

PERFORMANCE REPORT

2014

Ministry of Buddhasasana and Religious Affairs

Vision of the Ministry of Buddhasasana and Religious Affairs

To be the leading facilitator in creating a society with qualitative and moral values .

Mission Statement the Ministry of Buddhasasana and Religious Affairs

Providing assistance to create a qualitative society with better way of living by way of formulating and implementing policies and programmes with the participation of all stake holders based on all-faith teachings with emphasis on Buddhism around religious centers.

Main performance indicators of the Ministry of Buddha Sasana and Religious Affairs

- ❖ Empowering 25000 families with religious values, socially and economically.
- ❖ Designing of religious education network to inco-operate human values developing positive attitudes by assigning new perspective in order to strengthen the relationship bet the places of worship and the person.
- ❖ Transforming all religious centers into multipurpose service centers after equipping them with IT.
- ❖ Transforming all places of religious worship into people-friendly venues in order to attract foreign and local tourists. .
- ❖ Redesigning of religious centers while giving them physical development as an avenue which leads present generation towards preserving the traditions.
- ❖ Establishment of trust and funds with investigation methodologies and technological audits with transparency in order to make religious centers more stable.

Contents

Topic	Page No.
1. Introduction and Profile	57-58
2. Physical Development Programmes	59-60
2.1 Providing assistance to Buddhist temples	
2.2 Special Constructions	
2.2.1 Lumbini temple in Nepal	
2.2.2 Renovation of Dutugemunu Rest established in the City of Lumbini in Nepal	
2.2.3 Construction of Vidyalankara International Buddhist Conference Hall	
2.2.4 ‘ Rajarata Charika Nivasaya ’ of Kurundankulama in Anuradhapura	
2.2.5 Mahaveli Mahaseya – Kothmale	
3. Spiritual Development Programmes	60-64
3.1 Punyagrama Programme	
3.2 “Mathata Thitha” Project	
3.3 Programme for the Promotion of Other Languages	
3.4 Hindu - Buddhist co-existence programme	
3.5 “ Dehemi Nivahanai – Apekama Randhi Heta Dinai ” programme	
4. Programmes for training of religious leaders	64-66
4.1 Project for Training Dhamma Propagators	
4.2 Skills Development Programme of Silmathas	
5. Development of Sacred Areas	66-67
6. Special Programmes	67-68
6.1 Development of 2600 Dhamma Schools to mark the 2600 Sambuddhatva Jayanthiya	
6.2 Printing and distribution of Buddhist Diary	
6.3 “ Deyata Kirula ” – National Development Programme	
7.. List of Annexes	69-78

1. Introduction

The Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka provides for the protection, nurturing and providing necessary funding of Buddha Sasana as well as protecting the rights of all other religions while affording priority to Buddhism. So, it has become the responsibility of the Ministry of Buddha Sasana and Religious Affairs to socialize appropriate projects and launch programmes representing all the religions and covering entire society of Sri Lanka in order to bring about create positive attitudes in achieving the above objectives. Accordingly, the Ministry of Buddha Sasana and Religious Affairs can be termed as a spontaneous specific public institution among ministries in Sri Lanka.

Since the necessity of creating a land with spiritually developed people is felt more and more nowadays, steps should be taken to do the needful without wasting times.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Buddha Sasana and Religious Affairs, in collaboration with all the other Departments under it, is performing a unique role in order to achieve these objectives. Accordingly, this Ministry is carrying out activities relevant for the development of all major religions in Sri Lanka as well as for religious co-operation and for the development of religious bibliographies, religious properties, historical religious heritages etc. of the members of the clergy representing the respective religions.

Profile

Eulogized as the pearl of the Indian Ocean, Sri Lanka is an Island of 432 km in length and 224 km in width and its total area is 65,610 sq.km. The population of Sri Lanka is about 20 million and pre-dominantly it comprises of community groups such as Sinhala, Tamil, Muslim and Christian and small community groups 23 in number. There are four kinds of religions grouped identified under Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim and Christian communities.

Out of the population, belonging to the four main religious, 71% is Buddhists and 12% is Hindus. Of the remaining population, 09% is followers of Islam while 07% is followers of Christianity. Every citizen has the freedom to follow the religion of his/her choice and as an encouragement to the people to nurture their spiritual development conveniently, the Ministry of Buddhasasana and Religious Affairs is implementing, under physical development for all religions, programmes for the development of places of religious worship of all religions.

