

# 6

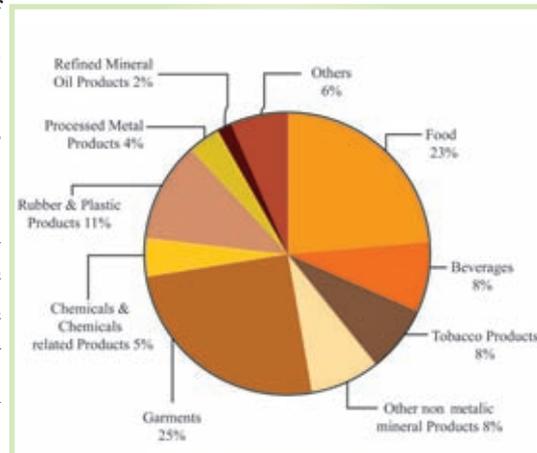
## The Distribution of a few Industries in Sri Lanka - Problems and Trends

### The history of industries in Sri Lanka

Although Sri Lanka was known as an agricultural country from the past, different historical evidences reveal that there was a certain development in the field of industries too. The fact that some industries, especially. The textile, construction, irrigation, sculpture, painting and metallurgy were at a higher level of development also implies that there were fine tools and instruments and a technological methodology connected to them. There is historical evidence to suggest that iron ore was smelted to make metals in the area around Samanalaweva and that there was a ship building industry near Mantai (Mannar). Accordingly, we can identify a technological development which was indigenous to Sri Lanka. However, that traditional industrial knowledge did not last continuously due to several invasions this country had to face and also because of the effects of West European Colonization.

Under the British rule, there was a progress in some industries such as processing of raw material and extractive industries like the mining industry. After independence, many industries were established under state enterprise. A number of industries such as the production of metal goods, paper, tyres, tubes and plywood can be shown as examples. Even then, there was no continuous progress in these industries.

After 1977, with the implementation of the open economic policy, private enterprise came to the forefront in the field of industries. Accordingly, many manufacturing industries have been expanded under different sectors at present.



Graph 6.1

The Composition of the Industries in Sri Lanka

Source: Central Bank Report 2012

The objective of this chapter is to study the distribution, problems and trends of certain selected industries in both state and private sectors.

## A few Selected Industries

- Graphite Industry
- Kaolin related Industry
- Electronic Industry
- Petro-chemical Industry
- Automobile assembling and yacht building industries
- Food and Beverages Industry
- Cottage Industries
- Tourism



Figure 6.1  
A few commodities produced by Sri Lankan Industries

## The Graphite Industry

The graphite industry in Sri Lanka has a history of about 160 years. The finest quality graphite in the world with a carbon percentage between 97% and 99% is found in Sri Lanka. It is found in different areas in diverse amounts mainly in the Central, North Western, Sabaragamuwa, Southern and North Central provinces. About 97% of graphite is exported as an industrial raw material, while only a tiny proportion, around 3% is used for local use.

Mining minerals, processing, exporting and production of small commodities for the internal markets are the main sectors of the graphite industry.

Graphite found in Sri Lanka can be categorized as vein Graphite and mica.



**Figure 6.2**  
Vein Graphite



**Figure 6.3**  
Mica (plumbago flakes)

**Table 6.1**

**Area distribution of graphite**

Mineral	Areas distributed	Uses and products
Vein Graphite	Kahatagaha mines	Lead sticks Polish Paints Lubricants Dry battery raw material Moulds
	Kolongaha mines	
	Bogala	
	Rangala	
	Siyambalapitiya	
	Botale	
	Ragedera	
Mica	Thalagoda, Madhumana,	Electronic conductors
	Pallekelle, Thalathuoya	Electronic equipment, paint.
	Mailapitiya, Pinnawela	Plastic products
	Badulla, Dutuweva	Boiler covers
	Godakawela	for rubber based products

Graphite produced between 2008-2011 in Sri Lanka is shown in Table 6.2. This table shows that the production of vein graphite has gradually declined by 2011.

**Table 6.2**  
**Production of vein graphite and Mica (in Metric tons)**

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011
Vein graphite	6615	3 171	3 437	3 357
Mica	2364	2 347	2 095	2 927

Source - Sri Lanka Minerals Yearbook, 2012

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 show the main countries to which Sri Lanka exported graphite, the amount exported and the income earned between 2009-2011. Accordingly, we can notice that the income earned from exports and the amount exported has undergone changes within that period. Japan, U.S.A and China are the countries which have bought the largest amount of graphite from Sri Lanka.

