

Environmental and archeological impact of the Katumahasaya Stupa

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Introduction

Sri Lanka is a very rich country related to healthy environment and archeological place. Sri Lanka has long history. During the past 2500 years ago its build up gradually. Many archeological place located in Anuradhapura D.S Division. According to the evidence Sri Lankan civilization builds and based on the Mihintale systematically. Arahath Mahinda thero establish Therawadi buddisam in Mihinthale. Sri Lankan civilization had priority place for Mihintale. But the problem is there many threaten for archeological place and its environment. Those archeological places have a unique value. This research based on Katumahasaya Stupa. The archeologist discovered this Stupa in 9th century AD. Katumahasaya was constructed with the deposition of armaments

and used in the construction of religious buildings at Mihinthale (Lagamuwa,2016,p.97). It has tow guard stone, blusters, moonstone and flight of steps in the eastern gate. After the excavation archeologist found copper plate this was Mahayana cultural Stupa. some short parts paragna paramitha Mahayana Suthra it was clear that this was a Mahayana Supa (senevirathne1993,p175).

The research problem of this study is, there are huge environmental and archeological problems around the Katumahasaya archeological place. Mainly human activities are major force by those impacts. The general objective of this study is to find out what are the environmental and archeological impacts of the Katumahasaya Stupa. There are four specific objective of this study, to identify environmental and archeological

value of this site, examine the present situation of this site and find out the root causes of this impact, to study the prevention method of this impact and propose proper waste management method for this site. This research important to, find out what are the environmental problem in archeological site. And also this research will be solution reducing the environment and archeological impact in archeological site.

Methodology

This research based on the mihinthale area Katumahasata Stupa located in Anuradhapura District Mihinthale D.S Division near to A9 road. Both of primary data and secondary data used for this study. As primary data researcher used field observation, questionnaires survey and random group discussion. 25 questionnaires used by research for collect information. As secondary data, researcher used books research paper, articles and web sites for collect information. In data analysis researcher used GIS, MS Excel for presenting to result.

Result and discussion

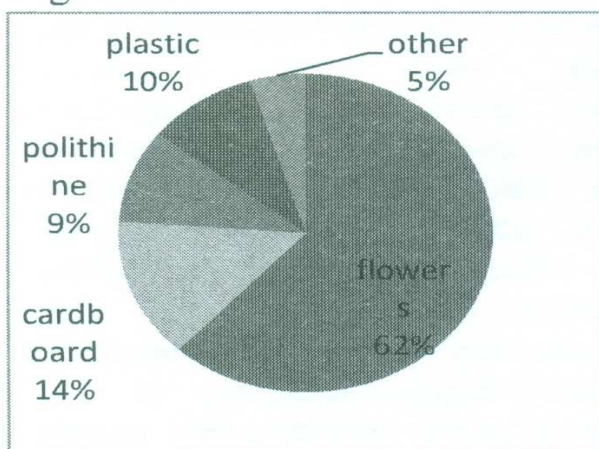
In this research researcher found both environmental and

archeological issues in Katumahasaya. People believed katumahasaya Stupa has invisible power. They believed that power help for people, solving the human problem. Then most of the people always worship this Stupa, flower offering, lightning, burn joss stick. That activity threaten by archeological monumental. Joss stick smoke damage to this archeological monumental such as moonstone, guard stones, balustrades. Some people broke coconut in this place some coconut part throws everywhere. This part touch archeological monumental and damage Katumahasaya and archeological material.

As an environmentally impact people throw waste everywhere such as follower waste plotline plastic environmentally those waste generated huge problem in this area. It destroys scenic beauty. There no waste management process in Katumahasaya area at present. Most of the wastes destroy according to the burning process behind the Katumahasaya Stupa. If burn polithine and plastic generated bad smell and smoke that smoke can be threaten to the archeological monumental. Some people make milk rice in this

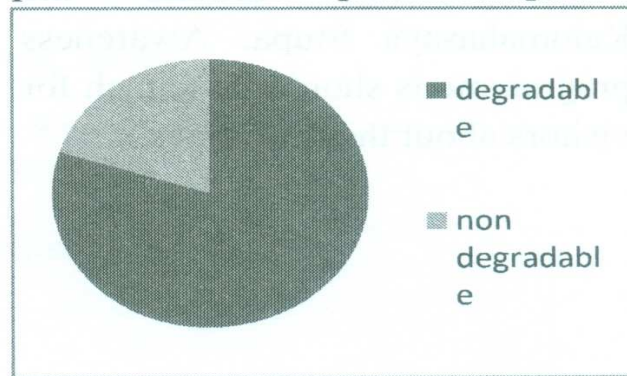
location. It residuals damage to the scenic beauty in this place.

According to the questionnaire survey most of the people have good knowledge for this problem they believe that that practices not suitable for this archeological site. There are various waste found on this site according to the researcher calculation 80% waste are degradable



There is no waste management process in this area. Environmentally this waste is a big problem for human and animal's health monkeys doges are affected this waste problem. This archeological place is required proper waste management system. Most of the wastes are degradable such as flowers cardboard. If it able to establish proper waste management programme. In this

place it is able to profit this place.



According to this study especially human activity are major force to the damage archeological monumental and its environment. There are no environmental protection activities for protecting Katumahasaya Stupa environment.

Conclusion and recommendation

Katumahasaya Stupa has a unique archeological value and also its environment. There are many environmental and archeological impacts in this area. Mainly human courses are affected it. Human activity damage to the archeological monumental places and waste are damaged to the environment.

Recommendation of this study, this place is required proper waste management programme. And also establishing notification board for protect environment and archeological monumental. Researcher proposed selects a

boundary line around the Katumahasaya Stupa. Awareness programme is should be launch for visitors about the this issues.

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