There are 11,132 places of worship for the Buddhists, 6,051 religious centers for Hindus, 1,831 religious centers for Muslims and 2,099 religious centers for Christians, scattered through out the island. (see Table No. 3).

With regard to Dhamma education, in comparison to the year 2013, an increase is shown in the year 2014 in the number of Dhamma schools and the number of students and teachers. But a reduction is shown in the number of Christian Dhamma schools in the year 2014, compared to the year 2013. (See Table No. 4)

2. Physical Development Programmes

2.1 Providing assistance to Buddhist temples

The aim of this programme is to develop Buddhist temples with financial difficulties located in difficult areas with a view to improve infrastructure facilities of Buddhist temples in order to direct the people towards the society with moral values and quality. During the year 2014, the provision granted was Rs. 14.2 million, while the grants provided to entire number of Buddhist temples was Rs. 14.2 million as at 31.12 2014 and the number of temples as at the above period was 142. (See Table No. 5)

2.2 Special Constructions

2.2.1 Lumbini Temple in Nepal

Under the Lumbini development project in Nepal, permission has been granted to all Buddhist countries to erect Buddhist shrines endemic to their respective countries around “Sal Uyana”. Accordingly, this temple has been constructed with the objective of erecting a temple reflecting the identity of Buddhist culture in Sri Lanka and for providing a seat of veneration to Buddhist devotees of Sri Lanka who on on pilgrimages to India and also to Buddhist devotees of otherforeign countries.

Up to now The Moat, Access road, Dragon Arch, Moonstone, the Bo Tree with 28 Buddhist statues, Golden Fence, Three storied building, Flowery Seat, Cloudy ceiling, Conference Hall, Library, Frescoes and Pagodas belonging to the Temple Complex were completed.

The access road to temple’s connecting bridge was built and Rs. 5.0 million was spent during the year 2014.

2.2.2. Renovation of “ Dutugemunu Rest ” established in the City of Lumbini in Nepal

A Rest by the name of “ Dutugemunu Visrama Salawa ” for the use of Sri Lankan devotees who go on pilgrimages to Lumbini in Nepal, was established in 1992. This Rest has been constructed on a land given under the Lumbini Development Trust Plan Plan, by utilizing provisions granted by His Excellency the then President of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

This Rest comprises 31 residential rooms, 06 service rooms, 03 Dhamma discussion halls, a kitchen and rooms for employees. This Rest was opened on 25.11.2014 by His Excellency the then President of Sri Lanka and the total amount spent for renovation activitie was Rs. 138 million.

2.2.3 Construction of Vidyalkara International Buddhist Conference Hall

This building is being constructed within the premises of Vidyalkara Pirivena in Peliyagoda as an ultra-modern conference hall, comprising auditoriums, conference halls, canteens, exhibition halls and entry hall, in order to fulfill the requirement of providing a conference hall of international standard, to enable the local and foreign monks to exchange views on Buddhist philosophy.

Construction activities of stage V of this building commenced in the year 2013 and the amount paid for it by the year 2014, was Rs.119 million. .

2.2.4 Rajarata Charika Nivasaya (Circuit Bungalow) – Kurundankulama, Anuradhapura

With a view to providing lodging facilities at concessionary rates, for public officers who come to various official duties and to worship Anuradhapura historical sacred area, a two storeyed rest hall with nine rooms and a lecture hall has been constructed in Kurundankulama area on the Anuradhapura – Mihinthale main road. 1334 persons were accommodated with residential facilities in the year 2014 and Rs. 449,818.64 was earned as income.(See attachment 06)

2.2.5 Mahaveli Mahaseya – Kothmale

Mahaveli Maha Seya construction project was commenced on 20.03.1983 according to a concept of the former Minister of Mahaveli Development, the late Hon. Gamini Disanayake, to construct a Stupa by using modern technology, lower in height only by two feet of Ruwanweli Maha Seya, in lieu of the 21 Buddhist temples which had to be removed for the implementation of the Mahaveli Development programme. The construction activities of its “Hatares Kotuwa” to “Koth Keralla” is now being carried out by the Mahaveli Cultural Foundation Trust under the supervision of the Ministry of Buddha Sasana and Religious Affairs.

A sum of Rs.23.0 million has been spent for this in the year 2014.

3. Spiritual Development Programmes

3.1 Punyagrama Programme

3.1.1 Objective

1. Creating a better relationship with the temple and the village
2. Establishing a secured integrated approach in the village to live in a very protected environment free from crimes.

3. Establishing a human friendly community respecting moral values.
4. Creating a basic temple premises in the Temple.
5. Maintaining a rural data base focusing on the temple.

