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## PRESENTATION

Venerable Sirs,
Invited guests,
President,
Members and dear brothers and sisters.

As General Secretary of the Lanka Jathika
Sarvodaya Sharmadana Sangamaya (Inc.)
I have great pleasure in presenting to you,
on behalf of the Executive Council of the Sangamaya
the 27th Annual Service Report of the Sangamaya
for the period April 1st 1982 to March 31 st 1983
on this 25 th day of September 1983.





## PRESENTATION

Venerable Sirs, Invited guests, President,

Members and dear brothers and sistere.

As General Secretary of the Lapka Juthika Sarvodaya Sharmadana Sangamaya (Juc.)

I have great pleasure in presenting to you, on behalf of the Executive Council of the Sangamaya the 27th Annual Service Report of the Sangamaya for the period April 1st 1982 to March 11st 1983 on this 25 th day of Sentember 1983

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## PRESENTATION

Venerable Sirs, Invited guests, President,

Members and dear brothers and sistere.

As General Secretary of the Lapka Juthika Sarvodaya Sharmadana Sangamaya (Juc.)

I have great pleasure in presenting to you, on behalf of the Executive Council of the Sangamaya the 27th Annual Service Report of the Sangamaya for the period April 1st 1982 to March 11st 1983 on this 25 th day of Sentember 1983

## ERRATA

FOR	EWORD							
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Para	6	1st	Line	1	Delete	Society	insert	Sociologist



#### FOREWORD

Having read the manuscript of the Annual Services Report from beginning to end before being sent to the Press, the first thought to strike my mind was that what the report has recorded is only an infinitesimally small proportion of the work performed during the previous year.

In making this remark I do not intend to apportion any blame to brother Lasantha Mendis who furnished this report or the brothers and sisters who assisted him in this task. They worked without stint to the best of their ability in order to present much - valued information and voluminous statistics reported to them and also sought out by them personally.

I also do not find fault with the district coordinators or coordinators at gramodaya level. In any case, had they been more circumspect, they could have provided a more complete report to the Reporting Section. However, since they are busily engrossed in their own duties, lack of time might have been an impediment, and in view of this the provision of information even to this degree deserves commendation.

If so, wherein does the fault lie? I have to state that there is a great inherent weakness in furnishing reports of this nature.

It is true that Sarvodaya has performed various development and welfare services that could be judged quantitatively. But the extent of the achievements of Sarvodaya objectives cannot be judged by the normal criteria. Sarvodaya mission is to bring about a change from the individual to the family, village, race, and worldsociety, inter-linked to six aspects namely the Spiritual, Moral, Cultural, Social Economical and Political.

Neither the society nor the physicists have so far been able to bring into being any technique for gauging such a change.

Ton de Wilde, Executive Director, Appropriate Technology International, Washington who carried out a 10 - year research evaluation of the Sarvodaya Movement defines this very lucidly in his work.

All those involved in Sarvodaya activities day and night as well as celebrities of the calibre of Professor Detleff Kantowisky, Professor Denis Goulet, Professor Joana Macy, Professor Lyn Compton, Professor Sugata Dasgupta who have conducted an in-depth study of the Sarvodaya Movement have pointed out in their books and writings that the Sarvodaya Movement has continued to march successfully towards its objectives amidst immense obstacles.

It is obligatory on our part to furnish reports to the brother organisations that extend their development co-operation to us. Some reports are drawn from project to project. I would request all our members and also the organisations that lend their co-operation to the Sarvodaya Movement to treat this report as one that presents a general view of the services rendered by the Sarvodaya Movement.

Dr. A. T. Ariyaratne

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## PRESENTATION

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As General Secretary of the Lapka Juthika Sarvodaya Sharmadana Sangamaya (Juc.)

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# PREFACE

In addition to the Development Educational Institutions, there are 08, special training

The extent to which the Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya has been successful in achieving its aims and objects on the basis of its ideals and performances during the period 1982/04/01 to 1983/03/31 will, no doubt, be clearly manifest to the reader of this report. During this period the Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya celebrated its 25th Anniversary and the Philatellic Bureau of the Department of Posts of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka issued a commemmorative stamp of the denomination of fifty cents on 1st January, 1983 to mark the occassion. During the same period the founder of our Movement Dr. A. T. Ariyaratne was awarded the King Baudouin International Development Award.

This award was made to our Hony. President Dr. A. T. Ariyaratne in the presence of his majesty the King of Belgium. The prize - money of Rs. 1.5. million has been utilised for the creation of an award - fund to offer prizes annually to an individual or to a small group dedicated to peace, harmony and development.

Comprehensive details of the programmes implemented by the Sangamaya during the period under reference appear under item 2. These programmes are prefaced and presented as follows: Detailed information has been furnished about the services performed by 26 District Centres under the decentralised scheme, particulars of 08 special training institutes, 17 general supporting services under National Headquarters and 25 other programmes implemented through Sarvodaya.

There are 4,420 reported villages connected to the Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya in which there are 2,746 children's groups, 2,751 youth groups, 3,016 Mothers' groups, 338 farmers' groups and 2,560 shramadana societies. Of the shramadana societies 120 have applied for government registration while 32 have been registered by the Registrar of societies and published in the Government Gazette of Sri Lanka. Our Movement which depends on self-reliance, mobilised village committies and built up the Sarvodaya Shramadana Society as a vigorous organisation in the village.

in the preliminary survey stage prior to being considered for implementation while some of them We expect to bring about a re-awakening in the village through its Shramadana Society. Thus even the maintenance of pre-school teachers have been entrusted to the Sarvodaya Shramadana Society. 3,077 Shramadana Camps have been held during this period with a participating attendance of 224,175 persons. The gross value of the work done amounts to Rs. 3,228,866/-, 219 Gramodaya Centres have been established in order to implement Sarvodaya programmes in the villages. The Headquarters, and Thanamalwila, Anuradhapura, Kandy, Matara, Baddegama, Nuwara-Eliya, Kegalle, Kurunegala, Pungudutivu, Batticaloa, Ampara, Ratnapura and Badulla District Centres have been designated as Development Educational Institutions for training the necessary staff to implement our programmes. It has, also been reported that training courses have been conducted in 22 District Centres during the period under review. Accordingly 952 received a training in the Community Services Course, 1,633 in the Children's Services Course and 279 in the Health Services Course. In addition 582 Sarvodaya Shramadana Society Chairmen also underwent training. Also necessary vocational training was given to 1,514 while subsidiary classes were held for 16,588 Dhamma School students. Conferences were held for field - workers in group organizations and the communities in general in which 37,436 have reportedly participated. 1,157 participated in the various courses conducted at Headquarters while there was an attendance of 4,480 persons at different seminars.

PREFACE

In addition to the Development Educational Institutions, there are 08, special training institutions viz. the Pathakada Bhikku Training Institute, the Avissawella Novitiate (Buddhist Monks') Training Institute, the Thanamalwila, Nelumkulama, Kilinochchi and Yatiyana Agricultural Training Establishments, Estate Services Centre at Hatton (Viduli Pura) and the Meditation Training Centre at Moratuwa. The following received training at these institutions during this period: Community Leadership Bhikkhu Training 52 Buddhist monks and 13 novices; agricultural training 229, snake - bite treatment course 20; estate children's gardening course 297 and meditation training 127.

Production Units have been established at 22 District Centres including the Headquarters. These production units total up to 25 farms, 11 wood - craft units, 04 batik centres, 07 technical and mechanical units and 20 small industries units. Forty Village Community Shops are already operative.

Seventeen general supporting services are being maintained at the National Head-quarters. These 17 service units include Audio - Visual filming and video recording, photography, library, Sarvodaya News papers, Public Relations, Reporting and Evaluation, Litho-Printing, Planning and Monitoring, Shramadana Societies, Administration, Engineering, Food supply for full - timers hostel, International Hostel, Medical Services, and Printing services. The services rendered by these respective units during the year under review have been reported under item 2.8.

Besides these services, the programmes implemented in the field and at Headquarters number about 41. Details about each of these programmes have been enumerated under item 2.2. One has been described under the Headquarters Audio - Visual Unit. Particulars regarding the rest of the programmes have been detailed under 2.9.

Of these 41 programmes, the services in the District and Gramodaya Centres and the villages number about 17; 05 programmes were at national level, 02 by independent units, and the implementation of 12 had been at some districts only. The remaining five programmes are in the preliminary survey stage prior to being considered for implementation while some of them are in the initial stages.

Peace army (Shanthi Sena) Shramadana Services, Rural Technical Services, nutrition programme, home garden projects, model villages, community health, indigenous medical services, development work, children's services, library services, public relations (Audio-Visual), savings and credit activities, community shops, children's fairs, dhamma schools, bhikkhu services and the amity programmes are carried out at District Centres, Gramodaya Centres and the villages,

Deshodaya, Vishvodaya, linking a village to a village, United Nations Voluntary Services and Cinema - Video programmes were carried out at village level and Suwa Setha and the Research Institute functioned as independent units.

Environmental protection services, handloom weaving, coastal belt services, food preservation, malaria control programme, epilepsy control work, alternative technology for fuel - economy, rehabilitation of the blind, legal relief services, distress relief services, providing support and cooperation to government projects and Estate Services were programmes that were undertaken in some districts.

Cultural and tourist oriented Sarvodaya Cultural activities, book production, Sarvodaya School prefects' programme and providing assistance to students who are reading for higher education courses can be described as services recently embarked upon.

This annual services report has been prepared on the data and particulars furnished by the various units, sections and services to the Evaluating and Reporting Section. Monthly, quarterly and annual reports are sent by the villages, Gramodaya Centres, District Centres special training establishments and Headquarters sections. Information received from the villages and the Gramodaya Centres has been summarised under respective districts.

# 2.1 Strengthening Village Organization

## 2.1.1. Groups at village level.

All development programmes of the Sarvodaya Movement are implemented in the villages. Groups have been set up in the villages for the implementation of these programmes.

All sections of the village community living in the village involve themselves in these programmes. 05 groups, namely children's, Youths, Mothers, farmers, and elders groups function within each village. The executive committee which comprises of these 05 groups and designated as the Sarvodaya Shramadana Society has proved to be a robust organization in the village. The Shramadana Society is registered with the Government and it is the body that draws up plans for the development of the village by the village itself. This programme is still in its formative stages. For details please see 2.8.1.10.

Table 1: Information regarding village groups and rural organisations established district - wise

		Total		Part	iculars		Parti	iculars	of
		No. of		of gre	oups			odaya	
Serial	District	Sarvo:					Se	ocieties	
Vo.	District	villages	No. of			No. of	r	Gov).	Reg
10.			Child:		Mothr:		Total		No
			Grp:	Grp:	Grp:	Grp:		Ref:	App
1	Anuradhapura	204	79	90	81	26	222	06	-
2	Ampara/E	187	125	131	138	34	123	_	22.00
3	Mahiyangana (Field)	161	56	70	71	24	31	-	Name :
4	Batitcaloa	265	175			132	153	420343	
5	Badulla	220	153			06	153	07	02
6	Colombo/ W	71	52	55		02	22	04	01
7	Colombo/ E	87	58		10.25	01	39	02	02
8	Colombo / Nagarodaya	26	15	19	19	_	03	02	02
9	Puttalam	166	84		112	03	92	-	1 <del>55 - 15</del> 2
10	Gampaha	331	238		269	06	233	03	01
11	Galle	320	242	9	242		272	06	01
12	Hambantota	82	43	S. CONTRACTOR		10	42	03	01
13	Jaffna	279	79		97	15	87	03	
14	Kandy	222	145		168	16	134	26	-
15	Kalutara/N	144	89	04	144	_	104	26 24	01
16	Kalutara/S	163	137		139	14	122	24	10
17	Kurunegala	367	246	243	266	07	132	13	
18	Kegalle	145	131	134	95	12	115	09	07
19	Matara	103	83	79	75	03			04
20	Matale	120	77	88	89	<del></del>	78 44	03	03
21	Moneragala	164	75	75	71	02		01	_
22	Nuwara Eliya	122	89	54	99	01	41	_	_
23	Polonnaruwa	170	90	133	109	07	44	_	_
24	Ratnapura	110	110	100	110	07	117	09	9000
25	Trincomalee	111	50	59	71	27.55	68	03	_
26	Vavuniya	- 80	25	36	34	09	39 50	01	
	Total	4420	2746	2751	3016		2560		32

Our figures show that there are 4,420 villages linked to Sarvodaya. They are found every where in Sri Lanka. There are in all 2,746 childrens' groups, 2,751 youth groups, 3,016 mothers' groups and 338 farmers' groups. The number of shramadana societies established so far total 2,560, 120 of these societies have been submitted for government registration while 32 have been registered already and published in the Government Gazette. These figures are given by District Centres in Table 1,.

## 2.1.2. Training activities of village level sevaka - sevikas (Workers)

Sarvodaya training has to be imparted to village level Sevaka - Sevikas. This would be mainly for children's group sevikas, community health sevikas, community workers, chairmen of shramadana societies and model village workers. Their training cannot be undertaken at every District Centre as the available facilities are not adequate everywhere for this purpose. The training programmes are therefore restricted to places where the facilities permit. A considerable number received training during the year under review. The three months pre-school and community health training is given exclusively at the Headquarters, Pre-School Section. The two-weeks pre-school nursery training course, the training course for model-village workers and the training course for Shramadana Society Chairmen are conducted at the relevant District Centres.

1388 pre - school sevikas, 279 community health sevikas, 527 community workers and 582 shramadana society chairmen underwent training during this period. In addition 425 community health service workers and 245 children's services and community health sevikas also received training during the model village training course. Figures regarding those who received training are enumerated in Table 2.

#### 2.1.3. Strengthening Village Level Societies and Organisations.

Arrangements were made during this period to strengthen the Sarvodaya Shramadana Society as a village level organization formed by the representatives of all action groups within the village. It devolves on the members of this society and the villagers as well as to strengthen it to serve as the backbone of the village. In the future too, Sarvodaya assistance will be extended to robust Shramadana Societies. The Sarvodaya Shramadana society will be subject to a set of rules and regulations. Steps have been taken to have the society registered under the societies Ordinance of the Government to ensure its stability.

Every such society has to open a Bank Account for in order to be registered. A minimum sum of Rs. 3,000/-has to be in deposit in the account. This is a rather difficult matter for some villages in which Sarvodaya programmes are implemented. It would, however, appear that they are evincing a keen interest to earn this amount. To solve the problem they hold fancy fairs, introduces collection tills and collects contributions of rice to enable all to participate. There are Societies which are unable to find the Rs. 3,000/- even by such methods because their economic position is so poor. The Sangamaya assists by giving them a substantial grant particularly when the people show enthusiasm and interest to develop the villages.

The Sangamaya has helped 216 shramadana societies with the necessary financial support during this period.

Table: 2 Training of Village Sevaka - Sevikas.

Serial		Children's	Commu:	Commu:	Model ville	age workers	Shrama:
No:	District	Services	Health	Services	No. Traine	ed an squar	Society.
		No. of	No. of	No.	Community	Childrens	& Chair-
	Gazette, These ugur	Sevikas	Sevikas		workers	community	men
	Draugs have been	Trained	Trained	Trained	olds f m re	Health Se	r: vd novie
1	Anuradhapura	117 110//	56	61	36 11 10 2011	140s galeis	39
2	Ampara/E	22	40	-c <del></del> .birtimitt	15	10	12
3	Mahiyangana (Field)	56	prifiv prili	insombodio	121 gainie	09	17
4	Batticaloa	85	fillend agains	oneusia Legali	91100018 s)	10 (10 20)	de manet
5	Badulla						
6	DATE OF THE OWNER OWNER.						
1107	Colombo/E						
8	Colombo						
	Nagarodaya	28	dr <u>in</u> yforiau	given exch	ei <u>-p</u> rinisyr- <i>n</i>	unity_healt	munoo baa
9	Puttalam 01 02 1800						
10	Gampaha						
11	Galle	45		60		22 the 5 15	HEEQ may
12	Hambantota	3 <del>4-0</del>	-	( <del>-</del>	- New 189 181		16
13	Jaffna / James 15	03	unity he <u>al</u> th	279 co <u>m</u> m	08	10 919 888	-
14	Kandy	52	b <u>ser</u> imina d	i umder <u>sw</u> in	13 210 (	08	41
15	Kalutara/N						
16	Kalutara/S	29	e traini <u>na</u> c	2121 velobore	daring of	10 minus be	33 or oali
17	Kurunegala	107			20		
18	Kegalle	13		02	16	10	64
19	Matara	137	200	76	40	11	16
20	Matale	49	438 4mO h	Societtes a	96	40 horitano	nil dilli
21	Moneragala	74	3	60	21	04	71
22	Nuwara Eliya	103	period 10 s	73 11111111	06	rrungen <u>m</u> a	A
23	Polonnaruwa	75 11002	by the <u>lan</u> n	577 rol no	10 1370 0	10	30
24	Ratnapura						
25	Trincomalee	26	17	(Lage: Th <u>Li</u> hr	ويبر والراء وا	is the hinds	07
26	Vavuniya da llim ela	23	laya Sh <u>ra</u> m en tockfor	The Suggest	Societion 1	08	tandor o
	SSACRATURE TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON OF	1388	279	527		245	582

The Weralapalana Shramadana Society in the Gampaha district which was the first shramadana society to be formed was also the first shramadana society to be registered and can be quoted as an example of a self-reliant self- sufficient shramadana society. There are 32 in the children's group, 44 in the youths group, 21 in the elders group and the total membership is 124.