**Table 6.3**  
**Vein Graphite Exports in Sri Lanka**

Country	2009		2010		2011	
	Amount (Metric tons)	Income (U.S Dollars)	Amount (Metric tons)	Income (U.S Dollars)	Amount (Metric tons)	Income (U.S Dollars)
Japan	700	456 526	920	616 565	1538	1 457 889
U.S.A	164	213 174	642	1 102 636	658	1 122 265
Pakistan	1560	710 214	310	177 442	400	376 802
Germany	20	26 394	803	1 299 307	527	550 187
U.K	434	615 275	149	226 216	115	200 939
India	142	135 836	135	190 579	61	111 893

Source - Sri Lanka Minerals Year book, 2012

The countries to which Sri Lanka exports mica is shown in table 6.4

**Table 6.4**  
**Mica Exports in Sri Lanka**

Country	2009		2010		2011	
	Amount (Metric tons)	Income (U.S Dollars)	Amount (Metric tons)	Income (U.S Dollars)	Amount (Metric tons)	Income (U.S Dollars)
China	991	378 082	1456	556 354	1002	371 609
Germany	-	-	100	46 887	80	28 816
India	168	30 926	57	22 424	563	192 994
S Korea	-	-	-	-	20	8500

Source - Sri Lanka Minerals Year book, 2012

## Problems related to the Graphite Industry

- High costs of mining graphite.
- Labour problems (wages / health / technology / risks)
- Damage to environment during mining
- Though graphite resources are fairly well distributed within the country, there are only two mines at work at present.
- A decrease in production at a regular rate for example-Although 6615 of metric tons vein graphite were produced in 2008 the production has decreased up to 3357 metric tons in 2011.
- Only a minimal amount of these valuable resources is utilized as a raw material for local industrial purposes.

## Trends

- Graphite mining which was under state control is now being maintained under private sector.
- Use of modern techniques and methods in mining.
- By using such technology, steps have been taken to minimize risks to labourers.
- Asian countries too have become new buyers in addition to European buyers.

## Activities

1. Prepare two tables to show vein graphite and mica distribution in Sri Lanka and show the districts in which these resources are located.
2. Mark and name the location of three graphite mines and three areas where graphite is found, on a map of Sri Lanka.
3. With reference to Tables 6.3 and 6.4, list a few features about the production and export of graphite and mica separately.
4. List the countries to which Sri Lanka exported the largest amount of graphite in 2011 in a sequential order. Mark and name them on a world map.

## The Industry related to China clay

There are two main raw materials used in China clay related industry in Sri Lanka. One is Kaolin (*Kiri meti*) and the other is feldspar (*Bola meti*). Kaolin is needed to make high quality porcelain and feldspar is used to make floor tiles and ceramicware.

In producing goods related to china clay, minerals other than clay like feldspar, silica, quartz and calcite are also used as raw materials. The availability of all these raw materials in the country is also a reason for the development of this industry. Very often, distribution of China clay deposits are found in the wet zone lowland areas. There are also Kaolin deposits in Rattota and Matale. The easy accessibility of clay has caused the industry to be located in the same areas where it is found.

**Table 6.5**

**Areas where china Clay is found, the location of industry and the ceramic ware production**

Location of china clay deposits	location of industries	Products linked to china clay
<b>Kaolin</b>	Dankotuwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ceramicware</li> <li>● Tiles</li> <li>● Ornaments</li> <li>● Sanitaryware</li> </ul> <p>In addition, China clay is used a raw material for the production of paints/ rubber products/ tooth paste and paper.</p>
Boralessgamuwa	Negombo	
Meetiya goda	Piliyandala	
Raththota	Meepe	
<b>Feldspar</b>	Horana	
Dediyawela	Raththota	



