

PERFORMANCE REPORT

2013

Ministry of Buddha Sasana and Religious Affairs

“The Freedom of this Country is Noble. I will not leave room for any division. I will not allow anyone to destroy the Sovereignty of Our Country.”

The Civilization of Our Country is based on ‘Meththa, Muditha and Karuna’ not only human beings, animals, flora and fauna and the earth and through of these precepts. Spreads up to these elements, the basis of which is it. These thoughts and Concepts which were broken in to fragments should be put together and fastened once again.

This is my wish and prayer, To respect and honor each ones religion not to harm or hurt anyone making Use of one’s power but to live in a just and free Society protecting the rights of Freedom and to mould a new Society free from toil and care

“This is my wish”

The Future Vision of Mahinda Chinthana

Vision of the Ministry of Buddha Sasana and Religious Affairs

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

Mission of the Ministry of Buddha Sasana 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 background 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 into people-loving venues in order to attract foreign and local tourist.
- ❖ Redesigning of religious centers while giving them physical development as an avenue which leads present generation towards preserving the tradition.
- ❖ Establishment of trust and funds with investigation methodologies and technological audits with transparency in order to make religious centers more stable.

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1. Introduction

The Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka provides for the protection and nurturing of Buddhism as well as the rights of all other religions while affording priority to the Buddhism. In line with this view, the Mahinda Chinthana Policy Statement too has announced that action should be taken to create a society that protects and respects national and religious identity of all. 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 specific public institution among ministries in Sri Lanka.

His Excellency the President always reiterates that steps should be taken to do the needful without wasting times in order to build a country with developed decent citizens with good moral values because we all feel the necessity of creating a land with spiritually developed people more and more nowadays.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Buddha Sasana and Religious Affairs engages in performing its comprehensive role to achieve this task in collaboration with the department under it. Bearing the above tasks in mind takes measures in order to that the religious bibliography, religious property, historical religious heritage etc are cherished and protected for their development.

Profile

In geographical term, Sri Lanka is 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 people grouped under Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim and Christian communities. Of the total population 71% is Buddhist, 12% is Hindu, 9% is Muslim and 7% is Christian.

The places of religious worship have been scattered in such a way that 1337 Buddhists get one Buddhist temple, 444 Hindus people get one Hindu temple, 1046 Muslims people get one mosque and 1466 Christian get one church, so that co-existence within each religion is maintained according to 2013 data.

The no. of Muslim clergymen from 2012 to 2013 showed a similar value and it was 4513. During this time the no. of Hindu Clergymen shown an increase of 1996 during this period and during the same period, the no. of Christian clergymen shown a lower trend in their number. The no. of Buddhist priest increased by 2013 in their number. (see Table 3)

In the case of Dhamma Education, there has been an increase in all aspects in parallel to 2012 showing an upward trend in the no. of schools, students and teachers. As a ratio, this is mentioned as one teacher for 17 Buddhist students, one teacher for 20 Hindu students, one teacher for 21 Muslim students and one teacher for 18 Christian students. (see table 4)

2. Physical Development Programmes

2.1 Giving 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 move the people towards the society with moral values and quality. During the year 201, the provision granted was Rs. 12 million, while the grants provided to entire no. of Buddhist temples was Rs. 11.9 million as at 31.12 2013 and the no. of temples as at the above period was 55. (See table 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 respective Buddhist countries to erect Buddhist shrines endemic to their countries, at the place where Prince Siddhartha was born. Accordingly, with a view to providing both Sri Lankan and foreign devotees with a seat of veneration, this shrine has been erected reflecting the identity of Buddhist culture in Sri Lanka. An area of 80 x 80 sq.m has been allocated for this purpose and it is controlled by “Sri Lanka Lumbini Development Trust”.

This project has started in 1998, and the work thereof was expedited under the guidance of His Excellency the President by establishing “Sri Lanka Lumbini Development Trust”. Under this project, vihara, stupa, the wall around the Bo Tree with 28 Buddhist statues, Golden Fence, Makara Thorana along with three storeyed building inclusive of office premises had been completed at the beginning of this year and at the end of 2013, infrastructure facilities such as water, electricity, generator and the access road to temple and connecting bridge thereto were completed. For the year 2013, a sum of Rs. 30 million was allocated by 31.12.2013, this amount has fully been expended for construction purposes.

