

**Department of Sociology**  
**Bachelor of Arts Degree Programme 2020**  
**Sociology**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Type</b>
<b>Level 01</b>	SOCI 11315	Introduction to Sociology	C
	SOCI 12315	Sri Lankan Society	C
<b>Level 02</b>	SOCI 21314	Sociological Theory	C
	SOCI 22314	Applied Sociology	C
<b>Level 03</b>	SOCI 31314	South Asian Society	C
	SOCI 32314	Social Research Methods	C

### Level 01.

Semester:		Semester 01	
Course Code:		SOC1 11315	
Course Name:		Introduction to Sociology	
Credit Value:		05	
Type		Compulsory	
Hourly Breakdown	Theory	Practical	Independent Learning
75		25	150
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes:</p> <p>At the completion of this course unit the student will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the basic concepts of sociology.</li> <li>• Being able to describe society through sociological imagination.</li> <li>• Gain a scientific understanding of social phenomena such as group and organizational behavior.</li> <li>• Understand the dynamics of social institutions and their functions through various sociological perspectives.</li> <li>• To understand how modernization has impacted society.</li> </ul>			
<p>Course Content:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Historical background on the origin and development of Sociology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The renaissance of science, the french revolution, the industrial revolution, and the religious renaissance.</li> <li>• Consequences of world war I and world war II.</li> <li>• Expanding the field of Sociology.</li> <li>• The early age of Sociology: St. Simon, August Comte, Harriet Martineau, Herbert Spencer and Emile Durkheim.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. The relationship between Sociology with other Social Sciences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural Sciences and Social Sciences.</li> <li>• Sociology and other Social Sciences.</li> <li>• The relationship between Sociology and Social Anthropology.</li> <li>• How Sociology is unique among other Social Sciences.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Society: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is society.</li> <li>• Social interaction.</li> <li>• Social relationships.</li> <li>• Social structure and organization.</li> <li>• Status and role: role conflict and conflict management.</li> <li>• Social groups and their functioning.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Sociological imagination and social innovation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sociological imagination of social events.</li> <li>• New social ideas and strategies for inter relations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. Socialization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define the concept of socialization.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>			

- Socialization intervention; primary and secondary agencies.
  - Re-socialization.
  - Dis socialization.
6. Social institutions:
- What is a social institution?
  - Major social institutions and its role: family, kinship and marriage, religion, education, law, economy and political institution.
  - Social structure and the role of social institutions in the functioning of the organization.
7. Social stratification:
- Basic introduction to social stratification factors.
  - Theoretical identification of social stratification.
  - Major factors in identifying class and caste as social stratification factor.
8. Bureaucracy:
- Identify the need for a bureaucratic system.
  - The characteristics of an ideal bureaucracy introduced by Max Weber.
  - Criticisms against the modern bureaucracy.
9. Social control strategies:
- What is social control?
  - The need for social control.
  - Formal and informal social control strategies.

Teaching /Learning Methods:

- Lectures.
- Handouts / Power point presentations/ Videos.
- Text books.
- Discussions and workshops.
- Learning Management system lessons.
- Individual activities and group activities.

Assessment Strategy:

Midterm Test.  
Semester end Examination.  
Total Marks 100.

Continuous assessments:  
Assignments/ Midterm Classroom test 20%.

Final Assessment:  
Semester end Examination 80%.

Recommended Reading:

- Iver, Mac R.M., Page Charls M, : (1950). Society (an Introductory Analysis), 2/10, New Delhi: Rajiv Beri for Macmillan India Ltd.
- Rao, Shankar C.N. (2002). Sociology: Primary Principals. New Delhi: C. Chand Company.
- Jain Roshni. (2017). Sociology; An Introduction to Sociology. New Delhi: AITBS Publishers.
- සිල්වා, ඒ. ඩී. (2012). සමාජ විද්‍යාව 1. මහරගම: කර්තෘ ප්‍රකාශන.
- ගුණසේකර. සුවිනිතා. (1994) සමාජ විද්‍යාව. කොළඹ: ඇම්.ඩී. ගුණසේන සහ සමාගම.
- පෙරේරා, ටෙනිසන්, ඩී.ඒ. (1993) මානව හා සමාජ විද්‍යා ප්‍රවේශය. කොළඹ: ඇස් ගොඩගේ සහ සහෝදරයෝ.

