

**RURAL DEVELOPMENT
IN SRI LANKA**

An Annotated
Bibliography

RANJANI FERNANDO

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN SRI LANKA

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY



T. KIRUBATHILAIAN
MINISTRY OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Compiled by

RANJANI FERNANDO

Konrad Adenauer Stiftung

1982

THE DEVELOPMENT IN THE WEST

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

EDITED BY
W. H. R. RAY

Compiled by
W. H. R. RAY

London: George Allen and Unwin, 1927

1927

"RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN SRI LANKA"

Rural Development being basically a problem for the third world, appears not to have attracted the attention of Encyclopaedias on Social Sciences prepared and published in the developed world. The third world must develop its own definition. However, rural development has been defined by various economists and international institutions in different ways. A few known definitions of rural development are given below.

The World Bank rural development sector policy paper, 1975 defined rural developemnt as -

"a process by which rural poverty is alleviated by substantial increases in the productivity and increases in incomes of rural workers and households."

This definition appears to be biased towards economic development of the rural sector. Rural development should not only cover economic development of rural sector but also other aspects of rural life such as upliftment of social conditions, cultural reorientation and also development in the political sphere.

Anker in his paper on "Rural Development Problems and Strategies," International Labour Review, 108(6), 1973, defines rural development as -

"strategies, policies and programmes for the promotion of activities carried out in rural areas, with the ultimate aim of achieving a fuller utilization of available physical and human resources and thus higher incomes and better living conditions for the rural population as a whole, particularly the rural poor, and effective participation of the latter in the overall development process".

The same definition has been adopted with slight modifications by Justin Dias in his study on the Measurmenet of Rural Development in Sri Lanka , a dissertation submitted to the University of New England in May, 1976.

Anker's definition which speaks of rural development as a strategy or a programme is biased towards economic development though in an implicit manner. It speaks of maximum utilization of available human and physical resources and upliftment of living conditions by improving the income levels. Rural Development is a process than a strategy or a programme.

However, a more broader but a simplified definition of rural development has been adopted at a seminar on rural development organized by the Asian Pacific Development Centre in Kuala Lumpur, 1975 which indicated that :

"rural development as a process which tends to raise the capacity of the rural people to control the political, social cultural and economic environment and accompanied by wider distribution of benefits from such a distribution."

This definition stresses the importance of the development of people in rural areas in difference to development of economic sectors or areas. It stresses the increase in the overall capacity of the rural people to influence their environment. For this to happen rural development must become a self reliant process where the people in the rural areas are accepted to take the initiative. The term environment has been broadly defined to encompass political, social and economic environment. This concept of rural development would mean that the benefits that accrue to the rural areas are distributed evenly among all rural people. This would also mean that constraints on the potentialities of the rural people to participate in the national development process as well as in the decision making process should be removed.

C O N T E N T S

PART I

Foreward	iii
Introduction	iv - v
1. Features of traditional rural society.	1 - 8
2. Diagnosis of the causes of rural under development.	8 - 17
2.1 Poverty	18 - 19
2.2 Rural unemployment	20 - 21
3. Nature and concept of rural development	21 - 23
4. Rural development.	23 - 31
4.1 Economic change - Economic development	31 - 36
4.1.1 Agriculture	37 - 59
4.1.2 Industry	59 - 61
4.1.3 Finance:	
a) Agriculture credit	61 - 69
b) Rural credit	70 - 74
c) Rural banking	74 - 77
4.1.4 Labour and employment	78 - 81
4.1.5 Others	82
4.2 Social change	83 - 91
4.2.1 Health	91 - 94
4.2.2 Education	94 - 102
4.2.3 Housing	102 - 103
4.2.4 Rural women	103 - 104
4.2.5 Rural youth	105 - 107
4.2.6 Rural Transportation and energy	107 - 109

5.	Programme of action.	
5.1	Land reform (including paddy land Acts)	110 - 119
5.2	Regional planning	119 - 121
5.3	Co-operatives	121 - 126
5.4	Agriculture settlement schemes	126 - 136
5.4.1.	Colonization	137 - 144
5.5	Irrigation and water management	144 - 156
5.6	Multipurpose schemes	156 - 165
5.7	Community development	165 - 173
5.8	Integrated development	174 - 178
6.	Instruments of action.	
6.1	Rural organization	178 - 182
6.2	Development Societies - Mahila Samithi	182 - 185
7.	Administration -Policy, planning and programmes	185 - 203
7.1	Training	203 - 205
8.	Measurements.	
8.1	Surveys	205 - 213
 <u>Part II</u>		
9.	Statistics	213 - 221
 <u>Part III</u>		
10.	Statutory Provisions	222 - 227
 <u>Part IV</u>		
	Author Index.	228 - 243

F O R E W A R D

In Sri Lanka where over eighty per cent of the people live in the villages, rural development really means national development. That is why rural development has received such great emphasis and attracted special attention from even before the dawn of Independence.

Over the last fifty years in particular, that is, since Universal Franchise Governments, Ministers, Legislators, Politicians, Economists, Sociologists, Social Reformers, Academics and even teams of visiting experts have either written or discussed this subject of rural development from various angles - political, economic and cultural. So that, today, there is a considerable volume of research and other material on the subject which is most useful to both students and participants and others involved or interested in rural development.

It is to assist and guide them that the Konrad Aendauer Stiftung decided to sponsor the compilation of a bibliography on the subject.

But such a work, if it is to serve the purpose for which it is meant, must not only be reliable and comprehensive but also issued within reasonable time; for it often happens in this country, that many a willing person who gladly undertakes such a task is unable to cope with the assignment and see it to the point of fruition.

I am happy that Mrs. Ranjani Fernando of the Central Bank Library who undertook this onerous task has completed it even earlier than we expected, due no doubt, to her indefatigable industry, her intelligent understanding of the subject and her keen interest in whatever she undertakes. She has had the added advantage of working under Miss. Manil Silva, Director of Information of the Central Bank who is one of the leading Library Scientists in this country.

I am happy to introduce this bibliography to all those interested in rural development in Sri Lanka. I have no doubt that all those who have occasion to refer to this work will find it helpful and will be grateful to the compiler.

Mrs. Malsiri Dias,
Deputy Director,
Children's Secretariat,
Ministry of Plan Implementation.

I N T R O D U C T I O N

This bibliography on Rural Development in Sri Lanka was compiled within a period of ten months in 1981.

Advertisements were inserted in prominent newspapers, requesting those who had made contributions in the field of Rural Development in Sri Lanka to contact the I.Y.C. Secretariat. Letters were also sent to individuals with an interest in various aspects of Rural Development. The response to newspaper advertisements and the letters was rather poor, so most of the material contained in this bibliography was collected by way of visits to libraries and other institutions involved in rural development.

The bibliography comprises information on material found in books, periodicals, pamphlets and mimeographs, Conference and Seminar Reports, theses, research studies, Government Sessional papers, Commission Reports and other published and unpublished material covering the period 1900 - 1981, both in Sinhala and in English. Newspaper articles are excluded.

Arrangement:

This bibliography is divided into four main parts. Part I is a subject arrangement. Rural Development, for purposes of this bibliography, was categorised into a series of sub-categories, such as features of traditional rural society, rural under-development, concept of rural development and the development of the rural sector i.e. economic development, social change etc. Entries in each sub-category are arranged alphabetically under author/editor, or the body responsible for the publication. While Part II contains entries relating to statistical sources, Part III covers Statutory Provisions relating to Rural Development in Sri Lanka. Part IV provides a comprehensive author index arranged alphabetically. Short annotations are available for most titles.

Acknowledgement:

This bibliography, compiled on behalf of the International Youth Council Secretariat, was sponsored and financed by the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung. I gratefully acknowledge the kind assistance given by Dr.H.D. Roth the Representative of the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, and Mrs.Malsiri Dias the Deputy Director, I.Y.C. Secretariat, throughout the period of compilation of this bibliography.

I also wish to express my appreciation of the valuable advice and guidance given me by Miss. Manil Silva Director of Information of the Central Bank of Ceylon. The assistance rendered by Mrs. Shirani Cooray and Mrs. Indrani Abeywardena in collecting the material is also greatly appreciated.

I must also thank Miss. Hyacinth Perera, and Mrs. Theleema Rodrigo who typed the final draft within a short period of time.

I also wish to place on record the unstinted assistance given by the librarians and their staff at all libraries which I visited during the period of compilation of this study.

I will be failing in my duty if I were not to express grateful thanks to Dr. Wickrema Weerasooria, Secretary Ministry of Plan Implementation, for the kindness, courtesy and encouragement he extended to me.

Finally, I thank my husband Sumathi Nimal for his unfailing support during all stages of the compilation of this bibliography, which no doubt helped to improve its quality.

Ranjani Fernando

January, 1982.

1. FEATURES OF TRADITIONAL RURAL SOCIETY

1. ABEYSINGHE, Ariya
Ancient land tenure to modern land reform in Sri Lanka. Vol. 1. Colombo: Centre for Society and Religion, 1978. X, 106p.

An analysis of the growth of land ownership from the ancient Sinhalese tenurial system to modern land reform. Covers the land tenurial systems that prevail in Sri Lanka from ancient times to the time of independence.

2. ABEYWARDENA, H.A.P.
"Traditional Rural Organizational patterns with special reference to the North Central Province". [In Proceedings of the National Symposium on Traditional Rural culture of Sri Lanka. 11-12 June 1977. pp.08-16]

Organization of the village, agricultural patterns, housing and ways of life of the North Central Province are described; also illustrated.

3. BANDARANAYAKE, S.
"Form and technique in traditional rural housing in Sri Lanka". [In Proceedings of the National Symposium on Traditional rural culture of Sri Lanka. 11-12 June 1977 pp.61-73]

A detailed description of the structure and design of rural houses with illustrations.

4. CEYLON. Department of Census and Statistics Preliminary report. The Economic survey of Rural Ceylon 1950, Colombo: Government Publication Bureau, 1951. 19p. (Sessional Paper 11 of 1951).

The preliminary report of the survey referred to above is based on data for sixty selected villages. The statistical data given in the report serve to emphasise and underline the importance of the rural sector. The information could be utilized for assessing the national income of the people of Ceylon with a greater degree of accuracy, and provides a brief summary of the salient characteristics of the Ceylon peasantry based on the statistics elicited by the Economic Survey 1950.

5. CEYLON. Kandyan Peasantry Commission
Report of the Kandyan peasantry commission.
Colombo: Ceylon Government Press, 1951. xiii,
529p. tables. 13 maps. (Sessional papers
18-1951).

The Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Kandyan Peasantry. The Commission's terms of reference involved a wide field of inquiry. Its purpose was to obtain an overall picture of the social and economic life of the Kandyan peasantry in the Central province and in the province of Uva, and to ascertain the measures that should be adopted to ameliorate their conditions, more especially the following matters were inquired into:-

- (a) Holding of land
- (b) Housing
- (c) Education
- (d) Communciations
- (e) Medical Facilities
- (f) Employment, both agricultural and non-agricultural and
- (g) Benefits under social service schemes.

6. DE SILVA, Minnette
A study of traditional indigenous houses and habits in India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.
Paris: UNESCO, (forthcoming).

A study on the traditional forms of architecture in the three countries, in order to illustrate the aesthetic and technical conceptions, which may be relevant to the definitions of contemporary architecture.

7. DE SOYSA, A.P.
Customs and observances in Sinhalese villages.
University of London. 1928. (Ph.D.Thesis).
Microfilm available at the University of Ceylon,
Peradeniya Library.

8. DE VOS, Ashley.
"Some aspects of traditional rural housing and domestic technology." [In Proceedings of the National symposium on traditional rural culture of Sri Lanka. 11-12 June 1977. pp.39-60.]

Discusses settlement patterns, village concepts and rural architecture. Include illustrations.

9. DIAS, Hiran D. and Wickremanayake, B.W.E.
"The Gambara system in the Hambantota District".
[In agriculture in the peasant sector of
Sri Lanka. ed. by S.W.R.de A.Samarasinghe.
Peradeniya: Ceylon studies seminar, 1977
pp.143-154.]

Reports giving information of land tenure in Hambantota district in Southern Sri Lanka. Gleaned during a study on paddy cultivation in South East Sri Lanka. Describes various aspects of the system of land tenure peculiar to this area.

10. ENDAGAMA, P.
"Traditional rural organizational pattern of Sri Lanka with special reference to the Central Province". [In Proceedings of the National Symposium on Traditional rural culture of Sri Lanka. 11-12 June 1977 pp.17-34.]

Discusses political organization, economic organization, religion, education and social institutions.

11. GOONASEKERA, R.K.W.
"Eclipse of the Village court". Ceylon Journal of Historical and social studies. 1(2) July 1958: 138 - 154.

The purpose of this article is to look back on the development of the gansabhava or village court which was later known as village tribunal and rural court.

12. GOONETILAKE, M.H.
"Ritual theatre and the mask". [In proceedings of the National Symposium on Traditional rural culture of Sri Lanka. 11-12 June, 1977 pp.101-119.]

This paper is intended to be a short guide to the study of masks used in rituals and in rural theatrical performances.

13. GOONETILAKE, S.
"Socio-economic changes and culture since independence. [In Proceedings of the National symposium on traditional rural culture of Sri Lanka. 11-12 June 1977 pp.161-177.]

The article is on social and cultural changes since independence.

14. GUNASEKERA, S.
"Traditional handicrafts of Sri Lanka with special reference to some indigeneous techniques and tools". [In Proceedings of the National symposium on traditional rural culture of Sri Lanka. 11-12 June 1977 pp.134-157]

The article deals with handicrafts of Sri Lanka in the early period and tools used during this period - Illustrated.

15. GUNASINGHE, N
"Agrarian relations in the Kandyan country side in relation to the concept of extreme social distintegration". Social Science Review. No. 1, Sept. 1979: 1-40.

The article examines peasant problems in the Kandyan region, the feudal mode of production and structural changes in Kandyan society.

16. HERRING, Ronald J.
"Policy and ecology in the origins of discontinuities in land tenure system of the Hambantota district." [In Agriculture in the peasant sector of Sri Lanka. ed. by S.W.R.de A. Samarasinghe, Peradeniya: Ceylon Studies Seminar. 1977 pp.115-142.]

Examines the various types of discontinuities in the land tenure system of the Hambantota district.

KELEGAMA J.B.
The Kandyan peasantry problem - 1. -
See 56.

17. KULATILLAKE, C de S.
"The 'GI' metre in Sinhala music. [In Proceedings of the National symposium on Traditional rural culture of Sri Lanka. 11-12 June 1977. pp. 123-130.]

This article refers to a specific metre classified in Sinhala prosody as the GI metre.

18. NATIONAL Symposium on Traditional rural culture of Sri Lanka. Colombo, 1977. 11-12 June.

Proceedings on the National symposium held on 11-12 June, 1977 at the Colombo National Museum. Volombo; Department of National Museums, 1977. VII, 192p.

A national symposium on "Traditional rural culture" was held in connection with the centenary celebrations of the Colombo Museum. The subject was to be treated under 7 sub headings: i.e.

Traditional rural organizational patterns; traditional rural housing and domestic technology, customs, festivals and ceremonies, legend, folk and tribal lore, religious beliefs, dance and drama, occupational and productive activities, etc are some aspects of rural culture which have been affected by industrialization, urbanization and other factors. Measures to be adopted for the preservation of the above aspects of traditional rural culture, are discussed.

19. OBEYSEKERA, Gananath
Land tenure in village Ceylon: A sociological and historical study. Cambridge; University Press, 1967. xi., 319p. illus.

This is an anthropological work of unusual historical depth which describes the pattern of land tenure and resulting social structure in the Ceylonese village of Medagama. The author analyses the contemporary system in detail, and traces the evolution of every land holding and the co-related kinship pattern from the inception of the estate in 1790. The detailed analyses of land holdings, with many kinship charts form an interesting example of modern anthropological technique.

20. PIERIS, Ralph.
"The village" [In his Sinhalese social organization, Peradeniya: Ceylon University Press. 1956 - Part 2 pp.39-92.]

This chapter describes various aspects of the Sinhala village - village ecology, basis of land tenure, forest and waste, the Sabadagama, Vidanagam, office tenures and temple lands.

21. RATNAPALA, Nandasena
Sarvodaya and the rodiyas: the birth of Sarvodaya. Colombo: Sarvodaya Research Institute, 1977. iii 120p. (Sarvodaya Research).

Kanatholuwa, a village in the Kurunegala District is historic in its importance because the pioneers whose trail blazing activities later blossomed into the social process popularly known as 'Sarvodaya' initiated their activities in this village. This village is partially populated by Rodiyas, considered by some as a tribe and others as a caste. The activities of the pioneers enabled them to evolve a simple philosophy and strategy of development which today is regarded by some as the alternative philosophy and strategy for the third world. The first three chapters provide a brief outline of Rodiya life. The appendix contains selected literary

data which would be of considerable value to future research workers.

22. RYAN, Bryce.
"Primary and secondary contacts in a Ceylonese peasant community". Rural Sociology. 17 (4) Dec. 1952: 311-321.

Explains the types of primary relationships prevalent in the peasant community, based on kinship and neighbourhood, and newer types of relationship based on various types of social contacts. However, the newer types of relationship are not a serious competitor to the traditional forms.

23. RYAN, Bryce.
"Socio-cultural regions of Ceylon". Rural Sociology. 15(1) March, 1950: 3-19 (Reprint)

Even though the peasant community in Sri Lanka is based on the agricultural village, there appears to be sharp structural differences in villages in different regions. This article emphasises contrasting community organizational structures in Sri Lanka.

24. SCHICKELE, Rainer,
"Economic and social problems of peasant agriculture in Ceylon presented at Symposium on problems and prospects of tropical farming". Section E, C.A.A.S., Colombo: Annual sessions Colombo, 19th December, 1970.

Discusses various problems of small scale peasant agriculture such as land tenure distribution of farm, farm size and off-farm employment for part-time operators in farms etc.

25. SELVADURAI, Antony Joseph
Culture and continuity: a case study of kinship and land tenure in Sinhalese village - 1973. Michigan: University Micro film International, 1978. xxvii, 204p. maps, tables. (Microfilm xerography) Ph.D. Thesis.

This study investigates land tenure in the Mulgama Village. Makes sociological inquiries of Sinhalese peasant society, and society in general.

26. SOMANANDER, S.V.O.
"Some rural practices and customs in Ceylon".
Ceylon Today. 9 (1) January 1960: 8 - 13.

This article describes some rural practices and customs in Ceylon. There is perhaps no nation in the world which has not its own peculiar superstitions, its own quaint customs and practices and most of these superstitions are tied up with religion and religious belief.

27. SRI LANKA, Ministry of Local Government, Housing and Construction.
Gam Udava: Village re-awakening in Sri Lanka.
Colombo: 1980, 24p illus.

A Souvenir published on the second anniversary of the Udagam Model village project.

Includes articles on the traditional village planning and development of model villages, the environment and development, means of livelihood in these villages and a socio-economic evaluation of the scheme.

28. VITHARANA, V.
"Solar Lunar the other fertility cult practices evident in the Sinhala new year festival.
[In Proceedings of the national symposium on traditional rural culture of Sri Lanka.
11-12 June 1977. pp 74-93.]

Traditions and cultural practices of the Sinhala New Year festival are given in detail. Illustrated.

29. WANIGARATNE, R.D.
Family dominance in village society: The Mahategama village Beminiwatte agricultural productivity area. Colombo: A.R.T.I., 1977. 27p.
tables (A.R.T.I. research study series No.21).

This study describes the socio economic conditions and analyses the land ownership patterns, tenurial customs, leadership, village organisation and activities.

The survey was carried out in Mahategama village in Kandy district in June-July 1975.

30. WIJESEKERA, Nanadadeva
"The measures to be adopted for the preservation and strengthening of traditional rural culture in Sri Lanka". [In Proceedings of the National symposium of traditional rural culture of Sri Lanka. 11-12 June 1977 pp.178-192.]

This paper argues that every attempt should be made to collect and preserve the traditional rural culture of Sri Lanka.

31. WIJESEKERA, N.D.
"Sinhalese village". [In his The People of Ceylon, Colombo Gunasena & Co. 1949. Chapter V. pp.52-57.]

This chapter describes a Sinhalese village with special reference to the geographical conditions, social, religious and economic life of the people.

2. RURAL UNDER DEVELOPMENT

32. ASIAN Survey on agrarian reform and rural Development.
Selection from workshop reports on small farmers and landless agricultural labourers; Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Korea, Nepal & Sri Lanka, Bangkok, ASARAD. n.d., v.p.

Report of the workshop on problems of small holdings in areas of traditional rainfed farming in Sri Lanka pages SL 1-58. The report contains area papers, family case studies and a summary of recommendations covering problems of landless labourers, agricultural resettlement, production inputs, marketing, agricultural extension etc.

33. CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Economic Research
Report on the sample survey of labour force participation rates in Sri Lanka 1973. Colombo; 1974. 256p.

This survey attempts to measure the impact of factors such as age, sex, education, level, fertility, size of family, employment, unemployment and the labour force participation of the economy on urban and rural sectors.

34. CEYLON, Dept. of Census & Statistics
Final report on the economic survey of rural
Ceylon. 1950 - 1951. Colombo; Ceylon Government
Press, 1954. 67p. (Sessional paper 11-1954).

This survey was conducted by the Department of
Census and Statistics during the year 1950-51,
to obtain information on income, expenditure,
property owned, and debts of rural families, and
also to collect data relating to the socio-economic
background of the rural population of Ceylon.

35. CEYLON, Dept. of Census & Statistics
Report on the Survey of landlessness.
July 1952. Colombo: Ceylon Government Press,
1952. 38p. tables. (Sessional papers 13-1952).

A survey of 108 villages carried out by the
Department where 17,594 families were investigated.
The material reviewed in this report brings out
the extent of land owned by the agricultural
population and also the high percentage of the
agricultural population which possesses no land
whatsoever. The distribution of land according
to (1) the main occupation of the members of the
family, (2) the situation of the village or outside
the village.

36. CEYLON, Dept. of Commerce and Industries
Progress reports of the nine rural service
centres of the Department of Commerce
and Industries for the period January-July 1940.-
September 1940. Colombo, Government Press,
1940. 34p. (Sessional paper 20-1940).

Nine rural service centres selected for the
survey were Bandarahena (Chilaw) Tabbowa (Puttalam),
Malewena badde (Kalutara) Pinnaduwa (Galle)
Wewelkandura (Ratnapura) Malmaduwe (Kegalle)
Menegenuwela (Kandy) Denampure Wasam (Nuwara Eliya)
and Puttur (Jaffna). It surveys literacy, indebtedness,
ownership of land, employment and income. Describes
health and sanitation, education, economic aspects
such as agriculture, animal husbandry, cottage-
industries, marketing and also social and spiritual
aspects such as village welfare societies.

CEYLON Kandyan Peasantry Commission.
Report of the Kandyan Peasantry Commission.
See 5.

37. CEYLON. Landless Villages Committee.
Report of the landless villages committee.
May 1931. Colombo; Government Press 1931.
4p. (Sessional paper 6 of 1931).
38. CEYLON. Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce.
Report on the economic survey of seven
villages in Rayigam Korale of Kalutara
District. Colombo: Ceylon Government Press,
1937. 26p. (Bulletin No.5).

The Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce of the State Council approved the conduct of surveys on a 'territorial and comprehensive' basis of 7 villages, namely, Kalupahana, Pourwedanda, Ratmalgoda, Maputugala, Pahurutota, Medamukalana and Gurugoda. These surveys were conducted by the Registrar-General during the years 1937-1946 under the direction of the Economic Adviser to the Government. The data elicited by these surveys are reported under income, expenditure, property, debt and socio-economic conditions.

39. CEYLON Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce.
Report on the economic survey of five villages
in Kalutara District. Colombo; Bureau of
Industry & Commerce, 1937. 61p. (Bulletin No.6).

Similar survey as No.38. Bulletin No.6 carried out in five selected villages in the Kalutara District namely Kulupana, Miwanapalana, Iddagoda, Madawala, Metiyamulla. Provides information on common and comparable characteristics of economic life in all five villages.

40. CEYLON. Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce.
Report on the economic survey of five
villages in Chilaw District. Colombo: Bureau
of Commerce and Industries, 1937. 37p.
(Bulletin No.7).

Similar survey as Nos. 38, 39. The five villages surveyed in Chilaw District are: (1) Pahala Hattiniya in Pitigal Korale South (2) Gamuruwa in Pitigal Korale North (3) Bandarahena in Pitigal Korale North (4) Suruwila in Pitigal Korale North (5) Battula-Oya South in Pitigal Korale South.

41. CEYLON. Ministry of Labour Industry and Commerce
Report on the Economic survey of five villages
in Puttalam District. Colombo: Department of
Commerce and Industries, 1938. 49p. (Bulletin
No.8).

Similar survey as Nos.38, 39, 40. A survey
carried out in 5 selected villages in Puttalam
District. One is an agricultural colony founded
in 1928 under the government colonization scheme.
This colony therefore is treated separately in Part
II of the report. The other 4 villages are
(1) Narakkali in Kalpitiya Division (2) Samativadi
in Kalpitiya division (3) Anamaduwa in Demala
Hatpattu (4) Punawitiya in Mohoriya Palata of
Rajakumara Wannipattu.

42. CEYLON. Ministry of Labour Industry and Commerce
Report of the economic survey of six villages
in the Matale District. Colombo: Ceylon
Government Press, 1939. 29p. (Bulletin No.9).

Similar survey as Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41.
The six villages which have been surveyed in the
Matale District are (1) Manaboda, (2) Palleaswedduma,
(3) Selagama (4) Tibbotuwawa Peruwa (5) Welanganawatta
(6) Bibile.

43. CEYLON. Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce
Report on the economic survey of Kurunegala
District. Colombo: Ceylon Government Press,
1939. 38p. (Bulletin No.10).

Similar survey as Nos.39, 40, 41, 42. Bulletin
No.10 covers 28 villages of the Kurunegala District.
This report is divided into two parts. Part I gives
general features and Part II contains a review of the
socio-economic background of the villages.

44. CEYLON. Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce
Report on the economic survey of nine villages
in Galle District. 1949. Colombo; 1949. 44p.
Tables (Bulletin No.11).

Similar Survey as 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43.

45. CEYLON. Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce
Report on the economic survey of six villages
in Matara District. Colombo; Ceylon Government
Press, 1944. 31p. (Bulletin No.12).

The report covers 6 selected villages in Matara
District. The villages surveyed are (1) Gandara
East in Wellaboda Pattu (2) Gatara in Gangaboda
Pattu (3) Nape in Weligam Korale (4) Nawangoda in
Morawak Korale (5) Wenagama in Gangaboda Pattu
(6) Nevalampitiya in Kandaboda Pattu.

46. CEYLON. Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce.
Report on the economic survey of five
villages in Hambantota district. Colombo,
Ceylon Government Press, 1944. 20p.
(Bulletin No.13).

The 5 villages surveyed are (1) Aranwela in
Giruwa Pattu West, (2) Uda Julampitiya in Giruwa
Pattu West (3) Tillawatawana in Giruwa Pattu East
(4) Helambagaswela in Magam Pattu (5) Hathagala
in Giruwa Pattu East.

47. DAWOOD, N.
Tea and poverty: plantations and the political
economy of Sri Lanka: Hongkon: Urban Rural
Mission Christian Conference of Asia, 1980.
xii, 166p.

This book tells the tale of misery of tea
plantation labour in Sri Lanka. It brings to
light the neo-colonial exploitation and the
poverty of the estate workers.

48. DEWENDRE, Tudor O.
Some problems of the population in plantation
areas in Sri Lanka. Colombo: Konrad Adenauer
Stiftung, 1978, 17p.

Paper presented to the C.W.C. National Seminar
on Development held in 1978 in Colombo. It
deals with (a) the dualistic structure of
agriculture in Sri Lanka, (b) the alienation of
the estates from villages, (c) the stratification
of 4 classes of residents in up-country tea estates,
(d) regimentation of immigrant labour force
in tea estates, (e) palpable housing and living
conditions of labour in estates, (f) ineffective
health services for estate labour (g) poor education
facilities on estates and (h) lack of comprehensive
social security programmes for the rural masses.

49. DON MICHAEL, W.
"Some aspects of land settlement and land reform
in Ceylon". The Ceylon Economist. IV, Jan.1958.
25-71.

Discusses at length the problems relating to
land ownership in Ceylon and examines some solutions
such as co-operatives and land mortgage banks;
includes a discussion on the nationalisation of
estates, and the Paddy Lands Bill.

50. GANEWATTE, P.
Fragmentation of paddy lands: a case study of a cluster of five purana villages in Anuradhapura district. Colombo: A.R.T.I. 1974. 23p. (A.R.T.I. Occassional Publications No.5).

The objective of the study was to gather data on the extent and intensity of fragmentation of paddy lands in a typical cluster of purana villages in the dry zone.

51. GANEWATTE, P.
"Socio-economic background of the village".
[In The Liberation of the Village. ed. by Centre for Society and Religion, Colombo: 1977. (Logos 15 (3 & 4) & 16 (1) pp.22-28.)]

Our villages which are varied in character, possess many qualities which can be the basis of socialist reorganization on communitarian lines. The author here mentions some aspects of our traditional life, and also identifies certain present difficulties such as the lack of suitable organization, dedicated effective leadership and the high rate of unemployment in the villages.

52. GUNASINGHE, N.
"The perpetuation of under-development as a factor in the decline of fertility: a study of a Kandyan Village". Economic Review. (Peoples Bank). 2 (10). January 1977: 21-26.

Shows how under-development has led to a drop in fertility.

53. JAYAMAHA, Gratien.
District level solutions for the problems of unemployment, under employment and low income levels in Sri Lanka, Amsterdam, Netherlands. University. 130p. M.A. Thesis (unpublished).

The first few chapters of this study deals with the problems of unemployment and low income levels in rural Sri Lanka. Thereafter an attempt has been made to evaluate the programme carried out to generate income and employment at the rural levels since independence. The last few chapters deal with the present integrated approach to problems at the district level.

54. JENNINGS, Sir Ivor.
"Rural Ceylon". [In his The Economy of Ceylon.
Oxford University Press. 1951 pp.52-88]

Describes the problems of ownership of land, cultivated holdings, cultivation of paddy and other crops, livestock, fishing, industry. Possible remedies have also been discussed.

55. KELAGAMA, J.B.
"The economy of Rural Ceylon and the problem of the peasantry". The Ceylon Economist.
4(4) September 1959: 341-370.

This article is an outline of the main economic and social relations in the rural sector and the changes that takes place in these relations.

56. KELEGAMA, J.B.
"The Kandyan peasantry problem - 1". The Ceylon Economist. 2(3) 1952: 181-193.

The main objective of this paper is to discuss the various problems regarding the Kandyan peasantry, it is based on the report of the Kandyan Peasantry Commission of 1950. This article shows the limitations of the Commission.

MAHAWELI Development Board.
Kala-Oya left bank socio-economic survey report on block 303.
See 587.

MAHAWELI Development Board.
Kala-Oya left bank socio economic survey report on block 304.
See 588.

MAHAWELI Development Board.
Kala-Oya left bank socio economic survey report on block 308.
See 589.

57. MORRISON, Barrie ed.et.al.
The disintegrating village: social change in rural Sri Lanka. Colombo: Lake House, 1979. viii, 273p.

This book presents in a structured manner a series of village case studies, probing and analysing the nature and consequences of the main socio-economic changes taking place in rural Sri Lanka. The six representative villages drawn from the most densely populated areas of the central, northern and coastal regions, depict the innovative ways in which the villages respond to challenges posed by population growth, limitations on the use of land, the growth

of capitalization and politicization of rural areas. The decline and fragmentation of the traditional community under the impact of what is termed "modernization" forms the theme of the book.

58. NAKAMURA, Hisashi

The rural economy in wet zone of Ceylon (An Interim Report) Tokyo: Institute of Asian Economic Affairs, 1965. 85p. tables.

A report prepared before the conduct of field surveys in the Wet Zone of Sri Lanka to assess situation in rural society.

59. OHRLING, Staffan

Rural change and spatial reorganization in Sri Lanka: barriers against development of traditional Sinhalese local communities. London: Curzon Press, 1977. xvi.289p. tables. (Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies Monograph Series No.34).

This study describes rural problems in Sri Lanka. Though the rural areas of Sri Lanka apparently need to be developed it is not evident that all projects succeed, however well planned they might be. The important obstacle here, seems to be the unfavourable preconditions for development in many rural villages in Sri Lanka. The basic aim of this study was to examine what the obstacles are, for a general improvement of living conditions of villages in Sri Lanka. For practical reasons this study has been limited to four Sinhalese villages.

60. PANABOKKE, C.R.

"The Problems of dry zone agriculture".
The Ceylon Economist. 4(1), Jan.1958:
72-80.

The problems discussed here are environmental problems, the decline of medieval agriculture, and the shortage of water during the dry season. The last part of the article attempts to find solutions to these problems.

61. PEIRIS, G.M.

"Share tenancy and tenurial reform in Sri Lanka". The Ceylon Journal of Historical and Social Studies. vi. (new Series) No.1., Jan-June 1976: 24-54.

This study attempts to synthesize the literature available on the subject of 'ande' cultivation from 1930 onwards.

62. PERERA, U.L. Jayantha and Gunawardena, P.J.
A study of hired labourers in peasant
agriculture in Sri Lanka. Colombo;
A.R.T.I., 1980. 140p.

This study seems to ascertain the living conditions of hired labour in the peasant sector, employment characteristics, wages, income, consumption, savings and broad economic and social needs. The aims of the study were to attract the attention of the policy makers towards this category of employees and to collect information needed for preparation of guidelines for policy formulation.

63. RATNAPALA, Nandasena
Alcoholism in a Sinhalese village. Dehiwela:
Sarvodaya Research Institute, 1980. ix, 84p.

Alcohol is a way of life for the villagers of Suragama. The author analyses the structure of their society, the social institutions, their beliefs, attitudes, folkways, norms etc., and attempts to interpret them in relation to the pattern of life established by the use of alcohol.

64. RODRIGO, Michael
"Neo-colonialism and its impact on the rural economy". [In The Liberation of the village ed. by Centre for Society and Religion. Colombo: 1977. (Logos 15 (3 & 4) & 16(1) pp.31-42.]

Gives the reader a glimpse of rural village life in some parts of Sri Lanka and the impact of urban and foreign influence.

SELVADURAI, Antony Joseph
Culture and continuity: a case study of kinship and land tenure in a Sinhalese village. 1973.
See 25

65. SHANMUGARATNAM, N
"Impact of plantation economy and colonial policy on Sri Lanka peasantry". Economic and Political Weekly. XVI (3) 17 Jan. 1981: 69-80.

This paper examines some aspects of the impact of the colonial extraversions of Sri Lanka's economy on its peasantry.

66. STIRRAT, R.L.
"The social organization of fishing in a Sinhalese village". *Modern Ceylon Studies*. 6(2), July, 1975: 140-162.

This paper is primarily concerned with the social organization of fishing in a small village. Though the information given here is not typical of a fishing village it attempts to indicate the usefulness of an analytical frame-work which has a more general relevance to the study of economic activities of countries such as Sri Lanka.

67. TENNAKOON, M.U.A.
Desertification in the dry zone of Sri Lanka. [In Perception of desertification ed by Heathcote, R.L. The United Nation University pp. 4 -33.]

This paper discusses the environment of the dry zone of Sri Lanka, where desert like conditions are becoming increasingly prominent. These changes are examined in detail with special reference to increase in population and land use systems resulting from the effects of periodic development on farmers and goods. Finally, farmers' awareness of and attitude towards the causes of emerging desert like conditions and the likely consequences are examined with a view to identifying suitable mitigating measures.

68. VISARIA, Pravin.
Incidence of Unemployment and Characteristics of the Unemployed in Sri Lanka in 1969 - 70.

Report of Joint E.S.C.A.P. - I.B.R.D. Project on the evaluation of Asian data on income distribution. This paper presents a Sector-wide analysis of the incidence on unemployment and characteristics of the unemployed in Sri Lanka.

69. WANIGARATNE, R.D.
"Family dominance in agricultural activity". *Economic Review (People's Bank)*. 2(6) September 1976:23.

Drawing from village studies in Sri Lanka's wet zone, this article attempts to highlight certain aspects of the controls exerted by rural elites to safeguard their socio-economic position in a dynamic environment marked by momentous changes in land reform.

2.1 POVERTY

CEYLON. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Report on the Survey of landlessness.
See 35.

CEYLON Landless village committee.
Report of the landless villagers committee.
See 37.

70. GHOSE, Ajit and Griffin, Keith.
"Rural poverty and development alternative in
South East Asia. Some policy issues."
Development and Change. 11(4), October, 1980:
545 - 572.

A study of the persistence of rural poverty
in selected south Asian and South East Asian
countries including Sri Lanka. Claims that
poverty is on the increase in spite of an
appreciable level of economic growth in most
countries.

71. GUNASINGHE, Newton
"Production relations and classes in a
Kandyan village". Modern Ceylon studies.
6(2), July 1975: - 116-139.

This essay is a contribution in clarifying
some aspects of the class problems, primarily
in relation to a Kandyan village. As the class
is a macro phenomenon the analysis covers the
whole of the Kandy district. Research for
this study has been carried out in the
Dehumgoda village during the period 1975-76.

72. KARUNATILAKE, H.N.S.
"Mr.E.L.H. Lee's interpretation of rural
poverty in Sri Lanka". Staff studies -
Central Bank of Ceylon. 8(1), April 1978:
78-92.

A critical comment of the article "Rural
Poverty in Sri Lanka"1963-1973 by E.L.H. Lee.
His conclusions are contested in this article.

73. KURUKULASURIYA, G.I.O.M.
"Poverty in Sri Lanka. Marga. 6(1), 1980:
81-106.

The article analyses the overall average
income of the Island's income receivers,
sector-wise and zone-wise, the relationship
of education to unemployment and the housing
deficiencies of the lower income groups.

74. LEE, E.L.H.
Rural poverty in Sri Lanka 1963-1973. Geneva:
International Labour office, 1976. 25p.
(World employment programme research working
paper).

[Also in Poverty and landlessness in rural
Asia; by I.L.O., Geneva, 1977. pp.161-184]

In this chapter an attempt is made to establish trends in the level of rural incomes in Sri Lanka, with particular emphasis on the income of the poorest 20% of the rural population between 1963 and 1973.

75. MARGA Institute
Analytical description of poverty in Sri Lanka,
Colombo: 1978. 90p.

The study aims to measure poverty in terms of objective standards and to define - poverty appropriate to the socio-economic condition prevailing in Sri Lanka. Also contains 6 micro studies in non-urban poverty in Mirissa, Horape, Henagama, Walgampaya, Porana gama and in Ratnagiriya estate.

76. MOORE, M.P. and Wickremasinghe, G.
Agriculture and society in the low country -
Sri Lanka Colombo: A.R.T.I., 1980. 176p.
(A.R.T.I. Research study series No.37.)

Agricultural production may not solve the unemployment problem, and poverty in the rural areas. Most of the population is distributed in the wet zone and the majority are not located in the dry zone, where there is much room for improvement.

The authors of the publication argue that agricultural development in the dry zone can absorb only a limited number of the wet-zone rural population to solve the problem of unemployment and poverty in the rural wet zone. The conclusion is that the problem must be tackled in the wet zone itself.

The nature of the rural unemployment problem and its close relationship to poverty are discussed. Ways and means of solving the problems are suggested.

77. VISARIA, Parvin,
The incidence of 'Absolute' poverty in Sri Lanka,
1969-70 [SI:SN] 1979. 37p. Annexes - tables 1-A28
(working paper No.6).

Report of a joint E.S.C.A.P. - I.B.R.D. project, on the evaluation of Asian data on income and distribution. This paper analyses the incidence of 'Absolute' poverty or inadequacy of calorie intake in Sri Lanka, sector-wise. Valuable data has been collected on this survey.

2.2

RURAL UNEMPLOYMENT

78. FERNANDO, M.A.

"Employment and Unemployment in the rural sector. Central Bank of Ceylon, Bulletin. 21(4) April 1971: 224-231.

Preliminary report of a sample survey conducted by the Central Bank between 1969-1970 to obtain information on the extent of indebtedness, the sources of borrowed funds and the purposes for which such borrowings were made. Survey covers the rural sector of all the 22 districts and the sample included 159 villages. Valuable data have been collected on population by age & sex, employment, unemployment and education.

79. JESUTHASAN, A.V.

What are the job expectations of youth in the rural areas? How far could those be fulfilled under the present rural set up? [In Seminar on job expectations of unemployed among rural youth. Navajeevanam - Paranthan. April, 1974. (Papers) Marga Institute. v. 3 (Tamil and English).

Discusses how job opportunities could be increased at village levels for unemployed youth in the villages.

80. MARGA Institute

Youth, land and employment. Colombo: 1974. 185p.

A study of the job expectations of unemployed youth with special reference to self-employment among rural youth and a survey of youth organizations which organize youth for productive enterprise.

81. RASAPUTRAM, W.

"Some problems of rural unemployment". Accountant. 1, 1973: 8 - 16.

A study of unemployment in the rural sector which attempts to analyse the reasons for same.

82. SRIVASTAVA, R.K.

"The unemployment problem with special reference to the rural sector". Marga. 2(2) 1973: 49-60.

This paper analyses the causes for unemployment and examines the unemployment situation on the basis of various surveys and investigations. Special reference is made to the rural sector.

TENNEKON, M.U.A.

Desertification in the dry zone of Sri Lanka.

See 67.

83. UNEMPLOYMENT in Ceylon.

Report of the committee - October 1936.

Colombo: Government Press, 1937.

(Sessional paper 7 - 1937).

Report of a Committee appointed by the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce to investigate the problem of unemployment in Ceylon. In Chapter II Item 3. Unemployment in the villages is described. Recommends development of government estates in Wet Zone, farm schools and horticultural settlements. Poverty of villages, landlessness and their livelihood in the dry zone has also been described.

3. CONCEPT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

84. ARIYARATNE, A.T.

A struggle to awaken Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement. 1978, 69p.

This document is in 2 parts 1st. part is a statement of theoretical principles evolved during 20 years of practical experience in the Sarvodaya Shramadana field, particularly by the rural communities of Sri Lanka. Part 2 is an outline of the continuing programme of sarvodaya shramadana activities in Sri Lanka.

85. DE SOYSA, G

Report on rural reconstruction in Ceylon.

Colombo: Government Press, 1944. 102p.

(Sessional paper 23-1944).

The report was prepared for the information of the sub-committee of the Board of Ministers appointed to formulate a scheme of rural reconstruction and was submitted to the sub-committee in 1942. It includes a series of recommendations for rural 'reorganization' and also the change in the term, from 'rural reconstruction' to 'rural development'.

86. DIAS, A.A. Justin
Measurement of Rural Development in Sri Lanka.
Armidale: University of New England, 1976.
ix 128p. (M.A. Thesis). Mimeo.

The aim of this study is to obtain a workable definition of the concept of rural development and to derive and review indicators of rural development in Sri Lanka.

87. DIAS, A.A. Justin.
"Rural Development: a new approach". Economic Review (People's Bank). 3(5) August 1977: 22-24.

Defines rural development and shows how the rural areas could be developed.

GAMAGE, Siripala
Srilankawe grama sanvardanayedi mahajana
sahabagithvaya ha samajeeya balapaam.
See 119.

88. KANTOWSKY Detlef.
Sarvodaya: The other development. New Delhi:
Vikas Publishing House. . 228p.

The study is in 3 parts. Part I describes the development of the Sarvodaya concept. Part II reviews the practical achievements of the Sarvodaya in India and Sri Lanka. Part III is an analysis of the general significance of the Sarvodaya concept for global development.

89. NAVARATNAM, Ranjan.
What does the term 'Development' mean. [In
Seminar on Job Expectations of Unemployed
Youth with special reference to self-employment
among rural youth. Navajeevanam, Paranthan.
April. 1974. (papers) Marga Institute v.p.]

Defines the term Development and the two main aspects of development and also the role of rural development societies in increasing the quality of population.

90. ONE Thousand villages development scheme: [In
Lanka Jatika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya,
Ethos and World Plan (Netherlands). pp.20-31.]

This chapter describes the present stagnant situation in the village, the cause that led to the situation, the ways and means of removing those causes and a scientific way of re-awakening the rural community.

91. PUNCHIHEWA, P.G.
Village and change: Observation on rural development. Colombo: Marga Institute, 1979. 94p. (Marga hand books No.2). (Sinhala).

Explains how a village can be defined, and also ways and means of developing a village; How a village can be helpful in solving the problems of unemployment; co-operation among villagers are also explained. The importance of rural development in economic development of a developing nation, the aims of the Department of Rural Development of Sri Lanka, and the activities of the Department to achieve these aims are also discussed.

STROM, Gabriet Winai.
Rural Development strategy in Sri Lanka.
See 126.

4. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

ARIYARATNE, A.T.
Collected works. Vol. I.
See 643.

CEYLON. Dept. of National Planning
The short term implementation programme.
See 724.

92. CEYLON. Department of Rural Development
Administration report of the Director of Rural Development for 1948. Colombo: Government Press, 1949. Part IV (J) 8p.
93. CEYLON, Department of Rural Development.
Administration report of the Director of Rural Development for 1949. Colombo: Government Press, 1950. Part IV(J) 21p.
94. CEYLON. Department of Rural Development
Administration report of the Director of Rural Development for 1950. Colombo: Government Press, 1951. Part IV(J) 22p.
95. CEYLON. Department of Rural Development
Administration report of the Director of Rural Development for 1951. Colombo; Government Press IV(J) 23p.

96. CEYLON. Department of Rural Development Administration report of the Director of Rural Development for 1952. Colombo; Government Press, 1953. Part IV (J) 18p.
97. CEYLON. Department of Rural Development Administration report of the Director of Rural Development for 1953. Colombo; Government Press, 1954. Part IV(J) 18p.
98. CEYLON. Department of Rural Development Administration report of the Director of Rural Development for 1954. Colombo: Government Press, 1955. Part IV(J) 25p.
99. CEYLON. Department of Rural Development and Cottage Industries. Administration report of the Director of Rural Development and Cottage Industries for 1955. Colombo; Government Press, 1956. Part IV(J) 100p.

October 1st. 1955: the Department of Rural Development was amalgamated with the Department of Cottage Industries.
100. CEYLON. Department of Rural Development and Cottage Industries. Administration report of the Director of Rural Development and Cottage Industries for 1956. Colombo: Government Press, 1957. Part IV(J) 24p.
101. CEYLON. Department of Rural Development and Cottage Industries. Administration report of the Director of Rural Development and Cottage Industries for 1957. Colombo; Government Press, 1958. Part IV(J).
102. CEYLON. Department of Rural Development and Cottage Industries. Administration report of the Director of Rural Development and Cottage Industries for 1958. Colombo; Government Press, 1959. Part IV(J) 78p.
103. CEYLON. Department of Rural Development and Cottage Industries. Administration report of the Director of Rural Development and Cottage Industries for 1959. Colombo: Government Press, 1960. Part IV(J) 68p.
104. CEYLON. Department of Rural Development and Cottage Industries. Administration report of the Director of Rural Development and Cottage Industries for 1960-1961. Colombo: 1962. Vol. IV(J) v.p.

105. CEYLON. Department of Rural Development and Small Industries.
Administration report of the Director of Rural Development and Small Industries for the year 1962-1963. Colombo: 1964. Vol.IV(J) v.p.
106. CEYLON. Department of Rural Development and Small Industries.
Administration report of the Director of Rural Development and Small Industries for the year 1963-1964. Colombo; 1965. Vol.IV(J) v.p
107. CEYLON. Department of Rural Development and Small Industries
Administration report of the Director of Rural Development and Small Industries for the year 1964-1965. Colombo: 1966. Vol.IV(J) v.p.
108. CEYLON. Department of Rural Development and Small Industries.
Administration report of the Director of Rural Development and Small Industries for the financial year 1965-1966. Colombo: 1967. Vol.IV(J) v.p.
109. CEYLON. Department of Rural Development and Small Industries.
Administration report of the Director of Rural Development and Small Industries for the financial year 1967-1968. Colombo: 1969. Vol.IV(J) v.p.
110. CEYLON. Department of Rural Development and Small Industries.
Administration report of the Director of Rural Development and Small Industries for the financial year 1968-1969. Colombo; 1970. Vol.IV(J) v.p.
111. CEYLON. Department of Rural Development
Administration report of the Director of Rural Development for the financial year 1969-1970. Colombo; 1972. Vol.IV(J) v.p.

The Department of Rural Development was established in 1948 and administration reports are issued annually. The Department of Rural Development was amalgamated with the Department of Cottage Industries in 1955 and was named the Department of Rural Development and Cottage Industries. From 1963 the Department was renamed as Department of Rural Development and Small Industries. In 1970 a separate department for Rural Development was established.

The reports outline the changes of the staff, activities of the Department and of Rural Development Societies, Social and Welfare Activities in village areas, District Development Councils, Welfare and Organizations, Women's Organizations, Health and Education, Cottage Industries training schemes, Rural Development movements and Development Projects etc.