3.1.2 Implementing Methodology

This programme will be implemented with Sri Lanka Police, Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation while developing remote area temples and the villages therein selected from police areas in the districts related to this Programme. Measures will be taken to reach the targets of the Project through the 10 village level selected volunteers who were trained.

The project activity implementation for police station community will be strengthened by the Inspector General of Police, while the monitoring and follow up actions will be undertaken by the Deputy Inspector General and Assistant Superintendants of Police.

This programme will be implemented in 73 villages while the entire coordination will be undertaken by the Ministry of Buddhasasana and Religious Affairs. (See attachment 07)

3.1.3 The nature of Funding

When providing funds, Main temples will be allocated Rs. 125,000 each.

3.1.4 The Nature of Expenditures

As the recurrent expenditures on Punyagrama Programme, Rs. 2.94 Millions and for Capital Expenditures Rs. 19.55 Millions, totaling Rs. 22.49 Millions were spent for the year 2014. (See attachment 08)

3.2 ' Mathata Thitha ' (Elimination of Drugs) Project

3.2.1 Background

This programme is carried out by the Ministry of Buddha Sasana and Religious Affairs to create a 'Society free from drugs'. The National Drug Prevention Operational Unit was established in 2007 and it is being implemented since

3.2.2 Objective

The main objective of this project is to minimize the damages caused to the people by the usage of drugs, improving the skills of the people to achieve the development targets and to build up a developed country with people who are happy and protecting moral values.

3.2.3. Implementation Methodology

Reducing systematically the usage of drugs including alcohol and tobacco, minimizing the damages caused by using them, eradicating completely illegal drugs and making the people properly aware of the damages caused directly and indirectly by the use of drugs and thereby improve well being of all Sri Lankans, increase the productivity and elimination of poverty.

3.2.4 Nature of Expenses

For this purpose, provision of Rs. 11.0 million was allocated for the year 2014 and the programme is being accordingly. (See table No. 9)

3.3 Programme for the Promotion of Other Languages

3.3.1 Introduction

Buddhist monks' knowledge, understanding and practical usage in different languages are very important for long term survival and existence of Buddhism. This programme is being implemented to teach Tamil, English, Pali and Sanscrit for the propagation of knowledge in Buddhist doctrine among Buddhists and Hindus living in this country as well as among the people of countries where Buddhism prevails.

3.3.2 Objective

Improving language skills and providing systematic knowledge in languages for Bikkhus to engage in Dhamma Propagation.

3.3.3 Implementation Methodology

This programme is implemented by focussing on the centres such as Bhikkhu University in Anuradhapura, National Institute of Language Education and Training – Agalawatta and Sanasa Education Campus, Kegalle. This is a residential training programme.

3.3.4 Nature of expenses

Rs.3.5 million has been allocated for th year 2014 and the expenditure incurred as at 31.12.2014, was Rs.355,434.00.

3.4 Religious Harmony Programme between Hindus and Buddhists

3.4.1 Introduction

After the end of the brutal war of 30 years in this country, it will be very important to improve the mutual understanding and friendship between Tamil and Sinhala people to maintain the country with a peaceful environment. Hindu Buddhist Co-operation Programme is one of the programmes implemented as a long term measure for this aim. It will be implemented for the students of Hindu and Buddhist Dhamma Schools as a strategy to develop the co-operation between Hindu and Buddhist communities. This programme will be implemented to plan the initiative to create a future generation which can work with co-operation through understanding the culture of each religion and safe guarding mutual respect.

3.4.2 Objective

The objective of this project called “ Malbara Wesanthaya ” is to apply the spiritual values of Buddhism and Hinduism as a strategy to develop the co-operation between Sinhala and Tamil communities.

3.4.3 Implementation Methodology

One programme was held focussing attention on the areas of Medhirigiriya and Trincomalee. This programme is being conducted with the participation of the Department of Buddhist Affairs and the Department of Hindu Religious Affairs, under the supervision of this Ministry.

3.4.4 Nature of Expenses

The estimated amount for the year 2014 was Rs.2.395 million. The total amount has been spent as at 31.12.2014.

3.5 “ Dehemi Nivahanai–Apekama Randhi Heta Dinai ” Programme

3.5.1 Introduction

This programme, which is implemented as a community based development programme is a project aimed at improving the social level of family social status, with equal participation.

3.5.2 Objectives

- ❖ Producing all consumable items which are required for day-to-day use, through the family.
- ❖ Rebuilding the family with Sri Lankan identity socially/ culturally.

