



INTERNATIONAL  
CENTRE FOR  
ETHNIC STUDIES

# PICTURING COEXISTENCE AND CONFLICT



Learning about the Other through  
Grassroots Comics



# **Picturing Coexistence and Conflict: Learning about the Other through Grassroots Comics**

a joint initiative of  
**International Centre for Ethnic Studies & World Comics India**

## Picturing Coexistence and Conflict: Learning about the Other through Grassroots Comics

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Sri Lanka

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# Foreword

The wall poster and eight-pager comics in this publication represent the experiences and perspectives of school children, teachers, village leaders, members of village-level women's groups, journalists, moulavis and monks on religious and ethnic coexistence in the Galle District of Sri Lanka. This was initiated by the International Centre for Ethnic Studies (ICES) in partnership with World Comics India (WCI) and is part of a larger effort to promote inter-religious harmony in Sri Lanka.

Comics are used as a means of creating a space for individuals to reflect on, articulate and narrate their (sometimes inexpressible) experiences, prejudices or understanding of coexistence and the 'other'. They are also used to facilitate talking to one another across ethnic, religious and linguistic divides through different stories. Such stories or first-hand experiences, documented in the form of comics, are powerful visual tools of change where individuals become both storytellers and agents who help others recall and critically evaluate their own experiences of suspicion, insecurity and harmony.

Following learning sessions on religious coexistence, ethnicity, gender, critical thinking, conflict resolution and the use of comics to initiate dialogue on community issues, a group of Buddhist and Muslim individuals from the Galle district formed an association, the Society for Social Change (SSC). Their aim is to engage their communities in fostering religious coexistence through dialogue and a sharing of cultural practices. A number of comics workshops were conducted in different parts of Galle over the past two years and the comics in this compilation are the result of this engagement with communities that are vulnerable to incitement or are lacking in opportunities to engage with members of other ethnic or religious communities. Comics exhibitions have also been held amongst members of different religious communities in Galle which were followed by discussions. These discussions generated several questions which demonstrated a genuine interest in learning about the other.

The comics in this collection are introspective, self-critical and reflect multiple experiences of discrimination and coexistence. A common theme that cuts across most of them is discrimination due to ignorance about the beliefs and value systems of members of other religious groups and false assumptions that are drawn as a result. Conversely, another overarching theme expressed is that coexistence is the norm and not an exception, and communities most often do live in harmony which is disturbed by external actors.

The ICES and WCI recognise the need for inter-community dialogue at grassroots level as a way of minimising conflict and resisting violent triggers. This publication is a modest attempt at exploring the potential of innovative media, created by and for the community, as a means of fostering meaningful and productive dialogue across religious and ethnic boundaries. We encourage the use of this publication in peacebuilding ventures.

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International Centre for Ethnic Studies

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Founder & Cartoonist  
World Comics India

## முன்னுரை

இவ்வெளியீட்டில் வரையப்பட்டுள்ள சுவர் சித்திரம் மற்றும் எட்டுப் பக்க சித்திரக் கதைகள் ஆகியன, காலி மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள பாடசாலை மாணவர்கள், ஆசிரியர்கள், கிராமியத் தலைவர்கள், கிராமியப் பெண் தலைவிகள், ஊடகவியலாளர்கள் மற்றும் சர்வமதத் தலைவர்கள் ஆகியோரின் சகவாழ்வு பற்றிய அனுபவங்கள் மற்றும் புலக்காட்சிகளைப் பிரதிபளிக்கின்றன. இனத்துவக் கற்கைகளுக்கான சர்வதேச நிலையம், இந்தியாவிலுள்ள வேல்ட் கொமிக்ஸ் நிறுவனத்துடன் இணைந்து, இலங்கையில் மதங்களுக்கிடையிலான சகவாழ்வு எனும் செயற்றிட்டத்தின் ஒரு அங்கமாவே இவ்வெளியீடு காணப்படுகின்றது.

தனிநபர்கள் தங்களுடைய (சிலவேளை வெளியே கூற முடியாத) அனுபவங்களை, மற்றவர்கள் பற்றி தப்பபிப்பிராயங்கள் அல்லது சகவாழ்வு பற்றிய புரிந்துணர்வு ஆகியவற்றை வெளிப்படுத்துவதற்கு சித்திரக் கதைகள் களத்தை உருவாக்கிக் கொடுக்கின்றன. இன, மத, மொழி பேதங்களுக்கு அப்பால் சென்று, ஏனையவர்களுடன் தொடர்பாடலை ஏற்படுத்தக்கூடிய ஆற்றல் சித்திரக் கதைகளுக்குக் காணப்படுகின்றன. வன்முறைக்கு ஆளாக்கப்படக்கூடிய மற்றும் ஏனைய இனத்தவர்களுடனான குறைந்தளவு தொடர்பாடல்களைக் கொண்டவர்களுடன் கடந்த இருவருடங்களாக நடைபெற்ற பயிற்சிப்பட்டறையின் தொகுப்பாகவே இவ்வெளியீடு காணப்படுகின்றது.

மதங்களுக்கிடையிலான சகவாழ்வு, இனத்துவம், பால்நிலை, விமர்சன சிந்தனை, மோதல் தீர்வு ஆகியன பற்றிய அறிவு மற்றும் சமூகப் பிரச்சினைகளை எடுத்துக் கூறி கருத்தாடல்களைத் தூண்டும் சித்திரக் கதைகளை உருவாக்கும் பயிற்சி ஆகியவற்றின் பின்னர், காலியிலுள்ள பொத்தர்கள் மற்றும் மூஸ்லிம் தனிநபர்கள் ஒன்றுசேர்ந்து, சமூக மாற்றத்துக்கான அமைப்பு என்பதை உறுவாக்கியுள்ளார்கள். கருத்தாடல்கள் மற்றும் கலாசார பரிமாற்றங்கள் மூலம் மதங்களுக்கிடையிலான சகவாழ்வை ஏற்படுத்தல் என்பதே இவர்களுடைய பிரதான நோக்கமாகக் காணப்படுகின்றது.

பாரபட்சம் மற்றும் சகவாழ்வு ஆகியன பற்றிய சுயவெளிப்பாடு, சுயவிசாரணை மற்றும் சுய அனுபவம் ஆகியவற்றை இந்த சித்திரக் கதைகள் பிரதிபலிக்கின்றன. பிற மதத்தவர்கள், அவர்களது நம்பிக்கை, பழக்க வழக்கங்கள் மற்றும் விழுமியங்கள் பற்றிய அறிவின்மையே பாரபட்சத்துக்கு உள்ளாக்கப்படுவதற்குக் காரணமாகும் என்பதையே பொதுவாக இங்குள்ள சித்திரக் கதைகள் கூறுகின்றன. மேலும், சகவாழ்வு என்பது ஒரு நியமம், மாறாக விதிவிலக்கல்ல மக்கள் ஒற்றுமையாகவே வாழ்கின்றனர் வெளியில் இருந்து வருபவர்களே இதில் பாதிப்பை ஏற்படுத்துகிறார்கள் என்பதும் இந்த சித்திரக் கதைகளில் காணப்படும் மற்றுமொரு கருப்பொருளாகக் காணப்படுகின்றது. இந்த சித்திரக் கதைகளின் இரு கண்காட்சிகள் மூஸ்லிம் மற்றும் சிங்களப் பாடாசாலைகளில் நடைபெற்றுள்ளன. பிற மதத்தவர்கள் பற்றிக் கற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு ஆசிரியர்கள், பெற்றோர்கள் மற்றும் மாணவர்கள் ஆர்வத்துடன் காணப்பட்டார்கள் என்பது இதன்போது நடைபெற்ற கலந்துரையாடல்களினாடாகத் தெரியவந்தது.

மோதல்கள் வன்முறைப் போக்கிற்கு உருவெடுக்க முன்னர் அவற்றைத் தடுப்பதாயின், கீழ்மட்டத்திலுள்ள சமூகங்களுக்கிடையிலான கலந்துரையாடல்களின் அவசியத்தை இனத்துவக் கற்கைகளுக்கான சர்வதேச நிலையமும் வேல்ட் கொமிக்ஸ் இந்திய நிறுவனமும் உணர்ந்துள்ளது. இன, மத எல்லைகளைத் தாண்டிச் சென்று, காத்திரமான கருத்தாடல்களை சமூகத்தில் ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கான மாற்றாடகமாக தொழிற்பாடு இவ்வெளியீடு முயற்சிக்கின்றது. சகவாழ்வு மற்றும் சமாதானத்ததைக் கட்டியெழுப்பும் நடவடிக்கைகளுக்கு இந்த வெளியீட்டை பயன்படுத்துமாறு ஊக்கழுட்டுகின்றோம்.

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வேல்ட் கொமிக்ஸ் இந்தியா

## පෙර්වදින

මෙම ගුන්රෝයනි අභ්‍යාලන් වන බිත්ති පෝස්ටරය හා පිටු අවකින් යුත් කතාන්තර තුළින් පිළිබැඩු කරනුයේ, ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ගාලු දිස්ත්‍රික්කය තුළ ආගමික හා වාර්ගික සහභාගිතා පිළිබඳ ව පාසල් සිසුන්, ගුරුවරුන්, ගම් නායකයින්, ග්‍රාමිය කාන්තා සම්ති සාමාජිකාවන්, ජනමාධ්‍යවේදීන්, මධ්‍යමාධ්‍යවේදීන්, හා හිජ්‍යාන් වහන්සේලා විසින් ලද අත්දැකීම් හා ඔවුන්ගේ මතවාදයන්ය. මෙය ඉන්දියාවේ වර්ල්ඩ් කොමික්ස් ආයතනය හා එක්ව ජනවාරික අධ්‍යක්ෂය සඳහා වන ජාත්‍යන්තර කේන්ද්‍රය විසින් මුළුපුරුණ ලද ව්‍යාපාතියක් වන අතර, ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ අන්තර් ආගමික සහයෝගය ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීමේ පූජ්‍යා ව්‍යායාමක කොටසකි.

සහභාගිතා සහ ‘අනෙකා’ වටහා ගැනීමේ මාධ්‍යයක් ලෙස හෝ ස්වකිය (සමහර විට ප්‍රකාශ කළ නොහැකි) අත්දැකීම් සහ ප්‍රසෘත්‍යාචාරීන්වයන් විමසා බැඳීමට, විසින්තර කිරීමට හා කිය පැමිලි, කොමික්ස් මගින් පුද්ගලයින්ට අවකාශ සලසා දෙනු ලැබේ. එමෙන්ම වෙනස් කතාන්තර මගින් වාර්ගික, ආගමික හා භාෂාමය බෙදීම් හරහා එකිනෙකාට කතා කිරීමට ද ඒවා ඉවහල් වෙයි. තනි පුද්ගලයින් කතාන්තර කියන්නන් බවට පත් කරන හෙයින් සහ තමාගේම සැකය, අනාර්ථිතව හා සහභාගිතා පිළිබඳ අත්දැකීම් සිහිපත් කිරීමට හා තක්සේර් කිරීමට අන් අයට සහාය වන නියෝජිතයන් බවට ද පත් කරන හෙයින්, මෙස් කොමික්ස් ලෙස ලේඛනගත කරන ලද පුද්ගල අත්දැකීම් බලගත දායා උපාංග බවට පත්වෙයි.

ආගමික සහභාගිතා, වාරිකිත්වය, ස්ත්‍රී පුරුණ සමාජභාවය, විවේචනාන්මක සිතීම, ගැටුම් නිරාකරණය සහ ප්‍රජා ගැටුම් විසැලිමට සංවාද ඇරඹීම සඳහා කොමික්ස් උපයෝගී කර ගැනීම පිළිබඳ පුහුණු සයින්සියින් පසුව, ගාල්ල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ බොද්ධ හා ම්‍රාදිම් පුරුණයියන් පිරිසක් එක්ව සමාජ වෙනසක් සඳහා වන සංගමය පිහිටුවා ගෙන්නා ලදී. ඔවුන්ගේ අරමුණු වන්නේ සංවාදය තුළින් ආගමික සහභාගිතා පෝෂණය කිරීම සහ සංස්කෘතික පරිවයන් බෙදා හඳු ගැනීම තුළින් සිය පුජාව හා සම්බන්ධ විමයි. පසුගිය වසර දෙක පුරුණට ගාල්ල දිස්ත්‍රික්කය තුළ විවිධ පුදේශවල කොමික්ස් පිළිබඳ වැඩුණු ප්‍රවාන මාන්‍ය සිදු වන වෙනස් කොට සැලකීමයි. ඊට ප්‍රතිච්‍රියා ලෙස තවත් පුදාන තේමාවක් තුළින් පිළිබැඩු කරන්නේ සහභාගිතා යනු ව්‍යතිරේකයක් නොව මූලික පිළිගැනීම විය යුතු බවත්, බොහෝ විට සම්බන්ධ වෙශෙන පුජාවන්ට බාහිර ක්‍රියාකාරකයින් වෙතින් බාධාවන් පැමිණෙන බවත් ය. මේ වන විට ගාල්ලේ ම්‍රාදිම් හා බොද්ධ පාසල් දෙකක කොමික්ස් පුද්ගල පවත්වා ඇති අතර, තවත් ඉදිරියට පැවැත්වීමට නියමිතය. ඉන්පසුව පවත්වන ලද ප්‍රශ්න සහ පිළිතුරා වැඩිසටහන් තුළ, අනෙකා ගෙන හැඳුනුමට අවංක උන්දුවක් දැක්වූ ගිණුයින්, ගුරුවරුන් හා දෙම්විපියන් විසින් අනෙක් පුජාව පිළිබඳ බොහෝ පුර්ග විමාන ලදී.

ගැටුම් අවම කිරීමේ මාධ්‍යයක් ලෙස ප්‍රවණ්ඩිවය ඇති කරන්නන්ට ප්‍රතිරෝධයක් ලෙස බැඩි මට්ටමෙහි අන්තර් පුජා සංවාදයක් පැවතිමේ අවශ්‍යතාව ජනවාරික අධ්‍යක්ෂය සඳහා වන ජාත්‍යන්තර කේන්ද්‍රය සේම, ඉන්දියාවේ වර්ල්ඩ් කොමික්ස් ආයතනය ද හඳුනා ගෙනි. මෙම ප්‍රකාශනය වූ කළේ ආගමික හා වාරිකිත් සිමාවන් හරහා අර්ථවන් හා එලුතායි සංවාදයක් ගොඩ නැංවීමේ මාර්ගයක් ලෙස පුජාව විසින් හා පුජාව සඳහා නිර්මාණය කරන ලද, ප්‍රයෝග්‍යන් හා නව්‍ය මාධ්‍යයක් ගැවිප්‍රාග්‍ය කිරීම සඳහා ගත් සරල උත්සාහයක් වේ. සහභාගිතා ගොඩ නැංවීමේ ව්‍යායාමයන් තුළ මෙම ප්‍රකාශනය හාවිත කරන ලෙස අපි එය හාවිතා කරන්නන් දිරි ගෙන්වමු.

මරියෝ ගෝමස්

විධායක අධ්‍යක්ෂ  
ජනවාරික අධ්‍යක්ෂය සඳහා වූ ජාත්‍යන්තර කේන්ද්‍රය

ගාරඳ් ජ්‍රේමා

නිර්මාණ හා කාවුන් ගිල්සි  
වර්ල්ඩ් කොමික්ස් ඉන්දියා



# සංස්කෘතික ත්‍රිත්‍ය

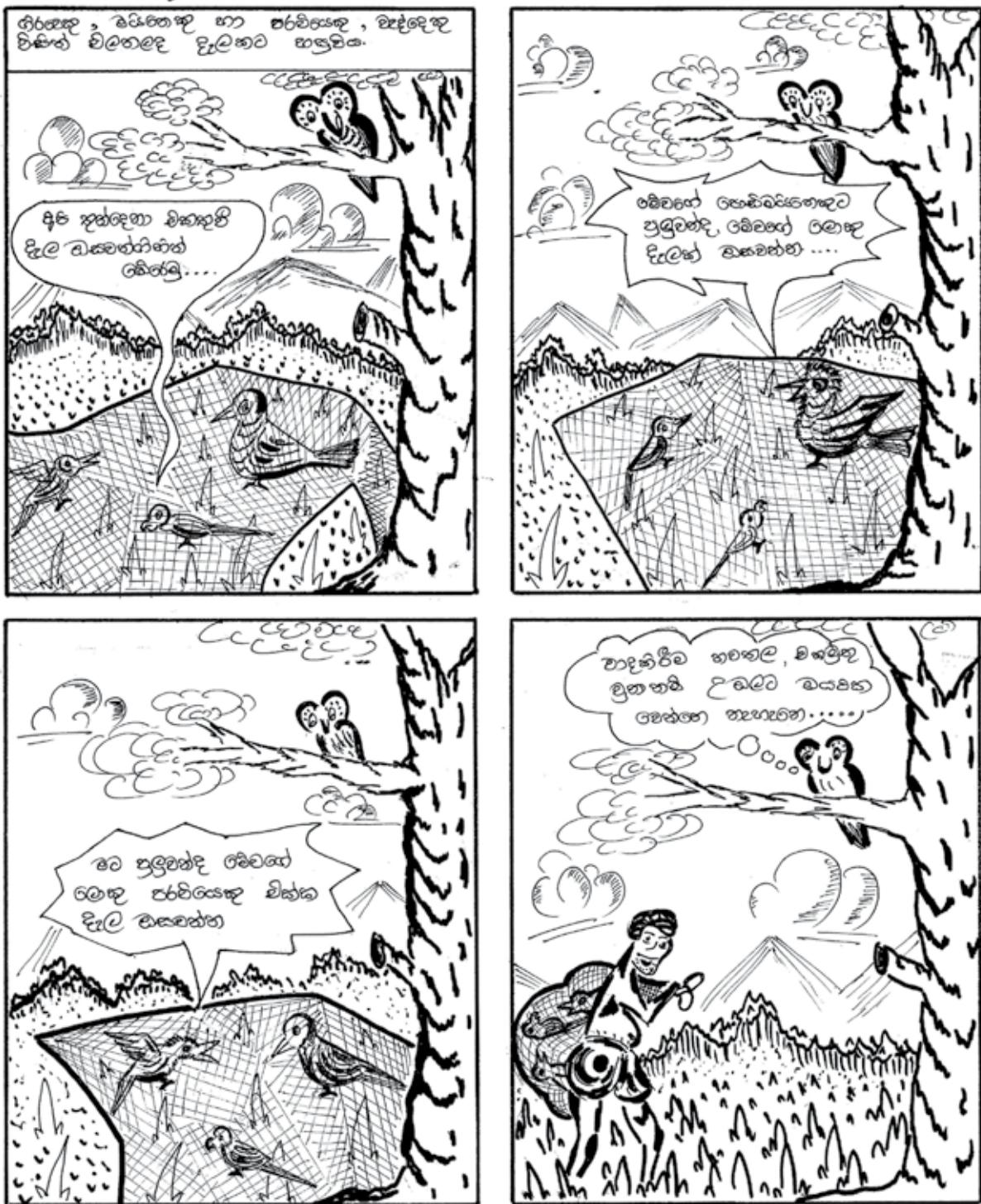


F. Nufla Nizahir

**Culture Shock:** Fathima studies hard and obtains a university degree. When she attends a job interview, she is told that she can be given the job if she agrees not to wear the head-scarf to work. She says that it is her ethnic identity and she cannot give it up. She does not get the job and sadly wonders what she has done wrong and why people discriminate based on ethnic and religious differences. *Story and art by F. Nufla Nizahir, Galle.*

**கலாசார அதிர்ச்சி:** பாதிமா நன்றாகப் படித்து பட்டம் பெறுகின்றாள். அவள் வேலையொன்றைப் பெற்றுக் கொள்வதற்காக நேர்காணலுக்குச் செல்கின்றபோது, அங்கு, அவருக்கு தொழில் வாய்ப்பைத் தரமுடியும் ஆனால் கலாசார அடையாளமான ஹிஜாபை அணியக் கூடாது எனக் கூறப்படுகின்றது. பாதிமா அதனை தன்னால் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ள முடியாது எனக் கூறியதுடன் தொழில் வாய்ப்பையும் ஏற்க மறுக்கின்றாள். அத்துடன், நான் செய்த தவறு என்ன? ஏன் இன்னும் இன், மத பேதம் பார்க்கின்றார்கள்? என்ற கேள்விகளை தனக்குள்ளே கேட்டுக் கொள்கின்றாள். கதை மற்றும் சித்திர வடிவமைப்பு, நுப்பா நிலையாறிர், காவி.

# ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପରିଚୟ



n. Ajith

**The Trap:** A hunter lays a net to catch birds and three birds of different sizes get caught. One bird suggests that they get together and fly-off with the net, but two of the birds start arguing about not being able to lift the net with the other bird because it is of a different size. While they are arguing, the hunter arrives and catches them. The owl on the tree says that if they had worked together to escape without arguing about their differences, they would not have succumbed to this fate. *Story and art by N. Ajith, Galle.*

**பொறி:** ஒரு வேட்டைக்காரன் விரித்த வலையில் மூன்று வெவ்வேறு அளவுடைய பறவைகள் மாட்டிக் கொள்கின்றன. நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்தால் இந்த வலையைத் தூக்கிக் கொண்டு பறந்துவிடலாம் என்று ஒரு பறவை கூறுகின்றது. ஆனால் மற்றப் பறவைகள் இரண்டும் தங்களது அளவு மற்றும் இயலுமை பற்றி விவாதித்துக் கொள்கின்றன. இந்நேரத்தில் வேட்டைக்காரன் வந்து மூன்று பறவைகளையும் பிடித்துச் செல்கின்றான். இதைப் பார்க்குக் கொண்டிருந்த ஆந்தை, இந்தப் பறவைகள் மூன்றும் ஒன்றுபட்டு செயற்பட்டிருந்தால் இந்தப் பொறியிலிருந்து தப்பித்து இருக்கலாம் என தனக்குள் கூறிக் கொள்கின்றது. கதை மற்றும் சித்திர வடிவமைப்பு, அஜித், காலி.

# ග්‍රියෝන් වූ ජිභාලුතුව.



JAYAWEERA

**Unity that Emerged from a Fire:** Two different kinds of birds argue about their right to live in a forest. The birds who live in the forest are suspicious of the immigrant birds and say that they do not want them to settle there. The immigrant birds say that they have a right to live anywhere they want. They start fighting among themselves. While this conflict goes on, there is a fire and the whole forest is burnt down. The birds get together on one tree and realise how meaningless it was for them to fight and kill each other over the forest. Story and art by Jayaweera, Galle.