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 visiting Lumbini in Nepal for worship was established in 1992. This Rest has been constructed on the land given by Lumbini Development Trust from the Lumbini Development Plan by utilizing provisions granted by His Excellency the President of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

Since this building found to be dilapidated due to non-use, the rehabilitation work was started in 2012 with a view to providing accommodation to those who goes on pilgrimage to India. For

renovation work thereof, a sum of Rs. 59 million was expended in 2013 and the scheduled work for that year was accomplished during the year itself.

2.2.3 Construction of Vidyalankara International Buddhist Conference Hall

An ultra-modern conference hall with 1200 seats is being constructed in the premises of Vidyalankara Pirivena in Peliyagoda in order to fulfil the requirement of an international conference hall for local and foreign Buddhist monks and lay people to exchange ideas on Buddhist philosophy. In addition to main conference hall there are two committee halls also, having 400 seat in each of them.

Construction work was started in 2006 under the Ministry of Urban Development and Sacred Areas Development prevailing at the time and this task was assigned to the Ministry of Buddha Sasana and Religious Affairs due to the change of the Ministry in 2010. All present, this building has been constructed including the roof and the construction of the Committee Hall at the left hand side has been completed. Approved provision for the year 2013 is Rs. 90 million. Financial Progress as at 31.12.2013 is Rs. 51 million.

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

With a view to providing lodging facilities at concessionary rules, for the 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 Kaurundankulama area on the Anuradhapura – Mihinthale main road. From this, the income earned in the year 2013 is Rs. 456,880. (Sec. table No. 06)

2.2.5 Mahaveli Mahaseya – Kothmale

While the approved amount for 2013 is Rs. 15 million and the whole amount has been released to the Mahaveli Development Trust for the development activities by 31.12.2013.

3. Spiritual Development Programmes

3.1 Punyagrama Programme

3.1.1 Objective

The objective of this programme is to guide laymen and clergy groups educating their roles, in the way to use the youth who is the pioneering part of the society for the economic as well as the social and spiritual development to create virtuous and qualitative society in conjunction with the temple and the village, focussing on islandwide temples.

3.1.2 Implementation Methodology

In this project, temples which participate in ‘Punyagrama Programme’ are provided with aid development activities. Through this programme distribution of books for the students of Dhamma Schools, evaluation of skills of Dhamma School students and distribution of presents, certificates and gift vouchers are carried out. Selection of temple is decided on the approval of the Divisional Secretary. Forty ‘Punya Grama Programmes’ were conducted in the year 2013. Special programme for priests was held in Puttalam on 26.12.2013.

3.1.3 Nature of Financial Aid

In providing aid, Rs. 150,000.00 is granted for a main temple.

3.1.4 Nature of Expenses

The amount on recurrent expenditure of Punyagrama Programme for 2013 is Rs.3.5 million. Out of this amount, the expenditure as at 31.12.2013 is Rs. 1 million. At the same time, Rs. 12 million was allocated for Capital Expenditure and the expenditure as at 31.12.2013 is Rs. 7 million. (See table 7)

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, planned in national level in accordance with the Mahinda Chinthana Policy Statement. The National Drug Prevention Operational Unit was established and implemented in 2007 by His Excellency the President Mahinda Rajapaksha as the Minister of Religions Affairs and spiritual development. Since then “Mathata Thitha” – (Elimination of Drugs) Programme was implemented in the years – 2008, 2009, 2012, 2011 and 2012 continuously under this Ministry.

3.2.2 Objective

The objective of this project is to build a land of happiness in a developed country, protecting moral value and developing the ability within the people in order to achieve development targets after minimizing the damages cause to the people through drugs by implementing “ Mathata Thitha – National Programme on Eliminating Drugs ”

3.2.3 Implementation Methodology

- ❖ Making a change in attitudes to reduce the use of drugs.
- ❖ Carrying out the law pertaining to the Drug use (see Table No. 8)

3.2.4 Nature of Expenses

For this purpose, provision of Rs. 10 million was allocated for the year 2013 and the entire amount has been spent for the programme as at 31.12.2013.

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 implemented to teach Tamil, English, Pali and Sanscrit for the propagation of knowledge in Buddhist doctrine among the people living in this country such as Buddhist, Hindus as well as for the people in the countries where the Buddhism exists.

