

Inter-University Article Competition

Words add color and bring life to the thoughts that arise from the young minds seeking knowledge and aiming for greatness. Exposition is a facet of knowledge and a platform to share ideas and thoughts. Edify article competition was initiated fueled by this intention.

Edify

Edify strives to spark the passion of the minds of undergraduates of Sri Lanka. In order to accomplish this goal, Exposition introduced the first-ever inter-university article competition alongside the long-established intra-departmental article competition. The success of this ambitious move was evident from the participation of undergraduates of government and private universities from all over the country. They eagerly participated in the inter-university article competition to bring forth their brilliant ideas through the Exposition magazine.

Edify – to enlighten and pave the way.

Winner



Nethra Theekshanari
University of Kelaniya

2nd Runner up



Subodha Paramie
University of Peradeniya

1st Runner up



Sanduni Opatha
SLIIT

ESTABLISHING EQUITY AND ACCESSIBILITY IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP



Entrepreneurship is one of the most challenging and uplifting strategies in escalating the number of areas associated with multiple development trajectories. Being an entrepreneur is quite competitive and challenging. An entrepreneur is a well-established, optimistic personality who boldly accept challenges and learns through vulnerability. When it comes to a yet developing nation, the risk of deciding to be independent would be more problematic. Entrepreneurship is a remarkable milestone that directly involves employment and job opportunities. A successful entrepreneur would be a fine diamond to the nation and the field of innovation.

When considering a much more optimistic view on entrepreneurship, it accompanies the development of innovation by stabilising both internal and external economic, educational, and socio-cultural growth, contributing towards employment. A reliable environment ensures many functional platforms for young apprentices to elaborate on their skills. Even though the concept is quite strange for developing nations, enhancing awareness of associated areas is profitable. Increased awareness could be a turning point to be more independent, mitigating the psychological stress and low- self-esteem, whereas the



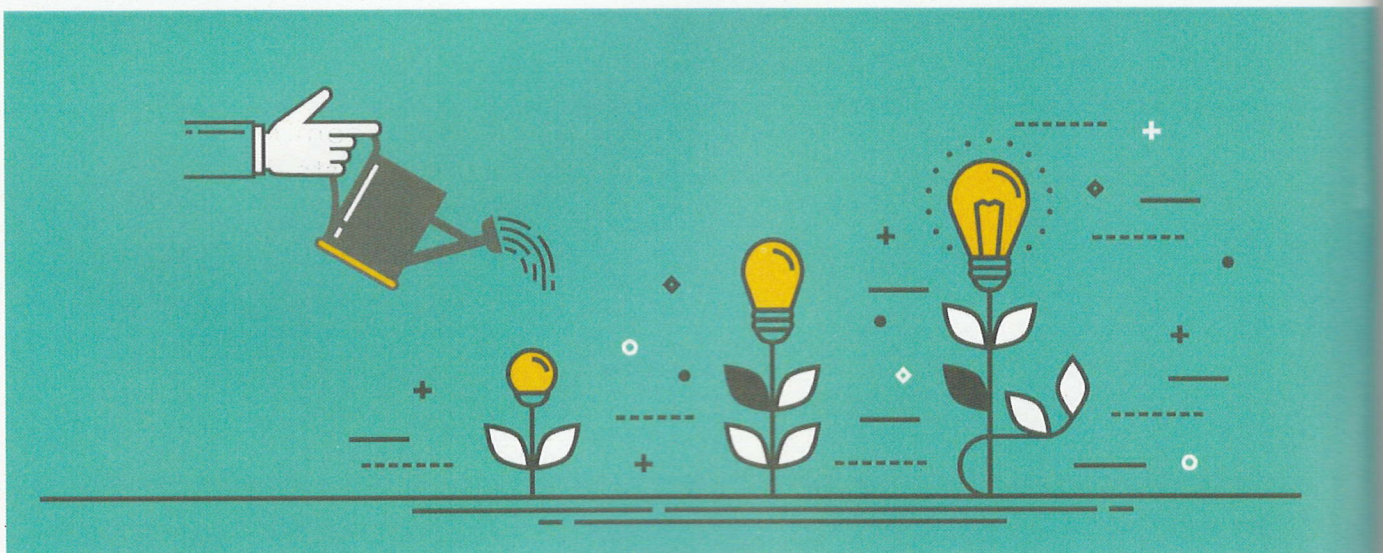
government and the existing entrepreneurs play a massive role in intervention. Entrepreneurship goes hand in hand with rising leadership qualities and attributes to experience the world in a new dimension. The structural modifications to the systematic approaches such as self-employment would be referred to a more extended and vast range of active participation. Several customisable areas for entrepreneurship have been blocked as a negative impact of socio-cultural distortions such as gender- biases, inadequate support, inability in adapting to the environment, power concentration and inaccessibility. Gender biases are relatively common yet less permeable to be addressed in a multicultural territory. Sri Lanka is considered as one of the third world developing nations that fall under the South Asian region. Even though it has been recorded as highly literate, formal education and innovative opportunities are comparatively restricted for females due to unnecessary cultural intervention.

