sri Lankan GIs in international trade.

The existing Sri Lankan law relating to protection of GIs is stipulated in the Intellectual Property Act No. 36 of 2003 (IP Act). The existing Sri Lankan GI protection system can be considered as a sui generis system. Section 161 of the IP Act provides a special type of protection to GIs and enables any interested party to prevent the general public from being misled as to the geographical origin of the goods.

Also, sections 103, 160, 142(3) and 138(2) provides trademarks, unfair competition, certification marks and collective mark protections on GIs, respectively. However, the most interesting fact is that all these provisions are vague, so as to establish a comprehensive GI protection system in the country. As the Sri Lankan IP Act is a kind of 'all in one' solution it does not create a GI registration system. If there is a GI registry in place, all GIs can be registered and monitored so as to maintain the uniqueness and quality of identified GIs. Moreover, it can be used as an indicator to identify the areas that need to be developed in those GI based industries and to create incentives to local producers. Indirectly, such initiatives would contribute to protecting traditional knowledge, culture, tangible and intangible heritage of a particular country. Therefore, it is evident that a separate regime which consists of GI registry would be a better solution to a country like Sri Lanka. Hence, it is worthwhile to explore the possibilities of establishing an independent GI regime in Sri Lanka to overcome all these lacunas of the existing legal framework.

Why Sri Lanka Needs to have a Comprehensive Geographical Indication Protection Regime ?

If such an independent regime is established in Sri Lanka it would be a type of umbrella protection for the country's economy as well as for the people who engage in industries relating to GIs. When analysing the Indian experience, with having a strong GI protection regime in the domestic sphere, India has been able to protect 'Darjeeling Tea', even in international marketplaces preventing the misuse of the Darjeeling logo as a trade name by other manufacturers. Unfortunately, Sri Lanka has failed in many occasions to do the same with the 'Ceylon Tea' trade mark as a domestic registration system is not available. These are only some of the violations of the IP rights relating to GIs in developing countries like Sri Lanka without a strong domestic protection.

Conclusion

If there is a comprehensive GI protection regime in place in Sri Lanka, money lost in registering GIs in different countries can be utilized to develop the industries as well as to empower the rural lifestyle of the people in specific geographical locations. Also, it would be an effective, transparent, fair and obvious solution to establish with the country's specific experiences. For designing such a regime it is important to analyse the prospectus and challenges of the proposed GI regime. For the purpose of analysis some examples from other selected jurisdictions such as India, Ethiopia, Brazil, Pakistan, and European Union etc. can be taken. Certainly, such an initiative would be a Herculean task which requires the commitment and corporation of various stakeholders of a particular country. The responsibility lies with all parties such as the legislature, law commission and legal draftsmen, various statutory bodies, trade unions, organizations of producers, labours and finally general public.

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Dirk Pereira



Charlotte Gunawardana



Lakshman Marasinghe

As we come to the end of another year, it is time to reflect on our graduates at the 29th General Convocation held in July this year. Nearly 5000 graduated from different disciplines, from various walks of life walked away with medals and classes from many parts in the island. This grand occasion was graced by three eminent personalities as guests of honour, Prof Charlotte Gunawardana, Mr. Dirk Pereira and Prof Lakshman Marasinghe. They delivered their convocation addresses at three separate sessions which reflected on current

issues and concerns that are faced by graduates today. The event was preceded by the Chancellor of the OUSL Deshamanya Vidyajyothi Professor Colvin Goonaratna whose convocation message indicated "From small and austere beginnings, the OUSL has unceasingly opened the gift of higher education to many thousands of keen students over the years through a flexible Open and Distance Learning methodology". Reality was such that the OUSL graduates realized their dreams though the ODL system.

OUSL Contributes to the Wealth of the Nation

Reflecting on the ODL system Prof. Charlotte Nirmalani Gunawardana from the University of New Mexico, USA who is an expert on the ODL system made these observations in her convocation address: "You are here because as a distance learner you have learned to learn on your own and become a self-directed learner. You are here because you have a vision for the future and your role in it. I want to particularly commend the women graduates who have selected science as their future careers, as women are an under-represented minority in science in many countries, especially in the United States. I am so happy to see so many women in Sri Lanka select their careers in science. Therefore, I would like to pay a special tribute to all of you future women scientists. You certainly are role models for future generations".