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 focussing on the centres such as Bhikkhu University in Anuradhapura, National Institute of Language Education and Training – Agalawatta, Sanasa Education Campus. This is a residential training programme for which Rs. 3 million has been allocated for the year 2013 and entire amount has been spent for the programme as at 31.12.2013.

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 peaceful environment. Hindu Buddhist Co-operation Programme is one of the programmes implemented as a long term measure for this aim. This programme 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 who 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 the attention on the areas of Medhirigiriya and Trincomalee. This programme is held under the supervision of the Ministry and with the co-operation of Department of Buddhist and Hindu Affairs.

3.4.4 Nature of Expenses

Approved estimate for the year 2013 is Rs. 2 million. The expenditure as at 31.12.2013 is also Rs. 2 million.

3.5 The programme of “ Dehemi Nivahanai–Apekama Randhi Heta Dinai ”

3.5.1 Introduction

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

3.5.2 Objective

- ❖ Production of day-to-day consumables through the family.
- ❖ Rebuilding the family with Sri Lankan identity socially and culturally.
- ❖ To give religious and social co-values taught by all religions, through the family.

- ❖ Individual performance of community based organizations to be brought to an active level adapting them to act according to the requirements of one's locality.
- ❖ Taking measures to do away with the tendency of those who were addicted to drugs in order to minimize the trend in youth getting used to drugs.
- ❖ Creating a family that spends least amount of money on infectious diseases.
- ❖ Presence of an active person for the sake of protection and survival of disabled person in his area.
- ❖ Improving family savings creating a person who can read and write all three languages.
- ❖ Creating a person with active contribution for protecting flora and fauna.

3.5.3 Implementation Methodology

It is carried out through Divisional Secretary and Clergyman.

3.5.4 Nature of Expenses

The approved estimate for the year 2013 is Rs. 50 million. The expenditure as at 31.12.2013 is Rs. 15 million.

4. Programmes targeted on clergymen

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 monk and their skills in maintaining social relation 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 Main Objectives

- ❖ To assist the improvement of the knowledge of Buddhist doctrine of the Buddhist monks.
- ❖ To formulate an active programme for the upliftment of relations between Buddhist monks and normal lay society.
- ❖ To continuously maintain the relation 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

Five programmes were held in the year 2013. Those programmes were held with the participation of 250 Buddhist monks of Matale, Kandy, Ratnapura, Anuradhapura and Kurunegala districts. At the same time, the awareness programme on “ Protection of Bhikkhu Society ” was launched.

4.1.4 Nature of Expenses

Provision of Rs. 2.5 million was received for the year 2013 and the expenditure as at 31.12.2013 is also Rs. 2.5 million.

4.2 Skill Development Programme for Silmathas

4.2.1 Background

It has been recommended to establish educational institutes throughout the island with lodging facilities and all other facilities for the upliftment of education of Silmathas as mentioned in the paragraph 7-18 of Chapter 7 in the report of Presidential commission on Buddha Sasana (2002).

At the sametime, Pali, Sinhala and Buddhist doctrine of Thripitaka should compulsory be taught in these education institutes. The subjects such as administration of hermitages, rituals, handling 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 service, maintenance of kindergarten schools. It is the responsibility of a Government which is committed to the 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 Basic Objectives

The ecclesiastic (sasanika), social and academic services performed by Silmathas.

- ❖ To arrange an active programme to improve the religious and academic knowledge of Silmathas.
- ❖ To make every Silmatha a leading religious character in performing her religious and social services (counselling for families, attending to invalid, kindergarten schools.
- ❖ To improve the Silmathas' knowledge in Dhamma and the religious cultural aspects of Sinhala.
- ❖ To develop physical resources in the monasteries of Silmathas.

4.2.3 Implementation Methodology

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

4.2.4 Nature of Expenses

An amount of Rs. 1.5 million was allocated for the year 2013 and one programme was conducted in Polonnaruwa district and the remaining amount of Rs. 900,000 was granted to the five piriven for the development of piriven education of Silmatha (See Table No.9)

5 Sacred Area Development

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 assigned with the task of planning , development and protection of sacred areas. Identification of Buddhist temple or a Church Hindu places of worship or Dewala and publishing such places with names in Gazette and development of same are also the function of this ministry. The assistance of the National Physical Planning Department also obtained by the Ministry for the above purpose. The lands which are declared as sacred areas when they are 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. The following criteria are considered for these events.