Moreover, domestic violence, child marriage, sexual harassment, economic instability,

child slavery and abuses are relatively increased in south Asian nations such as India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, seizing the ability to think of innovations and entrepreneurship. Even if the educational alternatives are fulfilled, there is a huge tendency to be enrolled into the job market as employees to provide for their families and defend themselves by earning their daily needs. Inadequate support of familial and non-familial environments holds no surprise in third world developing nations. Since the economy fluctuates, the gross national income deviates, which affects the decreased per capita income. Reduced per capita income remarks a significant deficit in the quality of daily living. Adaptations also matter in Entrepreneurship. Origination of a journey might find many disruptions, although an ingenious personality begins to learn and adapt to the circumstances considering the upcoming challenges as investments. It is challenging to remain in the competitive field unless the individual has adapted to the promontory period. Power concentration and political interference also play a massive role in entrepreneurship. Most

educated and innovative minded apprentices get excluded and lose the rudimentary space to be stabilised as independent personalities due to the unacceptable political dominance. Unexpected pressure, threats, and socio-economic implications pressurise them towards employment rather than attending to entrepreneurship.

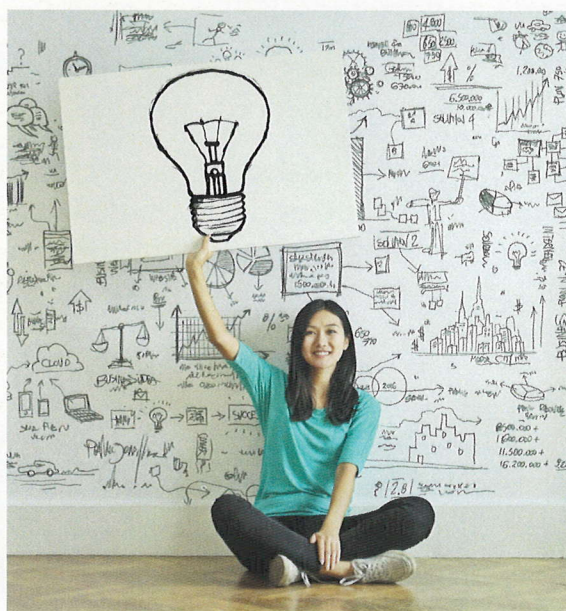
Accessibility is the most overlooked title, which is being excluded by typical socio-cultural mainstream over generations. Educational dynamics, social isolation, limited opportunities, and barrier to entrepreneurship are found to be commoner in people with all types of disabilities, yet no substantial remediations are established. As stated in the United Nations convention, disability refers to a vast range of long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments. Those also include significant deficits in associated areas such as participation, interaction, and functioning, although equity and empowerment have acquired an enormous persistence in sustainable development, which straight away affects the



stabilisation of the nation.

Entrepreneurship is the basis of sustainability which involves several areas such as exports, investments, poverty reduction, and higher employment. All the aspects included in a sustainable environmental protocol emphasise inclusion. Since the perspectives are multidimensional, people are more prone to create multifactorial assumptions. The unity and the overall participation are more effective and beneficial in establishing synergistic cooperation. In this case, the opinion of maximising the opportunities for everyone needs to be prioritised regardless of the condition itself. Considerably there are numerous burdens for disability even in the most basic attempts. The most known barriers would be difficulties in accessing locations, discrimination, and limitations in creating inter-relationships with contemporaries. Society itself restricts the opportunities to be initiative, interpreting the people with disabilities as introverts who seek sympathy. When it comes to women with disabilities, the chance of being neglected is relatively high in number. The potential to be underestimated is even more due to the highly considered intersectionality.

There is huge viability for them to be abused mentally and physically, causing social isolation, frustration, and depression. Socio-cultural manifestations emphasise certain oppositions on creating disability-friendly empowerment programs on entrepreneurship. Limitations in functioning, low productivity and limitations in executive abilities are considered as the most prominent. In femininity, some additional barriers such as sexual briberies can also be identified.



Educational exclusion plays a huge role in social engagement regardless of both genders. Many nations, included explicitly in the Asian region, have neglected to enhance the quality of life, uplifting the accessibility to formal education. Even though there are no significant pre-requisites for future management and

entrepreneurship frameworks, early childhood achievements and experiences were effective in building confident personalities. Education refers to a vast range of performances, yet children with disabilities receive reduced opportunities to be enrolled into the mainstream. Special education units and schools were found to be less in number than the number of children experiencing various disabilities and limitations across the globe. Enhancement of Individual independence of people with disabilities also relies on the well-established awareness and governmental stabilisation. While addressing the gaps between typical individuals and individuals with disabilities relating to entrepreneurship, it is essential to eradicate misconceptions and myths. In European nations, equity and companionship are well prioritised to cooperation and optimum participation. Entrepreneurship develops through various well-established mnemonics, specifically from the most primitive aspects. Self-esteem, gratification, clarity of vision and dedication decide the success achieved as an entrepreneur. Even in the vision of disability, the combination of higher self-esteem and confident individuality creates a successful entrepreneur.



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