**Figure 6.4**  
**Ceramicware**

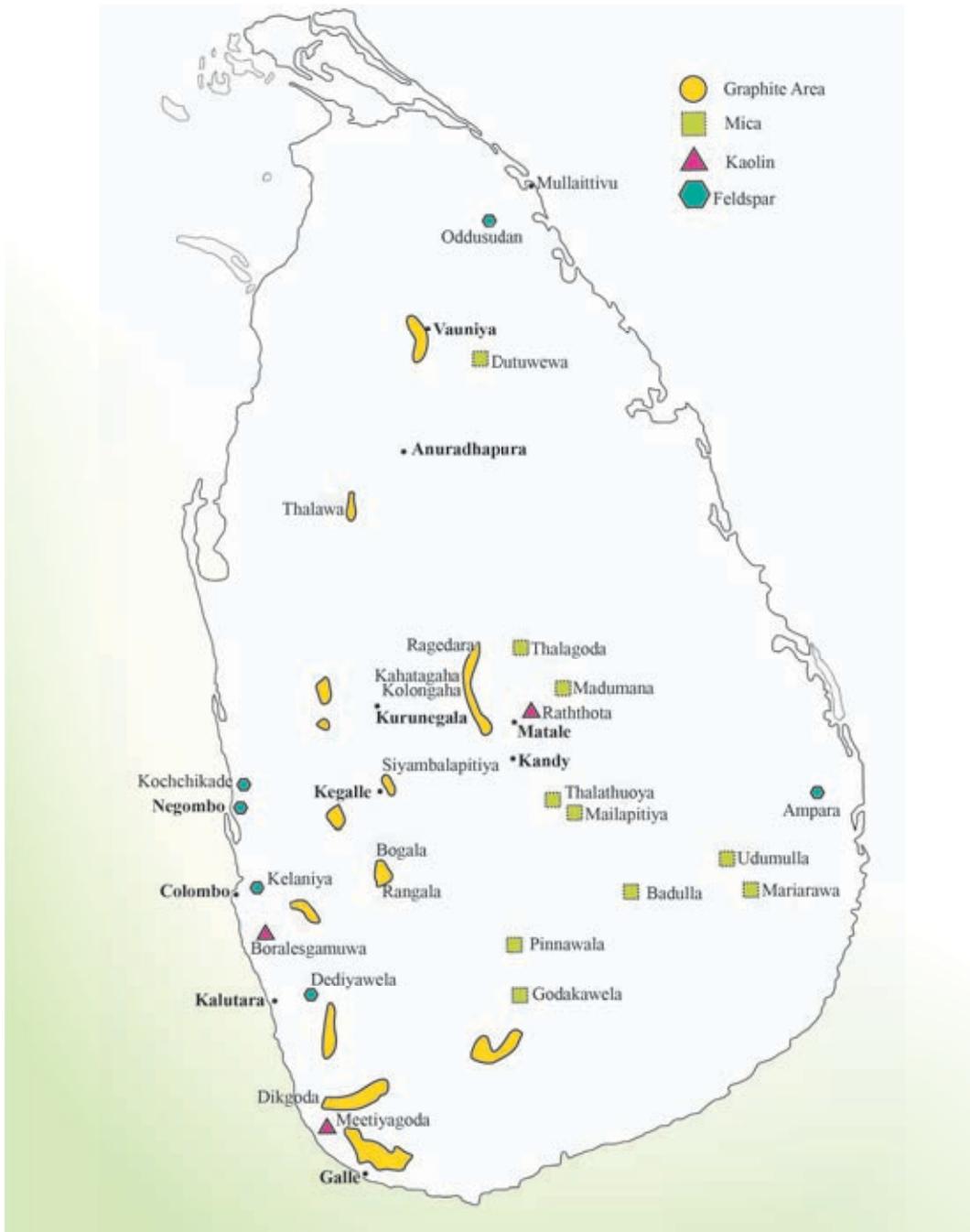
**Table 6.6**  
**Production of Ceramicware, quantity produced and income earned**

	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
Production of ornamental goods (Metric tons)	91	180	3819
Income earned (Rupees in Millions)			
Local sales	-	6.45	485.7
Export	78.57	237.23	1837.7
Ceremicware (Metric tons)			
Income earned (Rupees in Millions)	7050	6700	2674
Local sales	615.11	721.11	465.5
Export	2976.69	2689.05	834.8
Production of floor tiles (sq meters)	9 059 618	8 075 739	9 822 603
Income earned (Rupees in Millions)	8576.0	8863.5	
Local	944.7	637.3	11421.0
Export			632.8
Production of sanitaryware (Metric tons)	1650	1966	3600
Income received (Rupees in Millions)			
Local sales	140	321	873
Export	-	0.32	8.0

**Source -** Sri Lanka Minerals Year Book, 2012

Table 6.6 shows the production of ceramicware, amount produced and the income earned. A higher income has been earned by the export of ornamental products. It is clear that in the local market a higher income was earned by the sale of tiles and sanitary ware.

# The distribution of some minerals in Sri Lanka



**Map 6.1**  
**The distribution of some minerals in Sri Lanka**

Source- Geological and Mining Bureau Annual Report 2012

## Problems

- Exhaustion of clay deposits.
- Large expense has to be borne to refine and process clay
- Environmental pollution due to clay mining.
- Increase of expenditure in ceramicware production (expenses for wages/ power and energy).
- High price of commodities.
- Competition with imported goods.
- State Policy.

## Trends

- This industry is entirely run by private enterprise.
- High quality commodities are produced utilizing advanced technology and skilled workmen.
- High recognition for the products both in the local and export market.
- A greater demand from developed countries (U.S.A., Japan, Canada, Australia and European market).
- Growth of a high foreign demand for ceramic ornaments.
- A gradual increase in local demand for tiles and sanitaryware.
- An expansion of production of large tiles of high quality.