Upto 1957 reports were published only in English. From 1958 onwards the reports were issued in three languages - Sinhala, Tamil and English.

112. DEWENDRE, Tudor.O

Principles of community development in the light of the history of Rural Development in Sri Lanka. Colombo: 1980. Mimeo.

A paper presented to the First Foundation Course for Project Staff-System C-Mahaweli Development Project. It deals with the history of Rural Development in Sri Lanka, the government strategies for development, the rural institutions including rural co-operatives, agricultural insurance, land reform and social protection, the structure of rural social influence and the principles of community organization and development.

113. DEWENDRE, Tudor.O.

Problems and perspectives in the development of social security programmes for the rural population in Sri Lanka. Bangkok: I.L.O., 1978.

Basic technical document No. IV presented to the ILO/Norway National Seminar on social security and national development held at the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute in May 1978. It deals exclusively with (a) the rural context of Sri Lanka, (b) the structure and functions of rural institutions, (c) agricultural insurance, (d) land tenure ownership and land reforms, (e) social protection and welfare benefits, and (f) some possible approaches to the development of rural social security programmes for Sri Lanka.

114. DEWENDRE, Tudor O.

The re-organization of the Rural Development Department and the Rural Development Movement to meet current and future national development needs. Colombo, 1976. Mimeo.

A memorandum presented to the Ministry Sub-Committee which inquired into and reported on the re-organization of the Rural Development Department and the Rural Development Movement. This Memorandum traces the history of the Rural Development Movement and the establishment of the Rural Development Department, deals with their successes and failures and analyses some of the contributory factors. It also contains recommendations in regard to the policy of rural development, the organization for the planning and implementation of Rural Development programmes at village divisional, district and national levels the assignment of specific functions to the Rural Development Department, training of rural development and allied personnel, the training of village leaders and R.D.S. office bearers, research in applied social sciences and social programmes for women and youth.

DIAS, A.A.Justin.

Measurement of Rural Development in Sri Lanka.
See 86.

DIAS, A.A.Justin.

Rural Development: A new approach.
See 87.

115 DIAS, Hiran D.

Rural Development in post-war Sri Lanka:
Where have we failed? [In Ceylon Studies Seminar
Conference on Post-War Economic Development of
Sri Lanka 16th-20th December, 1980. University
of Peradeniya.]

Rural urban disparity is a familiar characteristic of developing countries. The author discusses here how a closer examination of rural problem would indicate that they cannot be solved by looking at the rural sector alone. The linkage between rural and urban sectors has not been examined carefully to see how they could become mutually supportive of each other.

116. EKANAYAKE, S.B.

Development of the concept of teacher training for Rural Development in Sri Lanka. Colombo:
The Ministry of Education/Commonwealth In-Service Workshop for Teacher Educators in Asia, 1978. 23p.

This brochure traces the origin and the history of this concept in the field of teacher education in Sri Lanka. The preliminary attempts were in the form of experiments or innovations done at the Teachers' College Hingurakgoda. It discusses the success, failures and various constraints during the initial stages of this programme. Some of the initial failures were the results of the ambitious plans of the innovators. Later more pragmatic and small scale projects were initiated. All resulted in accepting this new idea in the field of education in Sri Lanka and community development was incorporated into the teacher training curriculum in Sri Lanka as from 1978.

117. EKANAYAKE, S.B.

Learning from the people. Journal of Education
(1) Jan. 1980: 31-39.

This paper stresses the importance of the study of technologies prevalent in the rural society in order to upgrade some of them and also to assist in the development of techniques appropriate to the rural areas. Such an approach is of utmost significance in rural development programmes.

118. FERNANDO, Edgar

Rural development in Sri Lanka. Colombo,
Ministry of Rural Development, 1980. 137p.

Discusses in broad outline, the various aspects of rural development and analyses the new strategy in rural development to meet challenges of the eighties.

119. GAMAGE, Siripala

Sri Lankawe grama sanvardanayedi mahajana
sahabagithvaya ha samajeeye balapam. Peradeniya,
Department of Sociology, 1980. (unpublished)
(Sinhala).

Unpublished dissertation submitted to the Department of Sociology, Peradeniya University in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Sociology (Special) Degree for the year 1979/80. The aim of this study was to examine various social problems to be faced in the development of the rural sector. The work of rural organizations and the co-operation given by the rural people to these institutions was also examined. The study was not limited to economic development but development in the social sphere was also discussed. The study was based on field work carried out in selected villages in the Kandy district.

INTERNATIONAL Bank of Reconstruction and
Development.
Economic development of Ceylon: a report
of a mission organized by the I.B.R.D. at
the request of the Government of Ceylon.
See 780

120. INTERNATIONAL Bank for Reconstruction and
Development.
Sri Lanka staff appraisal report: Kurunegala
Rural Development Project: [Washington],
I.B.R.D. 1978. 125p. (Report No.2292-CE).

The report of the IDA Mission which appraised
the project and recommended the suitability of
the project for IDA Financing amounting to
US\$.20 million. The report covers details
of the project area and the specific features
of the project such as irrigation and water
management, extension services, development of
coconut cultivation, credit facilities, roads,
electrification, health, education etc.

121. MARGA Institute
Regional survey of socio-economic research
in the rural sector prepared for the W.E.P/
I.L.O. Colombo: Marga Institute.

This survey was conducted on behalf of the
I.L.O. by Marga as one of three regional
surveys covering Asia, Africa and Latin America.
The Asian Region covers 10 countries including
Sri Lanka. The main objective of the three
surveys are to enable the I.L.O. to have as
comprehensive a picture as possible of socio-
economic research which is relevant to its own
projects where feasible to ongoing research
programmes in the region, and to develop the
inter-regional network which will lead to a
systematic growth and inter-change of
knowledge on rural employment problems.

122. RICHARD, B.P.
Sanvardanaya vana gamehi athi prashna
[In Village in development by S.L.F.I.
Colombo, 1977 pp.34-37] (Sinhala)

This paper discusses problems of an economic,
political, social, cultural and educational
nature in a village and the difficulties in
solving these problems.

123. SRI LANKA Foundation Institute.
Gramiya Ayathana ha Sri Lankawe arthike
sanwardanaya (Rural Institutions and the
Economic Development of Sri Lanka). Colombo,
S.L.F.I. 1977. 96p. Sinhala (Seminar
report No.7).

The 7th of the seminar series conducted by
the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute. This
seminar was sponsored by the Department of
Geography, University of Sri Lanka, Vidyalankara
Campus and held from 10th-14th January 1977.
It describes the socio-economic progress of the
rural society which has been accepted as a primary
objective of national development policy.

124. SRI LANKA Foundation Institute.
1975 varshayedi grama sanvardanaya pilibadava
pavathvana lada sammanthrana varthavaki. 9th
June - 1st. November, 1975. Colombo; S.L.F.I.
1975 [papers] 100p. (Sammanthrana mala vartha-2)
(Sinhala)

The report of the 2nd of the seminar series
conducted by the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute
in 1975 on 'Rural Development'. It contains
10 reports on ten seminars conducted on 10 topics
related to rural development.

125. SRI LANKA Foundation Institute.
Village in development. Colombo: 1977. 54p.
(Study paper - 2) (Sinhala)

This booklet contains summaries of lectures
conducted at the seminars sponsored by the
Sri Lanka Foundation Institute at Poddala and
at Haldanduwana.

126. STROM, Gabriele Winai.
Rural Development strategy in Sri Lanka.
[S.I.: Sn] 1979. vii, 131p. tables 1-ivi.
(type-script).

This thesis discusses the strategy that has
to be adopted to succeed in rural development.
It deals with the concept of rural development
and summarizes on achievements in rural develop-
ment.

127. WEERASEKERA, S.
Wenas vana gama. [In village in development.
by S.L.F.I., Colombo: 1977. pp.22-27.]
(Sinhala).

This lecture deals with the use of human and national resources in the upliftment of the village.

128. WIMALADHARMA, Kapila Pathirana
Betwixt the sun and the moon - a miscellany of papers, articles, and talks in the field of rural sociology and rural institutions. Kegalle, 1975. 138p.

A collection of papers written from time to time on subjects relating to agriculture and rural development (catalogued separately).

129. WIMALADHARMA, Kapila Pathirana
Gramiya sewa mandala of Kegalle district.
A post-mortem on an exercise in rural development. [In his Betwixt the sun and the moon - a miscellany of papers, articles and talks in the field of rural sociology and rural institutions. Kegalle, 1975 pp.81-118]

An attempt to evaluate rural development work in the Kegalle district.

4.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- 130 CEYLON, The Gal Oya Project Evaluation Committee.
Report of the Gal Oya project evaluation Committee. Colombo: Government Press, 1970; 203p. maps, (sessional paper No. 1-1970) Chairman B.H.Farmer.

Report of the Committee appointed by the Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power to evaluate the Gal Oya project and to ascertain the economic and social returns to investments made and provide guide-lines for future development projects of a similar nature.

- 131 CEYLON, Ministry of Finance.
Economic and social development of Ceylon, 1926-1950; a survey presented to parliament by J.R.Jayewardene, Minister of Finance. Colombo: 1951. iv, 65, lxxvp. 8 charts.

Gives the economic and social progress of Sri Lanka since independence. This is arranged under three broad periods: 1926-1930, 1931-1947

and 1948-1954. Part I shows how the government utilized the funds to gain increased production, employment and to raise the standard of living of its people. Part II is a review of progress made under various projects which were originated under the development programme of the government for the period 1948-1953.

132. FELLEBERG, Theodor von

The process of dynamisation in rural Ceylon with special reference to a Kandyan village in transition. Bern: A.E. Bruderer, 1966. 243p. photos, bibli.

The purpose of this study was to analyse the process of dynamisation taking place in the rural areas of a developing country. Higgoda in the Kandy district was selected for this study.

FONSEKA, H.N.C.

Kagama (new) colony: analysis of the agricultural geography of a dry zone peasant settlement scheme.

See 500.

133. GAJANAYAKE, Stanley

Halpe village: a socio economic survey. Colombo; Rural Development Training and Research Institute, 1976. 51p. maps.

Survey of the social setting of the village. It describes the village economy, Rural development, Society and the sugar cane project of the Halpe village.

134. GOONATILAKA, Susantha

Socio-economic changes since independence.

The responses of the administrative system.

[In the liberation of the village ed. by Centre for Society and Religion. Colombo; 1977. Logos, 15(3 & 4) and 16(1) pp.105-114.]

This article describes the socio-economic changes that occurred in the last 25 years.

135. GUNATILLEKE, Godfrey and Senaratne, S.P.F.

Some demographic aspects of integrated rural development. Marga.4(1), 1977:56-82.

The article analyses the response of the rural sector to the major demographic changes in Asian countries including Sri Lanka.

136. HEMASIRI, H.G.D.
Demographic factors in agricultural development-
Sri Lankas experience. Central Bank-Staff Studies.
7(2). September 1977: 71-91.

There is an increasing awareness among economists of the importance of demographic factors and their role in agricultural development. This paper examines some of the demographic factors relevant for the formulation of a plan of agricultural development in the context of Sri Lanka's economic development.

INTERNATIONAL Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Economic development of Ceylon: Report of a
mission organized by the I.B.R.D. at the request
of the Government of Ceylon.
See 780

- 137 JONES, Gavin W. and Selvaratnam, S
Population growth and economic development in
Ceylon. Colombo ; Hansa and Marga Institute,
1972. xii, 249p.

Sri Lanka has been a forerunner for the South Asian Countries in many ways. Sharp reduction in mortality rates and also in matters related to social and economic development, in the provision of welfare services education and health. Being a forerunner in so many respects many lessons can be learned from Sri Lankas experience. This study has been undertaken with this in mind and also the need to evaluate carefully some relationship between population growth and economic development. The area covered include past trends in population growth and projections for the future, its impact in health, education, transport, employment and the problem of population growth and foreign exchange.

KANESALINGAM, V
• The impact of government policies and programmes on villages in Sri Lanka.
See 783.

138. KARUNATILAKE, H.N.S.
Economic development of Ceylon. New York:
Praeger Publishers, 1971. xxi, 379p. map,
tables, bib. (Braeger special studies in
international economic and development).

Discusses agriculture in relation to economic development.

139. MARGA Institute
A development plan for Gampaha district.
Colombo; 1980. 365p.

Development plan prepared for the district by the Marga Institute. This plan covers only the productive sectors. The objectives of the programme was to identify the supply capacities that could be developed within the district and to link the rural hinterland with the urban belt of the district. The programme was finalised after discussion with the members of the Marga team and the District Minister and his officials.

140. MARGA Institute
Modernisation of peasant communities.
Colombo: [197-] 5p. (Project study No.7)

A project proposal on the study of the process of modernization in five selected peasant communities in Sri Lanka.

141. MARGA Institute
National dialogue for development village
No.1 - No.10. Colombo: 1980. vpg.

A study of rural dialogues conducted in 10 selected villages, a plantation workers settlement and an urban shanty community on the project.

- No.1 - Village in Anuradhapura district
- No.2 - A village in Kandy, Matale road
- No.3 - A village situated between Enderamulla-Ragama
- No.4 - A colony which is irrigated by the Namal Oya tank in Amparai district
- No.5 - Northern Jaffna peninsula
- No.6 - In Kandy district
- No.7 - A village in Matara city
- No.8 - A village in Avissawella-Bulathkohupitiya Road
- No.9 - A fishing village in Weligama-Matara area
- No.10 - A village in Kotmale electorate in Nuwara Eliya district.

These dialogues have been conducted on the basis of guidelines indicated in No.787.

142. MARGA Institute
Welfare and growth. A case study of Sri Lanka prepared for the UNRISD project "The unified approach to development planning and analysis".
Colombo: 1974. 132p.

This is a study of social and economic development in Sri Lanka since independence. The value of this study to the reader lies in the insights it provides in to the broad social and economic trends in Sri Lanka from independence upto the beginning of the seventies.

MAHAWELI Development Board
Kala Oya left bank socio-economic survey
report on block 303.
See 587.

MAHAWELI Development Board
Kala Oya left bank socio-economic survey
report on block 304.
See 588.

MAHAWELI Development Board
Kala Oya left bank socio-economic survey
report on block 308.
See 589.

143. MENDIS, M.W.J.G.
Spatial policy considerations in the economic
development of the Mahaweli region. [In
Agriculture in the Peasant Sector of Sri Lanka
ed by S.W.R.de S.Samarasinghe. Peradeniya, 1977
pp.12-20.]

An attempt to outline the features of spatial
policy that has to be considered in the economic
development in the Mahaweli region.

144. QURESHI, M.L.
Survey of economy, resources and prospects of
South Asia. Colombo: Marga Institute, 1981.
xix, 274p.

This introductory survey was intended to provide
a birds eye view of the overall regional background
for other detailed studies included in the programme.
This study covers Sri Lanka as well as Bangladesh,
Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal and Pakistan.

145. ROBERTSON, C.A. et al
Land and water resources in the North West
dry zone of Sri Lanka: proposals for investiga-
tions and development. Surbiton (Surrey):
Land Resources Development Centre, 1978. vii,
139p.

A report of a study mission of the Ministry of
Overseas Development. The purpose of the mission was
to prepare a work programme for an Asian Development
study of the North West dry zone and also to identify
projects for immediate investment in the area.

SELVANAYAGAM, S.
Palamunai village.
See 842.

SIRIWARDENE, Subadra
Growing up in Kandyan village.
See 669.

146. TENNAKOON, M.U.A. et al.
Radampola-Uda Apparekke development
opportunities survey. Colombo: Department
of Rural Credit and Development Finance,
1981. (unpublished) 30p.

This is an in-depth study of the existing service infra-structure as well as the resource potential for development of the two villages in order to identify quick yielding new ventures feasible to be established entirely based on local resources and to determine the possible areas of increasing productivity in the existing agricultural and non-agricultural pursuits with a view to providing gainful employment opportunities to the unemployed and the underemployed.

147. VAN DER PAS, Marius and Snelder, Herman
Basic needs and resources. Possibilities for
economic development in five villages in the
Moneragala district. Sri Lanka. Eindhoven
University of Technology, Faculty of Industrial
Engineering, Department of Appropriate Technology.
The Netherlands, 1977. 222p.

This report presents an elaboration of an action research into needs resources and restrictions for development of five villages in Sri Lanka. The aim of the study indicates possibilities for economic development in five villages of the Monaragala district, with the aid of an appropriate technology and the consequences of these possibilities for the training and extension programme of the Sarvodaya Development Education Institute in Tanamalwila.

VIDYARTHA College Kandy Social Service League
Socio-economic survey of Bootawatte: A village 7
miles off Kandy in Pahatha Hewaheta.
• See 847

148. WIJEDASA, K.H.J.
Pradashiya vividathvaya ha Asrika Gatalu.
[In Rural Institutions & the economic development
of Sri Lanka. Colombo S.L.F.I. 1977.
(Seminar Report No.7) pp.61-67]. (Sinhala).

This lecture deals with the regional differences that effect the development of the agricultural sector in the economy.

4.1.1 AGRICULTURE

149. ABEYGUNAWARDENA, Wimal A.
Optimum size of the farm holding in agriculture in Sri Lanka with special reference to paddy cultivation.
Staff Studies. Central Bank of Ceylon.
6(2) Sept.1976: 147-177.

This paper concentrates on various aspects of agricultural development with a particular reference to paddy cultivation. The main objective of this paper is to discuss the productivity and advantages and disadvantages of different size classes of farm holdings. It also attempts to determine the farm size consistent with the objectives of agricultural development and overall development.

150. ABEYRATNE, E.F.C.
Some problems of agricultural development in the dry zone. [in Proceedings of a Symposium on the development of agriculture in the dry zone. [by] Ceylon Association for the Advancement of Science. Colombo: [1967] 236p. bib pp.125-138]

This paper discusses some problems faced in farm organization in the dry zone and the need for further research on farm management, irrigation and mechanisation.

151. AGRARIAN Research and Training Institute.
The agrarian situation relating to paddy cultivation in five selected districts of Sri Lanka. Colombo: 1974. [15] xxi, 148p. illus. (Research Study Series No.6). Part I: Hambantota District.

This study is the first of a series of studies based on comprehensive surveys relating to paddy cultivation carried out in five paddy producing districts. The subjects discussed here are (1) land distribution and tenure, (2) co-operatives and credit (3) agricultural information and extension (4) management practices (5) production and disposal of paddy (6) labour utilization and income. The above study deals with the Hambantota district.

152. AGRARIAN Research and Training Institute.
The agrarian situation relating to paddy cultivation in five selected districts of Sri Lanka. Colombo: 1974. xviii, 130p. illus. (Research Study Series No.7) Part 2: Kandy district.

This is the second of a series of studies based on comprehensive surveys relating to paddy cultivation carried out in five paddy producing districts. The district discussed here is Kandy.

153. AGRARIAN Research and Training Institute.
The Agrarian situation relating to paddy cultivation in five selected districts of Sri Lanka. Colombo: 1975. xviii, 119p. illus. (Research Study Series No.8) Part 3: Polonnaruwa district.

This is the third of a series of studies based on comprehensive surveys relating to paddy cultivation in five paddy producing districts. The district under discussion here is Polonnaruwa.

154. AGRARIAN Research and Training Institute.
The agrarian situation relating to paddy cultivation in five selected districts of Sri Lanka. Colombo: 1975. xv.93p. illus. (Research Study Series No.9) Part 4: Anuradhapura district.

This study is the fourth of a series of studies based on comprehensive surveys relating to paddy cultivation carried out in five paddy producing districts. Anuradhapura is discussed here.

155. AGRARIAN Research and Training Institute.
The agrarian situation relating to paddy cultivation in five selected districts of Sri Lanka. Colombo: 1975. v,37p. (Research Study Series No.11) Part 6: Comparative Analysis.

This is the final study of a series of studies based on comprehensive surveys relating to paddy cultivation carried out in five districts. This study analyses the conclusions and suggestions emerging in each individual case. It is a comparative analysis of the earlier studies.

156. AGRARIAN Research and Training Institute.
Farmer's knowledge and perception of
improved technology: A study of five
farming systems. Colombo:1980.(A.R.T.I.
Research Study No.34).

This study attempts to appraise the effectiveness of extension work in agriculture. The study undertaken in areas of paddy farming, rubber growing and dairy farming.

157. AGRARIAN Research and Training Institute.
Kurundan-Kulama dry farming settlement:
A socio-economic appraisal. Colombo: 1977.
40p. (A.R.T.I. Research Series No.17).

This study forms part of a major study entitled 'A socio-economic study of rainfed farming systems in selected areas of the dry zone of Sri Lanka'. It examines the problems of and prospects for development of the unirrigable highlands in the dry zone of Kurudankulama dry farming scheme.

158. AGRARIAN Research and Training Institute.
Socio-economic survey of the Bemminiwatte
agricultural productivity committee area.
Colombo, 1975. [8] 82p. (Research study
Series No.13).

The main objective of the survey was to collect comprehensive data on agro-socio economic condition of the households in the area, the data serving as an inventory of the socio-economic facts for use in the planning for the development of the area as well as bench-mark data.

159. AGRARIAN Research and Training Institute.
A study of agricultural extension, training
and communication in Colombo district, with
special reference to six selected villages
in the Class II coconut area. Colombo: 1975.
vi, 29p. (A.R.T.I. Research Study Series No.15).

This study examines the nature, scope, functions and efficacy of the various extension agencies in the Colombo District in relation to the needs of farmers of the area, with special reference to the extension work carried out by the Department of Agriculture.

160. AGRICULTURAL extension model: farmer approach.
Economic Review (Peoples Bank) 2, (12),
March 1977: 19.

This article deals with the model farmer system to develop agriculture.

161. AGRICULTURAL Finance Corporation Ltd. India.
Anuradhapura dry zone agricultural project.
Sri Lanka: Interim Report. Bombay: [S.n.] [197-]
67p.

This is the interim report of the Anuradhapura dry zone agricultural project. The main aim of the project was to move to rainfed agriculture from shifting (Chena) cultivation. This has to be achieved by application of location-specific technology.

162. AMERASINGHE, N.
Economic resource use and decision making in paddy farming in some mid-country villages of Sri Lanka. Peradeniya: University of Ceylon, Faculty of Agriculture, 1977. vii. 111p.
(A National Council Research Project) Mimeo:

This report is based on sample surveys of peasant farmers in two progressive villages and two backward villages in the Kandy district. The main features discussed here are socio-economic conditions in the villages, resource use-efficiency in paddy production, adoption of improved management practices and socio-economic determinants of improved management practices.

163. AMERASINGHE, Nihal
Economic and social implications of the introduction of high yielding varieties of rice on settlement schemes in Ceylon: A case study of the Minipe colonization scheme. Peradeniya: , 1972. [i] vii, 108p.
(UNDP Global 2 Research Project - Ceylon 1971-72).

This report is the outcome of one of the locality studies which specifically examined the impact of high yielding varieties of rice on settlement schemes in Ceylon - A case study of the Minipe colonization scheme.

164. AMERASINGHE, Nihal
Efficiency of resource utilization in
paddy production on settlement farms in
Sri Lanka. Modern Ceylon Studies. 5(1)
Jan. 1974:72-92.

The objective of this paper was to examine efficiency of resource utilization of paddy farmers in Sri Lanka, where efforts have been made to increase the production of paddy. Here the orthodox static concept of allocative efficiency is mainly concentrated upon by attempting to identify any disorder that exists in utilization of the existing factors of production with the aid of techniques and methods of organization.

165. AMERASINGHE, Nihal.
The impact of high yielding varieties of
rice on a settlement scheme in Ceylon.
Modern Ceylon Studies. 3(1) Jan.1972: 19-35.

The impact of high yielding varieties in Sri Lanka has led to a 'green revolution'. The aim of this paper is to examine the efforts of the government to bring about changes in the levels of productivity, with special reference to the settlement schemes. An attempt was also made to examine the impact of the agricultural intensification programme.

166. ANDERAWEDA, A.B.
Farm management in dry zone agricultural
development. [In proceedings of a symposium
on the development of agriculture in the
dry zone by Ceylon Association for the
advancement of science, Colombo: 1967 ,
236p. bib. pp.139-147.]

This paper discusses the importance of proper farm management practices in the dry zone and the need for systematic studies in farm management.

167. ANDARAWEDA, A.B.
Some thoughts on the economic size of
production holdings in traditional agriculture.
The Ceylon Journal of Historical and Social
Studies. 8: (1 & 2) Jan-Dec. 1965: 38-46.

The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the views held on fragmentation of production units and on the definition "economic units" as applied to land settlement and to relate the question of size of production units to the role of agriculture in overall national economic development.

ANGHIE, G.M.
Lift irrigation.
See 553.

ASIAN Survey on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
Selections from workshop reports on small farmers
and landless agricultural labourers.
See 32.

168. AUMA, Elmada O.
Studies on the growth of lowland paddy (*Oryza sativa*.L) with special reference to stand establishment and weed control. Peradeniya: University of Ceylon. 1971. xxii [227] fig.79. biblio. (M.Sc. Thesis).

Indicates results of some experiments conducted with regard to the effects of stand establishment and weed control in the growth of yield of lowland paddy.

169. BANSIL, P.
Ceylon agriculture: A perspective. Delhi: Dhanpat Rai, 1971. xx, 407p. diags., 3 maps, tables, biblio.

Examines the agricultural problems of the island with reference to the past as well as their future development.

170. BROW, James
The impact of population growth on the agricultural practices and settlement patterns of the Anuradhapura veddahs. [In Contributions to Asian Studies, Vol.9 1976 pp.80-96.

This paper examines the impact of population growth on two areas of veddah social life, agricultural organization and pattern of settlement and mobility.

171. BUDDADASA, D and Weeraratne, Wilmot
Gam mattame viyapti seva [In Seminar on Rural Development by S.L.F.I., 1975. (Seminar Report No.2) pp.49-50] (Sinhala).

The agricultural extension services of various government departments is discussed at this seminar.

CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Department of Economic Research.
Report on the sample survey of economic conditions in the Mahaweli Development Area.
See 603.

172. CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Economic Research.
Report on the survey on cost of production of paddy. Colombo, 1969. 63p. [22] n.41 tables.

The report of the survey conducted by the Central Bank with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture, This survey has been conducted on an island wide basis. This study provides a bias evaluation of the major items of inputs and an assessment of the expected returns to the farmer.

173. CEYLON Association for the Advancement of Science.
Proceedings of a symposium on the development of agriculture in the dry zone. [ed] by O.S. Peiris. Colombo: 1967 236p. bibl .

This symposium was conducted by the Agriculture and Forestry section of the CAAS on 30-31 July 1967. Twenty invitational papers were read and important subjects were discussed. The following aspects of dry zone agriculture have been discussed i.e. land utilization, soil and water problems, research problems, problems of agricultural development. A select bibliography on the development of agriculture in the dry zone has been included.

174. CEYLON. Department of Agriculture.
Administration report of the director of Agriculture for 1930-1971. Colombo: The Department, 1930 - 1971. Part (IV)

Administration reports have been issued annually. Gives information on the production of some of the more important commodities, credit system for farmers combined with a sound system of recovery of credit which will keep in farmers credit worthy and schemes to make fertilizers available on time.

CEYLON Dept. of National Planning.
The short term implementation programme
See 724.

CEYLON Land Utilization Committee.
Report of the land utilization committee.
See 759.

CEYLON. Ministry of Agricultural and Lands
Krusikarmika Paladavardhana panata
pilibada adahas.
See 427.

CEYLON. Ministry of Agriculture and Lands
Report of the Committee on the Parakrama
Samudra Scheme.
See 566.

CEYLON. Ministry of Planning and Employment
The five year plan. 1972-76.
See 765.

CEYLON. National Planning Council
The Ten year plan
See 767.

CEYLON. Planning Secretariat
Six year programme of investment 1954/55
to 1959/60.
See 768.

175. CEYLON. Report of the Committee on Agricultural
Farms. Colombo, Govt. Press, 1965.
(Sessional paper xiv-1964)

This report examines the objectives of
agricultural farms, how far these objectives
have been achieved and whether all or any of
the functions of the programmes of work
cannot be effectively carried out in another
farm.

176. CEYLON Studies Seminar.
The proceedings of the conference on agri-
culture in the economic development of
Sri Lanka, ed. by Michael Roberts and others.
Peradeniya: University of Sri Lanka, Peradeniya
Campus, 1975. 8 106p. tables.

Contains articles on the plantation sector,
land reform and land tenure, small holdings and
small holders, rural sociology, agriculture,
Mahaweli project, water resources, settlements,
rural credit, transportation and marketing.

177. CHAMBERS, Robert
Water management and paddy production in the
dry zone of Sri Lanka. Colombo: A.R.T.I., 1978.
71 p. (A.R.T.I. Occasional Publication Series
No.8).

This paper explores some relationships between
technical imperatives and the potential for
paddy production on the one hand and their
organizational implications on the other. Special
attention is given to (1) increasing paddy produc-
tion (2) saving foreign exchange (3) equitable
distribution of water and access to same.

178. CHERUBIM S.A.

The place of cash crops in the village economy in the Jaffna District. [In Seminar on job expectations of unemployed youth with special reference to self-employment among rural youth. Navajeevanam, Paranthan, April 1974 (papers) Marga institute. v.p.]

This paper discusses the importance of farm cash crops namely chillies, potatoes, onions and tobacco in the agriculture of the Jaffna district.

DE MELO, Martha H.

Agricultural policies and development. A Socio-economic investigation applied to Sri Lanka. See 769.

179. DE SILVA, L.

A critical evaluation of agricultural policy 1960-68. Staff Studies - Central Bank of Ceylon. 1(1) April, 1971: 93-110.

This paper is a summary of a paper presented to the Research Co-ordination Committee. Certain aspects of agricultural policy are discussed here.

180. DEVASUNDRARAJAH, Nagamuttu

Land preparation and water management requirements for broadcast-seeded flooded rice (*Oryza sativa* L). Cornell University, 1971. vii, 107p. 25 tables. M.Sc. Thesis.

Discusses the benefits of direct seeding as against transplanting and also problems of water management in relation to two types of stand establishment.

181. DEWENDRE, Tudor O.

"Developing self-reliant communities"
[In District Wewas and reservoirs gazetteer. Colombo, Sri Lanka National Freedom from Hunger Campaign. 1980]

This article deals with the re-vitalization of agriculture and the intergrated development of villages in clusters in the dry zone, having the people living and working under the small village tanks as the main target. It sets out the strategy for organizing farmers through their respective rural development societies, the establishment of development funds for each village, the monitoring of progress, the active participation of the villagers in decision-making and the development of their self-reliance.

182. DIAS, H.D.

Selective adoption as a strategy for agricultural development: lesson from adoption in S.E. Sri Lanka [In Green Revolution. by B.H. Farmer. London: Macmillan Press, 1977) pp.55-84.]

This chapter points out that the problem of self sufficiency in Sri Lanka could be solved only by growing high yielding paddy. It also shows how a new urgency has been induced due to the worsening foreign exchange position which could only be solved by producing locally as many agricultural commodities as possible.

ELLMAN, A.O. and Wijekoon, L.D.

UNDP/FAO agricultural diversification project: socio-economic survey of population, employment, land holdings and infrastructural facilities in estate villages and village expansion scheme in the Nilambe-Atabage and Gurugoda-Ritigala river catchments. See 834.

183. EXTENSION Services and the small farmer.
Economic Review (Peoples Bank) 4, (6 & 7)
1978: 22-23.

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the country's agricultural extension services.

184. FARRINGTON, J.

Farm power and water use in the dry zone - (Part I): Study methodology and some preliminary results. Colombo, A.R.T.I., 215p. (A.R.T.I. Research Study No.43).

Report of a research project undertaken jointly by the A.R.T.I. and the Reading University. The main purpose of this project was to study the economic and social implications of alternative use patterns of farm power and its inter-relationship with water use in the small farm sector of Sri Lanka's dry zone.

FONSEKA, H.N.C.

Problems of agriculture in the Galoya (left bank) peasant colony.
See 530.

FONSEKA, H.N.C.

Unichchai colony - The agricultural geography of a peasant colonization scheme in the dry zone.
See 531.

185. FONSEKA, H.N.C.
Problems of agriculture in the peasant colonies of the dry zone In Proceedings of a symposium on the development of agriculture in the dry zone (by) Ceylon Association for the Advancement of Science. Colombo, C.A.A.S. (1967) 236p. bibl. pp.148-154..

This paper based on studies on the agricultural geography on seven representative colonization schemes discusses some of the principal problems of agriculture confronting the allottees of the peasant colonies.

- GANEWATTE, P.
Fragmentation of paddy land: a case study of a cluster of five purana villages in Anuradhapura district.
See 50.

186. GUNADASA, Jayaweera Mudiyansele
Optimal location of paddy improvement schemes in Ceylon. University of Sussex, 1972. (x) 628f. diags. 29 tables. (Ph.D.thesis).

In this study, it is argued that location specific paddy production projects are needed for the optimal utilization of scarce resources in paddy production. The study develops different types of policy measures for the development of different paddy growing areas. However, the author claims that further research is needed before these results are put into practice.

187. GUNADASA, J.M.
Relevance of the Japanese experience of Rural Development to Sri Lanka; A macro perspective. Tokyo: Institute of Developing Economics, 1977. 72p.

This paper is a result of a study conducted by the writer during the period September 1976 - March 1977 at the Institute of Developing Economics, Tokyo. Attempts to examine the relevance and the applicability of Japanese experience in the field of rural development to the present development context of Sri Lanka's village economy from a Macro perspective.

- GUNADASA, J.M. et al.
A socio-economic survey of minor irrigation in the dry zone of Sri Lanka.
See 577.

188. GUNASEKERA, Daya Somalatha
A critical analysis of the land use of Salpiti Korale: a critical essay. Peradeniya. University of Ceylon, 1967. v 182f. diags., illus. pl. Unpublished M.A. Thesis.

This study attempts to analyse the land use pattern of Salpiti Korale based on the land use classification developed on the basis of world land use classification.

- GUNASEKERA, A.E.C. de S.
Irrigation development in Ceylon.
See 578.

- GUNASEKERA, Lionel
Settlement planning and Mahaweli Development.
See 608.

189. HAMEED, N.D. Abdul et.al.
Rice revolution in Sri Lanka. Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, 1977. x, 282p. tables. (U.N.R.I.S.D. Studies - 13).

This research project is the 13th of the U.N.R.I.S.D. Studies on the Green Revolution Series. Part I is an overview and the Part II includes four locality studies in different zones of Sri Lanka namely Minipe colonization scheme, Ussapitiya, Palannewaruwa (Western Province) Palamunai.

190. HARRIS, Barbara
"The Economic and spatial relations of traction and its implications for rural indebtedness, in Hambantota district of Sri Lanka". [In Agriculture in the peasant sector of Sri Lanka ed. [by] S.W.R.de A. Samarasinghe, Peradeniya: Ceylon Studies Seminar, 1977 pp.189-202.]

An attempt to contribute to the debate on over-mechanisation by monitoring a neglected side of the agricultural economy, the economics of tractor ownership. This study has been carried out in the Hambantota district.

191. HARRISS, J. John.
Social implications of changes in agriculture in Hambantota District [In Green Revolution [by] B.H. Farmer. London: Macmillan Press, 1977, pp.246-255.]

This report implies that the 'gambarayas' and the land owners stand opposed to measures intended to improve the lot of the "Have nots". This chapter is concerned not only with these consequences but also with the impact of recent political development.

192. HARRISS, J.C.
Aspects of rural society in the zone relating to the problem of intensifying paddy production. [In Agriculture in the Peasant Sector of Sri Lanka ed. [by] S.W.R.de A. Samarasinghe. Peradeniya: Ceylon Studies Seminar, 1977. pp.155-170]
- Discusses the use of an appropriate technology and more efficient use of available water resources in the paddy sector. The paper follows up recommendations of the ILO team. Also discusses land reform in relation to increasing production.
193. INDRARATNE, A.D.V.de S.
The guaranteed price scheme and marketed agricultural surplus in a peasant economy. University of Ceylon Review. Vol.24, 1966: 88-93.
- The purpose of this paper is to adduce some direct evidence from another typical peasant economy in order to support the view that the doctrine of an inverse relationship between the agricultural productivity and the marketed surplus or of a backward bending supply curve, attributed to peasant economies is not of general validity.
- IRIYAGOLLE, Gamini.
The truth about the Mahaweli.
See 617.
194. ISACHSEN, Olav.
Paddy cultivation and irrigation in Kirama Oya basin Sri Lanka. Oslo: University of Oslo, 1979.96p. Maps. Photo.
- The main objective is to discuss the conditions of cultivation within the Kirama Oya Basin and analyse obstacles to further development regarding paddy production.
195. JAYATILLAKE, K.S.E. and Tennakoon, M.U.A.
Competitiveness of chillie and paddy cultivation - An examination of data from the Anuradhapura district. Staff Studies, Central Bank of Ceylon. 5(1), April, 1975: 191-200.
- Report of an inquiry as to whether diversion of resources takes place from rice to chillies due to the price incentives that existed for cultivation of chillies. The report claims that this fear is unfounded.

196. JOGARATNAM, T.
The role of agriculture in the economic development of Ceylon. University of Ceylon Review. 20, (1), April 1962: 125-137.

KAHAWITA, R.
Gal Oya scheme - facts and fallacies.
See 583.

197. KATHIRAVETPILLAI, T.
The problems of village agriculture in the Northern part of Sri Lanka and the changes necessary for improving the lot of the small farmer. [In Seminar on job expectations of unemployed youth with special reference to unemployment among rural youth. Navajeevanam, Paranthan, April 1974. Papers Colombo; Marga Institute v.p.]

Discusses problems of the small farmers in the Northern Sri Lanka. As the farmers own small plots of land and co-operation among farmers becomes important in the development of agriculture.

KELEGAMA, J.B.
The economy of rural Ceylon and the problems of the peasantry.
See 55.

KELEGAMA, J.B.
The economic significance of the paddy lands bill.
See 435.

MADDUMA Bandara, C.M.
A study of the practice of well-irrigation in the country around Vavuniya in Northern Sri Lanka.
See 585.

198. MOORE, M.P. and Wickremasinghe, Gamini
Managing the village environment. Colombo: A.R.T.I., 1978. 26p. (A.R.T.I. Occasional Publication No.16).

The paper prepared with the aim of surfacing some of the issues that have emerged in the study of three selected villages in the Southern coast of Sri Lanka. Is a part of the major research on the productive labour absorption and the small farmer sector in Sri Lanka. Areas covered include adverse effects of deforestation improper maintenance of village irrigation infrastructure, and absence of dialogue between technically qualified personnel and the farmers.

OVERSEAS Technical Co-operation Agency, Japan.
Feasibility report of agricultural development
Project in Ceylon for Dewahuwa Community.
See 660.

199. PEIRIS, Gerald
Agricultural growth through "Decentralization
and popular participation". A survey of
D.D.C. farm projects in Kandy district,
1971-1973. Modern Ceylon Studies. 3(1) July,
1972: 60-94.

This study on the Divisional Development
Councils is based on data obtained from officials
of the Planning Ministry and also from D.D.C.
programmes in the Kandy district. Field
investigations were conducted in farms and farm
workers were interviewed for the purpose of
this survey.

200. PEIRIS, J.W.L.
Research proposals for crop development in
the dry zone. [In Proceeding of a Symposium
on the Development of Agriculture in the
Dry Zone [by] Ceylon Association for the
advancement of Science. Colombo, C.A.A.S.
[1967] 236p. bibl. pp.83-91]

This article deals with research proposals
for diversification of agriculture in the dry
zone, in order to maximise the use of available
land and water resources.

PEOPLES BANK, Research Department
Trade and Formation of sectors of production.
The build-up of a Mahaweli economy.
See 539.

201. PORAGE, D.I.
Swabavika sampada yedavima [In Seminar
on Rural Development [by] S.L.F.I. 1975.
(Seminar Report No.2) pp.19-23] (Sinhala).

This article attempts to examine how maximum
benefits can be obtained from natural resources
as well as agricultural produce such as fruits,
vegetables and other products such as clay, fibre
etc. that are available in abundance in the
villages.

202. RAINFED Farming in the Dry Zone of Sri Lanka.
Economic Review (Peoples Bank) 2(3) June
1976: 23.

This article explains that certain areas of the dry zone do not come under the irrigation schemes and rainfed farming would have to form an important aspect of the agricultural development in these areas.

203. RANATUNGA, A.S. and Izumi, K.
Production of other crops in paddy fields in Yala 1972: A case study based on record keeping farmers in two special projects. Elahera, and Dewahuwa. Colombo: A.R.T.I., 1974. xv. 38p. (A.R.T.I. Research Study-4). †

This study based on information obtained from farmers in two special project areas i.e. Elahera and Dewahuwa, indicates how alternative crops could be successfully grown in paddy-fields during yala.

204. RANATUNGA, A.S. and Abeysekera, W.A.T.
Profitability and resource characteristics of paddy farming. Colombo: A.R.T.I. 1977. xi. 55p. (A.R.T.I. Research Study No.23).

This paper describes the resource characteristics and profitability associated with paddy farming and raises certain issues for policy considerations.

RESOURCES development consultants Ltd.
Integrated rural development programme for Hambantota district:(Project identification) Report of the consultants.
See 682.

RESOURCES Development Consultants Ltd.
Integrated Rural Development project Vavuniya district: Report of the consultants.
See 683.

205. RICHARDS, P.
Agriculture in Ceylon until 1975. [Paris] Development Centre of the O.E.C.D. 1970
228 p. tables.

A critical study of agriculture in Sri Lanka. It is divided into six chapters and discusses (1) The economic background, (2) general characteristics of the agricultural sector, (3) present agricultural production, (4) development prospects for the economy of Sri Lanka, (5) a projection of agricultural inputs by 1975 (6) Recommendations on future agricultural development.

206. ROBERTS, Michael Webb.

The alleged retrogression in the techniques of paddy cultivation in the central highlands resulting from the waste lands legislation and the growth of plantations in British Ceylon. A critique of the de Silva-Hweavitharne Hypothesis. 36p. tables (cyclostyled) (Ceylon Studies Seminar 1968/69 Series No.11).

A critique of the hypothesis of Hewavitharana and de Silva on the basis of other evidence available on land holdings and the availability of drought animals in the highlands.

207. SANDERATNE, Nimal.

Ceylon's crop insurance experience 1958-1968. Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics. 24 (2) April-June 1969: 45-52.

Discusses the advantages and problems of the crop insurance, phases of implementation of crop insurance in Sri Lanka, features of the Sri Lanka crop insurance Scheme and the experiences during the last ten years.

208. SANDERATNE, Nimal.

Crop insurance: an assessment and new directions. Central Bank of Ceylon Bulletin. Oct.1968: 25-48.

Discusses the advantages and problems of crop insurance.

209. SATHASIVAMPILLAI, K.

Farm business analysis of three agricultural projects of Sri Lanka 1971/72: Rajangana, Visvamadu and Muthu Iyan Kaddu. Peradeniya; Govt. Dept. of Agriculture, 1973. 45p. (Agricultural Economic Studies No.7).

As an attempt to try out the use of the farm business record book designed for use by the small holder farmers of this country. It was decided to popularise it on three agricultural special projects with the idea of gathering information pertaining to the business aspects of agricultural enterprises carried out by the settlers of these projects.

210. SATHASIVAMPILLAI, K. Krishnar, A. and Vinayaga-moorthy, N.

Farm management study conducted in Jaffna Peninsula: a case study conducted through the maintenance of farm business records during 1972/73. Peradeniya: Govt. Dept. of Agriculture 1974. 35p. (Agricultural Economic Studies No.1).

A farm management study carried out with the farmers who had volunteered to maintain farm business record information pertaining to their farm business activities.

211. SATHASIVAMPILLAI, K
Summary report of the study on fertilizer use in paddy production in selected nine districts in Sri Lanka. 1971-72. Peradeniya: Government Department of Agriculture [197]

The report of the survey which examined the reasons for the low rate of increase in the fertilizer use based on field studies conducted in Anuradhapura, Matale, Kurunegala, Monaragala, Ampari, Polonnaruwa, Hambantota, Vavuniya and Kandy.

212. SATHASIVAMPILLAI, K. and Suraweera, D.E.F.
Survey on the extent of red onion production and the nature of its cultivation in Trincomalee District during 1971/72 Maha or Perumpokam season. Peradeniya; Dept. of Agriculture, 1972. 12p. (Agricultural Economic Studies No.4).

Objectives of this study had been to assess the extent under cultivation of red onions during 1970/71 Maha season and to investigate in to the nature of the potential of this district for the future expansion of red onion production.

SELVADURAI J.

Palannoruwa village (Western province)
See 841.

SILVA, Percy

Land Settlement and agricultural development in area 'H' of the Mahaweli.
See 636.

213. SILVA, W.P.T.
An example on peasant land use in the central highlands. Ceylon Geographer Vol.13, Jan.-Dec.1959: 21-26.

An essay on peasant agriculture in the village of Werapitiya.

214. SILVA, W.P.T.
Chena-paddy interrelationships [In Green Revolution. [by] B.H. Farmer. London: Macmillan Press, 1977. pp.85-91.]

Chena cultivation is the local name for the system of shifting agriculture which is generally practiced on the unirrigable land of the dry zone of Sri Lanka. This chapter examines the interaction between the two system of cultivation, placing special emphasis on the way in which paddy cultivators behave in relation to their chenas and on any consequent effects of chena cultivation on paddy cultivation, especially those likely to affect the adoption of technological change in the paddy fields.

STRIMANNE, C.H.L.

Ground water resources in the dry zone.
See 596.

215. SOMASUNDERAM, K.V.

The small holder in the dry zone. [In
Proceedings of a Symposium on the Develop-
ment of Agriculture in the Dry Zone (by)
Ceylon Association for the Advancement of
Science, Colombo, 1967 236p. bibl.
pp.203-210.]

This article discusses problems of small
holders of the dry zone. The observations are
based on cultivation of rice in the Amparai
district.

216. SOTHINATHAN, S.

The problems of village agriculture in
northern Sri Lanka and the changes necessary
to improve the lot of the small farmer.
[In Seminar on job expectations of unemployed
youth with special reference to job expectations among
rural youth. Navajeevanam, Paranthan, April 1974. papers
Colombo; Marga Institute v.p.]

Discusses the problems of farmers in the
Jaffna Peninsula in particular, mainly problems
of land, water and also problems such as credit
and availability of labour.

SRI LANKA Japan rural development project
Dewahuwa final report.
See 513.

217. SRI LANKA Ministry of Plan Implementation.

A review of functions of state organizations
in the agricultural sector and evaluation of
their use of resources: Colombo; The
Ministry 1978. xv, 104p.

Report of a team appointed to review the
functions and resource use of state organizations
in the agriculture sector. Part II analyses functions
of the organization, Part III an assessment of the
land resources controlled by the sector and the
Part IV incorporates recommendations and comments
on the role of agricultural specialists in
agricultural administration.

218. SURAWEERA, D.E.F. and Sathasivampillai, K.
Survey to investigate the extent of the use of row weeders and rotary weeders in paddy cultivation and assess the degree of preference shown by the cultivators for the use of these implements. Peradeniya, Dept. of Agriculture, 1972. p.21 (Agricultural Economic Studies No.3).

This study is a survey carried out among farmers from all districts to investigate into the factors, economic or otherwise, that prevented cultivators from adopting improved techniques.

219. TENNAKON, M.U.A.
A note on some social and economic problems of subsistence farming in rural settlements of the dry zone of Ceylon. Staff Studies Central Bank of Ceylon. 2(1) April, 1972: 1-55.

This article discusses some major social and economic problems of subsistence farming in the main types of rural settlements in the dry zone.

220. THENABADU, Mervyn W.
Development of ill-drained low lands of the south western coastal areas of Sri Lanka. Peradeniya; Faculty of Agriculture, University of Sri Lanka. 1976. 17p. (paper No.76-1).

Paper presented at the Agricultural Research Seminar Series on 10th February, 1976. The study which is focussed on the lands which have not been effectively exploited due to many factors, proposes a development programme for these lands consisting of 6 schemes.

221. UNITED Nations, Economic & Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.
Comparative study of population growth and agricultural change: D - case study of Sri Lanka, Bangkok: UN/ESCAP, 1975. 112p. (Asian population studies series No.23).

The present report on Sri Lanka is the 4th in the series of the five reports on the comparative study of population growth & agricultural change; Chapter 4 discusses the changes in agriculture; Chapter 5 discusses the main relationships between agricultural and demographic factors.

UNIVERSITY Nation Builders
Maha Oya Kuda Oya (moko): rural community
development project in Ceylon.
See 806.

222. VIGNARAJAH, N.
Crops for the Mahaweli Scheme. Vidurava -
Mahaweli Development Scheme - 1. 3(2)
June 1978: 20-23.

A note on the most suitable crops to be
cultivated in the new lands coming under
the Mahaweli Scheme. Rice, sugar, pulses,
cotton and fruit crops are mentioned as some
of the crops that can be cultivated.