**නෙරුප්පිනාල් රෘපට් ඉරුමය:** මින්තක කාට්‌ඩ්ල් තංකගුණකුත්තාන් වාම්වතර්කු මිරිමෙයුන්ග්‍රී එන පිරණ්ග්‍ර ප්‍රහැවකළ් ඩිවාතිත්තුක කොල්කින්නෙන. මින්තක කාට්‌ඩ්ල් වාම්කින් ඉගු ප්‍රහැව, මිඟම්බෙයර්න්තු වරුම් ප්‍රහැවකළ් පර්න් සන්දේකක කැස්කොන්ග්‍රී පාර්ක්කින්නෙන්තු තැන් අවෙක්කා මික්කාට්‌ඩ්ල්න් වන්තු මිරුප්පිටම් අමෙප්පතර්කු මිඟම්බිංක කුටාතු එනවුම් කුරුකින්නෙනු. ඉගු නාල් රෘපට් තිශර් කාට්‌ඩ්ල් ත්‍රීයිනාල් මුමුක් කාඩුම් එරින්තු සාම්පලාකින්නෙනු. අත්න පින්නර් එල්ලාප් ප්‍රහැවකුග්‍රම් කුඩා, නාංක්කාල් නිලායෝග්‍ර ඕන්නුකකාක සඳහා ගියුණා ගොඹා ගැන්නා ගියුණා ගම විශාල වෙලා, ගයා.

# பாதை தெரியாதவர் யார்?

நண்பிகள் இஞ்சுமே பல் வண்டியில்  
பிரயாணம் செல்லல்....



Fawza

**Who Doesn't Know the Way?** Two friends are traveling on a bus. They do not know where their stop is, but they are not afraid because they see other members of their ethnic community in the bus. One friend asks a passenger from her community for directions. The passenger laughs at her and asks her why she got onto the bus without knowing the way. The two friends feel betrayed by their own community and wonder what to do. One man calls to them and tells them that he will show them the way. The friends agree that even though the man who helped them belongs to another ethnic group, he is a good person. *Story and art by Fawza, Galle.*

පාර නොදුන්නේ කුවරයේ දු? මිතුරියන් දෙදෙනහක් බසයක ගමන් කරති. ඔවුන් හවතන ස්ථානය නොදුන්නා තමුන් තම ජනවර්ගයට අයන් මෙහිසුන් බසයේ සිටින නිසා බිංධන් නොරව සිටිති. එක් මිතුරියක් මගියෙකුගෙන් පාර අසැයි. පාර නොදුන්නේ නම් බසයට නැඟැගේ මන්දායි අසා මගියා සිනා වෙයි. තමාගේ ප්‍රජාව වෙතින් ලද ප්‍රතිචාරයෙන් අපහසුවට පත් වන මිතුරියේ කුමක් කරන්නේදැයි නොදුතිති. එක් ප්‍රදීගලයකු ඔවුන්ට කනා කොට තමා පාර පෙන්වන්නම් යැයි පවසයි. එම ප්‍රදීගලය වෙනත් ජන වර්ගයක වූවද ඔහු නොද ප්‍රදීගලයකු නිසා මිතුරියේ සනුට පත්වෙති. කනාව සහ විනු : ගිලියා, ගාල්ල.

# ମୁଦ୍ରା



**A Cunning Man:** A man sees a Muslim boy hitting a Sinhalese boy on the road. He says “I should go tell this to my master and chase Muslims away from this country.” He runs towards the village shouting, “Our religion is going to be destroyed. Is there no one who will challenge this?” The villagers believe him and rush with knives to the Muslim boy’s house. Another man, who had witnessed what happened, explains that the Muslim boy is not at fault. The villagers apologise for being hasty and the troublemaker leaves in shame. *Story and art by Rishad, Galle.*

කපුල් මතිසක්: මූද්‍රිත තරේණයකු මහ පාලේදී සිංහල තරේණයකට පහර දෙනු මතිසක් දැක්. ‘මම මෙය මගේ ගරුවටරුව පවතා මස්ස්ලිම්වරුන් මෙම රටෙන් එවලා දැම්මට කටයුතු කරම්’ යයි ඔහු සිතයි. ‘අපේ ආගම විනාශ වීමට යනවා මෙයට අනියෝග කිරීමට කුවරුන් නැත් දී’ යනුවෙන් කිසේමින් ඔහු ගමට දිව යයි. ඔහුගේ වචන විශ්වාස කරන ගම් වැසියෝ පිහි යෙනෙහි මූස්ලිම් තරේණයෙහි නිවසට දීව යති. සිද්ධිය දුටු තවත් ප්‍රදේශයකු මූස්ලිම් තරේණය වර්දන් නොකළ බව පැහැදිලි කරයි. ගම් වැසියෝ තම නරක හැසිරීම පිළිබඳ ව සමාව අයදින අතර ප්‍රශ්නය ඇති කළ නැනැත්තා ලැප්පාවෙන් පිටව යයි. කනාව සහ වින් : රිජුඩ් ගාල්ල.

ప్రమాదం

ପ୍ରତି

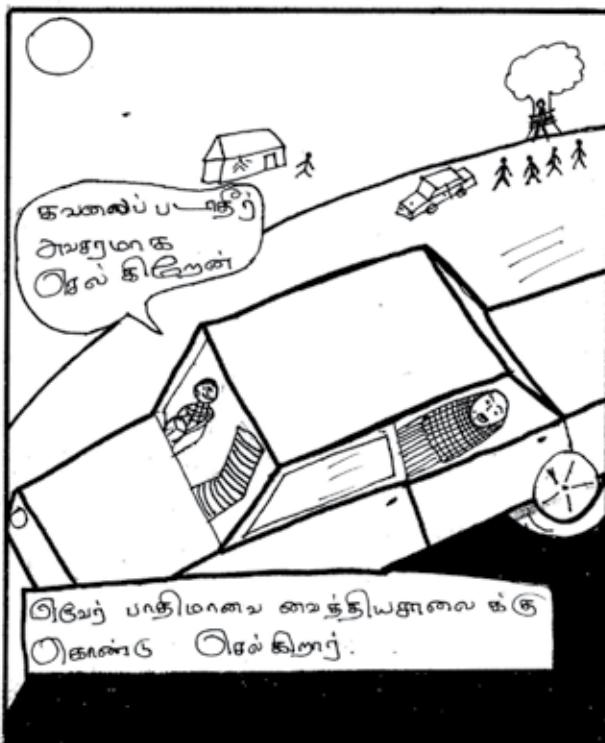
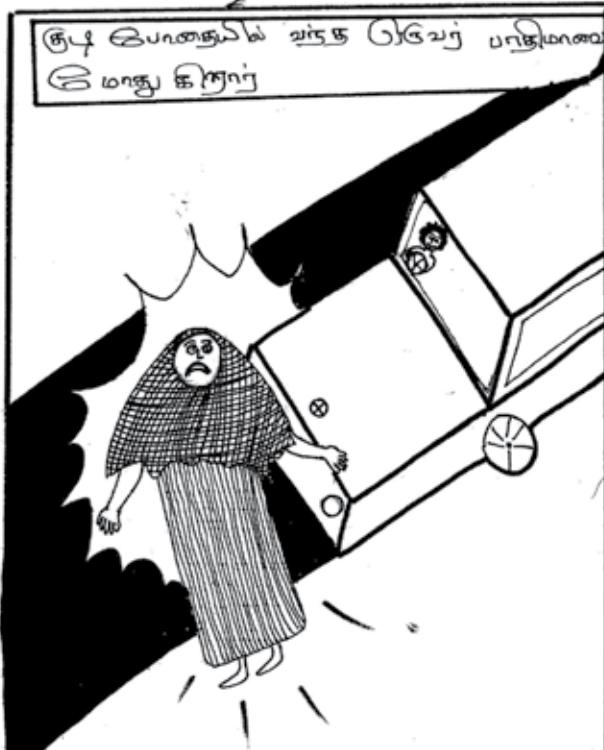


M.F.M.Nasreen

**Shadowed Fear:** Twenty six year old Mohamed had been living in harmony with everyone. When he told his Sinhalese friend Ravi that he had got a new job, Ravi was happy. Two days later there was a clash between the Sinhala and Muslim communities. When Mohamed went to work the next day, he noticed something different. When he greeted his colleague, the colleague accused him of not being a true Sri Lankan as Sri Lankans do not grow beards or wear caps. Mohamed ponders on the unfairness of the Sinhalese upholding their identity while belittling his identity. *Story and art by Nasreen, Galle.*

**සැගවතු බිය:** 26 හැටිරිදී මොහාමඩ් සියලු දෙනා සමග සමගියෙන් වාසය කළේය. තමාට නව රෝකියාවක් ලැබූතු බව ඔහු තම සිංහල මුතුරා වහු ර්වීට පැවසු වට ර්වී සතුට ට පත් විය. දින දෙකකට පූජ සිංහල හා මුස්ලිම් ප්‍රජාව අනතර ගැටුමක් හට ගෙන්නේය. මොහාමඩ් පසුදින වැඩට ගිය වට කිසියම් වෙනසක් තිරිප්පානාය කළේය. මහු තම සහෝදර සේවකයින්ට ආචාර කළ විට ඔවුන් පෙරුලා පැවසුවේ නියම ශ්‍රී ලංකිකයින් රුවුල වැවීම හෝ හිස් වැසුම් පැලදීම නොකරන බවයි. තමාගේ අනන්තතාවය බාල්ද කරම්න් මුවුන්ගේ අනන්තතාවය මසවා තැබීම අසාධාරණ බව මොහාමඩ් කළේපනා කරයි. කනාව සහ විත් : නස්රින්, ගාල්ල.

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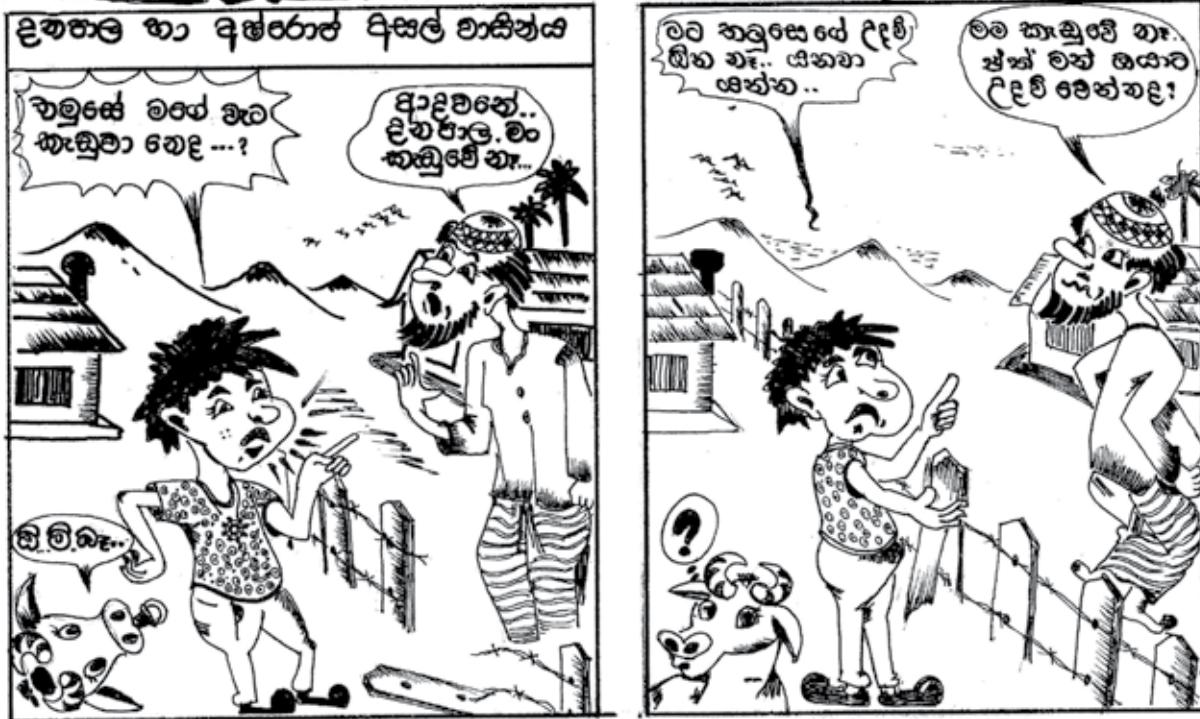


Nafly

**Help Needs No Religion:** Fathima is hit by a drunk driver. Another motorist takes Fathima to the hospital. At the hospital, Fathima's family condemns Sinhalese people as the drunk driver had been Sinhalese. One man reminds them that it was Sanath and Kapila (two Sinhalese men) who had brought Fathima to the hospital and donated blood. *Story and art by Nafly, Galle.*

**දෙනුවේ කිරීමට ආගම අවශ්‍ය නොවේ:** යාතිමා බේලන් රියලුදුකුගේ වාහනයක හැඳුවයි. තවත් රියලුදුකු අඟය රෝහලට යොගෙන යයි. බේලන් රියලුදා සිංහලයක වූ නිසා යාතිමාගේ දෙමාපියෝ රෝහලේදී සිංහලයන්ට ලොස් පවරයි. සිංහලයින් දෙදෙනෙකු වන සහන් සහ කිවිල යාතිමා රෝහලට යොගෙනවිත් ලේ පරිත්‍යාග කළ බවත් අයෙක් මතක් කර දෙයි. කනාව සහ වින : නුග්ලි, ගාල්ල.

# గుర్తిగత శాస్త్రము



**Pride in Flames:** Danapala and Ashrof are neighbours and one day Danapala accuses Ashrof of breaking his fence that marks the boundary between their property. Ashrof denies it, but offers to help Danapala to repair the fence. However, Danapala refuses his help and asks him to go away. One day, Danapala's house catches fire and he and his family are homeless. Ashrof invites them to live with him and Danapala bitterly regrets accusing Ashrof. *Story and art by Thilanka Sampath, Galle*

**தீயில் ஏற்பும் அகங்காரம்:** தனபாலவும் அஷ்ரபும் அயலவர்கள். ஒரு நாள் தனபால தனது வீட்டு வேலியை உடைத்ததாக அஷ்ரபிற்கு ஏசுகின்றான். அஷ்ரப் தான் அப்படிச் செய்யவில்லை எனக் கூறிக் கொண்டு வேலியை சரி செய்ய உதவ வருகின்றபோது, தனபால அதனை ஏற்க மறுக்கின்றான். ஒரு நாள் தனபாலவின் வீடு தீயில் கருகி செய்வதறியாது தனபாலவும் அவரின் குடும்பத்தாரும் நிர்க்கதியாகி இருக்கின்றபோது, அஷ்ரப் அவர்களை தனது வீட்டுக்கு அழைத்துச் செல்கின்றான். இப்போது தன்னுடைய தவறையிட்டு தனபால மனம் வருந்துகின்றான். கதை மற்றும் சித்திர வடிவமைப்பு, திலங்க சம்பத், காலி.

# କୁତୁଳ କନନ୍ଦି ?



ప్రార్థన

**Language Barriers:** A man hears on the news that there is peace in Jaffna and the place has become a major tourist attraction. He thinks he too should go on a tour to Jaffna with his pets, a cat and a dog. He reaches Jaffna after a 10 hour journey, but finds himself stranded because all the sign boards are in Tamil and he cannot read Tamil. His cat and dog also wonder why their master goes into restaurants but comes out without buying anything to eat. The dog says that their master does not know enough Tamil even to buy something to eat. The cat regrets coming on this tour with their master. *Story and art by Delika, Galle.*

**மொழியை சாப்பிடவா?**: நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்டுள்ள அமைதியான குழ்நிலையைத் தொடர்ந்து, தென்பகுதியைச் சேர்ந்த ஒருவர் தனது செல்லப் பிராணிகளான நாய் மற்றும் பூணையுடன் யாழ்ப்பாணத்துக்கு சுற்றுலாச் செல்கின்றான். பத்து மணிநேர பயணத்தின் பின்னர் யாழ்ப்பாணத்தை அடைந்த அவரும் செல்லப் பிராணிகளும் கழைப்படைந்து காணப்படுகின்றனர். அவர் பல கடைகளுக்குச் சென்று எதையும் வாங்காமல் திரும்பி வந்ததை அவதானித்த நாய், பூணையைப் பார்த்து, இவருக்கு தமிழ் மொழி தெரியாததால் நாங்களும் பசியில் வாடுகின்றோம் எனக் கூறுகின்றபோது, மொழி தெரியாதவருடன் சுற்றுலா வந்தது, எங்களுக்கும் சிறந்த பாடம் என புணை கூறுகின்றது. கதை மற்றும் சித்திர வடிவமைப்பு, மலிகா, காலி.

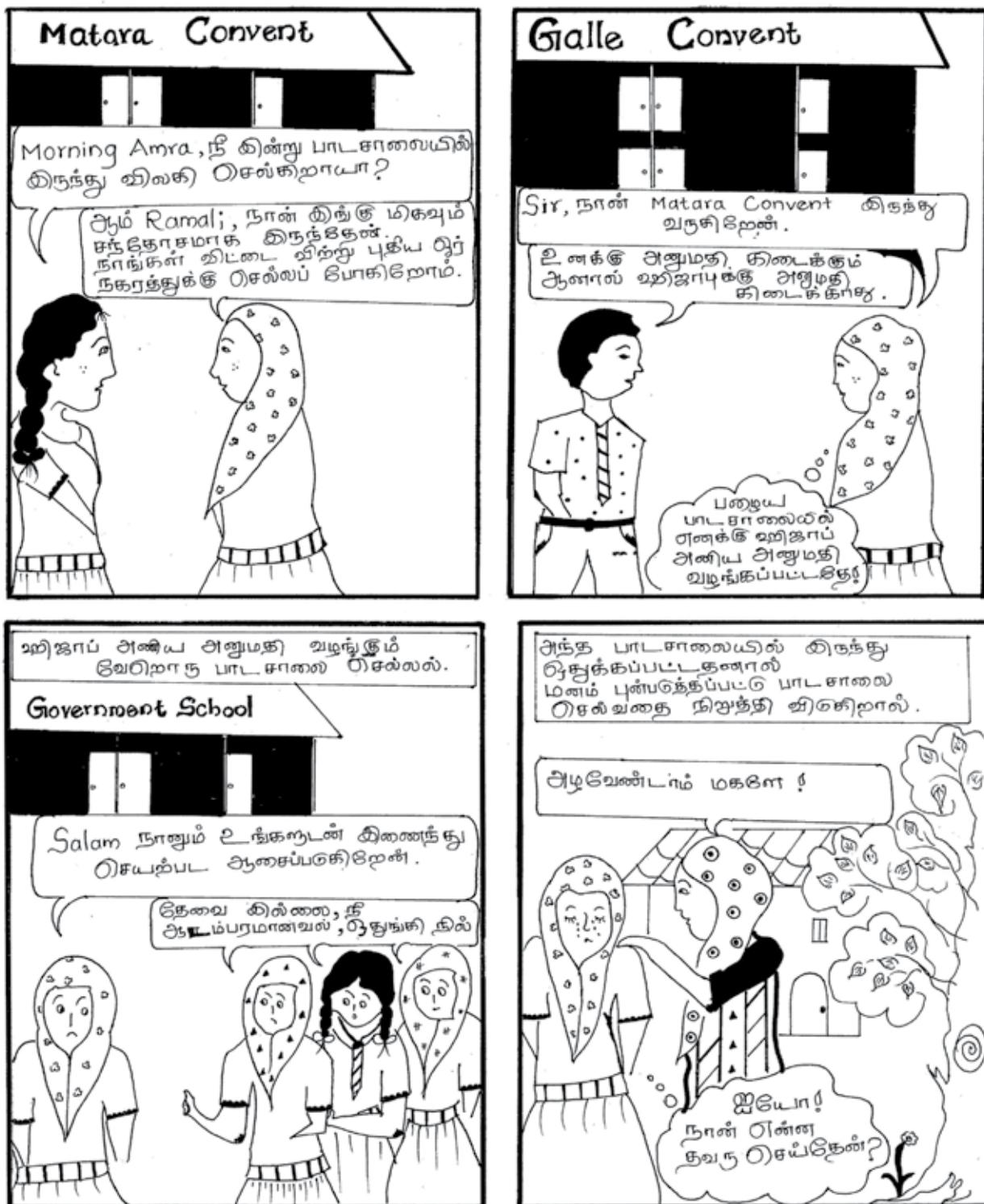
## ମନ୍ଦିରକୁ ଶୁଣାଯାଇଲା.



**Advice to a Daughter:** A poor Sinhalese widow with three children decides to seek employment abroad as a housemaid. She is dismissed from her new workplace in Dubai because of her inability to speak the language. Her friend Nalin, who lives in Dubai, helps her to find another job. She writes a letter to her daughter telling her that a Hindu man helped her find a new job and advises the daughter that not everyone discriminates based on race, religion and language. *Story and art by Deema Rafeek, Galle.*

**දියුණියට උපදෙසක්:** දුරවන් තුන්දෙනෙකු සිටින දිලිඳ සිංහල වැනිදූම් කාන්තාවක් ගැහ සේවකාවක ලෙස විදේශ රැකියාවකය යාමට නිර්ණාය කරයි. අඟය භාෂාව කතා කළ මොහැකි නිසා බුබායි හිදී අඟය සේවයෙන් නෙරපයි. බුබායි හි සිටින ඇගේ මෙරුරකු වන තම්බින් ඇයට වෙනත් රැකියාවක් සොයා ගැනීමට උදෑවිකරයි. ඇය තම දියුණියට මිශියක් මියම්ත් කිය සිටින්නේ තමාල රැකියාවක් සොයා ගැනීමට උදෑවි කළේ හින්දු පුද්ගලයෙකු බවත් සියලු දෙනාම ජාතිය ආගම හෝ භාෂාව මත වෙනස්කම් මොකරු බවත් ය. කතාව සහ විනි : ඩිලා රුහිත්, ගාල්ල.

# නාම් රෙණරු නෝලු ගේ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨන්?



**What Did I Do Wrong?:** Amra relocates to a new town with her family and has to change schools. Her new principal tells her that she is welcome, but that her hijab is not permitted in school. So she attends a government school where the hijab is permitted, but the girls in this school treat her like an outsider because she was previously convent educated. Confused as to why she is being treated differently, Amra stops going to school. Story and art by M. A. Ruhuma Ameer, Galle.

**මා කළ වරද කුමක් ද?**- අම්රා සිය පවුල සමග වෙනත් නගරයකට සංකුමතාය වන අතර ඇගේ පාසල ද මාර් කිරීමට සිදුවේ. ඇගේ හට විද්‍යාල්පතිවරයා ආයව පාසලට භාර ගන්නා තමුන් නිපාය ඇඳීමට අවසර නොදෙන බව පවසයි. එහෙයින් ඇය නිපාය ඇඳීමට අවසරදෙන රුපයේ පාසලකට යයි. එහෙත් ඇය කළින් කහසාරාමයක අධ්‍යාපනය ලබා ඇති හෙයින් හට පාසල් ගැහැනු ලමුන් ඇයට සලකන්නේ පිටස්තරයකට මෙති. තමාර වෙනස්කොට සැලකීම පිළිබඳ ව අපහසුවට පත්වන අම්රා පාසල් ගමන නතර කරයි. කනාව සහ විනු : එම්. ඒ. රුහුමා අම්රා, ගාල්ල.