## Activities

1. Mark and name areas where china clay is found and also where factories are located in a district map of Sri Lanka.
2. Study Table 6.6 and explain the current changes in the amount produced in ceramicware and the income earned at present.

## Assignment

Identify the following locally produced goods in your household. Match them with the brand names and prepare a list.

- Ceramic ornaments
- Tiles
- Crockery
- Sanitaryware sets

## Electronic industry

Although the electronic industry was recently started in the world, it has become one of the high income earning industries at present. Even in Sri Lanka, this industry has initiated only recently. This industry which comes under high tech industries, processes products which are rapidly developing and fast changing.

### Electronic equipment

- Radio sets
- Television
- Computers
- Electronic circuits
- Remote control equipment
- Signal equipment
- Electronic sensors



**Figure 6.5**  
**Products related to the electronic industry**

Electronic goods differ from electrical equipment because they are high-tech components and are cordless, (wireless) and need electricity to operate them. Often it is seen that some electrical equipment too includes electronic components.

As the local demand for electronic goods is growing, the industry too is developing. The electronic industry exists especially as an assembling industry and some electronic goods are exported to the foreign market. In 2009 the export of electronic goods brought a revenue of 187.51 million USD while in 2011 the revenue has gone upto 312.61 million USD.

### Distribution

Very often, the electronic equipment industry is considered as a medium scale industry. Hence, it is distributed in Colombo and the suburbs and also in the Investment Promotion Zones.

### Problems

- These electronic products depend mostly on imported sub components.
- Due to the fast changes in technology, a large number of electronic equipment become outdated within a short time.

- Due to the disposal of outdated electronic equipment (e-waste) there can be adverse effects on the environment.
- The constant use of electronic appliances like mobile phones may create health hazards.
- Emergence of cultural problems.

## Trends

- Many direct and indirect employment opportunities arise in the electronic industry.
- Establishment of higher educational institutions and setting up of school curricula to train the required high skilled expert workers.
- The establishment of numerous equipment repair and service centres.
- Addition of the superior quality and technology of the imported equipment to the local products.
- High quality assembling industries are often established in urban areas.

### Activities

1. Identify a few electronic equipment made in Sri Lanka and name them with their brand names.
2. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of electronic equipment and prepare a report.

## The Petro Chemical industry

The petro chemical industry is defined as an industry where the residue left over after obtaining petrol, diesel, kerosene and liquid fuel at the refinery is used to make other by-products.

Since Sri Lanka obtains a major part of the necessities of mineral oil from imported crude oil, the raw materials for the petro-chemical industry depends on the capacity of the crude oil refinery. Hence the size of this industry too is decided on the quantity of raw material available. This industry can be especially considered as a capital intensive industry, where new technological systems and machinery are used in abundance.

Among the export composition in the year 2012, mineral oil related products were in the range of 5 % and the revenue brought in was 463 million U.S dollars (Central Bank Report of Sri Lanka 2012) Refer Graph 6.2. Accordingly, a number

of such industrial products are also issued to the local market. Accordingly, it is clear that petroleum industry occupies an important place in the field of industry.

## Distribution

The mineral oil refinery in Sri Lanka is located at Sapugaskanda close to Kelaniya. Hence, due to the availability of raw material, petro-chemical product factories are often found around Colombo and suburbs and in the Industrial Promotion Zones too.

## Industries related to Petro-Chemicals

- Plastics
- Insecticide
- Chemical fertilizer
- Drugs
- Lubricants
- Perfumes
- Paraffin wax
- Beauty products
- Paints
- Synthetic rubber
- Other liquid products



Figure 6.6  
Petro-chemical products

## Problems

- The amount of raw material depends on the quantity of the imported oil to be refined.
- The fluctuating price of petroleum will have an adverse effect on the production industry.
- Due to the rise in production costs, the price of commodities increase.
- Since the industry is capital intensive, a shortage of capital affects industry.
- Market competition with imported goods.
- Environmental pollution due to the emission of chemical wastes from the refinery and from discarded goods.

## Trends

- The rise in demand for petro-chemical products along with economic development.

- The number of products as well as revenue from the products increase.
- The industries are located in urban areas.
- The rise in quantity produced and the increase in revenue.
- The expansion of the local market for the products and the increase in market competition.
- A diversification of products is seen, for example, different types of lubricants, a variety of plastic products.

### Activities

1. Mark and name the mineral oil refinery in a district map of Sri Lanka.
2. Name some liquid with a petroleum content that we use.
3. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of developing the petro-chemical industry.