The funds lying to the credit of this society amount to Rs. 15,090. The Sarvodaya Sangamaya has contributed Rs. 5,000/-. The Government has given Rs. 366/- and outside groups Rs. 1,300/- to this fund by way of aid.

The balance amount has been earned by the society through its own efforts. The preschool and the Gramodaya Centre are maintained by the society. It receives state assistance for the dispensary as well as the creche maintained at the Gramodaya Centre. An agricultural project is also in operation. This Gramodaya Centre serves 17 villages.

Pineapples and minor crops are cultivated as a part of the agricultural project. The sum invested is Rs. 27,360/- and the monthly income is Rs. 800/-. The staff consists of 06. Two of them are fulltime workers while the other 04 work on a part time basis. About 40% of the moneys earned from this farm is diverted to the Sarvodaya Services at the Warajapalana Gramodaya Centre.

The Munagama and Naotunna Shramadana Societies can also be quoted as successfull efforts. The Munagama village lies immediately adjoining the Horana town limits as one goes along the Ingiriya, Horana Road.

About a decade ago the dagoba which belonged to an influential family in the village and which became the object of homage and worship of the villagers fell into a neglected state and became completely discoloured. The preaching hall too was in a bad state and the lodgings and the imagehouse were also in a state of disrepair. Meanwhile, the owners of the land had written to Sarvodaya Headquarters requesting the Sangamaya to take over the management of this temple. The village society requested that the temple be vested in the Munagama Shramadana Society and maintained by it as a sacred place. With the owners agreeing, the society took over the temple premises on a long term lease. A board of management was appointed and renovation activities commenced. Today, the dagoba gleams in spotless white. The image-house has been re-constructed and people pay their homage there. The Bo-tree is also Venerated. Monthly sermons are held. The pre-school functions daily with an attendance of 71 children. The Sarvodaya society's office is nearby. The villagers attend to their religious practices daily.

The spiritual progress achieved within a period of six months is highly praiseworthy.

Among the services maintained by the Munagama Sarvodaya Society is the community shop. The profits realised from the community shop are utilised to pay the allowances of two pre-school sevikas and the sales sevikas respectively. Furthermore, a "beeralu" lace training centre has been opened under the auspices of the Cottage Industries Department. Medicinal plant Herbariums have been started. Action is also being taken to acquire a block of land from the government.

Naotunna shramadana society Matara was inaugurated on 81.7.17 and has since been registered with the Government. Making roads, laying foundations, building tank bunds and a number of similar shramadana activities have also been carried out. The gross value of the work done thus amounts to about Rs. 11,000/-.

The library has been provided with books to the value of Rs. 5,950/- A 60' x 40' building worth Rs.87,000/- has been erected and the pre-school, community kitchen, daham pasala and educational classes are held in this.

#### 2.2. Shramadana Camps.

This programme has been introduced by the Sarvodaya Movement in order to fulfill the basic needs of the village folk with the participation, irrespective of age, of all persons in the village; 3077 shramadana camps were held during this period with a participatory attendance of 224,175 persons. The approximate money value of the tasks completed amounts to Rs. 3,228,866/-.

sum invested is Rs. 27,360/ - and the monthly income is Rs. 800/ -. The staff consists of 06.

Table: 3 No. of Shramadana Camps or Record against the number of villages. In modification of the control of th

Serial No.	District	No. of connected villages	No. of camps recorded
ades:	Anuradhapura	1 animothe elemination of 29	florts. The Meagama villa
2	Ampara/ E	118 = 1	long the Ingir 189 Hyrana Ro
3	Mahiyangana (Field)	161	5.4
4	Batticaloa	the dagoba which belonged to	ogn abroah652 nod A
tale 5	Badulla	and to dens 330 our affinion to	nd which became the object
6	Colombo/ W	ont had greatened and thorn	ad became congletely discolo
7	Colombo/ E	in a state of disposit. Mean	ad the imagehorse were also
8	Colombo /Nagarodaya	26	written to Sarvottyn Headque
9	THE SHOP SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SECR	ty requested that 36f	his temple. Test village societ
10	Gampaha	of it as a sacred 331	and Society a 64 maintained b
11	Collo	n marion w 330 kmar in rat. Such.	una sosimo 47 dampi edi revi
12	Hambantota Pallons III Pallons	ced, Today, the glagoba gies	enovation activities commen
13	TOTAL DE DEL DIDE DE LE	on hant yang addood bus be	
14	Kandy Manual Control	ore held. The 222 school tun	Cenerated, M 70213 Sermons
15	Kalutara/ N	society's office 144 Pear by The	1 children. Tot Saryodaya
16	Kalutara/ S	163	ractices daily 22 m
17	Kurunegala	367	29
18	Kegalle	s achieved within 141 period of si	The \$145 and progress
19	Matara	103	129
20	Matale	asigtained by the 120 unagama S	Amor egine services in
21	Moneragala	on the communitation are ut	hop. The profes realised fro
22	Nuwara - Eliya	les sevikus respectely. Furthe	me - school sevens and the sa
23	Polonnaruwa	The anspices of 170 to sandsur aut	entre has been 112 end under
24	Ratnapura	tarted. Action is offo being take	
25	Trincomalee	111	35 normittee 35
26	Vavuniya	. 08 . Natara was inaugura	anabamandel annunonizio
and A	Total a odla mo baru	4420	3077

The library has been provided with books to the value of Rs. 5,950 - A 50° x 40° building worth Rs. 87,000 - has been erected and the pre-school, community kitchen, taham pasala and educational classes are held in this.

			Camps	ps He.	Held For	Fulfi	lling 7	Fulfilling Ten Basic	sic Hı	Human	Needs		<i>&gt;n</i>		
2480 413 413 134 District	Total	Environment	Maior	Clothing	Lood house house	səsnoH	htlosH	Roads	l9u7	Education	Spiritual and Cultural	Total No. of	Approximate Val	skup uvy	fo on agraday
Anuradhapura	-2.1	44	30	ווי	25	28	13	32	1	22	27	221	155925	11684	53
Ampara	da	37	34	1	13	30	14	34	P	20	07	189	231961	21559	114
Mahiyangna		20	94	The	03	80	94	20	1	10	07	54	65849	5228	66
Batticaloa 8		172	38	J.	24	44	35	66	1	103	137	652	303901	20309	32
Badulla	1 9%	15	60	1	12	17	04	19	1	11	60	96	73350	4729	49
Colombo / W	No.	03	01	1.	32	1	01	05	I	01	01	4	43414	2897	206
Colombo /E		10	04	1	20	07	04	10	ı	10	13	59	50005	4157	69
Colombo / Nagarodaya	daya	07	10	J.	iba iba	1	05	10	ı	01	03	16	25300	1791	94
Puttalam	d)	16	24	l I	100 688	16	14	33	1	24	11	155	186904	11066	11
Gampaha		90	90	J L	03	08	ļi.	16	1	40	90	49	44924	4047	82
Galle		90	90	١	hel hel	05	03	22	ı	02	02	47	173823	13205	249
Hambantota		0.5	11	ار	90	05	nþr	17	ı	90	05	25	110248	2405	46
Jaffna		09	33	ر ا	76	24	90	42	.1	2	91	272	190802	14258	52
Kandy		20	86	1	9	18	05	30	1,	60	13	207	211632	16336	79
Kalutara / N	lượ	I	01	L shi	T T	10	iles egy	90	b da	10	01 01	10	13572	1069	107
Kalutara / S	1	03	90	J	r is di ristri	ap	d die	12	g	7	02	23	71680	2741	119
Kurunegala		1	03		1   Sd	10	E	15	1	10	60	29	167542	6892	265
Kegalle		24	17	l,	4	38	16	21	1	17	80	145	177576	15003	103
Matara			60	1	23 . 10 8 2	14	60	41	ĺ	20	16	129	276692	11203	87
Matale	ipa	1	22	951	io s	12	07	35	ı	04	80	66	167980	20898	211
Moneragala		04	04	1	bri E	90	04	80	1	03	0.5	37	55414	3427	93
Nuwara Eliya		15	14	1	<b>∞</b>	23	60	21	1	13	20	133	116710	7442	56
polonnaruwa		29	16	1	17	10	40	27	1	14	10	112	157867	10012	68
Ratnapura	οV	28	19	1	3	51	13	28	1	13	29	194	115705	6503	33
Trinco malee			bee 0	1	91	05	03	03	1	90	04	35	9580	1968	58
Vavuniya		14	04	) 	03 (	05	04	07	1	40	04	45	30510	2549	. 57
Total	4	265	403	188		1 975	177 5	501		230 4	440 2	2077	22708866	371175	

The tables numbered 3,4,5,6, indicate:

- Table 3:- No. (as reported) of shramadana camps held in each district against the number of villages.
- Table 4:- Number of camps held to fulfill each of the ten basic human needs.
- Table 5:- Classification of Shramadana Camps according to duration and number of participants.
- Table 6:- Classification of shramadana camps according to the number of participants

A perusal of the following table shows that in only 7 Districts has the number of camps held is more than the number of villages attached to their centres.

It could be presumed therefore that every village connected to these 7 districts has conducted at least one camp. It would appear that some villages attached to the other District Centres have not held even one camp.

A perusal of the following table would disclose details of the percentage of the number of camps held per each basic need:-

Environmental	18%
Water	13%
Food _	6%
Housing -	12%
Health	6%
Roads = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	19%
Educational	11%
Spiritual & Cultural	E E
requirements	15%

Shramadana camps have been held for completing 8 out of 10 basic human needs. Evidently shramadana camps have not been held regarding the satisfaction of two basic human needs namely clothing and fuel

The average lowest attendance per camp has been 32 while the average highest number has been 265.

Table 5 - A classification of shramadana camps according to duration and the number of participants

No. participated	1 day	1-3 days M	ore than 3 days	Total
0 — 50	2252	211	17	2480
51 — 100	342	63	08 2	413
above 100	118	47	19	184
Total	2712	321	44	3077

This table indicats that one - day camps have been held in greater numbers. These alone makes 88% of the total number of camps held. Shramadana camps exceeding 3 days have been few and far between, the percentage being only 2. The reason is perhaps that, owing to the prevailing economic conditions it has become difficult to hold camps of a longer duration or with a larger attendance.

A scrutiny of the participatory attendance would indicate that where small batches participate the number of camps has been greater. This constitutes 81% of the total number of camps held.

Table 6:- A classification of shramadana camps according to the category of participants. This table illustrates the percentage participation of each group in shramadana camps.

Perce	ntage	Ci groi	1.75	Mothers' group	Youth group	1026	thers with	Neighbou- ring	Sarvoday centres	a <sup>®</sup>
- 51	0%		1443 28	1415	1472	320	963	1653	1984	ı
E11-	25%		664 89	854	681	82	690	720	1nedm632	5
26 -	50%	1.7	418 80	. 374	434	279	1132	329	220	. 8
651 -	75%	23	296 ₺₺	251 8	258	222	165	282	vbn145	4
M76 -	99 %	-	182 20	1 123 5	138	144	79	75	samula70	3
- 28	100 %	0.3	74 🖾	10 00 22	. 94	163	48	188	\a141426	ò
Tot	al W	50	3077	3077	3077	241	3077	3077	3077	.,

This table also shows that 74 camps have been held where only the children's group participated. The Youth groups have together held 94 shramadana camps. 18 camps have been held with the participation of people in the neighbouring villages while personnel from the Sarvodaya Centre have worked in 26 camps.

Shramadana camps held in the hospitals can be looked upon as those held which had the sole participation of villagers living in the neighbourhood whilst cleaning up premises belonging to the Sarvodaya centres can be seen to be those held with the sole participation of personnel attached to them.

# 2.3 Strengthening of Rural Services (Gramodaya) Centres

The centres established in the village areas for the smooth functioning of service activities can be called rural service centres. They are also known as Gramodaya Centres. 219 Gramodaya centres have been established throughout Sri Lanka. A Gramodaya Centre generally serves on the average 10 villages around it. The Gramodaya Centre has a staff of 05 persons including the steering sevaka. The 04 assistants are entrusted with the following functions:- One is for group activities, one is for training work; one is for rural technical services; and one has to attend to income generating projects. A centre which has a full staff is able to deal with the developmental work adequately in the 10 affiliated villages. A minimum of two has to be posted to each pre-school. No payment is made by the Sangamaya in respect of pre-school sevikas. Their maintenance is entrusted to the village itself. The mother's group of the village together with the village Sarvodaya Shramadana Society shoulders this onerous task.

Table: 7 No. of Children's Groups (Pre - Schools) and Village - Level Staff.

Serial	adana camps exeeding 3 day e reason is perhaps that, oy hold © <b>raintsiO</b> a longer di	No. of Connected Villages	No. of Children's Groups Formed	No. of Children's Group Sevikas	No. of Community Health Workers	No. of Community Workers
ods p	Anuradhapura	204	81	143 eq 5	orutiny of th	A 15
2	Ampara/ E	187	89	243	02	03
3	Mahiyangana (field)	161	55	123	01	04
4	Batticaloa	265	159	325		03
5	Badulla of trogette off o		201110 BOD	342	classiff of on	A 36
6	Colombo/ Wards at quene	rions 71 non	56	he pe <b>iii</b> nta	03	05
7	Colombo/ E	87	73	143		10
8	Colombo / Nagarodaya	26	13	50	lid" south	61
9	Puttalam	166	144	204	COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE	05
10	Gampaha	331	202	429	-111/11/2	42
11	Galle gan tau	320	242	295	- 1"0	12
12	Hambantota T	82	56	98	25 - 1	13
13	Jaffna	279	71 ETE	98	17 08	18
14	Kandy	222	138	333	23	53
15	Kalutara/N	144	122	195	- 1000	04
16	Kalutara/ S	163	130	222	03	- 28
17	Kurunegala	367	254	479	05	45
18	Kegalle	145	113 7706	265	02	77
19	Matara	103	76	138	03	18
20	Matale	120	65	120	s A 🛨 sidur S	07
21	Moneragala	164	75	63	du <del></del> well	115
22	Nuwara - Eliya	122	88	153	and the same of	12
23	Polonnaruwa	170	116	244	04	38
24	Ratnapura	110	108	214	03	06
25	Trincomalee	111	58	114	08	12
26	Vavuniya	80	19	61	umocznowinacie	20
minuta	on Total agriculture slog silve	4420	2683	5204	100	662

# 2.3.1. Information regarding village - level staff.

The staff at village level is composed of three categories viz; children's group sevikas, community health sevikas and community workers.

Although only the children's group sevikas serving at village - level are being maintained by the mothers group and the Sarvodaya shramadana society as mentioned earlier, community health sevikas and community workers serve on a voluntary basis.

It cannot however, be concluded that all children's group sevikas are being maintained in this manner. These children's group sevikas perform an admirable service with dedication.

Though the table reveals that there are 4420 Sarvodaya villages, only 2683 children's groups (pre - schools) have been established.

But as far as the children's group sevikas are concerned the figure discernible is 5204. This reflects an increase of 385 in comparison with that of last year. Pre - schools exist in 61% of the Sarvodaya villages and only 72% of the pre - school sevikas have undergone training. The rest will have to be trained at a subsequent date. Community Health sevikas are not available to every village; one sevika works in several villages.

other districts, the lowest number of villages connected to one Gramodaya cent

#### 2.3.2. Information regarding Gramodaya Centres staff. First England and all olders on mode at

Table: 8 Staff of Gramodaya Centers. Supplied with a polytoped of 11 Att and

Serial		Total	Total	Total	Full	Part	Allow	ans
No.	District	No. of	No. of	r	time	time	Rece	Not Re
		connected	Gra:	id orb	cadre	cadre	iving	Rece:
1201011	In VIIII CHEZA SALL SHEET SALL			1 006	amma	11 20019	105 K	nidien,
1	Anuradhapura bomero lo gninoi	204	11 01	60	30	30	28	32
2	Ampara/E	187	11	24	22	02	18	06
3	Mahiyangana		05	19	19	ogl <u>La</u> tic	18	01
<b>1</b> 4	Batticaloa Children & Batticaloa Children	265	07	27	27	16 <u>14 </u> 6.	27	d d <u>an</u> , i
5	Badulla Sensi no heade	220	09	47	38	09	39	08
6	Colombo/ W	71	06	28	27	01	26	02
Joil 70	Colombo/E add assumes against	87	04	16	16	1 200	16	_
8	Colombo/Nagarodaya	26	01 1	Dealt	with by	Distric	t Staff	daliny
9	Puttalam	166	08	18	18	_	18	-
10	Gampaha	331	13	54	53	01	48	06
11	Galle	320	08	35	35	(1 <del></del> )	35	
12	Hambantota Calandalla avillatia	82	07	28	28	7-1	28	110-
13	Jaffna seemen verbooms	279	30	44	44	-	44	120 <del>77</del> 39
14	Kandy	222	. 12	57	51	06	49	08
15	Kalutara/N III Link sommitteen	144	06	28	28	ib <del></del>	28	
16	Kalutara/S has Had not tempolini l		m 10 ls	46	44	02	43	03
17	Kurunegala	367	14	65	62	03	57	08
18	Kegalle	145	08	34	34		34	-
19	Matara	103	06	27	26	01	23	04
20		120	04	20	0.110	09	19	01
21	Moneragala	164	06	Dealt	with by	Distric	et Staf	f
22	Nuwara Eliya	122	08	39	39	-	39	
23	Polonnaruwa	170	07	34	29	05	23	11
24	Ratnapura	110	09	22	20	02	21	01
25	Trincomalee	111	07	20	20	_	17	03
26	Vavuniya	80	02	02	02		01	01
		4420	219	794	723	71	699	95

On a perusal of the figures in this table there should be 442 Gramodaya Centres on the basis of the envisaged average number of attached villages. However, there are only 219 Gramo daya centres. It is, therefore, apparent that there are over 10 villages per Gramodaya centre. The prevailing average number of villages, per Gramodaya centre is about 20. ble to every village; one sevika works in several villages,

In the Jaffna District the average number of villages connected to one Gramodaya centre is about 09 while in the Ratnapura District the average number is in the region of 11. In the other districts, the lowest number of villages connected to one Gramodaya centre is 15 and The number of Gramodaya control district wise and their staff appeading the

The total cadre is 794. This shows that the average staff per Gramodaya centre is less than 04. It is observed that 95 workers are engaged in voluntary service. This should be appreciated and they constitute 21 % of the total cadre. About 9 % of the entire cadre give only a part - time service. Total Total Full time Rece Not Re

District

9 Puttalam

Moneragala

39 % of the total cadre has gone through the two - week's community services training course while 12 % had received the three - month's course. 33 % had received the two - week's children's services training and 20% the three months training. The availability of trained personnel would always facilitate the smooth functioning of Gramodaya services. 11 24

Despite there being 219 Gramodaya centres, only 32 have been established in places which belong to or are under the direct control of the Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya. The other centres are maintained in temples and in places taken on rent or lease. slinken ?

