

ක්‍රි. ව. 19වන සියවසෙහි දෙවන භාගයේ  
(1850-1900) ශ්‍රී ලාංකේය සංගීතයේ  
ස්වභාවය

පී. හර්න්ද්‍ර සුචන් දේශප්‍රිය

The objective of this paper is to study the nature of music during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which is a transition period regarding the history of music in Sri Lanka. In 1815, with the start of the British reign, there were a lot of socio- cultural changes taking place in the country. As a result of the development in international relations, Colombo harbor became an important harbor in the Indian Ocean. Consequently, various entertainment groups, from the West as well as from the East were able to come into the country. On the other hand, due to the gradual decline in 'nada gam', traditional art form which prevailed in the country for two centuries, a need for a different form of art / entertainment was rising. Though western drama and music were popular among the people during the first two decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Sri Lankan music tradition was mainly influenced by North Indian and Gujarat music which were brought to Sri Lanka by the Indian Drama troops. Among these troops the most significant was a Persian troop who performed North- Indian and Gujarat Dramas. Thus it is important to study Sri Lankan Music in a Socio - Cultural Context as explained above.

නූතන සිංහල සංගීතයේ ආරම්භය නූතන සිංහල නාට්‍ය කලාවේ ආරම්භය හා බැඳී ප්‍රකාශනයකි. එමෙන් ම අධ්‍යයනයයි.

ඊ. පී. හර්න්ද්‍ර සුචන් දේශප්‍රිය

සංස්. පුස්තක මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ පරිපාලනායු. ගිණ. කොට්ඨාසයේ මුද්‍රණය කරන ලදී. පිටුව 01, පිටුව 01 කොටසකි.

මානව සාහිත්‍ය විද්‍යා මාසිකයේ, සංග්‍රහය, 9 කලාපය, 2009, මානව සාහිත්‍ය විද්‍යා, කලාපීය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය