

**From Sustainable Community Development to
Societal Renewal –
a Creative Response to and
Showcase for the
Sustainable Development Goals**

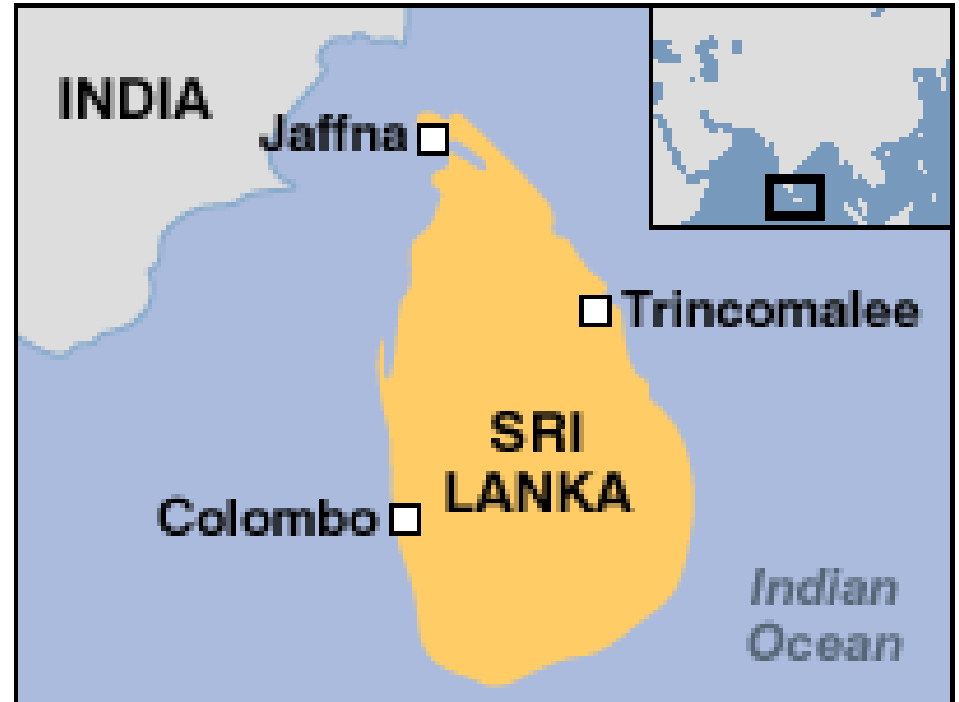


**Dr.Vinya Ariyaratne
President**

Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement - Sri Lanka

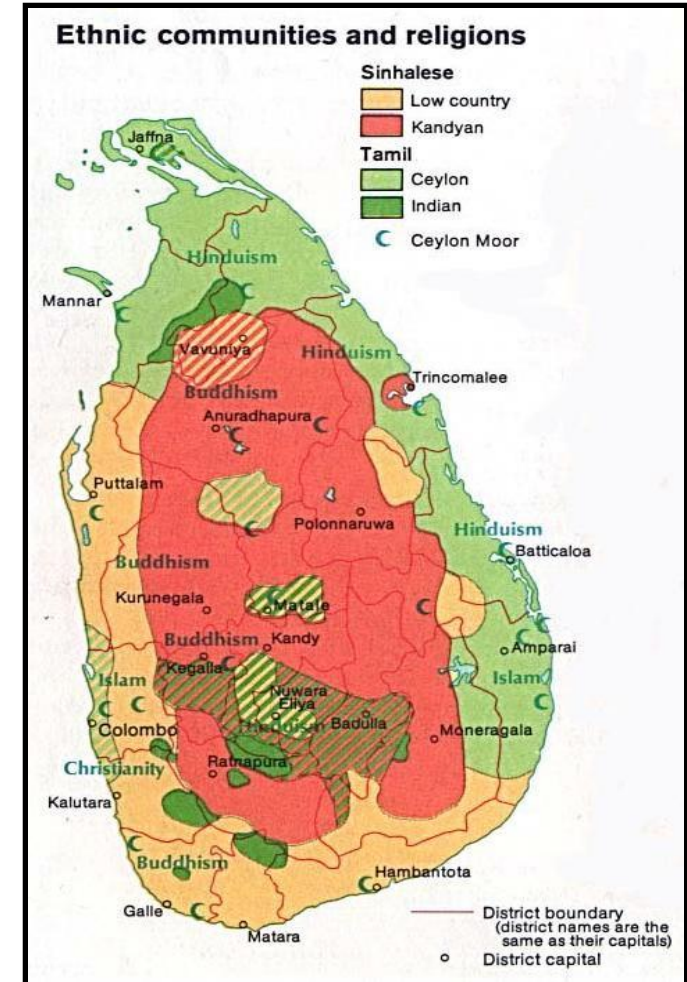
Sri Lanka

- Island in the Indian Ocean
- 65,610 km²
- 22 million people
- Population Density -
305/km²
790/mi²







