



APPENDICES

ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่

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Appendix A

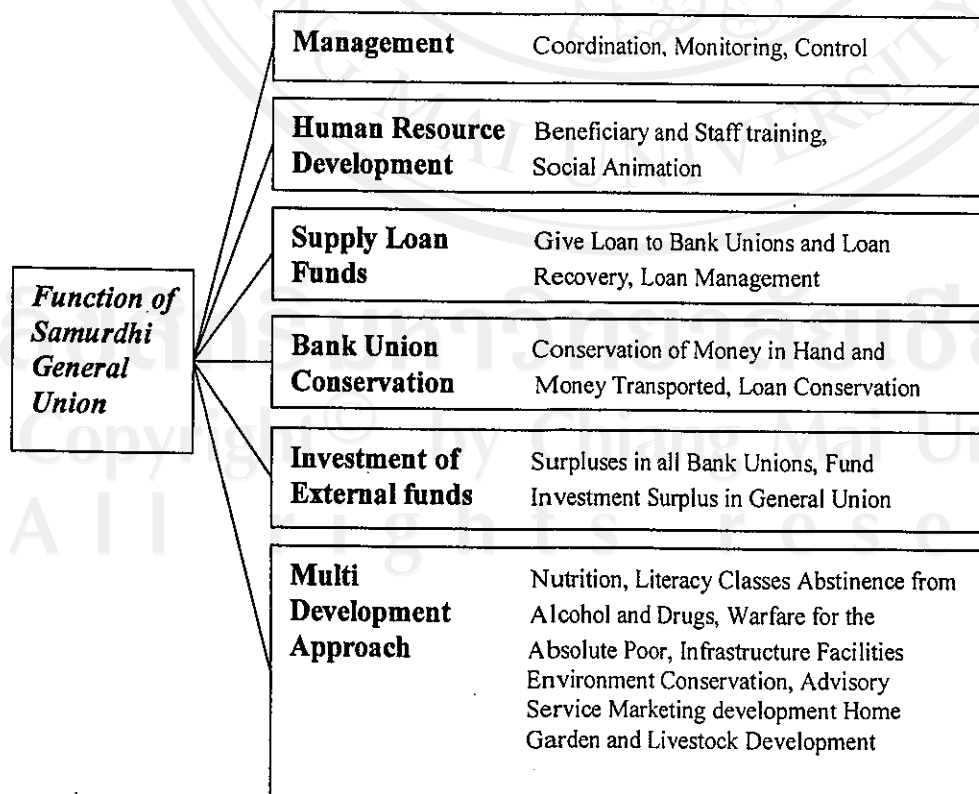
Amount of Loans Granted at the End of Respective Years and Progress in Regard to Grant of Loans Year by Year (Island wise), 1997-2002

Year	Number of Loans Given	Amount Rs. Million	Accumulated Number of Loans Given	Accumulated Amount Rs. Millions	Percentage of Recovery
1997	9,609	27.694	9,609	27.694	-
1998	58,865	210.049	68,474	237.743	96
1999	1,413,344	728.577	209,818	966.320	102
2000	271,659	1,822.189	481,477	2,788.509	107
2001	331,859	2,764.242	813,336	5,552.751	107
2002	203,058	1,895.331	1,016,394	7,448.082	104

Source: Annual report of the Samurdhi Authority of Sri Lanka-2002

Appendix B

Function of Kaduwella Samurdhi General Union



Appendix C

Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Province

Province	Land Size		Population ^a		Shares of GDP (%)		Growth of GDP (%)		Average Monthly Income (Rs.) 1995		Industry (%) 1995
	Sq. Km*	%	(1000s)	(%)	1990	1995	1994	1995	Per Household	Per Capita	
Western Province	3,632	5.6	4698	25.8	41.4	43.3	7.2	7.2	4,764	947	72.4
Central Province	5,620	8.7	2381	13.1	9.5	9.7	2.9	4.8	2,859	574	4.7
Southern Province	5,497	8.5	2335	12.8	11.3	11.1	4.8	4.1	3,244	616	8.5
Northern Province	8,688	13.5	1391	7.6	4.4	2.5	1.7	4.3	-	-	1.0
Eastern Province	9,635	14.9	1263	6.9	4.0	3.9	1.2	7.9	-	-	1.2
North-Western Province	7,826	12.1	2132	11.8	10.9	10.3	6.5	3.8	3,145	624	2.9
North-Central Province	10,259	15.9	1075	5.9	5.2	6.4	7.4	4.0	2,906	577	1.4
Uva Province	8,348	13.0	1138	6.3	5.6	5.1	0.7	4.3	2,652	517	2.5
Sabaragamuwa Province	4,948	7.8	1790	9.8	7.7	7.6	8.3	6.1	3,209	650	5.4
Sri Lanka	64454	100	18203	100	-	-	5.5	5.5	3,549	708	100