One of my primary goals in life has been to provide access to educational opportunities particularly influenced by the fact that many of my friends did not gain admission to universities or have opportunities to pursue higher education elsewhere after the A-Levels. My father was my role model of a distance learner because he obtained his bachelors degree as an external student from the University of London. I stand before you a passionate professional in distance and online education. My research has largely focused on how to build the social environment for online learning and how to make it a culturally inclusive environment so everyone can participate and excel. Further, Prof. Gunawardana noted her research relationship with OUSL in the past and the current collaborations. "I have presented workshops and collaborated on research with OUSL academics.

In 2007, as a consultant to the Asian Development Bank and the NODES project I co-developed the Online Tutor and Mentor training program which was offered to OUSL academics from several disciplines. I am glad to note that the Center for Educational Technology and Media (CETME) is still offering this training program online and achieved a milestone by offering it simultaneously to academics in Mauritius, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka with my graduate students in the United States serving as e-mentors. I have had a long-standing research collaboration with Dr. Gayathri Jayatilleke and her staff which has led to many collaborative publications. Currently I am supporting a collaboration between the School of Nursing at my university and the newly established Faculty of Health Sciences at OUSL headed by Dean, Professor Gaya Ranawaka, and supported by

Heads of
Departments in
Nursing,
Pharmacy, and
Medical
Laboratory
Sciences, to

This proposed Master's degree could become a much needed educational program for nurses not only in Sri Lanka, but for nurses in the Middle East and South Asia as well as the program would be offered online, and in English. I am happy to note the Vice Chancellor's support for this innovative collaboration to fulfill the goal of the Health Sciences faculty to improve the health of individuals and populations through education, research, and practice."

"The Open University - opened the door to accomplish the dream I once missed."

Pawithra Nadeeshani Hewabitage

Athabasca University Gold Medal
For Excellence In Bsc Nursing

Further she strongly emphasized the future is in the ODL system of learning. She invites OUSL graduates to take the opportunity for postgraduate learning from this system. "Currently, my own department offers master's and bachelors programs entirely online, and recently launched an online Master's degree for Learning Officers which is being offered internationally at resident tuition rates, an opportunity that some of you might want to take advantage of, if you plan to lead organizations in the future. Online education and hybrid education are growing exponentially in the United States and around the world and will be the avenues to education in the future".

Prof. Gunawardane was promoted to Distinguished Professor by the University of New Mexico, a rank bestowed on only 3% of professors in the entire university system. Indeed we are proud to have such an accomplished woman bestowing on us these words of wisdom.

Mr. Dirk Pereira Director and CEO of Union Assurance, a Chartered Accountant gave another perspective to this event. Coming from the corporate community Mr. Pereira emphasized the need for good corporate skills and communication and leadership. He highlighted the opportunities that are available for young graduates " Sri Lanka has come a long way in a relatively short space of time. There are significant opportunities ahead. At the same time we must be ready to face and overcome some challenges as well.

A key comment he made was that "this environment requires all of you to rise up and take leadership! We must become part of the solution rather than be part of the problem". As we mature we should take the initiative to bring solutions and eradicate the problem at its roots. He emphasized that "Good leaders are marked by their ability to remain positive despite adversity. They also create the future rather than manage the past. Let us look to resolve the issues in our country and society with a positive mindset and have the confidence that our intellectual capacity will overcome the challenges as we forge ahead.

Another important comment he made was about the collective goal making. He said "on this journey let us not forget the values and integrity instilled in us by our families and our schools. We sometimes excuse ourselves for taking the easy way out by justifying it as something everyone else does or that's just the way things work. However, as graduates i don't think we can excuse ourselves in this manner. We owe it to society, to uphold the highest standards and lead by example and ourselves. As you develop as a leader,



we sincerely hope you will take responsibility to groom other leaders. Our sincere wish is that one day, you will be considered a role model by persons who are graduating just as you are today".

Finally, the other distinguished personality who was at this years General Convocation was Prof. Dr. Lakshman Marasinghe, Emeritus Professor Of Law, University Of Windsor, Canada. Prof. Marasinghe made some key statements that are current in today's environment of law and order.

"Those who are receiving the Master of Law in Criminal Justice Administration and those receiving the Bachelor of Law, for them this platform is a stepping stone to the world of Advocacy - of Cicero and Aristotle, of such legal luminaries as Ellenborough, and razor sharp intellect of the ilk of Sir Edward Carson and our own greats of Sir Ukwatte Jayasundere, that Master of the Civil Bar - H.V. Perera, the man who held the criminal defence in this land of ours in the hollow of his Palm - R. L. Pereira and that most versatile advocate of all, the consummate politician Dr. Colvin R de Silva. It is to that world of such greats, that both the Criminal Justice Administrators and those who are taking a stepping-stone to the Bar are subjecting themselves. While I wish them individually and collectively the very best that life could provide let me end with a few words of caution. You may experience in your professional practice, at times you might be tempted to compromise your core-values. Your integrity, and you might arrive at a point where a responsibility may be placed upon you to speak up in the face of injustice. In such a situation - listen. Engage the other party in a dialogue. If the other side has a point, learn from it. If they are wrong rebut them. Teach them on the battlefield of ideas. You might as well commence practicing these approaches from now. Because one thing that I can guarantee is that you will have to deal with ignorance, hatred, racism, as part of your daily experience.