Composition of Population By Ethnicity (%)

- Sinhalese 74.9
 - Sri Lankan Tamils 11.2
 - Indian Tamils 4.2
 - Moors 9.2
 - Burgher 0.2
 - Malay 0.2
 - Other 0.1
- (Census of Population and Housing - 2012)*



Composition of Population By Religion (%)

• Buddhist	70.2	
• Hindu	12.6	
• Islam	9.7	
• Roman Catholic	6.1	
• Other Christian	1.3	

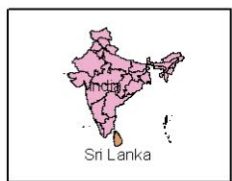
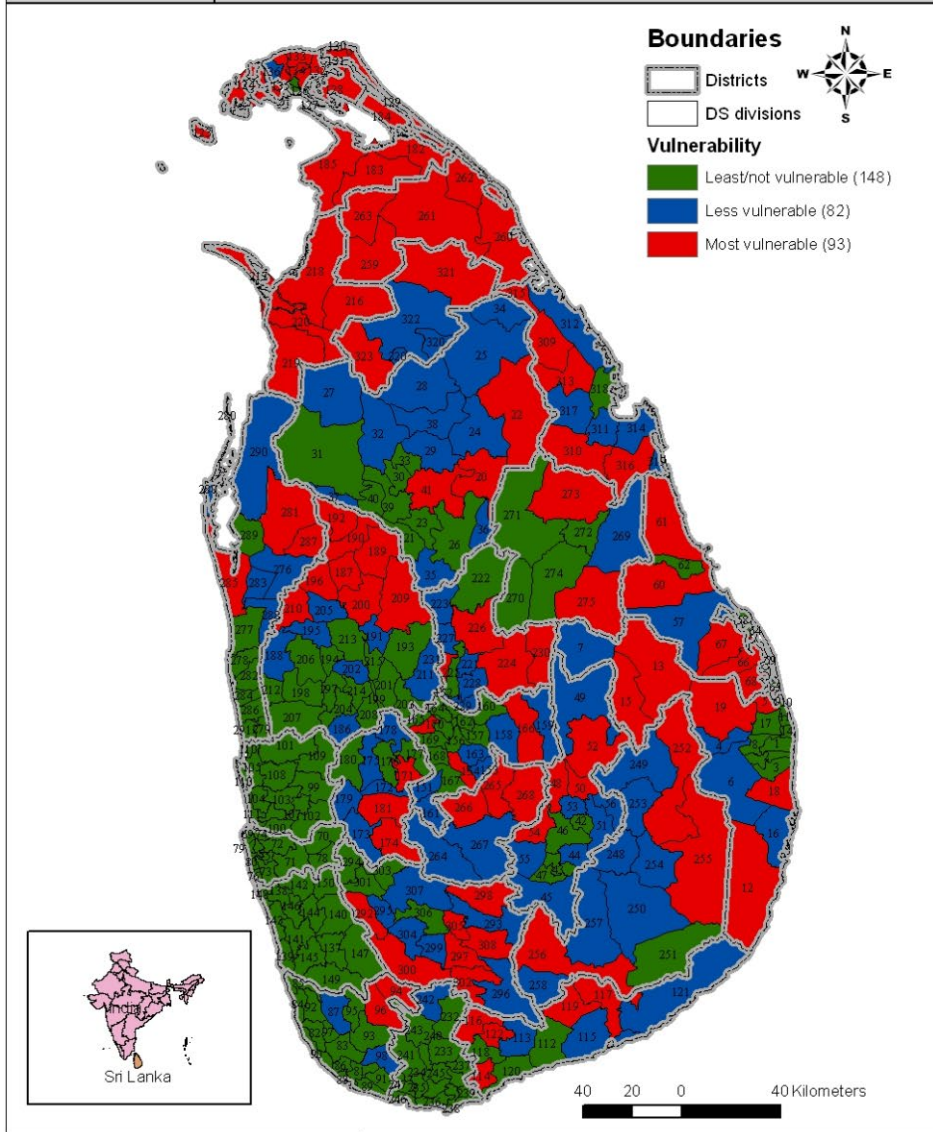
(Census of Population and Housing – 2012)

Sri Lanka - Basic Statistics

- Annual Per Capita GNP US \$ 4310 (CBSL, 2018)
- Life Expectancy at Birth
 - **male: 70.5 years**
 - **female: 79.8 years (2011, DCS)**
- Infant Mortality Rate
 - **9.7 per 1,000 live births (RG 2009)**
- Under 5 Mortality Rate
 - **12.1 per 1000 live births (RG 2009)**
- Maternal Mortality Rate
 - **22.3 per 100,000 live births (RG 2009)**
- Literacy
 - **male: 96.8%**
 - **female: 94.6% (CPH, 2012)**
 - (*definition: age 15 and over who can read and write*)