223. WANASINGHE, Yapa A.D.S.
A critical evaluation of the land use of
Alutkuru Korale North 'B': a critical essay.
Peradeniya; University of Ceylon. 1966. vi,
116 f. 12 pl. (maps) (M.A. Thesis)

A critical evaluation of the land use in
the areas adopting methodology of Dudley
Stamp using visual and aural observations in
location. The information gathered in this manner
is analysed statistically and cartographically
by a series of graphs, tables and maps. The study
points to existing maladjustments so that
corrective measures may be applied to achieve
harmony and economy in land use.

- WANIGARATNE, R.D.
Aims and achievements of colonization: a brief
review of the Minipe colonization scheme.
See 550.

224. WANNINAYAKE, P.B.
The organization for the formulation and
implementation of the district agricultural
programme in Sri Lanka. Journal of Development
Administration, 6(2) Nov. 1976: 15-22.

This paper seeks to examine the activities
for agricultural development of the Ministry of
Agriculture and Lands.

225. WEERAWARDANA, I.K.
Gramiya arthika ayathana. [In Rural Institution
and the Economic Development of Sri Lanka.
Colombo: S.L.F.I., 1977. (Seminar Report No.7)
pp.43-46.] (Sinhala).

This lecture attempts to explain that there
are regional differences in the rural agricul-
ture and that it is difficult to develop the
agriculture by way a uniform system of develop-
ment.

226. WELIKALA, George M.F.
Any analysis of the adoption of some agricultural, medical, public health and co-operative practices in six selected villages of Ceylon. Michigan: Michigan State University, 1959, V, 105p. (M.A. Thesis)

This research, which originated from the evaluation of the rural development programme in 1955-56 by Dr. Christopher Sower and Dr. Elmer C. Bratt; was a more extensive analysis of the section of the original study relating to adoption of agricultural, medical, public health and co-operative practices recommended by the government. Information has been gathered from 6 villages in different parts of the country.

227. WICKREMASINGHE, V.K.
The production of rice in Ceylon and the use of subsidies. [In Seanza Lectures No.7, 3rd July-12th September, 1968. Colombo, Central Bank of Ceylon Seanza Organization pp.446-467]

This paper examines the production of rice in Sri Lanka during the period 1957-67.

228. WIJESINGHE, L.C.A.
Some aspects of land use in the dry montane grasslands. Ceylon Forester, 5(3) 1962: 128-136.

The objectives of this paper are two-fold
(a) to study the results of an experiment in improved land use in the dry zone patanas and
(b) to assess the role of afforestation in the development of these areas.

229. WICKREMATILLEKE, Rudolph
Southeast Ceylon: trends and problems in agricultural settlement. Chicago: The Chicago University, 1963. xii, 163p. diags. illus. (photo) 21 maps, tables, bibl.

A study of the geographical concepts of land use.

230. WIMALADHARMA, Kapila Pathirana.
Development Kandyan garden farms: two experimentations from the mid country of Sri Lanka: paper presented at FAO/SANIDA Sri Lanka national seminar on small scale cash crops farming. Colombo: 16-17 December, 1980. 15p.

Discusses the existing situation and methods implemented for agricultural development in the mid country areas.

WIMALADHARMA, K.Pathirana
Formulation and implications of the annual
agricultural development programme. Kegalle
District 1973/74.
See 811.

WIMALADHARMA, Kapila Pathirana
Land use adjustments in the mid country of
Sri Lanka: An examination of the Nilambe-
Atabage catchment development project.
See 812.

4.1.2 INDUSTRY

ABEYGOONASEKERA, Justin
The Promotion and Development of Rural and
Small Industries.
See 723.

CEYLON Dept. of Commerce and Industries
Progress reports of the nine rural service
centres of the Dept. of Commerce and Industries
for the period January-July 1940.
See 36.

CEYLON. Dept. of Rural Development and
Small Industries.
Loans to Small Industries.
See 275.

CEYLON, Ministry of Planning & Employment
The five year plan 1972-76.
See 765.

CEYLON, National Planning Council
The ten year plan
See 767.

CEYLON, Planning Secretariat
Six year programme of Investment - 1954/55
to 1959/60
See 768.

DE SILVA M.M.A.
Structural change in a coastal fishing
community in southern Sri Lanka.
See 652.

GOONEWARDENA, H.S.F.
Some problems of agricultural and industrial
credit in Ceylon.
See 251.

GUNASEKERA, Lionel
Settlement planning and Mahaweli
Development.
See 608.

231. PEIRIS, Gerald.
Kalapura: The colony of craftsmen in
Patha-Dumbara. Peradeniya; Ceylon studies
seminar, 1970/72 series No.7. 30p.
(Also in Modern Ceylon Studies 2(1) Jan.
1971; 88-121.

Report of a survey conducted in 1972, of
Kalapura, the craftsmen's colony at Naththaram-
pota in the Patha-dumbara in the Kandy district.
An appraisal of the Kalapura experiment.
Includes a general introduction to Kandyan crafts,
provides details of the colony's population,
income, their standards of living, etc.

232. RANDENI, A.C. et al
'Report of a survey on the investment projects
established under divisional development
councils'. Staff studies - Central Bank of
Ceylon. (8) I, April 1980: 57-78.

This is a preliminary report of a study
undertaken to evaluate the performance of the
investment projects established under the
D.D.C. scheme during 1971/76, in relation to the
objectives set out by the Government and also
in relation to the investment criteria generally
adopted in economic analysis.

RESOURCES Development Consultants Ltd.
Integrated rural development programme for
Hambantota district. (Project identification)
Report of the consultants.
See 682.

RESOURCES Development Consultants Ltd.
Integrated rural development project for
Vavuniya district: Report of the consultants
See 683.

33. 'RURAL Industrialisation: An Integrated approach'.
Karmantha. 4(11) November 1977: 7-11.

This paper explains the necessity for the
adoption of an integrated approach to rural
industrialisation and discusses the manner in
which it should be undertaken.

234. STIRRAT, R.L.
Fish to market: Traders in rural Sri Lanka.
South Asian Review . 7(3) April 1974: 189 -
207 (Reprint).

This article examines the role of traders and fishermen in two contrasted trading systems, the market system and the contract system.

235. VEPPA, Ram K.
Small and rural industry in Sri Lanka:
A plan for Development. Colombo: IDB, 1976.
281p. Tables.

This report is the result of a field study conducted jointly by the UNIDO, UNDP/IDB. The report deals with the total spectrum of small industry and outlines policy measures and a strategy that will make possible a more rapid growth of the small industry sector, particularly in the rural areas.

4.1.3 (a) AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

236. AGRARIAN Research and Training Institute.
A synopsis of a colloquium on agricultural credit. Colombo: A.R.T.I., 1974. 14p.

One day colloquium on 'Agricultural credit'. This seminar was held at the A.R.T.I. on 19th September, 1974. It discussed the present situation and future perspectives of agricultural credit. The discussion was based on a paper prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and lands in which representatives of Institutions concerned with rural credit participated. The paper attempts to set out some of the main points made by the participants.

237. AGRICULTURAL Credit Policies and Programme in Sri Lanka.
[paper presented to the Asian Aid Pacific Regional Agricultural Credit Association 3rd General Assembly. 9 - 12 December 1980. Dacca - Bangladesh] Paper No.2.

238. AGRICULTURAL Credit in Rural Development.
Economic Review (Peoples Bank), 2 (7), 1976: 19.
This study records the importance of credit in rural development in Sri Lanka, and the factors which hamper investment.

239. AGRICULTURAL Loans and the Peoples Bank
Economic Review (Peoples Bank) 3(10)
1978: 12-13.

A short account of the agricultural credit schemes and its relations with the peasant farmer.

240. AMARASEKERA, S.

Short-term agricultural credit to the rural sector. Colombo: Central Bank, Dept. of Rural Credit and Development Finance, 1980. 19p. Mimeo.

The thesis developed in this paper is as follows:-

Rural lending which is more than mere agricultural lending in the rural sector and rural development which has a goal more ambitious and challenging than narrow agricultural development, have to be approached with objectives and perspectives of trust and partnership and on a footing of equality and collective responsibility.

241. AMARASINGHE, D.

Role of agricultural credit in developing grassroot level small farmer institutions for small farmer development: small farmer agricultural credit at Galnawa - Sri Lanka - A success story. Colombo: People's Bank. [1980] 26p. Mimeo.

This paper attempts to record the experience of the People's Bank in evolving and successfully implementing a scheme of small farmer agricultural credit in conformity with national policies, in an organized peasant colonization scheme. The Bank reviews what factors created successes and what problems caused failures in these modern peasant colonies.

242. CEYLON. Agricultural Banks Committee.

Report. Colombo: The Government Publication Bureau, 1910. 54p. (Sessional paper 8 of 1910)

Report of a commission appointed by the governor to consider the question of agricultural banks in Ceylon; whether they were necessary and how far such banks introduced in India and other countries were suited to the conditions that prevailed in Ceylon.

CEYLON. Dept. of National Planning

The short term implementation programme.
See 724.

CEYLON. Planning Secretariat

Six year programme of investment 1954/55 to 1959/60.
See 768.

243. DE ALWIS, Lal.
1977/78 Maha Kannaye Weevagnaya Ayavima Pil-
ibanda Samiksanaya (Polonnaruwa Districkaya)
Colombo: People's Bank; 1979. 25p. (Sinhala).

This article attempts to examine the reasons for the high rate of repayment of cultivation loans, experienced in the Polonnaruwa District compared with the rather low rate of repayment in all other districts.

244. DE SILVA, Mervyn.
Agricultural credit: a case for clinical examination. Colombo. Ministry of Plan Implementation, 1980, 30p. Mimeo.

Examines the impact of agricultural credit as a constraint on agricultural development. The paper argues that additional credit may not be conducive to increased production without the availability of other pre-requisites. It suggests that the basic domestic and social needs of the farmer have to be considered.

DEWENDRE, Tudor O.

Problems and perspectives in the development of social security programmes for the rural population in Sri Lanka.
See 113.

245. FERNANDO, S.T.G.
Medium and long term credit fund: An assessment in financial intermediation. Colombo: Central Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Rural Credit and Development Finance, 1980. 31p. Mimeo.

An appraisal of the medium and long term credit fund inaugurated in 1964 by the Central Bank, the aim of which was to promote and develop agriculture and industry. The first part discusses the two types of financial markets in developing countries, and the problems faced by rural farmers due to the existence of duality in financial markets.

246. FERNANDO, S.T.G.
An assessment of development programmes and policies with regard to dry zone agriculture. [In Proceedings of a Symposium on the Development of Agriculture in the Dry Zone (by) Ceylon Association for the Advancement of Science, Colombo: (1967) 236p. Bib. pp.169-176.]

Credit and marketing problems in the dry zone have been discussed. A short history of dry zone agriculture is also included.

247. FOOD and Agriculture Organization
Agricultural credit in the Kegalle District
of Sri Lanka: Case study. Rome: 1974.46p.
(F.A.O. Agricultural case studies - working
paper No.9).

The main objective of the study is an analysis of data collected through personal interviews with farmers. It encourages the adoption and testing of new techniques in surveys in rural credit, so that eventually it will be possible for member governments to undertake comprehensive and periodic evaluations of their credit programmes.

248. GUNADASA, J.M.
Kurunegala districkaye Vaga Naya Pehera herima
pilibandava thathvaya. Colombo. People's Bank:
Research Department, 1978. 40p. (Study papers)
(Sinhala).

This booklet explains problems arising out of non-repayment of cultivation loans, faced by various rural credit schemes, and suggests measures that can be adopted to improve such credit schemes.

249. GUNASEKERA, R.G.G.O.
Institutional credit to the peasant sector
through co-operatives. [In Agriculture in the
peasant sector of Sri Lanka ed [by] S.W.R.de
A. Samarasinghe, Peradeniya: Ceylon Studies
Seminar, 1977 pp.49 - 54]

The paper examines the reasons for the failure of institutional credit provided to the peasant sector through co-operatives.

250. GOONATILAKE, Susantha
Credit and other government support for small
farmers: History and present status. Colombo:
People's Bank [1978] 67p. (People's Bank study
paper).

This paper aims at identifying the inter-relationship between farm practices, farm output and incomes for small farmers on the one hand, and government supports such as credit, price guarantees subsidies and crop insurance on the other.

251. GOONEWARDENA, H.S.F.
Some problems of agricultural and industrial
credit in Ceylon. [In United Nations Mobilization
of Domestic Capital: Reports and documents
of the second working party of experts. Bangkok:
E.C.A.F.E., 1953. pp.194-200].

This paper attempts, firstly, to describe the nature of some of the major problems that confront mortgage financing in Ceylon and secondly to show how the Agricultural & Industrial Credit

Corporation of Ceylon has worked in the midst of these difficulties.

252. INDRARATNE, A.D.V.de S.
"An analysis of agricultural credit in under-developed countries with special reference to Ceylon". Ceylon Journal of Historical and Social Studies. 2(2), July 1959: 182-202.

This paper is an attempt to make a brief systematic study of agricultural credit.

253. JAYAWEERA, Neville.
Credit support for high yielding varieties in Sri Lanka. Marga 2(2) 1973: 18-48.

In this article the author examines the role of credit in implementing the HYVV programme on Sri Lanka

254. JINADASA, M.
Factors contributing to the achievement of high yields and incomes from paddy cultivators in the Polonnaruwa district. Economic Review (People's Bank). 6(8) November 1980: 28-30.

This article deals with the granting of cultivation loans by the Peoples Bank to the value of Rs.27.83 million for the 1977/78 Maha Season, in the Polonnaruwa district, which was distributed among 7876 farmers. The highest yield is from this district. The Social and Economic background of the farmers has also been discussed.

255. KARUNARATNE, T.B.
Repayment of cultivation loans Maha 1977/78 Vavuniya district. Colombo: Peoples Bank, 1979. 19p. (People's Bank Study papers)

The main objectives of this study are to ascertain the quantum of default of cultivation loans for Maha 1977/78, examine the main reasons for non-repayment and devise ways and means of recovering cultivation loans.

256. KARUNATILAKE, H.N.S.
"Credit facilities for agriculture". [In his banking and financial institution. Colombo: Central Bank, 1968. Chapter 3 pp.82-110]

Covers rural indebtedness, co-operative lending institutions, defects of the co-operative credit system, and new agricultural credit schemes.

257. KARUNATILAKE, H.N.S.
"Impact of the co-operatives and new financial institutions on agricultural progress". [In his Economic development in Ceylon. New York: Praeger, 1971. pp.127-150]

This chapter analyses the role of co-operative institutions in agricultural financing.

258. KARUNATILAKE, H.N.S.
* Promotional activities of the Central Bank: The new agricultural credit schemes and refinance. [In his Central Banking and Monetary Policy in Sri Lanka. Colombo: Lake House, 1973. pp.185-190]

The purpose of this study is to assess in general, the role of the Bank in the economy and not merely to examine its effectiveness in the successful implementation of monetary policy. It also outlines promotional activities which have had a direct and specific impact on economic growth and institutional change.

259. KHAN, A.Akhter and Gunadasa, J.M.
Small farmer credit: a case study of Edanduwa and Talgamuwa Attapitiya gramasevaka division in the Agrarian Research and Training Institute field laboratory. Beminiwatte, Kegalle district. Colombo: A.R.T.I., 1974. 81p. (A.R.T.I. Research Study Series No.3).

This is a case study of two grama sevaka divisions. It examines in a small way the role of small farmer credit in agricultural development.

260. KRISHNAPILLAI, K.
* Credit requirements and source of credit for developing the village economy. [In Seminar on job expectations of unemployed youth with special reference to self-employment among rural youth. Navajeevanam paranthan. April 1974 (paper) Marga Institute v.p.]

Discusses various types of credit required for investment and consumption in the village level economy and provides details of the types of credit offered by the Government.

261. MARGA Institute.
The co-operative system and rural credit in Sri Lanka. Colombo: 1974. 174p.

A study undertaken by the Marga Institute for U.S.A.I.D. This is a study, undertaken to examine the credit requirements of the cultivator particularly the paddy cultivator, and how the Co-operative System has been adopted by the State to find ways and means of meeting these requirements

and to what extent the cultivator has benefited by the Co-operative System.

262. PIYATISSA, Y.A.

"Lending agencies and the problem of defaults in Agricultural credit - A case study of sugar cane loans in Amparai District". [In Conference on post war economic development of Sri Lanka. 16th - 20th December 1980. Peradeniya. Ceylon studies seminar: University of Peradeniya]

This paper argues that default of loans is due to organizational deficiencies within credit disbursing organizations and not to factors external - to these institutions as has been explained upto now and which has led to wrong policy prescriptions. This . . . is examined in the light of the sugar cane loans granted in the Maha 1977/78 in the Amparai District.

263. PIYATISSA, Y.A.

Towards a participatory as distinct from paternalistic approach to agricultural credit in Sri Lanka. England. Applied Science publishers. [n.d] [forthcoming]

This paper suggests that involving rural communities in saving as well as receiving credit is a better approach to agricultural credit than distributing externally injected credit and bringing pressure on borrowers to pay as is done by Commercial Banks and Co-operatives.

264. ROLE of Agricultural Credit in developing grass root level small farmer institutions for small farmer development."

[Paper presented by Central Bank of Ceylon at the Asian and Pacific Regional Agricultural Credit Association 3rd General Assembly - 12 December 1980. Dacca, Bangladesh. Paper No. 1. 18p]

This paper contains the background history of the institutional credit administration under Government departments and the establishment of the People's Bank's new Agricultural Scheme, and Comprehensive Rural Credit Scheme. The basic objectives of the programme have been discussed.

265. SANDERATNE, N.
"An evaluation of credit and insurance scheme for paddy". The Journal of the National Agricultural Society of Ceylon. 6, 1969: 59 - 81.

This article examines recent experiences in credit schemes, in particular the New Agricultural Credit Scheme and the Crop Insurance Scheme.

266. SANDERATNE, N.
"The problems of defaults in Sri Lanka's small farmer loans". Staff studies - Central Bank of Ceylon. 7(1) April, 1977. 1 - 20.

Although informal or non-institutional sources of credit continue to be the dominant source of credit to small farmers several improvements have been made in recent years in the provision of institutional credit. Despite this the inability to recover a significant proportion of loaned funds, constitutes a recurrent problem. This article suggest ways of solving this problem.

267. SEACEN Research and Training Centre
Agricultural credit in South-East Asian Central Banks (SEACEN) countries. Malaysia: 1978. 209p.

The work is based on country studies on this topic presented by participants at the workshop/Seminar. The paper attempts to present the experiences of the SEACEN countries in their involvement with rural credit. The main thrust of the paper is to stress the role played by Central Banks in this important field and to suggest what is expected of them in the future.

268. SRI LANKA. Ministry of Plan Implementation.
Agricultural Credit: Investigations in irregularities in granting of sugar cane loans - Amparai District. Colombo: 1978. 31p. tables.

This report recommends ways by which funds that have already been issued should be dealt with and how the misappropriation of funds, if any, could be controlled more effectively in the future.

269. TILAKARATNE, W.M.
Agricultural credit in a developing economy - Ceylon. Colombo. Central Bank of Ceylon, 1963. vii, 234p. Tables (Central Bank of Ceylon research series).

A study undertaken with the purpose of analysing the demand and supply of agricultural credit which has not been done hitherto.

270. TILAKARATNE, W.M.
"The system of agricultural credit in Ceylon".
[In Seanza Lectures, No.7, 3rd July -
12th September 1968. Colombo: Central Bank
of Ceylon Seanza Organization, pp.423-445].

This paper is entitled "The system of Agricultural credit in Ceylon". Its coverage is confined to the availability, problems of credit in the rural sector and the attempts that have been made to meet these problems.

271. VIDANAPATHIRANA, Upali.
Responsiveness of peasant farmers to institutional credit arrangements: A case study of the Matale district in Sri Lanka Colombo: People's Bank [198-]. 45p.

This report was prepared at the request of the Regional Development Division of the Ministry of Plan Implementation. The prime objective was to examine the farmers response towards institutionalized credit arrangements in the Matara district and to ascertain major factors affecting the farmers responsiveness.

272. WEERAWARDENA, I.K. and Colonnoge I.
A short history on credit for peasant agriculture in Sri Lanka. Ministry of Agricultural and Lands. 1974 291p.
(Evaluation study No.2).

This short account of credit to peasant agriculture has been compiled from material available with the Department of Agrarian Services. It covers various phases of peasant agriculture from 1947 to 1966, and also the new agricultural credit schemes.

4.1.3 (b)

RURAL CREDIT

273. ABAYARATNA, G.M.

'Gramiya ansaya ayathanika naya'.

[In Rural institutions and the economic development of Sri Lanka. Colombo: S.L.F.I., 1977. (Seminar Report No.7) pp.35-39.]

This lecture deals with features affecting the level of income of farmers, and the role of rural banks in alleviating the problems of indebtedness among the farmers.

274. AMUNUGAMA, S.

'Rural credit in Ceylon - Some sociological observations'. Ceylon Journal of Historical and Social Studies. 7(2), July - December 1964: 135-143.

This paper attempts to review the available facilities for rural credit in the context of the social organization of Ceylonese rural society, and suggests a solution to the present dilemma of extending credit facilities to this sector while maintaining the profit making character of a banking system.

CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Economic Research.

Report of the survey of rural credit and indebtedness.

See 831.

CEYLON. Dept. of Census and Statistics

Survey of rural indebtedness Ceylon 1957.

See 832.

275. CEYLON. Dept. of Rural Development & Small Industries.

Loans to Small Industries. Colombo Ministry of Industries, Home & Cultural Affairs. [19--] 21p.

This paper analyses the various credit facilities given by the Dept. of Rural Development and Small Industries to those engaged in small industries.

CEYLON Studies Seminar

The proceedings of the conference on agriculture in the economic development of Sri Lanka.

See 176.

276. DE LIVERA, R.D.
"Savings and the co-operative sector-case of Sri Lanka". Economic Review, (Peoples Bank) 2 (7), October 1976: 22-28.

Part I of this article traces the history and development of co-operative savings and co-operative credit in Sri Lanka upto the re-organization of the co-operatives in 1957 and the establishment of the People's Bank in 1961.

277. DE LIVERA, R.D.
Savings and the co-operative sector-case of Sri Lanka. Part II. Economic Review (Peoples Bank). 2(8.): November/December 1976: 27-32.

Part II deals with the role of the People's Bank in the consolidation that followed, and shows how the rural banks have been a key factor in the rural financial situation over the last few years.

278. FOOD and Agriculture Organization. Investment Centre mission.
Sri Lanka rural credit study: A report.
Rome: F.A.O. [1980] vp.

A report on the study of rural credit carried out by the F.A.O. Investment Centre, at the request of the A.D.B. and the Government of Sri Lanka. The objectives were to examine the rural credit structure. and its institutional mechanism, to review and assess the policy guidelines for rural credit operations, the examination of the role of the Central Bank and the Government in rural credit operations, and the review of the organizational role of the existing rural credit institutions.

279. GANEWATTA, P.
Socio-economic factors in rural indebtedness: A case study in Tract Two Kagama, Kattiyawewa Special project, North Central Province, Colombo, A.R.T.I. 1974. 23p. (A.R.T.I. Occasional Publication Series No.7).

This study analyses the general pattern of expenditure among farmers, their sources of income, credit obtained, and repayments made, the attitude to various credit agencies and his priorities for repayment.

280. GUNATILLAKE, Godfrey.
"The Co-operative System of small farmer credit in Sri Lanka". [In U.S. Agency for International Development: Spring review of small farmer credit in South Asia. Country papers: Washington: Agency for International Development, 1973. Vol. 10, 8th paper].

An analysis of existing credit facilities to small farmers in Sri Lanka, in which co-operative societies play a predominant role. Includes an evaluation of the various programmes for small farmer credit.

281. GUNATILLAKE, Godfrey.
"Sri Lanka". [In U.S. Agency for International Development: Spring review of small farmer credit, country survey special papers. Washington: Agency for International Development, 1973. Vol. xvii, pp.209-228]

Contains excerpts from the introductory sections of No.280.

INAYATHULLAH, M.A.
Cultivation loans in the 1977/78 Maha Season. See 835.

282. PEOPLE'S BANK
Samupakara Samithee Magin Gramiya banku diyunu kirime salasmak. Colombo: People's Bank, [19--] 46p. (Sinhala).

Expansion of the system of rural Banking and agricultural credit were interalia objectives of the People's Bank. This booklet explains plans for expansion of the rural banking system and rules and regulations in the opening of Bank branches.

283. RATNAPALA, Nandasena
"The role of rural credit in community development". [In his Village farms, community participation and the role of rural credit. Dehiwela: Sarvodaya Research Institute, 1979 pp. 90-107]

Rural credit has played an important role in Sarvodaya's programme for regeneration of man and society. It is different, for example from the credit provided by Banks. Sarvodaya is comparatively successful in the field of credit because its philosophy has motivated people to act with responsibility, making their own decisions and always relying on collective decisions.

284. RATNAPALA, Nandasena

Village farms: community participation and the role of rural credit. Colombo: Sarvodaya Research Institute, 1979. 119p. (Sarvodaya research).

The primary purpose of the study was to collect data on the 22 farms associated with Sarvodaya, and the rural credit extended to them, in order to assess the efficiency, flexibility and effectiveness of the farms and the rural credit programme. Special emphasis is on the functional aspects of these farms in relation to the economic development of the rural areas and the role of Sarvodaya philosophy in the village.

285. REVIEW of Rural credit and banking for the first quarter 1974:

New agricultural and comprehensive rural credit schemes. Central Bank of Ceylon Bulletin. July 1974: 523-525.

The review covers data for paddy loans for Maha 73/74.

286. REVIEW of rural credit and banking for the first half of 1975.

Central Bank of Ceylon Bulletin. October 1975: 801 - 803.

The review covers data for paddy loans for the completed maha 74/75 Season and the incomplete yala 1975 Season.

287. "RURAL credit: need, availability, issues directions". Economic Review (People's Bank) 5(1) (2) April/May 1979: 3-7.

288. "RURAL indebtedness in 1957". Economic Review (Peoples Bank). 5(1 : 2), April/May 1979: 6.

289. SAMARASINGHE, S.W.R.de A

"Rural and tertiary credit". [In his Some aspects of the monetary and financial experience of a mixed economy: The case of Ceylon. Cambridge: 1980 pp.243-291.] Unpublished Ph.D.dissertation .

A critical review of formal and informal credit in the rural sectors of Sri Lanka. 1911-1970.

290. TENNAKOON, M.U.A.

A credit scheme for rural development: A proposal based on the experience of the Pinnawela rural development project of the R.D.T.R.I. Colombo: The Dept. of Rural Credit & Development Finance, Central Bank. 1980. 4p. (Mimeo) unpublished.

A credit scheme for Rural Development. A proposal based on the experience of the Pinnawela. Rural development project of the R.D.T.R.I. alleviate a proposal to establish a village bank to credit problems of small scale rural farmers based on experience gathered in the Pinnawala village in Avissawella in the Sabaragamuwa Province.

291. TENNAKOON, M.U.A.

Credit for small man: Hingurakgoda experiment 1981. (unpublished article).

The paper suggests the organization of small groups of compatible farmers having a sound mutual understanding and willingness to co-operate to build a fund of their own by way of regular contributions.

292. TENNAKOON, M.U.A.

Towards a pragmatic rural credit policy in Sri Lanka. Colombo: The Dept. of Rural Credit & Development Finance, 1980. 31p. tables.

This paper attempts to highlight the numerous dangers of a hard line credit policy. It discusses the factors responsible for the failure of the rural credit management, which are beyond the control of small non-influential farmers, and stresses the need to minimise these defects to enable proper credit management.

293. TILAKARATNE, W.M.

"Problems of rural credit in Ceylon".
Ceylon co-operative review 1 (1) March 1967:
1 - 13.

The article begins with a description of the rural sector and analyses the problems preventing an adequate supply of credit to this sector.

294. TILAKARATNE, W.M.

Rural indebtedness in Ceylon. The Ceylon Economist
4 (2) June 1958: 149 - 179.

This article examines the extent and nature of rural indebtedness in Ceylon.

4.1.3.(c) RURAL BANKING

295. DE LIVERA, R.D.

"Rural Banks scheme: An experiment in promoting a sound system of agricultural credit in the rural sector". (In People's Bank of Ceylon publication No.2.1968 pp.1-7)

This article describes the special agricultural credit programme being implemented by the Bank.

296. KAHAGALLE, S.

"Mobilization of rural savings in Sri Lanka-performance and policies". Staff studies-Central Bank of Ceylon. 7(1) April 1977: 57-100.

This paper attempts to estimate the rural savings capacity in Sri Lanka and to examine institutional structure and strategies used to mobilize rural savings. It also attempts to analyse the trend of savings in the rural sector, to determine the factors affecting the volume of savings. An important section of this paper is, a discussion of the extension of the institutional sector and its strategies to enhance savings in Sri Lanka.

297. KAHAGALLE, S and Sanderatne, N.

"The role and performance of co-operative rural banks in Sri Lanka 1964 - 1977". Staff Studies-Central Bank of Ceylon. 7(2) September 1977: 1-44.

A recurrent theme in development economics is the need for a higher savings ratio to finance investments. To effect changes in the savings habits of people appropriate grass root institutions have to be developed to channel funds for needy productive enterprises. This paper which consists of six sections is written with the objective of taking stock of this vital experiment in constructive rural finance, with the hope that it will lead to a further strengthening of these institutions.

298. KARUNATILAKE, H.N.S.
"Rural Banks", [In his Banking and financing institutions in Ceylon. Colombo: Central Bank of Ceylon, 1968. pp.58-62.]

This chapter discusses how the whole concept of rural banking has proved to be very fruitful because the increase in the number of rural and co-operative banks has brought the management into closer contact with the banks' clientele.

299. PATHIRANA, W
"Co-operatives and rural banking". [In People's Bank of Ceylon. special publication to mark the opening of the fiftieth Rural Bank March, 1969. pp.15 - 16]

Rural banking is essentially a co-operative endeavour, an activity undertaken by co-operative societies in the interests of their members. The Peoples Bank tool an active interest in the co-operative movement. A detailed account on this subject is given here.

REVIEW of Rural Credit and Banking for the first quarter 1974.
See 285.

REVIEW of Rural Credit and Banking for the first half of 1975.
See 286.

300. "RURAL Banks". Economic Review (People's Bank)
5(1:2) April/May 1970: 10-18.

301. "RURAL banking and Credit". [In Central Bank of Ceylon annual report - 1971. Colombo: 1972. pp.177-123]

302. "RURAL banking and Credit". [In Central Bank of Ceylon Annual report - 1972, Colombo: 1973. pp.110-117]

303. "RURAL banking and credit". [In Central Bank of Ceylon annual report - 1973. Colombo: 1974. pp.42-53]

304. "RURAL Banking and credit". [In Central Bank of Ceylon annual report - 1974. Colombo: 1975. pp.43-51]

305. "RURAL Banking and credit". [In Central Bank of Ceylon: Review of the economy 1975. Colombo: 1976. pp.28-37]

306. "RURAL banking and credit". [In Central Bank of Ceylon: Review of the economy 1976, Colombo: 1977. p.25-36].

307. "RURAL banking and credit". [In Central Bank of Ceylon: Review of the economy 1977. Colombo: 1978. pp.27-44]
308. "RURAL banking and credit". [In Central Bank of Ceylon; Review of the economy 1978. Colombo: 1979. pp.43-54]
309. "RURAL credit". [In Central Bank of Ceylon annual report 1969. Colombo: 1970. pp.122-137]
310. "RURAL credit". [In Central Bank of Ceylon annual report 1970. Colombo: 1971. pp.122-134]

These sections review the activities of institutions dealing with rural Banking and Credit. Evaluates the activities of the rural Banks of the People's Bank, Agricultural Service Centre branches of the Bank of Ceylon. Data on various rural credit schemes are also analysed in these sections.

311. RURAL Bank Service [In Peoples Bank Multipurpose Co-operative Societies after re-organization. Colombo: (19-) (Study paper) pp.91-96.]

Deals with rural banks associated with co-operative societies.

312. SANDERATNA, N.
"The Role of rural banks". People's Bank, Ceylon. Special publication to mark the opening of the fiftieth Rural Bank. March 1969: 23-24.

This article describes the nature of the rural economy, its bearing on rural banks and the advantages of rural banks.

313. TENNAKOON, M.U.A.
Farmers need paddy banks, not money banks. 1981 2p. (unpublished article).

Paddy holdings in Sri Lanka are very small and the farmer is impaired by lack of funds and pre and post-harvest losses. The farmer should sell his produce at the floor price in order to increase his income. To encourage the small farmer to save, paddy banks should be established. Functioning of the banks should be fair, members of the organization contribute by depositing small quantities according to their means.

4.1.4. LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon, Dept. of Economic Research.

Report on the sample survey of labour force participation rates in Sri Lanka - 1973.
See 33.

DIAS, Hiran

Rural employment promotion in Sri Lanka: paper presented at the Asian Regional Seminar on rural employment promotion
See 773.

DIAS, Hiran.

Rural employment promotion in Sri Lanka.
See 772.

FERNANDO, M.A.

Employment and unemployment in the rural sector.
See 78.

314. GUNASEKERA, H.A.de S. and Codipilly, H.M.A.
"Employment creation through regional development: recent experience in Sri Lanka".
International Labour Review. 116:(1)
July-August 1977: 39-52.

The article discusses some of the ways in which D.D.C. projects have contributed to national development and the improvement of rural incomes.

315. GUNASINGHE, Newton.

"Social change and the disintegration of a traditional system of exchange labour in Kandyan Sri Lanka". [In Ceylon studies seminar, 1975. No.6 Serial No.58 14p] Mimeo.

This paper based on the experience at Delungoda - a Kandyan village examines the disintegration of the exchange labour system.

316. GUNATILAKE, Godfrey

Pattern of job expectation and employment among rural youth; summary report of a survey. Colombo: Marga Institute. [1977] 83p. tables, Mimeo.

A paper presented at the Asian Regional Seminar on rural employment promotion. Colombo - June 20-28, 1977. The paper is a summary report of the survey on Job expectations of rural Educated unemployed youth 1973-74.

The survey was designed to elicit detailed information on the rural workforce in the age group 15-24 years in which mass unemployment in the rural sector had manifested itself in its acutest forms. The main focus of the survey was on the job expectations of the rural unemployed youth and the social and economic aspirations which they reflected.

INTERNATIONAL Labour office

Report fo the government of Ceylon, on rural employment problems.

See 781.

JAYAMAHA, Gratien.

District level solutions for the problems of unemployment, under-employment and low income levels in Sri Lanka.

See 53.

JESUTHASAN, A.V.

What are the job expectations of youth in rural areas? How far could those be fulfilled under the present rural set up.

See 79.

KADIRAGAMAR, A.

What are the job expectation of village youth and how far can they be satisfied within the present village context.

See 782.

317. MARGA Institute

Asian Regional Seminar on rural employment promotion, Colombo. June 20 - 28, 1977.(Papers).

Contains papers read at the Asian Regional Seminar on rural employment promotion held in Colombo from 20-28 June, 1977.

318. MARGA Institute

The employment situation in India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka: an overview. Colombo: 1976. 47p. tables.

This paper attempts to present the key statistics in employment and unemployment in India, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka and to draw a few broad conclusions on the characteristics of the employment problems in each country.

MARGA Institute

Job expectations of unemployed youth with special reference to self-employment among rural youth. Panel discussion on job expectations of rural unemployed youth.
See 788.

MARGA Institute

Some aspects of population and employment related to the Mahaweli programme.
See 621.

MARGA Institute

Youth, land and employment.
See 80.

319. NATIONAL Seminar on social education for rural women workers. Colombo: 29th - 31st. August, 1978.
Report. Colombo: Dept. of Labour Workers Education Division, 1978. xviii, 82p.

Report of a seminar convened from 28th - 31st. August 1978. At the A.R.T.I. Colombo. It was sponsored by the Dept. of Labour - Workers Education Division, in collaboration with I.L.O. Includes three background papers and summary of panel discussions.

PERERA, U.L. Jayantha and Gunawardena, P.J.
A study of hired labour in peasant agriculture in Sri Lanka.
See 62.

RANASINGHE, Sudatha,

A study of youth unemployment in rural Sri Lanka, social stratification, education and job expectations.
See 409.

320. SEMINAR on job expectations on unemployed youth with special reference to self employment among rural youth. Navajeevanam - Paranthan, April 1974. [Proceedings] Colombo: Marga Institute, 1974 v.p.

This seminar held at Navajeevanam - Paranthan in April 1974 was sponsored by the Marga Institute. It includes 7 background papers and 4 Tamil papers with English translations.

321. SILVA, A.T.M. et al.

Sri Lanka country study on rural employment promotion. Geneva: I.L.O. 1975. 227p.
(WEP 10 - 2 - 175).

This country study on rural employment promotion was prepared at the request of the I.L.O. It includes sections on socio economic data, technology and employment, strategy of rural development and action programmes and macro-economic policies.

322. VAMATHEVAN, S.
Internal migration in Ceylon, 1946 - 53.
Colombo: Dept. of Census and Statistics,
1960. 72p.

This monograph attempts to describe and interpret population changes within Ceylon in specific regions. It also discusses trends and magnitudes of population movements which form the basis of a detailed probe into the economic and social implications of internal migration.

323. WICKREMASEKERA, Piyasiri
Aspects of the hired labour situation in rural Sri Lanka. Some preliminary findings
[In hired labour in rural Asia, ed, by S. Hirashima. Tokyo, Institute of Development Economics, 1977 pp.71 - 94] (Reprint)

The objective of this paper is to present some preliminary findings on the hired labour phenomenon in rural Sri Lanka. It attempts to highlight some important issues pertaining to the problem. The paper consists of 4 main parts. Part I deals with data sources and methodology adopted. Part II discusses the situation pertaining to demand supply aspects drawing upon some village level data. Part III attempts to assess the living conditions of labour households and Part IV deals with the impact of recent institutional and technological changes.

324. WICKRAMASEKERA, Piyasiri
Labour absorption in paddy cultivation in Sri Lanka. Paper read at the ILO/ARTEP seminar on employment expansion in South Asian Agriculture. Dacca, November 20 - 23, 1979.

325. WIJERATNE, D.J.B.
Gam mattame Minis Sampath yedavima. [In Seminar on rural development by S.L.F.I. 1975. (Seminar report No.2) pp.24 - 25] (Sinhala).

The purpose of this article is to discuss the utilization of human resources at village level and the attainment of a high standard of development independent of the state, other countries or other institutions.

4.1.5. OTHERS

326. JACKSON, Deborah Winslow
Polas in Central Sri Lanka: Some preliminary remarks on the development and functioning of periodic markets. [In Agriculture in the peasant sector of Sri Lanka ed. [by] S.W.R. de A.Samarasinghe. Peradeniya: Ceylon studies seminar, 1977 pp. 56 - 84]

A study on the nature and development of Sri Lanka's periodic markets (pola) Describes what a 'pola' is and analyses critically the functions of this marketing system. Study carried out in the central regions of Sri Lanka, i.e. Kandy, Matale, Kegalle and Kurunegala Districts.

PEIRIS, Ralph.

The effects of technological development on the population of the Gal Oya valley. See 540.

327. SENANAYAKE, S.M.P.
Periodic rural markets in the Kurunegala district. Colombo: A.R.T.I., 1980.81p. (A.R.T.I. Occasional Publication 18).

This report was presented at a National seminar on rural market centre development held in Colombo in January 1980. The objective of the survey carried out in the Kurunegala district was to assess the adequacy of rural markets serving small farmers, in terms of number, size, location, physical facilities and operational efficiency.

328. YOSHIMURA, H. et al
Some aspects of paddy and rice marketing in Sri Lanka: based on a study in four selected districts. Colombo. A.R.T.I., 1945. x, 38p. (A.R.T.I. occasional publication No.10).

The study attempts to ascertain the factors affecting the collection of paddy by the Paddy Marketing Board, to identify the problems relating to procurement, storage, processing and distribution of paddy and rice to explore the possibilities of re-organizing the present marketing system of paddy and rice. The study area covers 4 districts, Amparai, Polonnaruwa, Kurunegala and Kegalle.

SOCIAL CHANGE

329. AGRARIAN Research and training institute
An analysis of the pre-Mahaweli situation
in the H₄ and H₅ areas in Kala Oya Basin.
Colombo: 1979. x, 125p. (A.R.T.I. Research
Study No.33).

Study undertaken by the A.R.T.I. in
response to a request of the World Bank.
Covers agronomic, economic and social
conditions in the H₄ and H₅ areas of the
Kala-Oya Basin.

The objectives of this study were to
examine existing farm practices, to ascertain
characteristics of the labour force and to
identify existing infrastructural support
for farming.

AMERASINGHE, Nihal

Economic and social implications the
introduction of high yielding varieties
of rice on settlement schemes in Ceylon:
a case study of the Minipe Colonization
Scheme.
See 163.

AMUNUGAMA, Sarath

Chandrikawewa: a recent attempt at
colonization on a peasant frame work.
See 522.

AMUNUGAMA, Sarath

Dynamics of rural development and
shramadana in a dry zone village.
See 641.

ARIYARATNE, A.T.

A People's movement for self reliance
in Sri Lanka.
See 644.

ARIYARATNE, A.T.

The Sarvodaya Shramadana movement:
Hundred village Development scheme.
See 646.

ARIYARATNE, A.T.

In search of development: the Sarvodaya
shramadana movement's effect to harmonize
tradition with change.
See 647.

BALASURIYA, Tissa (Rev.)
To socialism through the liberation of
village.
See 650.

BLAZE, Roy
Rural development through voluntary
service.
See 710.

CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Economic
Research.
Report of the sample survey of economic
conditions in the Mahaweli Development
Area. 1974.
See 603.

CEYLON. The Gal Oya Project Evaluation Committee.
Report of the Gal Oya project evaluation
Committee.
See 130

CLASSIFICATION of Sarvodaya Activities
See 651.

DE MELO, Martha M.
Agricultural policies and development:
a socio economic investigation applied
to Sri Lanka.
See 769.

330. DE SILVA, Mervyn D
Rural markets serving small farmers in
Sri Lanka: an overview. [S.I. : S.n.]
1978 . 25p. tables.

A paper presented at F.A.O./D.S.C. rural
market centre Development Program, in Asia,
joint planning meeting 6th-9th December 1978.
Bangkok, Thailand. This paper attempts to
analyse the important role that rural markets
can play in stimulating rural, agricultural and
economic development and provide details of
existing rural markets in Sri Lanka.

331. DEVANANDA, Yohan (Sevaka)
Living Dialogue: documents of a development
movement among peasants and youth in Sri Lanka.
Hongkong; World Student Christian Federation
Asia Region, 1977. 12lp. (Book No.2).

This book records the thoughts and experiences
of a mixed Buddhist/Christian group of youth and
peasants in Sri Lanka, engaged in collective
farming which take seriously the implications of
a living dialogue of persons of different faiths
and ideologies working together.

DEWENDRE, Tudor O.

Problems and perspectives in the development of social security programmes for the rural population in Sri Lanka.

See 113.

ELLMAN, A.O. and Wijekoon, L.D.

U.N.D.P/F.A.O. agricultural diversification project: Socio economic survey of population employment, land holdings and infrastructural facilities in estate, villages and village expansion schemes in the Nilambe-Atabage and Gurugoda Ritigala river catchments.

See 834.

FELLENBERG, Theodor von.

The process of dynamisation in rural Ceylon, with special reference to a Kandyan village in transition.

See 132.

FONSEKA, H.N.C.

Problems of agriculture in the Gal Oya (left bank) peasant colony.

See 530.

FONSEKA, H.N.C.

Kagama (new) colony: analysis of the agricultural geography of a dry zone peasant settlement scheme.

See 500.

332. GAMAGE, Cyril.

Dombagoda village development project: a case study of rural development project: Colombo, Rural Development Training and Research Institute [197.] 51p.

An attempt to evaluate the social and economic change in a small and compact community in the hill country of Sri Lanka through a rural development project and also to document the style and the contents of the project.

333. GUNATILLEKE, Godfrey

The rural-urban balance and development: The experience in Sri Lanka. Marga 2(1) 1973: 35-68. 13 tables.

An examination in depth, of the combination of social and economic factors that has produced the somewhat unusual rural-urban situation in Sri Lanka, where no perceptible acceleration in the rate of urban growth in the period between 1963-1971. is shown.

GOONATILAKA, Susantha

Socio economic changes since independence:
The responses of the administrative system.
See 134.

334. HARRISS, Barbara

Access and the co-operative: a study of
an intermedium in structural change in
Sri Lanka dry zone paddy cultivation.
Development and change. 9 (2), 1978:
277 - 298.

This paper queries the assumption that the
institutional distribution systems are
standardized, and assess the effects of possible
variations in these systems on farmer behaviour
using the concept 'access'.

HARRISS, John.

Social implications of changes in agriculture
in Hambantota district.
See 191.

HEMASIRI, H.G.D.

Demographic factors in agricultural
development: Sri Lanka's experience.
See 136.

JONES, Gavin W. and Selvaratnam S.

Population growth and economic development
in Ceylon.
See 137.

KANESALINGAM, V.

The impact of government policies and
programmes on village in Sri Lanka.
See 783.

335. LEACH, E.R.

Pul Eliya: a village in Ceylon, a study
of land tenure and kinship. Cambridge:
Cambridge University Press, 1961. xv, 344p.
maps.

The North Central Province of Ceylon is an
arid plain where habitation is possible only
with the help of an elaborate irrigation system.
This book is a detailed analysis of how land
is owned, used and transmitted to later generat-
ions in one of these irrigation-based communities.
The main emphasis is placed on the way in which,
in this community, the ties of kinship and
marrage are related to property rights and the
practices of land use. The factual evidence is
in some respects very detailed. The author
allows the analysis to speak for itself where-ever
possible and avoids generalizations.

MAHAWELI Development Board
Kala-Oya left bank socio economic survey
report on block 303.
See 587.

MAHAWELI Development Board
Kala-Oya left bank socio economic survey
report on block 304.
See 588.

MAHAWELI Development Board
Kala-Oya left bank socio-economic survey
report on block 308.
See 589.

336. MARGA Institute
National development and rural urban
transformation: the Sri Lanka case study.
Part I- II. Colombo; 1978. 338p. tables.

Country report presented at the UNCRO
Seminar on rural-urban transformation and
regional development planning, 31st October -
10th November 1978. Nagoya, Japan.

Part I - Contains a review of national
development policies: a synthesis of major
findings in respect of rural-urban transform-
ation and poverty and the urban rural
relationship in Sri Lanka.

Part II - Contains case studies in the
metropolis, the metropolitan shadow region
and three major ecological zones.

MARGA Institute
National dialogues for development village.
No.1 - No. 10.
See 141.

337. MARGA Institute
Perspectives on rural change in Sri Lanka -
studies of selected locations. Colombo:
1976. 310p.

This volume is the eventual outcome of the
data collected in connection with the I.D.R.C.
sponsored project on 'Modernization of peasant
communities of Sri Lanka'. This article is
based on indepth studies of ten rural communities,
which were revised after discussions at the
institute.

MARGA Institute
Welfare and growth: a case study of Sri Lanka
prepared for the UNRISD Project.
See 142.

MOORE, M.P. and Wickremasinghe, Gamini
Managing the village environment.
See 198.

OBEYSEKERA, G.
A village in Sri Lanka: Madagama.
See 838.

RATNAPALA, Nandasena
Community participation in rural develop-
ment: study of seven selected villages in
Sri Lanka.
See 665.

RATNAPALA, Nandasena
Sarvodaya movement: self help rural
development in Sri Lanka.
See 666.

RICHARDSON, and E.V. Covey, G.L.
An appraisal of technical aspects of the
Rambukkan Oya irrigation scheme: Sri Lanka.
See 794.

338. ROBINSON, M.S.
Political structure in a changing Sinhalese
village. (Cambridge) Cambridge University
Press 1975. xvi. 376p. (Cambridge South Asian
Studies No.15).

This book examines the changes which occurred
in a Sri Lanka village when the larger political
structure in which the village is encapsulated
changed from a colonial government to an
independent nation.

RYAN, Bryce.
Primary and secondary contacts in a Ceylonese
Peasant Community.
See 22.

339. RYAN, Bryce.
Sinhalese village. Florida: University of
Miami Press, 1958. x, 229p., illus.

This represents
one part of a research programme. It is a broad
exploratory research program in which basic
understanding and documentation of Ceylon rural
society and culture was the main theme. Villages
and plantations were studied in each of Ceylon's
major socio-cultural regions. Pelpola was
selected to "represent" the Ceylon low country,
the most urbanised part of the island.

SATHASIVAMPILLAI, K.
Survey of maize production in Badulla
and Monaragala districts
See 840.

340. SELVADURAI, A.J.
Land, personhood and sorcery in a Sinhalese
village. Journal of Asian and African Studies
11. (1-2) 1976: 82-96.

This paper indicates that social relationships play a vital role in land disputes. It examines the salient features of the village social structure and the system of rights in relation to land. Two instances of land disputes are detailed in support of the thesis.

SELVADURAI, J.
Palannoruwa village (Western province)
See 841.

SELVANAYAHAM, S.
Palamunai village.
See 842.