There are 107 bicycles for the use of Gramodaya centres. These are used for field work by the gramodaya workers. 8 Colombo/Nagarodaya

#### 2.4. District Centre Information.

28

. 164 ... 06 Dealt with by District Staff

219 794 723

11 Galle Although there are only 24 governments administrative districts 26 District Centres have been established to facilitate the performance of the Sarvodaya Services. saftst fil 222 12 57 51 06 49 08

The coordination and administration of programmes and all services implemented in the villages, the furnishing of relevant reports and information to Headquarters are all ful filled by District - centre staff. 20 . 41 . 506 Kuranegala 145 gra 108 . . 34th a 34crapper contrade to

18 Kegalle Educational programmes and vocational courses are conducted by the district staff. Particulars pertaining to Ddistrict centre staff appear in Table 9. 20 Maiale

Table: 9 District Centres Staff. Centres Objective Objective Objective Centres Staff.

Serial		trict of	Total	Ful	l time	bel	Part time	Allow	ances	Serial
No.	Motor Push	desp.	Staff	Wo	rkers	uds	Workers	Recivii	ng Not	Reciving
	Creles	$sup_A$					9H/WO			
1	Anuradhapur	a wand	51		51	nda,	Sarr	50	01	
2	Ampara/ E		25		25		7 march	25	_	
3	Mahiyangana	(Field)	50 16	10	16		_	16	oraribasus	A 1
4	Batticaloa		1017		17		_	17	d'annam	A S
5	Badulla		_ 24		24			24	negnezi <del>de</del> l	3 E
_ 6	Colombo/ W		1013		13		_	13	notrolla	
7	Colombo/ E		<b>— 14</b>		14		_	14	elle <del>de</del> s	
8	Colombo Nag	garodaya	- 14		14		-	14	Windmisto	) d
9	Puttalam		-11		11		_	11	3 todar—	
10	Gampaha _		<b>— 13</b>		13		_	vsbo13.6	и odm <del>el</del> o	
11	Galle		- 33		33			33	meh	9 (
12	Hambantota		<b>— 07</b>	No.	06		01	06	arleg 01	
13	Jaffna 📉		69		69		-	69	<u>.11.</u>	
14	Kandy		10 48		46		02	48	nomed and	
15	Kalutara/N		1029		29		_	29	( <del>- 1</del> )	
16	Kalutara/S		7017		17			17	( <del></del> )	Id K
17	Kurunegala		<b>— 30</b>		29		01	29	01	
18	Kegalle		_ 14		14			12	2 mm 02	
19	Matara		23		23			23	alagona <del>ra</del>	
20	Matale		20		20			19	511015	
21	Moneragala		18		18	14		18	m <del>an</del> l	
22	Nuwara Eliya		27		27.		-	27	olays)	20 1v
23	Polonnaruwa		19		19		-	19	alax gross	
24	Ratnapura		22		22		_	22	aran Eliy	
25	Trincomalee		1017		16		01	16	<b>//</b> 11727 <b>01</b>	
26	Vavuniya	0.1	1007		07			07	annaputa.	
ICEONIA DO CONTRACTOR DE C	Total (	10	598		593		05	591	07	25

This table indicate that the total cadre is 598. Five of them are part - time workers while seven of them serve voluntarily without any remuneration. The services of these seven voluntary workers deserve our commendation.

In a district - wise review of the staff, it would appear that the cadre in Batticaloa and Hambantota District Centres are less while those in the Jaffna and Anuradhapura Districts have larger numbers, the reason being that in the districts where there are educational institutions and special schemes and projects, the need for increased personnel is imperative.

The size of the cadre that should be engaged in the districts cannot be theoretically decided. In any case, the existence of a full staff on the basis of the services performed can facilitate work. Lands, buildings and vehicles can be mentioned as resources belonging to the District centres. But the particulars in respect of buildings cannot be indicated by a table because such buildings vary in size and extent. Particulars relating to lands and vehicles appear in Table 10.

Table: 10 Lands and Vehicles owned by District Centres. Made and Pointed & Island

Serial	Dis	trict	380	Locat	ed	am Ke	chicles	Belonging	to Di	strict Cen	tres	Serial
No.	ing Not Re	Rech	7.19	on la	nds	Ler's	orries	Tractors	Jeep	Motor	Push	Cycle
				owne	d by			e basic hum	Vans	Cycles		
		50		Sarv	oday	all		12	Cars	radhapura	Ann	
Jale	Ligaritati	10.25	SHELLY	-las	Car	25	Lecordi	n 25 o elizari	C 1277	aral E. us	duny-	2
1	Anuradhapur	a i			V	16	01	01 02	03	ar03 mayi	05	8
2	Ampara/E		27		V	7.1	_	TI 01	_	02 0 100	01	
3	Mahiyangana	field		retann.	V	24	_	- 24	01	بالمراز كالمراجع والما	06	
4	Batticaloa				V		_	E101	01	V04odme	007	
5	Badulla		8	-	V	445	-	- 14	01	-BL-odmi	01	Lane
6	Colombo/W	ALibe		esta a	V	14.	1 5 7 1 1	-14	01	mbe <u>-M</u> aga	02	
7	Colombo/E				V	11	<del></del>	11-	_	-meti	03	
8	Colombo Na	garoda	ya		V	81/0	اللحور	id£1 <del></del> mect	d— 1	-deq	01	
9	Puttalam	2111133	11		V	33	H <del>- 1</del> Mi	EE	01	01	03	.11
10	Gampaha	00n m			V	90		70-	01	is usinish	Ham	1.1
11	Galle				V		01.	69-	01	01	05	
12	Hambantota	86 full	-51		V	46	10 <u>Lu</u>	18ê 02		1727-1700	03	14.
13	Jaffna				V		1200	1029	03	(ara/b	06	1.5
14	Kandy				_	17	01	1017	01	01 5181	Kalu	3.1
15	Kalutara/N				V	29	_	- 9E <u>-</u>	01	negata	710 <u>21</u>	17
16	Kalutara/S	12		-	_	1.4	_	-14-	01	02	01	
17	Kurunegala				V	23	01	65 01	02	01	02	61
18	Kegalle	01 1		-	V		_	- 05	01	01 =10	05	20
19	Matara				V		_	81	02	01 3515	0.5	1.5
20	Matale				V		_	10 27	_	BY01 BY8	01	22
21	Moneragala				V		01.	(1)	02	nwunant	Potor	23
22	Nuwara Eliya	22			V		-	-22	01	<u>-eunq</u> n	nis 9	24
23	Polonnaruwa			Pirm	V		_	7 01	01	omator	02	2.5
24	Ratnapura	0.7			V	7.0	-	7001	01	niya10	01	26
25	Trincomalee				_		11 <u>111</u> ) 10	THE E OW	01	01	02	14.
26	Vavuniya	ek Kips	han	GD IV	V	1002	OR DELLE	387 sutist		Fotal	02	
	Total				22	libertor.	05	12	27	30	60	·

This table indicates that 22 centres have been established on the lands owned by the Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya. The other centres are conducted in rented or leased premises.

A perusal of the vehicular strength would clearly indicate that a centre needs at least one vehicle for the performance of its services.

The size of the endra that should be engaged in the districts cannot be theoretically decided. In any case, the existence of a full staff on the basis of the services performed can facilitate work. Lands, buildings and vehicles can be mentioned as resources belonging to the District centres. But the particulars in respect of buildings cannot be indicated by a table because such buildings vary in size and extent. Particulars relating to lands and vehicles appear

By the end of the year it was observed that only 6 centres did not have the vehicles they needed. The needs of the Colombo Nagarodaya centre is being met by the private car belonging to the coordinator while the Hambantota district depends on the vehicles available at the Matara District Centre. Headquarters vehicles are directed to attend to the work at the other centres

All services rendred by Gramodaya Centres and villages under the supervision of District centres have been indicated under the service notes of this report.

## 2.5. Development Education Programmes

Development Educational programmes are carried out at District centres which are equipped with facilities, and at Headquarters. Although it has been reported that 22 District centres are equipped with facilities for conducting courses all the 26 Districts have furnished particulars about the courses conducted by them. The courses conducted were diverse but the training courses and conferences have been presented by one Table. The courses conducted for field workers at every centre were uniform in character while the vocational training courses were designed and conducted for the purpose of launching small industries, timber industry masonry and education in technical fields in the utilisation of raw materials available in the respective areas. The duration of these courses varies from one month to one year.

Training courses have been held for school children and dhamma school children.

Statistical information with regard to field courses appear in Table 11.

Table: 11 Field Training Activities

Agriculture 1 Home pire	
Nature of course	No. Participated
Community Services Two Weeks	Rural Grou
Community Services, others	147
Children's Services Two weeks	902
Children's services, others	307
Suwa Sewa Two weeks	262
Vocational traning	1514
School Children	7548
Dhamma School Children	9040
RE, Industrial Development Board, Department of to vided decturers out assembling basis for the su	artment of Social Socia
Conferences for group organisations	detion of courses beld in the field
For field workers	11673
General Communty	12944
is the new places where the needstary's personner the Birkly Training Instituted Movies Training Instituted Movies Training Instituted World Residue (Estate people). Serv	37436

The Headquarter educational programmes are carried out by the Development Education Section. Courses conducted by the other sections are, however, held with the assistance of the Education Section, the arrangements for these courses being made by the relevant sections. Among courses conducted at Headquarters are the three months children's services and Community Health courses by the Children's Services section and courses and conferences held as requested by the government and various institutions which are organized by the Education Section.

Daily visitors and groups taken round the headquarters for an orientation in Sarvodaya activities are handled by this Section.

Table 12 indicate particulars of courses conducted at the Headquarters.

Table 12 Courses held at Headquarters

articulars of Participants	No. participated
Sarvodaya workers	639
Rural Groups	38
Representatives from other Institutions	50
State Officers	332
Higher education students cum school chil	dren 98
Total	1157
Seminars	No. participated
Sarvodaya Workers	829
Rural Groups	1050
Representatives from other Institutions	255
State Officers	884
Higheer education Students cum school chi	ldren 1462
Total Vietes	4480

District Development Councils, Housing Development Authority, State Banks Ministry of Planning, Health department, Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Department of Social Services, CARE, Industrial Development Board, Department of Cultural Affairs and other Institutions provided lecturers on a voluntary basis for the successful completion of courses held in the field as well as at Headquarters.

# 2.6. Special Training Establishments

Special Training establishments are places where the necessary personnel are trained in particular fields. These are the Bhikku Training Institute, Novices Training Institute, Thanamalwila Development Education Institute, Vathujana (Estate people) Services Centre, Agricultural Training Institutes at Nelumkulama, Kilinochchi and Yatiyana and the Meditation Training Centre at Moratuwa. Table 13 shows the number of persons trained at each of these centres.

Table 13 Special Training Institutions - Staff and number of Persons trained

District	Special Training Institute	Staff		No. of Courses	No. Trained
1 Ratnapura	Bhikkhu Training Institute (Patha-	15 M MIT	Community leader	2	30
and uses vehicles	Kada)	ns regard	4 weeks	-811W1 - 6 1913 - 131	14 08
2 Colombo East	Novices Training Ins. Avissawella	07	Novices Montant	obeoud'i	Inst 13 day of
3 Moneragala	Thanamalwila	at um pada	Agriculture		I Internation from
	Development	18.	Course 6 months		72
their and Yutisague Cheff to hoose 'time	Education Ins.		Snake - bite Course		
4 Nuwara Eliya	Vathujana Services Centre	07	Estate Children's Gardening Course	il et pour elt :15 es à	297
5 Anuradhapura	Nelumkulama Agricultural Training Ins.	18	Agriculture Course 5 months Home Gardening Course	1	17 152
	Agriculture Training Ins. Kilinochchi	05	Training	v of Here	
7 Kalutara	Home Gardening Training Centre	07	Home Gardening Training	vid hobs	20
8 Colombo	Meditation Training Centre (Moratuwa)	04	Meditation Training	7 <b>4</b> sald	127

#### Community Leadership Bhikkhu Training Institute.

The principal function of the Bhikkhu Training Institute is the training of the Buddhist clergy in community leadership.

The institute possesses the necessary resources for training activities. It is equipped with a well supplied library. Buddhist monks who undergo a training here engage themselves in Sarvodaya activities together with gramodaya workers. The institute has residential and Training facilities for 60 monks at a time. The institute owns a vehicle and a bicycle. Financial aid for its maintenance is provided by the Friedrich Naumann Stiftung of West Germany

# Toble 13 Special Training Institutions - Staff and number of Persons Irained autitor rained

This institute was started during the latter part of the year. It possesses a vehicle for its use. Since the institute is still in its initial stages its activities had not been completed to date.

#### Development Education Institute - Thanamalwila.

This institute owns a 500 acre farm. The Moneragala District Centre is housed here. It is equipped with facilities for training 250 persons at a time and uses vehicles belonging to the District Centre. Particulars regarding community services and children's service sevaka - sevikas who followed training at this institute have been recorded under the Development Education Institutes.

#### Agricultural Units.

The three agricultural training units are at Nelumkulama, Kilinochchi and Yatiyana. The Nelumkualma Farm is 26 acres in extent, Yatiyana 5 acres and Kilinochchi 16 acres. It is reported that Nelumkulama farm owns a vehicle. A theoretical and practical training in home garden cultivation is imparted by these three training establishments. These establishments have been linked to the neighbouring District centres in order to impart training to people of these regions. Financial aid for this agro-training is provided by the Helvitas Organisation.

#### Vathujana (Estate People's) Services Centre

This centre has a staff of 7 and they give the necessary training for conducting creches in estates which are managed by the Janatha Estates Development Board and the State Plantations Corporation respectively. 15 two - week courses have been held and 297 perhons trained during the period under review. The details of services rendered by this unit ave been recorded under Estate area Services. Financial assistance for the training activities has been provided by UNICEF.

#### 2.7. Sarvodaya Production Units.

Production Units are being maintained at the Sarvodaya Headquarters and in 21 district centres.

Meditation

The various products can be divided into three main categories viz; agricultural, industrial and commercial.

while the others earn their upkeep. Some are still in their initial stages. The principal aim of the production units is not to strain at rearing excessive profit but to train youth in the areas using the income of the units.

Table 14 gives information about the production units and the attached staff. William symbol mi

Training facilities for 60 monks at a time. The institute owns a vehicle and a bicycle. Financial aid for its maintenance is provided by the Friedrich Naumann Stiftung of West Germany

The table show that there are 26 farms 68 of which are located in the Anuradhapura District. Of the two farms situated in the Moneragala district one is for dairy farming.

There are 07 mechanical units made up of the metal work, unit and the garage at Headquarters, the Press, and the garage at the Anuradhapura District centre, the metal work units in Ratnapura and Moneragala District centres and the technical unit at the Kandy District centre.

There is a Timber sawing centre in Anuradhapura and it has been referred to as woodwork mechanical unit in this report.

Handloom weaving, garment production, soap making and papadam making are the small industries.

Of the 45 shops 23 have been set up under the community shop project. The making of bricks and transport services make up other income earning activities.

- 2.8. National Headquarters.
- 2.8.1. General Supporting Services.
- 2.8.1.1. Transport Section Garage.

The repair of all vehicles belonging to the Sarvodaya Movement, the maintenance and management of all vehicles at Headquarters and licensing them are dealt with by this section.

The staff consists of 04 office workers, 17 drivers, two driver assistants, 10 mechanics and two trainees making a total of 35.

Seven new motor yehicles and 02 new motor cycles were purchased during this period and delivered over to the relevant centres. In addition, four vehicles belonging to Sarvodaya were repaired at the section and released for field work.

#### 2.8.1.2. Audio - Visual Section.

At the commencement of the year, the staff attached to this section was 13 members including the typist but by the middle of the year it was reduced to 12 as one of them was released for work in the Suwa Setha Section. Vinya Ariyaratne who served as the volunteer co-ordinator of this Unit left for the Philippines for a 7 year study course and a new sevaka was appointed in his place. The section is responsible for the care, safety and maintenance of very valuable Audio - Visual equipment at Headquarters and in the field. The technicians stationed in the districts have been trained at this Unit.