- ❖ To give religious and social values taught by all religions to the society, through the family.
- ❖ Bringing the individual performances of members of community based organizations to an active level and directing them to get used to act according to the requirements of their areas.
- ❖ Taking measures to minimise the level of those who are now addicted to drugs in order to minimize the trend in youth getting used to drugs.
- ❖ Creating a family that spends a minimum amount of money on infectious diseases.
- ❖ Presence of a person appearing actively for the protection and survival of disabled person in his area.
- ❖ Improving family savings
- ❖ creating a person who can read and write the three languages.
- ❖ Creating a person who can actively contribute for protection of flora and fauna.

3.5.3 Implementation Methodology

It is carried out through Divisional Secretary and the Clergy.

3.5.4 Nature of Expenses

The approved estimate for the year 2014 is Rs. 40 million. The expenditure as at 31.12.2014 was Rs 40 million.

4. Programmes for training religious leaders

4.1 Project for training Dhamma Propagators.

4.1.1 Background

In the Sri Lankan culture which is based on the temple and the Bhikkhu, the Buddhist monk occupies a unique position. Accordingly, the academic knowledge of the Buddhist monks and their skills in maintaining social relationships properly as well as the maturation shown by them in performing the rituals expected by the lay society etc, have a direct impact on maintaining a just society in Sri Lanka. This programme is implemented with the objective of strengthening the relation between the village and the temple and with the objective of creating a Bhikkhu generation with leadership qualities.

4.1.2 Primary Objectives

- ❖ To assist in improving Bhikkus's knowledge on Buddhist doctrine.

- ❖ To formulate an active programme to uplift relationships between Buddhist monks and normal lay society.
- ❖ To continuously maintain the relationships between the village and the temple further and educate the newly ordaining Bhikkhus in order to improve such relation to a better level.
- ❖ To assist the creation of a Bhikkhu society full of leadership qualities, giving the prominent place to the temple in every social affair.
- ❖ To establish the survival of Buddha Sasana through upgrading of knowledge in administration of temple.

4.1.3 Implementation Methodology

In the 2014, 12 programmes were held with the participation of 500 Buddhist monks of 125 temples. In addition, Dhamma sermons programmes, centering 20 temples in the Anurahapura and Kandy districts with the participation of 10 Bhikkhus selected from the preachers who participated for the programme under stage 1, were conducted.

4.1.4 Nature of Expenses

Provision of Rs. 3 million was received for the year 2014 and the expenditure as at 31.12.2014 was also Rs. 3 million.

4.2 Programme for Skills Development of Silmathas

4.2.1 Background

It has been recommended to establish educational institutes throughout the island with residential facilities and all other facilities to uplift the education of Silmathas as mentioned in the paragraph 7-18 of Chapter 7 in the report of Presidential Commission on Buddha Sasana (2002). Similarly, Pali, Sinhala and Buddhist doctrine of Thripitaka should compulsory be taught in these educational institutes. The subjects such as administration of hermitages, rituals, conducting of Dhamma discussions, chanting Pirith should be taught as practical education. Opportunities should be provided for the training on subjects such as counseling for families, attending to invalid, community services, maintenance of kindergarten schools. It is the responsibility of a Government which is committed to create a country with moral values to provide opportunity for the Silmathas who can be engaged effectively in order to render such service, to identify and improve their knowledge, social capabilities and skills in performing such services. The Silmatha Programme is implemented by this Ministry on the basis of the above recommendations.

4.2.2 Primary Objectives

- ❖ Up-grading the ecclesiastical (sasanika), social and academic services performed by Silmathas.
- ❖ Formulating a programme to improve the religious and academic knowledge of Silmathas.
- ❖ Making Silmathas a community which could perform a leading role in religious and social services (counselling for families, attending to invalid, kindergarten schools.
- ❖ Up-lifting the knowledge of Silmathas regarding Dhamma and aspects of Sinhala Buddhist culture.
- ❖ Improving physical resources in the monasteries of Silmathas.

4.2.3 Implementation Methodology

This programme is implemented through lectures, practical activities, audible and visual media.

4.2.4 Nature of Expenses

In the year, Rs. 1,734 million was spent for this. (See Table No.10)

5. Development of Sacred areas

In terms of the Gazette(Extraordinary) dated 22 November 2010 of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, the Ministry of Buddha Sasana and Religious Affairs is vested with the task of planning , development and protection of sacred areas. Identification of any temple or a Church or a Kovil or a Dewala and also publishing such places through Gazette notifications are functions of this Ministry. The assistance of the National Physical Planning Department is also obtained in this regard. Lands which are being gazetted as urban development areas under Sections 6(2)(b) and 21(2)(b) of the Town and Village Plan Ordinance (26th Chapter) of No. 13 of 1946, are identified as sacred areas.