- සිල්වා, කාලිංග විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, (2005). කුලය., පන්තිය හා වෙනස් වන ලංකා සමාජය. බොරැල්ල: විසිදුණු ප්‍රකාශකයෝ.
- බ්ලවු, පී.එම්. (පරි.). (2009). නවීන සමාජය සහ නිලබල ක්‍රමය. කොළඹ: අධ්‍යාපන ප්‍රකාශන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව.

### Level 01

Semester:		Semester 2	
Course Code:		SOC1 12315	
Course Name:		Sri Lankan Society	
Credit Value:		05	
Type		Compulsory	
Hourly Breakdown	Theory	Practical	Independent Learning
	75	25	150
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes:</p> <p>At the completion of this course unit the student will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify background of Sri Lanka society.</li> <li>• Being able to describe culture in Sri Lanka.</li> <li>• Understand the social institutions in Sri Lanka.</li> <li>• Define social change.</li> <li>• Describe mechanisms of social change in Sri Lanka.</li> </ul>			
<p>Course Content:</p> <p>1. Background of Sri Lankan society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conceptual framework for understanding Sri Lanka society.</li> <li>• Sri Lanka's historical context; Geographical background and demographic profile.</li> </ul> <p>2. Contributions to understanding Sri Lankan society and culture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Founders of the discipline of sociology in Sri Lanka such as Bryce Ryan, Ralph Pieris, S.J. Thambiah, Gananath Obeyesekere, Laksiri Jayasuriya and Nandasena Ratnapala and students of Sri Lanka society such as Edmond Leach, Nur Yalman, and M.D. Raghavan.</li> </ul> <p>3. Social institutions in Sri Lanka:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family, kinship and marriage, religion and education.</li> </ul> <p>4. Multiple Social Forms in Sri Lanka:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Race, social diversity and pluralism.</li> <li>• Identification of ethnicity and ethnic identity.</li> <li>• Identify ethnic groups and their characteristics in Sri Lanka.</li> <li>• Ethnic problem in Sri Lanka and its current trends.</li> </ul> <p>4. Social stratification and social inequality in Sri Lankan society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Caste, class and gender.</li> </ul> <p>5. Primitive social groups in Sri Lanka</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human and sociological characteristics of primitive social groups.</li> <li>• Primitive social groups in Sri Lanka: characteristics of <i>Veddas</i>, <i>Thelingu</i> and <i>Rodi</i> people.</li> </ul> <p>6. Social change in Sri Lanka:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What constitutes social change.</li> </ul>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colonization.</li> <li>• Modernization, urbanization, commercialization.</li> <li>• Social conflict and social change.</li> </ul> <p>7. Avoiding ethnocentrism and biases in studying one's own society.</p>	
<p>Assessment Strategy:</p> <p>Midterm Test.</p> <p>Semester end Examination.</p> <p>Total Marks 100.</p>	
<p>Continuous assessments:</p> <p>Assignments/ Midterm Classroom test 20%</p>	<p>Final Assessment:</p> <p>Semester end Examination 80%</p>
<p>Recommended Reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ariyapala, M.B. (1956). Society in Medieval Ceylon. Colombo: Department of Cultural Affairs. (Sinhala translation published by Department of Cultural Affairs in 1956).</li> <li>• Pieris, Ralph. (1956). Sinhalese Social Organization: The Kandyan Period. Colombo: Ceylon University Press Board. (Sinhala translation published by Visidunu Prakasakayo in 2001).</li> <li>• Ryan, Bryce. (1958). Sinhalese Village. Coral Gables, FL: University of Miami Press.</li> <li>• Silva, Neluka ed. (2002). The Hybrid Island: Culture Crossing and Invention of Identity in Sri Lanka. Colombo: Social Scientists' Association.</li> <li>• Wijesekera, N.D. (1987). The People of Ceylon. Colombo: M.D. Gunasena &amp; Co.</li> <li>• සිල්වා, කාලිංග විදුමාර්, (2005). කුලය., පන්තිය හා වෙනස් වන ලංකා සමාජය. බොරැස්ගමුව: විසිදුණු ප්‍රකාශකයෝ.</li> <li>• ලීව් ඊ. ආර්. (2003). පුල් එළිය. කොළඹ: සූරිය ප්‍රකාශකයෝ.</li> <li>• විතාරණ, එල්.ඩී. සරත්, (2014) දකුණු ආසියාතික සමාජය හා සංස්කෘතිය: මලිදුව ප්‍රකාශකයෝ</li> </ul>	