# ଭାବେନ୍ଦୁ ଚାର୍ଚିଲଙ୍କ



**From a Storm to Coexistence:** Thangamani is a little girl whose family lives in a Sinhalese village. One day there is a storm and their home is completely destroyed. Thangamani's father also injures his leg when a branch of a tree falls on him. The Sinhalese community gets together, and in two months, builds a home for Tahngamani's family. Thangamani is so happy that they have a shelter from rain and she can go to school. The Sinhalese community is happy that they could come together to build a home for this Tamil family. At the house-warming function Thangamani's father says, "We should unite regardless of ethnic and religious divisions and not allow any 'storm' affect our village." *Story and art by Upul, Galle.*

**குறாவளியிலிருந்து நல்லனைக்கம்:** தங்கமணி என்ற தமிழ் சிறுமி தனது குடும்பத்துடன் சிங்களப் பிரதேசத்தில் வசித்துவருகின்றார். குறாவளிக் காற்றினால் அவளின் வீடு முற்றாக சேதமடைவதுடன் அவளின் தந்தையின் காலிலும் காயம் ஏற்படுகின்றது. சிங்களக் கிராமத்தவர்கள் தங்கமணியின் வீட்டை மீள்கட்டியமைக்கின்றார்கள். தங்கமணி மீண்டும் பள்ளிக் கூடம் போகின்றார். தங்கமணியின் குடும்பத்துக்கு உதவியமையிட்டு சிங்கள மக்கள் மகிழ்ச்சியடைகின்றனர். தங்கமணியின் வீட்டுக்கு குடிபுகும் நாளில், அதை தந்தை, "நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் இனபேதமின்றி ஒற்றுமையாக இருந்தால் எந்வொரு குறாவளியும் எங்களது கிராமத்தைத் தாக்காது" என்கிறார். கதை மற்றும் சித்திர வடிவமைப்பு, உபல், காலி.

# ଶ୍ରୀ କୃତ୍ତବ୍ୟାମିନ୍ଦ୍ରା ପାତ୍ରକାଳୀନ ହାତରେ

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ କୁମାରୀ ପାତ୍ରଙ୍କିଳୀ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ଏହା କିମ୍ବା  
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା



ලිංග පොදුවන්



శ్రీతిటు లు తల్లిల్లో నూనెల యచ్చినయిల దీయ రైపు  
అంతయిలు మిస్టర్ క్రిస్టల నేడ్ థి సెచ్చిత  
బ్రాఫ రాష్ట్రంల్లో నేడ్ క్రిస్టల నుండి యిలు  
అంతయిలు.



ලංකා දුම්රියකුව එසුම්



୨୦୧୫ ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚି

**Sisterhood:** Nayana, Fathima and Krishna belong to Sinhalese, Muslim and Tamil communities respectively and live in the same village. Krishna's father is transferred to Jaffna and her family settles down there. Soon, war breaks out in Jaffna and Krishna's family has to return to their former village. Both Nayana and Fathima welcome Krishna and say that they will live in harmony like children of one mother. *Story and art by Malka Madubashini, Galle.*

**இகைப்பிரயாத உறவு:** சிங்கள், தமிழ் மற்றும் முஸ்லிம் இனத்தவர்களான நயனா, கிரிஷ்ண மற்றும் பாதிமா ஆகியோர் நல்ல தோழிகள். அவர்கள் அனைவரும் ஓரேகிராமத்தில் வசித்துவருகின்றனர். கிருஷ்னாவின் தந்தைக்கு இடமாற்றத்தைத் தொடர்ந்து அவர்கள் யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் குடியேறுகின்றனர். அங்கு ஏற்பட்ட அசம்பாவிதங்கள் காரணமாக அவர்கள் மீண்டும் முன்னைய கிராமத்துக்கு வருவதுடன் நயனா மற்றும் பாதிமா அவர்களை அன்புடன் வரவேற்கின்றனர். கதை மற்றும் சித்திர வடிவமைப்பு, மல்கா மதுபாஷினி, காலி.

# எனக்கும் ஒரு மிடர்...!



Tashan Sharfdeen

**A Sip For Me Too:** Ahmed, who has just been discharged from hospital, is traveling on a bus with his friend Casim. It is time to break their fast, but they do not have any water. A man seated nearby offers them a drink, but Casim warns Ahmed not to break his fast with a drink offered by a Sinhalese as it would be haram. Ahmed ignores Casim and accepts the drink. The Sinhalese man asks Ahmed why he accepted the drink despite his friend's warning. Ahmed apologises for his friend and reminds Casim that he is alive today because of the blood donated by a Sinhalese person. Casim realises his mistake and accepts the drink. *Story and art by Isbahan, Galle.*

**මටත් උගුරක්:** රෝහලෙන් ප්‍රතිකාර ලබා පිටව යන අභමත් සිය මිතුරකු වහ කාසීම් සමඟ බිජයෙන් ගමන් කරයි. උපවාස කාලය අවසන් කිරීමට වේලාව පැමිණිය ද ඔවුන්ට වතුර නොතිබූති. අසල නිද සිටි පුද්ගලයකු ඔවුන්ට වතුර දෙන නමුත් කාසීම් අභමත් ප්‍රවසන්නේ මූල්‍ය සිංහලයකු නිසා එම වතුර පානය නොකරන ලෙසයි. එය 'හරාම්' (පායක්) විය භාශිය. අභමත් කාසීම්ගේ ප්‍රකාශය නොත්කා ජලය පානය කරයි. මූල්‍ය එසේ කළේ මන්දුයි සිංහල පුද්ගලයා අසයි. අභමත් තම මිතුරා වෙනුවන් සමාව අයදුම්න් පැවතුවේ නමන් අද පිටත් වන්නේ සිංහල පුද්ගලයකු පරිත්‍යාග කළ ලේ නිසා බවයි. කාසීම් ක්‍රාන්කාවට පත්ව ජලය පානය කරයි. කනාව සහ වින් : දේඛහාන් ගාල්ල.

**ఆషాముగ్రంత ఉత్పత్తిలోమ.....**

ବିନ୍ଦୁରେ କୁଳାଳୁମିଳି କୁଣ୍ଡଳିପିତ୍ତଙ୍କରେ ଉତ୍ତରାଖଣ୍ଡ ପାହାଟିରେ  
ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ କିଳକିଲାଗୁ ରାଜାରେ ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକରେ କିଳକିଲା  
ଶର୍ଷରୀ ପରିଚ ଦେଇଥିବାକାଳୀନଙ୍କରେ ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ  
ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକରେ ।



ମୁହଁନାମ ପିରାଣ୍ଜିକୁ କାନ୍ଦିବିତ୍— ଶମାଲାଖି ରୂପାର୍.



2 బ్రంగమిత్త ప్రాణి

இன்னத்து கூட முக்கால்களில் உபயோகமாகப் பயன்படுவதை  
முழுத்தப் படுகிறேன்.



2. விதையை இன்றைத்தான் புற்றுத் திருவிழா  
முத்திரு தினமுடி பெறுவதாகி ஒரு சிறந்தூர்  
புதியதுறை முறை.

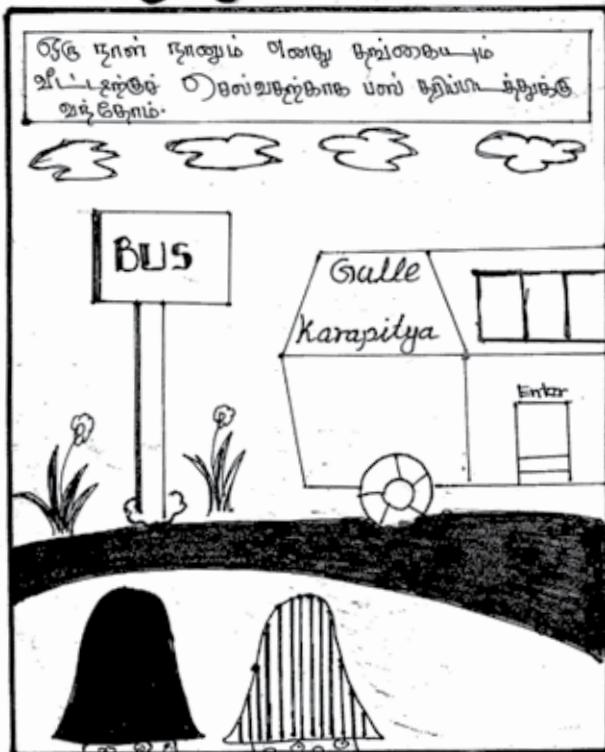


Muhammed Aghar 2015-05-24

**Let's Help Our Neighbours:** The Helping Hands Association issued a notice that dry rations will be distributed to all poor Muslim families during the period of fasting. The next day, a Moulavi sees this notice and advises the association that it has to distribute rations to poor members of all religions and not just the Muslim community. Accordingly, dry rations were given to the poor irrespective of ethnic or religious affiliation. This created a sense of unity among the community. *Story and art by Muhammed Azhar, Galle.*

**අපේ අසල්වැසියන්ට උදාහි කරමු:** උපවාස සමය අතරතුරදී සියලු දුර්පත් මූල්‍යෙමි පවුල්වලට වියෙන් සලක දුව්‍ය බොද්ධ බව හෝ පින් භාගන්ධියේ ආයතනය නිවේදනයක් නිකත් කරන ලදී පසුදින මෙම දැන්වීම දුටු මවලට්ටරයෙකු ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටියේ මූස්ලම් ප්‍රජාවේ පමණක් නොව සියලු දිලිඳ පවුල්වලට එම දුව්‍ය බෙදා දිය යුතු බවයි. ඒ අනුව වාර්ගික හෝ ආගමික බැඳීම් නොසළකා සියලු දිලිඳ පවුල්වලට වියෙන් සලක බොද්ධමට කටයුතු කරන ලදී. මෙය එම ප්‍රජාව තුළ සාමූහික භාගිමක් නිර්මාණය කළේය. තහවුරු සහ විනය: ඇසුර්, ගාල්බ.

# බුද්ධ මෙහෙයින් තිරක්ෂියේ

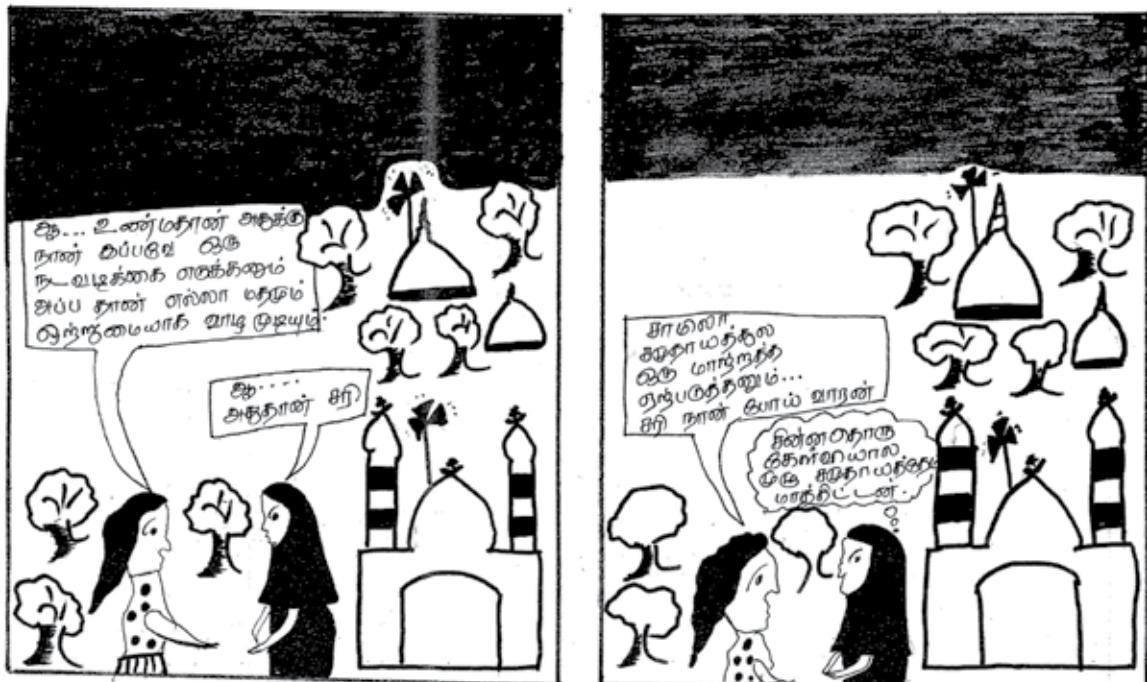


Nusrath Shafeek

**The Secret of Unity:** One day, my sister and I got onto a bus and occupied seats reserved for the clergy. When a Buddhist monk got onto the bus, we immediately offered him our seat. The monk and another passenger expressed their appreciation of our action. We replied that our religion teaches us to respect leaders of other religions. *Story and art by Nusrath Shafeek, Galle.*

**විස්සන් බලේ රහස්:** බයේ රියයේ පුරුෂ ප්‍රසාද සඳහා වෙන් කරන ලද අසුනක මුස්මිලි සහෝදරීයේ දෙදෙනෙක ගෙන් කරමින් සිටියන. බොද්ධ නික්ෂුවක් බිජයට නැගි විට දෙදෙනාම සිය අසුන පරින්ජග කළහ. නික්ෂුව සහ තවත් මගියෙක් ඔවුන්ගේ එම ක්‍රියාව අයෙ කළහ. අහෙක් ආගමවල නායකයින්ට ද ගරු කළ යුතු බව තම ආගමික ගුරුවරු තමාට උගෙන් වූ බව එම දැරයේ ප්‍රකාශ කළහ. කනාව සහ විනු : නුස්රත් අරික්, ගාල්ල.

## சுமுதாயத்தில் மாற்றம்

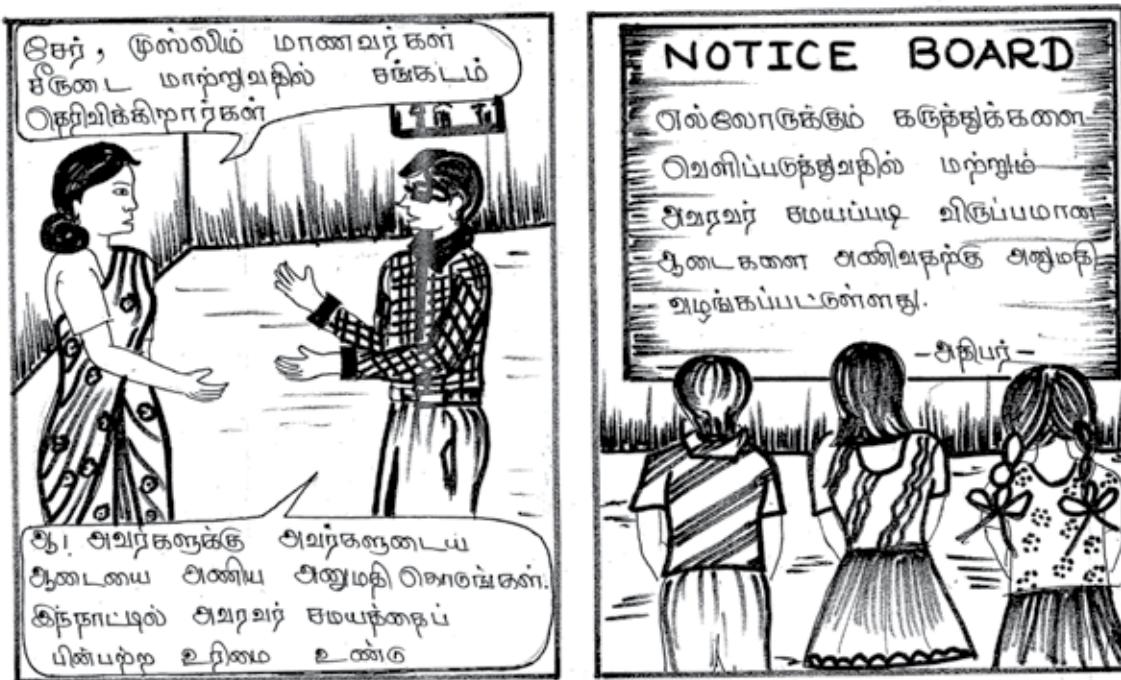
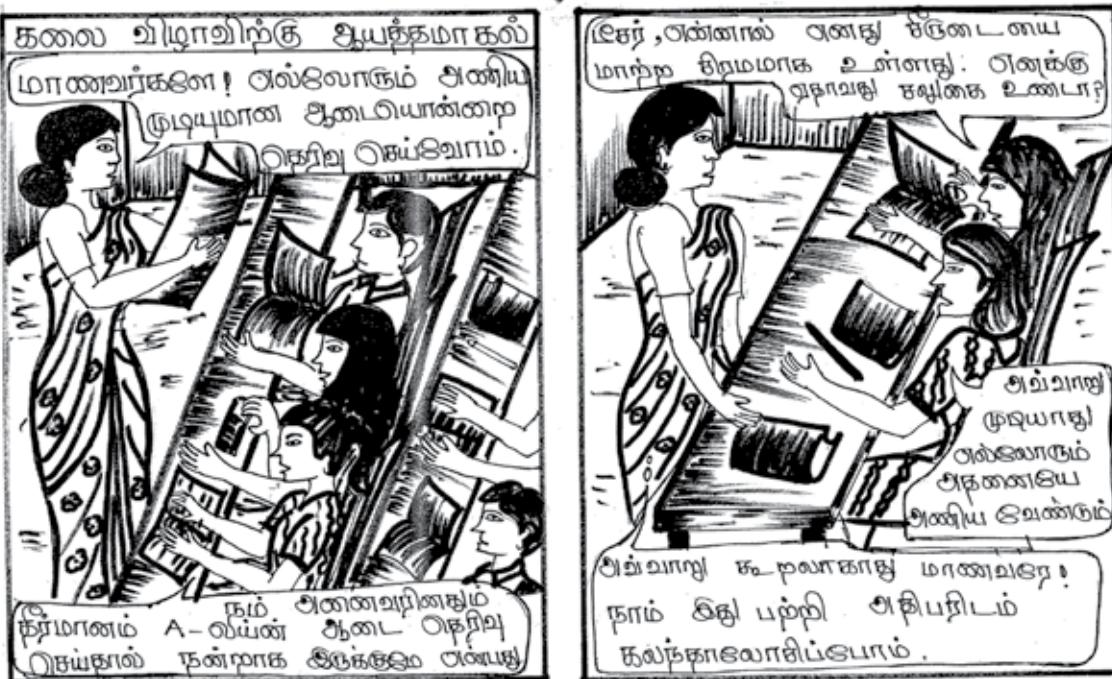


Fazeena Nasir  
2015-03-21

**Social Change:** Two friends, one Muslim and the other Buddhist, are talking. The Buddhist girl complains that the prayers broadcast by the mosque five times a day are a nuisance. The Muslim girl reminds her friend that the temple too broadcasts sermons and the Muslim community does not complain. “But, this is our country and other communities should be under our control,” the Buddhist girl replies. “Don’t you think our country will prosper if we are all united?” asks the Muslim girl. The Buddhist girl thinks and then agrees that immediate action must be taken to establish unity. The Muslim girl is happy that her small question led to a significant change. *Story and art by Fazeena Nasly, Galle.*

**සමාජ විපර්යාකෘතිය:** මුද්‍රලිම් සහ බොද්ධ මිත්‍රන් දෙදෙනෙක් කතා කරමින් සිටිති. පල්ලිය විසින් දිනකට පස් වනාවක් ප්‍රවාරය කරනු ලබන යාභාවන් කරදරයක් බව බොද්ධ දැරය පවසයි. පන්සල මගින් ද බණ ප්‍රවාරය කරන බව සහ මුද්‍රලිම් ප්‍රජාව ජී ගෙන පැමිණිල් තොකරන බව මුද්‍රලිම් දැරය සිහිපත් කරයි. ‘විහෙන් මේ අපේ රටයි. අනෙක් ප්‍රජාවන් අපගේ පාලනය යටතේ සිටිය යුතුයි’ යනුවෙන් බොද්ධ දැරය පවසයි. ‘අප සියලු දෙනා එක්සන් ව්‍යවහාරාන් අපේ රටට සමෘද්ධීමත් වන බව ඔබ සිනහින්ම නාද්දේ?’ යනුවෙන් මුද්‍රලිම් දැරය අයයි. මෙයට එකා වන බොද්ධ දැරය එක්සන් බව ඇති කිරීම සඳහා ඉක්මනින්ම කටයුතු කළ යුතු බව සිතයි. තම කුඩා පැනය වැදුගත් වෙනසකට මුළු පිරි බව දැනගත් මුලිස්ම දැරය සනුවට එ පත් වෙයි. කතාව සහ වින් : ගයිනා නයෝලි, ගාල්ල.