"The Open University is an reservoir of learning and exposure. Infinite in inspiration, Timeless in existence" Fathima Safwa Farook

Gold Medal For The Best Performance
In Management Studies

This will be so whether it be in our daily practice in law or any other profession. Once my father who was an experienced well known Lawyer at the Chilaw Bar cautioned me, that the legal profession was like a demanding, uncompromising spouse! It is like a polished floor, which needs constant care and attention. If you fail to keep it polished it may turn dull and the surface may wither and could peel away”.

Interestingly, he points out the challenges in dealing with such situations. When he says that “I can promise you, that you will have to deal with all these at many stages of your life as a lawyer as an Administrator of Criminal Justice. That may not seem fair, but then life has never been completely fair. Nobody could promise any one of you, a crystal staircase to climb in life. And if you want to make life fair, then you have to make life fair for you, by commencing as from now, by taking the world as it is”.

Some concluding remarks, as the editorial reflects on the needs for the right type of justice and attributions, a convocation demands not only the passing of graduates but also of the making of citizens with good values, judgments, equity and ownership of the nation as we proudly contribute to the wealth of this nation we move on wishing everyone a brighter, prosperous forecast at the dawn of another year.

Dr. Indika Bulankulame
Public Information Division

"I could not get in to a conventional university, but I achieved my dream of becoming an Engineer with Open University. What I enjoyed most at the Open University was peer learning, or 'Kuppi'. It was not just walk in the park; but at the end of the day, it was a wonderful chapter in my life and I'm really grateful to everyone who was a part of it".
Delika Medhara Weragoda
O.P. Kulshreshtha Gold Medal For The Best Student In Bachelor Of Technology Honours In Engineering





A society is a structure composed of different social, economic, religious and human categories. The adjustment of the categories in due manner leads to social equilibrium. If the social adjustment is disturbed, it will lead to the social disequilibrium, which could end up in social disorganization. Social disorganization is a dilemma, seriously affecting the different groups of a society. The group which is mostly vulnerable to social disorganization is children under 16-18 age category. A 'child', in law is generally known as a juvenile. 'Juvenile delinquency' is another facet which is to be considered on par with the adjustment of social equilibrium. 'Delinquency' happens when a person engages in misconduct which disgusts the society. 'Juvenile delinquency' is a predominantly a legal issue which has to be addressed by the courts of law in countries, social service institutions and the governments in rule. A considerable number of juveniles are being sent to rehabilitation institutions due to the commission of crimes in competent ways as ruthless criminals. An increase of juvenile offenders in the world was seen throughout the last decade due to the impact of industrialization and the exposure of children to the unprotected areas such as commission of crimes, vagrancy and commercial sex workforce of a society.

A 'Juvenile offender' is defined in many ways by scholars. In India, 'Juvenile delinquents are the offenders, both boys and girls, who are normally under 16 years of age (Chand, S 2012). A Juvenile delinquent is considered as a young person who is incorrigible, or habitually disobedient.' In Britain, a person between the ages of 10-17, who has committed a crime, is a juvenile delinquent (Hornby, A.S. 2010). A juvenile offender can be tried on indictment except in instances where he/she is charged with homicide, firearms offence, a violent or a sexual offence' etc. In Sri Lanka, a juvenile offender falls under the category of the age group 14-16 years. The dilemma of juvenile delinquency is a problem which pertains to both Asian and Western countries.

Criminal psychology of a juvenile is affected by many sociological factors namely the quality of parenting, education, environment and the financial necessities.

As mentioned earlier, the social disorganization is the foundation of crimes. Social disorganization theory among the theories of crime receives prominent consideration from the world community. How can the issue of juvenile delinquency be seen through a sociological perspective? The disorder in an environment where a human being exists creates a "being" with a personality to breach the law of the country. Social disorder ultimately affects the public order of the country. The basic reason for juvenile inclination towards delinquency is a defective family system. The socialization of a child starts from the family itself. When the parent-child relationship is at a stake, the future and the personality development of the juvenile is proportionally at a stake. The increase in divorce proceedings in courts of law would probably affect the personalities of the children of a community. It negates the mental development of a child, with the sense of bereavement and forlorn desperation. The criminal psychology starts from the solitude of the child. The western society has been confronted with the tragedy of a large number of delinquents basically owing to the reason of broken family systems. The less attentiveness to a child more or less has the possibility of creating a delinquent in the future. The collective behaviour of a human being is sociological in nature. It is in general a perception that a human being is not born social. The internalisation of social norms makes him a social being. In this process if a child is dissatisfied with what he /she has around him/her, a delinquent mentality is formed. The insufficient development of the common facilities of a country, specially the undeveloped educational facilities, access to education, low levels of entertainment with large exposure to obscenity and pornography, low standards of living including housing facilities where the children are compelled to live in slums which lack religious atmosphere for spiritual development of the

children basically impede the path of a child to be a positive functioning member of a society. Lacking sufficient resources around a child to satisfy himself /herself is another facet of juvenile delinquency. Commission of grave crimes such as murders, theft, robbery, extortion of money, drug trafficking and grave sexual offences are the consequences of the social dissatisfaction among juveniles.

Human rights jurisprudence addresses the issue of juvenile delinquency. The International Law on the Rights of the Child, namely the Convention on the Rights of the Child has been emphasizing the dignity of the child, the right to education (Article 29) and the right to deserve care and affection (Article 25). Even the delinquents are to be treated with dignity and in a humane manner. A juvenile offender has the sole right of rehabilitation as well. Article 37 of the Convention specifies that no capital or life imprisonment shall be imposed on the juveniles and no cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment shall be imposed on the offender; the arrest and the detention shall be in conformity with the law. Article 34 emphasizes the necessity of state parties to take steps for the eradication of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of the children by the adults. The Indian perspective on the rehabilitation is worthy of consideration. From 1850, India has enacted legislations to address the issue of the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. Reformatory Schools Act of 1897 facilitated the detention of young male offenders at the reformatory school for a period not exceeding 3 years. It emphasized the necessity of maintaining the reformatory schools for the utmost well being of the juveniles. Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code of India further asserted the right of certain juvenile offenders to be discharged on probation. Juvenile Smoking Act though not enforced in any of the states in

India prohibited the sale of tobacco by the children. Further, Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act was passed with the intention of protecting the girl child and to impede her involvement in Prostitution (Chand, S 2012).

In Sri Lanka, the juvenile justice is addressed through the Children and Young Persons' ordinance. The imposition of punishments to the juvenile offenders has taken different facets. Section 25 of the ordinance states that the offender should be committed to a remand home for a period not exceeding one month. Under Section 26, the young juvenile offenders are sent to a certified school and handed over to the parents on a condition of good behaviour as specified in Section 27. The corporeal punishment is given under the Section 29 of the ordinance. Section 30 specifies an instance of discharging the juvenile offender after due admonition.

With the establishment of the reformatory schools in India, Sri Lanka too has introduced the concept of remand homes, and approved certified schools. The Children and Young Persons Ordinance further provides for the establishment of a juvenile court to dispense justice. The court considers matters on juveniles who are in desperation and in need of help in the social context and the juvenile offenders who have been charged with criminal offences and other mischief. As a further effort of dispensation of justice, the magistrate courts are entrusted with the criminal jurisdiction in relation to the juvenile offenders and the appointment of a children's magistrate.

In conclusion, the juvenile delinquency is not a simple issue which can be addressed only by a legal framework but it reaches a wide socio-economic context. The family being the smallest, social unit of a society must interfere in the personality development of a child. The process of socialization starts from among the family members itself, where the child gradually becomes a functioning social being. A 'protected child' is blessed with a positive social foundation. The development of facilities such as education, religion, spiritual development would provide a better foundation for the eradication of delinquency. The governmental influence on a society by consolidating the sphere of education, religion and human resources is of critical importance. The reformatory institutions for the upliftment of the delinquents must be established as conduits of education and not with the purpose of imposing punishments. The issue of juvenile delinquency should

always be solved with the use of social remedies and subsequently the legal remedies be resorted to.