## Level 02

Semester:	Semester 01		
Course Code:	SOCI 21314		
Course Name:	Sociological Theory		
Credit Value:	04		
Type	Compulsory		
Hourly Breakdown	Theory	Practical	Independent Learning
	60	20	120
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes:</p> <p>At the completion of this course unit the student will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the foundational thinking and development of sociology.</li> <li>• Understand society from a theoretical perspective.</li> <li>• Be able to explain the specifics of the major sociological theory streams.</li> </ul>			
<p>Course Content:</p> <p>1. Identifying Sociological theory:</p>			

- What is theory, its features and types.
  - Theory building; scientific method and theory.
  - The evolution of Sociological theory; the early ages, the classical and the modern.
2. The Sociological theory of the early stage:
- Sociological thought of August Comte; social statics and dynamics, positivism and social evolutionism.
  - Herbert Spencer; organic analog and social evolutionism.
3. Classical Sociological thought:
- Emile Durkheim; social facts, social evolution, suicide and religion.
  - Karl Marx; dialectical materialism, historical materialism, economic determinism, social class theory, alienation and religion.
  - Max Weber; social action, multidimensional approach to social stratification, power and authority, religion.
4. Modern Sociological theory:
- Functionalism; B. Malinowski, Radcliffe Brown, Emil Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, Robert K. Merton, Marion Levy and Kingsley Davis.
  - Conflict theory; founding era, Karl Marx, Ralph Daharendorf, Lewis Coser and Altushan.
  - Symbolic interactionism; C. H. Coolly, G.H. Mead, Irving Goffman.

Teaching /Learning Methods:

- Lectures.
- Handouts / Power point presentations/ Videos.
- Text books/ Case studies.
- Discussions and workshops.
- Learning Management system lessons.
- Individual activities and group activities.

Assessment Strategy:

Midterm test.

Semester end Examination.

Total Marks 100.

Continuous assessments:  
Assignments/ Midterm Classroom test 20%

Final Assessment:  
Semester end Examination 80%

Recommended Reading:

- Abraham, M.F. (2006). Modern Sociological Theory. New Delhi: Oxford University press.
- Giddens, A. (2011). Sociology. London: Polity Press.
- Ritzer.G. & Goodman, D. (2002). Modern Sociological Theory. Beijing: Peking University Press.
- කරුණාතිලක, කේ. (2010). සමාජ විද්‍යා න්‍යාය. කඩවත: මාලිංග ප්‍රකාශකයෝ.
- දිසානායක. යූ. (2019). සම්භාව්‍ය සමාජ විද්‍යාත්මක. ස්ට්‍රිම් ඇඩ්ස් ප්‍රකාශකයෝ.
- රොද්‍රිගෝ, වි.ඩී. (අනු). මාක්ස්වාදී දර්ශනයේ මූලධර්ම. කොළඹ: කුරුලු පොත් ප්‍රකාශකයෝ.
- ජයසිංහ. ඒ.කේ.ඊ. (2013). සමාජ විද්‍යා න්‍යාය. කඩවත: කඩුල්ල ප්‍රකාශකයෝ.
- ජයසිංහ, ඒ.කේ.ඊ. (2013). සමාජ විද්‍යාත්මක න්‍යාය. කඩවත: කඩුල්ල ප්‍රකාශන.