### Assignment

Prepare a list of petro-chemical products of Sri Lanka

## Automobile Assembling and Boat Building Industries

### Automobiles

The automobile assembling industry, though started recently, is an industry that shows signs of progress in Sri Lanka. The high demand for automobiles in Sri Lanka, and the exorbitant price of imported vehicles, resulted in the establishment of the automobile assembling industry. Although Upali Fiat and Mazda automobile assembling industry started about four decades back, this industry failed to make a continuous progress.

The Micro automobile industry which began in 2001 too, started as an assembling industry. The main, Micro automobile assembling factory is located at Polgahawela.



**Figure 6.7**  
Assembled automobiles

## Problems

- The absence of large factories using advanced technical skills
- Competition with imported motor vehicles.
- Problems linked to technology
- Shortage of capital
- Is not distributed as a main industry

## Trends

- Assembling automobiles of different models
- This industry receives state patronage
- New technological skills and various accessories are systematically added to the automobiles in a technically suitable way.
- The gradual progress of quality in automobiles
- The assembling industry strengthened within the local industry.

## Boat building

Due to the expansion of fisheries activities and the development of the tourist sector in Sri Lanka, the local demand for medium and small sized boats increased. The traditional experience in boat building using timber in the country too helped in building boats of high quality. The foreign demand for boats built in Sri Lanka is also rising. A large number of private entrepreneurs make boats both for the local and foreign markets.

In 2006, Sri Lanka earned 7.64 million U.S. Dollars by exporting boats to countries like India, Maldives, Singapore, Norway, South Korea and Seychelles. By 2010 the earnings increased to 97 million U.S Dollars. (Source: *www.srilankaexpo.com*)

## The type of boats produced

- Fisheries boats
- Tourist boats
- Boats for sports and leisure
- Fast craft
- Passenger boats
- Defence craft

## Distribution

It is seen that many boat building establishments are distributed in the urban coastal areas,

Boat building areas are

Beruwela	Kalutara	Negombo	Koralawella
Jaffna	Mutwal	Payagala	
Tricomalee	Panadura	Mirissa	



**Figure 6.8**  
**Boats of different models**

## Problems

- The rising cost of raw material, power, energy and other inputs.
- A large expenditure also has to be incurred to import parts of machines and technological tools for building of boats

## Trends

- The demand for boats built in Sri Lanka is gradually increasing.
- Attention is paid on building high quality boats which include technological equipment
- Boats of different models are built for a variety of requirements.

## Activities

1. Mark and name the places where boat building establishments are located in a map of Sri Lanka.
2. Explain how the trends in boat building industry in Sri Lanka influence the economic development of the country.

## Assignment

Collect pictures of different models of boats built in Sri Lanka and also pictures showing their uses and prepare a portfolio.

## Food and Beverages producing Industry

The food and beverages that are processed and produced in Sri Lanka come under this industry. There is a large number of investors engaged in this industry. They are distributed throughout the country, as medium and small scale industries as well as industries at cottage level. The number of such industries seems to be rapidly growing. Similarly, when the market is observed, it is clear that there is a large number of food and beverage items available.

As people are extremely busy within the changing socio-economic set up in Sri Lanka, there is a gradually growing demand for packeted food and beverages. The demand for such goods has also grown with the rise in the purchasing power of the consumers. The importance of this industry is clearly shown by the contribution of 31% in the composition of the industrial products in 2012 (Refer Graph 6.1) A considerable amount of foreign exchange had been earned by the export of processed food. In 2011 the earnings from such exports were 94.88 millions U.S.Dollars. (source: Ministry of Commerce and Trade Task performance survey 2012)

### The Commodities produced

- Cool drinks
- Fruit cordial
- Biscuits
- Bakery products
- Spices
- Processed grain flour
- Sweetmeat
- Instant food
- Processed meat and fish
- Tea brands
- Coconut based products
- Milk products
- Bottled water
- Herbal products

### Distribution

A large proportion of medium scale industries are found in the Greater Colombo Economic Zone and in the areas around the main cities of the island. Small and cottage level industries are found in all densely populated regions in the island.

## Problems

- Due to the rising costs of raw material and power, the production costs too goes up resulting in the rising price of commodities.
- Since the products have to be sold within a short period of time, problems arise regarding storage and sales.
- Small scale products are affected because of various publicity measures taken by multinational corporations.
- Competition from imports.
- Problems arise regarding sales, because the same product is produced under different models by different institutions.
- Health problems may occur due to the use of unauthorized chemicals used for flavouring and preserving food.
- Problems connected to standards in food and beverages.

## Trends

- Rise in the daily demand for processed food and beverages.
- Increase in the production of small scale and cottage industries.
- Use of various types of packaging and publicity to attract consumers.
- Export of many kinds of food and beverages.

## Assignment

Collect labels of a few food and beverage products made in Sri Lanka. Collect information about the companies they are produced (location of the factory, date of manufacture and date of expiry etc) and make a file of the collected information. Assess the contribution made by these products to the Sri Lankan economy.