Over 15,900 visitors who have come to Sarvodaya have viewed 339 films shows. Furthermore, to serve areas where District centres do not possess projectors, the section held 392 films show in Sarvodaya villages catering to over 137,500 people.

A service lasting 328 hours has also been provided in 66 places through the public address system. Lectures, tape recording of songs and video cassette production are important items of work handled by the section.

Table 14: Production Units and their Staff

1	16	100	20	104	08	59	05	62	12	205	26	Total	AL.
	1	90	01	ı	1	1		Ī	I.	02	02	Vavuniya	22
la la	1	1	1	I	ĺ	1	1	Î	I	18	02	Trincomalee	21
04	01	02	02	02	01	03	4	02	10	17	02	Ratnapura	20
- 01	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1	I	1	Polonnaruwa	19
04	01	1	1	1	10	1	01	1	1	1	1	N'Eliya	18
22 —	92	05	10	22	1,	ı	1	03	01	39	10	Moneragala	17
1	1	03	01	1	1	03	1	04	01	I	I	Matale	16
- 01	İ	1	1	1	1	1	n la	03	01	1	20	Matara	15
20 —	10	1	1	ı	1	07	01	02	01	1	I	Kegalle	14
12 -	06	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	01	11	01	Kurunegala	13
- 01	P	1	1	ı	2	I	1	1	1	07	01	Kalutara	12
16 01	08	18	03	24	1	1		11	01	21	00	Kandy	11
26 -	13	05	02	1	I	1	1	1	1	12	02	Jaffna	10 .
- 01	1	1		01	01	02	01	04	10	1	iia I	Galle	9
1	1	l	1	1	1	1	enig ola	ı	I	0.5	01	Gampaha	00
al a	100	1	١	1	1	1	ele ele	1	I	10	a 01	Colombo - Nagarodaya	7 (
02 _	02	04	02	l	I C	I	120	1	1	li Li	1	Badulla	6 1
06 -	01	15	02	l	1	P	H	1	1	30	01	Batticaloa	5 ]
I and	119	1	1	1	Į,	I	doi 1	03	01	03	01	Mahiyangana	4 ]
- 01	SP-	I	l	1	I	1		Į,	1	1	I	Ampara	ن د
	ľ	21	03	13	02	1	i li	80	02	39	08	Anuradhapura	2 /
04	01	21	03	41 A	02	4	1 10. 2 10.	80	01	l ego de ri	1	Headquarters	
Staff No. of Units	No.of Units	Staff	No. of Staff No of Units	Staff	No. of Staff Units	Staff	No. of Units	Staff	No. of Units	Staff	No.of Farms	Location	wrealtio
		dustries	Small Ind		Mechnical	ik	Batik	a	Techno	e elsi			

A set of television equipment has been gifted jointly by UNESCO and the Children's Year Secretariat during the period under review. Films depicting Sarvodaya Development Services were produced with the help of this equipment and televised over the National Rupavahini Corporation service. Statistical information with regard to services rendered by the section appear in Table 15.

A three month's course in screen script writing and filming was conducted on Sundays and 50 beginners attended the course. A sum of Rs. 350/- was charged per person to cover equipment depreciation costs and lecture fees. The services of experienced external lecturers were availed of for successfully completing the course.

The feature radio programme "Sarvodaya and You" is put over the air by this Unit through the courtesy of the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation. This is beamed over Channel I of the Sinhala service every Wednesday from 4.30 to 5.00 p. m. Cassettes containing the taped broadcast programmes are kept in the library.

Table 15: Lectures, and songs tape recorded and features video taped.

Tape Re		No. of cassettes produced
<i>(</i> )		
1.	Lectures	327
2.	Songs	The Surveying 129 case named which is the print
low a standard to and 3.	Video	all Total gines That early anon 43, and we her busy onem
vivismalov show of.	U'Matic	There is also a specia 23 man a future community

#### 2.8.1.3. Photographic Section.

This section has a staff of four. During the period under review, the value of the newspapers, magazines and photographs supplied to the Sangamaya amounts to Rs. 89,702/- The preparation of display boards for the various sections at Headquarters, the exhibition of photographs in Damsak Mandira, making necessary sets of photographs for display at District centres are the services rendered by the section.

#### 2.8.1.4. Damsak Mandira Library.

This section had a staff of four including a typist at the beginning of the year but towards the end of the year, the staff increased to five. The library has a stock of 8067 books whereas in the previous year the total was 7813, with 254 new books being added during the course of this year. The limited accommodation is the biggest problem the library has to face. Arrangements have been made to obtain adequate space in the new building which is now under construction, and expected to be completed by the end of 1983. The rapid increase in the price of books is a also matter of concern for the library.

The library has three sections viz: Reference Section, Lending Section and the Reading Section. According to data supplied by the reference and lending sections about 600 readers have made use of the library. The reading room section is supplied with 10 daily newspapers, 10 week - end papers, 04 weeklies and 25 diverse magazines and periodicals. The average number using this facility is about two hundred per day. The newspapers and magazines are available in all the three languages Sinhala, Tamil and English.

Another important service rendered by the library is the documentation work it does. Topical and academic articles portraying the activities of the Sangamaya and published in newspapers and magazines are collected. A bibiliography has also been prepared by the library services.

Another feature of the library services is the training of field library staff and the coordination of Sarvodaya library services. During the year two, three - day courses were held for 50 workers in respons to the request of the Colombo West and Colombo East District centres and two one day seminars were held at the Kurunegala District centre and the Colombo East District centre. Our thanks are due to the library staff of the Kelaniya University who assisted us this year too in conducting these training courses.

This year too, suitable books and magazines as well as reading matter were supplied to Sarvodaya District centre libraries, rural libraries and other outside libraries.

On behalf of the Sarvodaya Movement we thank the Overseas Institute, Canada, the Sri Lanka Children's Year Secretariat, the Asia Foundation, the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute and all others who donated books to the library during the year.

#### 2.8.1.5. Sarvodaya Mass Media Section.

The Sarvodaya news paper which is the principal mass media of the Sarvodaya Movement is edited by this section. The staff consists of three members. One of them is a volunteer. There is also a special Board of Editors comprising 08 sevakas who work voluntarily. The news paper is compiled and published monthly under their advice.

These arrangements came into effect towards the latter part of the year.

The section publishes 10,000 copies of each issue - and gets them distributed. Orders are received from each District centre. A training course for correspondents and a seminar for agents have been conducted with a view to implementing this programme systematically. 15 correspondents and 18 agents participated. The distribution of this monthly publication is handled by the Sarvodaya book shop and sales unit.

#### 2.8.1.6 Public Relations Unit.

The Unit has a staff of four and its services are carried out in liaison with the Education Unit. Their duties are to receive local and foreign visitors, take them round to see the Headquarters complex and to enable them to get acquainted with the activities of the Movement through the display boards and other aids. In addition the unit is required to organize family gatherings, sale of publications, books and literature pertaining to the Sarvodaya Movement.

About 6000 visitors from Sarvodaya villages, higher education establishments, the public sector and various other institutions have visited the Sarvodaya Headquarters during this period.

Books to the value of Rs. 80,447/- have been sold by the book shop to visitors who came to meet the workers and study the Sarvodaya Movement. In addition to sales, books to the value of Rs. 85,166/- have been gifted to those visiting Sarvodaya.

#### 2.8.1.7. Reporting and Evaluation Unit.

The staff which consists of 06 deals with the work of obtaining reports from all districts and the preparation of summarised reports. It also provides lectures on modified evaluation systems, writing evaluation reports on services, collection of data etc.

Writing the Annual Services Report of the Sangamaya for the period 1981.04.01 to 1982.03.31, compilation of monthly reports regarding the shramadana camps held in each district, and writing the quarterly reports are also part of their regular duties.

District sevakas entrusted with the task of reporting activities in and by the districts are called to the Headquarters and are made to prepare tentative reports of the year's services in order to acquaint them with what is relevant for the Annual Report. Special reports required by various section of the Headquarters have also been furnished by the unit.

# 2.8.1.8. Litho — Printing.

This section has a staff of 03. Making instant copies of photographs, duplicating scripts, making copies of building plans and litho printing are the main items handled by this section. They also do Art - work required by the various sections at Headquarters and prepare designs such as that of the fifty cents stamp issued to mark the 25th anniversaryof the Sarvodaya Movement.

#### 2.8.1.9. Plarning Section. 40 unibitable and man CE alaborates of the Carabana Alarma CE

The staff of this section consist of 07 including a typist and a draftsman. During the period under review the section has attended to the coordination of district service activities, preparation and sumbission of district services monthly progress reports to the Executive Council, holding monthly district coordinators meeting, preparing district financial reports and organizing special educational programmes, translating all papers and documents into Tamil and monitoring field services.

Moreover, five special schemes in different districts are supervised and monitored by this section. They are: Community shops, Orchid project, anti-epilepsy campaign, anti-malaria campaign and the food preservation project.

#### 2.8.1.10. Village Shramadana Societies Section.

This section has a staff of two and its functions are: the collection and scrutinisation of applications for the registration of shramadana societies received at the Headquarters, followed by taking the preliminary steps to have them registered under the Societies Ordinance. In addition, lectures have been held to show the importance of, and procedure to be followed by shramadana societies.

Nearly 2560 shramadana societies have been formed in the Sarvodaya villages and half of the amount required, i.e. Rs. 1,500/- has been provided by the Sangamaya for the purpose of registering 216 societies. 120 societies have been presented for registration and it has been intimated that 32 have been registered with the government and are now legal entities.

#### 2.8.1.11. Administration Branch.

1. Financial Section and Main Stores. The state of the st A control of all accounts and cash transactions of all sections at Headquarters and all service centres is dealt with by this section. In addition, the inspection and maintenance of supplies and stores units are in charge of this section.

Writing the Annual Services Report of the Sang-Imparting a basic training to new staff recruited for accounts work, preparation of relevant reports after checking stocks and assets, maintaining accounts of special projects and the accounts of the Sarvodaya Savings Scheme have been handled by the section.

The staff consists of 14 including the Financial Secretary, accountant and book keepers. There are 19 internal audit clerks, a cashier and an assistant cashier. Three have been detailed for savings work; one is the store keeper and two assistant store keepers. The total number of employees in the Finance Section is 41.

2.8.1.8. Litho - Printing. The firm of M/s. Sambamoorthi and Sons, Chartered Accounts, were appointed to audit the accounts for the year under review and the report and balance sheet will be placed before the Annual General Meeting by the Hony, Treasurer million to soignous guidam significant

# General Administration Branch, dr drain or boussi quarts strop with old for that an doue suggested

This Branch consists of staff housed partly in the "Meth Medura" and partly at the "Damsak Mandiraya". The staff totals 22 members including 04 English and Sinhala Typists. The required assistance to the President, Vice-President, Secretary and the members of the Officials Committee is provided by this Branch . In guidulant 70 le tsisnoo notices sidt le flats ed l'

During the period under review, all mail work was handled by this Brauch. Clearing of goods at customs, purchase of articles needed by the Sangamaya, help to obtain visa documents for foreigners and obtaining passports for local personnel are also subjects that are dealt with by this Branch.

Various goods have been cleared from the customs authorities, some of them being consignments of milk powder, vehicle spare parts, used clothing and books and magazines.

16 Executive Council meetings, 43 Officials Committee meetings, 17 Central Coordinators meetings and 12 district coordinartors meetings have been held during the period under review. Security arrangements at the Headquarters complex are another responsibility handled by this Branch. There are 17 attached to Security Service work. Is a sent norther sind I

#### 2.8.1.12. Engineering Branch." sociolos anabamanda lo noiseristes odi rol anolicatione lo

This Section is managed by a staff of five. Of these 2 have been posted to maintain electricity and water supply systems, two are in charge of equipment and stores, and one is in charge of building maintenance services. Casual labour is employed as and when the necessity eties have been formed in the Sarvedaya villages and seatts of the amount required, i.e. Rs. 1,500 - has been provided by the Sangamaya for the purpose

followed by taking the preliminary steps to have them registered under the Societies Ordin-

Electrical and water - supply maintenance at the Damsak Mandira complex, building mainten ance services and the construction of protective walls and the building of new quarters to Gunawansa Malli our blind musician have been the work undertaken during the period under review.

# 2.3.1.13. Food Supply Section, and yllingisty and not guidelind becomes given and

This section has a staff of 9 at Meth Medura and 6 at Damsak Mandira, and of these, six and two resopectively are kitchen hands. During this period there were 115 full time resident workers while nearly 1,600 had attended training courses at various times. Foreigners arriving for voluntary services also reside at the Damsak Mandira Hostel. 57 foreigners have been residing at the Hostel during this period.

Meals and tea have been usually supplied to visitors at the Headquarters and to those attending training courses and also to the full time staff throughout the period under review.

# 2.8.1.14. The International Hostel. mode to mideredment a thin structure and international Hostel.

Hostel palikas and their assistants attend to the duties here. This hostel provides accommodation to foreigners who come to study the Sarvodaya Movement. 198 foreigners availed themselves of the International hostel facilities during this period. The period of hostel occupation ranged from one day, to a month or even longer.

# 2.8.1.15. Medical Services. Medical Services. Medical Services. Medical Services. Medical Services.

The Medical Services are maintained for full time sevaka sevikas working at Head quarters. This service has two sections one for western and the other for indigenous system-of medicines. There are two persons in the western medical section and an experienced ayurve dic physician to give indigenous treatment.

The Western medical service treats minor ailments and wounds at the unit. Those who need hospitalisation are hospitalised and those needing medical examination are referred to suitable clinics. This unit assists the Suwa Setha by supplying the drugs it requires.

#### 2.8.1.16. Printing Section.

This section has a staff of 20 and it handles all the printing work of the Sarvo-daya Movement. 15 youth were recruited for training in printing work during this period and 08 of them who completed their training successfully were recruited for service in the section.

# Significant Events of the previous Year. The wint of balantana orle and soliver sibrature

155 shramadana society chairmen from 17 districts were elected as chairmen of the Government sponsored Gramodaya Mandalas during the previous year.

The two chief engineers representing Helvitas Organisation of Switzerland Ms. Thomas Zimmerman and Karl Wherl bade us good-bye and left for their homeland on 1982.11.10.

The founder of the Sarvodaya Movement Dr. A. T. Ariyaratne was presented with the award for international development by the Belgium Government on 24.11.82. On the 1983.01.01 the Philatelic Bureau of the Government of Sri Lanka issued a commemorative stamp of the denomination of -50 cents to mark the 25th anniversary of the Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement.

The newly constructed building for the physically handicapped at Suwa Setha Unit I was declared open on 1983.02.01.

#### 2.9. Sarvodaya Service Notes, sint guruudi sabngal nadatik san yesittaqosanowi bani xis asalianganati santi zuotuse in sasuna gulinimi bahada bahada la dinan alide sasuna mabisa

## 2.9.1. Shanthi Sena (Peace Army) M Jazema C and in abizar only appreciate granultar not agricing

Shanthi Sena functions on an island - wide scale under the decentralised scheme, and is directed by a unit that has been specifically assigned to handle this work. The unit has a staff of five.

978 Shanti Sena units with a membership of about 15,000 have been formed upto date. These groups perform a multitude of services such as environmental conservation, care of distressed people, first aid and suwa seva, hospitalising the sick, setting up herbaria, performing vaidya dana, and organizing or helping in organizing religious and cultural programmes etc.

The training that is essential for carying out these services is given at the Headquarters as well as at district level. 16 sessions of training have been conducted at 08 District Centres, the atendance being 1130 persons. The training of instructors was done at Headquarters, and at the Jaffna and Baddegama Educational Institutes. 114 persons participated in 16 shanthi sena seminars held at the Headquarters and at 16 other centres. Training in western first aid has been given to 1176 persons at 09 locations.

Arrangements have been made to start a Waidyadana (medical) centre in every village where there is a shanthi sena group. Three readily available first aid kits containing western first aid, ayurvedic and anti snake bite medicaments are supplied to these centres by the Headquarters. At present, 16 waidyadana centres are being maintained. Shanti sena members share the responsibilities among themselves voluntarily and work at these centres.

The first and foremost function of the shanthi sena groups is the holding of waidyadana camps. These camps render medical aid during annual processions and festivals. In addition to these, medicines found locally are also made use of. During the Sri Pada pilgrim season waidyadana camps are established along all three approach roads to Sri Pada. Daily more than 500 persons received first aid treatment at each camp. Bhikku services and Ayurvedic service are also conducted by this Unit. Participlars regarding these services have been enumerated else - where.

#### 2.9.2. Environmental Conservation Services. The enfabrial hyphometric banaging management

A tree planting campaign was inaugurated during the year as an environmental conservation service. The afforestation work was carried out in regions where water is freely available, on mountain tops and low lying lands. Our main object in this respect was the provision of human needs such as timber, firewood, food, crops, medicines, fodder, fertiliser and naturally available substances like water, pure air. The first start was made in the Kandy district on an experimental basis. The necessary nurseries have been prepared in order to propagate this campaign on an island - wide scale.

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#### 2.9.3. Rural Technical Services.

The coordinating work of this service is carried out at the Headquarters. The necessary instructions in this connection are issued by the two representatives for Helvitas Organization of Switzerland. The two chief engineers who represented this organization M/s. Thomas Zimmerman and Carl Wherl left the island. They have been replaced by M/s. Wolley Stiner Chief Engineer and Marks Shacker who have arrived and assumed duties. Water schemes and farm programmes are implemented under this programme which is being carried out in 12 districts in the island.

