

Abstract

The research historically examines the origin and the evolution of kinship from the 3rd century B.C to the end of the 16th century B.C. The academic scope spans from the 3rd century B.C. to the end of the 16th century B.C. The inscriptions, which are primary sources, reveal limited information about the nature of the kinship of the rulers, evolution and development of the kinship. The limitation of those facts is a major issue confronted by historical researchers.

In this research, the inscriptions, the secondary sources and the archaeological sources were used and hidden information about the political role of the Sri Lankan kings, could be revealed. The primary sources play a major role in studying historical facts and it helps for an accurate and specific study about the history. The research focusses on the manner in which the origin, evolution, behavior, role, daily routine and bureaucratic regime influence in Sri Lankan history.

The inscriptions, which were written between the 3rd century B.C. and the end of the 16th century B.C., have mentioned the evolution of the kingship during the Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Dambadeniya, Yapahuwa, Kurunegala, Kotte and Kandy eras. In those eras, the ruling power was centralized around the king and the major duties of the king were providing security to the countrymen, expanding the kingdom and protecting the boundaries.

The behavioural patterns related to the royal lives of the kings have directly impacted the political history in Sri Lanka. The well-being of the rulers was also decided accordingly. Thus, it can be concluded that the political behaviours of the rulers have equally impacted the existence of the state in Sri Lanka.

key words :- King, Kingship, State, Political Power, Ancient Kingdom.