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බෝනික්කා තරභාවෙලා

අප දෙදෙනා හඳුනා ගත්තේ එකම සේවා ස්ථානයක වැඩ කිරීමට පැමිණීමෙනි. කල් ගත වත්ම ඇය මගේ හොඳම මිතුරිය බවට පත්විය. කාර්යාලයේ මෙන්ම පුද්ගලික කටයුතු වලදීත් මගේ සහාය ඇයට නැතිවම බැරවිය. මොන දේ වුනත් මා ළඟට දිව ඒමේ පුරුද්දක් ඇයට තිබුනේ ඇතැම් විට මා තුල ඕනෑම දෙයකට විසඳුම් දීමේ ශක්තියක් ඇතැයි අප විශ්වාස කළ නිසා විය හැක. මා මේ තරුණියට කෙතරම් ළං වුවත් අප දෙදෙනා අතර ආලයක් ඇතිවූ බවට නම් මතකයක් නැත. නමුත් අපගේ හිතවතුන් තරයේ විශ්වාස කළේ අප දෙදෙනා ආදරවන්තයින් බවයි. අප එක්ව කළ බොහෝ කටයුතු අතිශය සාර්ථක විය. වියට හේතුව අප අතර තිබූ සුවිශේෂ අනෙකුත් අවබෝධයි. රාජකාරි මට්ටමෙන් අප දෙදෙනාට පැසසුම් ලැබෙන්නට ද විය. මගේ අධ්‍යයන කටයුතු වලට ද ඇයගෙන් ලැබුනේ නොමද සහායකි.

මේ අයුරින් මගේ ජීවිතය ආලෝකවත් කරමින් ගතවුනු කාලය ක්ෂණිකව වෙනස් වන්නේ එක්තරා සන්ධ්‍යාවකදී ය. ඇය සේවයට පැමිණ සිටියේ නැති වූදින, වැඩ නිමවී මා කාර්යාලයෙන් පිටත් වූයේ වෙනදාට වඩා හෝරා කිහිපයක් ප්‍රමාද වීමෙනි. කාර්යාලය ඉදිරිපිටින් බස් රියකට ගොඩ වී අසුනක් සෙවූ නමුත්, සොයා ගැනීමට නොහැකි විය. රියදුරු මහතාගේ රිය ධාවන විලාශය ද බොහෝ සෙයින් අපරික්ෂාකාරීය. සිටගෙන සිටි මගින් ඒ මේ අත විසි වන පරිදි බස් රිය ඇදෙයි. බස් රිය මරදාන ට ළඟාවන විට රාත්‍රී හත පමණ විය. රෑ බෝ වී එන බැවින් මම දුම්රියට ගොඩ වීමට පෙර රාත්‍රී ආහාරය ගැනීමට සුපුරුදු අවන් හලට ගියෙමි. වෙනදා මෙන් නොව එදින ආහාරයේ රසයක් දැනුනේ නැත. කුමක් නමුත් අමුත්තක් හාත් පස සිදුවන බව මට හැඟුනි. අප දෙදෙනා හඳුනා ගත්තේ එකම සේවා ස්ථානයක වැඩ කිරීමට පැමිණීමෙනි. කල් ගත වත්ම ඇය මගේ හොඳම මිතුරිය බවට පත්විය. කාර්යාලයේ මෙන්ම පුද්ගලික කටයුතු වලදීත් මගේ සහාය ඇයට නැතිවම බැරවිය. මොන දේ වුනත් මා ළඟට දිව ඒමේ පුරුද්දක් ඇයට තිබුනේ ඇතැම් විට මා තුල ඕනෑම දෙයකට විසඳුම් දීමේ ශක්තියක් ඇතැයි අප විශ්වාස කළ නිසා විය හැක. මා මේ තරුණියට කෙතරම් ළං වුවත් අප දෙදෙනා අතර ආලයක් ඇතිවූ බවට නම් මතකයක් නැත. නමුත් අපගේ හිතවතුන් තරයේ විශ්වාස කළේ අප දෙදෙනා ආදරවන්තයින් බවයි. අප එක්ව කළ බොහෝ කටයුතු අතිශය සාර්ථක විය. වියට හේතුව අප අතර තිබූ සුවිශේෂ අනෙකුත් අවබෝධයි.



රාජකාරි මට්ටමෙන් අප දෙදෙනාට පැසසුම් ලැබෙන්නට ද විය. මගේ අධ්‍යයන කටයුතු වලට ද ඇයගෙන් ලැබුනේ නොමද සහායකි.