## Cottage industries

Cottage industry is a specific small industry based on family labour and carried out either within a household of the investor or in his vicinity with a small amount of capital invested. Sometimes, small hand-operated machines and also light electrical machinery are used, but mostly the use of traditional skill techniques is a prominent feature. Preservation of local art, traditions and cultural heritage in association with this industry is a special feature.

## A few cottage industries

- Handloom textile weaving
- Ornamental bobbin and trellis work
- Manufacture of cane products
- Production of household furniture
- Production of processed food (sweetmeats and desserts)
- Production of curios and ornaments
- Coir based products and preparation of batik textiles
- Production of bags, boxes, and mats
- Clay products
- Production of Brassware



**Figure 6.9**  
Some products of cottage industries

Cottage industries are distributed in a number of regions in Sri Lanka, but some are only found in specific places. Pilimathalawe is famous for brass carvings, Moratuwa for carpentry, Radawadduna for cane products, Ambalangoda for mask making, and Galle and Koggala for bobbin lace and trellis work. Such industries can be shown as examples for cottage industries.

## **The steps taken by the Government in recent times to develop cottage industries**

- Implementation of the Divinaguma development programme.
- Establishment of craft villages.
- Handicraft development programme.
- Training labour for cottage industries.
- Encouraging producers by holding exhibitions.

## **Problems**

- Problem of obtaining industrial raw material.
- Shortage of labour to maintain traditional cottage industries.
- Effects of imported substitutes and similar product on these crafts.
- Rising costs of production.
- Problems of marketing the products.

## **Trends**

- Immense patronage is given by the Central government, as well as at local and divisional levels to uplift these industries.
- Rising demand for these goods by the development of tourist industry.
- Setting up markets under state patronage.
- Increasing use of new machinery along with human labour.

### **Activities**

1. Name a few cottage industries found in your area.
2. Explain with examples the service done by those industries for the development of the area.

### **Assignments**

1. Find out whether there are cottage industries in your area.
2. Select one such industry and make a booklet including the raw material used, labour and market, problems connected with the industry and the trends.

## The Tourist Industry

There is a long history about the arrival of travellers in Sri Lanka. The travelogues written by various travellers confirm that even in the past, Sri Lanka has been identified as an attractive country.

Sri Lanka is famous as a country that has acquired a historical heritage, an environmental heritage, a heritage of tangible innovations as well as an intangible heritage of hospitality and compassion. The tourist industry has an important place in the economy of Sri Lanka.

Table 6.7 depicts the number of tourists arrived in Sri Lanka in the recent past, the revenue accrued from tourists and the number of people employed. It shows the fast development that has taken place in all three sectors.

**Table 6.7**

**The importance of the tourist industry in the economy of Sri Lanka (2009-2012)**

<b>Heads</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Number of tourists entering	447 890	654 476	855 975	1 005 605
Approximate earnings from tourism (In Rs Millions)	40 133	65 018	91 926	132 427
Total employed	124 970	132 055	138 685	162 869

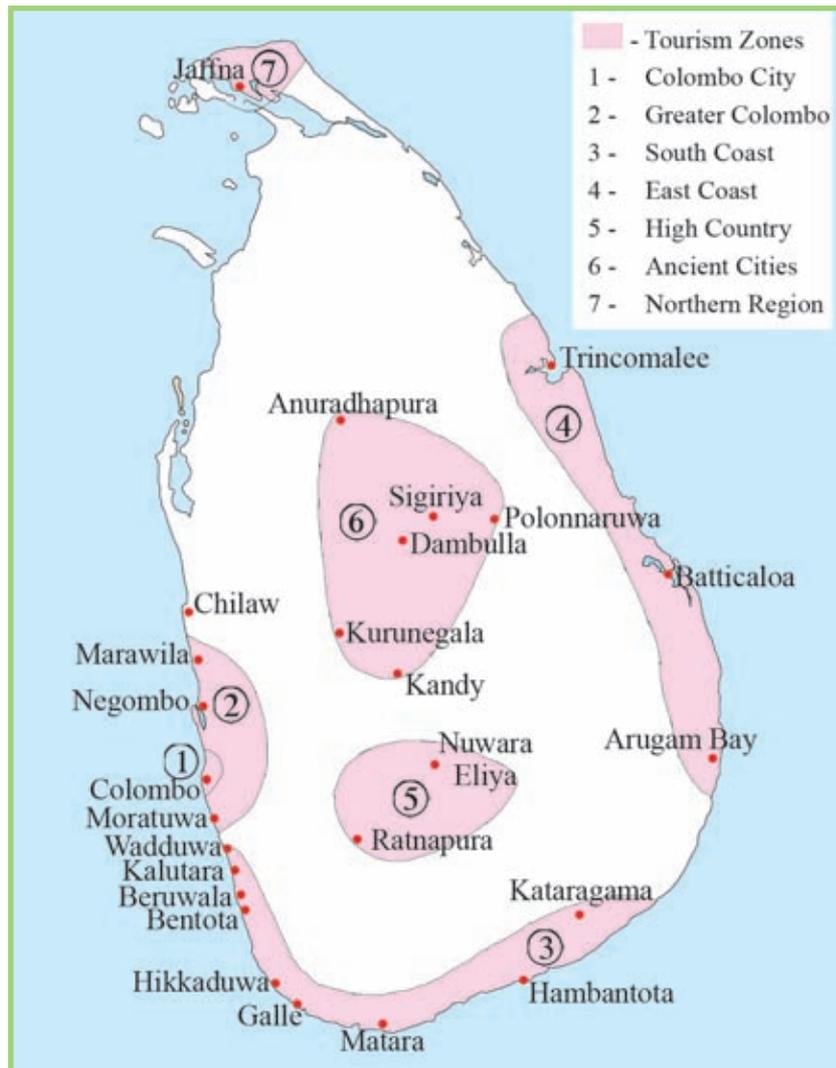
Source: Tourist Development Authority of Sri Lanka Central Bank of Sri Lanka -2012