Vulnerability to food insecurity of Sri Lanka: 2003



“Poverty and Powerlessness”



Current Economic Model

- Primarily based on “profit generation” not on human welfare
- Environmental degradation
- Features of this economic model
 - “Survival of the fittest approach”
 - Unequal income distribution and inequities
 - International interventions and corporates
 - Disempowerment of communities
 - Creation of paper money
 - Credit led economic growth

“Holistic Approach to Development

- Recognition of;
 - inter-connected of all beings and all systems
 - multiple determinants of poverty
- Development is an outcome as well as a process
- Takes “holistic” view of “well-being”, physical and psychological
- Development as an “awakening process” encompassing Spiritual, Moral, Cultural, Social, Economic and Political dimensions

Sarvodaya Strategy

Present an idea; a philosophy
Initiate process of self-development



***Support* those who pick it up as best as we can; Inspiration, labor, technical, training, financial**

Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement

Sarvodaya – *“Awakening of All”*

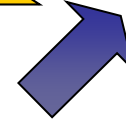
Shramadana – *“Sharing of Time, Thoughts and Energy”*

Individual
Family
Village
Urban
Nation
World

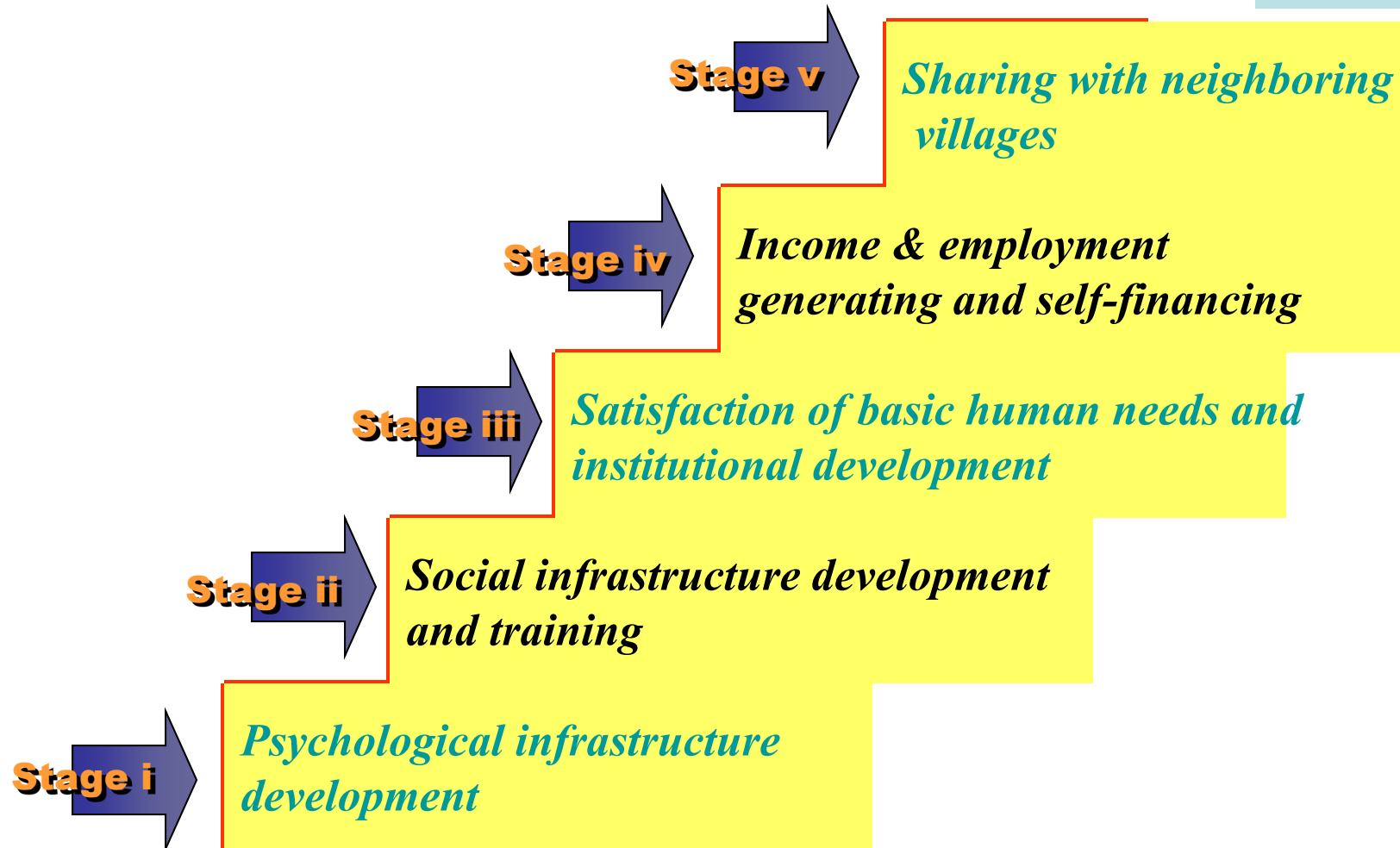


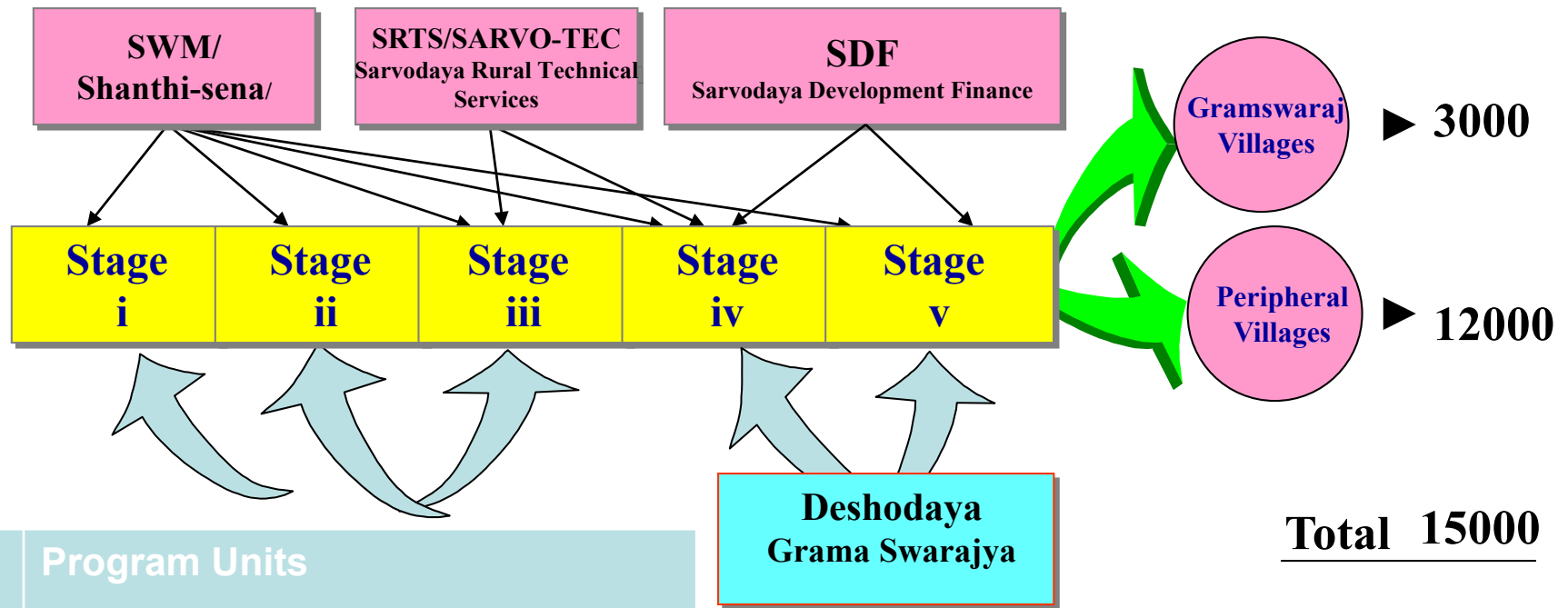
Spiritual
Moral
Cultural
Social
Economic
Political

Village Development as a Continuing Holistic Process



Grama Swarajya (Self Governing Village)



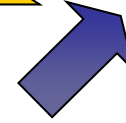


Program Units	
1	Field Operations Division (FOD)
2	Sarvodaya Shramadana Central Unit (SSS-CU)
3	Sarvodaya Institute of Higher Learning (SIHL)
4	Sarvodaya – Fusion
5	Development Communication Unit/Media Unit