The following criteria are taken into consideration in his regard.

- Places of worship which are of special importance at national level. (Places of worship such as Anuradhapura, Tissamaharamaya, Mahiyanganaya, Kelaniya, Dambulla, Thalawila church, Thirukkethiswaram Kowila etc. can be cited as examples).

- Sacred places which are important at regional level (Places of worship such as Athkadhaviharaya, Saman Dewalaya (Rathnapura) , Bellanvila, Thewatta (Place of worship), Munneshwaram can be cited as examples for these.)
- Sacred places which are of historical and archeological values (Places of worship such as Maligawila, Delgamuwa Raja Maha Viharaya, Ridee Viharaya, Nadigamwila, Deegawapiya etc. can be cited as examples for these.)
- Based on the specific religious and social services of the respective places of worship at regional level, places of worship identified by the Minister in-charge of the subject (Places of worship such as Ranwalapahana Dewalaya (Puwakpitiya) , SiriWajiraramaya (Bambalapitiya), Sri Abayaramaya (Narahenpita), Pokunuwita Rajamaha Viharaya (Horana) etc. can be cited as examples for these).

Accordingly, financial assistance is being provided for the development of places of worship, taking into consideration the religious importance, historical importance, archaeological importance, cultural importance, architectural importance, environmental importance, economic importance and social importance. Approved provision for the year 2014 was Rs. 120 million and the total has been spent as at 31.12.2014.

6. Special Programmes

6.1 Development of 2600 Dhamma Schools to mark the 2600 Sambuddhatva Jayanthiya .

Dhamma Schools maintained with minimum facilities are rehabilitated for the Sambuddhatva Jayanthiya of 2600. Accordingly, Rs. 88.00 Million were allocated and of this funding up to Rs. 86.35 Million were spent for development until 31.12.2014. (See attachment 11)

6.2 Printing and Distribution of Buddhist Diary

This Diary is printed and distributed for the use of Bhikkhus in temples. Information regarding the three Nikayas, now in Sri Lanka and information regarding other Nikayas affiliated to them as well as information regarding Executive Committee of the All Island Sasanarkshaka Mandalaya etc, which would be important to the Bhikkus, are included in this diary.

Along with the temple diaries, call up diaries, which are specially prepared for Bhikkus have been printed. (See Table No. 12)

6.3 Deyata Kiula – National Development Programme

6.3.1 Background

Development of places of worship and creating a religious awakening under “ Deyata Kirula ” National Development Programme.

6.3.2 Objective

The objective of this programme is to develop a just society with spiritual values to enjoy properly the benefits of physical development programmes carried out parrel to “ Deyata Kirula ” – National Development Programme.

6.3.3 Methodology of Implementation

It is being carried out through District Secretaries.

6.3.4 Nature of Expenses

In providing assistance under the “ Deyata Kirula ” – National Development Programme, Rs.50.0 million was allocated for the year 2014 and Rs.35 million has been spent for the development of temples and Rs.15.0 million has been spent for the preparation of the exhibition stall. (See Table No. 13)

8. List of Annexes

Table No. 01

Details of the staff and vacancies of the Ministry of Buddha Sasana and Religious Affairs as at 31.12.2014

	Designation	Relevant Service	Grade	No. of Approved	No. at present	No. of Vacancies
01	Secretary	S.L.A.S.	Special	1	1	-
02	Add. Secretary (Admin & Finance)	S.L.A.S.	Special	1	1	-
03	Add. Secretary (Development)	S.L.A.S.	Special	1	1	-
04	Senior Assistant Secretary	S.L.A.S.	I	4	3(Acting 1)	1
05	Director (Development)	S.L.A.S.	I	1	-	1
06	Chief Accountant	SLAS	I	1	1	-
07	Assistant Secretary	SLAS	III	4	2	2
08	Deputy Director / Assistant Director	S.L.P.S.	II-II, II-I	1	1	-
09	Accountant	S.L.A.S.	II-II, II-I	1	1(Acting)	-
10	Accountant (Internal Audit)	S.L.A.S.		1	1	-
11	Administrative Officer	P.M.A.S.	Suprgrade	1	1(Acting)	-
12	Translator	Translator Service	I	1	-	1
13	Co-ordinating Secretary of the Secretary	Temporary		1	1	-
14	Budget Assistant	Associated Service		1	-	1
15	Information Technology Assistant	Associated Service		3	3	-
16	Development Assistant	Associated Service		12	11	1
17	Planning Assistant	Associated Service		1	-	1
18	Development Officer	Development Asst. Serv		90	39	51
19	Technical Assistant	S.L.T.S.		1	-	1
20	Public Management Assistant	P.M.A.S.	I, II, III	31	21	10
21	Reception	Departmental		-	1	1
22	Camera Operator	Temporary		1	-	1
23	Vedio Camera Operator	Temporary		1	-	1
24	Driver	A Driver Serv		17	12	5
25	Assistant Camera Operator	Associated Service		1	1	-
26	K.K.S.	K.K.S Serv.		16	14	2
For Kurundankulama Rest						
27	In change of the Rest	P.M.A.S.	I	1	-	1
28	Cook	Departmental		1	1	-
29	Labourer	Departmental		1	-	1
30	Sanitary Labourer	Departmental		1	-	1
	Total			198	117	83