SIRIWARDENA, Reggie.
Culture, Socialism and the liberation
of the village.
See 668.

341. SIRIWARDENA, S.
The pattern of social life in the village
of Kotikapola. Ceylon Journal of Historical
and Social Studies. I(2) July 1958:
163-179.

An essay on the pattern of social life in
the village of Kotikapola.

SIRIWARDENA, Subadra
Growing up in a Kandyan village.
See 669.

342. SIVALINGAM, R.R.
Integration of plantations and villages.
In the liberation of the village ed. (by)
Centre for society and religion. Colombo;
1977. (Logos 15(3 & 4): 16(1) pp.66-67.

A short note on the possibility of
integration of plantation estates and villages
and problems involved in the process.

343. TAMBIAH, Stanley Jeyaraj
The process of secularization in three Ceylonese peasant communities. Michigan: University microfilms, 1954. (microfilm xerography) 391p. Ph.D. Thesis submitted to the Corneell University.

This thesis is an attempt at understanding some aspects of the social system of a South Asian country which undergoes social transformation. It is concerned with the process of standardization of the Ceylonese peasant communities.

TAMBIAH, S.J. . . .
Some sociological problems of colonization on a peasant frame work.
See 544.

UNIVERSITY Nation Builders
Maha Oya, Kuda Oya (Moko): rural community development project in Ceylon.
See 806.

VIDYARTHA College Kandy Social service league.
Socio economic survey of Bootawatte: a village 7 miles off Kandy in Pahatha Hewaheta.
. . See 847.

344. WEERAKOON, Bradman.
Gama yi panivudayh. Colombo: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, 1978. 15p. (Nibandana No.1) (Sinhala).

This article discusses some facts that have to be taken into consideration in developing a system of mass communication suitable to the village in order to develop a close relationship with the village.

WEERAKOON, Bradman
Village level officers and emergent new leaders.
See 809.

345. WIMALADHARMA, Kapila Pathirana
Socio-political structures of rural Sri Lanka. [In his Betwixt the Sun and the Moon: a miscellany of papers, articles and talks in the field of rural sociology and rural Institutions, Kegalle, 1975. pp.25-40.]

A paper in rural employment strategies - Sri Lanka ILO, Country Study, 1975. Discusses the variations in the social structure of three types of villages in Sri Lanka, namely a Kandyan village, a purana village in the dry zone and a colony settlement.
Digitized by eGangotri Foundation.
www.egangotri.org | aavanaham.org

346. WIMALADHARMA, Kapila Pathirana
Some observations on the religious festivals,
village rituals and the religiosity of the
Sinhala rural folk in the N.C.P. Ceylon.
16p. mimeo. [Also in Social Compass -
International Review of Socio religious
studies. Lourain-Belgium Vol. 20. 1973/72
pp. 267 - 286.]

A study on the religious behaviour of rural
folk in order to assess the impact of such
behaviour on the process of development.

1. HEALTH

347. ABEYASUNDERE, A.N.A.
The importance of the control of malaria
in the Mahaweli development project.
Vidurava - Mahaweli development scheme
3(3) September 1978: 14-15.

A note which stresses the importance of
controlling malaria when new land is opened up
for agriculture, and people from non-malarian
areas are settled in these areas. The transmission
of malaria is also enhanced when jungles are
cleared and mosquitos are fed on humans.

348. ABHAYARATNE, O.E.R. and Jayawardene C.H.S.
Fertility trends in Ceylon. Colombo: The
Apothecaries, 1967. 421 p. tables, charts, maps.

This is a result of a study conducted by
the University of Ceylon under the auspices of
the Family Planning Association and the Population
Council. The study consists of three parts
namely - analysis of existing demographic data,
a survey type study of a number of villages and
an action programme. The results of the first
two parts of the study are presented in this book.

349. CENTRE for society and religion.
The liberation of the village. Colombo: 1977.
214p. (Logos 15 (3:4) : 16(1)).

This book contains articles on health services
in the village, The work day of a rural woman and
education and transport facilities available
in the village.

CEYLON Kandyan Peasantry Commission.
Report of the Kandyan peasantry commission.
See 5.

350. DE MEL, Beatrice and Fernando M.W.
Tradition, modernity and value movement:
a study of dietary changes in a Sri Lanka
Village. Marga 6(1), 1980: 18-39.

This paper attempts to demonstrate how government policies have affected the life-style and values of the lowest rungs of society, taking examples from a village named Weerakoongama.

351. FERDINANDO, W.A.
Health in Negombo (Sri Lanka) [In the
liberation of the village ed. [by] Centre for
society and religion. Colombo: 1977. (Logos 15
(3 & 4) and 16(1))] pp.157-158.]

The paper defines the broad categories of the causes of diseases, and lists the diseases that are common in the area.

352. GAJANAYAKE, Stanley.
Health condition [In his Halpe village:
A socio economic survey. Colombo: Rural Develop-
ment training and research institution, 1976
pp. 11-12.]

Gives a view of the prevailing health conditions in Halpe village.

- GUNASINGHE, N.
The perpetuation of under-development as a
factor in the decline of fertility: A study
of a Kandyan village.
See 52.

353. KODAGODA, N.
Family welfare and family life education for
rural women workers [In National seminar on
social education for rural women workers.
Colombo: 29th - 31st August 1978. Report.
Colombo: Department of Labour workers education
division, 1978 pp.47-60.]

Discusses the importance of preventive medicine and community health in Sri Lanka, and also the importance of educating rural women workers in matters of preventive medicine.

354. PUVANARAJAN, P.
On-going Social change in Sri Lanka. Colombo:
The family planning communications strategy
project of the Dept. of Information 1975. 44p.
(paper no.4).

This study focuses attention on the population segments affected by the on-going socio-economic changes and its implication in relation to cost, utility and prospects of children.

RESOURCES development consultants Ltd.
Integrated rural development programme for
Hambantota district. (project identification):
report of the consultants.
See 682.

RESOURCES Development consultants Ltd.
Integrated rural development project
Vavuniya district. report of the
consultants.
See 683.

355. SAMARAKKODY, Amara
Woman's status and fertility rates in
Sri Lanka, London: University microfilms
international. 1976.

Dissertation submitted to the State university
of New York at Buffalo for Ph.D. 1976.

The aim of this study is to examine the
status of women in urban and rural areas of
Sri Lanka, and to investigate how their position
may affect family planning programs.

356. UNITED Nations children's Fund (Colombo)
Social development of the Mahaweli Development
area [In plans of action for development services
for children in Sri Lanka. Vol. II Colombo
p.98 - 134.]

Illustrates how the health status of villagers
in the Mahaweli settlement areas could be improved
through health volunteers and the establishment
of health centres.

357. VITARANA, Tissa.
Some health problems associated with the
Mahaweli. Vidurawa. Mahaweli Development scheme
II. 3(3) September 1978: 16-17.

This note stresses the importance of preventive
care and health education, and also the need for
concentrating on occupational diseases, psychiatric
problems and new diseases that may surface.

358. VITARANA, Tissa.
Towards a healthier village [In the liberation
of the village ed. [by] centre for society and
religion. Colombo: 1977. (Logos. 15 (3 & 4) and
16 (1)) pp.145-153.]

This paper describes the state of the health
services in the village, and measures to be taken
to improve it.

WANIGARATNE, R.D.
Aims and achievement of colonization: a brief
review of the Minipe colonization scheme.
See 50

359. WANIGARATNE, R.D.

Towards an understanding of the process of contraceptive acceptance in rural environments: A case study of the village of Uda-peradeniya, Central highlands of Sri Lanka. Peradeniya: Dept. of Sociology 1974. 14p. (Ceylon studies seminar 1974 series paper No.3).

This study confines its investigations to the accepted pattern of a single contraceptive, taking into consideration the degree of declared awareness about the contraceptive among a sample population chosen from within the village.

WELIKALA, George H.F.

An analysis of the adoption of some agricultural, medical, public health and co-operative practices in six selected villages of Ceylon.
See 226.

360. WORLD Health Organization

A decade of health development in South East Asia, 1968 - 1977. New Delhi: Regional Office for South East Asia, 1978.

This book examines the work of the W.H.O. in South East Asia in the cause of international health. It describes the background to the health services in Sri Lanka (p 91) basic health statistics (p50) anti-malaria programme (p 173) health service patterns (p 37) primary health care (p 93) and projects undertaken by W.H.O. (p 392 - 394).

1.2.

EDUCATION

361. ARAMPATTA, D.

Education in rural Ceylon. Journal of the National Education Society of Ceylon.
II (3), 1953: 17-20.

A short analysis of rural education with theoretical basis.

CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Economic Research.

Report on the sample survey of labour force participation rates in Sri Lanka 1973.
See 33.

362. CEYLON. Ministry of Education
Report of a committee on non-school going
children. Colombo: Govt. Press, 1960, 57p.
(Sessional paper 3 - 1960).

The Committee discusses the causes that are responsible for a large number of children of school going age keeping away from school. The report is based on a sample survey of non-school going children in the urban, rural and estate sectors.

363. CEYLON. Report of a committee to draw up a scheme for the Settlement of educated young men on the land through the medium of existing schools. Colombo: Govt. Press, 1941. 21p. (Sessional paper v - 1941).

Report of a committee appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Lands in 1939 for the above purpose following a proposal made at a Ceylon Head Masters conference, for setting up courses in agriculture in local schools, and utilising the schools as organisations for settling young people on the land. It analyses the problems that the scheme would face, such as finance, buildings, planting material, livestock, health and sanitation, marketing, tenure of land, and recommends ways & means to overcome them.

364. DE SILVA, M.S.
An experiment in education. [In Education in Ceylon: A centenary volume. Colombo: Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs, 1969. Ch.77 pp.925-933]

Describes the rural scheme of education which operated from 1931 to 1945. It concentrates on the 4^{Hs} that is the development of Health, the Head (Intellect) the Hands (practical skills) & the Heart (aesthetic senses).

365. DE SILVA, M.S.
School agricultural education in Ceylon - a survey of the present position and suggestions for improvement. Peradeniya, University of Ceylon. 1964 XIII 200f, append (10 f) Unpublished M.A. Thesis.

This study discusses the important role that Agricultural education can play in helping the country attain self sufficiency in food and general propriety if the present system of agricultural education is improved, and the suggestions made in the study made use of.

366. DIAS, Malsiri
On-going social education programmes for rural women workers in Sri Lanka and the need for a broadbased approach. [In National seminar on social education for rural women workers. Colombo 29th - 31st. August 1978. Report. Colombo Dept. of Labour, Workers education division, 1978 pp.33 - 44.]

Discussion paper submitted to the seminar. The objective of the paper was to assess various types of on-going social education programmes.

367. EKANAYAKE, S.B.
Education and rural development 1979.
(Unpublished article).

368. EKANAYAKE, S.B.
Experience in developing instructional material for teacher education in rural development. Bangkok: U.N.E.S.C.O. 1978. 29p.

This paper discusses the material developed for teachers in rural development, based on field data carried out over a period of 6 years in a number of villages in the Polonnaruwa district. It suggests that the school curriculum be related to development activities.

369. EKANAYAKE, S.B.
Janatha Education. [In Seminar on Janatha education in Teacher's Colleges in Sri Lanka. Colombo: Teacher's education unit, Ministry of Education No.I. 1976, 80p.]

This report contains the proceedings of the first ever seminar conducted on Community Education for teacher educators and educational administrators in Sri Lanka (1976). The main objective was to train the teacher educator to enable him to train subsequently the new breed of teachers that the country would need in development programmes.

370. EKANAYAKE, S.B.
Poor schools face biggest problems 1980.
(unpublished article).

371. EKANAYAKE, S.B.
Problems of learning and teaching in disadvantaged groups in Sri Lanka. Jakarta; Ministry of Education and Cultural Research/U.N.E.S.C.O. 1980. 36p.

This paper explains that education, a vital generating factor in rural development, has still not been directed purposefully and effectively to obtain maximum returns to the community. Democratisation of education in the context of the rural community has been a slogan to express the expansion of educational opportunities only. This paper shows that where facilities are poor and accessibility to learning is difficult, which is a common fact in rural areas, the objectives are rarely achieved and the impact on the clientele, i.e. the disadvantaged group, has been marginal.

372. EKANAYAKE, S.B.
Profile of the small school. 1978.
(unpublished article).
373. EKANAYAKE, S.B.
Teacher as an agent of change 1978.
(unpublished article).
374. EKANAYAKE, S.B.
Teacher education and community development.
New Mexico: ERIC clearing house on rural
education and small schools/New Mexico
State University. 1978. 20p.

This paper analyses the changing role of the teacher in rural development. There are aspects and activities in the rural areas where the services of an educated person could be of immense help to propagate various development programmes. As an 'insider or a local' such a person would be more readily acceptable to the rural community than a stranger. His position at the village level would provide strength and confidence.

375. EKANAYAKE, S.B.
Teaching learning from rural technology:
A research study. Journal of education of Asia.
March, 1981. 17p.

The hypothesis of this paper is that learning modules could be developed from rural technologies. These rural technologies generally relate to the life activities of the villager. The survey conducted over a considerable period of time supports this concept and provides the learning elements and the processes in various contrivances used in the village, from the stage of preparation to the stage of operation or manipulation.

376. EKANAYAKE, S.B.
Teacher training for community development.
[In Report, In-service teacher education in
Commonwealth Asia. London, Commonwealth
Secretariat. 1978 pp. 69-84]

This paper stresses the importance of the need for a special training programme for teachers in rural development. The teachers could be an important resource - a kind of a change agent through whom development activities could be initiated activated and executed.

377. EKANAYAKE, S.B.

Teacher training for rural small schools in Sri Lanka. New Mexico, ERIC clearing house on rural education and small schools/New Mexico state university 1979: 15p.

A report of a project study conducted in the Polonnaruwa District to ascertain the possibilities of developing teacher training methodologies and programmes for teachers serving in the small schools of Sri Lanka. The paper was presented at a National Advanced Level Workshop on Continuing Education for Teacher Educators in Sri Lanka in collaboration with UNESCO and the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute, Colombo. The paper draws attention to the need for small scale integrated efforts of the educational planner, and the curriculum developer in developing schemes for the pedagogue in the rural areas.

378. EKANAYAKE, S.B.

Training teachers for changing roles in Sri Lanka. [In prospects. Quarterly Review on Education, Paris: UNESCO, 10(4) 1980 pp. 504 - 511.]

Discusses the teacher training project inaugurated in 1977 with the aim of changing the academic character of teacher training programme, and to re-orient the programmes in order to expose the teacher to society.

379. GUNAWARDANA, Theja.

Nursery schools. [In Lanka Mahila Samiti (affiliated to the Associated country women of the world) 1930 - 1955 (25th year souvenir) pp. 97-100.]

Development of nursery schools by the Lanka Mahila Samiti in the rural areas is discussed here.

380. JAYASURIYA, J.

Gami Samajaya ha Adhyapanaya atara pavatana Sambahdatava Pilibenda Naula Sri Naga Maha Vidyalaya sishyayin ashritava kerena vimarsanayak' namvu nibandanaya. [A thesis entitled An enquiry in to the relationship between rural society and education based on a survey of school children of Naula Sri Naga Vidyalaya] Peradeniya: University of Ceylon, 1974. 201 f. maps, tables. M.A. Thesis.

The study on the relationship between rural society and education based on information collected in a school in the Matale district.

KODAGODA, N.

Family welfare and family life education for rural women workers.

See 353.

381. MARGA Institute

Non formal education in Sri Lanka. A study undertaken by Marga Institute for ICED/UNICEF. Colombo: 1974. xiii, 274p. (Marga research studies - 1).

In this study, undertaken by the Marga Institute for the UNICEF, an attempt is made to explore and understand the working of another network of institutions and agencies operating outside the conventional schooling system and the formal government sponsored agencies, but engaged with them in imparting skills and upgrading the performance and quality of life of the rural sector.

The work of the Dept. of Rural Development, Lanka Jatika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya, and Youth Settlement schemes are also discussed.

382. MARGA Institute.

Sri Lanka: non formal education for rural youth. [In Education for rural development case studies for planners. ed. [by] Manzoor Ahmed, New York: Praeger, 1975. pp.249-292.]

This chapter (7) is a condensed and edited version of the full case study report, which has been published by Marga under the title of Non formal education in Sri Lanka. see entry 381.

383. MENDIS, George.

Education in the process of village development. Economic Review (Peoples Bank) 6 (12) March 1981: 24 - 28.

The role of the school in village development has been emphasised at various levels by educationists, policy makers and development workers. In this paper the writer who stuned the small school development programme through its formative years, discusses from his own working experience the need for a basic institution in the village development process.

RESOURCES Developmnet consultants Ltd.
Integrated rural development programme for
Hambantota district (Project identification)
Report of the consultants.
See 682.

RESOURCES Development consultants Ltd.
Integrated rural development project
Vavuniya District: Report of the consultants
See 683.

384. "THE RURAL School and development". Economic Review (People's Bank). 4(2 : 3), May/June 1968: 17 - 18.

The poor standards of the small schools and ways to improve these schools are discussed in the article. This note is based on a discussion carried out at a UNICEF sponsored seminar conducted by the Ministry to develop the standards of rural schools.

385. RYAN, Bryce.
"The Ceylonese village and the New value system." Rural Sociology 17(1), March, 1952: 9 - 28.

A study on the distribution of knowledge among villagers based on 4 selected villages with distinct characteristics.

386. SAMEEN, M.
"A study of socio-economic differences between rural and urban population in Ceylon." Journal of the National Education Society of Ceylon. xxii, 1973: 48 - 78.

A study to assess the extent to which the socio-economic status of parents affect the level of achievement in the student.

387. SENEVIRATNE, S.D.S.E.
Parental expectations from school for their children (A study of differences in parental expectations according to social class, educational level of parent and rural and urban residence). Peradeniya: University of Ceylon, 1974. 105f Figs. tables.
Unpublished M.A. Thesis.

The objective of the study was to examine whether the parental expectations concerning their children's education are influenced by such variables as social class, educational level of parents, and rural or urban residence of parents and the sex of the child. Based on sample survey of 500 parents from five villages and five towns.

388. SRI LANKA, Ministry of Plan Implementation
The Matara Integrated Development Project.
The education component: Status report -
September 1979. 5p. Charts.

This project has three major target areas: The Madhya Maha Vidyalaya, the remote schools and the vocational training institutions. The furthering of the remote schools and the vocational training schools seems to be of particular relevance in the context of integrated development and as a component in the Matara project.

UNIVERSITY of Ceylon, Colombo. Dept. of Geography.
Absenteeism/drop-outs Survey. Kataragama
primary school and Galnewa secondary school Mahaweli
settlement area.
See 846.

WANIGARATNE, R.D.
Aims and achievements of colonization: A brief
review of the Minipe colonization scheme.
See 550.

389. WANIGARATNE, R.D.
Study of communication flow in selected
villages in Sri Lanka: Case study No.1.
The Medagama village. Colombo: A.R.T.I.:
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Sri Lanka, Communication Strategy project,
1975. 62p.

This is a case study of Medagama village, one of the seven research projects intended to evaluate the task of disseminating population education to a rural locality. An understanding of the nature of the potential recipients, the socio-cultural and economic setting in which they live, and the communication paths through which they obtain and exchange information were the objectives of the study, which was based on a structural Questionnaire administered to the heads of 86 families.

390. WANIGARATNE, R.D.
Study of communication flow in selected villages
in Sri Lanka. Case Study No.2. Uhana Colony
Unit 14, Galoya Colonization Scheme. Colombo:
A.R.T.I.: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Sri Lanka, Communication Strategy Project,
1976. 53p.

A similar case study as in item No.389 for a colony village namely Uhana colony, Unit 14. The Gal Oya colonization scheme which was completed in 1953 was selected for this study.

391. WANIGARATNE, R.D.
Study of communication flow in selected villages in Sri Lanka. Case Study No.3. The Ambana village, Colombo: A.R.T.I., Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Sri Lanka, Communication Strategy Project, 1977: 54p.

A similar case study as in items No.389 and 390. The Ambana village was selected for this study.

392. WANIGARATNE, R.D
The study of communication flow in selected villages in Sri Lanka. Duwa, Kanapathwilagama, Nadu Odai, Ussan, Colombo. A.R.T.I.: the communication strategy project, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. 1978 64p.

Similar case study as in items Nos. 389, 390, 391.

393. WICKREMASURIYA, Sita
The vocabulary of young Sinhalese children of five to seven years in a play situation in rural Ceylon with comments on the psychological and pedagogical implications. 2 Vols. Peradeniya: University of Ceylon, 1956. [V] 565f . M.A. Thesis.

A study of the vocabulary of rural children with an analysis of their conversation in terms of linguistic development, personality traits and functional use of speech. It is a preliminary survey to provide a basis for a study of child behaviour in relation to the development of Language.

4.2.3. HOUSING

CEYLON. Ministry of Planning & Employment
The five year plan. 1972 - 76.
See 765.

394. MARGA Institute.
Housing in Sri Lanka. Colombo: 1976.
(Marga Research Studies 6) 251p.

This publication presents an analysis of housing development during the last two decades and projects the future housing needs of the country. It highlights the importance of rural housing in an overall development strategy and discusses new strategies of housing which are incompatible with the goals of growth and equity.

395. MARGA Institute.
Housing in Sri Lanka: Country Monograph
for South East Asian-Low cost housing study.
Colombo: 1975. 184p.

This monograph on housing in Sri Lanka was prepared by the Institute, for presentation to the South East Asian Low Cost Housing Study Group, consisting of participants from Hongkong, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

396. MARGA Institute
Socio economic data on housing. Colombo:
[19-] 16p.

Gives data on housing, sector-wise.

397. SOYSA, Chandra.
Rural housing. [In Housing Asia's Millions:
problems, policies and prospects for low-cost
housing in South East Asia. ed (by) S.H.K. Yeh
and A.A. Laquian. Ottawa: International
Development Research Centre, 1979. pp. 165 - 1

Surveys housing conditions and needs in the Rural areas. Five South East Asian countries including Sri Lanka were selected for this survey

393. SOYSA, Chandra H.
Rural housing. [In low cost housing in South
East Asia. I.D.R.C. publication. Chapter 9
23p.] (Mimeo at Marga Institute).

This chapter focusses attention on rural housing in the S.E. Asian region, provides a quantitative and qualitative overview of the current rural housing stock, and examines and develops a possible role for rural housing in an integrated approach to overall development of the rural sector.

4.2.4. RURAL WOMEN

399. AGRARIAN Research and Training Institute.
Study of income generating activities for
farm women. Colombo: 1978. 73p. (A.R.T.I.
Research study series No.25).

The study examines the role of rural farm women in farming and household work, their employment in agricultural and non-agricultural activities, extent of unemployment and under-employment, their skills, the extent of the utilisation of those skills for employment purposes. The report is based on a survey of five selected

areas. Namely; Kuliypitiya, Rajangana, Jaffna, Beminiwatte & Kandupalatha.

ARIYARATNE, A.T.

A People's movement for self-reliance in Sri Lanka.
See 644.

KODAGODA N.

Family Welfare and Family life education for rural women workers.
See 353.

400. LUND, Ragnhild

"Prosperity through Mahaweli". Women's living conditions in a settlement area.

S.I. : Geografisk Institute Universitetet Bergen, 1979. v. 151p.

Report of a survey on women's working and living conditions in the Mahaweli settlement area.

401. LUND, Ragnhild

A survey on women's working and living condition in a Mahaweli settlement area with special emphasis on house-hold budgets and household surplus. Colombo: People's Bank, Research Department. 1978. 71p. (Study paper).

The preliminary report of the survey was carried out in H₁ areas and half of H₂ area of the Mahaweli scheme. This contains information on women's working and living conditions, their levels of income etc.

NATIONAL Seminar on Social Education for Rural women workers.

See 319.

402. "A ROLE for women in the rural economy."

Economic Review (People's Bank). 2(6)
September 1976: 22.

Discusses how women could play an important role in the development of the rural sector.

403. SRI LANKA, Dept. of Labour.

Survey of rural women workers' groups
[In Report on the national seminar on Social education for rural women workers. Colombo: 29th to 31st. August 1978. Report. Colombo Dept. of Labour, workers education division, 1978 pp. 13-12.]

This is a discussion paper based on a survey of rural women workers.

4.2.5. YOUTH

404. ALLES, A.C.

The April, 1971 Insurrection and the rural youth. [In the liberation of the village ed. [by] Centre for Society and Religion. Colombo: 1977 Logos 15(3 & 4) & 16 (1) pp.49-56.]

The study on the April 1971 Insurrection and the reasons for the involvement of the rural youth in this movement.

ARIYARATNE, A.T.

A people's movement for self-reliance in Sri Lanka.
See 644.

CEYLON Report of a Committee to draw up a scheme for the settlement of educated young men on the land through the medium of existing schools.
See 363.

DE JONG, M and Eersel, B.W. Van.

Report on youth settlement scheme projects in Ceylon.
See 496.

ELLMAN, A.O. and Ratnaweera, D de S.

New settlement scheme in Sri Lanka. A study of twenty selected youth schemes, co-operative farms, D.D.C. agricultural projects and land reform settlements.
See 498.

405. GUNASINGHE, P.A.T.

Youth Schemes in Galle District. 1970.
16 p. Mimeo.

A review of experiences of the youth scheme carried out at Meradapura, Situwela and Hiyase, in the Galle district. Land was cultivated on a co-operative system with passion fruit and cinnamon in these three areas. The report contains general conclusions based on the experience of the three schemes.

GUNATILAKE, Godfrey.

Pattern of job expectation and employment among rural youth.
See 316.

IRIYAGOLLA, Gamini.

The truth about the Mahaweli.

See 617.

JESUTHASAN, A.V.

What are the job expectations of youth in rural areas? How far could these be fulfilled under the present rural set up.

See 79.

KADIRAGAMAR, A.

What are the job expectations of youth and how far can they be satisfied within the present village context.

See 782.

406. KARUNANAYAKE, Kamal.

Jathika Sanvardanyehila tharuna sahabagithwaya.

[In Rural Institutions and the economic development of Sri Lanka. Colombo: S.L.F.I., 1977. (Seminar Report No.7 pp.71-75.)

This lecture deals with youth participation in the development of the economy.

407. MARGA Institute.

The operationalisation of the group farming concept in organized youth projects - The Sri Lankan experience. Colombo: [19--] 29p.

Examines the experiences in Group farming in the various types of youth projects in Sri Lanka, mainly in the rural sector and discusses some key issues.

408. MARGA Institute.

Survey of youth organisation which organises youth for productive enterprise and development, with special reference to co-operative undertakings. Colombo. 436p.

Defines youth and youth organisations and discusses the problems of youth in Sri Lanka. Section A discusses the Govt. sponsored efforts to solve youth problems; Section B and C discuss the formal education-reforms and the training schemes. Section D is on Rural Development Societies and Kantha Societies, youth settlement schemes and young farmers' clubs.

MARGA Institute.

Sri Lanka: non-formal education for rural youth.
See 382.

MARGA Institute.

Youth, land and employment.
See 80.

409. RANASINGHE, Sudatta
A study of youth unemployment in rural
Sri Lanka: Social stratification, education
and job expectations. Manpower and unemployment
Research. 2(2) November 78: .53 - 66.

This study is on the problem of rural youth unemployment. It looks beyond exclusively economic solutions and recommends that policy makers pay close attention to the pattern of unemployment according to family background, education and resulting job expectations.

- RATNAWEERA, D de S.
New agricultural settlement schemes:
a research study.
See 508.

SEMINAR on job expectation of unemployed youth
with special reference to self-employment
among rural youth.
See 320.

410. SRI LANKA. Ministry of Rural Development
Praja Sakti: Newsletter of the change
Agent programme. First issue. Colombo: 1980.
27 p.

This newsletter brings some of the experiences of a new rural development movement pioneered by the village youth of Sri Lanka.

411. SRI LANKA Scout Association.
The Young nation builders. Colombo: 1976. (4).

Deals with information on community and rural development projects undertaken by the scouts.

4.2.6. ENERGY AND TRANSPORTATION

- CEYLON. Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power.
Plan of development: implementation programme
and targets for 1967-68.
See 763.

412. DIANDAS, J.
"The liberation of the village through
transport". [In the liberation of the village
ed. [by] Centre for Society and Religion.
Colombo: 1977. Logos. 15(3 & 4) and 16(1)
pp.192 - 201.]

The author lays out the general principles which will apply in the relationship of the village to transportation of both goods and people.

413. FERNANDO, A. Dennis
'A railway for the Mahaweli'. Economic Review (Peoples Bank) 4 (8:9) November/December, 1978:17.

Discusses the importance of a good communication system in the areas that are being developed. A general economic and social upliftment of the nation is expected.

414. GUNARATNE, K. Locana
"Energy requirements of the dry zone rural sector: an approach to estimating future demand and some thoughts on supply".
[In seminar on energy in Sri Lanka. Colombo January 10 - 12th 1980. Sri Lanka Association for the Advancement of Science (S.L.A.A.S.) Technical paper 2T (c).]

415. PILLIANAYAGAM, M.G.
"The source of energy available for agricultural uses and future development pattern. [In seminar on towards an energy policy for Sri Lanka. held at the Institute of Engineers, 4 - 8th July, 1980. papers Colombo: The Institute, 1980.]

The farmers are not energy conscious, but cost conscious. However, the future energy requirement for our annual crop production and reduced energy use are discussed in this paper.

416. RAMANATHAR, R.
"The economics of rural electrification".
Economic Review (Peoples Bank) 5(10) January 1980: 23 - 25.

It is often claimed that rural areas need to be supplied with electricity if economic development is to occur. This paper discusses development of the electrification system in rural areas and the use of the Grid system.

RESOURCES Development Consultants Ltd.
Integrated rural development programme for Hambantota district (project identification report of the consultants.
See 682.

RESOURCES Development Consultants Ltd.
Integrated rural development project Vavun district: Report of the consultants.
See 683.

417. SRI LANKA. Ministry of Plan Implementation.
The Matara Integrated development project:
the roads component: status report -
September 1979. Colombo, 1979. 6p. mimeo.
418. SRI LANKA. Ministry of Plan Implementation.
The Matara Integrated Development project.
The roads component: proposals for 1980.
[19-] 33p. maps.

The proposals for road improvement in 1979 and 1980 are summarised under follow up activities which have begun in 1979. Roads for improvement under the Department of Highways to begin in 1980, and roads for improvement under the local government to begin in 1980 are discussed.

419. SANKAR, T.L.
An integrated rural energy project for Sri Lanka. [S.I:S.N] September 1977.
(Draft for discussion energy policy planning-paper 7) 8p. annexe.

This paper examines comprehensively all the energy needs of the villages and provides for optimal supply patterns which take note of the locally available resources, other resources which are accessible to the villages, the paying capacity of the beneficiaries and minimisation of the negative impact of the environment.

420. SANKAR, T.L.
The U.N.E.P. rural energy centre at Pattiyapola, Sri Lanka. An appraisal [S.I:S.N] November 1977.
(Draft for discussion energy policy planning-paper 11).

The objective of the project is to demonstrate the technical, economic and social feasibility of harnessing solar energy, wind energy and biogas energy to meet the energy needs of a remote village, and to prove that the use of appropriate technologies for harnessing renewable energy resources under the conditions prevailing in rural areas of developing countries are justified.

421. WIRASINGHE, Mohan M.N.
"Rural electrification". Economic Review.
(Peoples Bank) 6(2) May, 1980: 12-14.

Discusses the rural electrification scheme. Also the government's point of view on the social benefits of rural electrification.

5.1

LAND REFORM

422. ABYESINGHE, Ariya.
Ancient land tenure to modern land reform
in Sri Lanka since Independence. Vol. II.
Colombo: Centre for society and religion.
1979. 152p.

Vol. II describes the land policy, land
reform, land use, land administration including
schemes in the 20th century upto 1948.

423. ABEYSINGHE, Ariya.
Land reform in Sri Lanka 1505 - 1975
oppression to liberations. Colombo. Centre
for Society and Religion 1976. 49p.
(Quest 46 January 1946).

This book is a study of the changes in
the tenurial and ownership patterns of
Ceylon from the days of the Sinhala Kings
to the recent changes introduced by the
Land Reforms Laws. It discusses the historical,
social and political factors which made
reforms inevitable.

424. AGRARIAN Research and training institute.
Land reform and the development of
coconut lands: a case study of selected
villages and estates in the class II
Coconut lands of Colombo district., Colombo:
1977. 76p. (A.R.T.I. Research study No.14).

This study area covers 600 village units,
bounded by the Kelani ganga in the south and
the Maha Oya in the North. The aim of the
study is to ascertain the land use, and the
present productivity and employment situation
in selected areas. It examines the possibility
of integrating the land vested in the Land
Reform Commission with the development of the
neighbouring villages.

425. AGRARIAN Research and Training Institute.
Policies and Implementation of land reform
in selected villages of Sri Lanka. Colombo:
1979. 110p. (A.R.T.I. Research study No.32).

An attempt is made to understand the impact
of socio-political and economic processes
on the implementation of land reform policies
at the village level. Three villages namely
Ambana Mahawela and Mulgama were selected.
This study undertaken by the Institute on
behalf of the (A.P.D.A.C.) Asian Pacific
Development administration centre. The Findings
of the study were presented at an international

seminar on policies and implementation of land reform sponsored by A.P.D.A.C. held on 11 - 12 September, 1978. Malaysia.

426. BERUGODA, S.

Problems of land ownership in relation to the development in Sri Lanka: A development oriented approach. 1978. 197p. [A dissertation presented to Katubedda Campus in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the M.Sc. degree in town & country planning.]

A systematic study of the problems of land ownership in relation to land development in Sri Lanka.

CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Economic Research.

Report of the sample survey of economic conditions in the Mahaweli Development area. 1974.

See 603.

CEYLON, Dept. of National Planning

The short term implementation programme.

See 724.

427. CEYLON. Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.

Krusikarmika Paladavardhana panata pilibanda adahas. [Colombo], Gramiya ayatana ha paladavardhana nithi ansaya. (Sinhala).

A publication of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands which stresses the importance of the Agricultural Productivity Act, the Agricultural Productivity Committee, and the new concept of land and land ownership.

CEYLON National planning council.

The Ten year plan.

See 767.

428. CEYLON Report of the Committee appointed to work out a plan for development of land under the Minneriya Irrigation Scheme in the North Central Province. Colombo. Government Press; (Sessional paper No.14 of 1932).

Gives general recommendations for land development, including terms of tenure to be offered to settlers.

CEYLON studies seminar.

The proceedings of the conference on agriculture in the economic development of Sri Lanka.
See 176.

DEWENDRE, Tudor O.

Problems and perspectives in the development of Social Security Programmes for the rural population in Sri Lanka.
See 113.

THE DISINTEGRATING Village.

Report of a socio economic survey conducted by the University of Ceylon.
See 833.

DON MICHAEL W.

Some aspects of land reform in Ceylon.
See 49.

429. FONSEKA H.N.C.

Land use problems in the Gal-Oya valley (left bank) peasant colony. [In Ceylon studies seminar 1969/70 series No.8].

This paper is an attempt to analyse the problems of land use in the Gal-Oya colony.

430. GANEWATTE, P.

"Thattumaru" and "Kattimaru" systems of ration of cultivation of paddy land: a case study in the village of Unduruwa. Colombo: A.R.T.I. 1974. II p. (A.R.T.I. Occasional publications series No.6).

The objective of this study is to examine the operations of these systems in order to prevent the fragmentation of paddy land in the village.

431. GOLD, Martin E.

Law and social change. A study of land reform in Sri Lanka. New York: Nellen Publishing Co. [197-] xx.252p.

A interdisciplinary study of Land Reform in Sri Lanka. It stresses the importance of law in the modernization of developing countries such as in Sri Lanka.

432. GOONERATNE, Wilbert.

Idam bukthiya pilibanda gatalu saha Krusikarmika paladayithava [In seminar on rural development by S.L.F.I. 1975. (Seminar report No.2) pp. 33-36] (Sinhala).

Some important factors relating to land tenure and rural agriculture and discussed in the article.

433. GOONERATNE, Wilbert.
Land tenure problems and land reforms in Sri Lanka. Tokyo: Institute of Developing Economies, 1975. 65p.

The purpose of the paper is to present briefly an account of the land tenure problems of the country and the policy measures directed so far towards their solution. It also endeavours to sketch briefly the main features of the new land reform with particular reference to its content, implementation and the impossible impact on the rural economy and society. A detailed analysis of the new reform is also **included**.

434. GOONERATNE, Wilbert.
Recent land reforms and implications for village agriculture. [In Papers read at the seminar: Village in transition: some implications for a communication strategy. 17-18th May 1975. Colombo Family Planning Communication strategy project and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Monograph No.3 pp.21-36.]

The paper discusses the impact of the recent land reforms on village agriculture. It covers various aspects of land reform namely legal, administrative and other structural changes. The impact of land reform on village agriculture, income, productivity, employment, estate, village integration and land tenure are also discussed.

HARRISS, J.C.

Aspects of rural society in the zone relating to the problem of intensifying paddy production. See 192.

INTERNATIONAL Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Economic development of Ceylon: A report of a mission organized by the I.B.R.D. at the request of the Government of Ceylon.
See 780.

JAYASENA, Waharaka Gamage.

Idam prathisanskarana ha samuhika krushikarmanthaya: Mahanuwara distrikkaye nuthana samuhika krushi viyapara.
See 503.

435. KELEGAMA, J.B.
"The economic significance of the paddy lands bill." Ceylon Economist. 4(1) January 1958: 81 - 124 tables.

An analysis of the paddy lands bill which shows how it removes some important obstacles to the increase in paddy production and builds the framework for future agricultural development.

436. KARUNANAYAKE, M.

"A strategy for land consolidation in dry zone purana villages". Economic review (People's Bank). 4 (6 & 7) September/October 1978: 27-30.

Need for consolidation of the fragmented paddy lands of the peasant farmers in the dry zone purana villages to increase productivity.

437. LAND and Labour utilization survey. Central Bank of Ceylon bulletin - April 1976: 269-271.

The Dept. of Economic Research conducted a nation-wide sample survey on land and labour utilization during the year 1974/75. The objective of the survey was to collect data on land utilization, the size of holdings, the crops grown, unutilised lands, employment, unemployment and under-employment.

MARGA Institute

Youth land and employment.

See 80.

438. MOORE, M.P. and Wickremasinghe G.

Thattumaru Kattimaru systems of land tenure. Colombo: A.R.T.I. 1978. 52p. (A.R.T.I. study series No.26).

This is a study which provides a detailed and comprehensive analysis of the thattumaru and kattimaru systems with a review of the available major writings on the subject.

NETHERLAND Engineering Consultant (Nedco)

Mahaweli ganga development program-implementation strategy study.

See 629.

439. OBEYSEKERA, G.

Land tenure in village Ceylon: A sociological and historical study. O.U.P., 1967. 320 p. tables.

Discusses the pattern of land tenure and the resulting social structure in the Ceylonese village of Madagama. The author analyses the contemporary system in detail, and traces the evolution of every land holding and the co-related kinship pattern from the inception of the estate in 1790. This study is complementary to Dr.E.R. Leach's investigation of land tenure and kinship in Pul-Eliya and has implications for many other agrarian societies.

440. PEIRIS, G.H.

"The current land reforms and peasant agriculture in Sri Lanka". South Asian No.5; 1975: 78 - 89. (Reprint).

This article deals with the land reform measures which were initiated in Sri Lanka in 1972, and focusses attention on productivity aspects in the peasant sector in the context of changes envisaged by the reform. Increasing production is one of the objectives of the reform.

441. PEIRIS, G.H.

"Land Reform and Agrarian change in Sri Lanka". Modern Asian Studies. 12(4). 1978: 611-628.

This paper examines the impact of the land reform on the agrarian structure of the country, based on information released officially and unpublished information gathered from the Land Reform Commission and other institutions involved in reform.

442. SANDERATNE, Nimal.

The political economy of Asian Agrarian Reform: A comparative analysis with case studies of the Philippines and Sri Lanka (Ceylon). Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1974 xii - 530p.

This study is in three parts. Part I gives a conceptual framework for analysis of agrarian reform in developed countries and Part II covers a detailed case study of agrarian reform in the Philippines and Sri Lanka. Part III consists of a comparison of experiences of several Asian countries. The section in Sri Lanka includes a discussion on agrarian problems and the Paddy Lands Act of 1953 and 1958 and the Land Reform Act of 1972.

443. SANDERATNE, Nimal.

"Sri Lanka's new land Reform": South Asian Review 6(1) October, 1972: 7 - 19 (Reprint)

This paper discusses the salient features of the 1972 Land reform and indicates that the reforms are in major step in a continuing process rather than a complete solution.

444. SANDARATNE, Nimal.

Tenancy in Ceylon paddy lands. The 1958 Reform. University of Wisconsin - Madison, land tenure centre. [1972] pp. 117-136.

The Ceylon paddy lands Act of 1958 contained several features which in principle should have given improved conditions of tenure to share croppers and other tennants. In practice, the Act

may have contributed to a deterioration in the tenant's position. The reasons, argued here, are that the reforms were not accompanied by the necessary institutional measures and that it failed to take account of the strength of the interests to which it was opposed.

445. SCHICKELE, Rainer.

Land settlement policy in Ceylon: a tentative appraisal. Ceylon studies seminar 3. 1969. 16 p. (mimeo).

An appraisal of the Land Development Ordinance of 1935 and the amendment presented to Parliament in August 1968. Examines the policy objectives of the original bill and the new objective of the proposed amendments.

446. SCHICKELE, Rainer.

Protection of cultivator - ownership in farm settlement schemes: Ceylon as a case study [In land reform: land settlement and co-operatives, No.2, 1968 pp.1 - 13]

This paper examines the Land Development Ordinance of 1935 and the proposed amendments, for the purpose of illustrating the crucial issues involved in formulating a successful settlement policy of the South East Asian countries.

447. SHANMUGARATNAM, N.

"Emerging patterns of management in post-land reform Sri Lanka. Part II: Economic Review (Peoples Bank) . 3(1) April 1977: 29-32.

Part II of the study (see No.510): deals with the social characteristics and constraints and the present situation with reference to the background of members, their attitudes towards the new system of farming and management and how far the goals in this new concept are being achieved.

448. SHANMUGARATNAM, N.

The post-land reform agrarian scene and emerging patterns of management with reference to janawasas. [In education and socio-economic development of Sri Lanka. Colombo: S.L.F.I. 1977. pp. 73 - 87.]

The article describes the two types of land reform, and the post land reform with special reference to the Janawasas.

449. SIRIWARDENA, W.A.

The implication of land reform in the planned development of rural settlement with special reference to the Ratnapura district. University of Sri Lanka - Katubedda Campus. 1976. ix. 98f. maps. M.Sc. Thesis.

WANIGARATNE, R.D.

Family dominance in agricultural activity. See 69.

450. WANIGARATNE, R.D. and Samad, M.

Land alienation under recent land reforms. Colombo: A.R.T.I., 1980. 47p. (A.R.T.I. Occasional publications No.19).

The nature of a land re-distribution programme is determined mainly by a consideration of the existing agrarian conditions. In this, an attempt is made to give a cross sectional view of some of the major issues which necessitated a redistributive reform in Sri Lanka.

451. WEERASEKERA, Dhanapala.

Land reform, socialism and the village. [In the liberation of the village ed. by] Centre for Society and religion. Colombo: 1977. Logos 15: (3 & 4) & 16 (1) pp.29 - 30]

The author emphasises that the purpose of land reform was to liquidate the land lords, and also to give back the land to the masses, especially the Kandyan peasantry who had been cheated out of their lands both by the white rulers and the local landlords.

452. WEERAWARDENE, I.K. and Colonnage, I.

Evaluation study on Tattumaru and Kattimaru land tenures at Mahagama South cultivation Committee area in Bulathsinhala Electorate and Divisional revenue office division, Kalutara District Ceylon, Conducted as from August to November 1971. Colombo: [Dept. of Agrarian Services.] 1972. 127p. illus.

This is the report on a study conducted by the paddy lands branch of the Dept. of Agrarian Services on the prevailing Thattumaru and Kattimaru systems in a village known as Mahagama South in Kalutara District.

453. WEERAWARDENA, I.K.

Lessons of an experiment: The paddy land Act of 1953. Ministry of Agriculture and Land, 1975. 82p. Appendix 1 - 8.

The paddy land Act has been repealed and replaced by the Agricultural Productivity Law No.2 of 1972. and Agricultural lands Law No.42 of 1973. The study attempts to evaluate the role of the Paddy Lands Act during the last 15 years and the problems in implementation.

454. WEERAWARDENA, I.K.

A review of the Paddy Lands Act. Colombo: Agrarian Services, n.d. 15p.

The purpose of the paper was to determine whether the Paddy Lands Act was able to achieve its objectives. The paper suggests the enactment of new legislation to overcome shortcomings in the Paddy Lands Act and to cover all peasant agricultural crops.

455. WEERAWARDENA, I.K.

'Some aspects of recent land policy in Sri Lanka'. Journal of Development administration. No.1 May 1970.

A brief description of land policy from the time of the Sinhala kings upto the enactment of the Land Reform Law of 1972.

456. WIMALADHARMA, K. Pathirane.

Perspectives on land reform in Kegalle district, Sri Lanka. [In his Betwixt the Sun and the Moon - a Miscellany of papers - articles in talks in the field of rural sociology and rural institutions. Kegalle. 1975 pp. 119 - 129.]

An attempt to draw attention to the ways in which different social, economic, political and cultural situations in each part of the Kegalle district could offer different responses to land reform, and why such differences should be reckoned in implementation.

457. WITHANE, D.S.

Utilization of land vested in the Land Reform Commission under the Land Reform Law No. 1 of 1922 and the (Amendment) law No.39. of 1975 of Sri Lanka. - A case study with special reference to Sri Lanka. Katubedda Campus. 1976. XV 150f. charts, maps, tables. M.Sc. thesis.

5.2 REGIONAL PLANNING

458. DAVID, Kenneth
"Spatial organization and normative schemes in Jaffna Northern Sri Lanka". Modern Ceylon Studies: 4 (1&2) January and July 1973: 21-52.

This paper consists of 5 parts. Part I describes the spatial organization in agricultural villages, fishing villages and rural towns in Jaffna Peninsula.

459. "DISTRICT Development Councils". Economic Review (People's Bank). 3(4): July 1977: 18 - 20.
An analysis of the district development councils.

460. "DIVISIONAL Development Councils". Economic Review (People's Bank). 2(1), April 1976.
A short account of the development of villages.

461. GAMAGE, Cyril.
"Regional organizations for planning and plan implementation: some trends in participation in Sri Lanka". Marga. 5(1). 1978: 14-37.

The purpose of this article is to outline some of the basic attempts made in Sri Lanka in recent times towards regional planning and plan implementation with some degree of popular participation, and to highlight certain aspects and trends in the participatory exercise.

462. GOULET, Denis
Development as liberation: policy lessons from case studies. World Development. 7(6) June 1979: 555 - 566.

Four case studies are summarized in which oppressed people have successfully assumed control over their own destinies and development strategies. Lessons from experience are drawn, at the national and macro level from Guinea-Bissau, India, Bolivia and the Sarvodaya movement in Sri Lanka which was started as a modest development organization of poor people, based on indigenous social and cultural values, and which has grown into a popular movement today.

- GUNASEKERA, H.A. de S. and Codipilly, H.M.A.
Employment creation through regional development: recent experience in Sri Lanka.
See 314.

463. HARRISS, Barbara

Rural-Urban economic transactions: a case study from India and Sri Lanka. [In Agriculture in the Peasant Sector of Sri Lanka ed. by S.W.R.de A. Samarasinghe. Peradeniya, Ceylon Studies Seminar, 1977. pp.171 - 188.]

A study on the importance of integrated area development or growth centres and its importance in regional planning for Sri Lanka and India.

JAYAMAHA, Gratien.

District level solutions for the problems of unemployment, under-employment and low income levels in Sri Lanka.
See 53.

464. KARUNATILAKE, H.N.S.

"An evaluation of the development programme under Divisional Development Councils in Sri Lanka". Sri Lanka Journal of Social Science. 1(1). June 1978: 1 - 36.

A study of the institutional organization named the Divisional Development Councils behind the government's programme of development. An evaluation of the government's efforts to associate people at village and district level in the drawing up and implementation of development projects.

MENDIS, M.W.J.G.

Spatial policy considerations in the economic development of the Mahaweli Region.
See 143.

PEOPLE'S Bank

Trade and formation of sectors of production: The build up of a Mahaweli economy.
See 539.

465. PONNAMBALAM, Jr, G.G.

Development Councils Act: text of talk delivered at the Centre for Society and Religion at the weekly seminar series on dependent capitalism and democratic socialism. 3rd Sept. 1980. Colombo, the Centre. 12p.

A critical analysis of the District Development Councils Act.

466. SAMARASINGHE, Vidyamali
Some spatial aspects of agricultural development in Sri Lanka [In Agriculture in the peasant sector of Sri Lanka ed. by S.W.R.de A.Samarasinghe. Peradeniya, Ceylon Studies Seminar, 1977. pp.3 - 11.]