- Special sacred places which carry national importance (Places of worship such as Anuradhapura, Tissamaharamaya, Mahiyanganaya, Kelaniya, Dambulla, Thalawila, Thirukkethiswaram Kowila can be cited as examples for these.)
- Sacred places of carrying importance at local 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 with historical and archeological value (Places of worship such as Maligawila, Delgamuwa RajamahaViharaya, RideeViharaya, Nadigamvila, Deegawapi 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) can be cited as examples for these).

Accordingly, financial aid is 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 provisions for the year 2013 are Rs. 135 million. While the expenditure as at 31.12.2013 is Rs. 135 million, no of approvals for the construction of new places of worship is one.

6. Buddha Sasana Fund

Buddha Sasana Fund has been established under the provisions of Buddha Sasana Act No. 35 of 1990. The objectives of this fund are fund raising and providing it for safeguarding and nurturing the Buddha Sasana. The main role of this fund is to accept local and foreign financial aid and utilize them properly for the assurance of safe guarding Buddha Sasana and nurturing the same. (see able No. 10)

7. Special Programmes

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

Dhamma Schools maintained with minimum facilities are reorganized for the Sambuddhatva Jayanthiya of 2600 following the clause of Mahinda Chinthana – “Each year provisions are allocated for improving Dhamma education under every religion as a priority task of improving Dhamma education”. Accordingly, while provision of Rs. 70 million was allocated for the year 2013, the entire provision has been incurred for the relevant task (See table No. 11).

7.2 Printing and Distribution of Buddhist Diary

This Diary is printed and distributed for the use of resident Bhikkhus in temples. This Diary has been compiled including information which is important for the Buddhist monks such as the details of the Three Nikayas in Sri Lanka at present and the details of other parties attached to three Nikayas as well as the details of the Executive Committee of the All Island Sananarakshaka Bala Mandalaya.

The call up Diary parallel to this, is specially prepared and printed for the Buddhist monks. (See Table No. 12)

7.3 Deyata Kiula – National Development Programme

7.3.1 Background

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

7.3.2 Objective

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

7.3.3 Methodology of Implementation

It is carried out through the District Secretary.

7.3.4 Nature of Expenses

While the financial provision of Rs. 60 million was allocated in granting aids under the “ Deyata Kirula ” – National Development Programme for the year 2013, the expenditure as at 31.12.2013 is Rs. 60 million. (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 31.12.2013

	Designation	Relevant Service	Grade	No. of Approved	No. at present	No. of Vacancies
01	Secretary			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	2	2
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.	II-II, II-I	1	-	1
11	Administrative Officer	P.M.A.S.	Suprgrade	1	1(Acting)	-
12	Co-ordinating Secretary of the Secretary	Temporary		1	1	-
13	Public Management Assistant	P.M.A.S.	I, II, III	31	23	8
14	Translator	Translator Service	I	1	1	-
15	Budget Assistant	Associated Service		1	-	1
16	Information Technology Assistant	Associated Service		3	3	-
17	Development Assistant	Associated Service		12	12	-
18	Development Officer	Development Asst. Serv		90	48	42
19	Planning Assistant	Associated Service		1	-	1
20	Technical Assistant	S.L.T.S.		1	-	1
21	Camera Operator	Temporary		1	-	1
22	Vedio Camera Operator	Temporary		1	-	1
23	Driver	A Driver Service		17	12	5
24	Assistant Camera Operator	Associated Service		1	-	1
25	K.K.S.	K.K.S Serv.		16	15	1
For Kurundankulama Rest						
26	In change of the Rest	P.M.A.S.	I	1	-	1
27	Cook	Departmental		1	1	-
28	Labourer	Departmental		1	-	1
29	Sanitary Labourer	Departmental		1	-	1
	Total			198	128	70