Table No. 03**Religious Centres of Sri Lanka and No. of clergymen/priests**

Religion	No. of Religious Centres		No. of Priests / Clergymen	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
Buddhist	10,920	11,132	37,691	37,691
Hindu	5,766	6,051	1,196	1,196
Muslim	2,081	1,898	4,513	4,513
Christian	1,356	2,099	935	2,132
Total	20,123	21,180	44,335	45,532

Table No. 04

No. of Dhamma Schools, students and teachers representing respective religions in Sri Lanka.

Religion	No. of Dhamma Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Buddhist	10,340	10,431	1,968,093	2,047,854	122,084	124,499
Hindu	1,714	1,887	158,453	285,067	7,486	9,407
Muslim	555	565	76,000	96,000	4,146	4,659
Christian	3,429	1,350	199,910	199,082	11,280	15,151
Total	16,038	14,233	2,402,456	2,628,003	144,996	153,716

Table No. 05

Aid provided to the temples as at 31.12.2014

No	District	No. of Viharas	The Amount Granted (Rs. million)
01	Colombo	08	0.95
02	Gampaha	05	0.80
03	Kalutara	04	0.50
04	Kandy	08	1.10
05	Matale	02	0.30
06	Nuwara Eliya	01	0.50
07	Galle	03	0.60
08	Hambantota	01	0.25
09	Trincomalee	01	0.20
10	Kurunegala	05	1.00
11	Puththalama	18	2.15
12	Anuradhapura	03	0.15
13	Polonnaruwa	04	1.05
14	Badulla	01	0.30
15	Ratnapura	01	0.05
16	Kegalle	77	4.30
	Total	142	14.2

Table No. 06

Income earned from ' Rajarata Charika Rest' as at 31.12.2014

Month	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs)	No of Beneficiary
January	35,750.00	29,624.37	88
February	37,310.00	26,450.87	102
March	28,550.00	60,807.56	110
April	17,080.00	23,537.98	56
May	35,490.00	35,179.47	106
June	66,120.00	71,906.48	261
July	66,540.00	32,112.56	116
August	74,490.00	41,244.77	189
September	42,460.00	34,458.17	118

October	73,860.00	34,611.19	54
November	13,380.00	35,213.10	73
December	39,140.00	24,572.26	61
Total	530,170.00	449,718.78	1334

Table No. 07

Developed 73 villagers under “Punyagrama Programme”

No	District	Police Station	Divisional Sectratory Office	Temple Name
01	Hambanthota	Tangole	Tangole	Bodirukkaramaya
02	Hambanthota	Katuwana	Katuwana	Sri Pantharamaya
03	Hambanthota	Middeniya	Agunakolapelessa	Sooriya Pokuna Rajamaha Viharaya
04	Hambanthota	Agunakolapelessa	Agunakolapelessa	Welagathwala Purana Rajamaha Viharaya
05	Hambanthota	Hungama	Tangalle	Pantharama Viharaya
06	Hambanthota	Beliaththa	Beliaththa	Sri Wijayaramaya
07	Hambanthota	Walasmulla	Okewela	Sri Jayethilakaramaya
08	Hambanthota	Ambalantota	Sooriyawewa	Habaraththawela Purana Rajamaha Viharaya
09	Hambanthota	Sooriyawewa	Sooriyawewa	SriDamma Wijayarama Viharaya
10	Hambanthota	Weeraketiya	Weeraketiya	Pillewala Purana Viharaya
11	Hambanthota	Lunugamwehera	Lunugamwehera	Sri Rathanasara buddhist Centre
12	Hambanthota	Hambantota	Hambanthota	Sri Wisuddharamaya
13	Hambanthota	Katharagama	Katharagama	Wallikandaramaya
14	Hambanthota	Thissamaharamaya	Thissamaharamaya	Uddagandara Rajamaha Viharaya
15	Matara	Matara	Weligama	Sri Rathanathilakaramaya
16	Matara	Dikwella	Dikwella	Pabbatharamaya
17	Matara	Gandara	Dewndara	Wanawasala Rajamaha Viharaya
18	Matara	Weligama	Weligama	Piyarathanaramaya
19	Matara	Thihagoda	Narangala	Sri Devapriya Viharaya
20	Matara	Kaburupitiya	Kaburupitiya	Sri Priyadarshanaramaya
21	Matara	Hakmana	Hakmana	Sri Saripuththarama Viharaya
22	Matara	Urubokka	Pasgoda	Wijesekararamaya