මේ අයුරින් මගේ ජීවිතය ආලෝකවත් කරමින් ගතවුනු කාලය ක්ෂණිකව වෙනස් වන්නේ එක්තරා සන්ධ්‍යාවකදී ය. ඇය සේවයට පැමිණ සිටියේ නැති වූදින, වැඩ නිමවී මා කාර්යාලයෙන් පිටත් වූයේ වෙනදාට වඩා හෝරා කිහිපයක් ප්‍රමාද වීමෙනි. කාර්යාලය ඉදිරිපිටින් බස් රියකට ගොඩ වී අසුනක් සෙවූ නමුත්, සොයා ගැනීමට නොහැකි විය. රියදුරු මහතාගේ රිය ධාවන විලාශය ද බොහෝ සෙයින් අපරික්ෂාකාරීය. සිටගෙන සිටි මගින් ඒ මේ අත විසි වන පරිදි බස් රිය ඇදෙයි. බස් රිය මරදාන ට ළඟාවන විට රාත්‍රී හත පමණ විය. රෑ බෝ වී එන බැවින් මම දුම්රියට ගොඩ වීමට පෙර රාත්‍රී ආහාරය ගැනීමට සුපුරුදු අවන් හලට ගියෙමි. වෙනදා මෙන් නොව එදින ආහාරයේ රසයක් දැනුනේ නැත. කුමක් නමුත් අමුත්තක් හාත් පස සිදුවන බව මට හැඟුනි. හදිසියේම මගේ ජංගම දුරකථනයට විද්‍යුත් තැපැල් පණිවිඩයක් ලැබුණි. මම ආහාර ගන්නා ගමන්ම එය කියවා බැලූ අතර එහි සඳහන් වූ දෙය පළමු වරට විශ්වාස නොකළෙමි. එහෙයින් ආහාර ගැනීම ද නවතා දෙවනවර නොඳින කියවා බැලුවෙමි. එහි සඳහන් වූයේ, "මම අර ගමන යන්න එන්නෙ නැහැ". වෙනදාට ඇය යමක් ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කිරීම සාමාන්‍ය දෙයක් වුවත් මෙවර එහි සැඟවුණු යමක් ඇති බව නම් පැහැදිලි විය. කෙසේ වෙතත් මේ ගැන විමසීමට, මම ඇයට දුරකථන ඇමතුමක් ගත්තෙමි. වරක් දෙවරක් උත්සාහ කරත් ඇය ප්‍රතිචාර නොදක්වයි. ඒ වනවිට ආපනශාලා සේවකයෙකු බිල්පත සකස් කරමින් සිටියේය. ඔහු මා දෙසත් කෑම බන්දේසිය දෙසත් බලයි. මම ඔහුට පහසුවක් වීමට, "ඉෆ්ෆ්‍රොෆ්" (ඔරු දෝස) යි කීවෙමි. ඔහු මදෙස සිනා මුසු මුහුණින් බලා, "මහත්තයා අද තෝසෙ එකයි ද කන්නෝ?" යි ඇසීය.

ඔහුට ද මගේ වෙනස වැටහී ඇත. එදින රාත්‍රිය මට බොහෝ සෙයින් දීර්ඝ වුවා සේ මතකය. පසුව එළඹී සති අන්තය කෙලෙස ගෙවා ගත්තේ දැයි මට ම පුදුමය. මිළඟ දින ඇය හමුවූ විගස මම ඇගෙන් කෙලින්ම හේතු කාරණා විමසුවෙමි.

“මම ඔයා එක්ක වැඩ කරන්න කැමති නැහැ. ආයෙ මට කරදර කරන්න එපා” ඇගේ පිළිතුර විය.

වෙනසට හේතුව දැන ගැනීමේ බලවත් අභිලාශය නිසාම මම නැවතත් ඇගෙන් විමසුවෙමි. ඇතැම් විට එය, ඇය තුල මා කෙරේ තව තවත් අකමැත්තක් ඇති කළා විය හැක. ප්‍රථමය වූයේ, “මම ඔයා එක්ක කතා කරන්නවත් කැමති නැහැ” යි වදන් ප්‍රහාරයකට මා ලක් වීමයි.

එතැන් පටන් මා විසඳා ගත නොහැකි ප්‍රශ්න රැසකට මැදිවිය. අප දෙදෙනා පටන් ගත් වැඩ ද අතර මග නතර විය. මා සමග ඇසුර ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කරන ඇය අන් අය සමග විනෝද වනු දැකීම මට දැඩි ලෙස නොරිස්සුම් සහගත විය. මේ ගැන කියන්නට ද කිසිවෙක් නැත. රාජකාරිය ගැටලුවක් ඇතිවූ විට මා උපදෙස් පැතු සේවක මහතෙක් විය. ඔහු වැඩිමහලු ය. ඇසු පිරින තැන් ඇත. මා ඔහු හමුවීමට ගියේ මගේ සිත තුල තිබූ සියල්ල කීමේ අභිලාශයෙනි. එය කෙසේ පටන් ගන්න දැයි සිතමින්, පළමුව වෙනත් කාරණා කියමින් කාලය ගත කළෙමි. වෙනත් දේ කියා අවසන් වූන මුත් මා එතැනින් නොයන බව වටහා ගත් ඔහු, “තව මොනව හරි අහන්න තියෙනව ද?” යි ඇසුවේය.