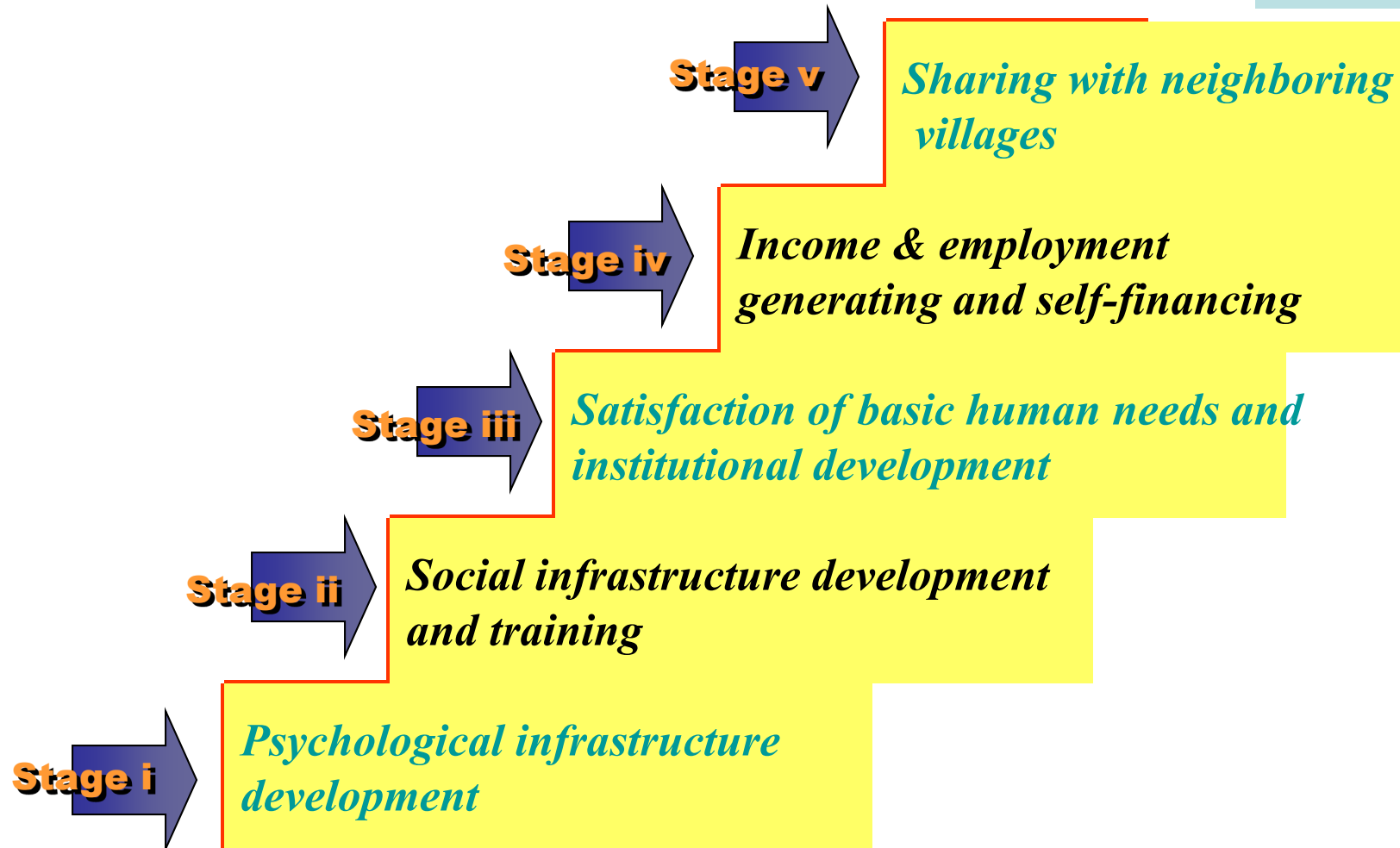
“We build the road – Road builds us”