Sources: Department of National Planning

Department of census and Statistics^a^a Area excluding inland water areas

Appendix D

Performance of Selected Microfinance Institutions / Schemes: 2002

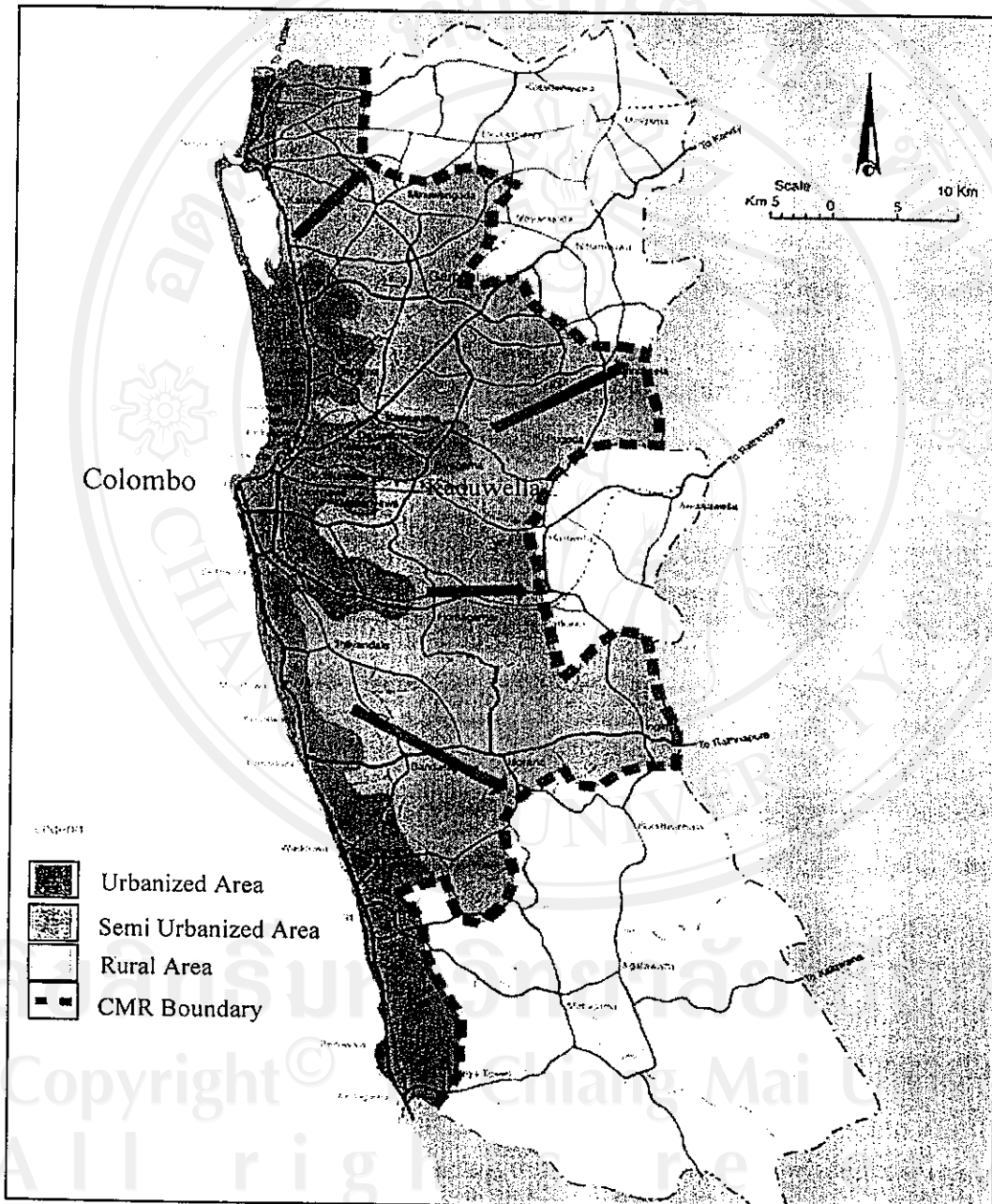
Institute/Program	Legal Status	Funding Source	Target Group	Total Membership or Borrowers	Loans Granted In 2002 (Rs. Million)	Total Loans granted as at 2002 (Rs. Million)
Samurdhi Bank	Samurdhi Authority of Sri Lanka Act No. 30 of 1995	Government and Members Saving	Rural, Urban Poor	1,866,059 (a)	3,078	10,118
Farmer Banks	Agrarian Development Act No 46 of 2000	Government and Members Saving	Farmers	35,834 (a)	293	587 (c)
Gemi Pubuduwa Scheme	Banking Act No. 30 of 1988	Hatton National Bank	Rural & Semi-urban Poor	40,000 (b)	233	1,800
Rural Banking Innovative Project (RBIP)	Banking Act No. 30 of 1988	People's Bank and GTZ	Poor in Rural Area	3,600 (b)	111	216
Sarvodaya (SEEDS)	Companies Act No. 17 of 1982	Donor Funds, NDTF and Members' Savings	Rural Poor	561,321 (a)	1,020	5,507 (d)
Kanth Ran Divi Maga	Banking Act No. 30 of 1988	Bank of Ceylon	Women	1,220 (b)	1	21
Janashakthi Banking Society	Society Ordinance and voluntary Social Services Organization	Donor Funds, NDTF and Members' Savings	Rural Poor in Hambantota District	30,014 (a)	77	645
Co-operative Rural Banks (CRBs)	Co-operative Societies Low No. 5 of 1972	NDTF funds and Members Saving	Rural Poor	588,681 (b)	1,050	4,827
Thrift and Credit Co-operative Society (TCCSs) or (SANASA)	Co-operative Societies Low No. 5 of 1972	NDTF funds and Members Saving	Rural Poor	854,583 (a)	3,176	5,526