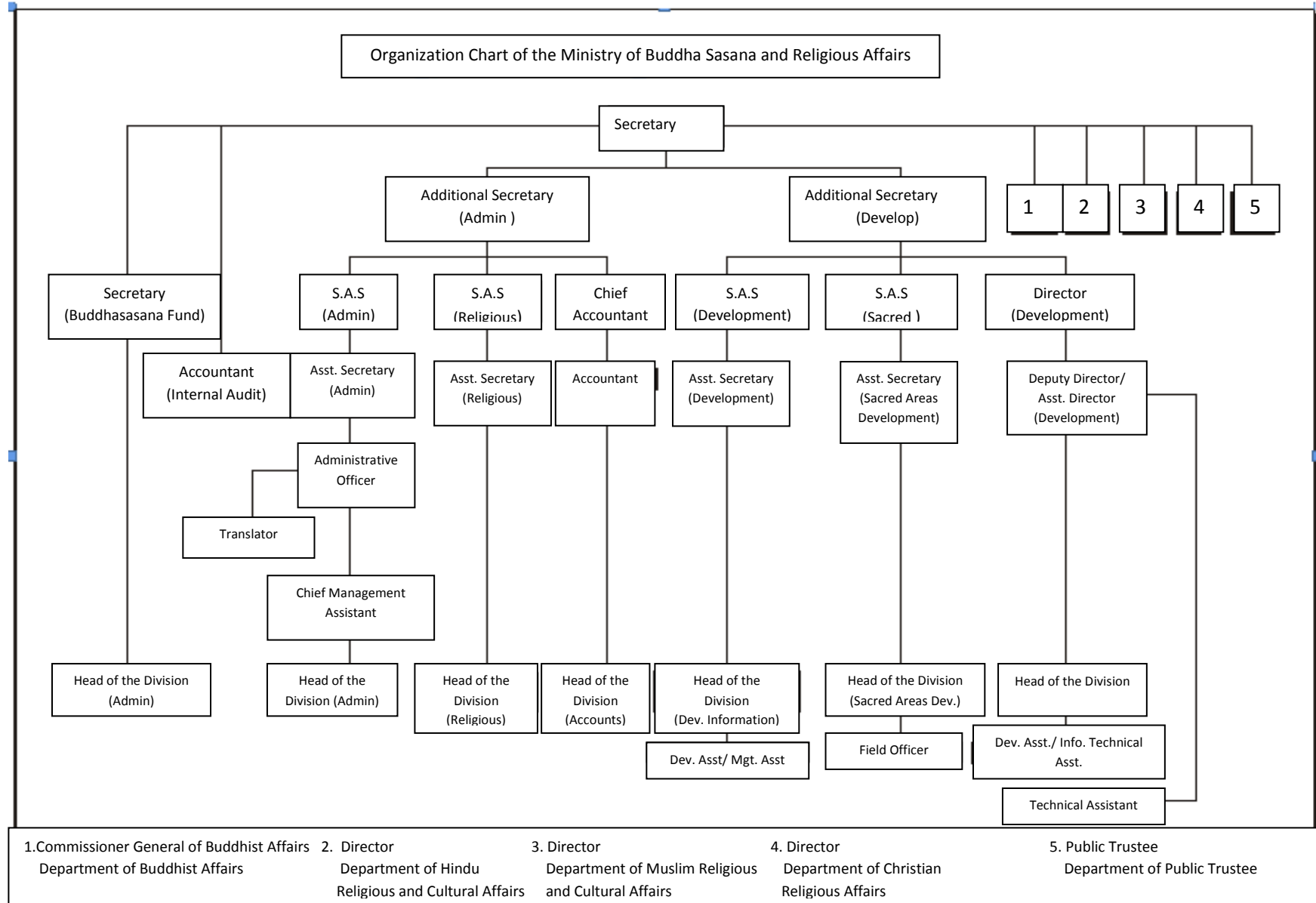


Table No. 03**Religious Centres of Sri Lanka and No. of clergymen/priests**

Religion	No. of Religious Centres		No. of Priests / Clergymen	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
Buddhist	10,746	10,920	37,364	37,691
Hindu	5,533	5,777	1,179	1,196
Muslim	2,027	2,081	4,513	4,513
Christian	1,722	1,356	1,170	935
Total	20,028	20,134	44,226	44,335

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	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Buddhist	10,088	10,340	1,931,762	1,968,093	121,926	122,084
Hindu	1,566	1,712	175,882	181,361	8,330	8,847
Muslim	2,512	2,516	207,321	207,321	13,118	13,118
Christian	1,316	3,429	197,451	199,910	14,163	11,280
Total	15,482	17,997	2,512,416	2,556,685	157,537	155,329