Village Development as a Continuing Holistic Process



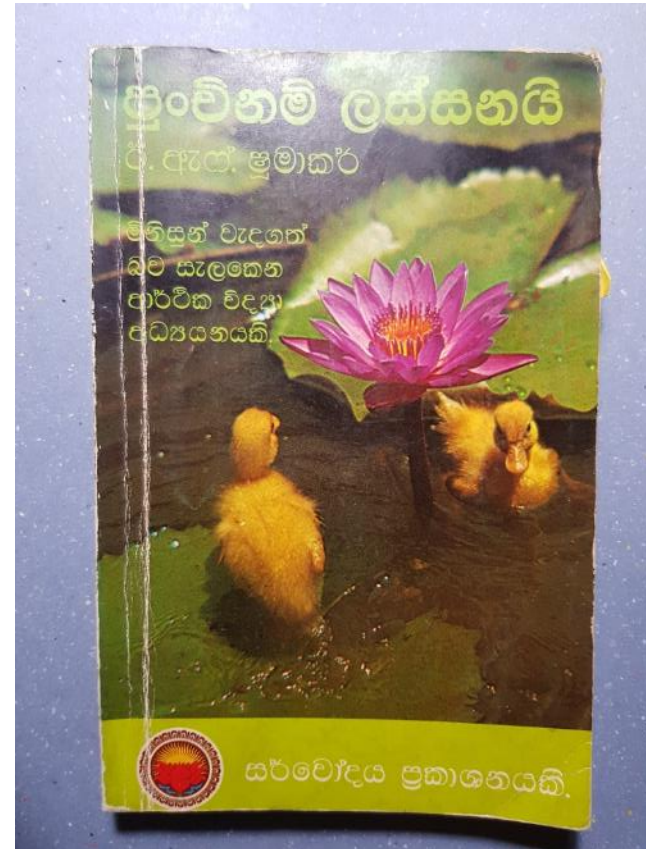
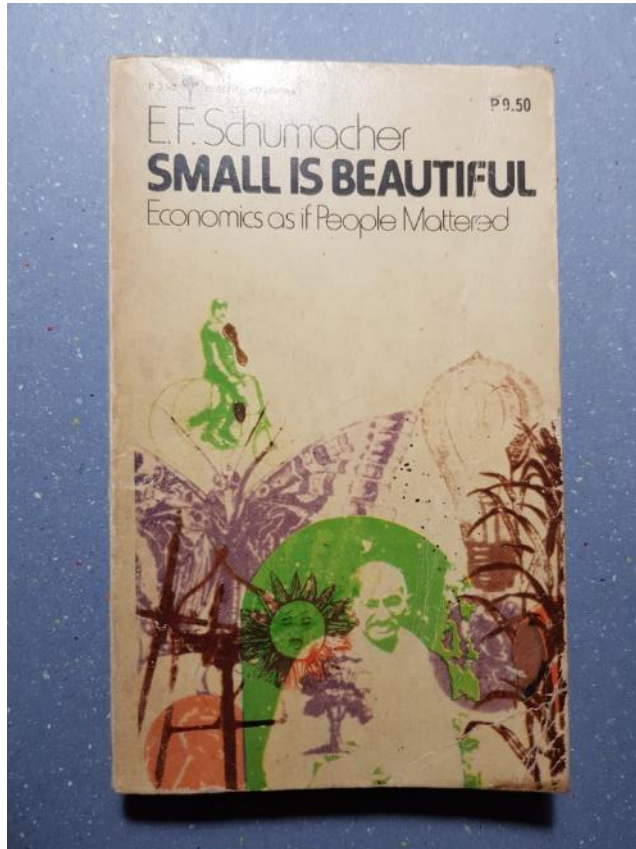
Grama Swarajya (Self Governing Village)



Capital formation at community level

- **Spiritual**
 - Inner peace through meditation
 - Moral development through collective community action
- **Social**
 - Relationship building, social cohesion, ethnic harmony, protection of vulnerable sections of the populace
- **Financial**
 - Village savings mobilization, enterprise development
 - Surplus generation and investment within and/or outside the village

Buddhist Economics



Towards an alternative economic system

- “Spend one portion of the earnings for consumption, invest two portions in business or industry, save one portion to be used if & when in distress” (Singalovada Sutta)



Elements of an Alternative Economic System

- Satisfaction of basic human needs

Awakening through meeting Basic Needs

1. A clean and beautiful environment
2. Clean drinking water
3. Adequate supplies of clothing
4. Adequate and balanced nutrition
5. Simple housing
6. Basic health care
7. Basic communication facilities
8. A minimal supply of energy
9. Holistic education
10. Satisfaction of spiritual and Cultural needs

Elements of an Alternative Economic System

- Satisfaction basic human needs
- Use of renewable resources
- People based approach
- Gender equality
- Self-sufficient economy
- Bottom up approach for development
- Sharing and caring
- **Role of the State – Accountable to the people**
- Use of appropriate technology including information communication technology (ICT)
- Savings led economic growth

A call for a Radical Transformation

An alternative Economic System

- Not trying to create “rich few”
- Not making “profits” by destroying the environment and/or communal harmony.
- Not engage in “immoral” activities though perfectly legal
- Not make unfair deals & not take poor for a ride
- Recognize & give priority to social objectives while working within the existing economic environment