## Distribution

Although there are tourist attractions in almost all parts of Sri Lanka, the Sri Lanka Tourist Authority has identified seven tourist zones in the country.

### Main tourist zones

- 1.The Colombo city.
- 2.The Greater Colombo zone.
- 3.The Southern Coastal region.
- 4.The Eastern Coastal region.
- 5.The Central Hill country.
- 6.The Zone that includes ancient cities.
- 7.The Northern region.



**Map 6.2**  
**The tourist zones**

Source - *The National Atlas of Sri Lanka 2007*

## Problems

- An arrival of wealthy tourists is limited.
- Most of the tourists come only during a certain season of the year.
- The difficulties of providing the same quality service to tourists, in all the tourist zones equally.
- The infra-structure facilities have not developed sufficiently in keeping with the tourist industry.
- The effects that the tourist industry has on the socio- cultural environment.
- Adverse effects on the natural environment.

## Trends

- An accelerated development is seen in the tourist industry.
- The rapid development of facilities for tourists.
- The increase in direct and indirect job opportunities related to this industry.
- Patronage given by the State and private investors.
- Attention given by the universities and other institutions to provide skilled labour required for tourism and hospitality trade.
- Changes are taking place in traditional tourism and tourism is developing with multiple objectives (cultural and eco-tourism).

### Activities

1. Draw a bar graph showing the entry of tourists to the country after observing Table 6.7.
2. Use the data in the Table and write a brief description about the progress of the tourist industry.
3. Mention some economic benefits that could be obtained from the tourist industry.
4. Explain some social and cultural problems that can be created with the tourist industry.

### Assignment

Prepare a brochure with a brief description showing places of tourist attraction that you have identified. Include pictures of such attractive places.

## The importance of industries in the Sri Lankan economy

- The support that the Sri Lankan economy gains from the industrial sector can be identified under the three sectors mentioned below.
  - Gross National Product
  - Employment
  - Foreign exchange earnings
- The Table 6.8 shows the contribution to the Gross National Product made by the agricultural, industrial and service sector and the number employed under each of the sectors. The contribution of the industrial sector to the GNP was 31.4% in 2012 and the employment in the sector was 2.1 million. Accordingly, the industrial sector is accorded the second place.

**Table 6.8**

**The contribution towards GNP and employment (2012)**

	As a percentage	Labour in millions
Agricultural sector	11.1%	2.5
Industrial sector	31.4%	2.1
Service sector	57.5%	3.5