- පෙරේරා, ජේ. (2011). සම්භාව්‍ය සමාජ විද්‍යාඥයෝ. කඩවත: මාලිංග ප්‍රකාශකයෝ.

## Level 02

Semester:	Semester 02		
Course Code:	SOC1 22314		
Course Name:	Applied Sociology		
Credit Value:	04		
Type	Compulsory		
Hourly Breakdown	Theory	Practical	Independent Learning
	60	20	120

### Intended Learning Outcomes:

At the completion of this course unit the student will be able to:

- Describe the theoretical background of social change through practical social situations.
- Explain the Role of the applied sociologist's in Policy Making.
- Ability to examine social problems.

### Course Content:

1. Applied Sociology; its origin and historical background and role:

- The difference between applied sociology and pure Sociology.
- The field of applied Sociology.
- The role of applied Sociologist.
- The relationship between research and applied Sociology.
- Research and scientific method.

2. Social change:

- Conceptual understanding of social change.
- Factors affecting social change.
- Short term social change and social mobility.
- Long-term social change; The nature and effects of modernization, urbanization, commercialization, globalization and westernization.

3. Population:

- Identify population-related concepts and theories.
- Demographic indicators and rates.
- Population Theory and Patterns.
- Population Migration Theories and patterns.
- Population and demographic transition in Sri Lanka.
- World Population Trends.

4. Social welfare:

- Conceptual and theoretical understanding of welfare and social security.

- Initiatives and programs of the welfare movement in Sri Lanka.

5. Social problems; Nature and preventing approaches:

- Poverty.
- Suicide.
- Prostitution.
- Child Abuse.
- Child Deviancy.
- Crime.
- Drugs Addiction.

Teaching /Learning Methods:

- Lectures.
- Handouts / Power point presentations/ Videos.
- Text books/ Case studies.
- Discussions and workshops.
- Learning Management system lessons..
- Individual activities and group activities.

Assessment Strategy:

Midterm Test.  
Semester end Examination.  
Total Marks 100.

Continuous assessments:

Assignment/ Midterm Classroom test 20%.

Final Assessment:

Semester end Examination 80%.

Recommended Reading:

- Moor, w. (1974). Social change. New Delhi: Foundation of Modern sociology series
- Rogers, M.E. (1995). Diffusion of Innovation. NewYork: The Free Press.
- Vago, S. (2004). Social change. peking: Peking university press.
- අමරතුංග ජී. (2012). ප්‍රායෝගික සමාජ විද්‍යාව. කඩවත: කර්තෘ ප්‍රකාශන.
- කරුණාතිලක, කේ. (1998). අපරාධ, බාලාපරාධ සහ පුනරුත්ථාපනය. කඩවත: මාලිංග ප්‍රකාශකයෝ.
- සුබසිංහ ඩබ්. (2017). ප්‍රායෝගික සමාජ විද්‍යාව. කඩවත: කර්තෘ ප්‍රකාශන.
- සුබසිංහ ඩබ්. (2016). සමාජ වෙනස්වීම. කඩවත: කර්තෘ ප්‍රකාශන.
- ජයවීර එස්. (2015). අපගාමී වර්ගයා. කඩවත: නුවණී ප්‍රකාශන.