23	Matara	Mawarala	Pasgoda	Rotuba Budugala Rajamaha Viharaya
24	Matara	Akuressa	Akuressa	Sri Dammaloka Viharaya
25	Matara	Pitabeddara	Pitabeddara	Sri Darma Wijayaramaya
26	Matara	Kananke	Welipitiya	Pushparamaya
27	Matara	Deniyaya	Kotapola	Isipathanaramaya
28	Matara	Morawaka	Pitabeddara	Gallena Viharaya
29	Galle(Elpitiya)	Elpitiya	Elpitiya	Damsara Senasuna Viharaya
30	Galle(Elpitiya)	Pitigala	Elpitiya	Sri Bodhi Nigrodaramaya
31	Galle(Elpitiya)	Karandeniya	Karandeniya	Sri Abhayathissaramaya
32	Galle(Elpitiya)	Uragasmanhandiya	Karandeniya	Beddehena Viharaya
33	Galle(Elpitiya)	Baddegama	Baddegama	Sri Sudarshanarama Viharaya
34	Galle(Elpitiya)	Thelikada	Hikkaduwa	Galatota Viharaya
35	Galle(Elpitiya)	Meetiya	Ambalangoda	Nagarukkaramaya
36	Galle(Elpitiya)	Ambalangoda	Ambalangoda	Sri Gangarama Purana Viharaya
37	Galle(Elpitiya)	Kosgoda	Kosgoda	Boraluketiya Sri Sumanaramaya
38	Galle(Elpitiya)	Bentota	Bentota	Sri Nandanarama Viharaya
39	Galle(Elpitiya)	Ahungalla	Balapitiya	Sri Sudarshanarama Viharaya
40	Galle(Galle)	Galle	Galle	Thenkallagoda Sri Subadraramaya
41	Galle(Galle)	Rathgama	Rathgama	Sri Wijayarama Viharaya
42	Galle(Galle)	Akmeemana	Akmeemana	Sri Bodimalu Viharaya
43	Galle(Galle)	Poddala	poddala	Gasdeniya Arnya Senasuna
44	Galle(Galle)	Yakkalamulla	Yakkalamulla	Sri Darmodaya Purana Viharaya
45	Galle(Galle)	Waduraba	Baddegama	Abhinawaramaya
46	Galle(Galle)	Habaraduwa	Habaraduwa	Siriwardanaramaya
47	Galle(Galle)	Ahangama	Habaraduwa	Sri Sudarshanaramaya
48	Galle(Galle)	Gall Harbor	Galle Kadawathnagara	Wijitharamaya