“නැහැ එහෙම මොකුත් නැහැ” මගේ පිළිතුර විය. ඔහු මගේ මුහුණ දෙස බලා සිතා සී සෘජු ප්‍රශ්නයක් ඇසී ය. “මොකද? තමුසෙගෙ බෝතික්කා තරහාවෙලාද?”

සිදුවූ සියල්ල ඔහුට අවබෝධ වී ඇති බැවින් දැන් සැඟවීමට දෙයක් නැත. මම ඔහු සමග සියලු දේ කීවෙමි. සියල්ල සාවධානව අසා සිටි ඔහු මගෙන් ප්‍රශ්න කිහිපයක් ඇසුවේය.

“ඔය එකතු වෙලා කරන වයි කිව්ව වැඩ පටන් ගත්තෙ කවුද?”
 “ඒවා ඔක්කොම මගෙ අදහස්. එයා අද එතන ඉන්නෙ මං කරපු උදව් නිසා” මම අභිමානයෙන් යුතුව කීවෙමි.
 “ඇයි ඔයා ආයෙමත් ඒ වැඩ පටන් ගන්න හදන්නෙ?”



“ඉතින් මම කැමතියිනෙ එයත් එක්ක වැඩ කරන්න”

“එතකොට මේ සිද්ධියෙන් කලබල වුනේ කවුද?”

“මමනෙ ඡර්”

“පසුතැවෙන්නෙ කවුද?”

“මමනෙ ඡර්. එයාට ගාතක්වත් නෑ”

“හිත හිතා දුක්වෙන්නෙ කවුද?”

“මමනෙ ඡර්”

“දැන් එතකොට තරහාවෙලා තියෙන්න කවුරු කා එක්කද?”

එතෙකින්ම මට සියල්ල අවබෝධ විය.

“ආ!මම මගෙන් එක්කමනෙ තරහාවෙලා තියෙන්නෙ”

“දැන් තේරෙනවා නේද? ඉවසලා ඉන්න පුතා!”
 මගේ මුහුණට චලියක් වැටුනු බව මා දැන ගත්තේ ඔහු පහල කළ මද සිතාවෙනි.

සියල්ල අවබෝධ වීමෙන් පසු මා කිසිවක් සිදු නොවූ ලෙසින් සුපුරුදු රාජකාරි වල යෙදුනෙමි. කෙතරම් කාලයක් ඇසුරු කළත් ඇති නොවූ හැඟීමක් මට දැනෙන්නට විය. ඇගේ විරසක වීම, මගේ හද තුල ආලයක් ජනිත කර ඇත. විරසකයෙන් හටගත් ආදරය අන් පෙම්වතුන්ගේ ආදරයට වඩා හැම අතින්ම වෙනස් බව මම විශ්වාස කළෙමි. ඉන් පසු මා කෙදිනකවත් ඇය සමග තරහා ගත්තේ නැත. විවාහයෙන් විසිවස් ගෙවුනු අද වන තුරුත් අප අතර ගැටුම් නැත. ඇයට තරහා යන හැම විටම අප දෙදෙනා අතර ඇතිවන්නේ එකම දෙබසකි. “මෙව්වර දෙයක් කියද්දින් ඔයාට මගෙන් එක්ක තරහා යන්නෙ නැද්ද අහේ?” ඇය අසන විට මගේ පිළිතුර වන්නේ”

“මම මොකටද මගෙන් එක්ක තරහා වෙන්නෙ?”

“ඔයාට පිස්සු” ඇගේ මුව සිනහාවකින් සැරසෙයි.

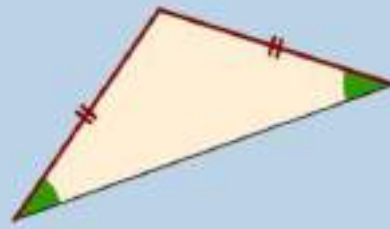
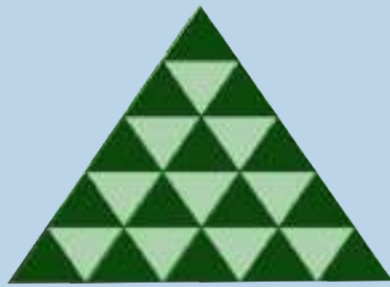
සත්‍ය සිදුවීමක් ඇසුරිනි.