**Level 03**

Semester:	Semester 01
Course Code:	SOCI 31314
Course Name:	South Asian Society
Credit Value:	04
Type	Compulsory



Hourly Breakdown	Theory	Practical	Independent Learning
	60	20	120
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes:</p> <p>At the completion of this course unit the student will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A comparative analysis of the geographical background and socio-cultural basis of South Asia.</li> <li>• Evaluate social change of rural society.</li> <li>• Understand trends associated with the emergence of urban societies.</li> <li>• Assess of development strategies.</li> <li>• Understand primitive social groups in Sri Lanka.</li> </ul>			
<p>Course Content:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Geographical background and socio-cultural foundation of South Asia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geography and ecology of South Asia.</li> <li>• Factors that reflect the socio-cultural identity of South Asia: ethnicity, religion, stratification, family marriage and kinship, food pattern, politics, economy and cooperation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Rural South Asia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying rural societies through sociological studies.</li> <li>• Characteristics of a rural society.</li> <li>• Traditional rural society in Sri Lanka: social structure and organization of traditional Sinhalese village.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Urban South Asia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is urbanism? theoretical perspectives of urbanization.</li> <li>• Sociological identification of urban life.</li> <li>• Urban social characteristics.</li> <li>• Urbanization trends in South Asia.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Religions in South Asia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anthropological and sociological thoughts and explanation of religion and magic.</li> <li>• Religions in South Asia: Hinduism and Buddhism.</li> <li>• Religious social movements in Sri Lanka and the new face.</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. Family, marriage and kinship: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying sociological concepts of family, marriage, and kinship are important in social structure and organization in South Asia.</li> </ul> </li> <li>6. Development Strategies in Sri Lanka. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the characteristics of a development strategy.</li> <li>• Nature and outcomes of new development strategies: agricultural settlements, green revolution, Mahaweli development scheme, tourism, free trade zone and port city concept.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>			
<p>Teaching /Learning Methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lectures.</li> </ul>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Handouts / Power point presentations/ Videos.</li> <li>• Text books/ Case studies.</li> <li>• Discussions and workshops.</li> <li>• Learning Management system lessons.</li> <li>• Individual activities and group activities</li> </ul>	
<b>Assessment Strategy:</b> Midterm Test. Semester end Examination. Total Marks 100.	
<b>Continuous assessments:</b> Assignment/Midterm Classroom test 20%	<b>Final Assessment:</b> Semester end Examination 80%
<b>Recommended Reading:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Redfield, R. (1989). <i>The Little Community and Peasant Society and Culture</i>. London : The University of Chicago Press.</li> <li>• Ryan, Bryce, 1953. <i>Caste in Modern Ceylon</i>. U.S.A.: Rutgers University Press.</li> <li>• Yalman, Nur, (1967), <i>Under the Bo Tree : Studies in Caste, Kinship and Marriage in the Interior of Ceylon</i>. Berkeley: University of California Press.</li> <li>• Redfield, R. (1989). <i>The Little Community and Peasant Society and Culture</i>. London : The University of Chicago Press.</li> <li>• Kumar, A. (edi). (1999). <i>Rural Sociology</i>. Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd.</li> <li>• Horton P.B. &amp; Hunt C.L. (1984). <i>Sociology</i>. New Delhi: McGraw Hill Pvt Ltd.</li> <li>• බණ්ඩාර, ඒ.එල්. (2012). <i>අසිරිමත් ඉන්දියාව The Wonder that was India</i>. කොළඹ: රාජ්‍ය භාෂා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව.</li> <li>• විතාරණ එස්. දකුණු ආසියාතික සමාජය සහ සංස්කෘතිය. රනාල: දකුණු ආසියානු පර්යේෂණ කේන්ද්‍රය.</li> <li>• රණසිංහ සී (පරි). (2009). වැද්දේ. කොළඹ: ෆාස්ට් පබ්ලිෂින්.</li> <li>• සුබසිංහ ඩබ්ලිව්. (2018). දකුණු ආසියාතික සමාජය. කඩවත: කර්තෘ ප්‍රකාශන.</li> <li>• සිල්වා, කේ.ටී. (1997). <i>කුලය, පන්තිය හා වෙනස්වන ලංකා සමාජය</i>. මහනුවර: ප්‍රජා අධ්‍යාපන කවය.</li> </ul>	