# எல்லோருக்கும் உயித்தமயன்டு

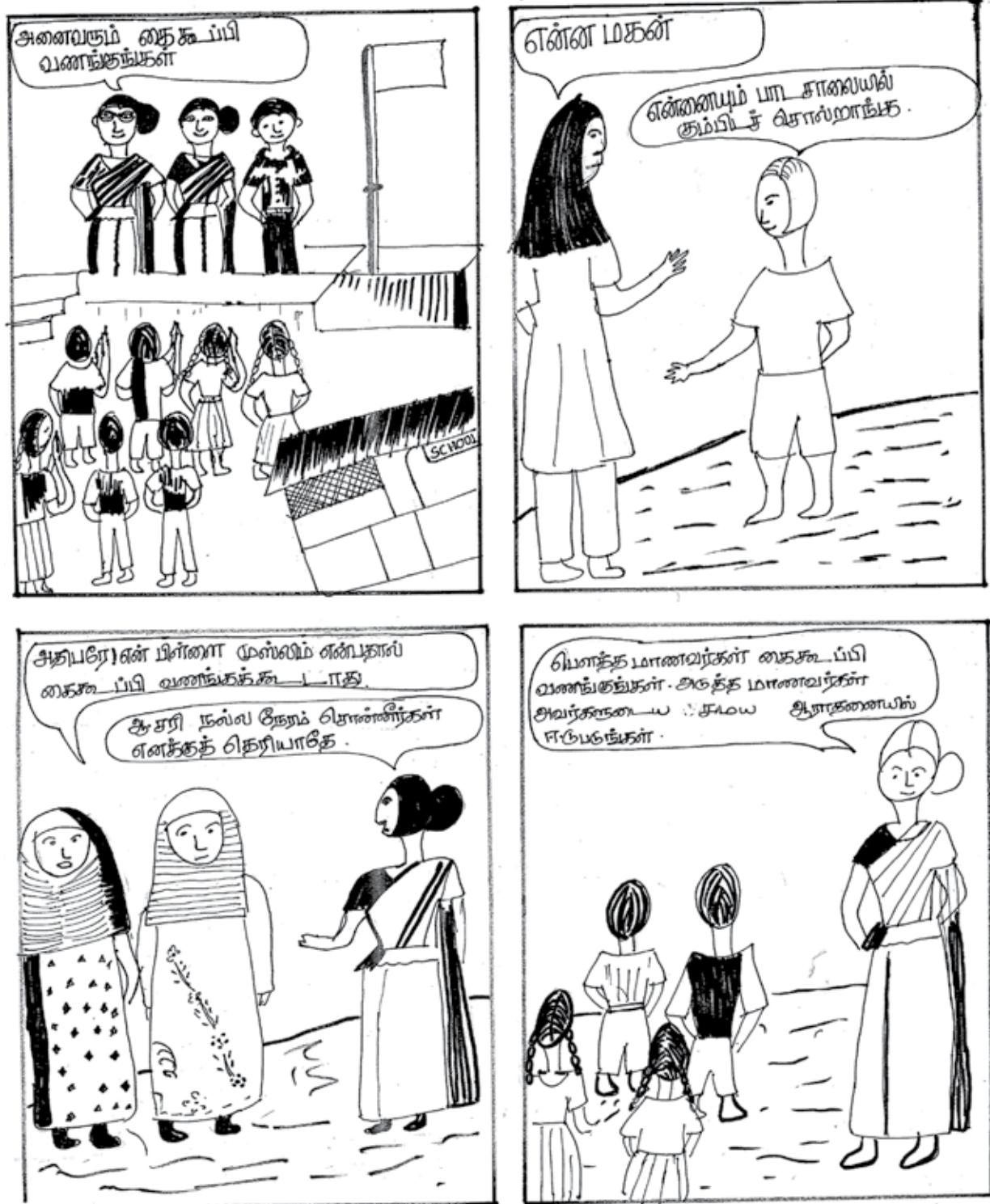


M.A.F. FAREEHA

**Everyone Has Rights:** The arts day is approaching and a teacher asks her students what they would like to wear this year. The class agrees to dress up as aliens. A Muslim girl asks whether she could wear her uniform instead. The student next to her retorts, "That's not possible, we all have to dress like aliens." The teacher consults the principal and he explains that Muslims should be allowed to follow their religious stipulations and should not be compelled to come in fancy dress. He puts up a notice in the school saying that all students have the right to express their opinions and live by the teachings of their religions. *Story and art by M.A.F Fareeha, Galle.*

**සියලුළුන්වම අයිතිවාසිකම් අයෙ:** කළු උපේල ප්‍රග එන විට මේ වසරේ අදින්නට කාමති ඇඳුම කුමක්දැයි ගුරුවරියක් සියුන්ගෙන් අයයි. පිටසක්වල පීචේන් ලෙස හැඳ පැඹුදු ඒමට පානියම එකග වෙයි. ඒ වෙනුවට සිය තිල ඇඳුම අදින්නට හැකිදැයි මූස්ම්ලි ගැහැනු ප්‍රමයක් අයයි. ඇය ප්‍රග සිරින සියුවකු පිළිතුර දෙන්නේ 'මිහෙම කරන්නට බැහැ අපි හැමෝ'ම පිටසක්වල පීචේන් ලෙස ඇඳුමට අවශ්‍යයි' යනුවෙති. ගුරුවරිය මේ පිළිබඳ ව විද්‍යාල්පතිතමාගෙන් විමයන අතර තම ආගමික පිළිගැනීම් අනුව කටයුතු කිරීමට මූස්ම්මිවරුන්ට අවසර තිබිය යුතු බවත් වෙන්දකාම් ඇඳුම්වලින් සැරසි ඒමට ඕවුන්ට බල නොකළ යුතු බවත් විද්‍යාල්පතිතමා පවසයි. සියලු සියුන්ට තම අදහස් ප්‍රකාශ කළ හැකි බව සහ සිය ආගම අනුව පීචේන් විය හැකි බව පවසන දැන්වීමක් ඔහු පාසල් ප්‍රදේශනය කරයි. කතාව සහ විනු : ඩීම්.ඩී.එස්.ගරහා, ගාල්ල.

# சப்பார மதிப்போம்



M.M.N MASNOON

**Respect Diversity:** During assembly, the principal of a school asks all the children to place their palms together for worship. A Muslim boy tells this to his mother. His mother explains to the principal that Muslims cannot place their palms together and pray. The Principal says, "It's good that you informed me." She accepts this difference and announces the next day that while Buddhist students can place their palms together to worship, students of other religions can engage in their own religious activities. *Story and art by M.M.N. Mansoon, Galle.*

**விவி஦்யீன ரெசு கருணை:** பாசலே ரெசுவீம் அதற்குர் அமை சிதி கிரிம சுட்டுக்கா ஹூஹோத் மூடுஞ் தவு கென்னா லேக் விடுகல்லீபதித்துமா சீக்கிள்ளுர் பலவகை. மூக்கிலிம் பிரிம் லூமியகு மேக நம் மூவு பலவகை. மூக்கிலிம்பெர்க்குத் தம் கூத்து வெட்ட அமை சிதி கல ஹோகை வெ மூ விடுகல்லீபதித்துமா விச்சீநர் கர சிரி. மேம் வெங்க பிலைவெட் வ வத்து கென்னா விடுகல்லீபதித்துமா வோட்டு கூர்வன் கூத்து சீக்கோவ அமை சிதி கர்க வீர வோட்டு வெங்க ஹோவன கூர்வன் கூத்து வெட் தமாக்கே அாக்கே கர்க்கை கிரைஞ்சுவல கிர்த விய ஹைகி வெ பழுக்கு ரெசுவீமே கீ புக்காக கர்க்கை. கஹாவ சுக விழு : சிமி. சிமி. சின். மன்ஜூன், கால்ர்.

# නාටුප්පො



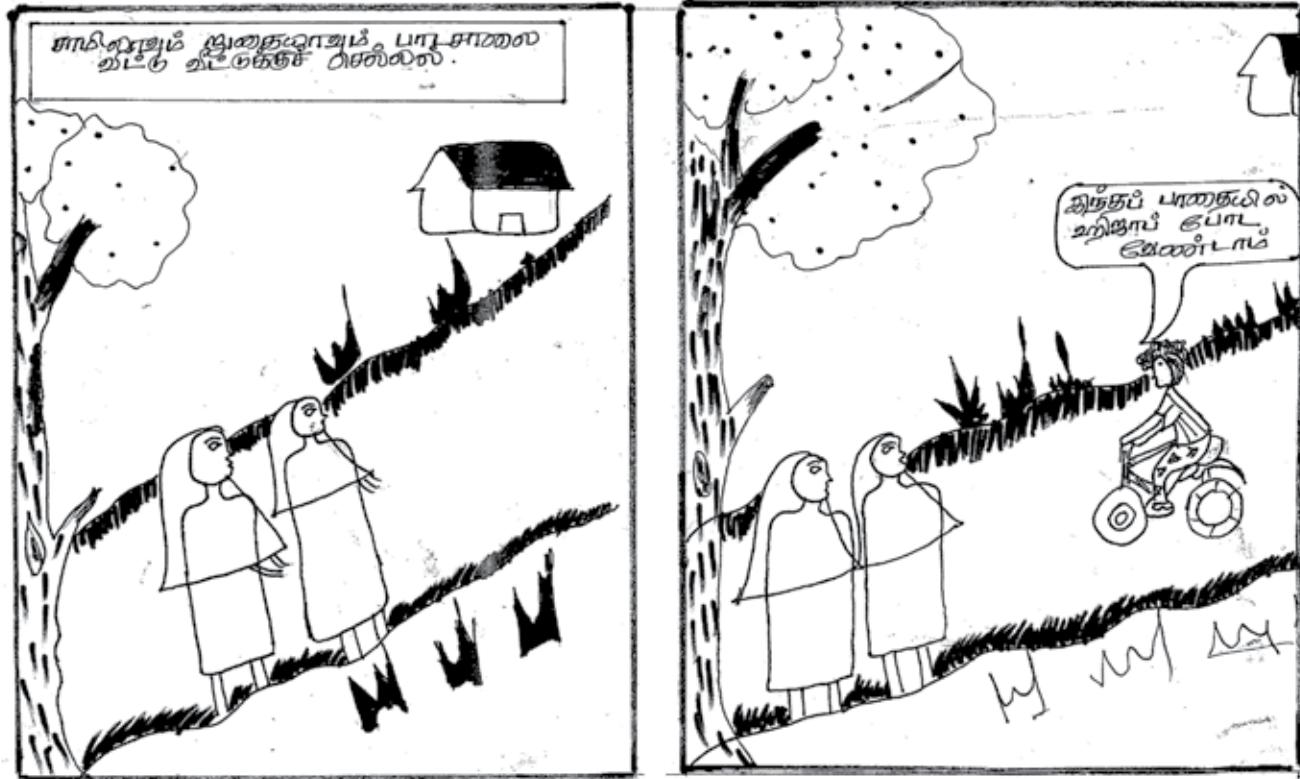
F. Risla Faiz.

21.03.2015.

**Patriotism:** A Muslim and a Sinhalese are standing for the national anthem. The Sinhala man notices that the Muslim does not sing the anthem and asks why. The Muslim explains that he knows it is the anthem, but he does not understand what the words mean. This angers the Sinhala man and he is about to hit the Muslim man, when someone stops him and explains that if the national anthem were sung in Tamil, the Muslim man would understand and sing along. *Story and art by F. Risla Faiz, Galle.*

**ඡාකුලය:** මුස්ලිම් හා සිංහල වැඩියන් දෙදෙනෙක් පාතික ගියට සිරුවෙන් සිටිති. මුස්ලිම් පුද්ගලයා පාතික ගිය ගායනා නොකරන බව දුටු සිංහල පුද්ගලයා එම අයි දැයි දැනී මහුගෙන් විමසා සිටි. මුස්ලිම් පුද්ගලයා පවසන්නේ, විය පාතික ගිය බව තම දැනා තමුන් එහි අර්ථය පිළිබඳ ව තමාට වාටහිමක් නැති බවයි. මින් කේඛයට පත්වන සිංහල පුද්ගලයා මුස්ලිම් පුද්ගලයාට පහර දීමට සැරසේයි. මහුව තවතාලන වෙනත් අයකු ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නේ පාතික ගිය දෙමළ බසින් ගායනා කළහොත් මුස්ලිම් පුද්ගලයා එය වටහා ගෙන ගායනා කරනු ඇති බවයි. කහට සහ විනු : එම්. රිස්ලා ගයිස්, ගාල්ල.

## பு 2 ரினாக்ஸ்



M.N.F. Nafisa

**Equal Rights** : Shamila and Nuhaiya are walking home from school when a boy on a bicycle approaches them shouting “You can’t walk down this road wearing hijabs.” He grabs Nuhaiya’s hijab and tries to pull it off. Another man stops him and says “We should respect others’ religion like we do our own.” He also calls the police. *Story and art by M.N.F. Nafasa, Galle.*

**සමාජ අයිතිවාසිකම්:** ගාම්පා සහ නූහයියා පාසලේ සිට තිබුණට ගමන් කරමින් සිරින වට බැඩිසිකලයකින් පැමිති පිරිම් ප්‍රමාදයක් ‘හිජාබ් අඳුලෙගා මේ පාරේ යන්න බිජා’ යනුවෙන් කෑ ගැසිය. ඔහු නූහයියාගේ හිජාබය ඇඟිල් ඉවත් කිරීමට ද තැන් කළේදී තවත් මිනිසක් පැමිතා ඔහු නවතා ‘අපි අපේ ආගමට ගරු කරන්වා භා සමාජව ම අනෙක් ආගමවලට ද ගරු කළ යුතුයි’ යනුවෙන් පැවසිය. ඔහු පොලිසියට ද දුරකථනයෙන් ඇමතුමක් දුන්නේය. කතාව සහ විතු: එම්. එන්. එර්. නායුසා, ගාල්.

# കമ്പ്യൂട്ടിനു



M.N.Riyas mohamed

**Equal Rights:** Faris and his friend wonder why their salaries have not been increased. “Is it because we are Muslim?” his friend wonders. “They haven’t allowed us time to pray either.” They tell the manager that they will not come to work. The owner of the company learns of this and scolds the manager for mistreating his Muslim staff. He orders the manager to increase their salary and allow them time for prayers. The manager realises his mistake and the Muslim colleagues return to work. *Story and art by M.N. Riyas Mohamed, Galle.*

**සමාන අධිකරණයකී:** තම වැටුප් වැඩි නොකළේ මත්දුයි ගාරිස් හා මහුගේ මිතුරා සොයා බලනි. මහුගේ මිතුරා අසන්නේ 'ඒ අපි මුස්ලිම් නිසා දී?' යනුවෙනි, 'මුවන් අපට යායා කිරීමට පවා කාලයක් දෙන්නේ නැහැ' නමන් මින්පසු වැඩිව නොපැමිණා බව මවුනු කළමනාකාරවරයාට දැනුම් දෙනි. මෙය දැනගැනීනා සමාගමේ හිමිකරු, තම මුස්ලිම් සේවකයින්ට නිසි ලෙස නොසාලකිම පිළිබඳ ව කළමනාකාරවරයාට බෙතා වදියි. මුවන්ගේ වැටුප් වැඩි කිරීමටත්, යායා කිරීමට කාලය බව දෙන ලෙසන්, ඔහු නියෝග කරයි. කළමනාකාරවරයා සිය වරද වටහා ගන්නා අතර, මුස්ලිම් සේවකයන් නැවත සේවය පැමිණිනි. කනාව සහ වින : එම්. එන්. රයුය් මොහුලාංචි, ගාල්.

# புரிந்து யோர்வு



M. I. M. Izzadeen

**Mutual Understanding:** Two friends are travelling on a bus and one friend notices that a monk and a moulavi are seated next to each other. "Those seats are reserved only for monks and not for other religious leaders," he says. "This is the way it is in Sri Lanka." The other friend disagrees saying that Sri Lanka is a country where different religions and ethnicities coexist. His friend thinks about it, agrees and says that Sri Lanka should set an example to the rest of the world, and each person should attempt to make this a reality. *Story and art by M.I.M Izadeen.*

**அனைக்கீச அவேவேர்வெடு:** தீர்த்தார் மேலெடுநேநை வெட்டே மேனே கர்மனீ சிரின அநர் மஹாலிசீநாமா ஹ ஹிஷுவக் கீகினெகா லா அப்புந் கென யந அப்புர் லீக் அயகு லாகி. 'மீ அயந வெதே கர ஆத்தே ஹிஷுவந் ர லீச அனைக்கீச அகலீக ஹாயகைப்பீர நோவேகீ' கூறுவென் ஒரு பவாகீ. 'மீ நமதே லாகாவே ஹைரே' கீ லாகாவ கூறு வீவில அகலீக ஹ வார்த்தீக கொவக் காக்கிவாயேன் சிரின ரத்கீ யகீ பவாக்கின் அனைக் கீந்துர் பவாக்கினே கீ லாகாவ அந் ரத்வலே அடிர்கைக் கூபகீகீ யூது விவத் சியல் என்ன தீர்த்தீகை கர கெதிமே வெஷை வீய யூது விவத் ய. காதாவ சுஹ வினா : லீம். கூகீ. லீம். ஓய்கீன்.

# ගාලුවලේහි ඊඩලක්



**A Lesson from a Violent Conflict:** A group of Muslims try to build a mosque near a Buddhist temple and the Sinhalese in the area oppose it. This dispute leads to a violent conflict between Muslims and Buddhists and 20 people are killed. The number of deaths teaches a lesson to both sides and they regret their violent behavior. Story and art by Erandi Madushani, Galle.

**වෙළුමුහායිලුන්තු යයුම්කීන:** පෙළත්ත බිකාරෙකුප් පක්කත්තිල් මූල්‍යීම්කාල් පෘත්‍රි කට්‍රුවෙතාල්, පෙළත්තර්කාල් අතැනෙ එතිරික්ක ඇරු තරපුපිනරිලාභයේ වෙළුමුහා වෙයික්කින්තු. ඇතනාල 20 පෙර් කොණ්ඩාපුකින්තුන්. මින්ත මරණන්කාල් අවර්කාගුනුතාය වෙළුමුහා ඉංප්පාංකිල් මාර්ත්‍රණකාලා උර්පාශ්‍රාතුකින්තු. කෙත මරුවම් සිත්තිර වාදවමාම්ප්‍රා, උර්ත්ති මත්වානි, කාව්ලි.

మంగళ చక్రవర్తి పాత దివీని ఖలుక్కాలి !

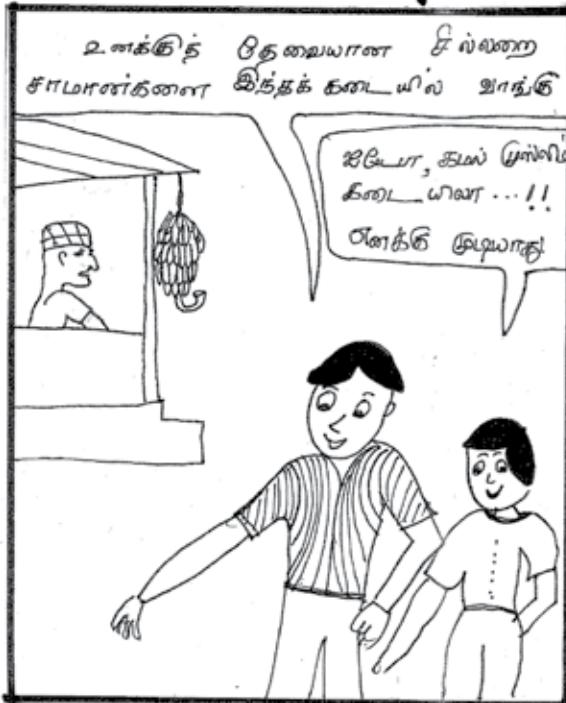


ପ୍ରକାଶ ନିମିତ୍ତ ବ୍ୟବସାୟ ହିନ୍ଦୁକଣ୍ଠ ବିଲ

**Compassion:** In a Buddhist temple, the chief monk and others are planning a Dansal (almsgiving) for the upcoming Vesak festival. The chief monk suggests that a mosque be built for Muslims in a rural village. When the monks visit the village, the Muslims get scared and inquire about the nature of the visit. The chief monk tells them their plan. All the villagers oppose this plan, but a Moulavi appreciates it. After building the mosque, the chief monk says, "We all are Sri Lankans." The Muslims also see that Buddhists are kind. *Story and art by Gammathegoda Srirathana Thero, Galle.*

**பரிவ:** பெளத்த பிக்குகளும் பக்தர்களும் எதிர்வரும் வெசாக் பண்டிகைக்கு அண்ணதானம் வழங்குதல் பற்றி கலந்துரையாடுகின்றனர். இதனிடையே பிரதம பிக்கு, இம்முறை வெசாக் பண்டிகைக்கு பின்தங்கிய கிராமத்திலுள்ள மூஸ்லிம்களுக்கு ஒரு பள்ளியைக் கட்டிக் கொடுப்போம் என்ற யோசனையை தெரிவித்தபோது, அதற்கு அனைவரும் சம்மதித்தனர். இதற்காக பெளத்த பிக்குகள் மூஸ்லிம் கிராமத்துக்குச் சென்றபோது, மூஸ்லிம்கள் அச்சம் கொண்டதுடன் அவர்களின் யோசனைக்கு எதிர்ப்புத் தெரிவிக்கின்றனர். ஆனால் மெளவியொருவர், பெளத்த பிக்குகளின் யோசனையை வரவேற்றி ஆதரவளித்தார். பள்ளி கட்டப்பட்டு முடிந்த பின்னர், பிரதம பிக்கு “நாம் அனைவரும் இலங்கையர்கள்” எனக் கூறுகின்றார். மூஸ்லிம்கள் பெளத்தர்களின் செயலைப் பெரிதும் பாராட்டுகின்றனர். கதை மற்றும் சித்திர வடிவமைப்பு, கீழ்மெத்தேகொடா பூர்த்தன தேரர், காலி.

# தெளிவு



Najathulla

**Clarity:** Ravi has to buy some groceries and his friend Kamal directs him to a good shop, but Ravi refuses to patronise the shop because it is run by a Muslim. “Don’t you know that they plot against us in the mosque?” he asks Kamal. Kamal takes Ravi into the shop and asks Qadar, the shopkeeper, whether Muslims do in fact plot against the Sinhalese. Qadar says that it is not true though there are some Muslim individuals who have biased opinions and that this is an internal problem. Ravi realises that he had made an error in judgment and starts to befriend Muslims. *Story and art by Najathulla, Galle.*

**පැහැදිලි බව** - කිසියම් භාණ්ඩ කිහිපයක් මේලී ගැනීමට උරිට අවශ්‍ය වන අතර, ඔහුගේ මිතරකු වූ කමල් ඔහුව හොඳ වෙළඳසැලක් වෙත යොමු කරයි. එහෙත් එම වෙළඳසැල් හිමිකරු මුස්ලිම් පුද්ගලයකු විම නිසා ඉත් ගෙවුදෙනු කිරීමට උව් ප්‍රතිකේෂීප කරයි. ‘පල්ලිය තුළ ඔවුන් අපට විරෝධව ව්‍යුහන්තුනාය කරන බව දත්තේ නැදුද්?’ ඔහු කමල්ගෙන් අසයයි. කමල් උව් එම වෙළඳසැලට කැඳවා ගෙන ගොයි, මුස්ලිම්වරුන් සිංහලයින්ට විරෝධව ව්‍යුහන්තුනාය කරන්නේදයි එහි හිමිකරු වන කාද්‍රිගෙන් අසයයි. එය අසන්සයක් බවත්, සමහර මුස්ලිම්වරුන් ප්‍රමත්තක් පැහැදිලි මතවාද දරන බවත්, එහි ඔවුන්ගේ ඇතුළුන්තයේ ප්‍රශ්නයක් බවත් කාද්‍රි පවසයි. තමාට තීන්දු ගැනීමේ දී විටරුමක් සිදු වී ඇති බව තේරුම් ගන් උව් මස්ලිම්වරුන් භා මිතරට විමට පටන් ගැනී. කුනාව සහ වින : න්‍යාත්තර්ලා, ගාල්ල.