Table No. 05

Aid provided to the temples as at 31.12.2013

District	No. of Viharas	The Amount Granted (Rs. million)
Colombo	09	2.44
Gampaha	02	0.2
Kalutara	04	0.95
Kandy	11	3.4
Galle	02	0.33
Matara	01	0.1
Hambantota	08	1.15
Kurunegala	07	0.91
Anuradhapura	05	1.5
Badulla	03	0.37
Ratnapura	01	0.35
Kegalle	02	0.2
Total	55	11.9

Table No. 06

Income earned from ‘ Rajarata Charika Rest’ as at 31.12.2013

Month	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs)
January	23,980.00	21,360.21
February	55,200.00	26,784.50
March	13,570.00	26,263.23
April	37,180.00	22,663.46
May	25,860.00	28,643.49
June	12,680.00	20,688.94
July	46,820.00	35,100.34
August	68,140.00	33,245.16
September	24,900.00	39,160.42
October	28,500.00	31,958.40
November	39,790.00	24,978.58
December	80,260.00	30,408.00
Total	456,880.00	341,254.73

Table No. 07

Details about the Programmes conducted under the ‘ Punyagrama Programme ’ as at 31.12.2013

District covered	No. of Programmes	No. of Viharas Covered	Laymen and Clergy Participated	
			Lay	Clergy
Gampaha	04	04	1057	42
Colombo	03	03	572	21
Kalutara	02	02	626	15
Matale	02	02	320	08
Kandy	04	04	741	24
Puttalam	03	03	530	18
Kurunegala	02	02	290	08
Galle	08	08	1185	36
Anuradhapura	04	04	674	18
Nuwara – Eliya	08	08	1000	35
Total	40	40	6995	225

Table No. 08

Progress of the Activities during the year 2013

	Programme	No.
01	Public Officers Training Programme	30
02	Of the Act No. 27 of 2006	101
03	Educating urban community and shop owners	21
04	One day Dhamma School Teacher Training Programme	54
05	Two day Dhamma School Teacher Training workshops	05
06	Awareness programmes for Dhamma school students.	06
07	Bukkhu Training/ Silmatha Training workshops.	10
08	prefect Training Programme	10
09	Awareness programmes for school students	23
10	Educating Pirivena students	03
11	Educating Journalists	03
12	Awareness workshop for employees of SLCTB	05
13	Trainee Graduate Training workshops (Two days)	02
14	Resident Training workshops for Assistant Field Officers of Army.	01
15	Actors training workshops for the Civil Defence Department	01
16	Special Dhamma Sermons on Drug Elimination	02

17	Activities for occasions of special functions	15
18	Educating various community groups.	09
19	Awareness workshops in various institutions (Prisons/ Army Camps)	05

Table No. 09

Physical and Financial progress of Skill Development Programme of Simatha as at 31.12.2013.

Activity	Physical Progress	Financial Progress Rs. Million
	No. of Programme	
Silmatha programme	01	0.6
Development of the education of piriven	05	0.9
Total	06	1.5

Table 10

Progress of the programmes implemented as at 31.12.2013

Project	Allocated Amount (Rs. Million)	Expenditure as at 31.12.2013 (Rs. Million)
Novice Education Institution	1.9	1.2
Novice Attendant Scheme	0.4	0.3
Convert Piruvana poth Vahanse into Bail system	1.1	1.1
Total	3.5	2.7

Table No. 11

Development of Dhamma Schools with least facilities Sambuddhatwa Jayanthiya 2600

District	No. of Dhamma Schools	Financial Aid graned (Rs. Mi)
Monaragala	280	22.0
Polonnaruwa	58	5.8
Ampare	56	5.6
Kandy	98	9.9
Kurunagale	55	4.5
Hambantota	15	1.5
Colombo	45	4.7

Ratnapura	12	1.2
Anuradhapura	20	2.8
Nuwara – Eliya	03	0.3
Badulla	15	1.5
Kalutara	16	1.6
Galle	18	2.5
Gampaha	28	3.6
Matale	03	0.3
Matara	07	0.8
Kegalle	06	0.6
Bataloa	01	0.1
Pullalam	03	0.3
Total	739	697

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	0.41	26500
Call-up Diary	0.7	12500
Total	111	39000

Table No. 13

District	Quantity of the Provision provided
Anuradhapura	22
Polonnaruwa	18
Ampara	06
Trinco	-
Batticaloa	04
Total	60