### Level 03

Semester:	Semester 02		
Course Code:	SOCI 32314		
Course Name:	Social Research Methods		
Credit Value:	04		
Type	Compulsory		
Hourly Breakdown	Theory	Practical	Independent Learning
	60	20	120
<b>Intended Learning Outcomes:</b> At the completion of this course unit the student will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a research plan.</li> <li>• Determine the suitable methodology.</li> <li>• Ability to interpret data.</li> <li>• Write a research report.</li> </ul>			

Course Content:

1. Introduction to social research.

- Identify social research definitions and characteristics.
- Identify the philosophical and scientific basis of research.
- Historical background and basic characteristics of the scientific method.

2. Philosophical background of Research:

- Ontology and Epistemology.

3. Types of social research;

- Three types of research: historical research, Descriptive research and Experimental research.
- Basic research and applied research,
- Hypothetical research and exploratory research.
- Qualitative and quantitative research.

4. Sociological Research Process and Research design:

- Basic stages of the research process.
- Types of research designs.
- Develop a research proposal.

5. Research methods and data collection techniques:

- Factors to be considered when selecting research methods.
- Major social research methods. Survey Method, Case Study Method, Historical method, Life Historical method, Statistical Method, Ethnographic method Etc.
- Sources, data and data collection techniques; Questionnaires, Interviews and Observations.

6. Sampling:

- Identify concepts related to sampling.
- Fundamentals principles of sample selection: Random sampling and Non-random sampling.

7. Data Analysis:

- Identify basic theories and statistical methods of data analysis.
- Quantitative and qualitative data interpretation methods.
- Introduction of Data Analytical Computer Software.

8. Research Report Writing:

- Academic Writing Style.
- Basic Stages of a Research Report.
- Methods of Reference writing.
- Methods of preparing bibliography.

9. Research Ethics:

- Origin of research Ethics.
- Identifying social research ethics.

Teaching /Learning Methods:

- Lectures.
- Handouts / Power point presentations/ Videos.
- Text books/ Case studies.
- Discussions and workshops
- Learning Management system lessons.
- Individual activities and group activities.

Assessment Strategy:

Midterm Test.  
Semester end Examination.  
Total Marks 100.

Continuous assessments:

Assignment/Midterm Classroom test 20%

Final Assessment:

Semester end Examination 80%

Recommended Reading:

- Babbie, E. (2007). The Practice of social Research. P.R.China: Wadsworth Publishing Compny.
- Sarantakos. S. (2012). Social Research. London: palgrave macmillan publishers
- Silvamaan. D. (2004). Qualitative Research.New Delhi: SAGE.
- උයන්ගොඩ, ජේ. (2011). සමාජීය විද්‍යා පර්යේෂණ යෝජනාවලියක් ලිවීම. කොළඹ: සමාජ විද්‍යාඥයන්ගේ සංගමය.
- උයන්ගොඩ, ජේ. (2010). සාමාජීය-මානවීය විද්‍යා පර්යේෂණ. කොළඹ: සමාජ විද්‍යාඥයින්ගේ සංගමය.
- දිසානායක යූ. (2016). සමාජ පර්යේෂණ මූලධර්ම. හෙයියන්තුඩුව: ස්‍රීම ලයින් ඇඩ්ස් ඇන්ඩ් පබ්ලිෂර්ස්.
- ජයතිස්ස ඩබ්. ඒ. (1996). මූලික සංඛ්‍යාන විද්‍යාව. නුගේගොඩ: සරසවි ප්‍රකාශකයෝ.
- රත්නපාල, එන්. (1996). ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ යාවකයා. වරකාපොළ: ආර්ය ප්‍රකාශකයෝ.
- සුබසිංහ ඩබ්. (2017). සමාජ පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රම. කඩවත: කර්තෘ ප්‍රකාශන.
- සෝමසුන්දර ඩී. (2015). ආදිාසි පර්යේෂණ. කොළඹ: ගොඩගේ ප්‍රකාශන.