## ଷତାବ୍ଦୀରେ ଏହି ଚମାନ.



K.H.madushika

**A Change of Heart:** Shivani has a nice home garden with all kinds of vegetables. Mala tells her mother about Shivani's garden and the mother replies, "We do not need vegetables from Tamils. There are enough vegetables in the market." One day Mala gets sick and the doctor advises her to eat more organic and hygienic vegetables to avoid stomachaches. Shivani's mother gets to know of Mala's situation and gives some vegetables to Mala. Mala's mother realises her mistake of disliking people of other ethnic groups. *Story and art by K. H Madushika, Galle.*

**மனமாற்றம்:** சிவானியின் வீட்டுத் தோட்டத்தில் பல விதமான மரக்கறிகள் காணப்படுகின்றன. மாலா இது பற்றித் தனது தாயிடம் கூற, எங்கஞக்கு தமிழர்களின் மரக்கறி தேவையில்லை, சந்தைக்குப் போனால் தேவையானளவு மரக்கறிகளை வாங்கலாம். ஒருநாள் மாலா சுகயீனமடைகிறாள். வைத்தியர் சுத்தமான மரக்கறிகளை சாப்பிடுமாறு அறிவுறுத்துகிறார். இதனை அறிந்த சிவானியின் அம்மா தனது வீட்டுத் தோட்டத்திலிருந்து மரக்கறிகளை மாலாவுக்கு வழங்குகிறாள். இனர்தியாக மக்களைப் பார்ப்பது பிழையானது என்பதை மாலாவின் தாய் உணர்கிறாள். கதை மற்றும் சித்திர வடிவமைப்பு, மதுச்சிகா, காவி.

# కులాబ్‌సెంట్ 2015 తమ



වෙසක් සුත්‍ර පිරිනය කළ දීප ග කිහි පැමිණ්වේ.

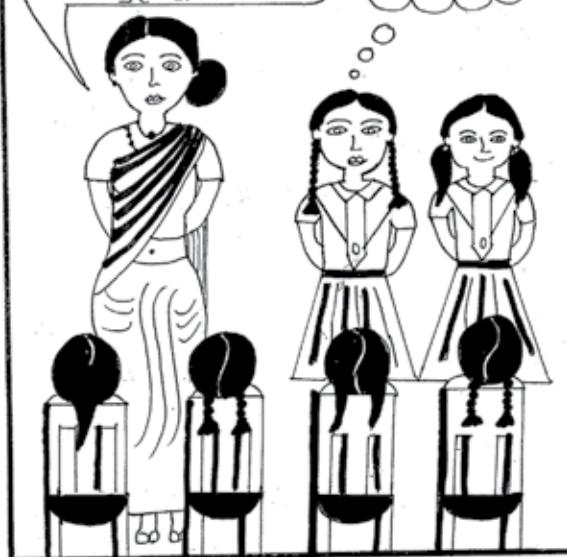
இவ்வித கூட அதை இல்லை காரணம் கூட ஆசீட் என நினை ஒரு காரணம் கூட சொல்ல இல்லை என.



විෂය් සාමූහික පාර්ශ්වය ඇඟිල්ඩ් ලිය.



ଦ୍ୱାରା କୋଣେର ପକୁଟୀ  
କିମ୍ବା ଲେଜଙ୍କ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ହିନ୍ଦୁ  
କିମ୍ବା ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧ ଶର୍ପଲାଖାରୀ  
କିମ୍ବା କୁଣ୍ଡଳିଲୀ ଉତ୍ତରିନ୍ଦର  
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

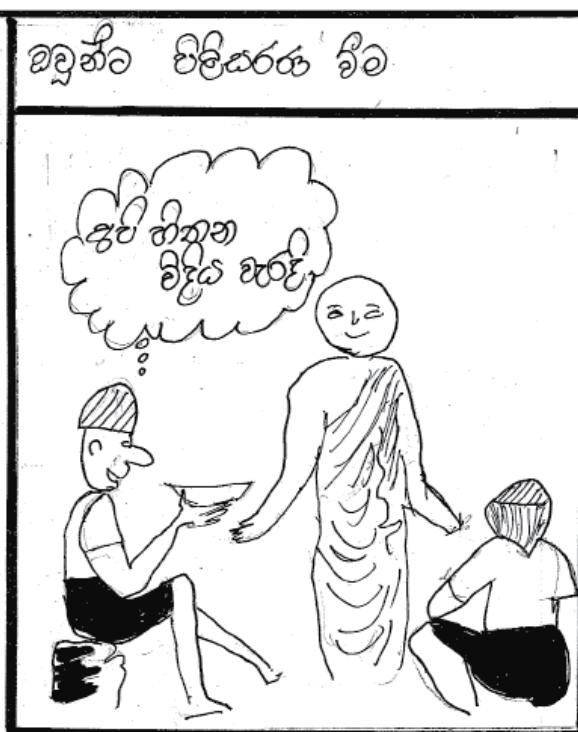
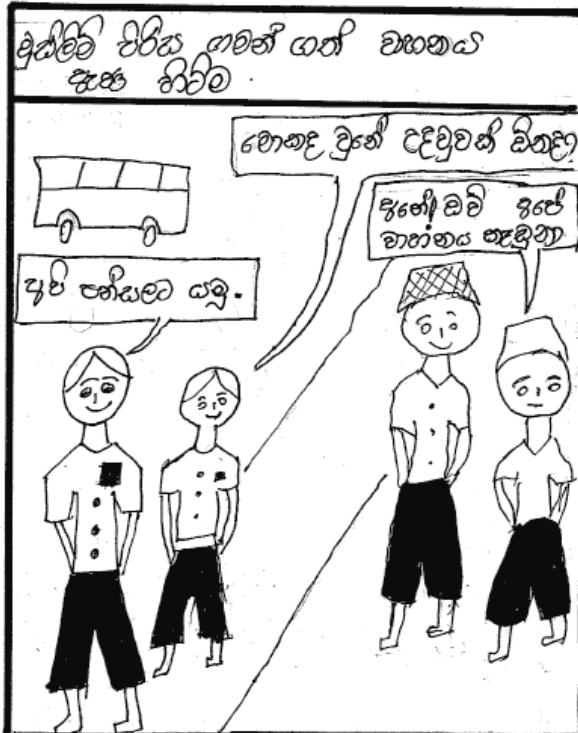


f. Thaslima Ifa

**Unity is Strength:** There is an ethnic dispute among students in a class. When a competition of Vesak lanterns is announced, the Sinhalese students in the class work on their own and do not invite the Muslim students to help make lanterns. Despite this, the Muslim students help and the class wins the competition. The teacher explains that unity leads to victory. *Story and art by Thaleema Ifham, Galle.*

**உற்றுமையே பலம்:** பாடசாலை வகுப்பு மாணவிகளிடையே இனத்துவ ரீதியான மோதல் காணப்படுகின்றது. வகுப்புகளுக்கிடையிலான வெசாக் பந்தல் போட்டி அறிவிக்கப்பட்டதும், சிங்கள் மாணவிகள் தங்களது வகுப்பிலுள்ள முஸ்லிம் மாணவிகளை அழைக்காமல் தனியே வெசாக் பந்தல்களை உருவாக்க முன்வருகின்றனர். ஆனால் முஸ்லிம் மாணவிகள் அதனைப் பொருட்படுத்தாது வெசாக் பந்தல்களை உருவாக்க உதவி செய்கின்றனர். இதன் மூலம் அந்தப் போட்டியில் அவ்வகுப்பு வெற்றி பெருகின்றது. கதை மற்றும் சித்திர வடிவமைப்பு, தஸ்லிமா இப்ஹாம், காலி.

## විජයත්තාව



Adhulpatha Chandima Thero

**Humanity:** A group of Muslims goes on a trip and their vehicle breaks down. Some Sinhalese take them to a Buddhist temple and request the monk to help the Muslims with accommodation and food. The Muslims are initially unsure as to whether it is right to accept food from the monk, but they realise there is nothing wrong in doing so. They appreciate the monk's hospitality and the help extended by the Sinhalese people. *Story and art by Athulapathé Chandima Thero, Galle.*

**மனிதநேயம்:** முஸ்லிம்கள் குழுவொன்று சுற்றுலா செல்கின்றபோது அவர்களுடைய வாகனம் உடைகின்றது. அதனை கண்ணுற்ற சிங்களவர்கள் அவர்களை அழைத்துச் சென்று பெளத்த விகாரையில் தங்க வைக்கின்றனர். அப்போது உணவு பரிமாறப்படுகின்றபோது, பெளத்த பிக்குகளிடமிருந்து உணவு உண்பது சரிதானா என்ற கேள்வி எழுகின்றது. ஆனால் அதில் எவ்விதமான தவறுமில்லை என்பதை அவர்கள் உணர்ந்து கொள்கின்றனர். பெளத்த பிக்குகளின் இந்த உதவிக்கு முஸ்லிம்கள் பெரும் நன்றியைத் தெரிவிக்கின்றனர். கதை மற்றும் சித்திர வடிவமைப்பு, அதுவெப்பத்தே சந்திம் தேரர், காலி.

# ନେବ୍ୟ ମଣିତଙ୍କ



Risna.

**A True Man:** A man is walking on the road when he sees a Muslim and is disgusted by his beard. Suddenly, the man is hit by a car and falls on the road in pain. The Muslim assists him and the man realises that he was wrong to judge by appearance. *Story and art by Risna, Galle.*

**සැබං මතිසක්:** මහිසකු පාරේ ගමන් කරමින් සිටින විට මුස්ලිම් පුද්ගලයකු දැකී. එම පුද්ගලයාගේ රැවුල ඔහුට පිළිකළ සහගතය. එක්වරම මොහු මෝස්ටර් රථයක හැඹී වේදනාවෙන් පාරේ වැටෙයි. මුස්ලිම් පුද්ගලයා මහුට උදුව් කරන අතර පෙනාමෙන් පුද්ගලයකු විනිශ්චිතය නොකළ යුතු බව ඔහු වටහා ගැනී. කහවා සහ වින : රිස්නා, ගාල්ල.

# Facebook නොවා ගුවා විසාභක



S.M. Fawsan.

**Preaching on Facebook:** Anwar creates a Facebook page and tells his friend that he is going to start a Facebook group which speaks ill of Buddhists. His friend discourages him saying that one Muslim's rash deed blackens the whole community. "But, there are a lot of Buddhist groups which spread hate speech about Muslims," Anwar retorts. "Not all Buddhists are like that. The ones who create such groups are as misinformed as you," his friend replies and advises Anwar to enlighten misinformed groups on Facebook instead. *Story and art by S.M. Fawsan, Galle.*

**ගේස්බැක් මගේ අදහස් පැනිරවීම:** අන්වර් ගේස්බැක් පිටුවක් නිර්මාණය කොට බොද්ධයින්ගේ වැරදි ප්‍රවාරය කරන කත්ඩ්බූයමක් ඇති කරන්නට යන බව සිය මිතුරකා සමග පවසයි, එක් මුස්ලිම් පුද්ගලයෙකුගේ අයහපත් ක්‍රියාවක් මගේ සමඟේ මුස්ලිම් ප්‍රජාවම අදුර්ලේ හෙළන බව පවසමින් මිතුරා ඔහුව අයදේරුයමන් කරයි, එහෙත් 'මුස්ලිම්වරුන් පිළිබඳ වෙටි කතා ප්‍රතිච්ඡල බොහෝ බොද්ධ කත්ඩ්බූයම් සිටින බව' අන්වර් පවසයි, 'සෑම බොද්ධයෙකුම එසේ නැහැ. එබද කත්ඩ්බූයම් නිර්මාණය කරන්නේ' ඕන වැනි වූ වැරදි තොරතුරු දෙ අයයි' යනුවෙන් පිළිතුරු දෙන මිතුරා ඒ වෙනුවට ගේස්බැක්හි වැරදි වැටිනීම සහිත කත්ඩ්බූයම් දැනුවත් කරන ලෙස අන්වර්ට උපදෙස් දෙයි. කතාව සහ විනු : එස්. එම්. ගැස්වාන්.

## ଅଣ୍ଡାର୍ଥ ମହିଳା

الإِعْدَاد

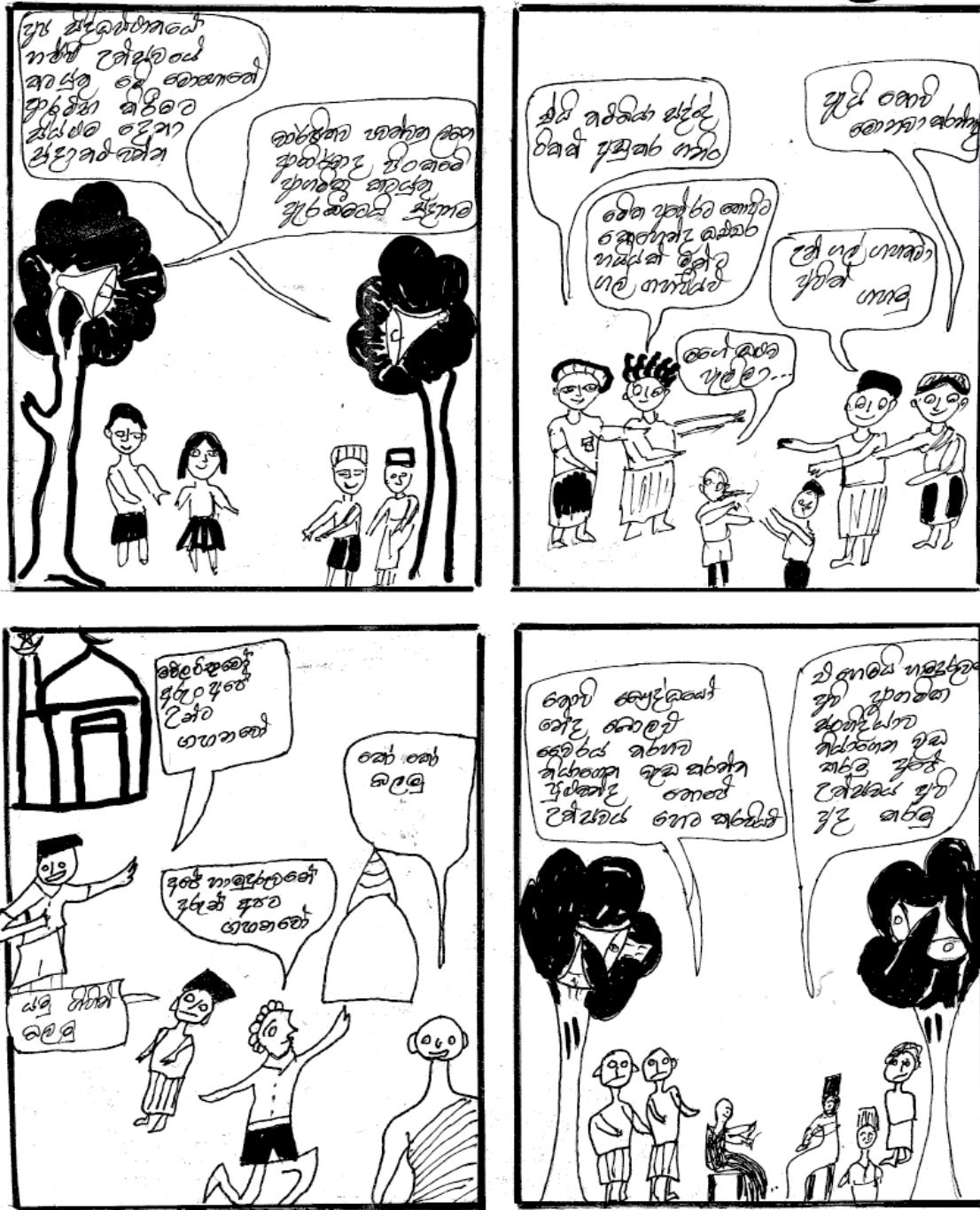


S.A. Safras

**Racist Politics:** Two politicians, one Sinhalese and the other Muslim, are campaigning among people of their own ethnic communities. The Sinhalese politician says, “Muslims are trying to take over the country. Vote for me to see an end to this. We will not hand our country over to the Muslims. We’ll chase them out of this country.” The Muslim politician addresses his community saying, “If Muslims are to live in this country, you have to vote for me. We can protect our religion only if we unite.” This causes conflict between the two communities and both Buddhists and Muslims attack each other. While this is going on, the Muslim and Sinhalese politicians are sharing a drink. *Story and art by S.A. Safras, Galle.*

**ජාතිවාදී දේශපාලනය:** සිංහල සහ මුස්ලිම් දේශපාලකුදෙයින් දෙදෙනෙක් තමාගේම වාරිකි ප්‍රජාවන් අතර ප්‍රවාර්තනයෙහි යෙදී සිටිති ‘මුස්ලිම්වරු අපේ’ රට අල්ලා ගැනීමට නැත් කරනවා. මෙය නැවත්වීමට මට ජන්දය දෙන්න. අපි අපේ රට මුස්ලිම්වරුන්ට භාර දෙන්නේ නැහැ. අපි ඔවුන් මේ උරින් එලවා දූමනවා’ යනුවෙන් සිංහල දේශපාලකුදායා ප්‍රකාශ කරයි මුස්ලිම් දේශපාලකුදායා සිය ප්‍රජාව ආමන්ත්‍රණය කරන්නේ, ‘මුස්ලිම්වරුන්ට මේ රටෙහි පිටත් වීමට අවශ්‍ය නම් මට ජන්දය දෙන්න. අපේ ආගම රෝ ගත භාක්සේ’ අප එක්සත් වුත්‍රාත් පමණයි’ යනුවෙන් මෙය එම ප්‍රජාවන් තුළ ගැටුමක් නිර්මාණය කරන අතර බොද්ධයින් හා මුස්ලිම්වරු එකිනෙකා වෙන පහර දෙනි. මෙය සිදුවන අතරතුර මුස්ලිම් හා සිංහල දේශපාලකුදායා එක්ව මත්පැන් බොති. කතාව සහ විභා : එස්. ඒ. සර්යස්. ගාල්.

# සිංහල ගෝප හා විවෘත



Dr. ମହିଳା ପରେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

**Be United and Don't Argue Unnecessarily:** A mosque announces that there will be a Haj festival event the next day and, at the same time, a Buddhist temple also announces that there will be a ceremony to invoke blessings the next day. The Buddhists ask the Muslims to reduce the volume and the Muslims refuse. This leads to conflict between the two groups. The Buddhist monks and moulavis call the two groups together and ask them to stop the violence and negotiate an agreement. The monk reminds the Buddhists that true followers of Buddhism do not espouse violence. Then, he agrees to postpone the Buddhist event to the following day and the Muslims also agree to have their event as planned. *Story and art by Keeriwalawe Sangarathine Thero, Galle.*

ஒற்றுமையாக இருப்போம்:வினான வாக்குவாதங்களைத் தவிர்ப்போம்:நாளை ஹஜ்ஜுல் பெருநாள் கொண்டாட்டங்கள் நடைபெறும் என முஸ்லிம் பள்ளியில் அறிவிக்கப்படுகின்ற அதேவேளை, பெளத்த விக்கரையில் நாளை ஆசீர்வாதப் பூஜை இடம்பெறுவதாக அறிவிக்கப்படுகின்றது. பெளத்தர்கள் முஸ்லிம்களுக்கு ஒலிபெருக்கியின் சத்தத்தைக் குறைக்கும்படி கூற இருதாப்பினரிடையேயும் வன்முறை ஆரம்பிக்கின்றது. பெளத்த பிக்குவும் மௌலவியும் இதன் பாரதாரத்தை அறிந்து, இரு தரப்பினரையும் அமைதிகாக்குமாறும் பேச்சுவார்த்தைக்கு வரும்படியும் அழைக்கின்றனர். பேச்சு வார்த்தையின்போது, உண்மையான பெளத்தர்கள் வன்முறையை விரும்பமாட்டார்கள் எனக் குறிப்பிடுகின்றார். மேலும் பெளத்தர்களுடைய பூஜையை அடுத்துவரும் நாளில் நடாட்துவதற்கும் இனங்குகின்றார்கள். கதை மற்றும் சித்திரீ வடிவமைப்பு, கீரிவலவே சங்கரத்து தேரார், காலி.

# Օ ԱՊԱԼԻՆ Ս ԱՊՈՅ

பேரின்மையில் சிகு ஒங்கிளதுவமாக்கப்படி பிரஸ்டினை  
பழக்கி ஒங்கள்டாக்கிக் கொ



A.M. Abdul Azeez

2015/05/25

**A Sermon from the Police:** Two mosques in Beruwala are in conflict. Each mosque accuses the other of being contradictory to Islam and tries to drive the other out of the town. A policeman approaches the two groups and says, "If you fight amongst yourselves, how can you expect the other communities in the town to live peacefully with you?" The Muslims realise their error and decide to unite. *Story and art by A.M. Abdul Azeez, Galle.*

**පොලියෙන් දේශගයක්:** බේරුවල මුස්ලිම් පල්ලේ දෙකක් අතර ගෙවුමක් පවතී. අනෙක් පල්ලිය ඉස්ලාම් ආගමට පටහැනිව කටයුතු කරන බැවින් නගරයෙන් එවතා දැම්මට පල්ලේ දෙකම උත්සාහ දරයි. එම කණ්ඩායම් දෙක වෙත ප්‍රවේශ වන පොලිස් නිලධාරියෙකු ඔවුන්ට මෙයේ පවතියි. ‘ඔබ එකිනෙකා සමග රත්ත්වූ වන විට, නගරයේ වෙශෙන අනෙකුත් ප්‍රජාව ඔබ සමග සාමෙන් සිටි යැයි අලේස්පා කරන්නේ කොහොම ද?’ තම වරද විහාගත් මුස්ලිම්වරු එක්සත්ව සිටිමට නිර්ණාය කරති. කහාව සහ වින් : ඒ. ඒම්. ඇබ්දෝ ඇසිඹ්, ගාල්ර.