Wells and piped water schemes catering to the needs of 10,131 families have been built and installed during the period under review. Work in connection with another 108 wells and piped water schemes are nearing completion.

The Nelumkulama, Kilinochchi, Sathurukondan, Katukithula and Yatiyana farms are the main agricultural units. At present these farms are conducting 3 week home gardening training programmes.

#### 2.9.4. Handloom textile weaving programme.

This programme has been initiated to give a training in this industry with the aim of expanding it as a cottage industry and thereby give a helping hand to young boys and girls in the villages to develop their abilities and also to encourage the use of local material. The programme is being presently carried out in the Kandy, Anuradhapura, Badulla Ratnapura, Moneragala and Jaffna Districts.

The materials turned out include bed sheets, towels, sarongs, curtain cloth, napkins, table cloth, handkerchiefs etc. Garment making which is a part of this programme is carried out only in the districts of Kandy, Anuradhapura, Jaffna and Badulla.

The manufactured product is marketed among the village folk at fair prices. This programme contributes to the satisfaction of the third of the ten basic human needs.

#### 2.9.5. Nutrition Programme.

This programme is being implemented in all Sarvodaya villages and serves as a measure to eliminate malnutrition. The members of every children's group or creche receive the benefits of this service also known as the community kitchens programme. This is a service that brings benefits to children in 2683 pre-schools distributed throughout the island.

This nutrition programme is not restricted to pre-school children alone. It is extended to children between the ages of 5-14 years, pregnant mothers, nursing mothers, the aged and invalids.

The diet provided under this programme consists of leaf-porridge (Kola Kenda) fruit juice, milk, triposha, rice and bread. Detailed information regarding this programme is given in Table 16.

Table 16: Community Kitchen Services

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of food se	Michen Services and the Quantity of food served	Serifices uni	Viichen .	S John Jions and Community	June 1110	0 0000				101 37	ess en en	3.

#### 2.9.6. Coastal Belt Services Programme, so shit smil sidt vill AsuguA to dinom satt ni nana t

This programme has been launched for the benefit of the children and infants of fisher-folk living along the coastal belt. It was inaugurated during the course of the year under review. The implementation of a health and nutrition programme for children as well as the provision of educational, sanitary and environmental protection, religious, spiritual and moral programmes are envisaged. Arrangements have been made to make this a component of the pre-school service. In pursuance of this policy the village of Lunawa in Moratuwa, Colombo District, has been selected to make a start.

Accordingly Ms. Barry Axtell and voluntary worker Nigel Freeman arrived in Sri

A pre-school and a creche are being conducted in a building constructed close to the sea beach. There is a daily attendance of about 60 children at this creche, at which their health and nutritional needs are being attended to. A mothers' group with the participation of about 75 has been formed and this mothers' group help in conducting the nutritional activities daily. Since this is still in its initial stages it has not been possible to fulfill all the work expected of it. It appears that the mothers' group and the staff are making a considerable effort to implement this programme during the period ahead.

villages programme is state sponsored. The government selects the

# 2.9.7. Home Gardening Programme. Williams the model village and draws up plans for building the commitment is the commitment in the commitment in the commitment is the commitment in the commitment in the commitment in the commitment is the commitment in the commit

This programme is being implemented at district level and 19 District centres have reported that 2776 home gardens are presently maintained. The home gardening programme was started through children's groups. Selected children's group sevikas or teachers are given a three-weeks training for the effective implementation of this programme. The training course is being conducted in the five main farms of Kilinochchi, Nelumkulama, Sathurukondan Katukithula and Yatiyana. Depending on the facilities available at these places, 20 persons are trained at a time. It is hoped that this programme will create an enthusiasm among not only children's groups but also among youth, mothers, and elders groups and that the sevikas who have under-gone training would succeed in this extension work.

The object is to cultivate vegetables needed daily in one's own home compound. The seeds and plants needed for this purpose are supplied by our farms in collaboration with the Agriculture Department. The programme is implemented in model villages by the Sarvodaya sevakas who have been appointed to coordinate the services in them. The Sarvodaya sevaka himself is also granted a 1/4 acre of land for home gardening

workers is met by the government.

## 2.9.8. Food Preservation Programme.

Discussions were held with Mr. Barry Axtell, Food Technologist who visited Sri Lanka as a representative from I.T.I.S. England on the question of obtaining the technical know - how of preserving perishables such as fruits and vegetables during the glut season and processing them for presentation. Its aim is to impart a training to village youth and mothers on the methods of preserving food so as to enable them to use them for day - to - day consumption. during the off season. The Gampaha district was selected to make a beginning.

The equipment needed has been provided free of charge jointly by I.T.D.G. and I.T.I.S of England. The assistance of a person possessing a knowledge of and experience in methods of food preservation has been made available on a voluntary basis for a one year period.

Accordingly Ms. Barry Axtell and voluntary worker Nigel Freeman arrived in Sri Lanka in the month of August. By this time the construction work of the proposed building in the Gampaha district was nearing completion.

Research was carried out at Sarvodaya Headquarters in preserving several species of fruits. Subsequently this programme was inaugurated in the Gampaha district and 40 people were trained to carry out this programme in the villages as a cottage industry. The agricultural officer extended full cooperation to make this effort a success.

During this period products such as papaw chutney and mango jam were manufactured. They were packeted in polythene containers on an experimental basis and sold among Sarvodaya staff. Papaw chutney which had the highest sale was bottled and sold to Sarvodaya staff later. The present production capacity of this unit is in the region of one hundred bottles per day. Arrangements have been made to introduce these products into the open market in the near future.

#### 2.9.9. Model Villages Programme.

The model villages programme is state sponsored. The government selects the villages and draws up plans for building the model villages. The programme of coordination between the government and the comminunity is handled by the Sarvodaya Movement. A model villages unit has been established at Head Quarters for the purpose of implementing this programme. The staff consists of 05 persons. The main feature of this programme is the construction of the required community halls by the village. The Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya receives financial aid from the Friedrich Naumann Institute of West Germany for the construction of community halls. As such the Sarvodaya Movement and the government work together with equal effort to build the model villages.

During 1982 financial assistance was received for building community halls and training village workers. 31 villages have been declared open on completion of work and 9 more are in the final stages of completion. Approval has been received for granting financial aid for putting up necessary community halls in 40 villages and also for training village workers needed in 1983. The personnel trained and the details of training courses will be mentioned later.

198 model villages have been opened to date and full time Sarvodaya workers work in 157 of them. These workers deal with the community development activities of the village and also maintain a liason with the government. One half of the allowances paid to these workers is met by the government.

The Sarvodaya Movement is also a member of the Action Committee formed in connection with the building of model villages, and the Sarvodaya representatives have attended 26 conferences of the model villages sub - operations committee, held jointly by the National Housing Development Authority and Sarvodaya, 11 conferences held with the Friedrich Naumann Institute, the Housing Development Authority and Sarvodaya and also 06 conferences of the operations committee.

Shramadana camps in villages where community halls are being constructed, community leadership training programmes, 6 months vocational training courses, training of community health workers and seminars were conducted by the respective District centres under the aegis of the Friedrich Naumann Stiftung. During the period under review 419 have undergone the community services course, 245 the community health course, 257 the 4 months carpentry and masonry vocational courses.

The seminars and training courses required by this programme have been held at the Headquarters too. 22 workers have been posted to the respective District Centres for carrying out this programme. Three seminars have been held with 86 persons participating in them. 11 training courses have also been held and 343 persons have followed them.

In addition 4 buildings required for conducting training courses in the District Centres of Trincomalee, Vavuniya, Gampaha and Hambantota have been constructed. In this connection we appreciate the cooperation extended by the Friedrich Naumann Stiftung.

#### 2.9.10. Community Health Services.

This service is carried out as an activity of the childrens group with the joint cellaboration with the Sarvodaya community health sevika and the government health sevaka/sevikas. The main objects are to deal with malnourishment and deficiency diseases of children and to have them given the necessary treatments. Table 17 indicates the particulars of the services rendered during the year under review. The weighing scales for checking the weight of children have been supplied by CARE.

A persual of the following table would reveal that out of the total number of children examined about 26% are suffering from malnutrition.

During this period an average of 118 children have been given the triple antigen vaccination, 119 the anti-poliovaccine and 54 the B. C. G. vaccine in each village. A persual of the table indicating malnurtritional diseases would reveal that of the total number of children examined 8% suffer from anemia, 3% from scaly eyes and 2% from bito s pots.

Table 17: Malnutrition condition: Immunisaation and deficiency diseases

District	Total No.	Extent of Total No. Total	Total No.	Total No.	Total No.	ine L	Anemia	Scaly eyes	es	Bito S	Spots
nmn 1089	examined	malnutri-	Triple	Poiio	B. C. G.	No.	No.	No.	No'	No.	No.
hra ship we we e ini uni	sen ers	oo tion	vacci-	od) oid oveg	up up	examined	afflicted	examined	afflicted	afflicted examined afflicted	afflictea
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Kandy and	4681	1497	28599	30010	9835	1908	02	1908	03	1908	02
Kalutara North	4901	1365	9642	9729	3848	1880	28	1880	26	1883	15
	5534	1228	10042	9194	6411	2499	196	2359	04	2501	10
Vurnacoala	15757	5381	23021	21632	10147	5284	154	5477	414	5291	02
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Nuwara Fliva	4882	1366	13280	11625	4919	4571	430	4602	31	4520	199
Polonnariiwa	7967	2405	6254	4694	4586	56	01	55	08	1	1
Ratnamira	8741	2646	11219	11120	5812	6787	1235	6617	50	6000	416
Trincomalee	3653	548	4746	4581	20661	1389	92	1073	. 152	1389	29
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# 2.9.11. Suwa Setha Unit. which the Suwa State Sura Ville.

The Suwa Setha Unit has been released from the administrative control of the Executive Council of the Sangamaya to become an independent unit and now it is administered by a Board of Management appointed by the Executive Council.

have been presented by Mr. & Mrs. H. M.

During the period under review, the building underwent renovation with the addition

The services performed by this unit are extensive and several centres have been established in different parts of the country. To date there are five Suwa Setha Units within the island. These units have staffs ranging from 5 to 8 persons and come under the administration of the Board of Management. Financial and material aid is received from the Sangamaya, local and foreign individuals and organisations for the maintenance of these units.

Suwa Setha units 1 and 2 are situated within the Headquarters complex itself. Suwa-Setha Unit 1 is staffed by 12 persons and it gives refuge to 22 physically handicapped young girls. A new home was constructed during the period under review at a cost of about 1.3 million rupees. Half of this sum was granted by the Dept. of Social Services while the balance amount was given by UNICEF, IHAP and NORAD Organisations.

A Japanese women's organisation had donated money originally for the handicapped children's room constructed in this building. The new home was declared open by Mr. Evans Dingstead on 12th February 1983.

Two one - year training courses are held for handicapped young girls. 7 inmates have been selected based on the educational qualifications for Sinhala shorthandand typing and 11 for sewing, handicrafts and cookery training. Courses in music and English language are also being conducted.

Suwa Setha Unit 2 has a staff of 25 persons. There are 32 child inmates in this unit at present and its maintenance is funded by donations granted by the FLASH Organisation of Netherland. This organisation has also gifted a clothes drier for drying the children's clothing. A voluntary sevika representing this organization works here as a resident worker.

A motor ambulance was an urgent need of the Suwa Setha Unit and we are happy to record that a Benz Ambulance worth about Rs 300,000 has been donated by a German couple, namely Mr. & Mrs. Forgen Mannser.

A class in first aid training, sponsored by the St. John's Ambulance brigade, has been held for those working in this unit. A dental services programme jointly by the Maharagama dental training school and the Suwa Setha Unit is held in the different estates on the first Wednesday of every month.

Dr. Upali Marasinghe who attended to the medical needs of the Suwa Setha children for the past six years on a voluntary basis was transferred from the Panadura Hospital to the De Soyza Lying - in - home in Colombo. This reduced the time he could devote to Suwa Setha work and we are glad to record that Dr. Rupasinghe who served in the Kahawatte Hospital now works fulltime at Suwa Setha.

Suwa Setha Unit 3 is situated at Kosgama. The staff consists of 6 persons and the number of inmates is 16 children. Of these, 6 children attend school.

During the period under review, the building underwent renovation with the addition of two toilets and a bathroom. A refrigerator and a wall clock which were needed by this unit have been presented by Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Chandar Lelan who paid a visit from the FLASH Organization of Netherlands. This organization also donates funds for the upkeep of this tive Council of the Sangamaya to become an independent unit and now it is administrated

Board of Management appointed by the Executive Council Mr. Danny Wijesundera who gifted this children's home has also donated 1 1/2 acres of land to the Suwa Setha Unit for the purpose of starting an elders home.

Suwa Setha Unit 4 is situated in the Balapitiya area. The staff consists of six persons. There are 24 child inmates at this home. Of these, 13 children are attending school. The Save the Children's Fund of Sweden helps to maintain this unit from time to time.

Suwa Setha Unit 5 is the vocational training centre at Thelambuyaya. It is being maintained for the benefit of the handicapped youth. This is a joint programme with the Social Services Department Handicapped boys who live there, are given a training in selfgirls. A new home was constructed during the period under review at a constructed during the period under review at a constructed during the period under review at a constructed during the period under review at a constructed during the period under review at a constructed during the period under review at a constructed during the period under review at a constructed during the period under review at a constructed during the period under review at a constructed during the period under review at a constructed during the period under review at a constructed during the period under review at a constructed during the period under review at a constructed during the period of the perio

# rupees. Half of this sum was granted by the Dept. of Social Services while the balance a

2.9.12. Anti - Malaria Programme, enolusiona Organisations, ammargor HAP and NORAD Organisations, ammargor by UNICEF, IHAP and NORAD Organisations, ammargor by the control of the control This programme is intended for implementation in the Anuradhapura and Moneragala districts respectively. It was launched during the latter part of last year. However during this period this programme was operative only in the Anuradhapura District, as the research in the Moneragala district will commence only after research work in the Anuradhapura district has ended. The staff concerned is still conducting research in the Anuradhapura District. wo one - year training courses are held for handicapped young girls. 7 inmates

The staff for this assignment consists of 12 persons, and one vehicle is available for necessary transport. Research work is now being carried out in 68 villages with the villages of Kattumurichehana, Duriyakadawala, Yakkala, Palygolla and Maradankadawala as coordinat

The anti - malaria campaign and the tropical diseases section of the World Health Organization are extending their fullest cooperation to further this programme of work. This organisation has also gifted a clothes drier for drying the children's clothing.

# 2.9.13. Epilepsy Relief Programme. 1911 salrow noilexinagro sidt antinassarque akives granulov A

This proposed programme is expected to be started in the Kandy district. Accordingly a survey is under way in the Kandy district as a first step.

Dr. Meinardi, Director of International Epilepsy Institute, is due to arrive in Sri Lanka during the first week of June to implement this programme. Arrangements have been made to impart the necessary training to 25 community health workers and 200 pre - school Sevikas under the tutelage of Professor Nimal Senanayake, Neuro - Specialist of the Neurology Unit, Peradeniya Teaching Hospital so as to enable them to educate the general public on Dr. Upali Marasinghe who attended to the medical needs of the Suwa

# 2.9.14. Development of Indigenous Medical Services. Read visituality is no empty xix pequalities

De Soyza Lying - in - home in Colombo: This reduced the time he could devote to Soya Setha In indigenous medical services development programme has been launched for the upliftment of this system of medicine. An experienced ayurvedic doctor serving in a full time capacity is in charge of this programme. Since this service is rendered in association with the Shanthi Sena unit its staff also assists the programme.maged at Mostantie at E tin U adds awas

The following services are expected of this programme: formation of Sarvodaya physicians groups, medical discussions, medical seminars, exhibition of medicines and drugs, cultivation of medicinal plants, starting herbaria, collection and printing of ancient prescriptions, establishing medical libraries, opening free ayurvedic dispensaries and training in sanitation based on Ayurveda.

During the period under review ayurvedic dispensaries have been maintained through. Headquarters at the Gampaha and Matale District Centers. About 20 shanthi sena groups have started herbariams. The starting of herbaria and their maintenance are services rendered by the shanthi sena groups.

# Table 18 Average No. of days a children's group was held during the year and the average No. of days a children's group was held during the year and the average Allo. Public Relations / Audio Visual Services.

It is imperative to maintain rapport with the people in carrying out Sarvodaya activities in the villages. The audio visual service for village communities is handled by the District Centres. 20 District Centres are equipped with film projectors. The audio - visual services play an important part when community activities such as shramadana camps are held. District Centres that do not possess projectors obtain the services of the audio - visual unit attached to the Headquarters.

It has been reported that during this period 20 District Centres equipped with projectors have had 545 film shows, reaching about 186,700 persons.

# 2.9.16. Fuel Economising Programme (Alternate - Technology)

This programme is being implemented in the Kandy district by introducing a new type of stove to the people for cooking their food more rapidly. The cooker can be made in a simple manner with raw materials obtainable from the village itself, at a low cost and needing lesser quantities of firewood. There are two types (i) those made of pottery clay and (ii) those made of clay and sand.

At present this "stoves programme" has spread to about 88 villages in the Kandy district. The programme which was inaugurated in 1979 has to date made over one thousand stoves.

The programme is being further extended by means of training courses and demonstrtions. The programme receives guidance from a United Nations Volunteer and plans has been made to extend this type of stoves to countries such as Indonesia, Thailand, Bangladesh etc., with Sri Lanka as the nucleus. The programme is funded by the foreign institutions A.T.I., I.T.D.G. and VITA.