49	Galle(Galle)	Udugama	Nagoda	Siri Priyadarshanaramaya
50	Galle(Galle)	Nagoda	Nagoda	Mamanadola Sri Wijesinharamaya
51	Galle(Galle)	Hiniduma	Thawalama	Bo sewana Viharaya
52	Galle(Galle)	Neluwa	Neluwa	Sri Sumedarama Viharaya
53	Rathnapura	Rathnapura	Dodampe	Viwekaramaya
54	Rathnapura	Wewelwaththa	Pelmadulla	Sri Abhinawarama Viharaya
55	Rathnapura	Eheliyagoda	Eheliyagoda	Girawansharama Viharaya
56	Rathnapura	Kuruvita	Eheliyagoda	Sri Abhinawarama Viharaya
57	Rathnapura	Balangoda	Balangoda	Sri Visuddarama Purana Viharaya
58	Rathnapura	Opanayaka	Opanayaka	Sri Sudarshanaramaya
59	Rathnapura	Kaltota	Balangoda	Lanka Pabbatha Viharaya
60	Rathnapura	Weligepola	Weligepola	Hadagiriya Viharaya
61	Rathnapura	Kahawaththa	Pelmadulla	Sri Sugunarama Seelasramaya
62	Rathnapura	Kahawaththa	Pelmadulla	Meegahagoda Purana Maha Viharaya
63	Rathnapura	Rakwana	Godakawela	Sri Meththarama Nishshanka Viharaya
64	Rathnapura	Godakawela	Weligepola	Sri Nigrodarama Viharaya
65	Rathnapura	Udawalawa	Embilipitiya	Sri Pansal Kanda Viharaya
66	Rathnapura	Kiri Ella	Kiri Ella	Sri Abhinawarama Viharaya
67	Rathnapura	Ayagama	Ayagama	Sri Wijayarama Viharaya
68	Rathnapura	Kalawana	Kalawana	Sri Kusumarukkaramaya
69	Rathnapura	Nivithigala	Nivithigala	Sri Abhinawarama Viharaya
70	Rathnapura	Embilipitiya	Embilipitiya	Kawanthissapura Viharaya
71	Rathnapura	Kuttigala	Embilipitiya	Therunkatuwa Rajamaha Viharaya
72	Rathnapura	Panamura	Embilipitiya	Isipathanarama Rajamaha Viharaya
73	Rathnapura	Kolonna	Kolonna	Sri Wisuddarama Viharaya

Table No. 08

Details about the Programmes conducted under the ‘ Punyagrama Programme ’ as at 31.12.2014

District covered	No. of Programmes	No. of Viharas Covered	No of Participated
Rathnapura	01	60	329
Galle	01	60	231
Matara	01	52	245
Hambantota	01	60	245
Total	04	232	1050

Table No. 09

Progress of the “Mathata Thitha Programme” during the year 2014

	Programme	No. of Programmes	Estimate (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)
01	Public Officers Training Programme	10	1,000,000.00	397,790.00
02	Anti Drug Program with Education Ministry (Teachers and Students)	11	1,217,500.00	404,419.00
03	Drug Prevention Activities with Ministry of Higher Education (University Students and Teachers)	02	336,250.00	138,000.00
04	Drug Prevention Activities with Defence Sections (Police, Civil Defence and Three Armed Forces)	07	331,250.00	172,900.00
05	Special Day Activities (Annual Processions, Vesak Festival, Poson Festival, Esala Festival and others)	06	100,000.00	97,500.00
06	Drug Prevention Activities associated with Sunday Schools (Daham Pasal)	49	2,540,000.00	2,137,351.00
07	Awareness of the Town and implementation of Law	10	76,500.00	25,000.00
08	Special Activities on Drug Prevention (Various requests such as Religious Sermons)	08	200,000.00	100,000.00
09	Special Programs for Prison inmates	01	200,000.00	35,500.00

10	Spiritual Aesthetic Programs)	04	220,000.00	30,000.00
Total		108	6,221,500.00	3,538,460.00

Table No. 10

Physical and Financial progress of Skill Development Programme of Simatha as at 31.12.2014.

Activity	Physical Progress	Financial Progress Rs. Million
	No. of Programme	
Silmatha programme	01	0.134
Development of the education of piriven	05	1.6
Total	06	1.734

Table No. 11

Development of Dhamma Schools with least facilities Sambuddhatwa Jayanthiya 2600

District	No. of Dhamma Schools	Financial Aid graned (Rs.)
Colombo	07	1,000,000.00
Kalutara	07	1,050,000.00
Kandy	16	1,400,000.00
Gampaha	10	1,500,000.00
Ratnapura	05	650,000.00
Galle	03	450,000.00
Jaffna	01	50,000.00
Polonnaruwa	01	150,000.00
Anuradhapura	01	150,000.00
Kurunegala	227	26,150,000.00
Pullalam	299	32,050,000.00
Kegalle	297	32,050,000.00
Total	874	97,150,000.00

Table No. 12

Printing of Buddhist Diary of Vihara

Category of Diary (Rs. million) No of Diaries

Category of Diaries	Cosr (Rs. Million)	No. of Diaries
Vihara Diary	5.75	26500
Call-up Diary	1.05	12500
Total	6.80	39000

Table No. 13

District	NO of Temple	Financial Aid graned (Rs.)
Anuradhapura	26	07
Kurunegala	108	14
Puththlana	16	02
Kegalle	101	12
Total	251	35