## අනවෛදය



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**Misunderstanding:** A family is living in abject poverty because the breadwinner has fallen ill. One day the wife of the breadwinner sees a notice which says, 'If you convert to Christianity we will wipe out your sorrow.' She meets a Christian priest, shows him the notice, and tells him that her family wants to convert to Christianity to be rid of poverty. The priest warns her not to be deceived by false information and offers to help her family. *Story and art by Delika, Galle.*

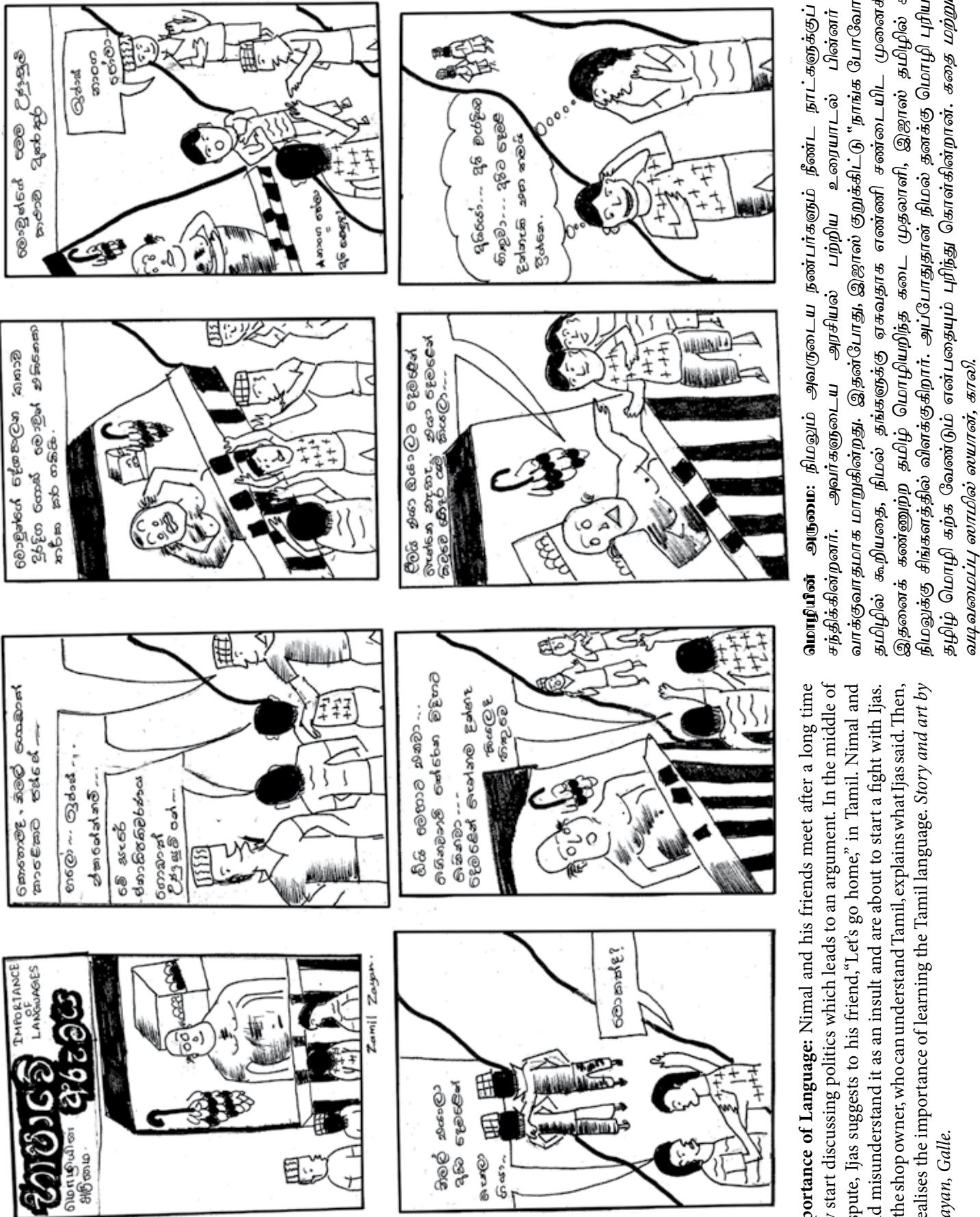
**தப்பியிப்பிராயம்:** தங்களது குடும்பத் தலைவனின் சுகயீனம் காரணமாக ஒரு குடும்பம் வறுமையில் வாடுகின்றது. இக் குடும்பத்தின் தலைவி ஒரு நாள் ஒரு சுவரோட்டியைக் காண்கின்றாள். அதில் "நீங்கள் கிரிஸ்தவ மதத்துக்கு மதம் மாறினால் உங்களுடைய கஷ்டங்கள் அனைத்தும் நீங்கி விடும்". பின்னர் அவள் கிரிஸ்தவ பாதிரியார் ஒருவரைச் சந்திந்து இது பற்றி வினவியபோது, இவ்விதமான பிழையான தகவல்களை நம்பி ஏமாற வேண்டாம் எனவும், அவளுடைய குடும்பக் கஷ்டத்தைப் போக்க தாம் உதவ விரும்புவதாகவும் தெரிவிக்கின்றார். கதை மற்றும் சித்திர வடிவமைப்பு, மலிகா, காலி

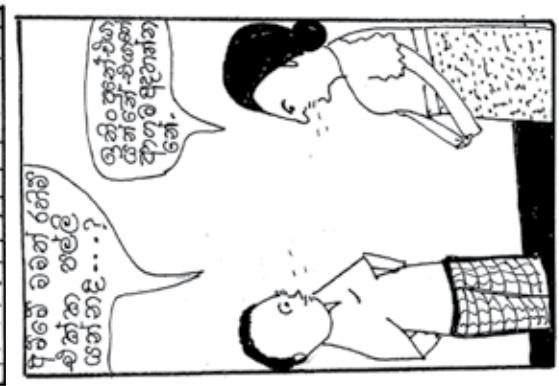
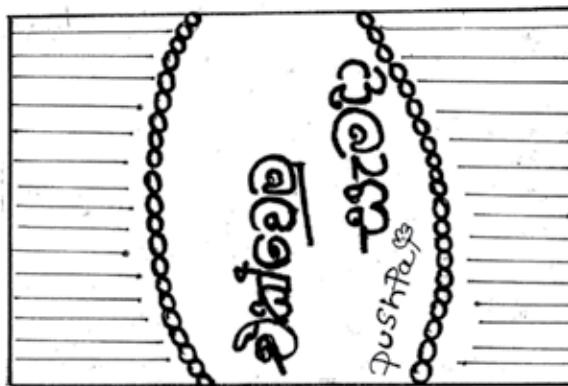
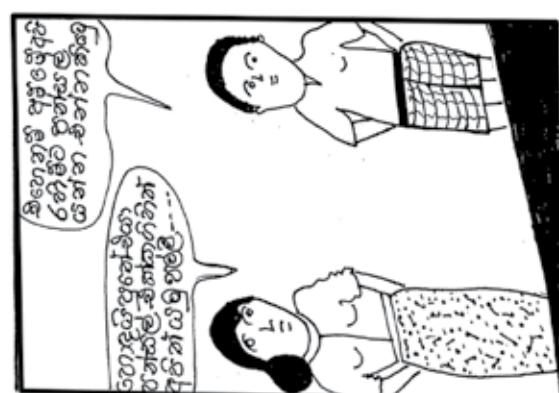
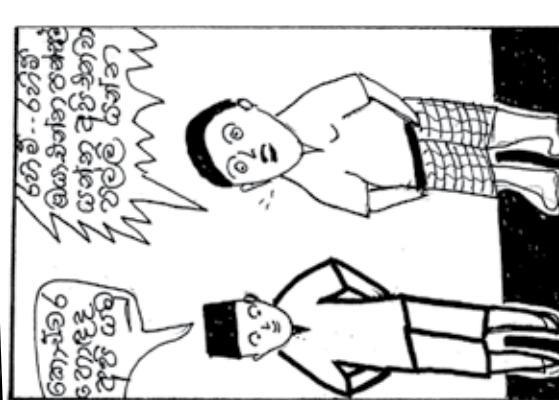
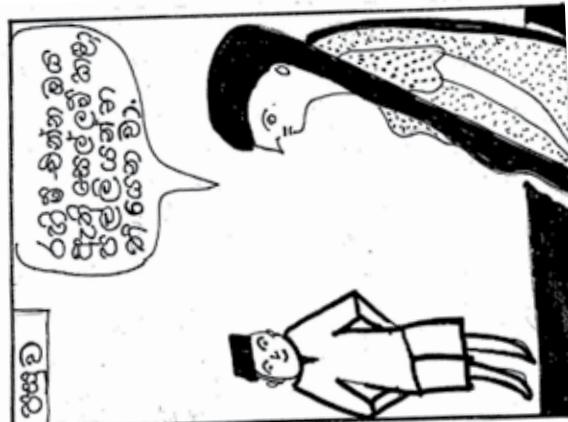
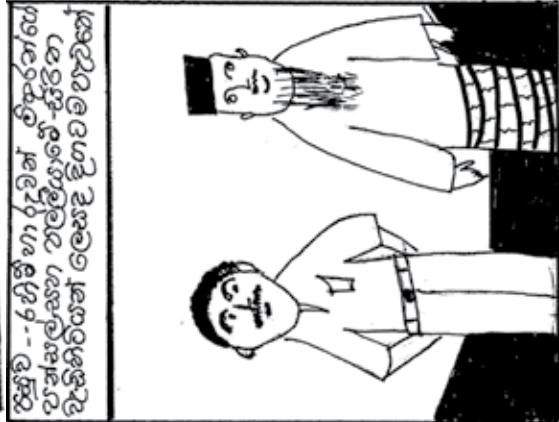
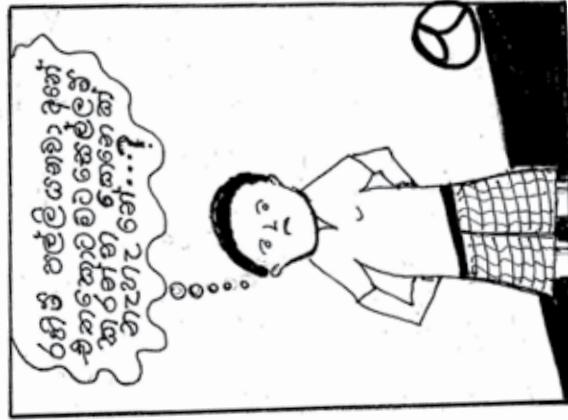
# କୁର୍ବା ପାତ୍ର କୁରିବାନ



**'Qurban' (Animal Sacrifice):** Two Muslims belonging to different mosques meet and ask each other how many cows they would sacrifice this Hajj. "What is it to you how many cows we slaughter? Why should I tell you?" says one. The other replies, "You slaughter several cows because of the foreign funds your mosque gets and this is why people of other religions misunderstand us." This turns into a fight and they decide to consult a moulavi. The moulavi agrees that the competition between mosques as to the number of cows they sacrifice causes grievances with members of other religious communities. "In future, let us sacrifice only what is necessary to feed the community". They all agree.

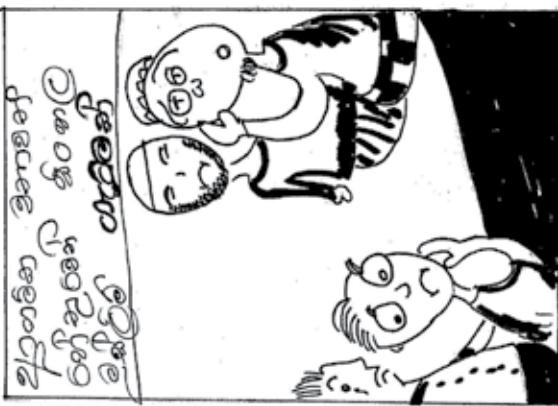
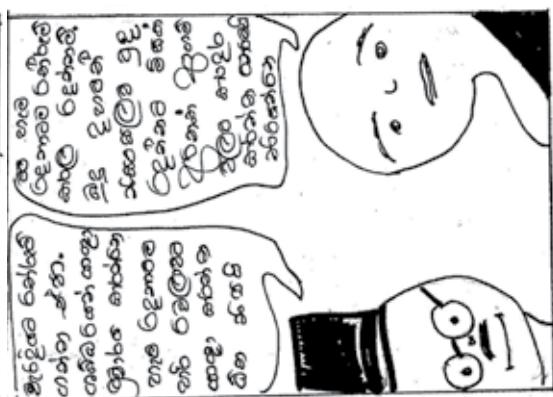
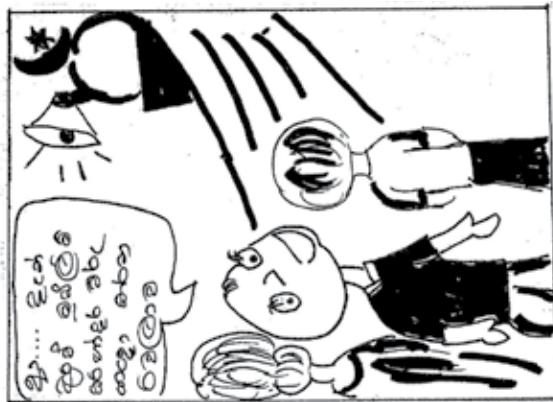
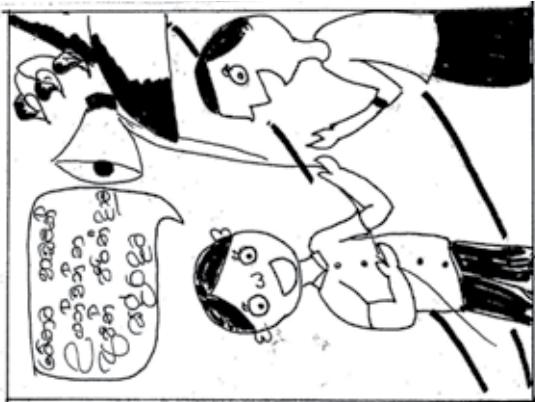
**කුරුභාນ් (සංහත් කැප කිරීම):** පල්ලේ දෙකකට අයත් මූල්‍ය මිල්ලමටර්හේ දෙදෙනෙක් හමු විය. මෙටර හැඳි උත්සවය සඳහා කැප කරන ගෙවිසින් සංඛ්‍යාව කොපම්පාදනය ඇසනි. ‘අප සාතනය කරන හරඳක් ගණන කොපමණ වුවත් නුගිලාට ඉන් කවර එළයක් දු? මා ඔබට එය කිව යුත්තේ ඇයදි?’ යනුවෙන් අයක් ඇසනි. ‘නුගිලාගේ’ පල්ලේයට ලැබෙන විදේශ ආධාර නිසා හරඳක් විශාල ප්‍රමාණයක් සාතනය කරනවා. මේ නිසා තමයි අනෙක් ආගමිවල අය අපව වැරදියට වටහා ගන්නේ’ යනුවෙන් අනෙකා පිළිනුරු දෙයි. මෙය රත්ශ්‍යවක් දක්වා දුරදිග යන අතර මවුව්විටරයකු හමුව්මට ඔවුහු නීරණය කරනි. පල්ලේය විසින් සාතනය කරනු බඩන ගෙවිසින් සංඛ්‍යාව අන්තර පවතින තරගය මගින් අනෙක් ආගමිවල ප්‍රජාවන්ට වෛද්‍යනාකාරී හැරිමක් ඇති වන බව වටහා ගත් මවුව්විටරයා මෙසේ පවසනි. ‘අනාගතයේ’ අප විසින් සාතනය කළ යුත්තේ, ප්‍රජාවට ආහාරයට ගත හැකි ප්‍රමාණයට පමණයි’ යියලු දෙනා එකා වෙති.





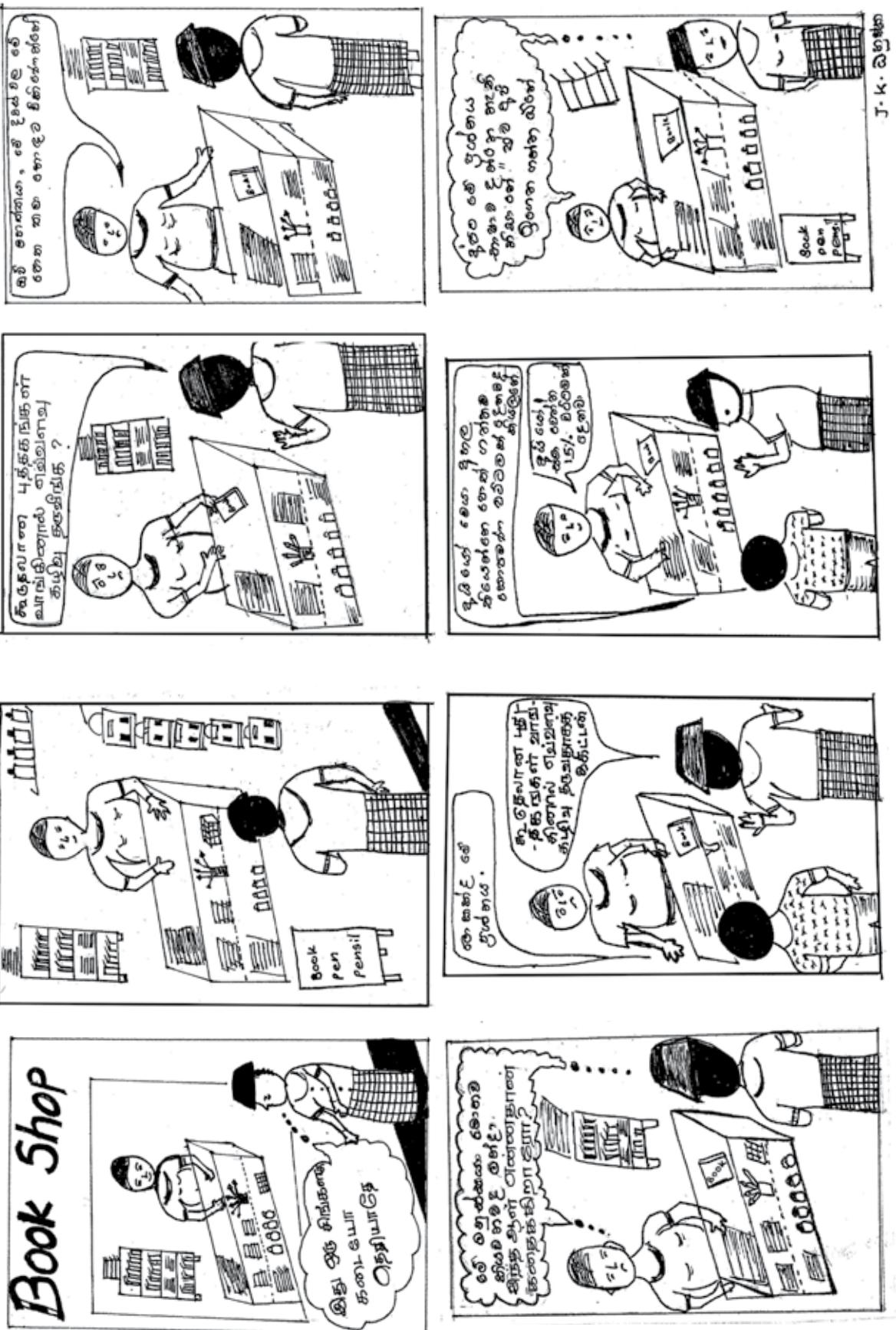
**Let's be United Forever:** Ruwan and Raheem are best friends and spend every evening playing together. When Raheem's mother calls him to go to the mosque, Ruwan asks his mother whether he can also go to the mosque with Raheem. Ruwan's mother agrees and suggests they all go to the mosque, and that Raheem's family can go to temple with them too. Even in their adulthood, Raheem and Ruwan continued this practice.*Story and art by Pushpa, Galle.*

**ஸ்ரீபோதம் ஒற்றுணர்வாக இருப்போம்:** குவன் மற்றும் ரவீநிம் நல்ல நன்பர்கள். இருவரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்தே மயவையில் விளையாடுகின்றனர். ஒரு நாள் ரவீநின் தாய் பள்ளிக்குப் போகுமாறு கூறியபோது, தானும் ரவீநிமுடன் பள்ளிக்குப் போகலோமா என்ன கூறினார்டும் விணவேற்றார். நாம் பள்ளிக்குப் போகலோம் அதேபோல் ரவீநிமுக்கு பன்சலைக்கும் போகலோம் எனக் கூறுகின்றார். இந்த நாள் தொடக்கம் இரு குடும்பங்களும் பன்சாலைக்கும் பள்ளிக்கும் போகின்றனர். வயதாகியும் ருவனும் குறிர்வியும் இயறக்கத்தை தொடர்கின்றனர். கசத மற்றும் கித்திர வழிவையும் பறுத்தி



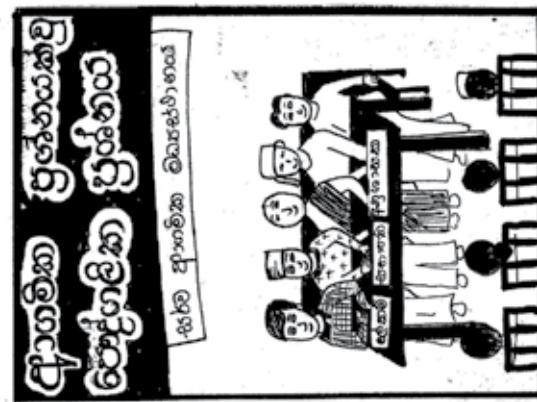
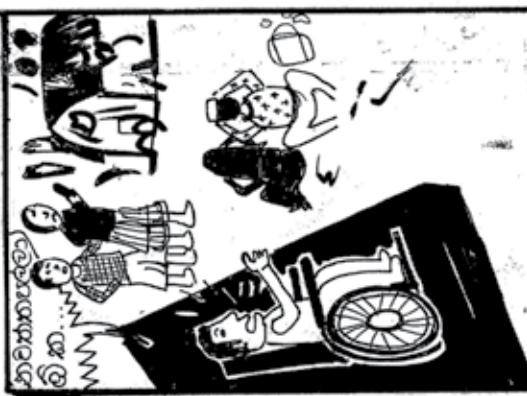
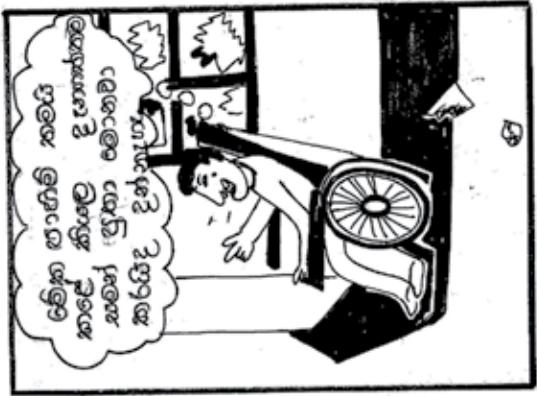
**Realisation:** The Buddhist community considers the mosque broadcasting prayers over loudspeakers as a nuisance. To compete with them, they decide to play pirith over loudspeakers which creates a lot of chaos in the community. The head priests of the mosque and the temple explain that the purpose of broadcasting prayers over loudspeakers is to inform the entire community to pray together. *Story and art by Erandi, Galle.*

**வெதாவிவிடபூரல்:** பள்ளியில் பாங்கு சொல்லவூது தங்களுக்கு பெரும் இடை-ஞ்சலாக பெற்றத் மக்கள் கருதுகின்றனர். இதற்குப் பதிலாட்டாக, பிரித் தீதுவைத் சப்பதமாக ஒவிப்பதற்கு முனைவோல் இரு தூப்பினரிடை பே முறகல் நிலை ஏற்படுகின்றது. இதனைக் காட்டிப்படுத்துவதற்காக பெளத்த மத குருவும் மென்றையிலும் இணைந்து மக்களுக்கு விளக்கமளிக்கின்றனர். பள்ளியில் பாங்கு சொல்லவது மக்களை தொழுமைக்காக அழைப்பதற்காகவே என பெளத்த மக்கள் பறிந்து கொள்கின்றனர். சனதை மற்றும் சித்திர வெய்வையோப்பி ஏரங்கி காலி.