## 2.9.17. Children's Services.

The children' services programme is implemented in villages linked to Sarvodaya. The programme is co-ordinated by a Unit that has been established for this specific purpose. This unit trains the nirikshikas (observers) and sevikas required by the children's groups at the District Centres. The sevika co-ordinates the children's group activities carried out in villages under the respective District Centres. A multitude of services have to be rendered

under the leadership of the Sevika namely, the nutrition programme, home - gardening programme, organizing the childrens' fair, and assisting clinical services if there is no community health worker in the village.

2683 childrens' groups have been formed to date with a staff of 5204 workers. The average number of days a children's group has been conducted and the average daliy attendance is indicated in table 18. Normally two sevikas serve in a pre - school while in others there are three. Nevertheless, there are childrens' groups with only one sevika though this situation is rare. This programme receives the full support of the mothers' group. Hence, although the sevikas are less in number there is by no means any reduction in the duties they perform.

Table 18 Average No. of days a children's group was held during the year and the average daily attendance.

	about the state of	lice for village commu	school savikas	Average No. of days children group was held during the year	Average attendance per day
1	Anuradhapura	andeut a gro 81 caga	143	129	Cenells I
2	Ampara	89	243	187 miphn	эн 30 рт
3	Mahiyangana (field)	55	123	104	27
4	Batticaloa	159	325	187	30
5	Badulla	110 100 person	342	and min 155 bert of	rect.81 day
6	Colombo/W	73	111	141	21
7	Colombo/E	56	143	210 and 210	17.0.5
8	Colombo Nagarodaya	13	50	130	24
9	Puttalam	114	204	137	20
10	Gampaha	202	429	156	18
B 611	Galle Tas Taxoos of T	. (Ibiqui 576 242 001 7	295	102	26
12	Hambantota	56	98	101	15
28013	Jaffna als visting losbi	om Szod) (f) zaj dow	98	114	22
14	Kandy	138	333	129	19
15	Kalutara/N	122	195	109	20
16	Kalutara/S	130 ami	222	257	15
17	Kurunegala Sham Shab o	254	479	151	16
18	Kegalle	113	265	118	26
19	Matara	76	138	96	16
20	Matale 2000000 griming	extended by means of	120 d	21 amm 145	17
21	Moneragala WOV 2001	M. Lein J. a 75 of	onabiua 63 Vis	34 your a	39
22	Nuwara Eliya	o co 88 ries such as I	153	185	18
23		and si sministed st	244	92 116	36
24	Ratnapura	108	214	146	18
25	Trincomalee	58	114	113	23
26	Vavuniya and Al Indigen	our Medical 19 sees.	61	hildren 301 Pervices	2.9. 81

The table indicates that the highest number of sessions a childrens' group has met is 210 while the lowest is 34 days. The average daily attendance has been between 39 and 15. As the number of childrens' groups held at the commencement of the year and those started and held during the latter part of the year have also been added together, a general count would

seem to indicate that there has been a decrease in the number of days the groups have met. The average daily attendance also appears to have gone down in a similar manner. The normal daily attendance at a pre - school ranges between 30 to 50 children.

The headquarters and central office of this programme were located at

#### District Centre. During the middle of the year, the central office was shifted year, Library.

Particulars pertaining to the main library functioning at a national level have been recorded under the heading National Headquarters in this report. 937 village - level libraries have been formed with the main library as the nucleus. The number has increased over that of the previous years. The previous year records 342 libraries while there has been an increase of 595 libraries during the current year. In comparing this figure with that of the total number of villages it would appear that libraries have been established in 12% of the villages. The main difficulty we encounter in maintaining and establishing libraries is the exorbitant prices of books.

Mobile library services are maintained by the Galle and Kegalle District Centres. The number of libraries established according to District Centres is indicated in table 19.

Table 20 Number of accounts and Deposits

Table 19 No. of Libraries and Membership Strength

	District \	No. of Connected Villages	No. of Libares established	Members= ship
1	Anuradhāpurā	204	nuradhap <b>76</b> 1	A 2631
2	Ampara/E - 02087	187	25 Bragm	
3	Mahiyangana (field)	161	ahiyangareo (field)	
4	Batticaloa - 00506	265	19 solsoitte	
5	Badulla 77 . 20118	220	33 allubi	
6	Colombo/W.20233	2171	29/ lodinolo	
7	Colombo/E. EPIDE	00 87	64H odmoto	
8	Colombo Nagarodaya	0126	alombo 20carodaya	0 8 42
9	Puttalam —	166	o9 malatin	982
10	Gampaha 4 20278	331	14 Edeqme	3693
11	Galle 90 . 002	320	54 slin	6827
12	Hambantota —	− <mark>8</mark> 2	ambanto(20	104 E
13	604722, 31 anflaL	279	59 Enft.	1086
14	125174.10 ybnsX	222	40 ybna	2568
. 15	Kalutara/N. ALBER	144	alutara/Ngo	
16	Kalutara/S. VA000	163	alutara/S 88	
17	Kurunegala 19912	367	urunegala461	8572
18	Kegalle 74 . 202012	145	49 ellage	4237
19	Matara	103	54 611118	M 3279
20	Matale 28 . EA221	120	atale e1	M 051164
21	Moneragala	164	oneragala20	
22	Nuwara Eliya	122	48 H ATOWO	2758
23	Polonnaruwa 18868	170	22vursagole	17951
24	Ratnapura - TSETII	110	64 gruggate	
25	Trincomalee Take	111	incomale02	10801
26	Vavuniya —	-80	ivuniya 20	V 65 67
	2,184,37 latoT	4420,58	937 IsraT	82606

seem to indicate that there has been a decrease in the number of days the groups have met.

The average daily attendance also appears to have gone dow resitilized tiber? but agaiva? to .el.e..

daily attendance at a pre - school ranges between 30 to 50 children.

The headquarters and central office of this programme were located at the Kegalle District Centre. During the middle of the year, the central office was shifted to the Accounts Branch at Headquarters. Accordingly inter-branch co-ordination work is operated from Sarvodaya Headquarters. A staff of 03 members attends to this work.

A seminar and a training course were held for the district centre personnel implementing savings and credit programmes during the period under review in order to make this programme function in a systematic manner. The accounts of 05 district savings units have been audited so far.

To date there are 625,664 accounts and the deposits amounts to Rs. 2,184,372/69. The deposits and the accounts opened are shown on a District Centre basis in table 20.

Table 19 No. of Libraries and Membership Strength

Table 20 Number of accounts and Deposits

			or and excellent to the first
nbers-		No. of Accounts	Deposits
hip	established s	Villages .	Rs. cts.
1 2631	Anuradhapura	2327	51532 . 03 (DETUDA
2 2153	Ampara 25	2590	73050 . 92 sangm A
8 365	Mahiyangana (field)	502	151 8098 . 98 anyidaM
<b>4</b> 3374	Batticaloa 💡	1560	36200 . 00 oleoitted
<b>5</b> 3428	Badulla EE	5736	81102 . 77 allubati 2
<b>6</b> 2303	Colombo/W	2515	66295 ./51 dmolo )
88∂£ 7	Colombo/E	890	30193 . 64 dmolec
8 42	Colombo Nagarodaya	0126	8 Colomb 00 088 lava
982	Puttalam eo	∂∂+	9 Puttalam -
013693	Gampaha Al	3263	87502 . 38 degree 0
116827	Galle	215	2307 . 00
40E 12	Hambantota	-62	2 Humbahtota
980113	Jaffna es	4838	604722 . 31 Bhffinl E
808214	Kandy 04	4312	125174.10 ybnsN 4
081 15	Kalutara/Neg	4418	98836 . 48 Tulur 84 . 68889
914946	Kalutara/S 88	4245	92047 . 00 minima
118572	Kurunegala	2846	51992 . 94 garman X
814237	Kegalle	8446	510262 . 47 offees 2 8
<b>e1</b> 3279	Matara	£0 <del></del>	9 Matara .
20	Matale e	704	15543 . 35 Shaniy 0
05/ 21	Moneragala	- 4-0 <del>11-</del>	1 Moneragala -
827522	Nuwara Eliya	3661	65778 . 40
156153	Polonnaruwa	2703	63662 . 42
780024	Ratnapura 🔊	4515	117322 . 74 mganna 4
108/25	Trincomalee	68	2367 . 25 moografi 2
₹∂ 26	Vavuniya 📆	08-	6 Vavuniya -
82606	Total 788	62,564	2,184,372,69

This table would reveal that this scheme does not operate in the Puttalam, Hambantota, Matara, Moneragala and Vavuniya districts.

In comparing these particulars with that of the previous year it appears that this programme had been operative in 16 districts only. Whereas to day 21 districts report savings activities. A comparison of the number of accounts opened shows that there has been an increase of 23,485 accounts this year. The deposits also show an increase of Rs. 952,309/23 over last year. It is clear that this programme has achieved tremendous progress.

#### 2.9.20. Community Shop Programme.

The Community Shop Programme is functioning in 09 districts. This is a two-fold programme. There are 45 community shops connected to the Sarvodaya Movement in the entire field. Of these 25 shops are controlled by the Sarvodaya Community Shop Unit, while the remaining 20 shops come under the direct control of the District Centres. Shops established by the Community Shops Unit are situated in the districts of Kegalle, Kurunegala and Kandy.

The principal task of the community shop unit is the prvision of a loan to a community shop society functioning in the village to run the community shop. Accordingly such community shops become the property of the local society. The profits earned therefrom are utilised to meet the needs of that village. The duty of introducing this programme to the villages, providing loans, giving instructions regarding its management devolves on the Sarvodaya Community Shop Services. The Unit has a staff of 16 for this purpose. The shop unit handles the administrative matters until such time the community shop societies familiarise themselves with administrative work.

The 25 shops controlled by the shop unit include 10 shops in the Kegalle district, 05 in the Kurunegala district, 08 in the Kandy district, the Norton Bridge Shop and the Building Materials shop at Kegalle. With the exception of the 02 shops set apart as special projects, shop societies run the other 23 shops. The training necessary for the work force is provided by the shop unit.

During the period under review, 20 have been trained in supply procedures, 13 in financial management and 06 in stock surveying. In addition, 08 shop workers' conferences have also been held.

Barring the Building Materials shop, 05 out of the other 24 shops have generally realised a net profit below Rs. 200/-, 12 shops below 500/-, 06 shops below Rs. 800/- and one shop less than Rs. 1,000/- per month. The profits earned by these shops have been utilised to pay the Rs. 100/-allowance of pre-school teachers in the following manner:-

A sum of Rs. 100/- by two shops in the Kurunegala district; by three in the Kandy district and by 06 in the Kegalle district. The Norton Bridge shop makes a monthly contribution to the Estate Children's Fund.

#### 2.9.21. Childrens' Fair.

The childrens' fair programme is related to the savings - cum - credit scheme. The childrens' group implements this programme on the advice of the pre- school sevikas. This programme is carried out by 553 childrens' groups in 18 districts. The vegetables required for sale at the childrens' fair are cultivated by the children in their own home gardens which this is a special feature.

The elders in village guide the children in this programme. The income derived from this programme by the children is deposited in their savings accounts.

This work is handled by the pre-shool sevika. The children get oriented towards the habit of saving through this programme on a very wide scale.

#### 2.9.22. Deshodaya Programme.

As discussed at the inaugural meeting of the Deshodaya Council held at Damsak Mandira during the early part of 1982 the compilation of the national value systems embodying the historical, Dharma and scientific knowledge of Sri Lanka, and the preperation of 81 documents is under way. Arrangements are being made to hold the second meeting towards the end of 1983, on completion of the construction work of the new auditorium at the Sarvodaya Headquarters.

After tabling the documents so compiled at the second meeting, the programmes for implementing this scheme will be undertaken. By this means the Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya hopes to enlighten the people on the value systems.

#### 2.9.23. Linking a village to a village.

This programme is implemented by linking a foreign village, to a village in Sri Lanka. On this basis the villages of Parangiyamadu, Rathmahara, Siyambalagoda in Sri Lanka are linked to Netherlands villages, Udugama, Devinuwara, Mahawewa, Waleboda, Samanalagama and Sirikandura to West German villages, Wadawa, Kandewatte, Medawela, Kekirigoda and Kuragala to Belgian villages and the village of Pitabeddara to a Norway village.

Under the village link up programme, special attention is focused by the people in the foreign village, on children of local villages. Consequently one feature is the financial aid that has been given for the construction of pre-school buildings. 09 pre-school buildings have been erected during this period.

In addition, the necessary financial assistance has been provided for sinking wells, supplying books to childrens' libraries, providing a coir project, construction of toilets and for upplying educational equipment required by the childrens' groups. Furthermore, cemen t has also been supplied for the construction of houses in one village. This shows that a large number of services have been rendered to the villages under this programme.

Grant of a scholarship once a year to a single person to receive an education in Norway and hosting a batch of students from that country to reside in the linked villages and learn about Sarvodaya activities form a special feature of this programme.

#### 2.9.24. Vishvodaya Services.

Foreigners visit Sarvodaya National Headquarters to serve and study the Sarvodaya Movement. There is a separate services unit to cater to the needs of these visiting foreigners and to provide them with all facilities to learn about the Movement. This unit has a staff of three.

343 visitors have come to Sarvodaya during this period. They had come for a sojourn usually lasting over a week. There were visitors who had stayed for a period of about 06 months. These co not include visitors from the United Nations Volunteer Services and those who only visited Sarvodaya Headquarters. Among them were an instructor from Oxfam (England) who had arrived to give advice on the production of pre school educational toys and two from America who came to make a study of Sri Lanka's small-scale industries.

The village to village link up programme, the International Development Educational Services and United Nations Volunteers Services are looked after by this Unit.

Some of our volunteer workers who went aborad as representatives participated in conferences and development work in those countries. Others attended educational and vocational training courses.

During this period Premasiri de Silva of the Photographic Unit, Palitha Gunasinghe of the Litho Printing Unit, Suranimala Jinendrasinghe of the Audio - Visual Unit and Thilakaratne of the Printing Section left for the Netherlands to undergo a training in Litho printing. Their period of training is one year.

Our President went on a tour to Calcutta, America, Madras, China, the Phillippines and Belgium during the period under review. He was honoured with the Belgium King's Award during this period.

#### 2.9.25. International Voluntary Services Programme.

The International Voluntary Services Programme functions with the full cooperation of the United Nations Voluntary Services Organization and under the auspices of the institutions that extend their development co - operation to the Sarvodaya Movement.

At the commencement of the year, the required technological know - how in the sphere of development work was provided by 12 U. N. voluntary workers and 24 others representing development co - operation institutions. 05 U. N. Voluntary workers left the service on completion of their assignments towards the end of the year. The services of a fulltime U.N. volunteer has been provided for the purpose of co - ordinating the activities of the U. N. voluntary services.

11 workers were sent to 05 countries for a period of one year under the voluntary services programme. They were selected from among the workers attached to the Headquarters and the District Centres. Accordingly 04 were sent to Indonesia, 03 to the Philippines, 01 to Malaysia, C1 to Thailand and 02 to Male.

A special village development programme is being carried out in Mali. The two workers who are implementing this programme in Mali will be remaining in that country for about two years. This project is know as the Toko Project.

The Toko Project.

Toko village is situated about 13 kilometres away on the south of Seegu district in Mali. During the past decade this village was devastated by floods twice. All houses got destroyed and the villagers were rendered homeless. As such houses had to be constructed for these people in another locality with the assistance of the state and social service organizations.

44 families dwell in this village. They are composed of 237 males and 255 females. among the 492 villagers there are 123 infants, 76 children, 155 young boys and girls and 138 adults.

Although there are large numbers of children of school - going age in the village, they do not have the necessary facilities. Schools are found in the Seegu district town which is about 12 k. m. away, the children do not go to school owing to the lack of proper transport facilities in the village. Only 05 children have received a primary education. The rest are uneducated and cannot either read or write.

The villagers live on an agro-economic life pattern. About 99% of the population is composed of peasants. Cultivation is done only with rain water. The main crops are millet, sorghum, maize and ground nuts. They have no knowledge of modern agricultuaral methods. No interest is shown in home garden cultivation.

Health facilities are non - existent. In case of illness they have to proceed to a hospital in Seegu town for treatment. However, as there are no free medical facilities available they show a reluctance to obtain proper medical treatment at times of sickness. Over one hundred infants are afflicalted with disease and suffer from malnutrition since the expectant mothers do not receive appropriate medical advice and proper diet. A glance at the population would show that there is no gap - tetween each child. The 30 wells for drinking water are 20 - 25 metres deep and the 73 latrines are unprotected.

Foods made out of ground nuts form the principal source of income of the women folk. The sale of jungle leaves as fodder also forms a means of income. These are offered for sale in the town. Poultry, sheep, goats and cattle are reared in virtually every home under domestic farming on a small scale.

There are two persons employed in government service while 04 work in private establishments. There are 6 mini motor cycles, 35 bicycles, 14 radio sets and 05 sewing machines in the entire village.

The development programme of this village is conducted by the Sarvodaya Shrama-dana International.

Financial aid is granted under the aegis of the UNESCO, the Rockerfeller Foundation and the CILCA Organization.

Mr. Subasena Silva who served as the Sarvodaya Co-ordinator of the Kurunegala District and his wife started the development activities in the village on June 19,1982.