ඉසුරු ප්‍රේමරත්න

විදුලි හා පරිගනක ඉංජිනේරු අධ්‍යයනායය

Fun with Mathematics

A Mathematical Joke



Euclidean Triangles

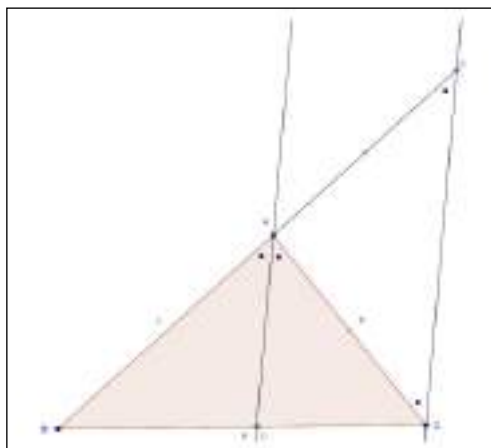
Prove that Dr. UMP is not a Mathematician.

Proof. On the contrary, assume that Dr. UMP is a Mathematician. One of his students asked him a question: "Sir, is this statement true - Every Euclidean Triangle is not equilateral?". Then Dr. UMP told him that "Yes of course son, Every Euclidean Triangle is not equilateral". **This is a contradiction**, since he is a Mathematician according to our assumption. Therefore, our assumption is false. Hence Dr. UMP is not a Mathematician. This completes the proof.

Even though it seems to be a joke, can you realize why there is a contradiction within the answer given by Dr. UMP to his student? Send your comments/feedbacks to indshamat@gmail.com

Indika Shameera Amarasinghe
Department of Mathematics
Faculty of Natural Sciences

A Visual Type New Proof for an Angle Bisector Inequality



Since this is a Visual Type New Proof (just like proof without words), only minimum of words are used. The readers have to figure out as to why the above inequality holds **very easily** in the above figure.

$$\frac{2b \cos\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)}{AD} = \frac{b+c}{c} \quad \text{Hence} \quad \frac{2}{AD} \geq \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \quad \blacksquare$$

Indika Shameera Amarasinghe
Department of Mathematics
Faculty of Natural Sciences

බවර්ඳ

සොළුරු මලකට
තුහින වරසා
වසී
කල එළි කරයි
ඒ මල

බඹර ගුම් හඳ
ඇසේ දසතින්
සුපුල් මල
වට කරයි
රඟ රඟ

බඹරු කෙතරම්
රැගුව මුත්
නෙක
මලට කම් නැත
රඟනවුන් ගැන

හඳුවනේ නෙක
පැතුම් පොඳි බැඳ
බමර රජ්ජෙකු
පතයි
ඒ මල

සුවඳවත් වෙයි නිසා බමර්ඳු
පුරයි පාරම් දම් ද ඒ මල
බමර රජ්ජොනා දන්නෙ ද තව
පිපෙන්නේ මල
ඔහුට වන වග.....



ටී. එල්. ඒ. රිනානි උපේක්ෂා
ගණිත අධ්‍යයන අංශය
ස්වාභාවික විද්‍යා පීඨය

ජායාරූපය : බුද්ධික සංජීව දිසානායක

හීන හතරක්

නුඹ නොවුණා අතීතෙක
මල්කමින් ලියකමින්
හැඩ ගැන්වුනු හීන,
දුගකාර හිත් අහසේ
පුරා මගේ දිග ඇරැණු....

බිඳෙන් බිඳ එකතු වී
දේදුන්නේ පැහැයකින්
හඳ ගැබේ පිළිසිඳුනු
වර්ණවත් හීන,
නුඹ දුටුව ආ ඇඳුණු

ගැබ්බර හිත පුරා
පාට මල් පුබුදුව
පත් ඉරු දිගේ ඇඳි
පාට මල් කවි හීන,
නුඹේ නමටම පිපුණු....

කඳලින් පෙඟුණු බර
ඇතිපියන් අස්සේ අඳ
ඉබ්බිඳින සුසුම් පිරි
ඉරැණු දක්බර හීන,
නුඹේ අතින් පොඩි කෙරැණු....



සෙවිවන්දි කොඩිතුටක්කු
මහජන සම්බන්ධතා අංශය

OUSL joins the fight against Dengue

In a bid to join the national effort to eradicate the dengue epidemic, the OUSL organized a Shramadana in August this year. A first of its kind in scale, it attracted a large number of staff members from the OUSL. The organisation of the Shramadana was spearheaded through the General Administration. The former Senior Assistant Registrar Mrs. Preethika Daniels and her team provided the equipment for the clean up, the logistics and the refreshments. The OUSL premises was cleaned and the residues were classified in accordance with the new environmental regulations.