The main purpose of this study is to propose a regional planning strategy for Sri Lanka. Also includes a discussion of growth pole theory and central place theory.

SENEVIRATNE, S.D.S.E.

Parental expectations from school for their children. (A study of differences in parental expectations according to social class, educational level of parent, and rural and urban residence). See 387.

SETTLEMENT Study Centre

Uda Walawe project, Ceylon. A comparative study of two regional planning alternatives. See 797.

467. SIVATHASAN, S.

"Regional planning in agriculture". Journal of Development Administration. 2(2), May 1972: 70 - 72.

This paper is on the importance of regional planning in agriculture where the farmer could also play a more effective role.

TENNAKON, M.U.A.

Rural settlement and land use in North Central Ceylon: a research proposal. See 514.

WANIGESEKERA, Earle.

Popular participation and local level planning in Sri Lanka. See 808.

5.3

CO-OPERATIVES

468. CEYLON. Co-operative Movement

Administration reports from 1930 to 1974. Colombo, the Department, Part (IV) B.

Administration reports have been issued annually. The Department of Co-operative societies was attached to the Dept. of Agriculture before 1930 and was separated on 1st. October, 1930. These reports give an account of how the co-operative societies were called upon to take up greater responsibilities and participation in the

development activities of the country. This responsibility was shouldered particularly by the recognized multi-purpose co-operative societies and the new types of societies.

469. CEYLON. Report of the Commission on the Co-operative Movement in Ceylon. Colombo, Ceylon Govt. Press, 1970. 393p. (Sessional Paper No.2 - 1970).

This Commission as indicated in the Throne Speech of 1967, was appointed in order to examine the present state of the co-operatives and to suggest measures for strengthening the co-operative system. The report of the Commission consisting of findings of the inquiry and recommendations were submitted within 6 months.

470. CO-OPERATIVE Federation of Ceylon. Memorandum submitted to the Royal Commission on co-operation. S.I. 1969. 296p.

Study is in two parts.

Part I - describes the co-operative movement from 1911. It gives the role of the co-operative movement in the development of the country, economy, agriculture, industrial co-operatives and co-operative education.

Part II -Describes the co-operative law in Ceylon.

471. CO-OPERATIVE Management Services Centre. A statistical analysis of multi-purpose co-operative societies in 1972/73. Colombo: [197.] 15p.

Analyses the business development of multipurpose co-operative societies during the period 1972/73. Data is given on a district and provincial basis.

DE LIVERA, R.D.

Savings and the co-operative sector: case of Sri Lanka. Part I.
See 276.

DE LIVERA, R.D.

Savings and the co-operative sector case of Sri Lanka. Part II.
See 277.

DEWENDRE, Tudor O
Principles of community development in the
light of the history of rural development
in Sri Lanka.
See 112.

472. GUNASEKERA, R.G.G.O.
Performance appraisal of multi-purpose
co-operative societies - 1976. Colombo:
Co-operative Management Services Centre,
1977. 8p. Tables, Appendix.

This report is based on the data collected
from an island-wide competition which was held
to select the best co-operative district and
the best multi-purpose co-operative society in
December 1976. Its purpose was to ensure that
a permanent record of the methods used and results
obtained was available for future reference.

GUNASINGHE, P.A.T.
Youth Schemes in Galle District
See 405.

473. INAYATULLAH.
Co-operatives and development in Asia: A study
of co-operatives in fourteen rural communities
of Iran, Pakistan and Ceylon. Geneva, UNRISD.
1972. ix, 272p. (UNRISD - Rural Institutions
and Planned Change 7).

This volume contains an analytic report on the
co-operatives in Asia. It presents a detailed
country by country assessment of the historical
background achievements and difficulties of 14
co-operatives in Sri Lanka, Iran and Pakistan.

INTERNATIONAL Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Economic development of Ceylon: a report of a
mission organized by the IBRD at the request
of the Government of Ceylon.
See 780.

474. INTERNATIONAL Labour Organization
Report to the Government of Ceylon on
co-operative marketing: Geneva, I.L.O. 1968.
111p.

This survey concentrates on the development
of vegetable marketing through the co-operative
sector, at all levels and from all aspects, as
this field of activity was one of the least
developed and one of the most difficult to organize.

KARUNATILAKE, H.N.S.
"Credit facilities for agriculture".
See 256.

KARUNATILAKE, H.N.S.

"Impact of the co-operatives and new financial institutions on agricultural progress.
See 257.

475. KURUKULASURIYA, G.

"The historical background to co-operation in Ceylon". [In his Co-operation, its rise and growth in Ceylon. Colombo: Co-operative Federation of Ceylon 1971. pp.239 - 275.]

The rural masses of Ceylon have had an age long tradition in co-operative economic effort, and of running local consultative and political associations. This article gives a historical background to the co-operative movement in Ceylon.

476. "LAND Reform and Co-operative Farming". Economic Review (People's Bank), 2, (11).1977: 16.

A brief account of the growth, and the rôle played by co-operative settlements and co-operative farms in Sri Lanka, with special reference to rural development.

MARGA Institute

The co-operative system and rural credit in Sri Lanka.
See 261.

MARGA Institute

Survey of youth organizations which organize youth for productive enterprise and development, with special reference to co-operative undertakings.
See 408.

NARAYANASAMY, C. et al.

The rôle of rural organization in rural development in Sri Lanka: in depth study.
See 703.

477. NATIONAL Dairy Development Board. India.
A feasibility study for setting up milk producer's co-operatives in Sri Lanka.
Anand. 1979. iv, 211p.

This is a study undertaken at the request of the National Livestock Development Board of Sri Lanka, and was conducted to examine the feasibility of establishing Dairy Co-operatives in Sri Lanka. The study covers development activities of dairies for the period 1975 - 80, and also considers the granting of loans for small dairy farmers in the mid country, wet zone and parts of the coconut triangle of the country.

PATHIRANA, W.

"Co-operatives and rural banking".
See 299.

478. PEMASIRI, L.P.D.

Some aspects of the co-operative movement of Ceylon. Peradeniya; University of Ceylon, 1964. VI, 243p. (Unpublished M.A. Thesis).

The study attempts to examine the co-operative movement of the island from an analytical and critical angle, considering the salient aspects of the movement.

479. PEOPLE'S Bank

Multi-purpose co-operative societies after reorganization. Colombo: 1978. 127p.

The scope of this study is limited to the multi-purpose co-operative societies. It focusses mainly on the adoption of these societies to the changes introduced in 1971, when a basic reorganization of co-operative societies was effected.

480. SIRIWARDENE, J.P.E.

"The role of the co-operative movement in agriculture in the dry zone". Ceylon Co-operative Review. 1(3) September, 1976: 1 - 13.

The article describes the role of the co-operative movement in agricultural planning and agricultural development.

481. TAMBIAH, S.J.

"The co-operatives in relation to the economic needs of the Ceylonese peasant". The Ceylon Journal of Historical and Social Studies. 1(1), Jan. 1958: 37 - 61.

A study of the financial needs of the peasantry, and how co-operatives can cater to these needs.

482. WEERAMAN, P.E.

"The role of the co-operative sector in the agricultural and industrial development of Ceylon". People's Bank, Publication No.1 1967: 1 - 10.

This paper examines the role of the co-operative sector in relation to other sectors of the economy, and the role played by the co-operatives in the industrial and agricultural development of Sri Lanka in the recent past.

483. WEERAWARDENA, I.K.
An outline of agricultural co-operatives in India, Taiwan, Japan, and Ceylon. Colombo; Dept. of Agrarian Services, n.d. 23p. (mimeo).

A short account of the co-operative movement in all four countries. The section on Sri Lanka covers the three phases of the movement from 1911 - 1942, 1942 - 1956 and 1956 onwards.

- WELIKALA, George, M.F.
An analysis of the adoption of some agricultural, medical, public health and co-operative practices in six selected villages of Ceylon.
See 226.

484. WIMALADHARMA, Kapila Pathirana.
"Co-operative settlements in Sri Lanka". [In his Betwixt the Sun and the Moon - a miscellany of papers, articles and talks in the field of rural sociology and rural institutions, Kegalle, 1975 pp.41 - 80.]

A collection of short articles and papers presented at a seminar on Co-operative settlements, and other related issues.

5.4 AGRICULTURE SETTLEMENT SCHEMES

485. ABEYSINGHE, Ariya.
"Janawasa: an experiment in group farming in Sri Lanka. A review of the origin, evolution and the future." [In his Ancient land tenure to modern land reform in Sri Lanka. Vol. II, Colombo: The Centre for Society and Religion. 1979 pp. 99 - 103.]

The concept of Janawasas, their origin, evolution, objective and the future is reviewed in this article.

- ABEYSINGHE, Ariya
Mahaweli and Small farmers.
See 601.

- AGRARIAN Research and Training Institute.
An analysis of the pre-Mahaweli situation in H4 and H5 areas in the Kala Oya basin.
See 329.

486. AGRARIAN Research and Training Institute.
Rainfed farming in the dry zone of Sri Lanka.
A case study of the two village clusters
in the North Central Province Colombo: 1980.
127p. (A.R.T.I. Research study No.36).

Aims to understand the socio-economic implications of evolving a stable system of rainfed highland farming in areas of traditional shifting cultivation. Study covers traditional rural settlements in the dry zone of Sri Lanka, and was undertaken in two clusters of villages in the Anuradhapura district. Based on a study in three major agroecological zones of the country.

487. AGRARIAN Research and Training Institute.
A study of five settlement schemes prior to irrigation modernization. Vol. I. Mahawilachchiya scheme. Colombo: 1979. VIII, 112p.
(A.R.T.I. Research study No.28).

These studies were undertaken by the A.R.T.I. in response to a request from the Ministry of Irrigation, Power and Highways, on the recommendation of the World Bank, the purpose of which was an indepth evaluation of the impact of an Irrigation modernization project that covers five major tanks in the North Central dry zone of Sri Lanka. Also investigate the results of changes in farming and levels of living of farmers as a consequence of the project implementation. Vol. I covers Mahawilachchiya scheme.

488. AGRARIAN Research and Training Institute.
A study of five settlement schemes prior to irrigation modernization. Vol. II. Mahakandarawa scheme. Colombo: 1979. 94p. (A.R.T.I. Research Study No.31).

This study forms a part of a long term evaluation programme aimed at assessing the impact of a broader irrigation rehabilitation project concerning five colonization schemes in the dry zone. It is also concerned with a bench mark assessment of the Mahakandarawa colonization scheme which forms one of the five settlement schemes under the modernization programme.

489. AGRARIAN Research and Training Institute.
A study of five settlement schemes prior to irrigation modernization. Vol. III - Pavatkulam scheme. Colombo: 1980. (A.R.T.I. Research study No.38)

Vol. 3 covers Pavatkulam in the Vavuniya district.

490. AGRARIAN Research and Training Institute.
A study of five settlement schemes prior
to irrigation modernization. Colombo:
Vol. IV. 1980. - 70p. (A.R.T.I. Research
Study No.42).

Vol. IV on Vavunikulam settlement scheme
in the Mannar district.

491. AGRARIAN Research and Training Institute.
A study of five settlement schemes
prior to irrigation modernization.
Vol.V. - Padaviya Scheme. Colombo: 1980.
70p. (A.R.T.I. Research Study No.39).

Vol. V. - Covers Padaviya settlement scheme
in the Anuradhapura district.

492. AGRARIAN Research and Training Institute.
Synopsis of a seminar on new settlement
schemes in Sri Lanka. Colombo : 1975 - 29p.
(A.R.T.I. Documentary Series No.10 - 1975).

A study in two parts. The first part describes
and analyses case studies of 20 settlement
projects and makes recommendations to improve
the operation of youth schemes. Co-op farms,
D.D.C. agricultural projects, Land Reform
and Co-op settlements. The second part
proposes a new settlement policy for the future
aimed particularly at Land Reform.

493. AMARASINGHE, Nihal.
"An empirical approach to settlement planning
in Sri Lanka." [In agriculture in the peasant
sector of Sri Lanka. ed. by S.W.R. de A.
Samarasinghe, Peradeniya: Ceylon studies
seminar, 1977. pp.37 - 45.]

This paper is an attempt to determine the
appropriate size of holdings to be allotted
to settlement schemes. A parametric linear
programming model has been developed in this study.

AMARASINGHE, Nihal.
The impact of high yielding varieties of
rice on a settlement scheme in Ceylon.
See 165.

494. AMARASINGHE, Nihal St. Michael Aloysius
A study of economic resource use and production possibilities on settlement schemes in Sri Lanka. University of London, 1974. X, 439 f. diagrams, maps, tables (Ph.D. Thesis).

A Micro-economic study which describes the high costs which characterised the settlement schemes in the past, and investigate a hypothesis that there is considerable scope for intensifying agricultural production in existing schemes, Colonization schemes in general and specific projects in particular. The hypothesis is examined in depth in the Minipe special project.

495. AMARASINGHE. Nihal.
"The uniform approach of farm planning in Ceylon: A critique." Modern Ceylon studies. 2(1) Jan. 1971: 76-86.

The objective of this paper is to discuss the potentials and limitations of the techniques in providing necessary information for effective farm planning and settlements in Ceylon.

ASIAN Survey on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development.
Selections from workshop reports on small farmers and landless agricultural labourers.
See 32.

BROW, James.
The impact of population growth on the agriculture practices and settlement patterns of the Anuradhapura veddaha.
See 170.

CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Economic Research
Report on the sample survey of economic conditions in the Mahaweli Development area.
See 603.

CEYLON. Minipe Yoda ela scheme
Report of the Minipe Yoda Ela Scheme
See 565.

CEYLON. Ministry of Agriculture and Lands
Report of the Committee on the Parakrama Samudra Scheme.
See 566.

CEYLON. Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power.
Plan of development of Ministry of Land Irrigation and Power 1966 - 1970.
See 764.

CEYLON. National Planning Council.
The Ten year plan
See 767.

CEYLON. Report of the Committee on Utilization of crown land.

See 569.

CEYLON Studies seminar

The proceedings of the conference on agriculture in the economic development of Sri Lanka.

See 176.

CEYLON. Walawe left Bank Irrigation Scheme

Report of the Walawe left bank irrigation scheme

See 570.

496. DE JONG, M and Van Eersel, B.W.

Report on youth settlement scheme projects

Ceylon, The Hague: [s.n.] 1970. 45p. (Mimeo).

An evaluation of the youth settlement schemes. Project started in 1968 by the Government of Ceylon. The evaluation is made by the experts from the Netherlands, and includes recommendations for the future development of the scheme.

497. ELLMAN, Antony.

Management of new settlement schemes in Sri Lanka. [In] Agriculture in the peasant sector of Sri Lanka. ed. [by] S.W.R. de A. Samarasinghe. Peradeniya: Ceylon Studies seminar, 1977. pp 23 - 36.]

This paper examines the relative roles of Govt. officials and farmer leaders in the management of different kinds of settlement schemes started in Sri Lanka over the last 5 - 10 years. Namely - Youth settlement schemes, Co-operative farms, divisional development councils Agricultural projects and land reform settlements.

498. ELLMAN, A.O. and Ratnaweera, D.de S.

New settlement schemes in Sri Lanka. A study of twenty selected youth schemes, co-operative farms, D.D.C. agricultural projects and land reform settlements. Colombo: A.R.T.I. 1974: XIII, 234 p. (A.R.T.I. Research Study Series No.5).

Study of twenty selected settlement schemes. Representative samples of youth schemes, co-operative farms, D.D.C. agricultural projects and land reform settlements are studied from technical, economic, social and administrative viewpoints. The problems faced by these schemes, are reviewed and suggestions are made to overcome them in the future.

ELLMAN, A.C. and Ratnaweera, D. de S.
Thannimurippu paripalan sabai The transfer
of administration of an irrigated settlement
scheme from government officials to a
peoples organization.
See 774.

499. ELLMAN, Antony O. and Wimaladharm, Kapila P.
Settlement development in the Wet zone of
Sri Lanka - a training hand-book on institutions,
policies and procedures concerning settlements
Peradeniya, UNDP/FAO Agricultural Diversification
Project of the Ministry of Plantations Industries,
1976. 3 39p.

This document introduces the reader to a
description of the existing institutional
environment within which agricultural development
has to be pushed through. Describes the procedures
concerned with settlement development.

500. FONSEKA, H.N.C.
"Kagama (new) colony: analysis of the agricultural
geography of a dry zone peasant settlement
scheme". University of Ceylon Review.
24 (1:2), April/October 1966: 76 - 87.

The article describes the colony's physical
background, its early settlements, and the
economic and social life of the colonist under
the new settlement scheme.

GUNASEKERA, Lionel.
Settlement planning and Mahaweli development.
See 608.

501. HARRISS, John.
Pahalagama: A case study of agricultural
change in a frontier environment. [In Farmer,
B.H., Green Revolution. London: Macmillan Press.
1977. pp.143 - 154.]

Pahalagama is an area of dispersed settlements,
including 85 households, which is given a limited
degree of unity because it surrounds a single
yaya. It analyses the pattern of agricultural
land tenure and the size of paddy farms.

HARTONNGH, J.C.C.
Appraisal of the colonization schemes in
Ceylon.
See 535.

502. INTERNATIONAL Labour office.
Ceylon Youth settlement schemes. [In
Youth training and employment schemes in
developing countries: a suggested cost-benefit
analysis by I.L.O. Geneva: 1972. pp. 77 - 109.]

This is a report of a fact-finding mission carried out in Ceylon from 20-30 April 1969 with a view to collecting data on the Youth Settlement Schemes. The aims of the schemes were to bring new land into cultivation and to build-up progressive communities of young farmers, distributed among the different kinds of schemes.

503. JAYASENA, Waharake Gamage
Idam prathisanskarana ha samuhika krushikarmanthaya: Mahanuwara distrikkaye nuthana samuhika krushiviyapara. Peradeniya: University 1978. XVIII, 283p. (Sinhala) Unpublished M.A. Thesis.

A study on the Janawasa in the Kandy district. Part I is an introduction to Land Reform and explains reasons for the establishment of the Janawasa. Part II evaluates the role of Janawasa while Part III includes general conclusions based on field studies.

504. KARUNATILAKE, Dingi.
"Some aspects of settlement policy of the Mahaweli development scheme at the initial stage of settlement". Vidurava-Mahaweli Development Scheme. - II. 3(3). September 1978: 6 - 10.

A note based on the survey conducted in the H1 area on the left bank of Kalawewa. Attempts to give an insight to future policies on settlement in the Mahaweli region.

505. KUNASINGHAM, A.S.
Economics of new land settlement projects in Ceylon. University of Hawaai, 1972. 232p. (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis).

The purpose of the study was to examine the economic performance of the existing land settlement schemes with a view to:

- (a) determining their contributions to the natural objective of increasing production, income and employment and
- (b) to examine whether funds should be committed to new projects, or intensification of production in existing projects encouraged.

LEACH, E.R.

Pul Eliya: A village in Ceylon. A study of land tenure and kinship.
See 335.

MENDIS, M.W.J.G.

The planning implications of the Mahaweli Development Project in Sri Lanka.
See 628.

506. PERERA, N.Punyasiri

"Early agricultural settlement in Sri Lanka in relation to natural resources". Ceylon Historical Journal. 25(1:4), October 1978: 58 - 73.

PEIRIS, Gerald.

Kalapura: The colony of craftsmen in Patha-dumbara.
See 231.

507. PELLE, D.

A proposal for the establishment of family farms in the Uda Walawe Scheme, Ceylon. Tel Aviv: Department for International Co-operation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Centre for Agricultural Co-operation and Development with developing countries, Ministry of Agriculture, 1968. 1 19p.

A report on family farms that can be established in the Uda-Walawe scheme.

508. RATNAWEERA, D. de S.

New agricultural settlement schemes: a research study sponsored by the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, on selected agricultural settlement schemes. Colombo: Rural Development Training and Research Institute. [1977] 3 107p.

A study of twenty agricultural settlement schemes was done in 1973. In 1976 a further study was done on the same farms. Land reforms and the Janawasa, started functioning in 1973. Co-operative farms and divisional development council farms too were inaugurated in the latter part of 1971 or in 1972. It was therefore felt that a study was appropriate in 1976.

RICHARDSON, E.V. and Covey, G.L.

An appraisal of technical aspects of the Rambukkan Oya irrigation scheme Sri Lanka.
See 794.

SILVA, Percy.

Land settlement and agricultural development in area 'H' of the Mahaweli.
See 636.

509. SILVA, Percy.
Settlement planning in Area 'H'. Vidurava,
Mahaweli Development Scheme - II 3(3)
September 1978: 11 - 13.

A note on planning in settling families in
the 'H' area of the Mahaweli scheme.

SIRIWARDENA, W.A.

The implication of land reform in the planned
development of rural settlement with special
reference to Ratnapura district.
See 449.

510. SHANMUGARATNAM, N.
"Emerging patterns of management in post
land reform Sri Lanka: A socio-economic study
of a Janawasa in the Kurunegala district".
Economic Review (Peoples Bank). 2 (12).
March 1977: 22 - 29.

A study in two parts (Part II - please see
entry No.447. Part I contains a case study on
a Janawasa in the Kurunegala district, traces
the pre-Janawasa situation in terms of production,
employment and the labour and describes in general
terms the socio-economic situation in Janawasas.

511. SRI LANKA. Ministry of Plantation Industries.
UNDP/FAO Agricultural Diversification Project.
Handbook on settlement planning in Sri Lanka,
by A.O. Ellman and others. Peradeniya, the
Ministry, 1976. i, 30p. Mimeo.

The purpose of the handbook is to draw together
the experience of general agencies concerned with
settlement planning and to present guidelines for
future settlement planning procedures based on these
experiences. This handbook deals specially on the
development of two river catchment areas in the
mid-country wet zone - i.e. Nilambe Atabage catchment
in the Kandy district, and Gurugoda - Ritigala
catchment in Kegalle District.

512. SCUDDER, Thayer.
Evaluatory report on a mission to Sri Lanka
settlement project. a discussion of some basic
issues. Washington: U.S.A.I.D., 1979. (ii) 57p.

A study prepared by a consultant (U.S.A.I.D.)
which discusses a number of issues pertaining to
the accelerated Mahaweli development project. It
covers areas such as integrated rural development,
irrigation, water management, and land settlements.

SRI LANKA catchment development project
Proposal for Huluganga-Kotaganga catchment.
See 799.

SRI LANKA catchment development project
proposal for Maha Oya Kuda Oya catchment.
See 800.

513. SRI LANKA Japan rural development project
Dewahuwa Final report. Tokyo: Japan
International Corporation Agency, 1977.
353 p. tables. charts.

At the request of the Government of Sri Lanka, the Government of Japan agreed to extend technical co-operation to the Sri Lanka-Japan Rural Development Project in Dewahuwa, one of the Government supported settlements in the dry zone where future agricultural development is strongly desired. This project is designed to implement an integrated rural development which will contribute to the future increase in agricultural production in Sri Lanka. This may be regarded as a pilot project in the field of integrated rural development.

SRI LANKA, Ministry of Local Government,
Housing & Construction.
Gam' Udava village reawakening in Sri Lanka.
See 27.

TENNAKON, M.U.A.

A note on some social and economic problems of subsistence farming in rural settlements of the dry zone of Ceylon.
See 219.

514. TENNAKON, M.U.A.

Rural settlement and land use in North Central Ceylon: a research proposal. Syracuse University, 1973. 202p. unpublished M.A. Thesis.

This study examines the spatial organization of land use and settlement in the traditional villages in Anuradhapura district. Deals with land fragmentation, land tenure, problems of equitable distribution of water, allocation of labour between highland and irrigated farming and staggered cultivation.

515. TENNAKOON, M.U.A.

"Spatial organization of agriculture in the traditional rural settlements in Mahaweli Development area: Problems and prospects". Staff studies - Central Bank. 4(2) September, 1974: 89 - 110.

The two main objectives of this paper are the study of the spatial organization of agriculture in the traditional rural settlements in the Mahaweli development area, secondly it examines the land value, yield per unit area and cropping intensity decline with the diminishing supply of irrigation water and agricultural labour, with increasing distance from the tank and the settlement respectively.

516. WEBB, F.R.G.

Report on the Jaffna peninsula lagoon scheme. Colombo: Govt. Press, 1945. 35p. fold, maps.

Reports how the lagoon area could be utilised to improve agriculture, fishing the salt industry, domestic conditions, livelihood and comfort and possibly the health of thousands of the local inhabitants.

517. WIJAYAPALA, W.A.L.

"Certain aspects of settlement and topography in the Rakwana Region of Ceylon." Bulletin of the Ceylon geographical society. 10 (3:4) July - December 1956: 67 - 77.

A short account of settlement in the Kukul, Kolonna and Atakalan korales and the Meda and Palle Pattus of the Nawadum Korales in the Rakwana Region.

518. WIMALADHARMA, K.P.

Micro-approach to settlement planning with special reference to Yatideniya. 5.P (Mimeo).

A short account of the 'Yatideniya Samupakara Gammana' a co-operative agricultural settlement in the Kegalle district.

WIMALADHARMA, K. Pathirana

Sociological perspectives on the Guragoda Oya/Ritigaha Oya catchment development (GORO) project Kegalle district.

See 813.

519. WICKREMATILLEKE, Rudolph.

"Ella village - an example of rural settlement trends in highland Ceylon". Economic Georaphy. 28 (4) October 1952: 355-363, diagram, illus. (Photo) 2 maps. (Reprint).

This is a study on the Ella village in the Central highlands in Sri Lanka. It discusses the problems of rural life and economy.

5.4.1. COLONIZATION

520. ABAYARATNE. G.M.

Economic aspects of some peasant colonization in Ceylon. Oxford:University of Oxford. 1972. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis.

This study examines the level of efficiency in resource use on two dry zone colonization schemes and the profitability of the farming enterprise. Evidence presented is derived from field investigations conducted at Rajangana and Matha-Iyam-Kuddu-Kulam, two colonization schemes, based on paddy and subsidiary crops respectively.

AMARASINGHE, Nihal.

Economic and social implication of the introduction of high yielding varieties of rice on settlement schemes in Ceylon: a case study of the Minipe colonization scheme. See 163

521. AMARASINGHE, N.

"The Minipe Colonization Scheme". [In Rice revolution in Sri Lanka; ed. by N.D. Abdul Hameed. Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, 1977. pp.75-121.]

Covers the Minipe colonization scheme and describes the economic and social patterns of rural society such as demographic features, education, institutions, associations, land tenure, paddy cultivation and production.

522. AMUNUGAMA, Sarath.

"Chandrikawewa: a recent attempt at colonization on a peasant framework". Ceylon Journal of Historical and social studies. 8(1 :2) Jan/Dec. 1965: 75-121.

This is a case study of a peasant colonization scheme. The author attempts to describe the initial procedures of selection and settlement of colonists, and analyse some of the major sociological problems that have arisen after settlement.

CEYLON the Gal Oya project Evaluation committee Report.

Report of the Gal Oya project evaluation Committee.

See 130.

CEYLON National Planning Council
The Ten year plan
See 767.

523. CEYLON Pasdun Korale-East Colonization Board.
Report of the Pasdun Korale-east Colonization
Board Colombo Govt. Press. 6p. (Sessional
paper 37 of 1930).

Report of the Board appointed to advise the
Government on measures to be taken to promote
colonization in undeveloped areas of the Pasdun
Korale.

524. COORAY, P.G.
Notes on the Wilgomuwa colonization scheme.
Bulletin of the Ceylon geographical society.
9, (3 & 4) July - December 1955: 59-63.

A brief description of the Wilgomuwa
colonization scheme.

525. FARMER, B.H.
Colonization in the dry zone of Ceylon.
Journal of the Royal Society of Arts.
Vol. C.No.4876, 1952: 547-564.

A paper read at the Commonwealth Section of
the society on 25th March, 1952. A brief review
of the national, social and historical background
to modern peasant colonization and a discussion
of current problems.

526. FARMER, B.H.
Pioneer peasant colonization in Ceylon. A
study undertaken on Asian Agrarian problems.
London: Oxford University Press, 1957. xxvii,
387p. illus.

This book is primarily concerned with efforts
of the Government of Ceylon in encouraging the
settlement in the largely derelict Dry Zone of the
island, of Ceylonese peasants hailing from other
and more crowded regions. This process of peasant
settlement is known in Ceylon as 'Colonization', and
the especially organized reception area is known
as a 'colony'. Although this book is concerned
primarily with the experiments in peasant colonization
in Ceylon, there are frequent references to
conditions elsewhere and in particular to schemes
in other countries which are comparable, in one way
or another, with the colonies of the Dry Zone.

527. FONSEKA, H.N.C.

Land settlement in the dry zone of Sri Lanka: a geographer's view. Colombo; University of Colombo, 1980.30p. (University of Colombo - Inaugural lecture series No.4).

An elucidation of the colonization policy and practice followed by the state in the post independence era. Stresses the need for better planning of the colonization schemes.

528. FONSEKA, H.N.C.

"Land use problems in the peasant colonies of the dry zone". The Ceylon Journal of Historical and social studies. 9(1) January/June, 1966: 44 - 54.

The paper is devoted to an analysis of the problems that emerged from a study of the agricultural geography of five colonies in the Dry zone carried out by the writer during 1960-62. Colonies selected for this study are from different districts of the dry zone. Namely, Parakrama-samudra, Minipe ela (old), Kagama (new), Unnichchai, Karachchi, Iranamadu.

529. FONSEKA, H.N.C.

"Minipe-Ela (Old) colony: a peasant settlement scheme in the dry zone." Ceylon Geographer, 19, (1 & 4) January - December 1965: 25 - 32.

Description of the Minipe-ela (old) colony settlement scheme. Agriculture settlement, income and marketing credit.

530. FONSEKA, H.N.C.

"Problems of agriculture in the gal oya (left bank) peasant colony." Modern Ceylon studies 2 (1) January 1971: 69 - 75.

Analyses five problems in the system of agriculture practised by the allottees, in the light of the physical, economic and social factors responsible for same.

531. FONSEKA, H.N.C.

"Unnichchai colony - the agricultural geography of a peasant colonization scheme in the dry zone." The Ceylon Journal of Historical and Social Studies. Vol.9 July - December, 1966: 120 - 134.

Provides the social and economic background of the colonies and the type of agriculture practised in the low-lands and the high-lands.

532. GANEWATTE, P.
Patterns of leadership in colonization schemes: a study of leadership on the Dewahuwa special project. Colombo: Land Commissioners Dept, 1972.
- A socio-metric study of leadership in the Dewahuwa colonization. This study attempts to prove the emergence of a clear cut pattern of leadership through generations of Colonists.
533. GUNARATNAM, S.
"Peasant colonization in the dry zone of Ceylon: An analysis of the present patterns, problems and suggestions for the future Pt. I." Journal of Development Administration, 4(2), November, 1974.
- This article lists the problems involved and makes suggestions to overcome them.
534. GUNARATNAM, S.
"Peasant colonization in the dry zone of the Sri Lanka (Ceylon) an analysis of the present patterns, problems and suggestions for the future - Pt. 2." Journal of Development Administration, 5(1), May 1975.
- Lists peasant problems and suggestions to overcome these problems.
535. HARTOUNGH, J.C.C.
Appraisal of the colonization schemes in Ceylon. [S.1] World Food Programme/Food and Agricultural Organization, 1968. 44p. (Report No. L.A. Misc/68/16). Mimeo.
- This paper investigates the general suitability for settlement & development of the areas proposed to be developed under the major settlement schemes and the areas to be brought under cultivation.
- INTERNATIONAL Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
Economic development of Ceylon: A report of a mission organized by the I.B.R.D. at the request of the Government of Ceylon.
See 780.
- IRIYAGOLLE, Gamini.
The truth about the Mahaweli.
See 617.

536. JAYASURIYA, W.
"Some aspects of colonization in Gal-Oya valley". Ceylon Journal of Historical and Social Studies. 6, (2) July - December, 1963: 181 - 186.

Provides information on colonization in the Gal-oya valley.

537. KARUNATILLAKE, Dingi.
A study of socio-economic conditions and investment potentialities of the settlers of the Mahaweli Development project. Colombo. People's Bank 197- 32p. (People's Bank study paper.

This report contains findings of a sample survey of the socio-economic conditions of the settlers, in 'H' area of the Mahaweli Development scheme. The survey was carried out in 1976.

- 538, "LOOKING Back at Colonization schemes".
Economic Review (People's Bank). 3(3)
June 1977: 19-20.

THE MAHAWELI Project Economic Review. (People's Bank)
4(8:9) November/December 1978: 5-22.
See 626.

539. PEOPLE'S Bank, Research Dept.
Trade and formation of sectors of production: The buildup of a Mahaweli Economy. Colombo: People's Bank, 1978. 60p. (Study papers).

This study covers region three - H area of the Mahaweli project. Discusses the economic, social, political and organizational issues, especially the role of trade and marketing, and the dynamics of the various parts of the economy, wholesale and retail trade, Co-operatives, marketing of paddy, and the role of the Galnewa township and land tenure.

540. PEIRIS, Ralph.
"The effects of technological development on the population of Gal Oya valley". Ceylon Journal of Historical and Social Studies. 8, (1 & 2)
January - December, 1965: 163-191.

The objective of this report is to describe the demographic effects of technological change on the population of the Gal Oya valley in Sri Lanka.

541. PUNCHIHEWA, Gamini.
"Colonization in the Gal-Oya Valley".
Ceylon Today. 17 (7 : 8) July/August 1968:
24 - 29.

Gal Oya was transformed into a fertile agricultural land. A dam was constructed at Inginiyagla. The resultant lake was named the Senanayake Samudra. Gal Oya which was formerly a wild jungle, is now a famous valley studded with a sea of artificial lakes.

- RANAWEERA, Susila.
"The inter-relationship between peasants and officials".
See 664.

542. SCHICKELE, Rainer.
Colonization schemes as special projects for piloting dry zone development. Seminar on special projects organized by the Land Commissioner's Department, Gannoruwa:
23 - 25 January 1970. 11p.

This article argues that colonization schemes should be operated in the manner of a special project in order to obtain maximum benefits from the investments in these schemes.

543. SENEVIRATNE, S.T.
"A study of the Gal Oya project". The Ceylon Economist. 2(1) September 1951: 69 - 76.

This article discusses the limitations of the Gal Oya project with regard to the policy of fragmentation of holdings of Crown land.

544. TAMBIAH, S.J.
"Some sociological problems of colonization on a peasant framework." The Ceylon Economist. 4(3) December 1958: 238 - 248.

This paper deals with a few problematical issues which highlight the limitations, difficulties, and shortcomings of colonization, based on the principle, that colonies should be collections of individualists, working on small plots of land.

545. UNIVERSITY of Ceylon, Colombo. Faculty of Social Science, Dept. of Economics. Preliminary report of the economic survey of Elahara colonization scheme. 1968/69 Colombo: The Dept. 1969. 34p. illus.

Work on the scheme commenced in 1940. In 1966 the I.B.R.D. recommended that the earlier schemes be re-organized and re-habilitated. This scheme was mainly concerned with the economic conditions of the colonists. Main objectives of the scheme were, ascertainment of the colonists' incomes and sources of incomes; how such incomes were utilized and determination of how any changes in income would be adjusted. The preliminary report deals only with the first objective. The other objectives will be dealt with in reports to be published later.

546. UNIVERSITY of Ceylon. Faculty of Agriculture. Agricultural Economic Research Unit. Summary report of the socio-economic survey of nine colonization schemes in Ceylon. 1967-68. Part I. Peradeniya: The A.E.R. unit. 1969. 24p. 13 Tables.

As a sequel to the Socio-economic survey of the Elahera Colonization project (see 549) nine other schemes were surveyed in a similar manner with the same objectives. The nine schemes are: Iranamaadu, Padaviya, Minneriya, Gal-Oya, Minipe (Govt. land) Minipe (Temple land) Hakawatuna Oya, Rajangana and Mahavilachchiya. Part I presents a comparative analysis of the findings in the nine schemes, on farm size, paddy production and water supply, expenditure, production technologies, indebtedness and also activities of the Co-operatives and Cultivation Committees.

547. UNIVERSITY of Ceylon. Faculty of Agriculture. Agriculture Economic Research Unit. Summary report of the socio-economic survey of nine colonization schemes in Ceylon. Part II, Peradeniya: 1969.

Part II of the survey report presents detailed information on each of the nine project areas under the following headings: farm size and tenure, farm production and income, credit and indebtedness, farm labour force, cultural practices, farmers, co-operative societies, cultivation committees and Governemnt services.

See 546.

548. UNIVERSITY of Ceylon. Agricultural economic Research Unit. Dept. of Agricultural Economic and Farm Management. Report of the re-survey of Elahera colonization scheme in Ceylon. 1971. Peradeniya: [197-]: 32p.

Following the initial benchmark survey carried out in 1967, this re-survey was made in 1970 to assess the progress made in intensifying agricultural production. This survey was commissioned by the Land Commissioner's Department.

549. UNIVERSITY of Ceylon. Faculty of Agriculture. Socio economic survey of the Elahera colonization project Peradeniya. 1968. 45p.

Report of the survey conducted at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food at the time of introducing the special projects scheme to the Elahera colonization scheme. It was intended to provide a benchmark against which the progress could be measured; contains information on yields, land tenure, indebtedness, and activities of co-operatives and cultivation committees.

550. WANIGARATNE, R.D. Aims and achievement of colonization: a brief review of the Minipe Colonization Scheme. [In Education and Socio-economic development of Sri Lanka. Colombo: Sri Lanka Foundation Institute, 1977: 73 - 87.]

This article on the Minipe colonization scheme describes the socio-economic survey carried out in 1972 regarding population, encroachment, income-expenditure patterns, education and literacy.

551. WANIGARATNE, R.D. The Minipe colonization scheme: An appraisal. Colombo: A.R.T.I. 1979. 60p. (A.R.T.I. Research study No.20).

A study on the Minipe colonization scheme which discusses various post settlement problems such as fragmentation, landlessness, unemployment and inequitable distribution of land.

5.5. IRRIGATION AND WATER MANAGEMENT

552. AGROSKILLS, Colombo. Plan to assist small-farmer group in irrigation with ground water. Colombo: 1976. 69p.

The plan seeks to support the activities of small farmers by helping them to cultivate with ground water from tube wells and open wells.

AMUNUGAMA, Sarath.

Chandrikawewa: A recent attempt at
colonization on a peasant framework.
See 522.

553. ANGHIE, G.M.

"Lift irrigation". [In Proceedings of a
Symposium on the development of agriculture
in the dry zone. [by] Ceylon Association
for the Advancement of Science. Colombo:
1967. pp.59 - 67]

This article describes the lift irrigation
schemes, that were established with World Bank
aid for cultivation of subsidiary food crops.
Features of these schemes and details of
expenditure to be incurred are indicated.

554. ARUMUGAM, S.

"Development of irrigation projects in
Ceylon with aid from the Australian
Government under the Colombo Plan".
Ceylon Today. 3(2), November 1954: 18 - 22.

Early in 1954, it became known that the
government of Australia was willing to extend
aid, under the Colombo Plan for the construction
of Padawiya, Pavatkulam and Vavunikulam - three
irrigation reservoir projects in Ceylon.
An account of these three reservoir schemes
are given in this article.

555. ARUMUGAM, S.

Water resources of Ceylon: its utilization
and development. Colombo: Water Resources
Board, 1969. 8,415p. illus.

A survey of conservation and utilization
of water resources in Ceylon from the very
early days of history. It describes about 400
of the more important water resource development
works in the river basins of Sri Lanka. Also
discusses, in detail, all important irrigation
schemes and areas cultivated.

556. ARUMUGAM, S. and Ratnatunga, P.U.

Survey of the island's water resources.
Vol.I. Colombo: Water Resources Board, 1974.

A catalogue of springs.

557. BROHIER, R.L.

Ancient irrigation works in Ceylon. [In
Seanza Lectures No.7, 3rd July - 12th
September 1968. Colombo; Central Bank of
Ceylon, Seanza Organization pp. 480 - 503.]

Paper submitted to the Seanza Conference.
It gives an account of the ancient irrigation
works.

558. BROHIER, R.L.

Ancient irrigation works of Ceylon; written
on the orders of the Hon. D.S. Senanayake
and under the direction of G.K. Thornhill.
Colombo: Govt. Publications Bureau, Pt.I:
1934 (1968 repr.) xv, 56p. illus.

Gives an account of the ancient irrigation
works.

559. BROHIER, R.L.

Ancient irrigation works in Ceylon written
on the orders of the Hon.D.S. Senanayake
and under the direction of G.K.Thornhill.
Colombo, Govt. Publications Bureau. Pt.2
1934 (1968 repr.) [5] 64p. illus.

An account of the ancient irrigation works.

560. BROHIER, R.L.

Gal Oya Board and its assignment. Bulletin
of the Ceylon Geographical Society. 8(1 & 2)
January/June 1954: 11-22.

A review of 4 years of activity.

561. BROHIER, R.L.

The Gal Oya valley project in Ceylon.
Colombo: Dept. of Information, 1951. 44p.

A brochure published by the Dept. of Information
containing three articles on the past, present
and future of the Gal Oya Valley.

CEYLON Association for the Advancement of Science.
Proceedings of a Symposium on the development
of agriculture in the dry zone.
See 173.

562. CEYLON. Dept. of Irrigation.
Administration Reports. 1930-1974. Colombo,
The Ministry, Part V(B).

Administration Reports have been issued annually. The main objective of the Irrigation Department is the development of the land and water resources of the island for irrigated agriculture, hydro-power and flood control. In pursuance of this objective the Irrigation Department undertakes the preparation of plans of development for the different river basins, connected project formulations and detailed designs, and provides consultancy services in these fields to other government departments, corporations and institutions. The department also undertakes the construction of major projects in these fields.

563. CEYLON. Dept. of Irrigation
Kelani Ganga basin scheme: for flood control and utilization of water potential of the basin with a view to flood protection development of power and irrigation (abridged report. Moscow, Technoexport/Colombo: Ceylon Govt. Press, 1, ii, 36p. plates (maps) tables.

• This book deals with the various alternatives for flood control, power development and transbasin diversion of the river flow for irrigation in the dry zone.

564. CEYLON. Dept. of Irrigation.
Technical report on Nagadeepa Maha Wewa project. Colombo, Govt. Publication Bureau, 1966. 49p. maps. (sessional paper No. 19 - 1966).

This technical report has been prepared independently. However, this project is to be incorporated with the final plan for the development of the Mahaweli basin. Plans to irrigate 4000 areas of paddy land and 1600 acres of high land. Indicates a favourable benefit - cost ratio on the investment.

CEYLON, Dept. of National Planning
The short term implementation programme.
See 724.

CEYLON. Land Utilization Committee
Report of the Land Utilization Committee.
See 759.

565. CEYLON, Minipe Yoda Ela Scheme
Report of the Minipe Yoda Ela Scheme. Colombo:
Govt. Press, 1940. 18p. 4 maps (sessional paper
6 - 1940).

A report of a committee appointed in April 1939,
by the Minister of Agriculture and Lands for the
purpose of drawing up plans for the development
of crown land under the Minipe Yoda Ela Scheme
in the Central Province.

566. CEYLON. Ministry of Agriculture and Lands
Report of the Committee on the Parakrama Samudra
Scheme. Colombo, Govt. Press, 14 maps,
(sessional paper 24 - 1941).

Plan for the development of crown land in
North Central Province, an extent of 25,000
acres of potentially irrigable land. Detailed
plan for settlement and assistance for colonists.

567. CEYLON. Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation
and Power./Irrigation Department.
Feasibility report on multipurpose development
of the Nilwala Ganga, Gin Ganga, and Kalu Ganga
basins. Three basin project, Ceylon; prepared
for the Govt. of Ceylon, Ministry of Agriculture,
Inc., Denver, Colorado, U.S.A., Vol. I - Text
and tables. 1968. [13] xv. 711p. tables, col. maps.

These studies were made to determine the
feasibility of water resources development projects
in the Nilwala Ganga, Gin Ganga, and Kalu Ganga
basins. The basins were studied for multipurpose
projects. Flood control was considered as important
in all basins. Projects were recommended for each
basin after a careful study.

568. CEYLON. Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation
and Power./Irrigation Department.
Feasibility report on multipurpose development
of the Nilwala Ganga, Gin Ganga and Kalu Ganga
basins: three basins project, Ceylon; prepared
for the Govt. of Ceylon, Ministry of Agriculture,
Land Irrigation and Power, Irrigation Department
by Engineering Consultants, Inc., Denver,
Colorado, U.S.A., Vol. 2 Figures. 1968. 5 v, maps.
(in col). tables, diags.

Includes figures.

CEYLON. Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power
Plan of development of Ministry of Land
Irrigation and Power 1966 - 1970.

See 764
Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

CEYLON, Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power
Plan of development: Implementation programme
and targets for 1967 - 68.
See 763.

CEYLON Studies Seminar
The proceedings of the Conference on
Agriculture in the Economic Development
of Sri Lanka.
See 176.

- 569 CEYLON. Report of the Committee on Utilization
of Crown Land. Colombo:
Govt. Press, 1953: 88p. (sessional paper 30 of
1953).

The Committee was appointed by the Ministry of
Agriculture and Lands on 24th February 1951 to
inquire and report on the availability of crown
land for agricultural development, and also to
allocate the available crown land for village
expansion and colonization.

570. CEYLON. Walawe Left Bank Irrigation Scheme
Report of the Walawe Left Bank irrigation
scheme. Colombo: Govt. Press, 1940. 17p.
(Sessional paper 4 of 1940).

Report of a Committee appointed by the
Ministry of Agriculture and Lands for the purpose
of drawing up a plan for development of crown
land which remains undisposed of under the Walawe
left bank scheme.

571. CHAMBERS, Robert
"On substituting political and administrative
will for foreign exchange: the potential
for water management in the dry zone." [In
Agriculture in the peasant sector of Sri Lanka
ed. by S.W.R.de A. Samarasinghe. Peradeniya,
Ceylon Studies Seminar, 1977. pp.100-112.]

A study on the water management in the dry
zone which claims that with proper management
of available water, more land could be cultivated
in the dry zone. Explains how paddy production
can be increased by improved methods of water
management.

572. CH₂M, HILL International.
Sri Lanka irrigation subsector study. Prepared
for U.S. Agency for International Development,
1980. v.p.

The aim of the study was to assess and make
recommendations to improve design practices,
planning procedures, operation and maintenance
programs, land and water use, data feed back,
water management and training programs in the
irrigation department.

DEVASUNDRARAJAH, Nagamuttu.

Land preparation and water management requirements for broadcast-seeded flooded rice.
See 180.

DEWENDRE, Tudor O.

Mobilizing volunteer rural man power for small village tank rehabilitation.
See 771.

FARRINGTON, J.

Farm power and water use in the dry zone (Part I) study methodology and some preliminary results.
See 184.

573. FARRINGTON, J and Abeysekera, W.A.T.
Issues in farm power and water use in Sri Lanka. Colombo: A.R.T.I., 1979. 46p.
(A.R.T.I. Occassional publication 17).

This study describes the economic and social implications of alternative use patterns of farm power and their inter-relationship in the water use in the small farm sector of Sri Lanka's dry zone.

FARMER, B.H.

Pioneer peasant colonization in Ceylon.
See 526.

574. FARMER, B.H.
"Problems of land use in the dry zone of Ceylon." Reprinted from the Geographical Journal. Vol. cxx. Part I. March, 1954. 33p.

A paper presented at the Royal Geographical Society in 1953. Discusses broader problems related to land use in the dry zone especially the need for research in to the ground water conditions in the dry zone, and also other physical features in land use.

575. FERNANDO, A. Denis N.
The ground water resources of Sri Lanka. Colombo: The Ministry of Irrigation, Power & Highways, 1973. 24p.

An analysis of the available ground water resources in Sri Lanka.

FONSEKA, H.N.C.

"Land use problems in the peasant colonies of the dry zone".
See 528.

FONSEKA, H.N.C.

Problems of agriculture in the Gal Oya
(left bank) peasant colony.
See 530.

576. FOOD and Agricultural Organization and
International Bank for Reconstruction &
Development.
Report of the irrigation review-Ceylon.
Colombo: The Ministry of Planning and Economic
Affairs, 1968. xii, 117p. illus.

Report of F.A.O. Mission under the F.A.O/I.B.R.D.
Co-operative program which visited Ceylon in 1966
to study and review the irrigation programme of
the country.

577. GUNADASA, J.M. et al.
Socio economic survey of minor irrigation in
the dry zone of Sri Lanka. Peradeniya:
University of Peradeniya, 1980. 192p. tables.

This study concentrates on a survey of the
socio-economic characteristics of the farming
sector that is dependent on minor irrigation, and
highlights the constraints to the improvement
of agricultural inputs, and income of areas
served by minor irrigation works.

578. GUNASEKERA, A.E.C.de S.
"Irrigation development in Ceylon". Ceylon Today.
13(8), August 1964: 22-29.

Ceylon is essentially an agricultural country.
Though the wet zone receives a uniformly distributed
rainfall throughout the year, the dry zone
receives an inadequate supply of rainfall. Therefore
agriculture is developed with irrigation. A detailed
account of such irrigation schemes are given in
this article.