**குத்தகை கண்ட ஒருவன் கலை முதலாளியிடம் தழிலில் ஏதோ வினாவு அது அவருக்கு விளங்கவில்லை. தொடர்ந்தும் சிறுவன் கேள்விகளை தமிழில் கேட்டதால் கண்ட முதலாளி கோபமுறைகிறார். கண்டக்கு வந்த மற்றுமொருவர், இவர் கழிவு வினை கேட்கிறார் என்பதை எடுத்துக்கூற, கண்டமுதலாளி தமிழ் மொழி தெரிந்திருக்க வேண்டும் என்பதை உணர்ந்து கொண்ட ரா. கண்ட மற்றும் சித்திரி வழவையும், தனுவத்தை காலி**

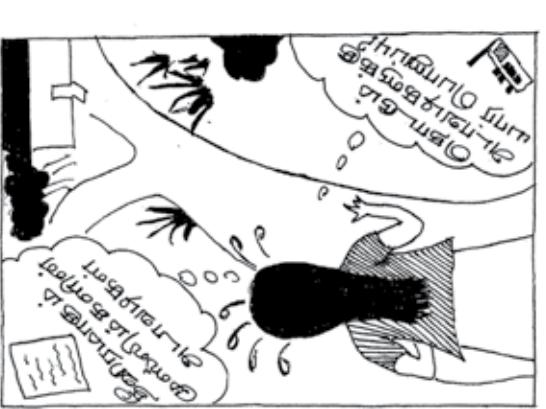
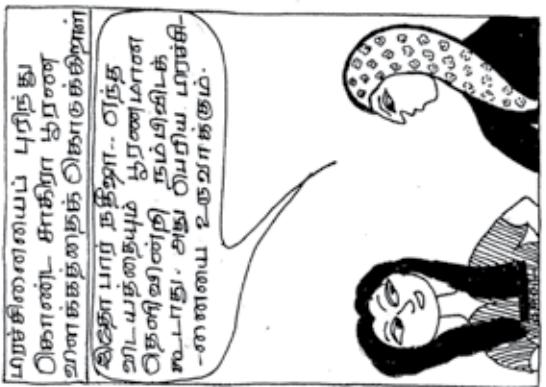
**Book Shop:** A Tamil boy enters a book shop and asks for something in Tamil which the Sinhala vendor does not understand. Since the boy continues to ask questions, the vendor gets annoyed. Another man comes to the shop and explains to the vendor that the boy was asking about a discount. The vendor realises the importance of learning the Tamil language. Story and art by J. K. Dhanushka, Galle.



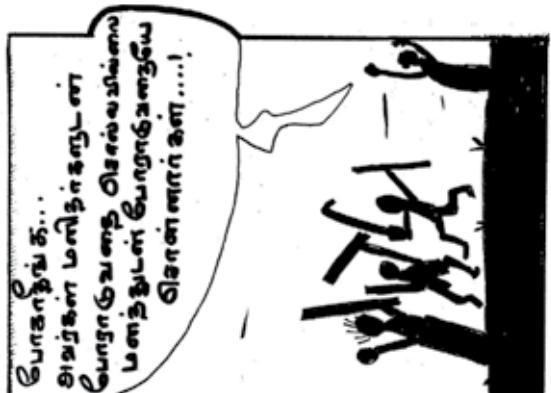
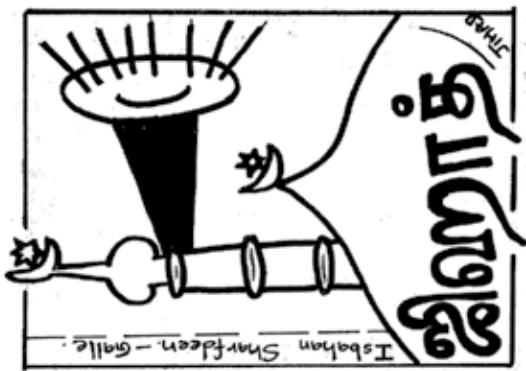
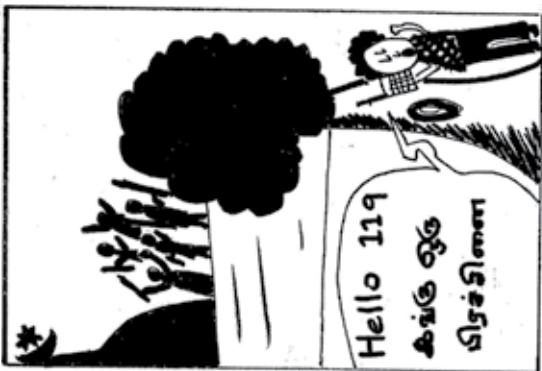
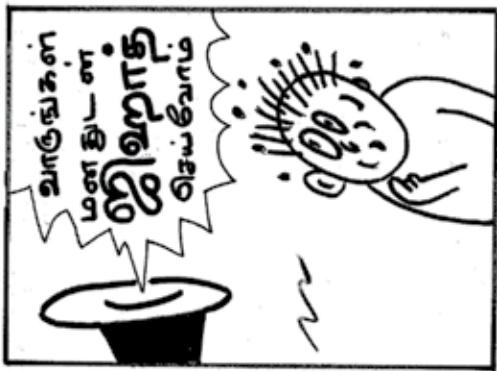
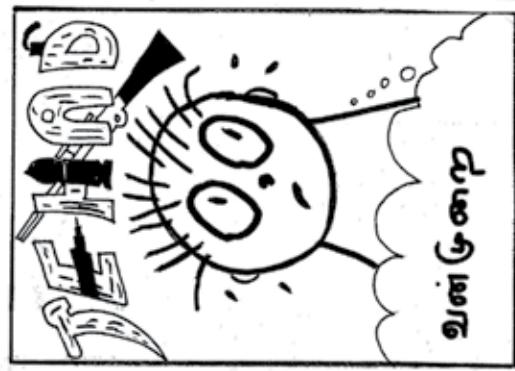
- RISHAD UFAIL

**Personal Issues becoming a Religious Issue:** Saman and Fahim argue about who will become the next chairman of the multi-religious committee. Right after this incident, someone attacks Saman's house, and Saman thinks that Fahim did this. Together with his friends, he burns Fahim's house down. Just before it turns into a religious problem, a villager, who saw what really happened, explains that Fahim didn't attack Saman's house. This prevents further violence. Story and art by Rishad Ufail, *Galle*.

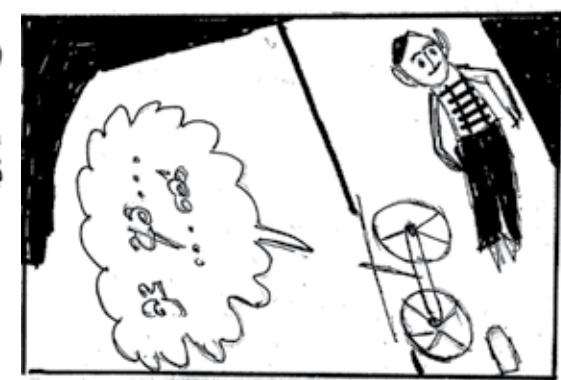
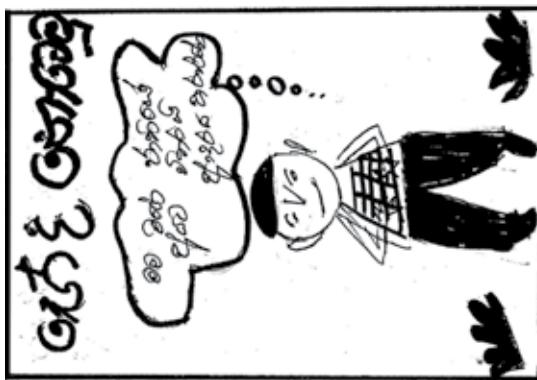
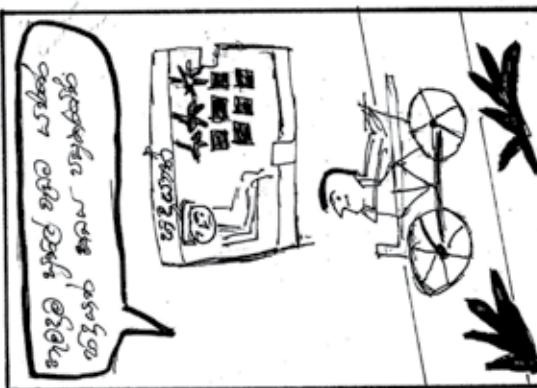
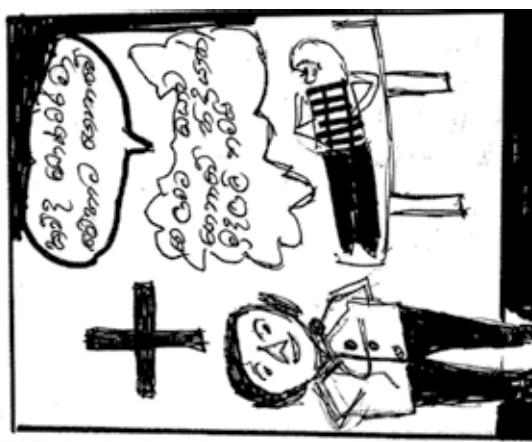
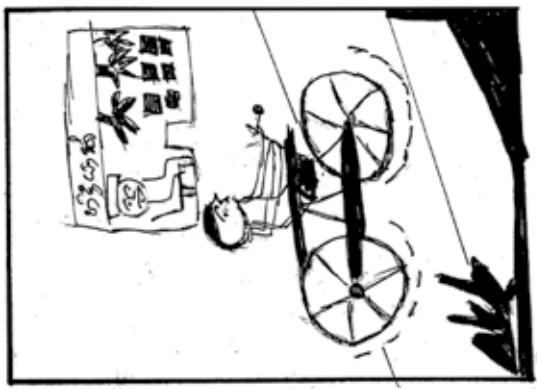
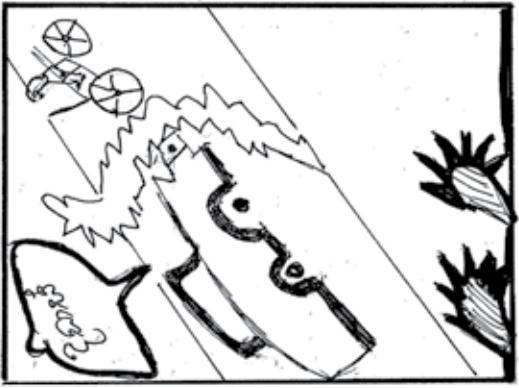
**தனியாட ரிச்சீவன இனப் பிரச்சினையாக மற்றுமலைதால்:** சமனும் பாவுமிழும் சர்வமயத் துழுவின் அடுத்த தலைவர் யார் என்பது பற்றி விவாதித்துக் கொண்டனர். அடுத்தநாள் சமனின் லீடு தாக்கப்படுகின்றது. இதை பாலிம்தான் செய்திருக்க வேண்டும் என்று என்னிய சமன், தனது நண்பனுடன் பாவுமின் விட்டைத் தீவைப்பற்றக்கூக்க செல்கின்றான். நடந்த உண்மையான சம்பவத்தைக் கண்ட ஒரு கிராமவாசி, அதனை சுமாரித்து தெளிவுபடுத்தியதால் ஏற்பாடுவிந்த இன வள்ளுமிறை தடுக்கப்படுகின்றது. கனது மற்றும் சிற்றிர வழிவழைப்பு, ரிஷாத் உணவு, காலி.



**Seek Clarification:** A girl watches a news broadcast about the violent activities of Muslims. She rushes to her friend, Nadeesha's, house to tell her the news. Nadeesha is concerned and decides to ask her friend Sakira to explain what is going on. On the way to Sakira's house her head is full of the horrifying information relayed to her by her friend. Sakira realises what is wrong and explains to Nadeesha that the media sometimes reports things without a proper and complete understanding of the situation, and that this leads to conflict. Nadeesha is happy that she sought clarification from her friend. *Story and art by Sakeena, Galle.*



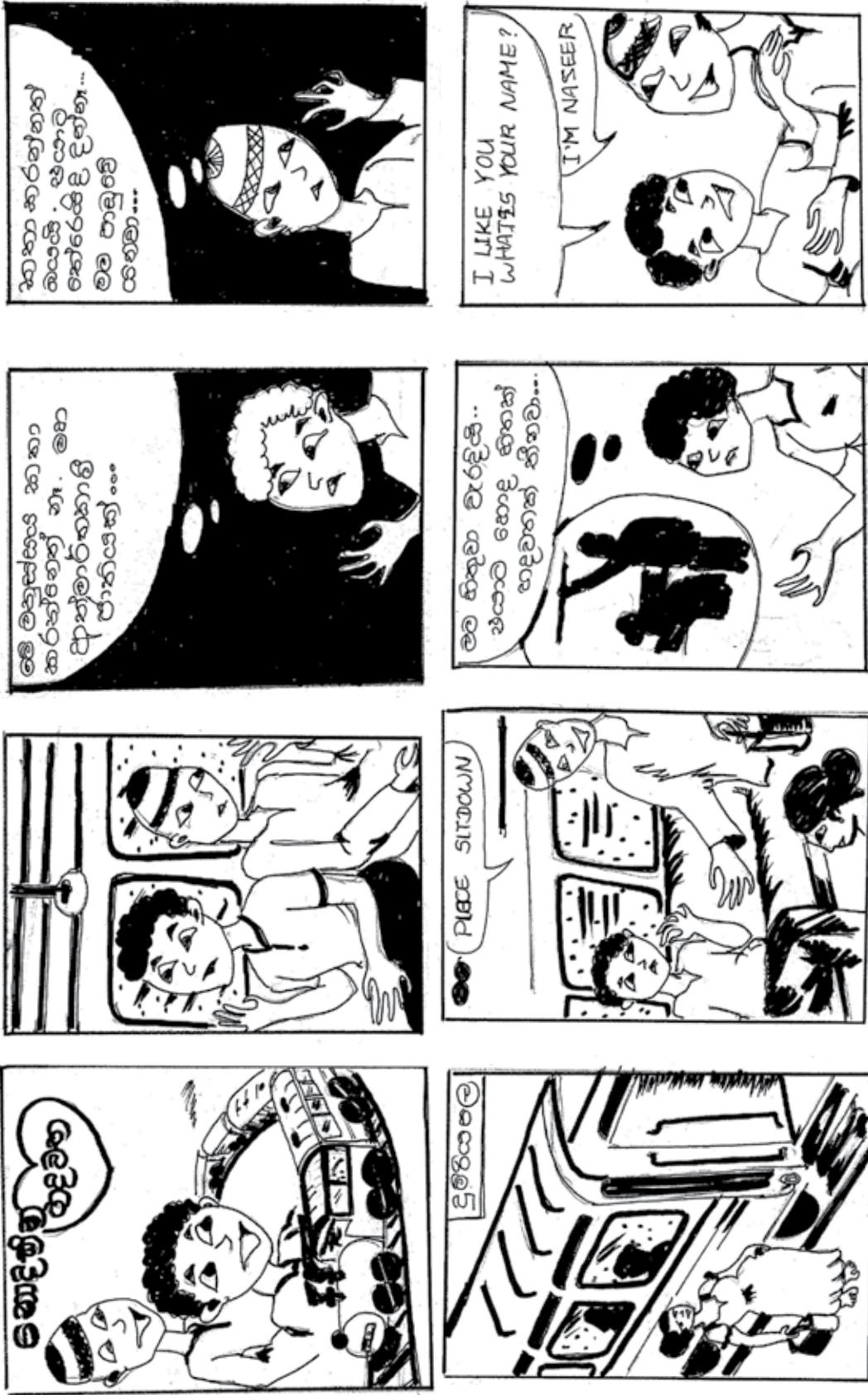
**Jihad:** A mosque announces for people to come and engage in a jihad with their conscience. A non-Muslim hears the word 'jihad' and instantly associates it with violence. He runs to the town shouting, "We are in danger!" The townsfolk prepare to attack the mosque. On their way, a Muslim onlooker tells them to stop and explains that the mosque called for a war with the conscience and not for a war with man. In the meantime someone calls 119, the police arrive and the people request them to arrest the moulavi of the mosque. The moulavi explains that jihad does not mean violence, but self-control. Story and art by *Isbahān Sharifdeen, Galle.*



**பினு படித்துக் கொண்டாய்:** தங்களுடைய இனத்துக்கு மாத்திரமே கருணை காட்ட வேண்டும் என்ற உளப்பாங்குடன் சிங்கள இணைசூன் ஒருவன் வாழ்ந்து வருகின்றான். வேலைக்குச் செல்லும்போது மூஸ்லிம் ஒருவருடைய கலைப் பக்கம் வேண்டுமென்றே பார்க்காமல், தன்னைக் கொடுக்குவதோடு அவன் விடத்துக்குள்ளாகி வைத்தியசாலையில் இருக்கின்றபோது, மாத்திரமே அந்த முன்விம் கலை முறை என்பதை அறிந்து, தன்னுடைய மாத்தனமான கொள்கையைட்டு மனம் வருந்துகின்றான். கனதை மற்றும் சிற்தீ வழிவணையப்பட, சீதா மாரணை, காலை.

**Let's Not Fight:** A Sinhala boy is determined to love only the Buddhist people. Thus, he deliberately looks away every day when he passes by a shop which belongs to a Muslim vendor. One day, he meets with an accident and it is the Muslim vendor who takes him to the hospital. The Sinhala boy realises how prejudiced and ignorant he was. *Story and art by Seetha Manel, Galle.*

G.A.Thilanka Sampath  
Galle



**The Unseen Heart:** Two passengers belonging to two different religions sit together on a train, but don't talk to each other. The Sinhala boy thinks that the Muslim boy is rude and the Muslim boy also hesitates to talk. When a pregnant woman gets onto the bus, the Muslim boy offers his seat to her. Then the Sinhala boy realises that the Muslim boy has a big heart and they become friends. Story and art by G.A. Thilanka Sampath, Galle.

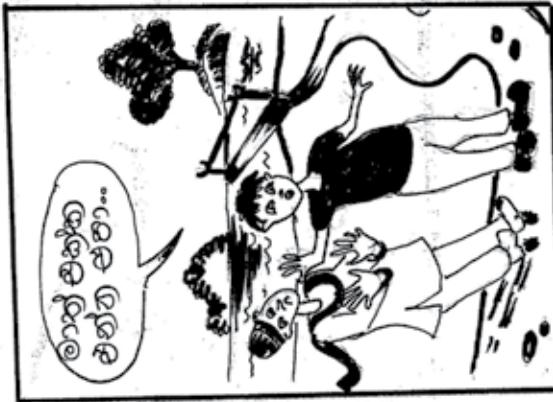
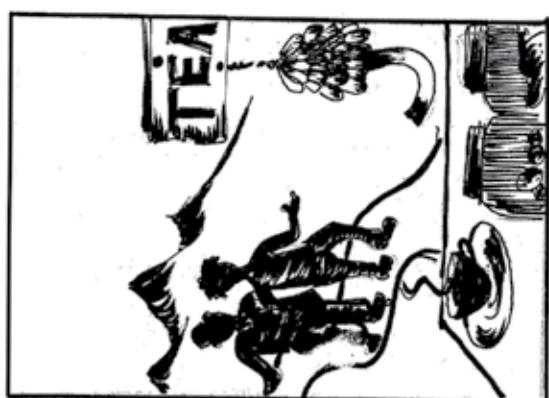
**கண்ணுக்குத் தெய்யாத உள்ளம்:** இரு வேறு மதங்களைச் சேர்ந்த இருவர், ஓருவரையெப்பாருவர் கடதைக்காமல் பக்கத்தில் இருந்து கோண்டு புதையிரத்தில் பயணிக்கின்றார்கள். இந்த முஸ்லிம் ஒரு சுயநலமொத்தயாகவும் இருக்கிறார்கள் என சிங்கள இணைஞர்களினால். அதேபோல், இந்த சிங்கள இணைஞரிடம் கலைப்பாத்திர கலைப்பாத்திர தயக்கமாக இருக்கிறான். கர்ப்பினைத் தாபொருளுக்காக கண்டவான் (மஸ்லீம் இணைஞர் தனது ஆசன்ததைக் கொடுப்பதைக் கண்ட சிங்கள இணைஞர் தனது தவறான புரிதலை உணர்ந்து முஸ்லீம் இணைஞருடன் கடதைக்க ஆரம்பித்திறான். கண்ட மற்றும் சித்திர உழவுமைப்பதிலங்க சம்பாத், காலி.



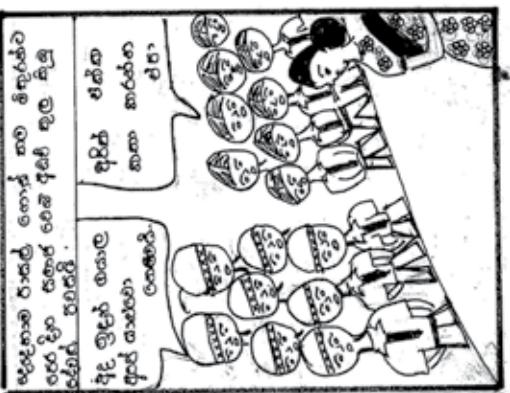
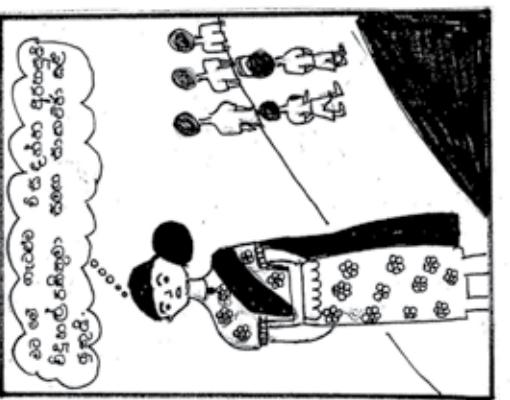
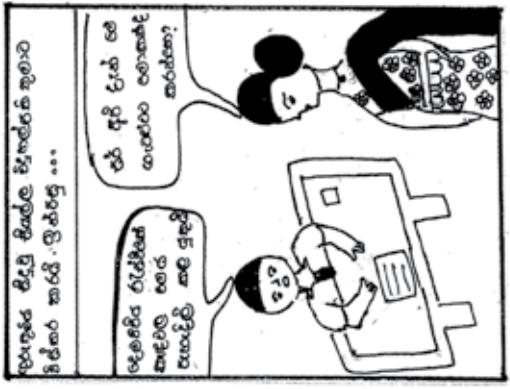
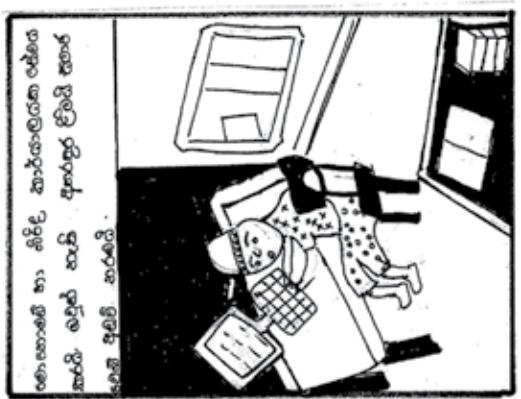
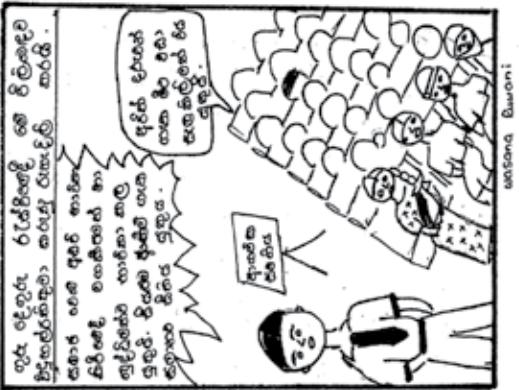
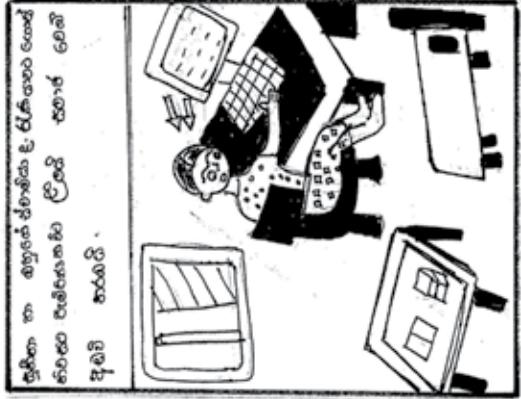
C. A. THILAKA SAMATH



**Humanity:** Two friends belonging to Muslim and Sinhala ethnicities are spending time together when another person poisons the Sinhala boy and asks him to stay away from the Muslim boy. Though the Sinhala boy completely rejects and ignores the Muslim boy, it is only the Muslim friend who comes to help him when he falls off a bridge. The Sinhala boy realises what a good friend he has.