Sources: Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Report-2002

(a) Members (c) Cumulative From 1998
(b) Borrowers (d) Cumulative From 1998

Appendix F

Urban Development Trend in the Colombo Metropolitan Region (CMR) 1996



Source: Urban Development Authority of Sri Lanka

Appendix G

ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM OF SRI LANKA

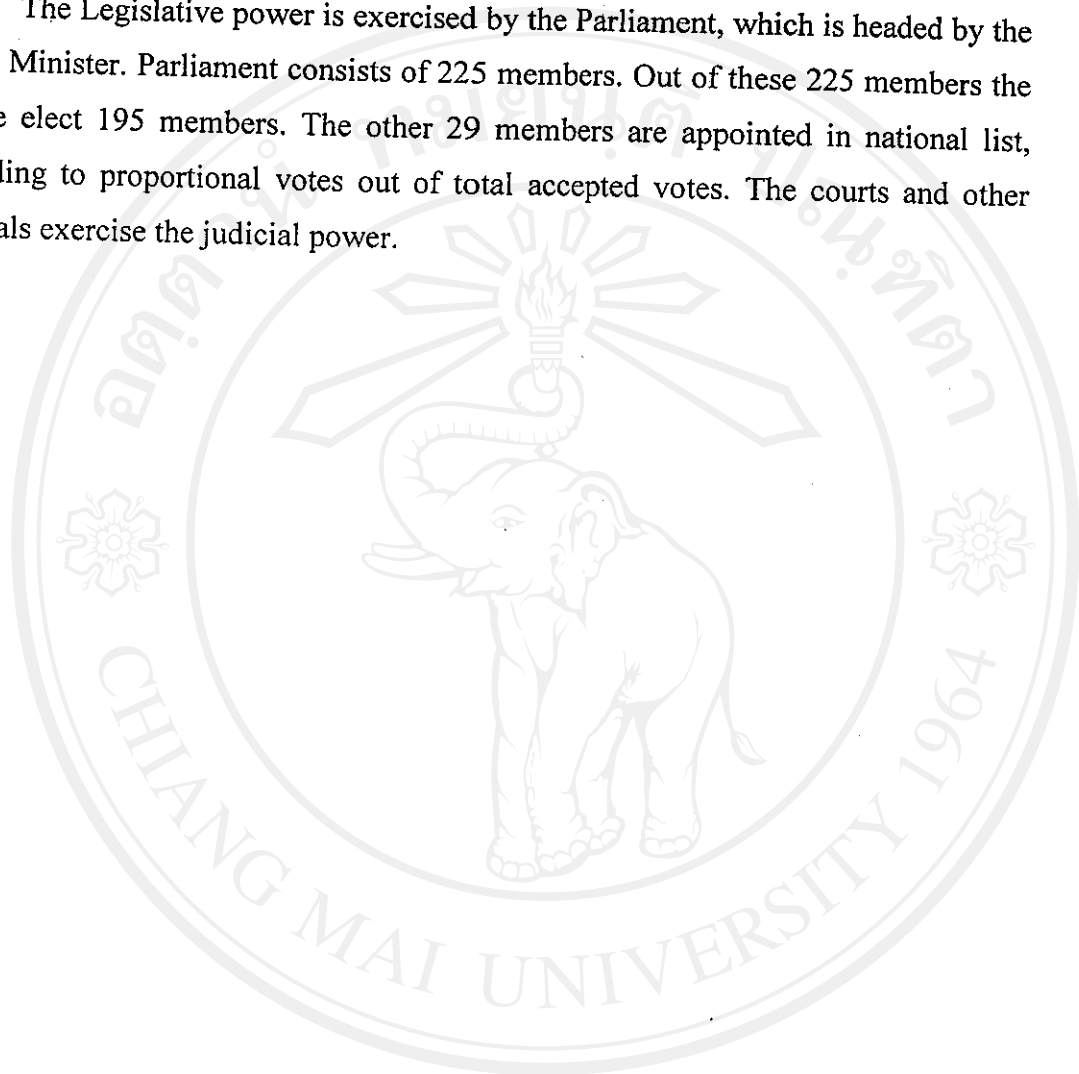
Sri Lanka is a Unitary Republic State and it is known as a Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka follows the parliamentary system and executive presidential system. Up to 1978, the Prime Minister was the first leader in Sri Lanka. The government, which came to power in 1978, introduced a new constitution and the executive presidential system was set up. By now from 1978, the president is the first leader in Sri Lanka and president is elected (direct voting) for six years. The parliament has the Prime Minister and cabinet of ministers. The maximum period of one parliament is six years. In 1987, the 13th amendment to the constitution was passed and Provincial Councils were set up for power devolution and Sri Lanka was divided into nine provinces.

Sri Lanka is divided into nine provinces, 25 administrative Districts and 160 Electorates. The administrative system is further divided into 321 Divisional Secretariats, 17 Municipal Councils, 38 Urban Councils and 256 Pradesiya Sabbas. Each district has one District Secretariat and the District Secretariat is the main administrative body, which is headed by the chief administrative officer called the District Secretary. The District Secretariat has been divided into several sub-administrative areas called Divisional Secretariats. The chief administrative officer in a Divisional Secretariat is the Divisional Secretary. One Divisional Secretariat is divided several small areas called Grama Niladari Vasams. The officer called Grama Niladari has been appointed to this area. Grama Niladari is the village level government representative.

Each province has a provincial council. Provincial council members are elected in direct voting for five years. A provincial council includes a Governor, Chief Minister, Board of Ministers and other Members. The president appoints the governor. The Chief Executive leader of a province is the Chief Minister. The chief administrative officer of a province is called as Chief Secretary.

The president is the Head of the State; Head of the Executive and of the government and Commander in Chief of Armed Forces.

The Legislative power is exercised by the Parliament, which is headed by the Prime Minister. Parliament consists of 225 members. Out of these 225 members the people elect 195 members. The other 29 members are appointed in national list, according to proportional votes out of total accepted votes. The courts and other tribunals exercise the judicial power.



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