Source: Central bank report 2012

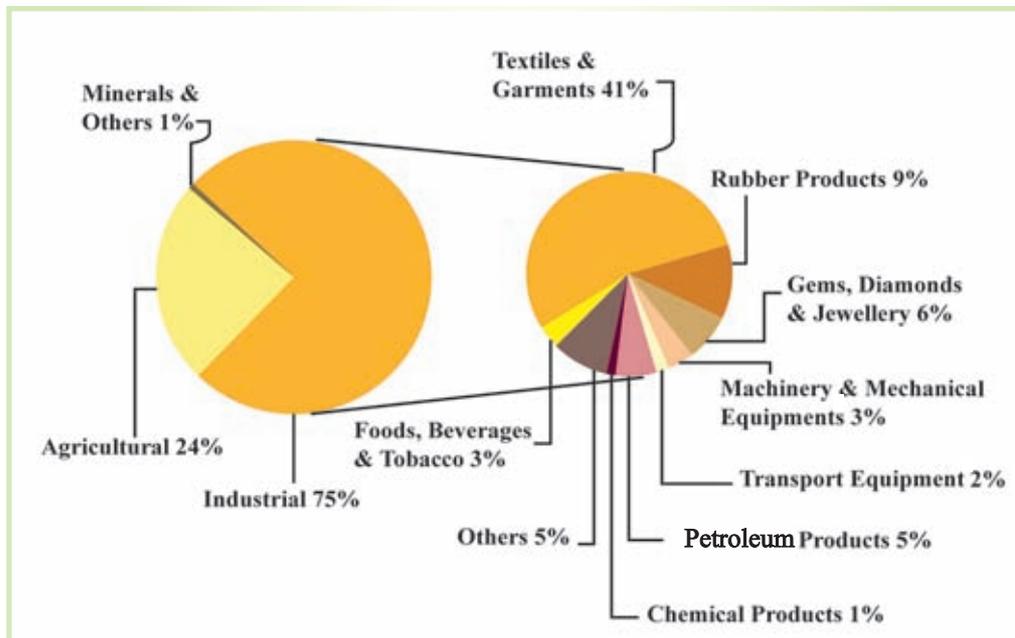
- The contribution of the industrial sector too is prominent in foreign exchange earnings as well. According to information in Table 6.9 it is revealed that, out of the whole export earnings.

**Table 6.9**

**Foreign exchange earnings**

	In USD Millions	As a percentage (%)
Agricultural sector	2231.5	23.9%
Industrial sector	7371.2	75.4%
Minerals and other exports	70.9	0.7%

Source: Central bank report 2012



**6.2 graph**

**Exports according to commodities 2012**

Source - Central Bank, Annual report 2012

The contribution of the agricultural sector, the industrial sector, mineral and other exports, as well as the contribution of each industrial product towards foreign exchange earnings, is shown in the Graph 6.2. According to the data, the industrial sector has shown a greater contribution and of that the export of textiles and garments have brought in 41.0% of the earnings.

### Activity

Explain by giving examples, the importance of the industrial sector to the Economic Development in Sri Lanka.

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## Glossary

Graphite	- මිනිරන්	- කාරියම
Industrial raw materials	- කර්මික අමුද්‍රව්‍ය	- කෙත්තොழිල් මුලප්පොරුණ්
China clay /kaolin	- පිගන් මැටි	- ජීනක්කලි
Brand names	- වෙළෙඳ නාම	- වණික උරිමෙප්පොරුණ්
Ornaments	- විසිතුරු භාණ්ඩ	- අලංකාර පොරුණ්
Electronic Industry	- විද්‍යුත් කර්මාන්තය	- මුලත්තිරනියල් කෙත්තොழිල්
High-tech Industry	- අධි තාක්ෂණික කර්මාන්තය	- උච්ඡ තොழිල් මුලප්පොරුණ් කෙත්තොழිල්
Electronic equipment	- විද්‍යුත් උපකරණ	- මුලත්තිරනියල් උපකරණම
Electronic circuits	- විද්‍යුත් පරිපථ	- මිණ්ඡාරඡ් ඡුණුකුණ්
Remote controls	- දුරපීථ පාලක	- තොලෙකුණුණු

- Signal equipment - සංඥා උපකරණ - சமிக்ஞை உபகரணம்
- Electronic sensors - විද්‍යුත් සංවේදන - இலத்திரனியல் கடத்திகள்
- Investment Promotion Zones - ආයෝජන ප්‍රවර්ධන කලාප - முதலீட்டு ஊக்குவிப்பு வலயங்கள்
- Petrochemical Industry - පෙට්‍රෝ රසායන කර්මාන්තය - பெற்றொலிய இரசாயனக் கைத்தொழில்
- Crude oil - බොරතෙල් - மசகு எண்ணெய்
- Petroleum - පෙට්‍රෝලියම් - கனிய எண்ணெய்
- Refinery - පිරිපහදුව - சுத்திகரிப்பு
- Purchasing power - ක්‍රය ශක්තිය - கொள்வனவுச் சக்தி
- Foreign exchange - විදේශ විනිමය - அந்நியச் செலாவணி
- Instant food - ක්ෂණික ආහාර - உடனடி உணவு
- Multi National Corporations - බහු ජාතික සමාගම් - பல் தேசியக் கம்பனிகள்
- Tourism Industry - සංචාරක කර්මාන්තය - சுற்றுலாக் கைத்தொழில்
- Gross Domestic Product - දළ දේශීය නිෂ්පාදනය - மொத்த உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்திகள்
- Employment - සේවා නියුක්තිය - தொழில் வாய்ப்பு