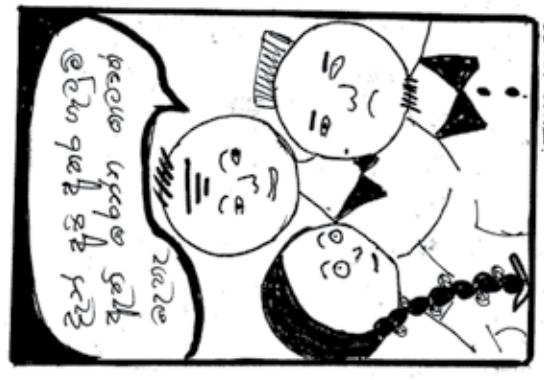
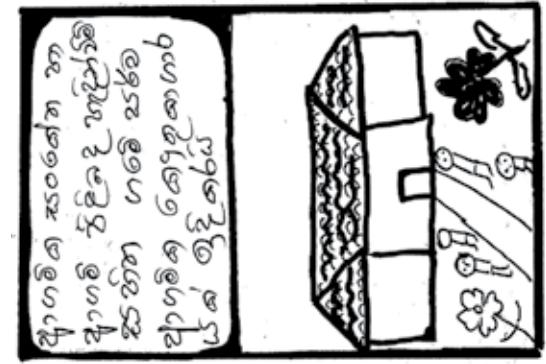
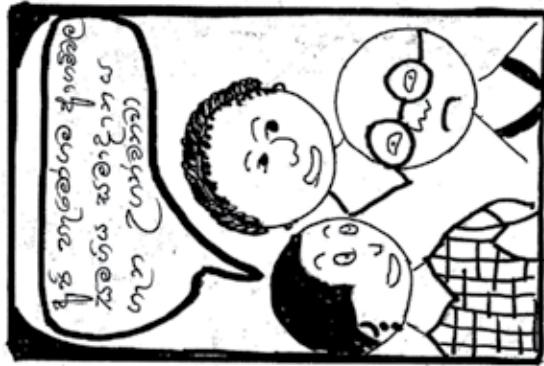
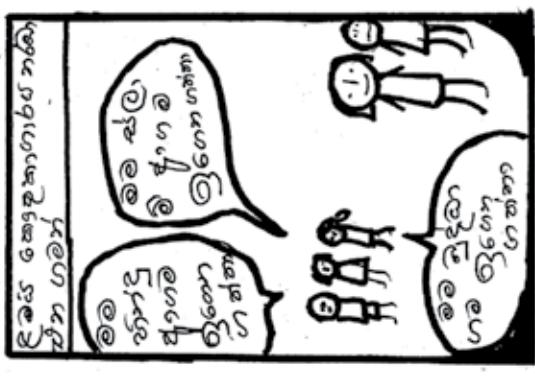
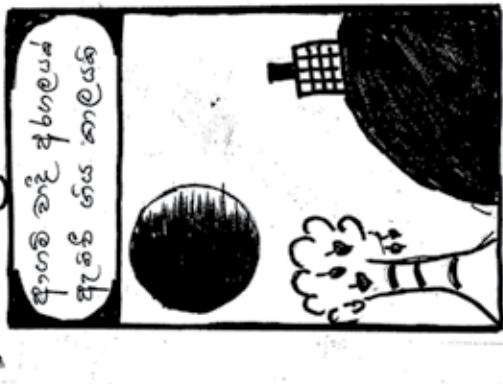
**சிங்கன்தேவும்:** சிங்கனா மற்றும் முஸ்லிம் நண்பர்கள் சீர்ந்து பொழுதைக் கழித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றபோது, மற்றொரு சிங்கனா நண்பர் முஸ்லிம்களுடன் சேர்க் கூடாது என்றால் விஷயத்தை சிங்கனவரின் மனதில் கரைத்ததால், அவர் முஸ்லிம் நண்பரை ஆபத்தில் மாட்டி கொள்கின்றபோது முஸ்லிம் அந்த சிங்கனா நண்பர் அதிலே அவரைக் காப்பாற்றுகின்றார். இப்போது தனது தவறையுணர்ந்த சிங்கனா நண்பர் கவனமில்லைப்படுகின்றார். கதை மற்றும் சித்திரி வழிவகைப்படி தீவிஞ்சு சம்பத், காலி.



**Realisation:** A Sinhala and a Muslim father think that they can create a conflict by posting false news on Facebook. Once their children check the posts, they immediately start discriminating each other at school. The teacher and the principal call for a parents' meeting and inform the parents to be more responsible when using social media. The two fathers regret acting irresponsibly. Story and art by Wasana Ruwani, Galle.

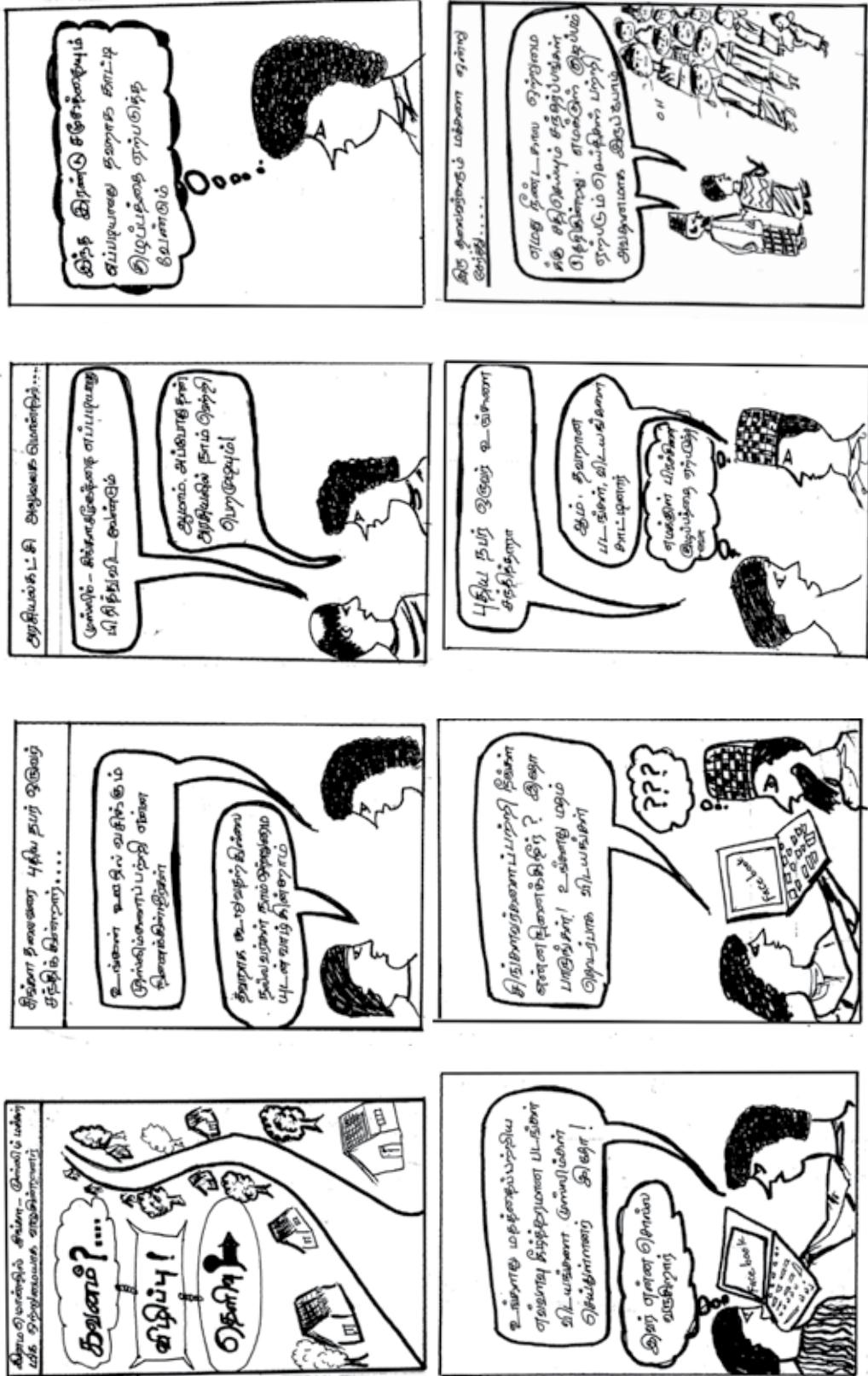
**வெளிவான விளக்கம்:** பேஸ்புக்கில் பிழையான சீங்களை செய்திகளை புதிதேவேற்றுவதன் மூலம் இனங்களுக்கிடையில் பிரச்சினைகளை ஏற்படுத்தலோம் என சிங்கள மற்றும் மூஸ்லிம் தந்தையர் இருவர் நினைக்கின்றார்கள். தந்தையார்களின் செயலைக் கண்ணுற்ற அவர்களின் பின்னால் இருவர் நினைக்கின்றார்கள். தந்தையார்களை பிரச்சினையில் ஈடுபாடு ஆரம்பிக்கின்றார்கள். பாடசாலையில் மாற்று இன்தவர்களிடையே பிரச்சினையில் ஈடுபாடு ஆரம்பித்து பிரச்சினையைக் கோட்டு நின்து தொண்ட ஆசிரியை அதிபரிடம் கூறி அதிபர் பேற்றோர்களை அழைத்து அவர்களுடைய தலைஞர்களை நடத்துவதையின் விபரத்தை எடுத்து விளக்குகிறார். இரு தந்தையர்களும் தங்களது பிழையான நடத்தைகளை நிறுத்துகின்றனர். கதை மற்றும் சித்திர யடிவளையம், வாசனா நிவேணி காலி

## !! வெளி விடுவதே .. !!

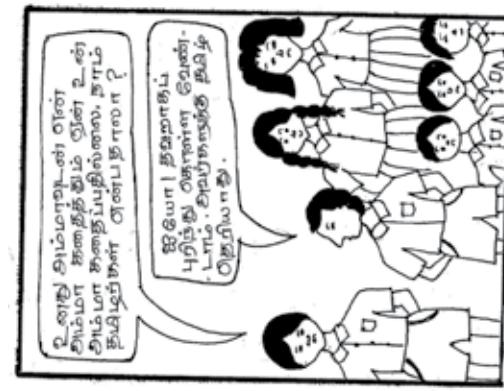
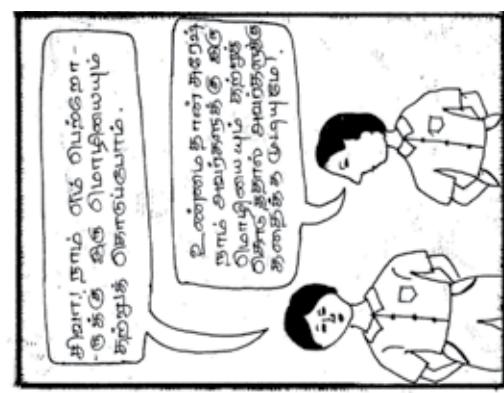
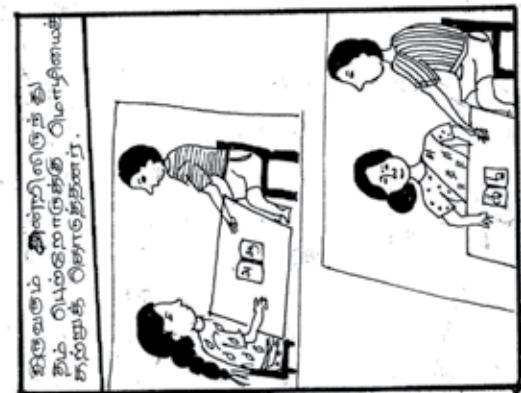
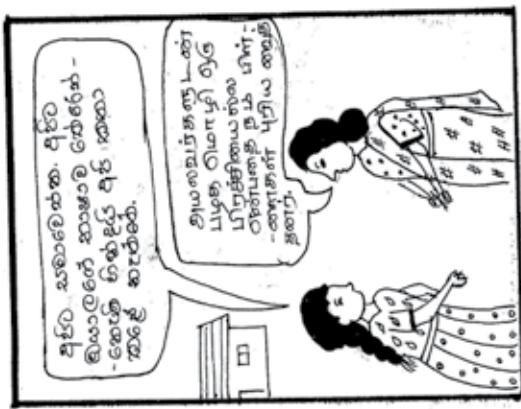
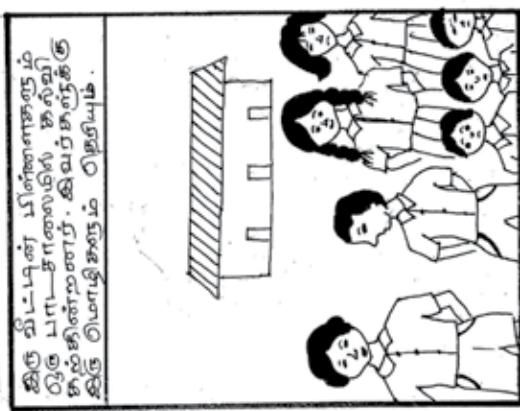


**Strategy of the Villagers:** During the time of religious conflict in the country, a few members of different religions decide to take action to prevent conflict in their multi-religious village. They build a museum exhibiting the various practices, beliefs etc. of different religious groups. Children, in particular, learnt a lot after visiting this museum and this helped establish harmony in the community. Story and art by Jayaweera, Galle.

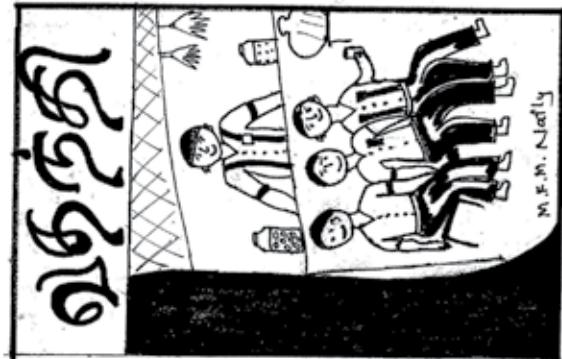
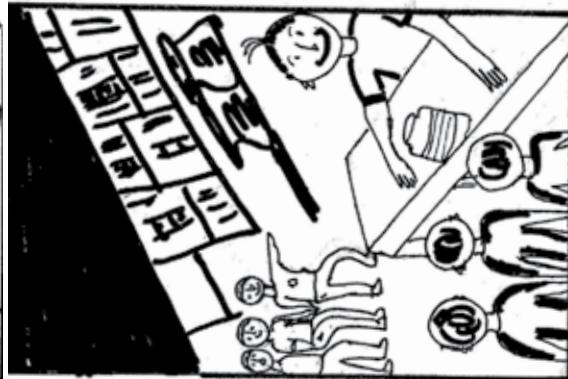
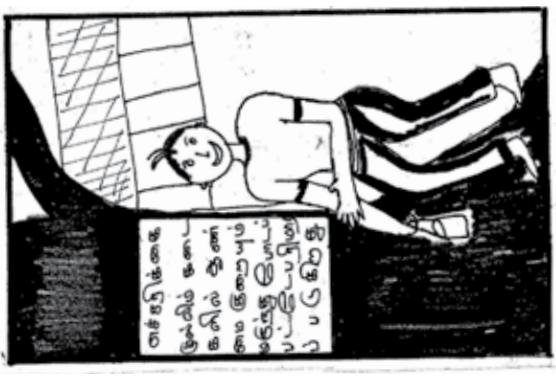
**கிராமத்தவர்கள் உடயம்:** நாட்டில் மத ரீதியான வர்முஹரங்கள் நடைபெற்றுக் கொண்டு இருக்கின்றோது, பல்வேண மக்கள் வாழுகின்ற ஒரு கிராமத்திலுள்ளவர்கள், தங்களுடைய கிராமத்தில் அவ்விதமான அசப்பாவிதங்கள் ஏற்படாது துப்பம்பற்கான மத நுதன் சாலையோன்றை நிறுவுகிறார்கள். இதன் மூலம் சுக்கல் இனை மத விடயங்கள் பற்றிய வியங்களை எல்லோரும் அறிந்து கொள்கின்றார்கள். இதன்மூலம் அம்மக்களிடையே ஒற்றுமை ஏற்படுகின்றது. கதை மற்றும் சித்திரி வடிவமாபி, இலையவி, காவி,



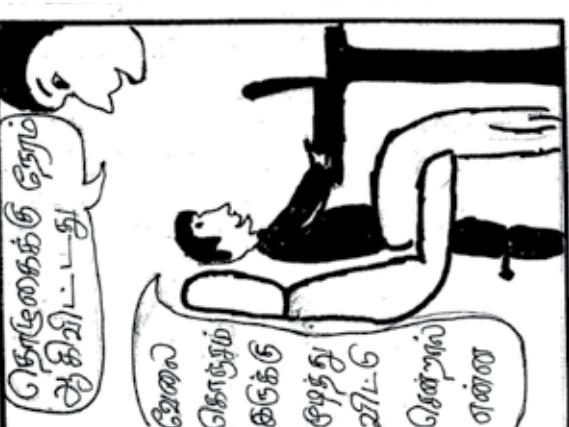
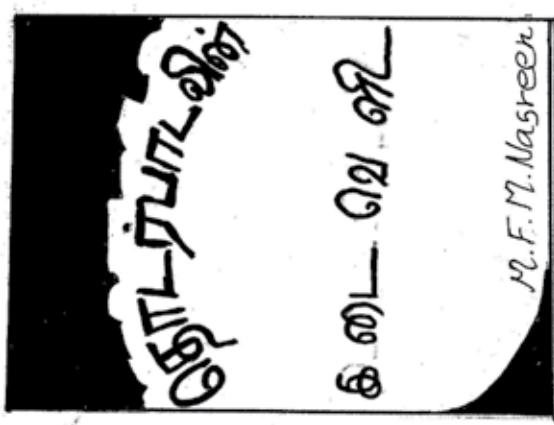
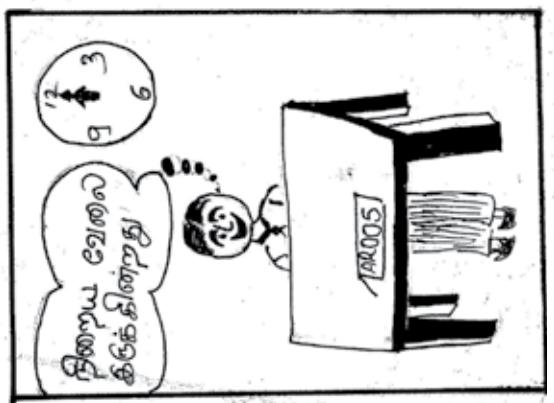
**Be Cautious, Alert and Seek Clarification:** The Sinhala and Muslim residents of a village live in harmony. One day an outsider asks the Sinhala leader what he thinks of the Muslim people. The leader responds that he finds nothing wrong with the Muslims and that they are good people. The outsider belongs to a political party and when he reports to his leader, the leader says that they must somehow create a rift between the Sinhala and Muslim communities of the village. “Only then can we succeed in politics,” he says. The outsider goes back to the village and tries to incite conflict between the Sinhalese and the Muslims by showing the community leaders hate speech by the other community on social media. *Story and art by A.C.M. Insab, Galle.*



**Language:** A Tamil family moves to a new village and their Sinhala neighbour greets them. The Tamil lady does not understand Sinhala, so she does not respond. The children of the two families study in the same school and are proficient in both Sinhala and Tamil. “Why doesn’t your mother respond when my mother asks her a question?” the Tamil boy asks his Sinhala neighbour. “Is it because we’re Tamil?” “No, please don’t misunderstand,” his friend responds. “My mother doesn’t understand Tamil!” Then, both boys decide to teach their parents Sinhala and Tamil. Soon the mothers are able to talk to each other. *Story and art by Fawza, Galle.*



**Rumours:** A shopkeeper is upset that nobody patronises his shop and is jealous of Nalir's shop is very popular. "I must do something about this," he says. He posts notices which say that Muslim shops sell products laced with infertility medicine. People see the notice and stop patronising Muslim shops, but they soon regret their actions because things in Nalir's shop are much cheaper than in other shops. *Story and art by M.F.M. Nafly, Galle.*



**Gaps in Communication:** Aroos is a Muslim youth working in a private company and has a very busy schedule. Halfway through his work, he realises that it is time for prayers. When he informs his supervisor that he is going for prayers, the supervisor tells him to finish his work before praying. Aroos realises that his supervisor is not aware that it takes only 5 minutes to complete prayers and he explains this to his supervisor. After that it is the supervisor who reminds him when it is time for prayers. *Story and art by M.F.M. Nasreen, Galle.*

*by M.F.M. Nasreen, Galle.*







## **Picturing Coexistence and Conflict: Learning about the Other through Grassroots Comics**

The wall poster and eight-pager comics in this publication represent the experiences and perspectives of school children, teachers, village leaders, members of village-level women's groups, journalists, moulavis and monks on religious and ethnic coexistence in the Galle District of Sri Lanka. The comics are introspective, self-critical and reflect multiple experiences of discrimination and communal harmony.

Initiated by the International Centre for Ethnic Studies (ICES) and World Comics India (WCI), this publication is a modest attempt at exploring the potential of innovative media, created by and for the community, as a means of fostering meaningful and productive dialogue across religious and ethnic boundaries.



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