579. GUNASEKERA, J.
Water resources development in Ceylon; Ceylon
Planning Branch, Irrigation Department, 1969.
10 147p. illus. Bib: p.147.

This report is largely a broad outline of
water resources development in Ceylon upto the
present time and of the plans for development in
the future.

- INTERNATIONAL Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
Economic development of Ceylon: a report of a
mission organized by the I.B.R.D. at the request
of the Govt. of Ceylon.
See 780.

INTERNATIONAL Bank for Reconstruction and Development. International Development Association.
Mahaweli Ganga development project. Stage I.
See 616.

580. "IRRIGATION and Multipurpose development in Sri Lanka.
(a) The Gal Oya Project, Udawalawe Project.
(b) Mahaweli Ganga Project." Economic Review
(People's Bank). 2(12) March, 1977: 3-18.

ISACHSEN, Olav
Paddy cultivation and irrigation in Kirama Oya basin.
See 194.

JAYASURIYA, W.
"Some aspects of colonization in Gal-Oya valley".
See 536.

581. KARUNANAYAKE, M.M.
"Farmer organizations and irrigation leadership in Sri Lanka: retrospect and prospect."
Marga. 6(1) 1980: 1-17.

This paper attempts to examine the experience of farmer organizations in Sri Lanka in irrigation management and raises issues that have practical implications for policy formulation.

582. KARUNANAYAKE, M.M. and Thilakasiri, S.L.
"Lift irrigation at Rajangana-some problems of cultural adaptation." Economic Review
(Peoples Bank) 4(12), 1979: 25-28.

This article emphasises the importance of lift irrigation in the dry zone and the factors that limit its successful application.

583. KAHAWITA, R.
"Galoya scheme - facts and fallacies." The Ceylon Economist. 2(1) September 1951: 57 -68.

Discusses the Gal oya scheme and its contribution to agriculture.

584. MARGA Institute
Administrative and social analysis of the Rambukkan Oya reservoir project: Amparai district. Colombo: 1979. 97p. annexure.(mimeo).

This irrigation project involves the damming of the Rambukkan Oya and the providing of irrigation facilities for the cultivation of lands, and the setting up of families to form a colonization scheme.

585. MADDUMA Bandara C.M.
A study of the practice of well irrigation in the country around Vavuniya in Northern Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka Journal of Social Science 2(2) December 1979: 65-88.

Discusses the importance of the open well-ground water irrigation system in the Vavuniya district and evaluates the role played by this system in the peasant agriculture and methods of improving this system.

586. MADDUMA Bandara C.M.
"The prospects of re-cycling sub-surface water for supplementary irrigation in the dry zone. [In Agriculture in the peasant sector of Sri Lanka ed. by S.W.R.de A. Samarasinghe. Peradeniya, Ceylon Studies Seminar, 1977. pp.87-99.]

This paper explores the possibility of using sub-surface water for irrigation work and prospects of re-cycling sub-surface water.

587. MAHAWELI Development Board
Kala Oya left bank socio-economic survey report on block 303. Colombo: 1974. 65p. charts.

This is the third report of the Kala Oya left Bank socio economic survey, and is presented in respect of block 303. The survey covers income distribution, occupation patterns, incidence of indebtedness, agricultural practices, land ownership and land tennure.

588. MAHAWELI Development Board
Kala oya left bank socio economic survey report on block 304. Colombo, The Board. 5, 45p.

The fourth report is in respect of the Kala oya left bank socio-economic survey block 304. Discusses population, housing, educational standards, income distribution, occupational patterns, agricultural practices, land ownership and tenure, membership of voluntary organizations, infrastructure etc.

589. MAHAWELI Development Board
Kala oya left bank socio-economic survey report on block 308. Colombo, the Board. 1974.

The report is on the survey of block 308. Provides information on population, housing, education, income distribution, agricultural practices and land tenure. Also includes an appendix describing a development planning strategy for the Mahaweli phase I stage III, based on information gathered for the survey, conducted on blocks 301, 302 303, 304 and 308.

590. MANAMPERI, H. de S.
"A survey of the irrigation systems of Ceylon."
(In Seanza lectures No.7. 3rd July - 12th
September.1968. Colombo: Central Bank of
Ceylon, Seanza Organization pp.504-525.]

This paper has made a brief survey of the ancient irrigation works of Ceylon and the current programme of work of the Irrigation Department.

591. MOORE, M.P.
Approaches to improving management on large scale irrigation schemes in Sri Lanka. Colombo: A.R.T.I. 1980.46p.

Discusses problems issues and solutions proposed for water management, based on discussions, with public servants and others involved in irrigation works.

592. MOORE, M.P.
The management of irrigation systems in Sri Lanka: a study in practical sociology. U.K. Institute of Development Studies,1979. 27p.

Analyses water management problems on irrigation systems and indicates some possible solutions.

593. MOORE, M.P.
*The management of irrigation systems in Sri Lanka: A study in practical sociology. Sri Lanka Journal of Social Science 2(2) Dec.1979: 89-111.

This paper which evaluates the efficiency of the water management system in Sri Lanka, explains why the performance in operations and management is much lower than in design and construction.

RESOURCES Development Consultants Ltd.
Integrated rural development programme for Hambantota district (project identification): report of the consultants.
See 682.

RESOURCES Development Consultant Ltd.
Integrated rural development project: Vavuniya district: report of the consultants.
See 683.

RICHARDSON, E.V. and Covey, G.L.
An appraisal of technical aspects of the Rambukkan Oya irrigation scheme. Sri Lanka.
See 794.

594. SENANAYAKE, Collette
Lankave wav, Nugegoda, Dipani, 1972.34p.
(Sinhala).

This brochure provides details of ancient irrigation schemes, and suggestions for expansion and development of these schemes.

595. SIVASUBRAMANIAM, S.
"Irrigation development in Sri Lanka and its impact on the rural poorest". [In Seminar on rural technology rural institutions and rural poorest. at Katbari, Comilla, Bangladesh. 2nd - 5th February 1981. 46p. (mimeo)]

The purpose of this study is to analyse the development in irrigation and water management in Sri Lanka, and its impact on the poorest sections of the rural masses.

596. SIRIMANNE, C.H.L.
"Ground water resources in the dry zone".
[In Proceedings of a symposium on the development of agriculture in the dry zone [by] Ceylon Association for the Advancement of Science. Colombo. C.A.A.S., 1967. 236p. bibl. pp.68-79]

This paper deals with the possibility of using ground water as a source of supplement of irrigation for agricultural development in the dry zone.

597. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Irrigation
Preliminary report on the Digili oya reservoir project. Colombo: 1978. 31p.

Preliminary report on the proposed Digili oya reservoir project in the Nilwala ganga basin which is the multipurpose project on a small scale.

598. UNITED Nations Development Programme/Food and Agriculture Organization.
Mahaweli ganga irrigation and hydropower survey: Ceylon. Final report Vol.1 - General Vol. III Rome, UNDP/FAO. 140p. (FAO/SF/55/CEY/7).

The final report of the Mahaweli prepared in 1969 by the FAO for the UNDP and the Government of Sri Lanka. This report covers results of surveys conducted to explore the irrigation and hydropower potential in the Mahaweli basin. This report is in 3 volumes. Vol. I deals with general aspects, which includes overall conclusions and recommendations, Vol.II is a feasibility report of the phase I of development, and Vol.III is on organizational and management requirements.

599. WICKREMASINGHE, S.A.
"The Gal oya project and the crisis of agriculture". Ceylon Economist 1(4) June 1951: 358-374.

Studies the scheme and its implications, and assesses to what extent it deals with the basic problems of irrigation and agriculture.

600. WIMALADHARMA, Kapila P.
On some water management myths in the Kala Oya basin settlements. Maha Illuppalama: Agriculture Research Centre, 1980. 18p.

A paper presented for the seminar on water management in the Mahaweli project. This paper attempts to examine the problems of water management in the Kala Oya basin, and discusses the problem from the farmer's point of view.

5.6

MULTIPURPOSE SCHEMES

601. ABEYASINGHE, Ariya
"Mahaweli and small farmers". [In his Ancient land tenure to modern land reform in Sri Lanka Vol.II. Colombo: The Centre for Society and Religion, 1979. pp.122-138.]

This article deals with the economic development of the dry zone consequent to the various land development measures through the Mahaweli scheme. The author analyses the various district types of settlements in the project area and the development of the small farmer.

- ABEYASUNDERA, A.N.A.
The importance of the control of malaria in the Mahaweli Development Project.
See 347.

- AMARASINGHE, D.
Role of agricultural credit in developing grassroot level small farmer institutions for small farmer development: Small farmer agricultural credit at Galenewa.
See 241.

602. ASIAN Development Bank
Appraisal of Walawe development project in Ceylon. [Manila] : 1969. 116p. (Report No. Cey: Ap-2).

Report of the ADB Mission prepared for the purpose of appraising the project for possible financing by the ADB. The report recommended that financial and technical assistance be granted.

603. CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Economic Research.
Report on the sample survey of economic
conditions in the Mahaweli development area
1974. Colombo: 1975. 96p. maps.

This survey was carried out in 15 purana villages and 10 colonization tracts in the Mahaweli development areas. The study attempts to record the present state of development in stages I, II, III of project I of the Mahaweli development area using economic and social indicators. The report is in 5 parts. Discusses the background of rural settlement, development, allocation of land to different crops, land tenure, population, education, employment, unemployment, land resources, paddy cultivation, production and housing conditions.

604. CEYLON. Dept. of Irrigation
Malwatu Oya reservoir Project III Moscow.
Techno Promexport 1960. 92p. illus.

This study was required to construct the Malwatu Oya reservoir project consisting of an earth dam, spillway, irrigation intakes, hydro-power plant and headworks of water supply to Cheddikulam. The site of the proposed project is located upstream of Kappachchi village.

605. CEYLON. Ministry of Irrigation, Power and
Highways and Mahaweli Development Board.
Mahaweli ganga development project I.
Feasibility study for Stage II. Colombo:
1972. 8 vols. maps, illus. tables.

This report prepared by the Mahaweli Development Board discusses the technical and economical feasibility of developing 71,000 acres of new land in the North Western part of the dry zone (area 4) with the water diverted from the Mahaweli Ganga. The project represents the second stage of project I, phase I of the overall development of the resources of the Mahaweli Ganga according to a master plan established by a UNDP/FAO study. The stage I provides for the diversion of water from the Mahaweli basin into the project area through dams and tunnels. at Polgolla and Bowatenna. The construction of this stage was in progress with IDA/IBRD.

606. FERNANDO, A Denis N.
"An introduction to the Mahaweli development
project". Vidurava Mahaweli Development Scheme
I. 3(2) June 1978: 2-4.

A brief description of the accelerated Mahaweli
Development project.

607. GUNASEGARAM, W.
"Planning and programming". Vidurava Mahaweli
development scheme II. 3(3) September 78:
1-2.

Explains what the acceleration of the Mahweli scheme means and the carrying out of construction of all major projects simultaneously.

608. GUNASEKERA, Lionel
Settlement planning and Mahaweli development
(Colombo) Mahaweli Development Board, 1980.
iii. 57p.

Contains notes on matters pertaining to settlement policies of the Mahaweli development project, and the socio-economic conditions of the people who come under the purview of such policies. Notes include a socio-economic survey of certain portions of the H area and notes on encroachers, selection of settlers, new approaches to settlement planning, food stamps, and use of buffaloes in paddy cultivation.

609. HUNTING Survey Corporation Ltd. Toronto
A report on the survey of the resources of the Kelani-Aruvi area, Ceylon. Prepared by Hunting Survey Corporation Ltd. Toronto: Canada in co-operation with the Surveyor General of Ceylon. Colombo, the Govt. Press. Vol. I, 1963. xix, 323 p. illus. (A Canada Ceylon Colombo Plan Project) 5 maps in end pockets.

The purpose of this survey was to provide an inventory of the land and water resources of the Kelani-Aruvi area, to evaluate their potentialities for development and to enumerate the additional surveys and studies that will be required before individual development projects are undertaken.

610. HUNTING Survey Corporation Ltd. Toronto
A report on the survey of the resources of the Kelani-Aruvi area, Ceylon. prepared by Hunting Survey Corporation Ltd., Toronto: Canada in co-operation with the Surveyor General of Ceylon. Colombo, the Govt. Press, Vol. 2: Appendices, 1963. /3/, 177p. (some fold) 37 diagr. in end pockets.

The appendix contains the results of laboratory analyses carried out for representative soil samples collected by the pedologists of the resources survey team.

611. HUNTING Survey Corporation Ltd. Toronto
A report on a survey of the resources of the Mahaweli Ganga Basin Ceylon. prepared by Hunting Survey Corporation Ltd., Toronto: Ceylon in Co-operation with the Surveyor General of Ceylon, Colombo. Govt. Press, Pt.1: text. 1962. xiii, 252p. illus.

The purpose of the survey is to provide an inventory of the land and water resources of the Mahaweli Basin, to evaluate their potentialities for development, to prepare a tentative plan for their future use and to enumerate the additional surveys and studies that will be required before individual development projects are undertaken.

612. HUNTING Survey Corporation Ltd. Toronto
A report on a survey of the resources of the Mahaweli Ganga Basin Ceylon; prepared by Hunting Survey Corporation Ltd., Toronto, Ceylon in co-operation with the Surveyor General of Ceylon, Colombo, Govt. Press. Pt.2: Appendices. 1962. [3] 225p. illus.

The appendix contains lists of tree species, details on existing irrigation works, Mahaweli basin project, lands and dam-site description.

613. HUNTING Technical Services Ltd. England.
The Uda Walawe report. Vol. I - Summary. Herts, 1968. 47p. tables, figures, maps.
614. HUNTING Technial Services Ltd. England.
The Uda Walawe report Vol.II - the outline development plan. Herts, 1968. xvi. 287p. tables, figures, maps.

The studies which led to the prepration of this report were commissioned by the Ministry of Overseas Development in London, at the request of the Govt. of Ceylon under the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Scheme. Vol.I is a summary of the full report containing an outline plan for the development of Uda Walawe and an account of the studies that preceded it. Vol. II is in four parts: Part I - is a brief description of the land, water and human resources. Pt. II - sets out the economic, sociological and technical constraints, and defines the criteria for the development plan. Part III - describes the enterprises selected, enumerates the steps which must be taken in fulfilment of the plan and results which may be expected. Part IV - It analyses the costs of *development, and the benefits to be derived from the plan.*

615. HYDROTECHNIC Corporation Ltd., New York.
Report on Samanalawewa Irrigation and
Hydroelectric Project Ceylon. Prepared for
the International Co-operation Administration
at the request of the Government of Ceylon,
1960. v.p. maps, illus. tables.

The scope of the survey is to prepare a detailed survey report concerning the engineering and financial feasibility of the project. The report covers such items such as market study, hydrology and water supply, geology, dam, spillway, outlet worker, reservoirs, power study, power facilities, energy output, evaluation of power output, drilling etc.

616. INTERNATIONAL Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
International Development Association.
Mahaweli Ganga Development Project - Stage I.
Washington: I.B.R.D./I.D.A., 1969. 29p. Annexe
1 - 13 maps.

This Report contains appraisal of the project which consists of Stage I of the first scheme of the Mahaweli development program. The project includes the diversion of Mahaweli to augment irrigation supplies and the supply of hydro-electricity at Polgolla.

617. IRIYAGOLLE, Gamini.
The truth about the Mahaweli. Nugegoda:
Deepanee, 1968. 88p.

A critical evaluation of the master plan for Mahaweli which claims that further studies are needed to review the plan.

618. JAYALATH, J.B.A.D.
"The Mahaweli Ganga Development Project: a Survey".
[In Ceylon Studies Seminar Conference on Post-war
Economic Development of Sri Lanka. 16-20 December,
1980. University of Peradeniya.]

The purpose of this paper is to trace the Mahaweli Development Project from its inception upto the present time. It also touches on the importance of this project in the politics of Sri Lanka and how far politics has influenced the planning and implementation of this project.

619. JAYAWARDENE, N.S.
"Soils of the Mahaweli project". Vidurava -
Mahaweli development scheme - 1. 3(2) June 78:
11-14.

This note emphasises the importance of soil and land classification studies in the Mahaweli project for evaluation of economic feasibility with regard to irrigation, crops, productivity, settlement etc.

620. LADUWAHETTY, D.D.G.P.
"The accelerated Mahaweli development programme".
Vidurawa Mahaweli development scheme - II
3(2) June 78: 5-6.

A brief note on the main objectives of the accelerated Mahaweli development programme.

MARGA Institute

Population implications of the accelerated Mahaweli project an identification of problems and issues requiring socio-economic analysis and study.
See 790.

621. MARGA Institute
Some aspects of population and employment related to the Mahaweli programme, Colombo, 1978. 33p.

This paper attempts to outline the expected composition of the workforce that would be involved in productive activity in this region.

622. MAHAWELI Authority of Sri Lanka
Implementation plan for Zone two of system 'C'
Colombo: 1980. u.p. maps, charts, tables.

This implementation plan which has been prepared for the authority by a team including representatives of the Mahaweli Development Board and the Consultants, will be used as a framework for physical development and for administering, financing, and monitoring the project.

623. MAHAWELI Development Board
Basic socio-economic environmental characteristics.
A preliminary report of a socio-economic survey-system 'A'. Polgolla, 1980. 104p.

This report presents basic data on the first phase of the socio-economic survey undertaken by the socio-economic unit of the Mahaweli Development Board.

624. MAHAWELI Development Board.
Mahaweli Ganga Development Sri Lanka. Summary reports on projects. Colombo: 1977, xi. 49p. maps, tables, mimeo.

This summary report has been prepared by the Board, and gives a brief description of each complex of engineering works covering the master plan.

625. MAHAWELI Development Board
Feasibility study for Mahaweli Ganga development project I, Stage II. Colombo: 1972.7 vols. v.p.

This study is prepared by the Mahaweli Development Board with the assistance of a French Consultancy firm SOGREAH. Plans are presented for the development of 71,000 out of 900,000 acres of land, coming under the Mahaweli Scheme. Covers settlement of farmers, cropping patterns, water management, agricultural production, community development etc.

626. MAHAWELI Project. Economic Review (Peoples Bank)
4(8:9) November/December 1978:3-22.
An account of the Mahaweli programme with official data emphasising the underlying themes in the project.

627. MAHESWARAN, A.
"Irrigation aspects of Mahaweli ganga development"
Vidurava Mahaweli - Development Scheme. 1.
3(2) June, 1978: 15-19.

A note on the irrigation aspects of the scheme, availability of water and plans for the most efficient use of available water.

628. MENDIS, M.W.J.G.
The planning implications of the Mahaweli development project in Sri Lanka. Colombo: Lake House investments, 1973. xxi, 154p. illus.

This study is concerned with the planning implications arising from a scheme prepared by the UNDP/FAO to develop water resources of the basins of Mahaweli and its associated rivers. Part I gives the background of events that prompted the government to initiate the project with the help of the UNDP. Part II critically evaluates the recommendations made by the U.N. team for the planning of new village settlements to accommodate the in-coming agro based population.

629. NETHERLANDS Engineering Consultants (Nedco)
Mahaweli ganga development program implementation strategy study Vol. 1 - 8. Colombo, M.D.B., 1979. v.p. maps.

This is the final report on the implementation strategy for the Mahaweli Development Project and covers the following aspects:
Vol. 1 - main report. Vol. 2. - hydrology, irrigation and drainage requirements unit cost and unit resource requirements. Vol.3 - Market prospects for agricultural commodities, economic prices, land resources and agricultural benefits, power planning aspects, future demand for electricity. Vol. 4 - Cost estimates and preliminary planning studies, geology. Vol.5 - Environmental aspects,

social aspects of settlement, physical constraints, macro economic aspects, economic evaluation. Vol. 6 - System analysis
Vol.7 - Preliminary water balance studies
Vol.8 - Data book.

630. "NEW Mahaweli Settlements" Economic Review
(Peoples Bank) 3(4) July 1977: 15-16.
On Mahaweli settlements.

PEOPLES Bank, Research Department.
Trade and formation of sectors of production.
The build-up of a Mahaweli economy.
See 539.

631. PERERA, D.H.R.J.
Constraints on optimum resource use in
an irrigated land settlement scheme in Ceylon.
A University of East Anglia. 1974. unpublished
Ph.D. thesis.

This thesis discusses the Uda Walawe
multipurpose project, and the paddy agronomy
of the region. It also discusses the factors
for the variability in the yield, and some
implications for future planning.

632. THE Photographic Survey Corporation Ltd., Canada.
A report on a reconnaissance survey of the
resources of the Walawe ganga basin Ceylon.
Prepared by the photographic Survey Corp.Ltd.
in co-operation with the Surveyor- General
of Ceylon. 1960. xiv, 359p. plates, illus.
tables. (A Canada-Ceylon Colombo Plan Project).

The purposes of the survey described in this
report were to map and evaluate the land and
water resources of the Walawe Basin and to
present a preliminary plan for the development
of these resources.

633. RATNAWBERA, D. de S.
First settlement of Mahaweli: a case study for
training on early settlements under the Mahaweli
Scheme. Colombo : Konrad Adenauer Stiftung,
1978. 43p.

This study reveals that there were many
difficulties and bottlenecks to development
in these early settlements.

634. "SAMANALAWWE Multipurpose reservoir project".
Ceylon Today 13(7) July 1964: 8 - 10.
A detailed account of the construction of the
Samanala Wewa multipurpose reservoir project
which is to provide water for the development
of the upper region of the Walawe Ganga Basin.

635. SCHICKELE, Rainer
Mahaweli scheme-success or failure? Paper K.
Ceylon papers on agriculture development and
economic progress. University of Ceylon.
Peradeniya, n.d. 5p. mimeo.

An analysis of the economic feasibility of the Mahaweli project made by a visiting Professor of Agricultural Economics, in 1970.

636. SILVA, Percy.
"Land settlement and agricultural development
in area 'H' of the Mahaweli". [In Ceylon studies
seminar conference on postwar economic
development of Sri Lanka. 16th - 20th December
1980, University of Peradeniya]

The purpose of this paper is to examine how an increase of production and productivity and an increase of peasants income and standard of living in relation to paddy cultivation could be increased.

637. SRI LANKA. Ministry of Land and Land Development
and Ministry of Mahaweli Development.
Mahaweli projects and programmes. Review of
progress under the accelerated programme of
Mahaweli development and programme. 1980.
Colombo: 1979. 124p. maps, charts.

Reviews the program of the accelerated Mahaweli Scheme upto 1979 in the various projects, and indicates a program of work for 1980.

638. SRI LANKA, Government of/World Bank
Sri Lanka Mahaweli Ganga Development program:
status statement II Sri Lanka aid group meeting
Paris: May 31 - June 1, 1979. Washington:
World Bank, 1979-15p. map.

This statement prepared for the meeting of the aid group up-dates the development relating to the accelerated Mahaweli development scheme since the last aid group meeting.

639. TILAKSIRI, S.L.
Water rights and irrigation practices. A study
of Thorenagawa Hamlet in the Mahaweli development
area Colombo: Peoples Bank, 1979, 41p. (Peoples
Bank Study Paper).

This study discusses the problems of water use and water management in a hamlet in the Mahaweli Development Scheme.

UNITED Nations Development Programme and Food
and Agricultural Organization. Mahaweli Ganga
Irrigation and hydropower survey: Ceylon.
See 598.

VIGNARAJAH, N.
Crops for the Mahaweli scheme
See 222.

VITARANA, Tissa.
Some health problems associated with the Mahaweli.
See 357.

640. WIMALADHARMA, Kapila P.
The signposts of the Mahaweli human settlements:
An appraisal of social change in the early
settlements under the Mahaweli project. Colombo:
Mahaweli Development Board, 1979. 55p.

A brief examination of the implementation
experience in the system, a reconnaissance of
the problems that were encountered in similar
part project in the country, a reflection of the
sociological issues that are likely to be significant
in the other systems of the Mahaweli yet to be
undertaken and finally an identification of the
major areas in which policy decisions and planning
are deemed necessary.

5.7. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ABEYAGOONASEKERA, D.H.J. and Gunawardana, A.
Some aspects of community development.
See 722.

ABEYAGOONASEKERA, Justin.
The promotion and development of rural and
small industries.
See 723.

641. AMUNUGAMA, Sarath.
Dynamics of rural development and shramadana
in a dry zone village. Colombo: Konrad Adenaur
Stiftung, (197 ..) 53p.

This monograph describes the physical setting,
ecology, social structure and the rural development
activity in the village of Andalla and attempts
to draw general conclusions regarding the dynamics
of rural development, particularly shramadana on
the basis of the Andalla experience.

642. AMUNUGAMA Sarath
"Gami Nayakathvaya". [In rural institutions and the economic development of Sri Lanka. Colombo: S.L.F.I., 1977. (Seminar report No.7 pp.55-58.)] (Sinhala).

This lecture deals with the types of leadership in the rural sector.

643. ARIYARATNE, A.T.
Collected works. Vol.I Dehiwela: Sarvodaya Research Institute, (19--) 173p.

The authors writings in the last two decades shows a remarkable insight into the life of the rural people of Sri Lanka. In this volume, a representative collection of his writings scattered in various journals, newspapers and pamphlets are collected and presented. This is of immense interest to those interested in rural development.

644. ARIYARATNE, A.T.
"A Peoples' movement for self-reliance in Sri Lanka". [In his collected works, Vol. I. Dehiwela: Sarvodaya Research Institute, (19--) pp. 23-43.]

The sarvodaya shramadana movement is a non-political peoples movement founded in Sri Lanka in 1958. This chapter describes activities which range from local economic development to the provision of basic services for women, children and youth.

645. ARIYARATNE, A.T.
"Gamiya Samajeeya Ayathana". [In rural institution and the economic development of Sri Lanka. Colombo: S.L.F.I., 1977. (Seminar Report No.7) pp. 49 - 52.] (Sinhala).

This lecture explains that the rural sector cannot be developed by organizations guided by people who have no understanding of the needs of the rural sector. The leadership necessary for rural development and co-operatives must evolve from the rural sector. The rural organization must help the people to handle the activities on their own.

646. ARIYARATNE, A.T.
"The sarvodaya shramadana movement. Hundred village Development Scheme". [In his collected works Vol. I. Dehiwela: Sarvodaya Research Institute. (19--) pp.44-74.]

Sri Lanka is a country of villages with over 85% living in rural areas. This chapter describes the hard work, direct experience and national recognition of the shramadana movements biggest ventures to date.

647. ARIYARATNE, A.T.

In search of development: The Sarvodaya Shramadana movement's effort to harmonize tradition with change. Moratuwa, Sarvodaya Press. 1981. 48p.

The author addresses his mind primarily to the task of how one could harmonize tradition with change. In other words how man could be happy and contented borrowing all that is useful from the past, fusing it with the present and mixing all that to create a desirable change in the future.

648. ARIYARATNE, A.T.

"Shramadana thulin grama sanvardanaya". [In Seminar on Rural Development by S.L.F.I., 1975 (Seminar Report No.2) pp. 37-43] (Sinhala).

Explains how sarvodaya movement helps in the development of the rural sector.

ARIYARATNE, A.T.

A struggle to awaken.
See 84.

649. ARIYARATNE, A.T.

Village reawakening through People's participation in Sri Lanka. Moratuwa: Sarvodaya, 1977. 3, 14p.

Abridged version of a talk delivered to the Regional Workshop on integrated rural development.

650. BALASURIYA, Tissa (Rev.)

To Socialism through the liberation of the village. [In the Liberation of the village. ed. by Centre for Society and Religion. Colombo: 1977 logos 15 (3 & 4) and 16(1) pp.69 - 85]

A note on how socialism and liberation of the rural sector can be achieved by reforms at village level.

651. "CLASSIFICATION of Sarvodaya activities".

[In Lanka Jathika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya Ethos and Work Plan. pp. 14 - 20.]

This chapter gives a broad classification of the activities of the Movement and a brief description of each aspect of work.

652. DE SILVA, M.W.A.

"Structural change in a coastal fishing community in Southern Sri Lanka". Marga. 4(2) 1977: 67-88.

This study was done to illustrate the major changes that have taken place during the last two decades. For this purpose the village Mirissa South situated in the Southern Province of Sri Lanka has been selected.

653. DEVANANDA, Yohan (Sevaka)
The ibbagamuva people's committee: The
Devasarana collective farm and perspective
on land reform. Peradeniya: Dept. of Sociology.
1972. 67p.(Ceylon Studies seminar 70/72 series:
No.8).

It contains extracts from publications of
Devasaranaramaya on various occasions and shows
the background to the movement of a people's
committee for land reform.

- DEVANANDA, Yohan (Sevaka)
Living dialogue: Documents of a development
movement among peasants and youth in Sri Lanka.
See 331.

654. DEWENDRE, Tudor O.
"A direct service agency and community involvement."
Probation and child care journal. 5(2) June, 1966.

This article deals with how a voluntary social
service agency meets a long felt community need through
the involvement of people in the Community.

- DEWENDRE, Tudor O.
Principles of community development in the
light of the history of rural development in
Sri Lanka.
See 112.

- EKANAYAKE, S.B.
Development of the concept of teacher training
for rural development.
See 116.

- EKANAYAKE, S.B.
Learning from the people.
See 117.

- EKANAYAKE, S.B.
Problems of learning and teaching in disadvantaged
groups in Sri Lanka.
See 371.

- EKANAYAKE, S.B.
Teacher education and community development.
See 374.

- EKANAYAKE, S.B.
Teacher training for community development.
See 376.

655. FELLEBERG, Theodor. Von.
"Social relations in a Sinhalese village".
Ceylon journal of Historical and Social
Studies. 8 (1 : 2) January/December, 1965:
119 - 129.

A study in community organization at Higgoda,
A small village in Kegalle District.

656. GUNASINCHE, Newton.
Mahanuwara distrikkaye gamaka Nispadana
Sambandata Saha panthi pela gassima.
(Peradeniya) Sri Lanka Samaja vadi Adyapana
karaya [n.d.] 22p. (Seminar papaer No.5)
Mimeo. (Sinhala)

A study on how relationships between classes
of people can affect production in a typical
Kandyan village.

657. GUNATILLEKE, Godfrey.
Sarvodaya - The dilemma of the middle path
to development. Colombo: Marga Institute,
1981. 21p.

A critical evaluation of the book "Survival
with integrity. Sarvodaya at cross roads"
by Denis Goulet.

- GUNAWARDANA, A.
Leadership from Below.
See 777.

- KANTOWSKY, Detlef.
Sarvodaya: The other development.
See 88.

658. LANKA Jathika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya
Ethos and World Plan. Netherlands, 67p.

The sarvodaya shramadana movement is an
indigenous effort by the people of Sri Lanka
particularly in rural areas, to bring about
self-development.

659. LEBBE, Ishak, et.al.
Role of local groups in rural development:
Mawegama village a case study of village in
the North Central Province. Colombo: A.R.T.I.,
1977. 40p. tables. maps. (A.R.T.I. research
study series No.22).

This is the 3rd study on the role of local
groups in rural development. Attempts to study
people's participation in rural development,
through government sponsored programmes that seek
to increase agricultural production and employment.
This is a case study of a village in the North
Central province.

660. OVERSEAS Technical Co-operation Agency, Japan.
Feasibility report of agricultural development
project in Ceylon for Dewahuwa community.
Tokyo: O.T.C.A., 1969. vii, 147p. maps.

This report deals with both the analytical study of the current situations prevailing in Dewahuwa and the feasibility of Community Development Programmes to be implemented. They are the outcome of the grass-root field-investigation carried out by a team of experts.

PALLEWATTA, P.K.P.

Grama Sanvardana Samithivela aramunu saha paramartha.
See 714.

661. PERERA, Jayantha and Krause, George.
Role of local groups in rural development: a case study of a village in the class II coconut area, Colombo District. Colombo: A.R.T.I., 1977. 33p. tables, maps (A.R.T.I. research study series No.20).

This study attempts to understand the role of village base groups in government sponsored programmes of rural development to increase agricultural production and create employment opportunities locally. Three groups namely the old village, the colony and the intermediate section. This is a case study of a village in the class II coconut area - in the Colombo District.

662. PERERA, Mary Emma (sister)
Socio economic conditions of the farmers at Muthurajawela and its implications for community building. 1979. 103p. M.Sc. thesis presented to the faculty of the Dept. of Social Work, Asian Social Institute.

This study seeks to explore and describe the socio-economic conditions of the farmers at Muthurajawela and its implications for the development of the community, specially in getting the farmers to come together to work for their own betterment.

663. PREMARATNE, S.W.
Arthika thatwaya diyunu kara ganima sadaha gamiyan sanvidana viya youththi keseda? [In village in development. by S.L.F.I. Colombo: 1977. pp. 7 - 11] (Sinhala).

This lecture deals with how the rural people themselves could help enhance their economic status.

PUNCHIHEWA, P.G.

Village and change: Observation on rural development.
See 91.

664. RANAWEERA, Susila
"The inter-relationship between peasants and officials". Economic Review (People's Bank).
1(10) January 1976: 8 - 10.

An important aspect of the changing village is the inter-relationship between villagers and government officers. This article discusses the relationship between the village leadership and government officers and its resultant socio-economic impact on the entire village. The research was conducted in an old colonization scheme in the Anuradhapura District.

665. RATNAPALA Nandasena
Community participation in rural development:
A study of seven selected villages in Sri Lanka.
Dehiwela: Sarvodaya Research Institute, 1980. 209p.

This book contains seven case studies of selected Sarvodaya villages. The study is centered round the extent of community participation in Sarvodaya's activities. The factors that promote such participation and those that act as a constraint on such participation are discussed in this book.

RATNAPALA, Nandasena
The role of rural credit in community development.
See 283.

666. RATNAPALA, Nandasena
Sarvodaya movement: self-help rural development
in Sri Lanka. Connecticut: International Council
for Educational Development, 1978. v. 54p.
(Project to help practitioners help the rural
poor-case study No.4).

This report of a case study of the Sarvodaya Shramadana movement in Sri Lanka in one of a series of case studies prepared under a project of the International Council for Educational Development (ICED) on rural family improvement programme. The focus of the project is on deriving useful operational lessons for national & international practitioners in the field of rural development by examining relevant experiences.

RATNAPALA, Nandasena
Sarvodaya and the rodiyas: The birth of sarvodaya.
See 21.

667. RATNAPALA, Nandasena
Study Service in Sarvodaya Shramadana movement
in Sri Lanka 1958 - 1976. Colombo: Sarvodaya
Research Centre, [197 -] . vii, 154p.
(Sarvodaya research).

The Sarvodaya shramadana Sangamaya came into existence following a series of activities initiated by an enthusiastic band of volunteers. This movement believes in helping people to help themselves and is motivated by a simple but deep rooted philosophy based on Buddhist principles. In this book the author analyses the study service aspect of the Sarvodaya movement.

- RATNAPALA, Nandasena
Village farms: Community participation and
the role of rural credit.
See 284.

668. SIRIWARDANE, Reggie.
Culture, socialism and the liberation of the
village. [In the liberation of the village ed.
by centre for society and religion. Colombo:
1977. Logos (5(3 & 4) and 16(1)) pp. 43-48.]

The author examines here the culture of the Sinhala Buddhist village and shows how modification of particular aspects would be necessary to make it applicable to the Tamil, Hindu and Christian village communities of the North or the Sinhala Christian villages of the Coastal Belt.

669. SIRIWARDENA, Subadra
Growing up in a Kandyan village. 382f. 2 maps
(M.A. thesis University of Ceylon, Peradeniya
1960. unpublished).

An attempt to examine the pattern of socio economic life in the Kandyan Sinhalese rural community of Dambarawa, and the relative roles of the community and the school in the training of children, with a view to understanding the particular educational needs & problems. The children and the community as a whole and the relationships between the community and the school have been analysed to bring out what the child learns from each group.

- SRI LANKA Scout Association
The young nation builders.
See 411.

670. SURVEY team for the Dewahuwa better living project.
Report on survey for better living in Devahuwa,
Ceylon. Tokyo: Overseas Technical co-operation
Agency, 1972. (vi) 53p.

A report of a survey aimed at drawing a definite
plan for development of the agro industry and better
home and family living.

UNIVERSITY Nation Builders

Maha oya Kuda oya (Moko): rural community
development project in Ceylon.
See 806.

- 671 WANASINGHE, Ananda
Co-operation in the economic life of the village.
[In Papers read at the seminar: village in
transition: Some implications for a communication
strategy. 17-18th May, 1975. Colombo: Family
Planning Communication Strategy project & Ministry
of Information and Broadcasting. (Monograph No.3)
pp. 37 - 48.]

Discusses the role of co-operation in village
life at present and the proposals for further co-opera-
tion with regard to recent policy changes which
affected the rural sector.

672. WANIGARATNE, R.D.
Adaptation to change among village level leaders.
Evidence from case studies [In the Liberation of
the village ed. by Centre for Society and
Religion Colombo. 1977. Logos(15 (3 & 4) & 16(1))
pp.15-21]

A study based on evidence gathered at two surveys.
Seven villages were covered in the surveys. This
study describes how a handful of individuals assumes
control over the rest of the village population in
village organizations.

673. WEERAKOON, Bradman.
"Emergent leadership at the village level".
Economic Review (People's Bank). 1(10) January
1976: 11 - 14.

An attempt to identify the focal points of
leadership at village level and to suggest the
basis for strategy of communication which would
enable the projection of desirable goals for the
village population.

WEERAKOON, Bradman.

Village level officers and emergent new leaders.
See 809.

WIJAYAPALA, B.

Gam mattame viyapathi seva.

See 721
Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

5.8 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT

674. CLAESON, C.F. et al.
Matara integrated development project: a draft introductory report. Colombo: Ministry of Plan Implementation [n.d.] v.p. tables. maps. Mimeo.
675. DEWENDRE, Tudor O.
Evaluation report on the Hambantota district Integrated Rural Development project. Colombo. Marga. 1980 (DOC no. M/98 SL/3).

This report is based on a detailed study of the Integrated Rural Development Project for the Hambantota District and contains the findings and conclusions of the Evaluation team. On the one hand it deals with the objectives of the IRDP, its principle components, investment and employment and the process of planning and plan implementation, while on the other, it sets out the evaluation of 11 on-going projects including the Kirama Oya Project, the restoration of small village tanks, the Bedigama sericulture project, the water supply schemes, the Angutenaduwa craft village and the Rural Development Training Centre, Muruthawela.

676. FERNANDO, Clodagh.
"Information base for district level integrated rural development project-case study: Sri Lanka. [In Information base for rural development projects. Some experience. Bangkok: U.N. APDI, 1980 pp.51 - 123.]

This case study for Sri Lanka examines the information requirements for district level integrated rural development projects and the utilisation of this information in the decision-making process. It is part of the country studies which will contribute to evolving operational guidelines for upgrading the information base for rural development projects.

677. FOOD and Agriculture Organization.
Joint report on the expert consultations on policies and institutions for integrated rural development held in Colombo, Sri Lanka 20-30 October, 1975 and Jakarta, Indonesia 2-12 December, 1975. Vol. I and II. Rome, FAO, 1977. 185p.

Papers presented at two sessions held in Colombo and Jakarta: contain papers on various aspects of integrated rural development, such as the need for integrated rural development, various constraints and the social and institutional framework, the need for implementation other factors, such as population and education. Statistics on Sri Lanka are included and reference made to Sri Lanka in certain papers.

GUNATILLAKE, Godfrey and Senaratne, S.P.F.
Some demographic aspects of integrated rural
development.
See 135.

678. INTEGRATED Rural Development Programme Team.
IRDP - Nuwara Eliya district objectives,
Principals, relations, review, 1980. proposals
1981. [SI : SN] 1981. 77p.

The aim of the report is to review the activities
undertaken during 1980 and to present concrete
proposals for 1981.

INTERNATIONAL Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
Sri Lanka staff appraisal report: Kurunegala
rural development project.
See 120.

679. KARIYAWASAM, Merril.
Integrated development project for the under-
developed and undeveloped agricultural lands
of the Kalutara district. Colombo: Ministry of
Plan Implementation 1980. 48p.

This project envisages the integrated development
of approximately 35,000 acres of agricultural land
lying undeveloped or under developed within the
Kalutara district. Creation of new villages, agricul-
tural development, creation of new employment
opportunities are the main objectives of this
project. These objectives will be achieved within
a period of about 10 years from the commencement of
the project.

680. KURUNEGALA Integrated rural development project
1979 - 1983 [SI : SN] [19.]

This monograph describes project intended to
achieve within a target period of 5 years. The
income and production level are bound to rise with
the education, improvement of transportation, irrigation
and water supply and subsequently, increase avenues
of employment among the rural population in the
Kurunegala district.

681. RAMANATHAR, K.
"District integrated rural development programme
attempts a pragmatic approach to development".
Economic Review (People's Bank). 6 (10 & 11).
January/February 1981: 26 - 30.

This paper attempts to define district integrated
rural development (D.I.R.D.) in the Sri Lanka context
and reviews its objectives and strategies.

682. RESOURCES Development Consultants Ltd.
Integrated rural development programmes for
Hambantota district. (project identification):
Report of the consultants. Parts I & II 1979.
v.pg.

Resources development consultants Ltd., were requested by the Ministry of Plan Implementation to conduct indepth sectoral studies and to identify high priority projects which needed to be undertaken on a priority basis under the Hambantota Integrated Rural Development project.

- Chapter 1 - describes rural institutions and infrastructure such as the rural development and Co-operative movements.
Chapter 2 - Field crops, agricultural credit, marketing.
Chapter 3 - Livestock, Dairy products & marketing.
Chapter 4 - Irrigation practices.
Chapter 5 - Farm Implements, Mechanisation & post harvest development.
Chapter 6 - Coir industry
Chapter 7 - Handloom industry
Chapter 8 - Fresh water fisheries
Chapter 9 - Health, Sanitation & Nutrition
Chapter 10- Rural water supply
Chapter 11- Non formal education
Chapter 12- Rural Electrification
Chapter 13- Roads.

It also describes the socio-economic background of the Hambantota district and the DDC projects.

683. RESOURCES Development consultants Ltd.
Integrated rural development project. Vavuniya District. Report of the consultants. Part I & II. 1980. vpg.

A study similar to No.682 on the Vavuniya District.

684. SILVA, W.P.T.
"Land settlement and urban development in the dry zone." Sri Lanka Journal of Social Sciences.
2(1) June 1979: 55 - 76.

This paper attempts to examine the patterns of urban development in the colonized areas with the intention of focussing attention on the need to integrate urban development & agricultural development in settlementschemes.

685. SRI LANKA. District Ministry, Matale.
Matale district Ekabadda Gramiya Sanvardana Viyapruthiya 1981 - 1985.(A Anumatha Yojana).
Matale: The Ministry, 1981.(Sinhala).

Suggetions for the development of the agricultural sectors of the Matale district and also irrigational, transport and health services.

686. SRI LANKA District Ministry, Jaffna, Planning Division.
Draft integrated rural development programme:
Jaffna district. Jaffna: The Ministry, 1980. 253p.

This is the integrated rural development programme outlined for the Jaffna district. The plan is structured to embody six major sectors with sub sectors, i.e. food, clothing, shelter, transport, basic needs, education, health facilities etc.

- SRI LANKA, Japan rural development project Dewahuwa
Final Report.
See 513.

- SRI LANKA. Ministry of Plan Implementation.
The Matara Integrated development project.
The education component.
See 388.

687. SRI LANKA. Ministry of Plan Implementation.
Matara district integrated rural development
project, problems, objectives, methods. Colombo:
1978. 36p. Mimeo.

688. SRI LANKA. Ministry of Plan Implementation.
Matara district integrated rural development
project, action plan 1979. Including a review
of plan preparation methods and plan objectives.
Colombo: 1978. 60p. Mimeo.

689. SRI LANKA. Ministry of Plan Implementation.
Matara district integrated rural development
plan summary of 1980. Investment programme:
Colombo. 1978. 24p. Mimeo.

690. SRI LANKA. Ministry of Plan Implementation.
Matara district integrated rural development
project status report. 1981. 134p.

The purpose of this report is principally to outline the objectives and working specifications of the Matara District Integrated Rural Development project and to discuss the progress of the project to date. Components to be included in the 1981 action programme will also be detailed.

691. SRI LANKA. Ministry of Plan Implementation.
Matara integrated development programme: Irrigation
and Drainage. Colombo: (1980) 14p.

Programme prepared for the Matara district by the Regional Development Division of the Ministry of Plan Implementation in irrigation and drainage facilities for the two main river basins namely Nilwala Ganga and Polwatte ganga.

692. SRI LANKA. Ministry of Plan Implementation. Matara integrated development plan. Agricultural farms and nurseries Colombo: The Ministry, (19-). 11p.

A report on three farms and nurseries managed by the Dept. of Agriculture, giving details of Production, issues of plants etc. by each farm.

- SRI LANKA. Ministry of Plan Implementation. Plan document for the district integrated rural development of Matale district. See 843.

693. WANASINGHE, Shelton. "Administrative capability for integrated rural development" - Journal of Development Administration. 7(2) November 1977: 39-45.

Integrated rural development is an important instrument of national development and is active in the Asian and Pacific regions. This article tries to raise several issues which relate to the generation of adequate levels of administrative capability to support the implementation of an I.R.D. Programme.

6.1 RURAL ORGANIZATION

694. ASMAR, Samir and Kumarakulatungam, R.V. A study of seven selected agricultural productivity Committees and cultivation committees. Colombo: A.R.T.I., 1945. vi, 31p. (A.R.T.I. Occasional Publication No.9).

The existing training programmes for Agricultural Productivity Committees and cultivation committees, the relationship between these committees and the workers of the area, the consistency with which the committees conduct their activities according to the objectives of the Agricultural Productivity Law are examined in this study.

695. BLACKTON, John S. Local Government and rural development in Sri Lanka. Ithaca, New York, Cornell University, 1974. 68p. (Rural and Local Govt. No.14).

This study aims to examine the interaction between rural local institutions and development in the rural sector in Sri Lanka. One of a series of monographs prepared as part of a comparative study on rural local government organized by the Rural Development Committee of Cornell University.

696. CEYLON. Dept. of Commerce and Industries.
Progress reports of the rural service centres
of the Dept. of Commerce and Industries.
August 1940 - March 1941. August 1941.
Colombo: Govt. Press., 1941 - 48p. (Sessional
paper 21 - 1941).

3 additional centres, Kuchchaveli (Trincomalee)
Minuwangoda (Colombo District) and Nawinna and
Wahantale (Wariyapola) are surveyed in the report
which records the progress made at 12 rural service
centres. A report of the survey also:
See No.36, and 697.

697. CEYLON. Department of Commerce and Industries.
Progress reports of the rural service centres
of the Dept. of Commerce and Industries.
April 1941 - March 1942. February 1943. 92p.
(Sessional paper 2-1943).

Six new centres were established and the
report records progress of 18 Rural Service
Centres. The six new centres are Padiwita
(Matale District), Talawa (Hambantota District)
Pethalai (Batticaloa District). Bopetta -
Paranagama (Colombo District). Uda Apprekka,
Maminiyawa.

See also Sessional papers 20 - 1940 - No.36.
21 - 1941 - NO.696.

- DEVANANDA, Yohan (Sevaka).
The Ibbagamuva People's Committee: The
Devasarana Collective farm and perspective'
on land reform.
See 653.

698. DEWENDRE, Tudor O.
The rural development society as development
organization in Sri Lanka. Colombo: Marga
Institute, 1980. (DOC No. SEM/O3/80/(2)).

A paper presented to the Asian Regional Seminar
on "Increasing the Effectiveness of Development
Organization" 16th - 19th December, 1980 at the
Marga Institute. It deals with (a) the beginnings
of the rural development movement in Sri Lanka,
(b) the revitalization of the movement in 1978,
(c) factors influencing the effectiveness of the
R.D.S. as a development organization, and
(d) the future role of the R.D.S. in development.

- GAJANAYAKE, Stanley.
Halpe village - a socio economic survey.
See 133.

699. GOONERATNE, Wilbert et al.
The role of cultivation committees in agricultural planning at village level: A comparative study of Kehelpannala and Aluthnuwara cultivation committees. In the A.R.T.I. field laboratory, Beminiwatte Kegalle district. Colombo: A.R.T.I., 1974. 31p. (A.R.T.I. Occasional publication 3).

This study identifies the factors that have contributed to the successful functioning of the cultivation committees and also those which have impeded their work. The activities of Kehelpannala and Aluthnuwara cultivation committees are examined in this study.

GUNAWARDHANA, Theja.
Nursery Schools.
See 379.

700. "AN INTEGRATED effort to rural re-awakening"
(In Lanka Jatika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya Ethos & World Plan. Netherland\$, PP 10-12)

This chapter gives a historical background of the Sarvodaya Shramadana involvement in rural re-awakening.

701. NARAYANASAMY, C et al.
The role of rural organization in rural development in Sri Lanka. Part II in depth study. Colombo: A.R.T.I., 1977. vi, 11p. (A.R.T.I. research study series No.19).

This is a composite report based on case studies carried out in selected villages and presents a comparative analysis of major rural organisations active in Sri Lanka during the period 1950 - 1975.

