

සිනුවරින් දොරටු වැඩි “සිසිල ගී”



හිමි සවුත් වේදසයේ සායිරාපිත සිංහල සංස්කෘතික හමුදාව අනුබද්ධව පිහිටුවා ඇති ලේඛක සායදය මගින් නිෂ්පාදනය කළ “සිසිල ගී” සංග්‍රහයේ දොරටු වැඩිවීමේ උළෙල පසුගිය ඔක්තෝබර් මස විසි වෙනිදා කාසල් හිල් හි දී උත්සවාකාරයෙන් පවත්වනට යෙදුණි.

සිංහල ගී විසි දොසකින්

සමන්විත මේ ගී හැටියේ අඩංගු සියළුම ගීත පද රචකයින් විසි දෙනෙකුගේ ලේඛන පද රචනයෙන් ද, සංගීතඥයින් හය දෙනෙකුගේ ස්ථර නිර්මාණයෙන් ද, ගායක ගායිකාවන් විසි අට දෙනෙකුගේ ගායනයෙන් ද සමන්විතය. මේ සියළු දෙනා සිසිලි හුවර් අප අතර වෙසෙන අපේම අය වීම “සිසිල ගී” ගීත සමුච්ඡයේ විශේෂත්වයයි.



මේ ගී හැටිය නිෂ්පාදනය ලේඛක සායදයේ හිටපු සම්බන්ධීකරණ ලේකම් මල් දිසානායකගේ ව්‍යාපෘති කළමනාකාරිත්වයෙන් සිදුවුණි.



මෙහි දැක්වෙනුයේ සිසිල ගී දොරටු වැඩිවීමේ උත්සවයේ විවිධ අවස්ථා කිහිපයකි.

සංගීත- රසික සුරයභාරවීචි සායාරූප- මිදුර දිසානායක



Time to crack down on sexual and domestic violence

About 5 decades ago, there was a time when violence against women in the privacy of their homes was different, excusable or even deserved and that the woman was always found fault.

(MoCDWE) to support establishment of a data unit and a national GBV data base disaggregated by gender, sex, age, ethnicity, and location.

In the latter 70s and early 80s, there was a sudden awakening in the society with the knowledge that domestic violence exists.

Domestic violence is, no doubt, a social and community problem which cannot be solely attacked or dealt with by the efforts of the government and the few voluntary agencies. It is up to every public-spirited person in the community to play a significant role by speaking publicly and denouncing the prob-

The liberation of women and their acceptance in the workplace as equal partners, and in life, domestic violence came to be seen as a crime with which the society cannot condone.



The gradual but speedy skyrocketing to great heights, domestic violence has indeed become a threatening danger to the society despite the efforts of the government and relevant voluntary agencies to halt the trend. Sexual and domestic violence will certainly have a tremendous negative effect on women and children.

lem and creating an awareness of the issue in the community, to provide physical and emotional assistance for the victims to get back on their feet, and to offer cooperation and assistance to the police to make their jobs easier and more effective and expeditious.

Domestic violence is, no doubt, a social and community problem which cannot be solely attacked or dealt with by the efforts of the government and the few voluntary agencies.

Whipping and death penalty for the offenders found guilty have been raised by some politicians in their desperate attempts to reduce sexual domestic violence of women and children. Although their concerns are understandable as such laws and punishment are now in force in some countries, yet it has to be realized that deterrents alone cannot solve the problem.

Among the measures Sri Lanka has adopted to tackle these social problems are:

It is necessary to take precautionary measures to warn potential perpetrators and serial or repeat offenders by establishing and maintaining a list of such offenders with their names and addresses, the nature of the offences committed, the dates, and details of punishment. It may also be necessary to establish a centralized database to share the information so that the offenders could be identified and the police intervene before situations escalate into incidents. If there is a common register of offenders, the police can have access to the information in the register and track the offenders.

The Domestic Violence Act of 2005; signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 and the Vienna Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women 1993; Reaffirmation of its commitment at international level to address the gender-based violence; the setting up of the Forum against Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in 2005 to facilitate greater co-ordination and understanding, and sharing of information and resources and strengthening multi-sectoral responses to GBV, the membership of the forum being broad-based including local and international NGOs, UN Agencies, donor agencies, and government representation; the establishment of the Ministry of Women's Affairs in 1983; Adoption of the Women's Charter in 1993, setting standards to be observed in seven broad areas including right to protection from gender-based violence, and also setting up of the National Committee (NCW) in 1993; One-Stop-Crisis -Centres (OSCC) in government hospitals; Women's Desks at most police stations in the country; the Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment

The list should be made available at every police station, and in offices of Provincial and District Councils, Post Offices and similar institutions. The list, which needs to be kept up to date, should be published in the print media periodically so that the general public living closer to the offenders can take precautions to protect their children.

Besides the list acting as "naming and shaming" the offenders, it will also be effective as a greater deterrent to repeat offenders and potential perpetrators.



"ජනරජයේ පක්ෂෙට අලුත් ඡන්ද පදනමක් ඇතිවෙලා මහා රජාණනි. ආසන පහයි"
"හම"
"උතුරේ දෙමළ ඡන්ද පදනමේ තුනෙන් දෙකකම දෙමළ සන්ධානෙට."
"හම"
"කඳකරේ ඡන්ද පදනමත් තොණ්ඩටයි, දිගමබරයටයි"
"හම"
"ජනතා විමුක්ති පෙරමුණ කියනවා ඒගොල්ලන්ගේ ඡන්ද පදනමත් වෙනසක් වෙලා නැතිලු"
"ඉතිං මොකද? මය අපේ ඡන්ද පදනමත් අඩුවෙලාය? වැඩිවෙලා මස."
ඒ මොන ඡන්ද පදනමක්ද මහ රජාණනි"
"ඇයි බං මොන ඇළගුන්නේරකම කෙරුවත් මැතිවරණයක් ගියන ගියන ගානට අපිටම ඡන්ද දෙන ... කැවුම් කණ්ඩා යෝද්දයන්ගේ ඡන්ද පදනම. ඒක මේ පාරත් මය අපුරුරට වැඩකරලා ගියෙන්නේ. හෙත් හෙත් හෙත්"