Agro - equipment to the value of 6,509,430 mali francs and 200 bags of fertiliser worth 2,250,000 mali francs have been distributed among the farming families under long - term

and short - term loans respectively during the period under reveiw. A sum of 180,000 mali francs have also been granted for providing different spiecies of seeds for the collective farm which is about ten acres in extent and cultivated by the village youth group.

A tree planting campaign for the purpose of environmental conservation in the vicinity of the houses was launched. 800 Ipil Ipil trees nurtured from seeds brought from Sri Lanka and 200 margosa plants provided by the Seegu forest conservation office were distributed among the villagers. This programme is being implemented with great success. It would appear that the villagers are quite keen on this tree - planting campaigns. Accordingly all the villagers have planted mango and orange plants close to their dwellings. As Ipil Ipil is used as fodder during the dry seasons they prefer to plant these trees. The Seegu district forest conservation office is extending its full co - operation and assistance to this programme.

56 children have been registered with the pre-school services. A nutritional programme is in operation for these children. 1000 programmes of dehydrated milk powder Kilo have been granted by UNICEF for this purpose. The necessary cereals are offered by the villagers themselves. The pre-school has been held on 223 days. The kitchen which was kept open for 199 days has been able to supply food for 56 persons per day. It is reported that the diet consisted of milk, rice, soup, leafporridge, "thalapa" and "pittu". Each child has been provided with two garments. 100 metres of poplin were gifted by Mr. Lasina Satho Director General of the Seegu District Textile Corporation. This gift enabled then to make 53 dresses while 59 dresses were made out of project funds.

Adult education classes were conducted in the evenings. About 45 young boys and girls of the village attended the classes, and they were taught to read and write. An educational class was conducted for children of school geing age. This class was conducted in Bambara Language which is the mother tounge of the country.

A miniature dispensary has been opened to attend to the health needs. A government doctor was brought to the village and 55 children were subjected to a medical examination and 8 children were found to be suffering from acute malnutrition. Subsequently a doctor was brought down to the village with the help of the district Director of Health and a "Health Day" was held. Discussions were also held on infectious diseases and their prevention, health of expectant mothers, nutrition of children, the advantages of using clean water and how to obtain government medical services.

As a result of these discussions, it was possible to train boys who will work voluntarily, two young boys in first - aid and other health work and two young girls in maternity and clinical work.

A building for the dispensary is under construction. The bricks required for the building were provided by the women folk of the village and the other materials were purchased from the funds of the project. The building is being constructed on a shramadana basis. The Health Department has undertaken to provide the necessary medical equipment.

A savings programme was started through the childrens' services and 102 accounts have been already opened. These include 58 pre-school children accounts, 34 childrens' group accounts and 10 elders' group accounts. The deposit lying at present amounts to 114,570 mali francs.

Following discussions with the villagers a home gardening scheme was started. 13 home gardens have been cultivated by the utilisation of well water. The villagers are interested in this scheme.

Three shramadana camps were held during this period. Camps were also held for laying the approach road to the village, repairing the pre - school building and the construction of the dispensary. 373 persons participated in the shramadana effort.

#### 2.9.26. The Helen Keller Visually Handicapped persons project.

The project was inaugurated jointly by the Helen Keller International Institute of America and the Sarvodaya Movement for the purpose of transforming visually handicapped persons, left resourceless and isolated from present day society into independent people and thereby provide them with a means of livelihood. As the first phase of this scheme, the programme is being implemented in the Assistant Government Agents' divisions of Panadura. Homagama, Kalutara, Bulathsinahla, Horana, Bandarawela and Kaduwela. The staff consists of a director, field - inspector and 09 field workers.

The personnel deployed in this work have been trained the at Headquarters. Information regarding blind persons resident in the areas mentioned is obtained through a survey and they are imparted a training in a manner that would enable them to earn their living by the utilisation of raw materials available locally. 104 persons have been trained to earn their living in this manner while 72 have been given a varied vocational training. They have been given the necessary training in broom making, coir - rope making, ekel - broom - making, rattan work, mat - weaving, small industries using rushes, making sweetmeats, setting up small retail shops, and cadjan weaving. Thus the vocational training they have received enables them to earn a minimum income of Rs. 200/ - monthly.

To date 03 persons have been granted loans of Rs. 500/- each. Although no loans have been allowed in respect of Coir rush - based cadjan weaving and making ekel brooms, it has been possible to maintain these industries by the sale of goods made out of the raw materials they have been trained to use. The loans are to be repaid after a one month's period of grace by instalments on the basis of the monthly income earened.

17 persons have been referred to medical treatment and 12 children of school going age have been sent to school. The provision of teachers to schools in close proximity to villages where the visually handicapped live is handled by the Education Department under the department's specialised teachers' services. Such teachers impart the required education to the visually handicapped children. Furthermore, these field workers take the necessary steps to have the multi-handicapped who are unable to undergo our training admitted to hostels managed by the Department of Social Services.

counts and 10 elders' group accounts. The deposit lying

#### 2.9.27. Legal Relief Services Programme.

This programme is being implemented in the Anuradhapura and Puttalam districts. The Anuradhapura district Lawyers' Panel consists of 09 lawyers while the Puttalam district panel comprises of 04. This programme enables the people to get an understanding of the implications of legal matters. So far 04 seminars have been conducted by 04 Gramodaya centres in the Anuradhapura district, with a participatory attendance of about 850 persons. 202 cases in the Anuradhapura district and 06 cases in the Puttalam district have been resolved after a submission to the courts of law. 42 cases in the Anuradhapura district and 68 cases in the Puttalam district have been settled through amicable negotiations. Legal advice has been given to two individuals. 16 cases are pending in the courts.

#### 2.9.28. Dhamma Schools' Programme.

Field workers assist in conducting Dhamma (religious) schools. There ar: 188 Buddhist religious schools and 03 Hindu religious schools for teaching Buddhism and Hinduism respectively throughout Sri Lanka.

They are conducted by the field - workers. There are 22,084 children registered in these religious schools. There are on an average about 116 children in each school. This programme is in operation in about 19 District Centres. We believe that we would be able to attain the Dharmadvipa (Island of Righteousness) objective through this programme.

#### 2.9.29. Bhikkhu Services.

The Bhikkhu is always considered as a leader in the villages. The objective of this service is therefore, to organize the people under the leadership of the bhikkhu to carry out work, and develop people spiritually as well as materially as envisaged by the Sarvodaya Philosophy. A bhikkhu is engaged full - time in furthering this service.

Long term and short term courses have been prepared for bhikkhu training. These courses are conducted at the Bhikkhu Training Centre at Pathakada and the Educational Institute situated at Thanamalwila respectively. Particulars pertaining to the Bhikkhu Training Institute at Pathakada appears under the heading of special training institutes.

Eleven Sangha organisation meetings have been held in the field during this period. 02 seminars attended by the Sangha and 02 meetings of bhikkhu coordinators selected at district level have also been held.

#### 2.9.30. Disaster Relief Services.

This scheme is made to function to aid the people when disasters occur. Assistance has been granted during floods and land - slides that occurred during the past period. Basic essentials such as foodstuff, clothes, medicines and milk powder and materials for house building including 'shramaya' or free labour have been granted during such times of distress in the form of aid. Sarvodaya Shanthi Sena groups and workers have been instrumental in taking affected persons to places of safety and distributing aid. This service merits every body's support and appreciation.

During the first week of June 1982 aid was provided to the families rendered homel ess by floods and land slides in the Ratnapura, Kalutara, Galle and Matara Districts.

A scheme to collect aid from schools, establishments, shops and residents in the neigh bourhood of Sarvodaya Headquarters was launched on 11th June, 1982. Clothes and food stuffs to the value of about Rs. 139,725/- and cash amounting to about Rs. 7,800 were collected and distributed among the affected families. The cash collected was used to build house that had been damaged by the flood in the Welewatte area in the Matara district.

#### 2.9.31. Cultural and Tourism Programme. Spines agreed believe good popular england

This programme has been proposed for implementation in the near future. An inspection is being made to find a suitable place for this purpose, document embodying attractive and aesthetic places along the sea - coast and historical places in the interior of the country is under preparation.

It is expected that this programme would be able to give the foreign tourists an insight into our culture and its historical significance.

# 2.9.32. Sarvedaya Cultural Programme.

This programme is carried out in villages that are connected to Sarvodaya and it is expected to develop the traditional and cultural features that are characteristic of the respective villages. The traditional cultural features will not be allowed to perish and the people will be made to understand their significance and aesthetic worth. Then the villagers will take note of what should be preserved and take follow up action by the formation of cultural groups. At present such cultural groups have been formed in the Makandana, Kuliyapitiya and Batticaloa areas and the attention of all district coordinators has been drawn to form such groups on an island wide scale.

#### 2.9.33. Integrated activities with the Governments' development services

# NORAD PROJECT. primery la page lo gallead and rebut reseque abadadas is situited

The above mentioned project which has been inaugurated under the district level integrated rural development work and headed by the Mattala and Weliwewa Janawasas (People's settlements) in the Tissamaharama Electorate, Hambantota district is funded by the Government of Norway. It is, therefore, called the NORAD Project.

The aim of the project is to renovate tanks which are presently in a state of ruin and set up colonies. Building the solidarity needed for the social progress of the settlers of these colonies is a task that could be achieved through Sarvodaya activities. Therefore, the selected young boys and girls are made to undergo training courses. Selectees are also trained in wood and masonry work as a vocational training. Two Gramodaya centres have been set up for the implementation of these services. A 7 acre block of land and has been received from the government to construct these two centres. The buildings required by the two Gramodaya centres have been already built on this land and permanent buildings for the pre-school and community shops are under construction.

Eight villages have been linked to the Mattala Gramodaya centre and eight to the Bogahaidiwewa Gramodaya centre. Childrens groups, nutrition and community health services programmes are carried out in these villages. There are nine fulltime workers to implement these programmes.

2,9,34. Seeration School Protectal Programme

# 11. DANIDA PROJECT. CON CHESCO DE LA CONTRESE DE CONTR

This is being implemented as a health service project, the chief aim being to provide a pure drinking water supply for the villagers. This integrated programme has been undertaken by the Danish International Development Institute of Denmark, the Sri Lanka Government, the Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya and M/s Chandrasena and Company.

The project is in charge of the Kamshaks Kruger Institute who are the agents of the Danish Institution and the Water Supply and Drainage Board on behalf of the Government respectively. The role of the Sarvodaya Movement in this context is to organise the service activities of the project, create an interest among the people and obtain their participation and spearhead development activities.

This is a four phased programme. The first phase is the pilot stage research level for which 15 villages from the Matale district and 10 from the Polonnaruwa district had been selected. 21 underground water systems, 21 hand - pump systems and 2 pumping systems have been introduced to the 25 villages.

Community service courses and training courses in the operation of hand pumps have been conducted for the people in these villages. A batch of 50 persons has been selected for this purpose. In addition 50 persons, two from each village, have been selected from the 25 villages and 25 sevikas were given a three months pre-school training course while the remaining 25 have undergone a three months training course in community health services.

Furthermore, Ipil ipil trees have also been planted with the help of youth and mothers' groups, in these villages, in areas where an adequate supply of water is available. 5 villages each from the Matale and Polonnaruwa districts have been selected and health camps were established in these villages.

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#### 2.9.34. Book Development Programme.

is not show the sector being the first will are express

The objective of this programme is to compile suitable books and give encouragement to those who have a talent in writing. In this way meaningfull books catering to readership tastes have been written. One of the aims is to supply books required by village libraries. With this in view, an interest was created among village groups to write books. A series of story books written by such people were reviewed and distributed to the libraries. A series of books for the use of children and elders have been printed and sold at reasonable prices.

These books portray the cultural and historical values of our country.

#### 2.9.35. Sarvodaya School Prefects' Programme

This programme is also known as the Sarvodaya Schools' Programme. The Sarvodaya Movement itself originated through a school. The present programme has been started with the full approval of the Education Department. The aim of this scheme is to direct school children towards school activities as well as team work like shramadana services. In view of this, three day training courses in the Sarvodaya philosophy have been conducted for school children during this period, by the Development Education Section at Headquarters. Five students groups attended these training courses. It has been proposed to launch this programme on an island - wide formal scale.

#### 2.9.36. Assistance to students for higher education.

This scheme aims at providing text books and the necessary equipment to needy students persuing higher education and improving the knowledge of those engaged in Sarvo-daya activities. A number of students who have qualified themselves to pursue higher studies but are unable to obtain the necessary text books and equipment owing to the meagreness of their financial resources have been given assistance during the period under review.

#### 2.9.37. Research Institute.

This institute has a staff of 38 persons. Several socio-economic researches, some even of national importance, have been carried out during this period. These researches could be divided into three main categories; research work assigned by the Sarvodaya Sangamaya to the Research Institute, researches entrusted by outside institutions and those that are done by the Research Institute on its own.

Various foreign institutions, government establishments and other research and voluntary bodies have extended their cooperation by entrusting research work to the institute.

Researches pertaining to Sarvodaya development work viz; the Savings Programms, Pre - Schools, Suwa Setha Programme and research into activities of the Sarvodaya administrative districts of Polonnaruwa, Kalutara South, Colombo East and Kandy have also been some of the significant contributions.

External research work on "Anthodaya Programme", 'elders', 'use of narcotics' have also been carried out.

Furthermore, the preparation of a manual on the various programmes implemented by Sarvodaya and the opening of a record room have also been completed. The implementation of Sarvodaya Programmes as special projects in the villages of Manakada and Pokunuwila by the Research Institute have been a special feature during the period under review.

#### 2.9.38. Estate Sector Services.

Development programmes have been embarked upon in about 300 estates which have been linked to the Sarvodaya Movement. In addition to the normal programmes we implement in the villages, the following programmes are also being carried out in the estate sector

viz: giving the necessary instructions to keep the line rooms clean and tidy, training sevikas to run the creches, providing the necessary equipment for creches and community kitchens, carrying out provision of clean water and sanitation schemes, training courses in community leadership, training voluntary workers to serve in estate schools and imparting a training in small industries to youth group members.

Towards the end of the year 807 creches had been established in the estate sector while 307 fully equipped pre - school nurseries have also been built with UNICEF aid.

These programmes have been set in motion in estates belonging to the Janatha Estates Development Board and the State Plantations Corporation respectively. The number of creche sevikas to be trained under this scheme totals up to 2525. Of this number, social service institutions have trained 830 while 1387 have been trained by Sarvodaya. Furthermore, in - service training courses have also been provided as special programmes.

Table 21 shows the number of creches and the number of estates connected to the Sarvodaya Movement according to the provinces.

Table 21 Estates and the number of creches according to the provinces.

	District	No. of Connected Estates	No. of Creches
1.	Hatton	52	115
2.	Matale	49	140
3.	Nuwara Eliya	25	100
4.	Haputale	12	71
5	Balangoda	57	117
6	Kalutara	56	117
7	Ratnapura	24	60
8	Galle/Matara	25	87 -
	Total	300	807

#### 2.9.39. National Amity Programme.

The objective of this programme is to build a unitary community. There are several techniques that are followed in this respect and while promoting peace, brotherhood and goodwill mainly among the Sinhala, Tamil and Muslim communities several measures have also been embarked upon to create mutual understanding between the estates people of Indian origin and the neighbouring villages of the estates. Two amity programme camps, where about one hundred members of the Sinhala, Tamil and Muslim communities participated, were held at Headquarters. Apart from this, national amity camps have also been held in the district centres of Jaffna, Batticaloa and Anuradhapura.



Daily amity camps have been held in the village of Waleboda in the Ratnapura district in order to create mutual understanding between the estates population and neighbouring villages. Visus among the control of the manager of the control of the c

Different nationalities have got together and held a series of seminars in the Ratnapura, Galle, Badulla, Balangoda, and Kandy districts in order to embark on an on-going programme to bring about national unity.

After being trained at an amity camp, youth were sent in pairs to their counterpart villages for a three-month sojourn. 32 young boys and girls of the Sinhala and Tamil communities were directed accordingly. During their period of residence they gain a mutual understanding of the culture, customes and language.

creche sevikas to be mained under this scheme rotals up to 2525. Of this number, social service institutions have trained \$30 white 1387 have been trained by Sarvodava. Furthermore, in service training courses have also been provided as special programmes.

Table 21 shows the number of creebes and the number of estates epanetical to the Sarvalleys Movement according to the provinces.

Table 21 Eductes and the number of creches according to the provinces.

	No. of Creekes	No. of Connected	District	
		Estates		
* * * * *				
	115		. Hatton	
	140	61	Matale	S. Fr. M. Land
	001	15	Nuwara Ellya	
	15	12	. Haputale	4 - 1 - 4
	111	te .	Balangoda	
	711	36	Kalatara	0
		24	- Китпарита	T Comment
	. 78	25	Galle/Matara	8
	708	300	-tate T	

2.9.39, National Amily Programme.

The objective of the programme is to build a unitary contantinity. There are soveral techniques that are followed in this respect and while promoting peace, brotherhood and goodwill mainly among the Sinhala, Tamil and Muslim communities several measures have also been embarked upon to create mutual understanding between the estates people of Indian origin and the neighbouring villages of the estates. Two amity programme camps, where should one bundred members of the Sinhala, Tamil and Muslim communities participated, were held at Headquarters, Apart from this, Cathoral amity camps have also been held in the district centres of Jaffara, Batticaloa and Antiradhapura.