702. NARAYANASAMY, C. et al
Rural organization and rural development in selected Sri Lankan villages. Kuala Lumpur: A.P.D.A.C., 1978. vii. 108p. (A.P.D.A.C. rural organisation series No.3).

A composite report based on case studies of selected rural organizations, in four selected villages. This study attempts to explore the usefulness of rural organizations, their capabilities and their functions; and to evaluate the impact of the internal and external environment on their characteristics, functions and capabilities.

703. NARAYANASAMY, C. et al.

"The role of rural organization in rural development in Sri Lanka - in depth study".
In "Role of rural organizations in rural development in selected countries in Asia".
Kuala Lumpur: Asian & Pacific Development Administration Centre 1978, pp.101 - 106.

This study focuses mainly on the following organizations which have been set up throughout the country.

- (a) Multi-purpose co-operative societies.
- (b) Agricultural productivity committees and cultivation committees.
- (c) Rural development societies.
- (d) Village councils.

In depth studies were carried out in four villages in four separate districts.

704. PERERA, K.P.G.M.

"Sri Lanka". [In A.P.D.I. local level planning and rural development: alternative strategies. 1980. pp.343 - 363.]

A country study on Sri Lanka, prepared for the expert consultants meeting held by E.S.C.AP. and U.N.A.P.D.I. in Bangkok in 1978.

RATNAWEERA, D. de S.

Task force study on training in rural development.
See 814.

RESOURCES Development Consultants Ltd.

Integrated rural development project Vavuniya District: Report of the consultants Part I & II.
See 683.

RESOURCES Development Consultants Ltd.

Integrated rural development programme for Hambantota district. (Project identification) report of the consultants.
See 682.

705. ROTH, Hans Dieter.

"Of rural development societies". Tribune January, 1981: 13-15.

An article describing the aims and functions of the rural development societies.

706. SILVA, A.T.M.

The role of rural organization in rural development in Sri Lanka. Part I: a national survey of Sri Lanka 1950 - 1975. Colombo: A.R.T.I., 1977. vi 4lp.
(A.R.T.I. Research study series No.19).

This study presents a national survey of major rural organizations which have functioned in Sri Lanka

during the period 1950 - 1975, and their relative contribution to the development of rural areas.

[Also In Rural Organization and rural development: Some Asian experiences ed. (by) Inayatulla. Kuala Lumpur: Asian and Pacific Development Administration Centre. 1978. pp.45 - 111.]

Report of a study presented at a seminar in Kuala Lumpur in 1977, reviewing the role of rural organizations in rural development in Sri Lanka. Forms a part of a A.P.D.A.C. Project on the role of rural organizations in rural development. The study undertaken as a macro level review of these activities in Sri Lanka using the Common research design adopted by the APDAC.

707. THAMBIAH, Mallika.

"Game Sanvardanaya Sandaha". [In village in development (by) S.L.F.I. Colombo: 1977 pp.28 - 33] (Sinhala).

This lecture deals with the activities of the rural development societies, productivity committees, farmer organizations etc., in the development of the village.

708. UPHOFF, Norman and Esman, Milton J.

Local organization for rural development Analysis of Asian experience. Ithaca, Cornell University. 1974 xxiv. 154p. (Cornell University rural and local Government No.19).

This monograph was written as part of a comparative study on rural local government, organized by the Rural Development Committee of the Cornell University. The study aims at clarifying the role of rural local institutions in the rural development process, with special reference to agricultural productivity, income, local participation and rural welfare.

WANIGARATNE, R.D.

Adaptation to change among village level leaders: Evidence from case studies.
See 672.

6.2

DEVELOPMENT SOCIETIES & MAHILA SAMITHI

709. AMARASEKERA, Wimal.

"Gramiya paripalana Ayathana". [In Rural institutions and the economic development of Sri Lanka. Colombo: S.L.F.I., 1977 (Seminar Report No.7 pp. 27 - 31.) (Sinhala).

This lecture deals with rural organizations. These organizations are categorised under three types - those involved in rural administration, rural development, and the maintenance of law and order in the rural sector. It also examines the harmful effects of brain drain on the development of the rural sector.

710. BLAZE, Roy.
"Rural development through voluntary service".
Ceylon Today 6(6) June 1957: 20 - 23.

The objective of this article is to describe the aims and activities of women's institutes such as the Lanka's Mahila Samithi. These institutions provide centres in rural areas for educational and social activities, stimulates interest in hygiene, home crafts, handicrafts and social welfare and attempts to discover hidden talent which will help develop a spirit of responsibility and capacity for organization.

DEWENDRE, Tudor O.

The rural development Society as a development organization in Sri Lanka.
See 698.

711. DIAS, Malsiri.

Women's development centres: a research study on women's development centres of the Dept. of Rural Development. [Colombo:] Konrad Adenauer Stiftung. 1977. 82p.

The main objective of the study is to evaluate a training cum production programme for women, initiated by a State department and designed to integrate women in the economic and social development of the country.

712. THE LANKA Mahila Samiti. (The Sri Lanka Women's Association).

[In Non formal education in Sri Lanka. A study undertaken by the Marga Institute for ICED/UNICEF. Colombo:1974. pp. 125 - 132.]

This article deals with the origin of the organization in 1930, its activities in the rural areas of the Island, and its aims and objectives.

713. LANKA Mahila Samithi.

Lanka Mahila Samithi: (affiliated to the Associated Country Women of the World). 1930 - 1955. Colombo: Lanka Mahila Samithi, 1955. (viii) 157p.

History of the Lanka Mahila Samithi published on the 25th anniversary of the samithi in 1955; attempts to give some impression of the background of the work of the samithi during this period, describes various activities of the samithi during this period.

MARGA Institute

Survey of youth organization which organize youth for productive enterprise and development with special reference to co-operative undertakings.

See 408.

714. PALLEWATTA, P.K.P.

Grama Sanvardana Samithivala Arumunu Saha Paramartha. [In Seminar on rural development by S.L.F.I. 1975 (Seminar Report No.2) pp. 11 - 14] (Sinhala).

Organization of people in the preparation of rural development plans, utilization of the facilities available in the government services and programmes of the rural development societies, have been discussed.

715. RATNAWEERA, D de S.

Gam Mattame viyapthi seva. [In Seminar on rural development by S.L.F.I. 1975 (Seminar report No. 2) pp. 55 - 77] (Sinhala).

The recent changes in rural organizations connected with agriculture, are discussed in this chapter.

716. RATNAYAKE, Kanthi.

Gramiya Ayathana Kerehi balapana Aitheihasika ha Samaja Arthika Lakshana Khipayak. [In rural institution and the economic development of Sri Lanka. S.L.F.I. Colombo:1977. (Seminar Report No.7) pp 21 - 24] (Sinhala)

This article deals with some historical and socio-economic factors that have affected rural organizations.

717. SIRIWARDENA, P.P.G.L.

Joint seminar on rural institutions and economic development of Sri Lanka. [In Rural Institutions and the economic development of Sri Lanka by S.L.F.I. Colombo:1977. (Seminar Report No.7) pp. 9 - 11.]

The inaugural lecture which examines the importance of rural organizations in the economic development of Sri Lanka. Explains that rural organizations are concerned with development in the industrial sector as well as agriculture.

718. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Rural Development Reserach Council.

The role of rural development societies of Sri Lanka: a report of a research study sponsored by the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung and conducted by the research council of the Dept. of Rural Development. Colombo. 1976. 120p.

The report presented is the product of a collaborative effort of a team of research personnel drawn from various fields. The major part of the content is an examination of the contribution of the rural development societies to the development programme of this country. Thus the report is partly descriptive and partly analytical. From the analysis they have drawn certain conclusions on the actual performance of the rural development societies. Gives a summary of the findings and recommendations. It is hoped that these conclusions will provide ideas, insights to future planning and policy decisions of the Dept. of Rural Development.

719. VERNON, W.

"Sri Lankave Sanvardanya Sandaha Grama Sanvardana Samithivala Sahabagithvaya Pilibanda Sammanthranaya". [In Seminar on Rural development by S.L.F.I. 1975. (Seminar report No. 2) pp 8 - 10] (Sinhala).

A report on the seminar which discussed the main objectives of the Rural Development Societies and the impact of their participation, on the economic advancement of Sri Lanka.

720. WEERAKOON, R.B.

"Gam Mattame Sanvidana lesa grama sanvardana samithi. [In Seminar on rural development by S.L.F.I. 1975 (Seminar report No.2) pp. 15-18] (Sinhala).

The objectives of the rural development societies and their future development have been discussed in this article.

721. WIJAYAPALA, B.

"Gam Mattame viyapthi seva". [In seminar on rural development (by) S.L.F.I. 1975 (Seminar Report No. 2) pp. 51 - 54] (Sinhala).

The functions of the rural development societies in the village level extension services are discussed in this report.

7. POLICY PLANNING AND PROGRAMME

722. ABEYGOONASEKERA, D.H.J. and Gunawardana, A.

Some aspects of community development. Colombo: Academy of Administrative Studies. 1973. xi, 78p.

Collection of two articles (1) on the development of rural and small industries, and (2) local participation in community development.

See 723, 724, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

See 723, 724, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

723. ABEYGOONASEKERA, Justin.
The promotion and development of rural and small industries. [In Some aspects of community development . by D.H.J. Abeygoonasekera and A. Gunawardana. Colombo: Academy of Administrative Studies, 1973 pp. xi, 1-33. (monograph No.1)].

An attempt to set out some guidelines for undertaking rural and small industries development programmes. Aims to analyse important arguments for developing rural and small industries, the type of problems encountered in the promotion and development of these industries and suggests solutions to overcome same.

- BLACKTON, John S.
Local government and rural development in Sri Lanka.
See 695.

724. CEYLON. Department of National Planning.
The short term implementation programme.
Colombo: Govt. Press, 1962. 346p.

A development programme for the country in which chapter 6 is on rural development. Chapter 11 deals with irrigation and land development, Chapter 12 with non export agriculture, and chapter 18 covers small scale and cottage industries and agricultural credit.

- CEYLON. Dept. of Irrigation.
Technical report on Nagadeepa Mahawewa project.
See 564.

- CEYLON. The Gal Oya Project Evaluation Committee
Report of the Gal Oya project Evaluation Committee.
See 130..

725. CEYLON. Kachcheri, Amparai.
Agricultural development proposals 1966-1970.
Implementation programme 1969. Amparai district.
1968.v.p. (Sinhala, English, Tamil).

726. CEYLON. Kachcheri, Anuradhapura.
Agricultural development proposals 1966-1970.
Implementation programme 1969. Anuradhapura district. 1968. 37p. (English & Sinhala).

727. CEYLON. Kachcheri, Badulla.
Implementation programme 1968/1969. Badulla district. 1968. 27p. (Sinhala and English).

728. CEYLON. Kachcheri, Batticaloa.
Agricultural implementation programme Maha
1968-69, Yala 1969. Batticaloa district.
1968. 17p. (Sinhala, English and Tamil).
729. CEYLON. Kachcheri, Colombo.
Agricultural development proposals 1966-1970.
Implementation programme 1968-69. Colombo
District, 1968. 23p. (Sinhala and English).
730. CEYLON, Kachcheri, Hambantota.
Agricultural development proposals 1966-1970.
Implementation programme 1969. Hambantota
district, 1968. 16p. (Sinhala).
731. CEYLON. Kachcheri, Galle.
Agricultural development proposals 1966-1970.
Implementation programme 1969. Galle district,
1968. v.p. (Sinhala and English).
732. CEYLON. Kachcheri, Jaffna
Agricultural development proposals 1968-1970.
Implementation programme 1969. Jaffna District.
1968, v.p. (Sinhala, English & Tamil).
733. CEYLON. Kachcheri, Kalutara
Agricultural development proposals 1966-1970.
Implementation programme 1969. Kalutara district.
1968. 15p. (Sinhala & English).
734. CEYLON. Kachcheri, Kandy.
Agricultural development proposals 1966-1970.
Implementation programme 1969. Kandy district
1968. 24p. (Sinhala).
735. CEYLON. Kachcheri, Kegalle.
Agricultural development proposals 1966-1970.
Implementation programme 1969. Kegalle district,
1968. 26p. (Sinhala and English).
736. CEYLON. Kachcheri, Kurunegala.
Agricultural development proposals 1966-1970.
Implementation programme 1969. Kurunegala
district, 1968. 127p. (Sinhala and English).
737. CEYLON. Kachcheri, Mannar.
Agricultural development proposals 1969.
Implementation programme Maha 1968-1969 and
Yala 1969. Mannar district, 1968. 54p. (English).
738. CEYLON. Kachcheri, Matale.
Agricultural development proposals 1966-1970.
Implementations programme 1968/69. Matale
district, 1968. 32p. (Sinhala).

739. CEYLON. Kachcheri, Matara
Agricultural development proposals 1966-1970.
Implementation programme Maha 1968/69 and
Yala 1969. Matara district, 1968. 101p.
(Sinhala & English).
740. CEYLON. Kachcheri, Monaragala.
Agricultural development proposals 1966-1970.
Implementation programme 1968/1969. Monaragala
district. 1968. 63p. (Sinhala).
741. CEYLON. Kachcheri, Nuwara Eliya
Agricultural development proposals 1966-1970.
Implementation programme 1969. Nuwara Eliya
district, 1968. 26p. (Sinhala and English).
742. CEYLON. Kachcheri, Polonnaruwa.
Implementation programme 1969. Polonnaruwa
district, 1968. 66p. (Sinhala and English).
743. CEYLON. Kachcheri, Puttalam.
Implementation programme 1968/69 Maha and
1969 Yala. Puttalam district. 1968.v.p.
(Sinhala, English & Tamil).
744. CEYLON. Kachcheri, Ratnapura
Agricultural implementation programme and
targets Maha 1968/69 and Yala 1969. Ratnapura
district, 1968. 46p. (Sinhala and English).
745. CEYLON. Kachcheri, Trincomalee.
Agricultural development proposals 1966-1970.
Implementation programme 1969. Trincomalee
district, 1968. 23p. (Sinhala).
746. CEYLON. Kachcheri, Vavuniya
Agricultural development proposals 1966/1970.
Implementation programme 1969. Vavuniya district.
1968. 84p. (Sinhala & English).

These programmes outline the targets for the five year plan for agricultural development and covers production of paddy, subsidiary food crops, vegetables and also development of livestock for the above districts. Also includes statistical tables and maps which help to describe the targets fixed.

CEYLON. Kandyan Peasantry Commission.
Report of the Kandyan Peasantry Commission.
See 5.

747. CEYLON Land Commission
First interim report of the land commission
Colombo: Government Press, 1927. . (Sessional
paper 8 of 1927).
748. CEYLON Land Commission.
Second interim report of the land commission
Colombo: Govt. Press, 1927; . (Sessional paper
32 of 1927).
749. CEYLON Land Commission
Third interim report of the land commission.
Colombo: Govt. Press, 1928; . (Sessional
paper 5 of 1928).
750. CEYLON Land Commission.
Fourth interim report of the land commission.
Colombo: Govt. Press, 1928. (Sessional
paper 5 of 1928).
751. CEYLON Land Commission.
Fifth interim report of the Land Commission.
Colombo: Govt. Press, 1928 . . (Sessional
paper 16 of 1928).
752. CEYLON Land Commission.
Sixth interim report of the Land Commission.
Colombo: Govt. Press, 1928. . (Sessional
paper 35 of 1928).
753. CEYLON Land Commission.
Seventh interim report of the land commission.
Colombo: Govt. Press, 1928. --p. (Sessional
paper 45 of 1928).
754. CEYLON Land Commission.
Eighth interim report of the Land Commission.
Colombo: Govt. Press, 1929; (Sessional paper 1
of 1929).
755. CEYLON Land Commission.
Ninth interim report of the Land Commission.
Colombo: Govt. Press, 1929. . (Sessional paper
17 of 1929).
756. CEYLON Land Commission.
Final report of the Land Commission Colombo:
Govt. Press, 1929. . (Sessional paper 18 of
1929).
757. CEYLON Land Commission.
Report of the land commission. Colombo: Govt. Press
1929 (Sessional paper 35 of 1929).

758. CEYLON Land Commission.
Report of the Land Commission. Colombo: Govt. Press, 1958. 234p. (Sessional paper 10-1958).

The Commission was appointed on 20th July 1955. The report is divided into five parts (1) History of crown land (2) Establishment of crown title and protection of crown land (3) Alienation of crown land (4) Fragmentation and alienation of land to non-nationals (5) Review and proposals for policy changes.

759. CEYLON. Land Utilization Committee.
Report of the Land Utilization Committee, August 1967. Colombo, Govt. Press 1968. 121p. tables, maps (sessional paper 11 - 1968) Chairman A.W.R. Joachim.

This Committee was appointed by the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power. The objective of the report was to estimate soil and water resources and to determine how best the country's land could be apportioned as between agriculture, forestry and other uses such as wild life resources, so that a proper balance could be maintained in accordance with sound principles of land utilization.

CEYLON Minipe Yoda Ela Scheme.
Report of the Minipe Yoda Ela Scheme.
See 565.

760. CEYLON. Ministry of Agriculture and Food.
Planning Committee.
Agricultural plan: first report. Colombo: 1958. x. 381 p. Chairman - D.P.R. Gunawardene.

The committee reviewed the land policy, agricultural production, allied industries, co-operative organizations, agricultural credit and crop insurance.

761. CEYLON. Ministry of Agriculture and Food.
Agricultural development proposals 1966-1970.
Colombo: The Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, 1966. 351 p.

Proposal for a five-year programme for the development of agriculture in the country.

762. CEYLON. Ministry of Agriculture and Food.
Agricultural development proposals 1966-1967.
Implementation programme and targets. Colombo: 1968. 76p.

The third annual programme prepared by the Ministry which sets out targets for 1968- Covers paddy, subsidiary food crops, animal husbandry and vegetable crops.

763. CEYLON. Ministry of Land, Irrigation & Power
Plan of development: implementation programme
and targets for 1967-68. Colombo: 1967. 307p.

The program and targets prepared by the Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power. Covers irrigation, land alienation, land development, forestry, agricultural crops and sugar. It also covers rural electrification.

764. CEYLON. Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power.
Plan and development of Ministry of Land
Irrigation and Power, 1966-1970. Colombo,
Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs,
1966. 302p.

Proposals for a five year programme of development, covers activities of all departments under the Ministry. The proposal envisages inter-alia drainage, reclamation of low lying land, provision of lift irrigation, and settlement schemes for youth etc.

765. CEYLON. Ministry of Planning & Employment.
The Five year plan, 1972-1976 Colombo: 1971.
vii. 137p.

A plan for the development of the country as a whole. Chapter 3 deals with agriculture, while chapters 4 and 7 inter-alia deals with housing and small scale industries.

766. CEYLON. National Planning Council.
First Interim Report. Colombo: Govt. Press,
1957. xx. 192p., diagr. map, tables.

Discussing the problems of development in the economy. It examines the problems in connection with tea, coconut, cocoa, paddy cultivation and irrigated agriculture in the dry zone.

767. CEYLON. National Planning Council.
The Ten year plan. Colombo: Govt. Publications
Bureau, 1959. xii, 490p. illus.

A plan for the development of the country as a whole. The programme for the non-export agricultural sector covers land and land development, availability of land in dry zone and wet zone, land development and settlement on colonization schemes, paddy cultivation and small-scale and cottage industries.

768. CEYLON. Planning Secretariat.
Six year programme of investment. 1954/55 to
1959/60. Colombo: Govt. Publications Bureau.
1955. x 51p.

A plan for the development of the country.
In Part III Chapter I deals with agriculture,

chapter 8 with cottage industries, chapter 9 the co-operative credit system and chapter 10 with rural development.

CEYLON. Report of the Committee on Utilization of Crown Land.

See 569.

CEYLON. Walawe Left Bank Irrigation Scheme. Report of the Walawe Left Bank irrigation scheme.

See 570.

CH₂ M Hill International

Sri Lanka irrigation sub sector study.

See 572.

769. DE MELO, Martha M.

Agricultural policies and development: a socio economic investigation applied to Sri Lanka. Reprinted from the Journal of Policy Modelling 1(2) 1979: 217-234. Mimeo.

Examines the inter-relationship between agricultural policies and agricultural development by means of a compatible general equilibrium model applied to Sri Lanka.

770. DESAUNETTES, J.R.

Guidelines for land development : of the district of the wet zone of Sri Lanka. proceedings UNDP/FAO Agricultural diversification project, 1974. 7p. maps.

Working document prepared in connection with an agricultural diversification project. Recommendations for development of land are based on physical factors of different areas of the wet zone.

DE SILVA, L.

A critical evaluation of agricultural policy.

1960-68.

See 179.

DE SOYSA, G.

Report on rural reconstruction in Ceylon.

See 85.

DEWENDRE, Tudor O.

"Developing self reliant communities".

See 181.

771. DEWENDRE, Tudor O.

Mobilizing volunteer rural manpower for small village tank rehabilitation. Colombo: 1973. Mimeo.

This position paper was prepared for the visit of the World Food Programme Evaluation Mission to Sri Lanka in May 1973, who were to review the national shramadana programme carried out with WFP Food Aid in Sri Lanka. It deals with the Small Village Tank Rehabilitation Programme based on people's participation through rural development societies, and the planning and implementation of the individual projects in their respective areas. It also focusses attention on the strength and weaknesses of the organization, factors contributing to the success of the programme and the capacity and willingness of rural people to shoulder responsibility, provided they are given the opportunity and necessary administrative support.

DEWENDRE, Tudor O.

Principles of community development in the light of the history of rural development in Sri Lanka. See 112.

DEWENDRE, Tudor O.

The reorganization of the rural development department and the rural development movement, to meet current and future national development needs. See 114.

772. DIAS, Hiran D.

Rural employment promotion in Sri Lanka. Economic Review (People's Bank) 3(4) July 1977: 28-30.

A study of rural unemployment which also discusses specific programmes adopted for promotion of rural employment.

773. DIAS, Hiran.

Rural employment promotion in Sri Lanka: paper presented at the Asian Regional Seminar on rural employment promotion. June 2-28, 1977, 13p.

Discusses the policies and programmes for employment promotion in the rural sector and the level of unemployment of the rural folk. Indicates that the problem of rural unemployment remains and that new thinking on a broader front is needed.

DON MICHAEL W.

Some aspects of land settlement and land reform in Ceylon. See 49.

774. ELLMAN, A.O. and Ratnaweera, D.de S.
Thannimuruppu Paripalana Sabai: case study:
the transfer of administration of an irrigated
settlement scheme from government officials
to a people's organization. Colombo, Agrarian
Research Training Institute, 1973. i. 38p.
A.R.T.I. (occasional publication series No.1).

The case study traces the administration of the Thannimuruppu scheme through the different stages of its development. Evaluates the achievements of Paripalana Sabai and suggests some guidelines for effective peoples participation with government supervision, in the administration of irrigated settlement schemes.

775. FERNANDO, J.A.V. Dudley and Fernando, A.Dennis N.
Towards self reliance. Colombo, Integrated
Development Association of Sri Lanka, 1976.
[3] 43p. maps. (Development strategies for a
non-aligned nation) Special issue for the
non-aligned summit in Colombo.

Contains articles on agriculture, fisheries, small sector industry, education, marketing, energy, tourism, wild life, historical ruins and rural environment.

776. FOOD and Agriculture Organization/International
Bank for Reconstruction and Development,
Co-operative program.
Draft report of the Agricultural Project
Identification Mission to Ceylon. Colombo,
Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs,
1966 44p.

The report of the FAO/IBRD Mission which examined the proposals of the government for intensifying food production. The report examines the feasibility of the projects and prepares a framework for project requests to be submitted to the IBRD.

777. GUNAWARDENA, A.
Leadership from below. [In Some Aspects of
Community Development by D.H.J. Abeyagoonasekera
and A. Gunawardena. Colombo, Academy of
Administrative Studies, 1973 pp.35-78.]
(monograph No.2).

Dissertation submitted to the University of Manchester. An attempt is made to analyse the needs of their own organizations for peasants in traditional agrarian communities with a view to build up confidence to enable them to participate effectively in development activities.

778. GRAMA Sanvardanaya ha Gramiya Viyapara Colombo
Konrad Adenauer Stiftung. [197.] 114p.(Sinhala)

Handbook published for the department of rural development. Explains how rural development schemes can be utilised for rural programmes. The needs of the rural sector, planning in the agricultural sector and the rural development movement are also discussed.

779. HULUGALLE, Sumanasiri.
An approach to rural development in Sri Lanka: Divisional development councils role in rural development. [S.I.: S.n]

Describes the structure of the D.D.C. in terms of a planning and advisory body.

780. INTERNATIONAL Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
Economic development of Ceylon: a report of a mission organized by the IBRD at the request of the government of Ceylon. Colombo: Govt. Press 1952. Vols. 1 & 2. 83, 448p. (Article on 'Co-operatives and Rural Development pp.198-208)

This report has chapters on co-operatives and rural development, colonization, water resources, irrigation and land tenure.

781. INTERNATIONAL Labour office.
Report to the government of Ceylon on rural employment problems. Geneva: I.L.O., 1965. 72p.

A report of a study conducted on behalf of the International Labour Office in 1963-64. The aim of the study was to establish a more solid base for formulation of plans for solving employment problems in the rural sector of Sri Lanka.

- JAYALATH, J.B.A.D.
The Mahaweli ganga development project: a survey. See 618.

- JAYAMAHA, Gratien.
District level solutions for the problems of unemployment, under-employment and low income levels in Sri Lanka. See 53.

782. KADIRAGAMAR, A.
What are the job expectations of village youth and how far can they be satisfied within the present village context [In Seminar on Job Expectation of Unemployed youth with special reference to unemployment among Rural Youth Navajeevanam, Paranthan. April 1974. papers Marga Institute v.p.] (English and Tamil).
The problem of unemployed youth in villages in Northern Sri Lanka, and the possibility of employing them gainfully in the villages themselves.

783. KANESALINGAM, V.

The impact of government policies and programmes on villages in Sri Lanka. Asian Centre for Development Administration. 1975. 166p.

This study is an attempt to analyse and evaluate the impact of Government policies and programmes implemented during the period 1948-1970 on the improvement of the socio-economic welfare of the rural people of Sri Lanka.

784. KARUNANAYAKE, Marcus.

A strategy for land consolidation in the dry zone purana villages. Economic Review (Peoples Bank) 4(6:7), 1978: 27-30.

The need for consolidation of the fragmented paddy lands in the dry zone purana villages to get the maximum productivity is discussed in this paper.

785. KELEGAMA, J.B.

The Kandyan peasantry problem, II. The Ceylon Economist. 2(4) July 1953: 264-276.

This article is the second part of the essay "The Kandyan Peasantry Problem". The first part presented the various causes for their poverty Part II attempts at solving this problem.

KUNASINGHAM, A.S.

Economics of new land settlement projects in Ceylon.
See 505.

786. KHAN, Shoaib Sultan.

First review of the project officers and farmer leaders (H₁, H₂ and H₇) training programme in community development. Colombo. U.N.I.C.E.F. 1980.

A review of the training programme carried out for the farmer leaders by the Resident Consultant of the UNICEF. Includes recommendations for improvement of the training scheme.

MAHAWELI Development Board.

Mahaweli Ganga development Sri Lanka. Summary Reports on projects.
See 624.

787. MARGA Institute

Guidelines for the village dialogues in the national dialogue on development. Colombo, 1979. 25p.

Guidelines for the national dialogue on development in terms of which rural dialogues were to be conducted in ten selected villages, a plantation workers settlement and an urban shanty community.

788. MARGA Institute
Job expectations of unemployed youth with special reference to self-employment among rural youth: panel discussion on job expectations of rural unemployed youth. Colombo: 1973. 4p.

Discussion leader Mr.C.H.F. Welikala.

A report of a panel discussion on the above subject. The purpose of the discussion was to conduct a survey by the Institute on the job expectation of rural unemployed youth.

789. MARGA Institute
Pilot socio-economic survey of villages around three tanks in the Moneragala district. Colombo, 1973 1p. (study project No.17).

A survey of villages around three tanks namely the Debara wewa, Walaskema and Buduruwagalla in the Monaragala district to be conducted at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce.

790. MARGA Institute
Population implications of the accelerated Mahaweli project an indentification of problems and issues requiring socio-economic analysis and study. Colombo, 1978. 26p.

This paper is primarily intended to be a background note which would help to identify a programme of policy oriented studies that are urgently needed to help in the preparation of an integrated programme of implementation of the Mahaweli project. The first part provides an overview, while the second part identifies programmes of studies and field experiments that could be conducted.

791. MEDAGAMA, J.C.B. et al
Report on the pilot projects of the rural development and research institute. Colombo: Dept. of Rural Credit and Development Finance, Central Bank, 1980. 24p. Mimeo (unpublished).

A report of a study team evaluating the work in progress in the four pilot projects of the Rural Development Training and Research Institute at Minuwangoda, Mirissa, Pinnawala and Udunuwara.

NETHERLANDS Engineering Consultants (NEDCO)
Mahaweli ganga development programme implementation strategy study.
See 629.

ONE Thousand villages development scheme.
See 90.

PEIRIS, Gerald

Agricultural growth through "Decentralization and Popular Participation": A survey of D.D.C. far projects in Kandy district 1971 - 73.
See 199.

792. RASAPUTRAM, W.

"Some problems of peasant agriculture in selected South East Asian countries".
Staff studies - Central Bank of Ceylon.
2(1), April 1972: 165-201.

This paper discusses some of the problems encountered by selected countries in Southeast Asia including Sri Lanka, in implementing their agricultural development plans.

RATNAPALA, Nandasena

Study service in Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement in Sri Lanka 1958-1976.
See 667,

793. RATNAWEERA, D. de S.

"Praja Sanvardanaya Sandaha Marga". In Seminar on Rural Development by S.L.F.I. 1975. (Seminar Report No.2) pp.26-28. (Sinhala).

A definition of community development and ways of community development are indicated in this essay.

794. RICHARDSON, E.V. and Covey, G.L.

An appraisal of technical aspects of the Rambukkan Oya Irrigation scheme. Sri Lanka. Colombo US/AID Mission and Ministry of Irrigation, 1976. 55p.

Report on the scheme to restore and enlarge an old dam and reservoir in the dry zone to irrigate about 6000 acres of land. The site is located on the Rambukkan Oya between Palaturunella and Pulaveli in the Northern part of the Monaragala district. Elements of the scheme consist of (1) physical infrastructure (2) social infrastructure and re-settlement.

SANDERATNE, N.

An evaluation of credit and insurance scheme for paddy.
See 265.

SCHIKELE, Rainer

Land settlement policy in Ceylon: a tentative appraisal.
See 445.

SCHICKELE, Rainer

Projecting the effect of cultivator-ownership in farm settlements as a case study in Ceylon.
See 446.

795. SENEVIRATNE, J.A.B.
Krama Sampadana, Salasaum Kriyathmaka Kirime
ha agayima [In Seminar on Rural Development
by S.L.F.I. 1975. (Seminar report No.2)
pp. 29-32.] (Sinhala).

The purpose of this article is to discuss village level planning for rural development and also implementation and evaluation of such plans.

796. SENARATNE, S.P.F.
A programme of micro-level studies in rural
Sri Lanka. Colombo: Marga Institute, 1976. 12p.

Discusses the importance of micro-level studies in development planning and discusses a programme for such studies in Sri Lanka.

- SENEWIRATNE, S.T.
A study of the Gal Oya Project.
See 543.

797. SETTLEMENT Study Centre
Uda Walawe project, Ceylon: A comparative study
of two regional planning alternatives. Rehovot
(Israel): Settlement study centre, 1971. 69p.maps.

A comparative study of two types of plans for the Uda Walawe region, namely one that stresses the maximum proximity of the residential area to the area under cultivation, and the other which aims to attain maximum proximity of the living quarters to the Services in the Service Centre.

798. SUBASINGHE, P.
"Estate village intergration: a case for mixed
farming units". Economic Review (People's Bank)
3(11), 1978:28-31.

Discusses means of developing an area with the help of physical and human resources of the area without depending on raw materials or skills from outside.

799. SRI LANKA Catchment Development Project proposal
for Huluganga-Kotaganga catchment.
Peradeniya, UNDP/FAO agricultural diversification
project, Ministry of Plantation Industries, 1976.
(A cyclostyled copy).

The project proposal put forward on the basis of experience gathered in two catchments located close by namely Nilambe-Atabage and Gurugoda Oya, Ritigala Oya. The main objective of the project is to settle approximately 2700 families by developing about 5725 areas of mixed forest gardens, and rehabilitating about 2512 areas of mixed garden lands.

800. SRI LANKA Catchment Development Project proposal for Maha Oya Kuda Oya catchment. Peradeniya, UNDP/FAO agricultural diversification project, Ministry of Plantation Industries, 1976. (A cyclostyled copy).
- Similar study as above for Maha Oya Kuda Oya catchment.
- SRI LANKA Department of Rural Development Research Council.
The role of rural development societies of Sri Lanka: A report of a research study.
See 718.
801. SRI LANKA Kachcheri, Badulla.
Implementation programme 1979. Badulla district. 1978. 30p. (Sinhala).
- Agricultural development programme for the Badulla district.
802. SRI LANKA Kachcheri, Kegalle
Agricultural development proposals & implementation programme for 1980. Kegalle district. 29p. (Sinhala).
- Agricultural development proposals & programme for the Kegalle district.
803. SRI LANKA Kachcheri, Kurunegala.
Agricultural development proposals and implementation programme 1975-76. Kurunegala district. 1975 48p. (Sinhala).
- Agricultural development proposals & programmes for the Kurunegala district.
- SRI LANKA, Ministry of Local Government Housing & Construction.
Gam Udava: village reawakening in Sri Lanka.
See 27.
- SRI LANKA, Ministry of Plan Implementation.
Plan document for the district integrated rural development of Matale district.
See 843.
- SRI LANKA, Ministry of Plantation Industries UNDP/FAO
Agricultural Diversification Project.
Handbook on settlement planning in Sri Lanka.
See 511.
804. TENNAKOON, M.U.A.
The open interview. In seminar on Social Science Research Methodology, October 1973. Colombo: A.R.T.I. Documents Series No.7 pp.14-17
- This article deals with methods of extracting information from rural folks.

TENNAKOON, M.U.A.

Towards a pragmatic rural credit policy in
Sri Lanka.
See 292.

805. THREE Year Development Programme and 1971
Implementation.
Programme of Moonamalgaswewa Village in
Raja Wannai Palata of Puttalam District, 1971.
(Mimeo at Marga Institute).

A development programme for the village under
reference for the period 1971-73 was formulated
with final participation of the village based
organizations and the government officers concerned.

UNEMPLOYMENT in Ceylon.
Report of a Committee 1936.
See 83.

806. UNIVERSITY Nation Builders
Maha Oya Kuda Oya (Moko): rural community
development project in Ceylon. Peradeniya.
University Nation Builders, 1972. 8 136p.

A report on the project undertaken by the
University Nation Builders in the Maha Oya Kuda Oya
areas in 1972-73 and the programme for the period
1973-75. An area of 120 villages in the Kegalle
district is covered by the project. The programme
covers education, health, agriculture and industry
and cultural activities. It is expected to be
completed within a period of 4 years.

UPHOFF, Norman and Esman, Milton J.
Local organization for rural development: analysis
of Asian experience.
See 708.

807. VIDYA, Sagar
Notes on rural policy. UNDP-sf National Economic
Planning Project. 1971. 25p. (Documents at Marga).

Notes on varying topics on rural policy such as
labour, inputs, in crops, employment, the use of
high yielding varieties of seed etc.

808. WANIGASEKERA, Earle

"Popular participation and local level planning in Sri Lanka." Marga 4(4), 1977: 37-77.

A summarised version of a study prepared by Godfrey Gunatillake and the author for the FAO in June 1976. This article presents a brief review of the shift in planning strategy, the growth of the decentralised, administrative set-up and the growing importance of the role of the people's representatives in relation to the participation of small rural communities in the planning and decision making process and to assess the extent to which such participation has been institutionalised as an integral part of the national system, and to suggest methods and techniques of micro level planning as well as co-ordination of activities of existing village level institutions in order to achieve a higher level of participation by rural communities in the planning process.

809. WEERAKOON, Bradman.

"Village level officers and emergent new leaders."

[In papers read at the Seminar: Village in Transition: some implications for a communication strategy. 17-18 May, 1975. Colombo; Family Planning Communication Strategy Project and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Monograph No.3) pp.7-20.]

Examines the extent to which village level officers could contribute to motivate village people to act in a socially desirable manner.

810. WIMALADHARMA, Kapila Pathirana

Agricultural extension in new settlements: paper prepared for the international Seminar on 'Planning and Execution of Agricultural Extension'. Conducted by Technical University of Berlin/German Foundation for International Development, Gannoruwa, 1980. 17p.

Explains why land settlements have to be treated as a special category of farming communities of agricultural extension work.

811. WIMALADHARMA, K. Pathirana

Formulation and implementation of the annual agricultural development programme-Kegalle district 1973/74. [In his Betwixt the Sun and the Moon a miscellany of papers, articles and talks in the fields of rural sociology and rural institutions. Kegalle: 1975 pp.17-23.]

An informative paper presented at the Kegalle Kachcheri Conference on 30th April, 1973. Explains the preparation and the implementation of the annual agricultural development programme at various levels.

812. WIMALADHARMA, Kapila Pathirana
Land use adjustments in the mid-country
of Sri Lanka, an examination of the
Nilambe-Atabage catchment development project.
Colombo: University of Sri Lanka, 1977..

A dissertation submitted for the post-Graduate diploma in land settlement and development. The purpose of this study is to examine the land use changes proposed by the project with a view to disclosing their nature and significance for land use planning and their implementation for national policy formulation.

813. WIMALADHARMA, K. Pathirana
Sociological perspectives on the Gurugoda Oya/Ritigala Oya catchment Development (GORO) Project Kegalle District. [In his *Betwixt the Sun and the Moon - a miscellany of papers, articles and talks in the field of rural sociology and rural institutions.* Kegalle: 1975 pp.130-138.]

A paper presented at the Seminar on Gurugoda Oya Ritigala Oya Catchment development project. Indicates salient features of the project such as restructuring of tenurial patterns and breaking down of the barriers between the village and estate. Launching organizational approach for co-ordination and implementation of agricultural development.

7.1. TRAINING

CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon..

The country report on training facilities for personnel of credit co-operatives and agricultural banks in Sri Lanka.

See 823.

DIAS, Malsiri.

Women's development centres: A research study on women's development centres of the Dept. of Rural Development.

See 711.

814. RATNAWEERA, D. de S.
Task force study on training in rural development. [S.I.] Konrad Adenauer Stiftung. [197.] 69p.

The task force attempts to undertake a quick and detailed investigation of the conditions and facilities of the provincial training centres of the Department of Rural Development. The techniques of training used presently in these training programmes are examined with a view to measuring their limitations and developing more appropriate techniques for effective communication.

815. RATNAWEERA, D.de S.

Training in rural development: an evaluation of training programmes conducted by the Dept. of Rural Development. [S.I]: Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, 1978 178p.

Training of village leaders in rural development has been the function of provincial training centres. This book gives an evaluation of training programmes conducted by the Department of Rural Development.

816. SEMINAR On Development. Colombo. 19th - 21st. December, 1977.

Proposals for the development of people of the Badulla district Report of a seminar organised by Agroskills in collaboration with the Department of Rural Development. Colombo: Agroskills, 1978. (ii), V. 26p.

Report of the Seminar on development organized for plantation managers. The objective of the Seminar was to emphasise the need to mobilise the skills and expertise of the plantation sector to other areas and also acquaint the plantation managers of the potential for development in the surrounding areas, and the scope for development, and also the meaning of development. The report covers conclusions and recommendations of the participants.

817. SEMINAR on Development Colombo. 5th - 7th December, 1977.

Proposals for the development of people of Nuwara Eliya district, report of a seminar organized by Agroskills in collaboration with the Dept. of Rural Development. Colombo. Agroskills, 1978.(ii) vi, 23p.

A report on the second seminar on development organized for plantation managers.

SRI LANKA: Dept. of Rural Development Research Council. The role of rural development societies of Sri Lanka: A report of a research study. See 718.

818. TILAKARATNE, S.

Training and action research in rural development: Sri Lanka project [In Asian rural development. Management of training programmes and training methods and techniques, Colombo; Konrad Adenauer Foundation 1980. 146p]

This project for training and action research in rural development was launched with the objective of evolving a methodology, and building an organisational capacity for the training of catalytic skills for a participatory and self-reliant rural development process. It was conceived as an experiment in an innovative approach to rural development.

819. TILAKARATNE, S.

"Training and action research in rural development: Sri Lanka project". [In Regional workshop on Asian Rural Development: management of training programmes and training methods and techniques. Colombo 17th - 30th November, 1980 Papers Konrad Adenauer Stiftung. 1980 pp.55-66.]

This paper describes the project launched for training and research in rural development in Sri Lanka in 1978, with the objective of evolving methodology and building an organisational capacity for training of skills for a self reliant rural development process.

820. TILAKARATNE, S.

Training and action research in rural development: The Training and Action Research of Core Trainers First Review [SI : SN] 1979. 56p.

This study describes the project for training and action research in rural development. The objectives of the project are to improve the organizational capacity for the training of skills at the village level.

821. UNANTENNE, V.C.B.

"Rural Development training in Sri Lanka". [In Rural development training in Asia, ed by Amara Raksasataya, Kuala Lumpur: The Asian Centre for Development Administration, 1977. pp.294 - 310]

Paper presented at expert group meeting of the A.C.D.A. held in Kuala Lumpur in August 1976, one of the country studies presented at the meeting. Describes the Philosophy and the approaches to the training of rural development personnel in Sri Lanka and a training model for a comprehensive area planning model.

8.1 SURVEYS

822. AMARASINGHE, Nihal.

Socio-economic aspects of peasant farming in some hill country dry patana villages of Sri Lanka. Peradeniya: the Author.1976. (1) viii. 110p. (Man and biosphere project).

A survey on the dry Patanas (Natural grass lands) of the hill country, Dry zone of Sri Lanka. A socio economic survey had been done in 3 villages located close to the area where the project was carried out. This report gives an evaluation of the traditional grazing management practices as well as the behavioral aspects of the peasants in these areas, who live on the incomes of these lands.

823. CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon.

The country report on training facilities for personnel of credit co-operatives and agricultural banks in Sri Lanka. Colombo: [198-] 43p. Annexes.

The objectives of this survey was to make a critical assessment of the available institutional training facilities for personnel of agricultural credit institutions.

CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Economic Research.
Report on the survey on cost of production of paddy.
See 172.

824. CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Economic Research.
Report on the sample survey of Ceylon's consumer finances conducted in May, 1953. Colombo: 1954. 34p. Tables 1 - 40.

Objective of the survey was to get a detailed picture of personal finance in its 3 major aspects, namely income, expenditure & savings. Part I deals with the purpose of this survey. Part II carries the findings of the survey. The statistical material collected is presented in 40 tables at the end of the report.

825. CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Economic Research.
Survey of Ceylon's consumer finances 1963. Part I. Colombo: 1964. 129p.

This is a report based on a survey of the consumer Income and expenditure. It also gives information on population, education, employment, unemployment, housing, income, expenditure in the rural and urban sectors.

826. CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Economic Research.
Survey of Ceylon's consumer finances 1963. Part II. statistical tables. Colombo. 1964. 438p.

Provides detailed statistical information relating to the survey.

827. CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Economic Research.
Survey of Sri Lanka's consumer finances 1973. Part I. Colombo. 1974. 143p.

Gives the major findings of the survey of consumer finance on income and expenditure sector-wise, i.e. rural & urban.

828. CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Economic Research. Survey of Sri Lanka's consumer finances, 1973. Part II. Statistical tables. Colombo (1975) 746p.

Detailed statistics relating to the survey.

829. CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Economic Research. Survey of defaults in the repayment of new agricultural loans. Colombo: 1972. 68p. tables.

A survey of defaults in the repayment of loans obtained by farmers under the new agricultural schemes conducted by the Economic Research Dept. of the Central Bank. Part I provides details of the New agricultural scheme and the objectives of the survey, Part II results of the survey, and Part III statistical appendices.

830. CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Economic Research. Report on the sample survey of economic conditions in the Mahaweli Development Area - 1974 Colombo. The Dept. 1975 xx, 96p. Maps, schedules.

This is a report on a survey planned and carried out by the Economic Research Department from March to May 1974 on economic conditions in the Mahaweli Development Area. Collection of data on a wide range of socio-economic characteristics of the region has resulted from this survey.

CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Economic Research. Report on the sample survey of labour force participation rates in Sri Lanka 1973. See 33.

831. CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Economic Research. Report of the survey of rural credit and indebtedness 1969. Colombo: 1971. 89p.

This survey was carried out to assess the impact on productivity of the successive rural credit schemes introduced by the government in the late fifties and sixties. This survey in particular helps to focus attention on the impact of the new Agricultural Credit Schemes on the rural sector.

CEYLON. Dept. of Census and Statistics. Final report on the Economic survey of rural Ceylon. 1950- 1951. See 34.

CEYLON. Dept. of Census and Statistics. Preliminary report on the economic survey of rural Ceylon. See 4.

CEYLON Dept. of Census and statistics
Report on the survey of landlessness.
See 35.

CEYLON Dept. of Commerce and Industries.
Progress report of the nine rural service
centres of the Dept. of Commerce and
Industries for the period January - July, 1940.
See 36.

832. CEYLON. Dept. of Census and Statistics
Survey of rural indebtedness Ceylon 1957.
Colombo: Govt. Press 1959. 28p. (Monograph
No.12).

This is a report on agricultural credit
facilities in the rural sector and recommendations
for the improvement of these facilities.

CEYLON. Ministry of Education.
Report of a committee on non-school going
children.
See 362.

CEYLON. Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce.
Report on the economic survey of seven villages
in the Raigam Korale of Kalutara District
(Bulletin No.5).
See 38.

CEYLON Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce.
Report on the economic survey of five villages
in Kalutara District. (Bulletin No.6).
See 39.

CEYLON. Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce.
Report on the economic survey of five villages
in Chilaw District. (Bulletin No.7).
See 40.

CEYLON. Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce.
Report on the economic survey of five villages
in Puttalam district (Bulletin No.8).
See 41.

CEYLON. Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce.
Report of the economic survey of six villages
in the Matale district (Bulletin No.9).
See 42.

CEYLON. Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce.
Report on the economic survey of Kurunegala
district (Bulletin No.10).
See 43.

CEYLON Ministry of Labour Industry and Commerce.
Report on the economic survey of nine villages
in Galle district (Bulletin No.11).
See 44 .

CEYLON Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce.
Report on the economic survey of six villages
in Matara district (Bulletin No.12).
See 45.

CEYLON Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce.
Report on the economic survey of Five villages
in Hambantota district. (Bulletin No.13).
See 46.

833. THE Disintegrating village.
Report of a socio economic survey conducted
by the university of Ceylon. Part I.
University press board 1957. 83p.

In part I of the report the main emphasis is
on land problems, especially paddy land. This
survey was prepared by S.T. Tambiah, and T.N.Sarkar.

834. ELLMAN, A.O. and Wijekoon L.D.
UNDP/FAO Agricultural diversification project:
Socio-economic survey of population, employment,
land holdings and infrastructural facilities
in estates, villages and village expansion
schemes in the Nilambe-Atabage and Gurugoda,
Ritigaha river catchments. Peradeniya: Ministry
of Plantation Industries, 1976. 25p. tables.

Report of the socio-economic survey conducted
in two areas for the purpose of preparing investment
proposals for implementation in these two areas
which covers population, land distribution, land
tenure, employment, education, small industries and
livestock.

FERNANDO M.A.
Employment and unemployment in the rural sector.
See 78.

GAJANAYAKE, Stanley.
Halpe village: a socio economic survey.
See 133.

GUNATILAKE, Godfrey.
Pattern of job expectation and employment among
rural youth.
See 316.

835. INAYATHULLAH, M.A.
"Cultivation loans in the 1977/78 Maha Season".
Economic Review (People's Bank). 6(8) November, 1980:
30-32.

A field survey in the Vavuniya district. This
article describes the Comprehensive Rural Credit
Scheme (CRCS). Survey carried out by the People's
Bank in Vavuniya district to find out the causes
for the non-repayment of loans.

KHAN, A. Akhter and Gunadasa, J.M.
Small farmer credit: a case study of Edanduwa
and Talgamuwa Attapitiya gramsevake division in
the A.R.T.I. field laboratory.
See 259.

836. KOSHAL, R.S.
Report to the Govt. of Ceylon on the development
of sample surveys for the estimation of
agricultural production. Colombo: Govt. Press,
1954. 28p. map. (Sessional paper 19 of 1954).

This report on the application of the principles
and methods of sampling techniques to the collection
of statistics on agricultural production and related
matters was prepared by an F.A.O. expert at the
request of the Govt. of Ceylon.

837. MARGA Institute
Regional survey of socio economic research in
the rural sector Asia. Colombo: [19-] 86p.

The regional research survey for Asia prepared
for the world employment programme.