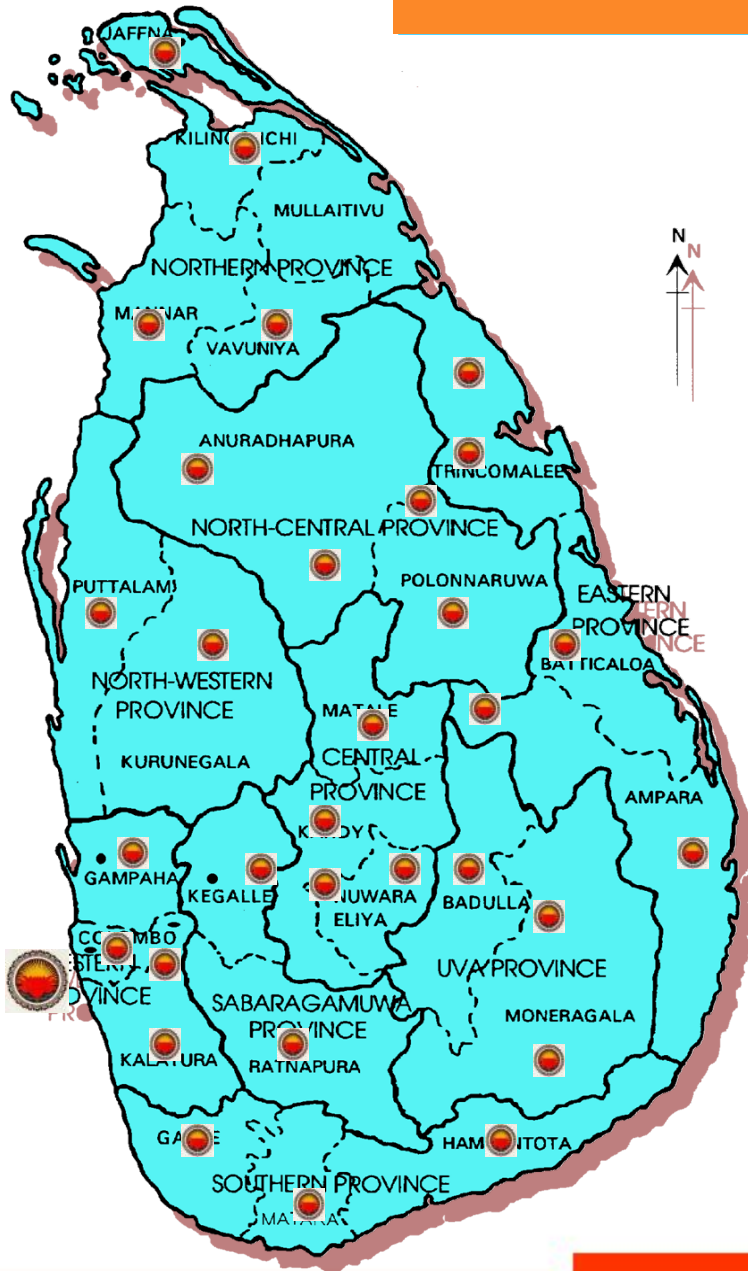


Transformative Approach

- Voluntarily give up wasteful styles of living
- Share part of their wealth to enable the poor to generate enough income to meet their minimum needs
- Take steps to remove structural injustices that keep majority powerless & poor
- Does not regard spiritual activities as “uneconomical”
- Ensure community savings circulate within the community