# PROJECTS - 1983

Particulars of the Project District	19. Prof. Nandasenii Rainapala. 20. Mr. Oburma Gunasughe. 21. Mrs. Nita Ariyaratua.	Community Shops and Orchid Kegalle & Kulutara  Training Programmes Matale, Polonnaruwa & Kandy  Community Based Rural Blind Kulutara.
Country	Holland Belgium Belgium America U. K. Switzerland Washington Singapore Washington Canada London Holland New Delhi in seeperate U. K. America Geneva Norway West Germany	Colombo Denmark U. S. A.
Name of Donor	31. Mrs. Amara Peiris. 34. Mr. Laxman Abeygonaralne. 35. Mr. Premachandra Dissanayakt. 36. Mr. Pensil Ginaricia. 33.	18. Kampsax Kruger 19. Helen Keller International

#### 1982 / 1983 EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:-

1.	Dr. A. T. Ariyaratna	Hon President.
2.	Mrs. Sita Rajasuriya	Vice President.
3.	Mr. Cyril R. Ekanayake	Vice President.
4.	Dr. P. Amarasinghe	Vice President.
5.	Mr. Wiliam Kandage	General Secretary.
6.	Mr. Sathis De Mel	Organising Secretary.
7.	Mr. Wijedasa Mahawatta	Treasurer.
8.	Mr. Piyasoma Medis	Assistant Secretary.
	Mr. M. D. Abevnavake	Assistant Secretary.

#### ELDERS COUNCIL:-

Mr. Nimal Somasiri

Mr. Kamal Dissanayaka

10.

- 12. The Venerable Pandit Tunnane Sumanatissa Thero.
- 13. The Venerable Pandit Nedalagamuwe Jinananda Thero.
- 14. The Venerable Pandit Professor Henpitigedara Gnawasa Thero.

Assistant Secretary.

Assistant Treasurer.

- 15. The Venerable Pandit Ganegama Saranankara Nayaka Thero.
- 16. The Venerable Pandit Kirimatiya we Pannasagara Thero.
- 10. The venerable Pandit Kirimatiya de l'almasagara Anes
- 17. The Venerable Pandit Welletota Pannadassi Thero.
- 18. Mr. M. W. Karunananda.
- 19. Prof. Nandasena Ratnapala.
- 20. Mr. Dharma Gunasinghe.
- 21. Mrs. Nita Ariyaratna.
- 22. Mr. M. A. Tilakaratne.
- 23. Mr. R. A. Wijegunawardana.
- 24. Dr. T. S. Ruberu.
- 25. Mr. K. Thirunaukkarasu.
- 26. Mr. Leel Gunasekara.

#### OTHER EXECUTIVE MEMBERS.

- 27. Mr. K. Dasanayake.
- 28. Proctor Walter Peiris.
- 29. Mr. D. S. Liyanage
- 30. Mr. N. A. H. W. Mendis.
- 31. Mrs. Soma De Silva.
- 32. Mr. M. Jinasena De Soysa
- 33. Mrs. Amara Peiris.
- 34. Mr. Laxman Abeygunaratne.
- 35. Mr. Premachandra Dissanayake.
- 36. Mr. Densil Senaratna.
- 37. Mr. W. A. Jayawardana.
- 38. Dr. Dammika Bibile.
- 39. Mr. Sanath Weerakoon.
- 40. Mr. T. S. Silva.
- 41. Mr. Stanly Jayaweera.

- 42. Mr. Siriman Gunaratna.
- 43. Mr. Weeraman Jinadasa.
- 44. Mr. Harsha Kumara Navaratna.
  - 45. Mr. Sisira Navaratne.
  - 46. Mr. Haflin Samdeen.
  - 47. Mr. P. Hewawitarana.
  - 48. Mr. Gunapala Samaranayaka.

Badulla

Gampaha

- 49. Mr. S. G. Samarasinghe.
- 50. Mr. N. R. Peires.
- 51. Mr. K. L. Chandrasena.
- 52. Mr. G. S. Senanayaka.
- 53. Mr. S. Suriyamurthi.
- 54. Mr. P. M. Wijekoon.
- 55. Mr. K. P. L. Perera.
- 56. Mr. K. P. A. Perera.
- 57. Mr. Upali Marasinghe.

# DISTRICT DONATIONS FOR TRUST FUND.

. 41. Mr. Siriman Guerratas.

45. Mr. Sisira Navaratna,

Name of the District	S NAME OF THE PERSONS
Samarasinghe.	D . R Rs. Ct
Principal accounts To	
Anuradhapura	17,000.00
Ampara	3,000.00
Mahiyanganaya	5000.00
Batticaloa	20.000.00
Radulla	2,583.00
Colombo West	
Colombo East	1,500.00
Puttalam	2,026.00
Gampaha	1,707.00
Galle	1,500.00
Hambantota	1,373.45
Jaffna	5,000.00
Kandy	5.000.00
Kalutara North	5000.00
Kalutara South	1,100.00
Kurunegala	2,844.00
Kegalle	1,000.00
Matara	1,374.30
Moneragala	2,500.00
Nuwara Eliya	3,510.00
Polonnaruwa	2.000.00
Ratnapura	1,500.00
Trincomalee	1,028.00
Vavuniya	700.00
Personal Donations	10,009.00
Total Donations	90,037.10

# POST SCRIPTUM

Para	1	1 st Line	_	Delete	'ago to the' insert prior to this
		6th Line	_	Delete	'within the same horrendous week'
Para	2	3 rd Line	_	Delete	'threats and howls' insert discouraging
Para	5	2 nd Line	_		threats and warnings insert 'and' between 'progress' and 'as'

## POST SCRIPTUM

sid of total treati of the cate,	Delete	I st Line	
'within the same horrendous week'		onil din	
threats and howly insert discouraging			

#### POST SCRIPTUM

Two months ago to the day at a time when we are holding the 27th Annual General Meeting of the Sarvodaya Movement, a chain of events occurred in this land leaving in its wake a trail of violence, carnage and devastation unprecedented in the annals of the history of our country. We call this the darkest week in our history because it not only brought about the destruction of human life and physical property, but also within the same horrendous week destroyed the traditional value - systems preserved and cherished by our people for a period of over 2,500 years.

Immediately after the outbreak of violence, the Sarvodaya Movement was the first to come forward with a clarion call for the RELIEF REHABILITATION AND RECONCILIATION of the refugees and to eschew violence. Amidst threats and howls we came forward courageously to fulfil our duties by the nation in keeping with our philosophy of non - violence and its principles.

Following these traumatic events, the people who look forward to the Sarvodaya Movement for guidance in the sphere of national harmony and peace have multiplied in large numbers thereby augmenting the future responsibilities of Sarvodaya. This is a challenge that must be accepted by each and every member of the Sarvodaya family.

Re - establishment of the Nation's value - systems that have been shattered, restoration of the respect for Law and Order made ineffectual, winning over the misguided and destructive elements to a path of non - violence, re - creation of Sinhala - Tamil co - existence that has been fissured, affording relief and re - habilitating the affected Sinhala and Tamil communities, studying all the causes that created these problems and enlightening the public on the real state of affairs, looking into the formation of an economic system that would lead to a contended and simple life - pattern, exploring the creation of another democratic political system to replace the party system of politics which has become the foremost obstruction in finding an equitable and righteous solution to all these issues and presenting it to the country's leaders are some of the challenges that Sarvodaya has to face.

All these have to be carried out without causing any interruption whatsoever to the welfare and development work now in progress as an expansion of such activities.

When we look at the social analysis based on the Sarvodaya philosophy and its programme, it has to be stated that all these are challenges that have been anticipated by us. This fact would become evident to all those who have read Sarvodaya literature and past reports. Every event that has taken place in society has gone to prove that the path we have followed has been set in the correct direction. Similarly, since the Sarvodaya groups in over 6000 villages throughout Sri Lanka are active, we do possess the grit and the stamina to face the challenges referred to above.

What is required is the broad - basing of Sarvodaya services quality wise and quantity wise throughout the length and breadth of the island.

Presently young men and women selected from villages where Sarvodaya services are in operation are imparted a special training and each village is linked to another 10 villages in the environs after which a shramadana - centred programme is implemented. Plans have been mapped out to get down village elders from these villages weekly and give them a special training at the Vishva Samadhi Mandira which is due to be completed shortly. Steps have also been taken for holding quarterly meetings of the Deshodaya Mandalaya formed last year.

Plans have been drawn up for the Peace March for National Harmony and Peace which will commence from Kirivehera, Kataragama and proceed to Nagadeepa, Jaffna across the country. Let us dedicate ourselves with firm determination and work in the cause of all Deshodaya services.

May the rains shower in due seasons, And render the fields fertile, May every heart be fully contened, The State be just and the World benefit.

Dr. A. T. Ariyaratne. President.



Regress and the manufacture of beginning by and greating with haif from

## LANKA JATHIKA SARVODAYA SHRAMA BALANCE SHEET AS AT 3

	ACCUMULATED FUND			23,116,233,99
	As per last Balance Sheet		58,212,588.79	85,110,255,77
	Add: Adjustments in respect of previous years.		93,666,54	
		1/2	58,306,255,33	7,400,000.00
	Donations received in kind	8,548,309,36		100,000,00
	Adjustment in respect of			
	Tanamalwila Farm and Youth centre	56,382,69	8,604,692.05	875,000,00
			66,910,947.38	64,000,00
	Less: Excess of Expenditure			110,000,00
	over income	3,971,571.39		<b>6</b> 1 330 50
	Services / Goods rendered by			
	Tanamalwila Farm & Youth			
	Training centre	580,188.29		
			8	
1	Excess of Expenditure over income	e of		
	Tanamalwila Farm & Youth Tra; c			
	Adjusted value of Stocks	1,170,385.38	6,516,790.51	
88,212,588,79		*	60,394,156.87	
0,212,300,75	OTHER FUNDS		11 Street # 1055 11 5 / # 1042 1 CT \$1046/8	
100,000 CO	Woodward Memorial Fund	100,000.00		
9,170,90	Welfare Fund	4,161.90	104,161.90	
2,2.0,20			35	
	CURRENT LIABILITIES			
219,219.63	Sundry creditors	969,370.52		
154,801,34	Accrued Expenses	276,213.70		3,247,781.51
2,—	Sarvodaya Award Foundation	8,655.25	1,254,239.47	1,278,401.33
2,703.75	Bank Account - Overdraft		66,247.85	25,043.43
				2,842,088.74
				5,220,810.80
				826,764.51
				12,254,584.86
		ψ. (i)		21,000.00
				1,157,379.30
				159,395.94
		1000	,	•

#### AUDIT REPORT

58,698,484,41

( To the Members of Lanka Jathika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya (Inc.)

We have examined the above Balance Sheet of Lanka Jathika Sarvodaya Shramadara Sangamaya (In and explanations required. Subject to the report of even date to the Committee of Management, in correct view of the state of affairs of the Sangamaya as at that date to the best of our knowledge BANGAMAYA

Rs.

61,818,806.09

58,693,484.41

# RAMADANA SANGAMAYA (Inc.) S AT 31st March 1983.

CURRENT ASSETS

.781.51

,233,99	FIXED ASSETS		
	As per schedule INVESTMENTS	28,404,067,	<b>.9</b> 9
0,000.00 0,000,00	Commercial Bank of Ceylon Ltd National Savings Bank (Woodward Memorial Fund)	4,890,000.00 100,000.00	
k,000,00 k,000,00 k,000,00	European asian Bank People's Bank(Orchid Project) People's Bank (Community Shops) People's Bank (Foreign Dept.)	1,675,000,00 64,000.00 110,000.00 1,065,000.00 7,904,000	co

A second	Ci - I		
,401.33	Stock	1,588,422,86	
5.043.43	Sundry debtors	674,963.62	
.088.74	Deposits		
	Gramodaya advance to D. t	38,543.43	
,810.80	Gramodaya advances to Projects and Farms	2,842,088.74	
	Current account-Tanamalwila Farm and Youth	With the County of the district respective county	
,764.51	Training centre	5,237,232.46	
.584.86	Advances to Staff	- 3	
.000.00	General advances	991,606.59	
The same of the same	_	12,609,044.83	
,379.30	Prepayments	21,000.00	24,002,902 53
,395.94	Balance at Banks	1,306,028.28	, -,,-
484.41	Cash in hand as certified by the accountant		
	and the destrict by the accountant	201,807.29	1.507 835.57
		Rs	. 61,818,806.09

amaya (Inc.) as at 31st March, 1983, with the books and vouchers. We have received all information ement, in our opinion the above Balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and nowledge, information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the

M. N Sambamurti & Co CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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#### **EXPENDITURE** General Administration 1,654,345,71 Finance and Accounts 309,706.90 Planning and Budgeting 126,888.39 Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting 56,832.80 Security Services 106,438.46 GENERAL SUPPORTING SERVICES Savings Unit 14,691,60 Lithography 36,516.65 Audio Visual 301,268.81 Photography 117,316.24 Garage, Transport and Electrical 2,199,867.35 Building and Construction 54,382.58 Public Relations 73,000.00 Rural Technical Services 5,200.00 Damsak Hostel 238,007.21 Shramadana Section 19,942.20 Shanthi Sena 134,941.33 Childerns Services and Health Care 7,809,801.94 Vishvodaya 199,911.30 Meth Medura 896,347.86 Cramodaya Fund 3,800.00 Gramodaya Section 24,750.00 DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION Development Educational Institute 322,054.14 Library 106,240.00 Miscellaneous Expenses 3,406,828.37 OTHER EXPENSES Helvetas 741,997.38 Udagam Programme 400,830.00 District Centre Expenses 10,618,839.67 Projects (District Centres) 7,400,262.77 SECTIONAL LOSSES Metal Section 279,429.34 Wood Work Section 184,370.53 Printing Section 69,841.34 37,914,651.37 **PROJECTS** Indigahahena 533,600.00 Orchid 11,043.63 Food Processing 193,278.38 Danida - Kandy 7,607,95 Norad 307,201.00 1,052,730.98 LESS CREDITS Udagam 1,194.21

Depreciation

Danida

TOTAL EXPENDITUR

Danida - Polonnaruwa

Handloom - Kandy

Digitized by Noolaham Foundation. noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

12,712.00

120,150.00

47.050.00

871,924.77 3,207 113.45

181,106.21

41,993,389.59

#### INCOME

Foreign donations	35,148,672.50		
Local donations	688,781.76		
Membership Fees	8,419,40		
Miscellaneous	322,297.06		
Interest Received Sale of Books	1,007,802.07 40,863.06		
OTHER INCOME	40,000,00	<b>\$7,2</b> 16,835.85	
Batik Sales	289,365.25		
Suwa Setha	515,617.10		
		804,982.35	
Total Income		38.021,818.20	
Total Expenditure	Ü	41,981,389,59	
Expenditure Over Income		3,959.571.39	

# SARVODAYA ANNUAL SERVICES C

### Programmes in Operation

**Environmental Conservation Services** Handloom Weaving Coastal Belt Services Food Preservation Anti - Malaria Programme Epilesy Relief Programme Development of Indigenous Medical Services **Public Relations** Fuel Economising Programme Children's Fairs Deshodaya Link - up Villages Vishvodaya Bhikku Services Distress Relief Services Cultural activities and Tourism Norad Project Book Development Prefects Programme Assistance to Students for higher education Research Institute Amity Programme

## Programmes Giving Statistical Data

Shanthi Sena Units Rural Technical Services Nutritional Programme Home Gardening Programme Model Village Programme Community Health Services Suwa Setha Pre - School Services Library Services Savings Programme Community Shops International Voluntary Services Programme for the Visually handicapped Legal Relief Service Dhamma School Programme Sarvodaya Cultural Programme Integrated Development Service s and Combined Activities Plantation Development Programme

#### **Development Education** Programme

No. Trained Pre - school Services 2842 Community health Services 541 Community Services 10255 Shramadana Society Presidents 582 Vocational 1514 Home Gardening 210 Agricultural 89 Snake - bite treatment 20 Herbal medicinalgradens 297 Meditation 127 Shanthi Sena 2420 **Educational Supporting Classes** for School Children 7646 Dhamma School Children 9040 Conferences 41916

## Group Organisations

Children's groups Youth groups 2751 3016 Mother's groups Farmer's groups 338 Sarvodaya Shramadana 2560 Shanthi Sena units 978 Waidyadana Centres 16

## Shramadana Camps

No. of Camps held Total Value of Work Performed Number of man - days involved 224,175

## **Production Un**

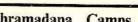
Agricultural Unit Technical Units Community Shop

## Udagam Serv

No of Villages Ope No of Villages to Sarvodaya Woake Attached

# Plantation Ser

No of Connected Estates No of Creches



3077 Rs. 3,228,866

## Nutrition Programme

No. of Community Kitchens 2683 Attendance for receiving food Children upto 0 - 5 years 6005406 Children between 5-14 years 364251

Pregnant mothers 68771 Lactating Mothers 64798 Elders and patients 63920 Others 177569

Leaf cunice No of cups 95 Fruit Juice no of cups 24 259 Milk Powder 1 zo. Triposha 1 1/2 oz 93

Other kinds of food items

Food Provided

Food Provided

ce No of cups 956493
no of cups 244803
er 1 zo. 2594183

s of food items 16977

1 1/2 oz

9358026

No. of workers engaged in
voluntary services 36
No. of Sarvodaya workers who
have gone abroad 11

Dhamma Schools Programme
No. of Schools teaching
Buddhism 188

No. of Schools teaching
Buddhism
No. of Schools teaching
Hinduism
No. of Students receiving
Education
188
2084

Helen Keller Visually Handicapped Programme

No, trained in daily living skills 104

No. vocationally trained 72

No. referred for medical treatment 17

No. of children admitted to schools 12

Sarvodaya Press Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.