838. OBEYSEKERA, G.
"A village in Sri Lanka: Medagama". [In South Asia:
Seven community profiles. ed by Clarence
Maloney. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston,
1974. pp.42-79]

This research was done to study changes in village
"social structure". Madegama was selected to study
the social and cultural change.

839. PANDITHARATNE, B.L. and Gunasekera, G.D.A.
"Ussapitiya village". [In Rice revolution in
Sri Lanka. by N.D. Abdul Hameed. et al. Geneva:
United Nations Research Institute for Social
Development, 1977. pp.123 - 164.]

This study covers Ussapitiya village in Kegalle
District in the Sabaragamuwa province. Describes
the living standards, education and tenure, paddy
cultivation and production.

840. SATHASIVAMPILLAI, K.
Survey of maize production in Badulla and
Moneragala districts Maha. 1970/71. Peradeniya:
Department of agriculture, [197-] 18p.

This survey gives estimates of the acreage
cultivated with maize and the total quantity of
maize produced in Badulla and Moneragala districts
during 1970/71 Maha season.

841. SELVADURAI, J.
Palannoruwa village (Western Province). In
Rice revolution in Sri Lanka. by N.D. Abdul
Hameed et al. Geneva: United Nations Research
Institute for Social Development, 1977.
pp.165 - 207.

The study covers the Polonnaruwa village of
the Kalutara District in the Western Province.
Describes the Social changes of the village as
regards population, education, income, living
standards, service institutions and land tenure.
Also examines paddy cultivation and other crops.

842. SELVANAYAHAM, S.
Palamunai village. [In Rice revolution in
Sri Lanka. by N.D. Abdul Hameed et al. Geneva.
United Nations Research Institute for Social
development, 1977. pp.209 - 275]

Palamunai village belongs to the east coast
of Sri Lanka in the Amparai district. Describes
population, religion, education, occupational
status, land tenure, paddy cultivation and income
of the villagers.

843. SRI LANKA. Ministry of Plan Implementation.
Plan document for the district integrated rural
development of Matale district, Colombo:
1979. 51p.

This monograph analyses results of several field
surveys conducted to outline a rural development
plan for the Matale district.

844. SRI LANKA. Ministry of Plantation Industries
U.N.D.P./F.A.O. Agricultural Diversification
project.
Land evaluation survey Gurugoda: Sample area
No.3 by J.R. Desaunettes et al. Colombo: 1973.
i, 58p. 2 maps in end pockets.

The survey had been done to assess maximum produc-
tivity through optimal use of land - land classified
according to the slope, rockiness etc. Gurugoda
is the 3rd sample of land evaluation.

845. SRI LANKA. Ministry of Plantation Industries
U.N.D.P/F.A.O. Agricultural Diversification
project.
Project: SRI/70/522 Agricultural diversification
of uneconomic tea and rubber lands: land
evaluation survey, Nilambe-Atabage sample area
No.2 by J.R. Desannettes et al. Colombo: 1973.
751, tables. maps in end pockets.

This survey has been done to determine the
suitability of lands for diversification purposes.
Land has been classified according to slope,
rockiness and soil depth to achieve maximum

productivity through optimal use of land. As the whole wet zone cannot be surveyed for this purpose a "sample area method" was proposed. Nilambe-Atabage is the 2nd land evaluation report written on the 2nd sample area.

SURAWEERA, D.E.F. and Sathasivampillai, K.
Survey to investigate the extent of the use of row weeders and rotary weeders in paddy cultivation and assess the degree of preference shown by the cultivators for the use of these implements.
See 218.

TENNAKOON, M.U.A. et al.
Radampola - Uda apparekka development opportunities survey.
See 146.

UNIVERSITY Of Ceylon. Colombo faculty of Social Sciences, Dept. of Economics.
Preliminary report on the economic survey of Elahera Colonization scheme.
See 545.

16. UNIVERSITY of Ceylon. Colombo: Dept. of Geography. Absenteeism/dropouts survey Kataragama. Primary school and Galnewa Secondary school Mahaweli Settlement area by Percy Silva, Jayanthi Perera and W.N. Wilson. Colombo (1978) 2 Vol. (unpublished).

Information collected during the survey is presented in comparative tabular form.

17. VIDYARATHA College Kandy Social Service League. Socio economic survey of Bootawatte: a village 7 miles off Kandy in Pahatha Hewaheta, Kandy: 1961. 28p.

The report of the sample survey of socio-economic conditions in Bootawatte, a village in Kandy district. The objective was to obtain information on social and economic indicators.

18. VIDYALANKARA University, Economic Society. Report of the economic survey of 24 villages in Vanni-Hathpattu. Kelaniya: 1963. 88p. (Economic Survey No.1). (Sinhala).

The purpose of this survey was to find out as far as is possible demographic and economic characteristics of the people living in the villages in the Vanni Hatpattu. This survey was conducted in August 1902, the results of which are summarised in English.

WANIGARATNE, R.D.

Family dominance in village society: The Mahategama village Beminiwatte agricultural productivity area.

See 29.

WANIGARATNE, R.D.

Towards an understanding of the process of contraceptive acceptance in rural environments. A case study of the village of Uda Peradeniya.

See 350.

9. STATISTICS (PART II)

849. CENSUS of Ceylon 1901. 4V. Colombo: the Govt. Printer. 1902.

205p., 794p. 571p. 576p., maps, tables (Superintendent of Census P.Arunachalam).

850. CENSUS of Ceylon 1911. 4V. Colombo: The Govt. Printer. 1912.

538p., 732p., 531., 55p. maps, tables (Superintendent of Census - E.B. Denham).

851. CENSUS of Ceylon, 1921. 4V. Colombo: The Govt. Printer, 1923.

26. 242p., 126p., 650p. 192p. 386. maps, tables. (Superintendent of Census, L.J.B. Turner)

852. CENSUS of Ceylon 1931. 2V. Colombo: The Govt. Printer, 1931.

387p., 570p., maps, tables. (Superintendent of Census, L.J.B. Turner).

853. CEYLON. Dept. of Census and Statistics.

Census of Ceylon. 1946. 4V. 340p., 424p., 398p., 738p., maps, tables. (Superintendent of Census and Statistics A.G.Ranasinghe).

854. CEYLON. Dept. of Census and Statistics.

Census of Ceylon, 1953. 4V (2 pts. each) Colombo: 1957. 1962. 215p. 326p., 666p. 928p., 1076p., 624p., (Director - H.E. Peiris).

CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Economic Research.

Survey of Ceylon's Consumer finances 1963. Part I. See 825.

CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Economic Research.

Survey of Ceylon Consumer Finance 1963. Part II, statistical tables.

See 826.

CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Economic Research.

Survey of Sri Lanka's consumer finances 1973. Part II Statistical tables.

See 826.

855. CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Rural Credit and and Development Finance.

Digitized by Anuradha Mahipala
Anuradha Mahipala Foundation
Agricultural inputs in Sri Lanka (Prices as at September 1980) 32p.

856. CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Rural Credit and Development Finance.
Statistical information on retail prices of agricultural inputs in Sri Lanka. (Prices as at March 1980) 28p.
857. CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Statistics. Economics and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka. Colombo: 1978.
Vol. 1 - No.1
Vol. 1 - No.2
Vol. 2 - No.1
Vol. 2 - No.2
- Gives data on agriculture.
858. CENTRAL Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Statistics. Price and wages statistics. Recent trends in retail producer and input prices and wages. Colombo. 1979.
Vol. 1 - No.1
Vol. 1 - No.2
- Gives information on the availability of consumer items, agricultural output and labour.
859. CEYLON. Dept. of Census and Statistics. Alphabetical and Numerical lists of the villages. Colombo: The Dept, 1957.9 Vol.
- Shows the headman's division in which the villages are situated and the magistrates courts, rural courts, police stations, births and deaths registration divisions and electoral districts to which they belong.
860. CEYLON. Dept. of Census and Statistics. Alphabetical and Numerical lists of the villages. Colombo: The Dept, 1970.- 13 vol.
- Similar compilation as above.
861. CEYLON. Dept. of Census and Statistics. Bulletin on population by villages - 1953 census. Colombo. Govt. Printers.
Part 1 - Central Province
Part 2 - Western Province
Part 3 - North Western Province
Part 4 - Southern Province
Part 5 - Northern Province
Part 6 - Eastern Province
Part 7 - North Central Province
Part 8 - Uva Province
Part 9 - Sabaragamuwa Province.

862. CEYLON. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Census of Agriculture 1952 - Colombo.
Govt. Printer, 1956.
Part 1 - Tea Plantations
Part 2 - Rubber Plantations
Part 3 - Coconut Plantations
Part 4 - Agriculture.
863. CEYLON. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Census of agriculture, 1962, Colombo, Govt.
Press. Vol. I: Agricultural land, agricultural
operations and tenure 343p. 1965.

Gives data on agricultural land, operations
and tenure.
864. CEYLON. Dept. of Census and Statistics
Census of Agriculture, 1962. Colombo, Govt.
Publications Bureau - VIII, 252p., - 2 maps (Col).
Vol. 2: land utilization, 1966.

This report deals with land within agricultural
holdings classified according to utilization.
865. CEYLON. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Census of agriculture, 1962 Colombo, Govt.
Press. Vol. 3: Asweddumized paddy lands 1966.
viii, 102p.

Contains statistical data pertaining to the
asweddumized paddy lands.
866. CEYLON. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Census of agriculture, 1962. Colombo Govt.
Press. Vol. 4 Minor crops, employment in
agriculture, livestock and poultry, methodology
1967. - VIII, 121p.

Contains data relating to various crops, employment
in agriculture, livestock and poultry.
867. CEYLON. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Census and population. Ceylon 1963. - Vol. I, Part I
Colombo, 1967.

Tables based on 10% sample giving general
characteristics of the population sectorwise -
Urban, rural.
868. CEYLON. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Census of population Ceylon 1963. Vol. 1 - Part II
Colombo 1967.

Census of the gainfully employed population.
Tables based on a 10% sample of urban and rural areas.

869. CEYLON. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Census of population and Housing 1963 - Ceylon.
Colombo, The Dept. 24p.

Statistics given sector wise.

870. CEYLON. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Economic and social development of Ceylon:
A survey, 1926 - 1954: Colombo, Ministry of
Finance, 1955 - (7), 143p. tables.

871. CEYLON. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Preliminary report on the socio-economic survey
of Ceylon, 1969 - 70. Colombo: The Dept, 1971.
(3), XIX, IV, 131, (10)p. illus.

Contains information pertaining to the social
and economic conditions of the people. Data on
demographic characteristics of population, including
fertility, mortality, education levels, employment
and unemployment.

872. CEYLON. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
A report on paddy statistics. Colombo, Govt.
Press, 1966 (Monograph No.9).

Contains figures of acreage under paddy,
provides basic data of the problems relating to
the cultivation of paddy.

873. CEYLON. Dept. of Census and statistics.
Statistical pocket book of Ceylon. 1966 - 1974.
Colombo:1966 - 1974. An annual publication.

Gives statistics on population in the rural sector,
by sex, membership in rural development societies
and co-operatives, Agriculture and irrigation.

874. HERATH, Leslie et al.
Structure of small farms in Sri Lanka: With
special reference to crop/livestock integration.
Part I & II. Colombo:1980.

An FAO/APHCA/NCF study. The objective of this
study is to understand the farming systems prevalent
in Sri Lanka. The basic data for this study has been
obtained from the 1973 Agricultural Census. Physical
structure of farms, types of livestock, factors
affecting crop/livestock integration, are covered.

MARGA Institute.
Socio economic data on housing.
See 396.

875. NATIONAL Science Council. Man and Biosphere programme, Sri Lanka.
Mahaweli settlement area 4. (Block 302, 303, 304)
Socio economy survey - Maha 1977/78. Statistical abstract. Colombo. The Council, (1980) . . .
(M.A.B. Socio economic survey interim report - 6).

The statistical abstract presents a part of the information collected during the 77/78 Maha season, from a sample of settlers who have been allocated land in Block 302, 303 and 304. Some of the information obtained is presented here in tabular form in 2 parts.

876. NATIONAL Science Council: Man and the Biosphere programme, Sri Lanka.
Mahaweli settlement area - 4 (Block 302, 303 & 304)
Socio Economic survey - Yala 1977. Statistical Abstract. Colombo: The Council, (1980) n.p.
(M.A.B. Socio economic survey interim report - 4).

The statistical abstract presents a part of the information collected during 1977 Yala season.

877. "PEOPLES Bank and rural bank statistics".
People's Bank Ceylon, Review. June 1969: 23.
878. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics
Basic village statistics - 1977. Colombo District. Colombo: The Dept. 1980 - 11p.
(This survey covers the A.G.A. divisions of Hanwella, Homagama, Nugegoda, Kesbawa, Kaduwela).
879. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Basic village statistics. - 1977 Matale District. Colombo: the Dept, 1980.9p.
880. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Basic village statistics - 1977 Gampaha District, Colombo; The Dept, 1980.11p.
881. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Basic village statistics - 1977 Badulla District. Colombo: The Dept., 1980.10p.
882. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Basic village statistics - 1977 - Trincomalee District. Colombo, The Dept., 1980.11p.
883. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Basic village statistics - 1977 Anuradhapura District. Colombo, The Dept., 1980.14p.

884. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Basic village statistics - 1977 Nuwara Eliya
District. Colombo: The Dept., 1980, 10p.
885. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Basic village statistics - 1977 - Kalutara
District. Colombo: The Dept., 1980. - 11p.
886. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Basic village statistics - 1977 Mullaitivu
District. Colombo: The Dept., 1980. - 10p.
887. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Basic village statistics - 1977. Kegalle
District. Colombo: The Dept., 1980. - 11p.
888. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
The Basic village statistics - 1977 Matara
District. Colombo: The Dept., 1980. - 11p.
889. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Basic Village Statistics - 1977. Hambantota
District. Colombo: The Dept., 1980 - 11p.
890. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Basic village statistics - 1977, Kurunegala
District, Colombo: The Dept. 1980 - 10p.
891. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Basic village statistics - 1977 - Ratnapura
District, Colombo: The Dept., 1980. - 12p.
892. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Basic village statistics - 1977 Jaffna district
Colombo: The Dept., 1980. - 14p.
893. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Basic village statistics - 1977 Amparai district
Colombo: The Dept., 1980. - 12p.
894. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Basic village statistics - 1977 Monargala Distr
Colombo: The Dept., 1980. - 10p.
895. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Basic village statistics. - 1977. Batticaloa
District, Colombo: The Dept., 1980. - 10p.
896. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Basic village statistics - 1977. Puttalam
District, Colombo: The Dept., 1980. - 12p.

897. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Basic village statistics - 1977. Kandy
District, Colombo: The Dept., 1980.- 12p.

Result of a survey conducted in 1977 to compile basic statistics at village level. The districts concerned are Colombo, Kandy, Jaffna, Batticaloa, Ratnapura, Hambantota, Matale, Anuradhapura, Kalutara, Nuwara Eliya, Trincomalee, Gampaha, Badulla, Kegalle, Kurunegala, Amparai, Puttalam, Moneragala and Mullaitivu. It covers rural areas which fall within the boundaries of G.S.S. divisions and village councils. Gives data on population, unemployment population, distribution of housing units, households, number of villages with electricity, total number of villages, land utilization, land-ownership, number of fishing crafts owned by villagers, distribution of livestock, poultry, industry. Number of industries and housing units classified by type of cottage industry.

898. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Census of agriculture, 1973, small holdings:
Final tables (stage 1) Colombo: The Dept.,
1977 - 21p. tables.

It gives statistical tables at district level in respect of the small holding sector.

899. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Census of agriculture, 1973. small holdings
Colombo: The dept., 1977 - 12p. tables
(Preliminary release No.1).

The report contains final statistical tables at district level in respect of the small holding sector.

900. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Census of agriculture 1973 - Sri Lanka General
report. 1980.

This is the final report and contains information on agricultural operations, land tenure, land use patterns and livestock in both small holdings and the estate sector of the island.

901. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Census of population 1971 - Vol. 1 - Parts
1 - 22. Colombo: 1974 - 1977. V pgd.

Tables for the districts have been issued as Vol. 1 in 22 parts. (One part for each district) Population classified into rural and urban sectors.

902. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Census of population 1971 - Vol. 11. All island
tables. Part I, General characteristics of the
population, Colombo. 1975 - vi, 62p.

Includes tables on urban and rural population by
age and sex.

903. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Census of population 1971. Sri Lanka General
report. Colombo: 1978, vpgd. tables.

Population classified into rural and urban
sectors.

904. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Highland crops and livestock statistics. 1980.
Moneragala district, Colombo: The Dept., 1981 - 17p.

905. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Highland crops and livestock statistics 1980 -
Matale district, Colombo: The Dept., 1981 - 19p.

A census of high land crops and livestock was
conducted during the 1979/80 Maha season by the
Dept. of Census and Statistics in collaboration with
the Dept. of Agrarian Services.

The main objectives of this census were to
establish a suitable frame in order to conduct objective
surveys on various crops, and also to collect
information to study the land utilization patterns
at the lowest administrative division level.

906. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Housing Census, 1971. Vol. I. All island tables.
Colombo: The Dept., 1973. 92p. tables.

Contains statistics pertaining to the census
of housing, 1971, for Sri Lanka as a whole and as well
as separate figures for the urban, rural and estate
sectors.

907. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Housing census, 1971. Vol. 2 Parts 1 - 9.
Colombo: 1973, vpgd.

Contains a limited amount of information on housing
in respect of the urban, rural and estate sectors.
Tables for the districts have been issued as Vol. 2
Parts 7 - 9.

908. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics and
Ministry of Plan Implementation.
Key indicators of agriculture in Sri Lanka.
The Dept. 1980. 47p. (Agricultural statistics
series No. 1).

This gives a comparable series of agricultural
statistics in metric units for the ten year period
beginning 1968.

909. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Socio economic survey of Sri Lanka 1969 - 70,
rounds 1 - 4: Statistical tables, Colombo,
the Dept. Vol. I: population, labour force
and housing. 1973. XII, 10, 133p.

Contains data on the social and economic conditions
of the population, educational levels, employment
and unemployment housing etc.

910. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Socio-economic survey of Sri Lanka, 1969 - 70
Rounds 1 - 4 statistical tables, Colombo,
the Dept. - Vol. 2: Household income, consumption
and expenditure. 1973. IX, 220p.

Contains data on income, consumption, expenditure,
education, health, transport of the families.

911. SRI LANKA. Dept. of Census and Statistics.
Statistical pocket book of the Democratic
Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. 1978 - 1980
Colombo: The Dept., 1977 - 1980.

Gives statistics on population sectors i.e. rural
sector, rural development societies, co-operatives,
Agricultural and irrigational sectors.

912. SRI LANKA. Ministry of Agricultural Development
and Research.
Agricultural implementation programme. A working
document. Colombo (1980) 92p.

Gives valuable data on production of paddy,
subsidiary food crops and vegetables.

913. SRI LANKA. Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.
Land tenure data - Sri Lanka. Colombo: 1977.

This data has been collected from the agricultural
land register prepared by the agricultural productivity
committees and contains information on the name of
the land, name of owner cultivator, tenant or
collective farmer, the extent of the land and whether
it is subject to any kind of rotational cultivation.

PART III

10. STATUTORY PROVISIONS

914. AGRARIAN Research and Training Institute Act
No. 5 of 1972.

An act to provide for the establishment of an Agrarian Research Training Institute. Section 3 gives the general objectives of the Institute.

915. AGRARIAN Services Act No.58 of 1979.

An act to provide security of tenure to tenant cultivators of paddy lands, to provide for the establishment of Agrarian Services Committees, to confer and impose certain powers and duties on the commissioner; to provide for the appointment of cultivation officers and to provide for the repeal of the Agricultural Productivity law No.2 of 1972 and the agricultural lands law, No.42 of 1973.

916. AGRICULTURAL and Industrial Credit Corporation
Ordinance
Chapter 402. Ceylon legislative enactments.
(1956 Rev.Ed.) Vol. XII.

An ordinance to provide for the establishment and regulation of the Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corporation of Ceylon.

917. AGRICULTURAL and Industrial credit corporation
(Amendment) Act No.32 - 1964.

An act to amend the Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corporation Ordinance chapter 402.

918. AGRICULTURAL Insurance Law No.27 of 1973.

Law to establish the Agricultural Insurance Board for specified crops and livestock. To repeal the crop insurance Act No.13 of 1961.

919. AGRICULTURAL Insurance (Amendment) Act No.55 of 1979.

An act to amend the agricultural insurance law No.27 of 1973.

920. AGRICULTURAL Lands law No.42 of 1973.

The law replaces the paddy land Act No.1 of 1958. In terms of the Act, cultivation committees were made subject to the control and direction of the agricultural productivity committees.

921. AGRICULTURAL productivity Law No.2 of 1972

This law was enacted after the Land Reform law to ensure proper utilization and development of land. The law imposes regulation of land use and management and also provides to establish the agricultural productivity committees.

922. AGRICULTURAL products (Guaranteed prices and control of Hulling and Milling) Act No.33 - 1961.

An act to provide for the grading of the fixing of guaranteed prices for certain agricultural products.

923. AGRICULTURAL products (Guaranteed prices and control of Hulling and Milling) (Amendment) Act No.17 - 1964.

An act to amend the main act No.33 of 1961.

924. CO-OPERATIVE Societies law No.5 - 1972.

A law to provide for the development of Co-operative societies.

925. CROWN Land marks - Chapter 456. Legislative Enactments. (1956 Rev.Ed.) Vol. XII.

An ordinance to provide for the erection and maintenance of permanent land-marks to define the boundaries of land alienated by the Crown.

926. DEVELOPMENT Councils Act No.35 - 1980.

An Act to provide for the constitution and composition of Development Councils for the purpose of accelerating development.

927. GAL OYA Development Board - Chapter 260. Ceylon Legislative Enactments. (1956 Rev.Ed.) IX.

An Act to provide for the establishment and regulation of a Board for the development of the Gal Oya Valley and other areas which may be brought under the control of the Board and to make provision for matters incidental to or connected therewith.

928. GAL OYA Development Board (Amendment) Act No.46 - 1961 and Act No. 50 - 1961.

An Act to amend the Gal Oya Development Board Act Chapter 260 of the legislative enactments.

929. GRAMA Sevaka (Change of designation) Law
No.5 - 1977.
A law to change the designation of grama sevakas
and grama sevaka divisions.
930. IRRIGATION Ordinance - Chapter 453.
Ceylon Legislative enactments. (1956 Rev.Ed.)
Vol. XII.
An ordinance to amend and consolidate the law
relating to irrigation.
931. IRRIGATION (Amendment) Act No.48 of 1968.
An act to amend the irrigation ordinance.
932. JANAWASA Law No.25 of 1976.
Law to provide for the registration of certain
societies as Janawasas, and for the establishment
of the Janawasa Commission.
933. LAND Development (Amendment) Act No.16 of 1969.
An Act to amend the Land Development Ordinance.
934. LAND Development (Amendment) Act No.21 of 1971.
An Act to amend the Land Development Ordinance.
935. LAND Development Ordinance - Chapter 464. Ceylon
Legislative enactments. (1956 Rev.Ed.) Vol. XII.
An ordinance to provide for the systematic
development and alienation of crown land in Ceylon.
936. LAND Development Ordinance (Amendment) No.60 of 1961.
An Act to amend the Land Development Ordinance.
937. LAND Reform Law No. 1 of 1972.
The purpose of the law was to fix a ceiling on
private ownership of lands. 25 acres in the case
of paddy lands and 50 acres in the case of other lands.
The Land Reform Commission was also established to take
over the excess land.
938. LAND Reform (Amendment) Law No.39 of 1975.
The purpose of the law was to take over the Company
lands of over 50 acres in extent.

939. LAND Settlement - Chapter 463. Ceylon Legislative Enactments (1956 Rev.Ed.) Vol. XII.

An ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to land settlement.

940. LANKA Jathika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya (Incorporation) Act No. 16 - 1972.

An Act to incorporate the Lanka Jathika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya.

941. LANKA Mahila Samithi - Chapter 311. Ceylon Legislative enactment. (1956 Rev.Ed.) Vol.X.

An ordinance to incorporate the Lanka Mahila Samithi.

942. LOCAL Authorities (Special provisions) Act No.48 of 1971.

An Act to amend the

- (1) Sect. - 22A
- (2) Sect. - 37
- (3) Sect. - 39
- (4) Sect. - 54
- (5) Sect. - 55

of the Village Council Ordinance - chapter 257.

943. MAHAWELI Authority of Sri Lanka Act No.23 - 1979.

An Act to establish the Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka which shall be the authority responsible for the implementation of the Mahaweli Ganga development scheme.

944. MAHAWELI Development Board Act No.14 of 1970.

An Act to establish the Mahaweli Development Board.

945. MAHAWELI Development Board (Amendment) Law No.3 - 1976.

An Act to amend the Mahaweli Development Board Act No.14 of 1970.

946. NATIONAL Development Bank Act No. 2 of 1979.

An Act to establish the National Development Bank. The purpose of this Bank is to promote the Industrial Agricultural Commercial Development of the economy of Sri Lanka with special stress on the development of the rural sector.

947. PADDY Lands - Chapter 444. Ceylon Legislative Enactment. (1956 Rev.Ed.) Vol. XII.

An Act to regulate the letting of paddy lands in order to ensure greater security of tenure to the tenants of such lands; to restrict the rent recoverable from such tenants; to empower the proper authority to take possession and cause the cultivation of any such lands which are not cultivated.

948. PADDY Lands Act No. 1 of 1958.

The main purpose of this Act was to increase the security tenure of tenant cultivators of paddy lands, and to regulate the rents paid to land-lords. This Act also established cultivation committees with responsibility for maintaining and developing irrigation work.

949. PADDY Lands (Amendment) Act No.30 of 1958.

An Act to amend the Paddy Land Act No.1 of 1958.

950. PADDY Lands (Amendment) Act No.61 of 1961.

An Act to amend the paddy lands Act No.1 of 1958.

951. PADDY Lands (Amendment) Act No.11 - 1964.

An Act to amend the Paddy Lands Act No.1 of 1958.

952. PADDY Lands (Amendment) Act No.25 of 1966.

An Act to amend the Paddy Land Act No.1 of 1958.

953. PADDY Lands (Special Provision) Act No.2 of 1970.

An Act to provide for the removal of certain difficulties and the resolution of certain doubts which have arisen or may arise in regard to the administration of the Paddy Land Act No.1 of 1958.

954. PADDY Marketing Board Act No.14 - 1971.

An Act to establish the Board. Main objectives are to carry on business as purchaser, seller supplier, distributor, huller, miller or processor or paddy and rice.

955. RIVER Valleys Development Board (Amendment) Act No.6 of 1965.

An Act to amend the Gal Oya Development Board Act Chapter 260. Legislative enactments.

956. SALE Of State Lands (Special provisions) Law
No. 43 of 1973.

This law provides for the sale of State lands to individuals.

957. STATE Agricultural Corporations Act No.11 - 1972.

An Act to establish the corporation and its power and duties, also development of agricultural undertakings.

958. STATE Agricultural Corporations (Amendment)
Act No.20 of 1980.

An Act to amend the State Agricultural Corporation Act No.11 of 1972.

959. SRI LANKA National Freedom from Hunger Campaign
Law No.15 - 1973.

A law to provide for the establishment of the S.N.F.H.C. Board. The main objectives of the Board are to aid, promote and co-ordinate specific projects directed towards agriculture and industrial development.

960. VILLAGE Communities Ordinances. Chapter 257
Ceylon Legislative enactments. 1956. (Rev.Ed.)
Vol. IX.

An ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to Village Communities.

961. VILLAGE councils (Extension of term of office)
Act No.11 1970.

An Act to provide for the extension of the term of office of certain village councils - Chapter 257. Section 11.

962. VILLAGE Headman (change of Designation) Act No.6 - 1964.

An act to make such amendment in written law as a consequential to the change of designation of village Headmen and Village Headmen's divisions.

963. WALAWE Lands Act No.11 of 1958

An Act to modify the land acquisition act. In its application for the purpose of the acquisition of any uncultivated land in the area specified in the schedule to this Act.

AUTHOR INDEX

- Abayaratne, G.M. 273, 520.
Abeyasundera, A.N.A. 347
Abeygoonasekera, D.H.J. 722
Abeygoonasekera, Justin. 723.
Abeygunawardena, Wimal A. 149.
Abeyratne E.F.C. 150
Abeysekera, W.A.T. - 204, 573.
Abeysinghe, Ariya 1,422, 423, 485, 601.
Abeywardena, H.A.P. 2
Abhayaratne, O.E.R. 348.
Alles, A.C. 404
Amarasekera, S. 240
Amarasekera, Wimal 709.
Amerasinghe, D. 241.
Amerasinghe, N. 162, 521.
Amerasinghe, Nihal. 163, 164, 165, 493, 494, 495, 822
Amunugama, S. 274, 522, 641, 642.
Anderawewa, A.B. 166, 167.
Anghie, G.M. 553
Arapatta, D. 361.
Ariyaratne, A.T. 84, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649.
Arumugam, S. 554, 555, 556.
Asmar, Samir 694.
Auma, Elmada, O 168.

Balasuriya, Tissa (Rev.) 650.
Bandaranayake, S. 3.
Bansil, P. 169.

- Beurgoda, S. 426.
Blackton, John S. 695.
Blaze, Roy 710.
Brohier, R.L. 557, 558, 559, 560, 561.
Brow, James. 170.
Buddadasa, D. 171.
- Chambers, Robert 177, 571.
Cherubim, S.A. 178.
Claeson, C.F. 674.
Codipilly, H.M.A. 314.
Colonnoge, I. 272, 452.
Cooray, P.G. 524.
Covey, G.L. 794.
- David, Kenneth 458.
Dawood, N. 47.
De Alwis, Lal, 243.
De Jong, M. 496.
De Livera, R.D. 276, 277, 295.
De Mel, Beatrice. 350.
De Melo, Martha, H. 769.
Desaunettes, J.R. 770.
De Silva, L. 179.
De Silva, Mervyn. D. 330.
De Silva, Mervyn. 244.
De Silva, Minnette. 6.
De Silva, M.S. 364, 365.
De Silva, M.W.A. 652.

- De Soysa, A.P. 7
De Soysa, G. 85
Devananda, Yohan (Sevaka) 331, 653.
Devasandrarajah, Nagamuttu - 180.
De Vos, Ashely - 8
Dewendre, Tudor, O. - 48, 112, 113, 114, 181, 654
675, 698, 771.
Diandas, J. 412.
Dias, Hiran D. 9, 115, 182, 772, 773.
Dias, A.A. Justin. 86, 87.
Dias, Malsiri - 366, 711.
Don Michael, W. 49.

Ekanayake, S.B. 116, 117, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371,
372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378.
Ellman, Antony, 497.
Ellman, A.O. 498, 499, 774, 834.
Endagama, P. 10.
Esman, Milton, J. 708.

Farmer, B.H. 525, 526, 574.
Farrington, J. 184, 573.
Fernando, A. Denis, N. 413, 575, 606, 775.
Fernando, Clodagh, 676.
Fernando, Edgar, 118.
Fernando, J.A.V. Dudley, 775.
Fernando, M.A. 78.
Fernando, M.W. 350.
Fernando, M.W. 350.
Fernando, S.T.G. 245, 246.
Fellenberg, Theorder Von. 132, 655.
Fonseka, H.N.C. 185, 429, 500, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531.

- Gajanayake, Stanley, 133, 352.
Gamage, Cyril. 332, 461.
Gamage, Siripala, 119.
Ganewatte, P. 50, 51, 279, 430, 532.
Ghose, Ajith. 70.
Gold, Martin E. 431.
Goonaratna, Wilbert, 432, 433, 434, 699.
Goonatilake, Susantha. 134, 250.
Goonasekera, R.K.W. 11.
Goonetilake, M.H. 12.
Goonetilake, S. 13.
Goonewardena, H.S.F. 251.
Goulet, Denis 462.
Griffin, Keith 70.
Gunadasa, Jayaweera Mudiyansele 186, 187.
Gunadasa, J.M. 248, 259, 577.
Gunaratnam, K. Locana 414.
Gunaratnam, S. 533, 534.
Gunasekera, A.E.C.de S. 578.
Gunasekera, Daya Somalatha 188
Gunasekera, G.D.A. 839.
Gunasekera, J. 579.
Gunasekera, Lionel, 608.
Gunasekera, R.G.G.O. 249, 472.
Gunasekera, S. 14.
Gunasekeram, W. 607.
Gunasinghe, N. 15, 52.
Gunasinghe, Newton. 71, 315, 656.
Gunasinghe, P.A.T. 405.
Gunatilleke, Godfrey. 135, 280, 281, 316, 333, 657.
Gunawardane, A. 722, 777.

- Gunawardene, P.J. 62.
Gunawardene, Theja 379.
- Hameed, N.D. Abdul. 189.
Harriss, Barbara 190, 334, 463.
Harriss, John. 191, 501.
Harriss, J.C. 192.
Hartoungh, J.C.C. 535.
Hemasiri, H.G.D. 136.
Herath, Leslie. 874.
Herring, Ronald J. 16.
Hulugalle, Sumanasiri. 779.
- Inayatullah 473.
Inayatullah, M.A. 835.
Indraratne, A.D.V.de S. 193, 252.
Irriyagolle, Gamini. 617.
Isachsen, Olar. 194.
Izumi, K. 203.
- Jackson, Dehorah, Winslow. 326.
Jayalath, J.B.A.D.. 618.
Jayamaha, Gratien. 53.
Jayasena, Waharake, Gamage 503.
Jayasuriya, J. 380.
Jayasuriya, W. 536.
Jayatillake, K.S.E. 195.
Jayawardene, C.H.S. 348.
Jayawardane, N.S. 619.
Jayaweera, Neville 253.

- Jennings, Sir Ivor. 54.
Jesuthasan, A.V. 79.
Jinadasa, M. 254.
Jogaratnam, T. 196.
Jones, Gavin W. 137.
- Kadiragamar, A. 782.
Kahagalle, S. 296, 297.
Kahawita,,R. 583.
Kanesalingam, V. 783.
Kantowsky, Detlef 88
Kariyawasam, Merril 679.
Karunanayake, Kamal 406.
Karunanayake, M. 436.
Karunanayake, Marcus 784.
Karunaratne, T.B. 255
Karunatilake, Dingi, 504, 537.
Karunatilake, H.N.S. 72, 138, 256, 257, 258, 298, 464.
Kathiraretpillai, T. 197.
Kelegama, J.B. 55, 56, 435, 785.
Khan, A. Akhter. 259.
Khan, Shoaib Sultan 786.
Kodagoda, N. 353..
Koshal, R.S. 836
Krause, George 661.
Krishnapillai K. 260
Kulatillake, C. de S. 17.
Kumarakulatungam, R.V. 694.
Kunasingham, A.S. 505.
Kurukulasuriya, G.I.O.M. 73
Kurukulasuriya, G. 475.
- Laduwahetty, D.D.G.P. 620
Leach, E.R. 335
Lebbe, Ishak 659.
Lee, E.L.H. 74
Lund, Ragnhild 400, 401.

Madduma, Bandara C.M. 585, 586.
Maheswaran, A. 627
Manamperi, H. de S. 590.
Medagame, J.C.B. 791.
Mendis, George. 383.
Mendis, M.W.J.G. 143, 628.
Moore, M.P. 76, 198, 438, 591, 592, 593.
Morrison, Barrie, 57.

Nakamura, Hisashi, 58.
Narayanasamy, C. 701, 702, 703.
Navaratnam, Ranjan. 89.

Obeysesera, Gananath, 19, 439, 838.
" Ohrling, Staffan. 59.

Pallewatta, P.K.P. 714.
Panabokke, C.R. 60.
Panditharatna, B.L. 839.
Pathirana, W. 299.
Peiris, G.H. 440, 441.
Peiris, G.M. 61.
Peiris, Gerald. 199, 231.
Peiris, J.W.L. 200
Pelley, D. 507.
Pemasiri, L.P.D. 478.
Perera, D.H.R.J. 631.
Perera, Jayantha. 661.
Perera, K.P.G.M. 704.
Perera, Mary Emma (sister) 662.
Perera, N. Punyasiri. 506.
Perera, U.L. Jayantha. 62.
Pieris, Ralph. 20, 540.
Pullainayagam, M.G. 415.
Piyatissa, Y.A. 262, 263.
Ponnambalam Jr.G.G. 465.
Porage, D.I. 201.

- Premaratna, S.W. 663.
Punchihewa, P.G. 91, 541.
Purvanarajan, P. 354.
- Qureshi, M.L. 144.
- Ramanathar, R. 416.
Ramanathar, K. 681.
Ranasinghe, Sudatta, 409.
Ranatunga, A.S. 203, 204.
Ranaweera, Susila, 664.
Randeni, A.C. 232.
Rasaputram, W. 81, 792.
Ratnapala, Nandasena, 21, 63, 283, 284, 665, 666.
Ratnaweera, D. de S. 498, 508, 633, 715, 774, 793, 814.
Ratnatunga, P.U. 556.
Ratnayake, Kanthi. 716.
Richard, B.P. 122.
Richards, P. 205
Richardson. E.V. 794.
Roberts, Michael, Webb. 206.
Robertson, C.A. 145.
Robinson, M.S. 338.
Rodrigo, Michael. 64.
Roth, Hans, Dieter. 705.
Ryan, Bryce. 22, 23, 339, 385.
- Samad, M. 450.
Samarakkody, Amara, 355.
Samarasinghe, S.W.R.de A. 289.
Samarasinghe, Vidyamali, 466.
Sameen, M. 386.
Sanderatne, Nimal. 207, 208, 265, 266, 297, 312,
442, 443, 444.
Sankar, T.L. 419, 420.
Sathasivampillai, K. 209, 211, 212, 218, 840.
Sathasivampillai, K. Krishnar 210.

Schickele, Rainer, 24, 445, 446, 542, 635.
Scudder, Thayer. 512.
Selvadurai, A.J. 340.
Selvadurai, Antony, Joseph. 25.
Selvadurai, J. 841.
Selvanayagam, S. 842.
Selvaratnam, S. 137.
Senanayake, Collette, 594.
Senanayake, S.M.P. 327.
Senaratne, S.P.F. 135, 796.
Seneviratna, S.D.S.E. 387.
Seneviratna, S.T. 543.
Shanmugaratnam, N. 65, 447, 448, 510.
Silva, A.T.M. 321, 706.
Silva, Percy.. 509, 636.
Silva, W.P.T. 213, 214, 684.
Sirimanne, C.H.L. 596.
Siriwardena, J.P.E. 480.
Siriwardena, P.P.G.L. 717.
Siriwardena, Reggie. 668.
Siriwardena, S. 341.
Siriwardena, Subadra 669.
Siriwardena, W.A. 449.
Sivalingam, R.R. 342.
Sivathanan, S. 467.
Sivasubramaniam, S. 595.
Snelder, Herman. 147.
Somanander, S.V.O. 26.
Somasunderam, K.V. 215.
Sothinathar, S. 216.
Soysa, Chandra. 397, 398.
Srivastara, R.K. 82.
Stirrat, R.L. 66, 234.
Ström, Gabriele Winai. 126.
Subasinghe, P. 798.
Suraweera, D.E.F. 212, 218.

Tambiah, S.J. 343, 481, 544.

Tennakoon, M.U.A. 67, 146, 195, 219, 290, 291,
292, 313, 514, 515. 804.

Thambiah, Mallika 707.

Thenabadu, Mervyn W. 220.

Thilakasiri, S.L. 582, 639.

Tilakratne, S. 818, 819, 820.

Tillakaratne, W.M. 269, 270, 293, 294.

Unantenne, V.C.B. 821.

Uphoff, Norman, 708.

Vamathevan, S. 322.

Van Eersel, B.W. 496.

Vanderpas, Marina, 147.

Veppa, Ram. K. 235.

Vernon, W. 719.

Vidanapathirana, Upali, 271.

Vidya, Sagar. 807.

Vignarajah, N. 222.

Vinayagamoorthy, N. 210.

Visarua, Pravin. 68, 77.

Vitharana, Tissa. 357; 358.

Vitharana, V. 28.

Wanasinghe, Ananda. 671.

Wanasinghe, Shelton. 693.

Wanasinghe, Yapa, A.D.S. 223.

Wanigasekera, Earle. 808.

Wanigaratne, R.D. 29, 69, 359, 389, 390, 391, 392,
450, 550, 551, 672.

Wanninayake, P.B. 224.

- Webb, F.R.G. 516.
- Welikala, George, M.F. 226.
- Weerakoon, Bradman, 344, 673, 809.
- Weerakoon, R.B. 720.
- Weeraman, P.E. 482.
- Weeraratne, Wilmot. 171.
- Weeraskera, Dhanapala. 451.
- Weerasekera, S. 127.
- Weerasinghe, Mohan, M.N. 421.
- Weerawardana, I.K. 225, 272, 452, 453, 454, 455, 483.
- Wickremanayake, B.W.E. 9.
-
- Wickramasinghe, G. 76, 438.
- Wickremasinghe, Gamini. 198.
- Wickramasinghe, S.A. 599.
- Wickramasinghe, V.K. 227.
- Wickremasuriya, Sita, 393.
- Wickramatilleke, Rudolph. 229, 519.
- Wijayapala, B. 721.
- Wijedasa, K.H.J. 148.
- Wijekoon, L.D. 834.
- Wijesekera, Nandadeva. 30,
- Wijesekera, N.D. 31.
- Wijesinghe, L.C.A. 228.
- Wijeratna, D.J.B. 325.
- Wijeyapala, W.A.L. 517.
- Wimaladharma, Kapila Pathirana 128, 129, 230, 345,
346, 456, 484, 499, 518, 600, 640, 810, 811, 812, 813.
- Withane, D.S. 457.
-
- Yoshimura, H. 328.

CORPORATE BODIES

- Agrarian Research and Training Institute.
151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158,
159, 236, 329, 399, 424, 425, 486, 487, 488,
489, 490, 491, 492.
- Agricultural Finance Corp. Ltd. India.
161.
- Agroskills - 552.
- Asian Development Bank. 602.
- Central Bank of Ceylon. 823.
- Central Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Economic Research.
33, 172, 603, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828,
829, 830, 831.
- Central Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Rural Credit
& Development Finance. 855, 856.
- Central Bank of Ceylon. Dept. of Statistics. 857,
858.
- Centre for Society and Religion. 349.
- Ceylon see Sri Lanka.
- Ceylon. Association for the Advancement of Science.
173.
- Ceylon Agricultural Banks Committee. 242.
- Ceylon Co-operative Movement 468, 469.
- Ceylon. Dept. of Agriculture. 174.
- Ceylon. Dept. of Census & Statistics, 4, 34, 35, 832,
853, 854, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866,
867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873.
- Ceylon. Dept. of Commerce and Industries.
36, 696, 697.
- Ceylon . Dept. of Irrigation. 562, 563, 564, 567, 568, 604.
- Ceylon. Dept. of National Planning. 724.
- Ceylon. Dept. of Rural Development. 92, 93, 94, 95, 96,
97, 98, 111.

- Ceylon. Dept. of Rural Development and Cottage Industries. 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104.
- Ceylon. Dept. of Rural Development & Small Industries. 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 275.
- Ceylon. The Cal Oya Project Evaluation Committee. 130.
- Ceylon. The Kachcheri -
- | | |
|--------------|------|
| Amparai | 725 |
| Anuradhapura | 726. |
| Badulla | 727 |
| Batticaloa | 728 |
| Colombo | 729 |
| Hambantota | 730 |
| Galle | 731 |
| Jaffna | 732 |
| Kalutara | 733 |
| Kandy | 734 |
| Kegalle | 735 |
| Kurunegala | 736. |
| Mannar | 737 |
| Matale | 738 |
| Matara | 739 |
| Monaragala | 740 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 741 |
| Polonnaruwa | 742 |
| Puttalam | 743 |
| Ratnapura | 744 |
| Trincomalee | 745 |
| Vavuniya | 746. |
- Ceylon. Kandyan Peasantry Commission. 5
- Ceylon Land Commission. 747, 748,, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758.
- Ceylon Landless Villages Committee. 37.
- Ceylon Land Utilization Committee 759.
- Ceylon. Ministry of Agriculture & Food. 760, 761, 762.
- Ceylon. Ministry of Agriculture & Lands. 427, 566.
- Ceylon. Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation & Power. 567, 568, 763, 764.
- Ceylon. Ministry of Education. 362.
- Ceylon Ministry of Finance. 131.
- Ceylon. Ministry of Irrigation, Power & Highways. 605.

- Ceylon. Ministry of Labour, Industries & Commerce.
38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.
- Ceylon. Ministry of Land, Irrigation & power.
763, 764.
- Ceylon. Ministry of Planning & Employment. 765.
- Ceylon. National Planning Council. 766, 767.
- Ceylon Pasdum Morale - East Colonization Board. 523.
- Ceylon Planning Secretariat. 768.
- Ceylon Studies Seminar. 176.
- Co-operative Federation of Ceylon. 470.
- Co-operative Management Services Centre. 471.
- C.H2, M, Hill International. 572.
- Food and Agriculture Organization. 247, 278, 576,
598, 677, 776, 845.
- Hunting Survey Corporation Ltd. Toronto, 609, 610,
611, 612.
- Hunting Technical Service Ltd., England. 613, 614.
- Hydrotechnical Corporation Ltd., New York. 615.
- International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development. 120, 576, 616, 638, 776, 780.
I.B.R.D.
see World Bank.
- International Labour Office. 502, 781.
- International Labour Organization. 474.
- Integrated Rural Development Programme - Team. 678.
- Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka. 622.
- Mahaweli Development Board. 587, 588, 589, 605, 623,
624, 625.

Marga Institute 75, 80, 121, 139, 140, 141,
142, 261, 317, 318, 336, 337, 381, 382, 394,
395, 396, 407, 408, 584, 621, 787, 788, 789,
790, 837.

National Dairy Development Board, India. 477.

National Science Council. 875, 876.

Netherlands Engineering Consultants. 629.

Overseas Technical Corporation Agency, Japan. 660.

People's Bank 282, 479.

People's Bank Research Department. 539.

The Photographic Survey Corporation Ltd. Canada. 632.

Resources Development Consultants Ltd. 682, 683.

Seacen Research & Training Centre. 267.

Settlement Study Centre. 797.

Sri Lanka see Ceylon.

Sri Lanka. Dept. of Census & Statistics.

878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886,
887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895,
896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905,
906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911.

Sri Lanka. Dept. of Irrigation. 597.

Sri Lanka. Dept. of Labour. 403.

Sri Lanka. Dept. of Rural Development Research
Council. 718.

Sri Lanka. District Ministry, Jaffna. 686.

Sri Lanka. District Ministry, Matale. 685.

Sri Lanka Foundation Institute. 123, 124, 125.

Sri Lanka 638.

- Sri Lanka. Kachcheri, Badulla 801.
Kegalle 802.
Kurunegala 803.
- Sri Lanka. Ministry of Agriculture & Lands. 913.
- Sri Lanka. Ministry of Agricultural Development
and Research. 912.
- Sri Lanka. Ministry of Lands & Land Development. 637.
- Sri Lanka. Ministry of Local Government, Housing
& Construction. 27.
- Sri Lanka. Ministry of Mahaweli Development. 637.
- Sri Lanka. Ministry of Plan Implementation.
217, 268, 388, 417, 418, 687, 688, 689, 690,
691, 692, 843.
- Sri Lanka. Ministry of Plantation Industries.
511, 844, 845.
- Sri Lanka. Ministry of Rural Development. 410.
- Sri Lanka. Scout Association. 411.
- United Nations Economic & Social Commission for Asia
and the Pacific. 221.
- United Nations Children Fund (Colombo) 356.
- United Nations Development Programme. 598, 844, 845.
- University of Ceylon. Agricultural Economic Research Unit.
Dept. of Agriculture. 548.
- University of Ceylon Colombo. Dept. of Geography. 846.
- University of Ceylon. Faculty of Agriculture.
546, 547, 549.
- University of Ceylon (Colombo) Faculty of Social Science,
Dept. of Economics. 545.
- University Nation Builders. 806.
- Vidyalankara University. 848.
- Vidyarthi College, Kandy. 847.
- World Bank 638.
- World Bank see I.B.R.D.
- World Health Organization. 360.

A D D E N D U M

The following literature were published after the printing of this Bibliography:

01. Knall, B; Wagner, N.: Community Development and Rural Development in Sri Lanka, An Evaluation, 1981, 55 Pages, English Translation of the Original Report in German.
02. Bhasin, Kamla.: 'Breaking Barriers' , Sinhalese Translation, 1981, 234 Pages, Translated by K.Kodituwakku, Published by Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation
03. An Evaluation of the Rural Development Change Agent Programme, a 'SLIDA' Study, 1981, 59 Pages, Published by the Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration.
04. Thilakaratne, S.: Participatory Rural Development, Two Case Studies, Published by Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation, 1981, 80 Pages.

This study presents the theoretical concept underlying the Change Agent Programme (Training & Action Research) and two case-studies. The author also analyses the socio-economic effects of two action programmes initiated by the people on a participatory basis in the two case-villages.