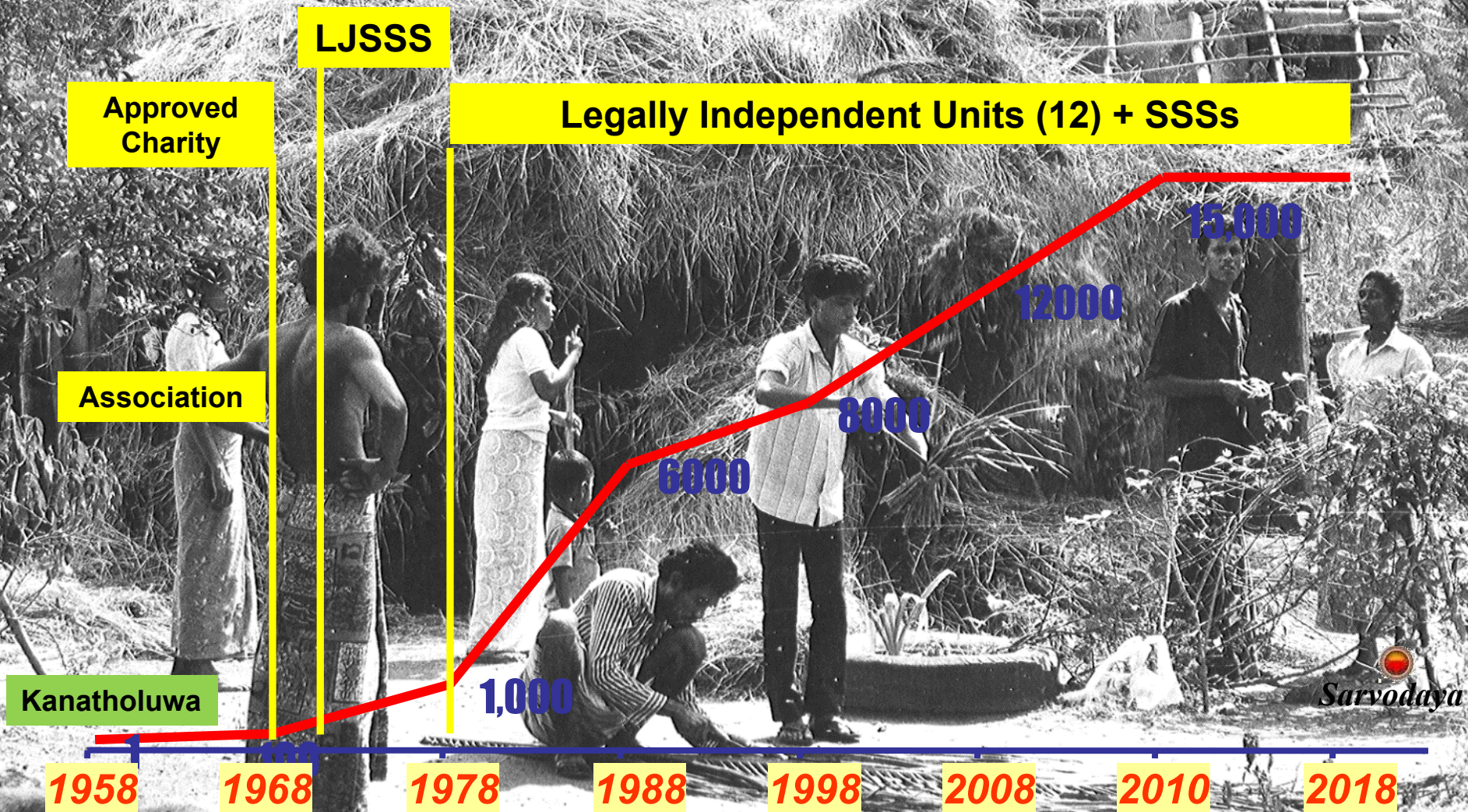
Sarvodaya in Sri Lanka



- Outreach to 15,000 villages
- 5400 registered village societies
- 26 District Centers
- 8 Development Education Institutes and 4 multipurpose community centers
- 12 legally independent organizations

Evolution of Sarvodaya over 60 Years

1958 - 2018



**“One
Sarvodaya”**

**Vishva Niketan
Shanthi Sena
SIHL – Sarvodaya
University**

CONSCIOUSNESS

ECONOMICS

**S
S
S**

POWER

**SDF
SEEDS/S-SEEDS
Sarvo-TEC Pvt. Ltd
Suwasetha
SWM**

**LJSSS
Sarvodaya
Trust Fund**

**Deshodaya
(National
Reawakening)**



Sarvodaya Institute of Higher Learning (SIHL)

as the precursor to

Sarvodaya University

Education is a core pillar of the Sarvodaya's philosophy and is embedded in its "Path for the New Century"

Education Is a core pillar
of Sarvodaya's Basic
philosophy

“...It is a process of awareness and consciousness that moves individuals and communities to understand the dynamics of social development, and participate in the process of improving their own well being.....

From “Sarvodaya Path to a New Century”

- Raise mass consciousness and awaken the community through community education
- An educated community understands its problems and challenges and analyses the factors – social, economic and political – that caused them.
- They thus feel a real need within themselves to solve them, and for this purpose they need to organize themselves and rise as a force.

What is Higher Learning?

- Communities of practice: enhancing collaboration and net-working.
- knowledge management: collecting, integrating and disseminating Best-Practices constantly creating “Next Practices”.
- Collaboration with other “bodies of knowledge” on the national and international level.

What is “Higher Learning”:
The “University” as a metaphor

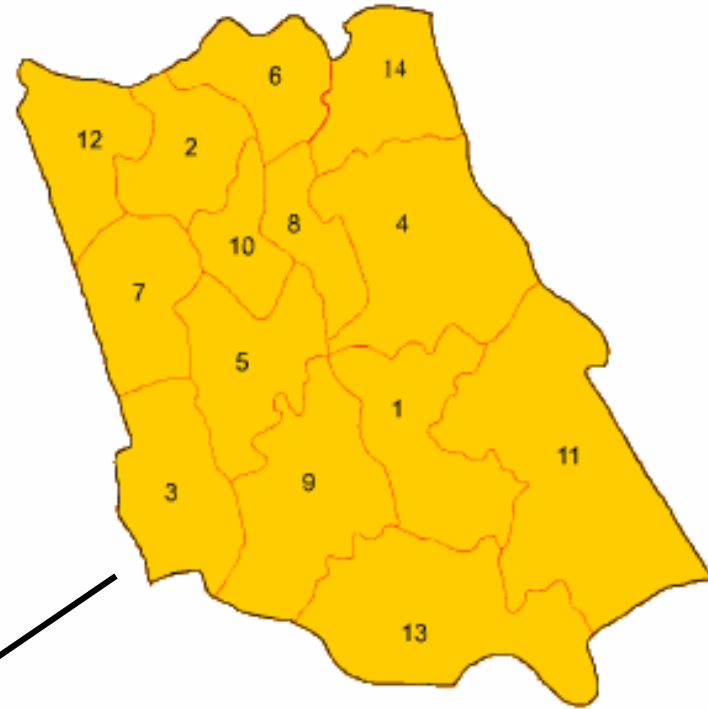
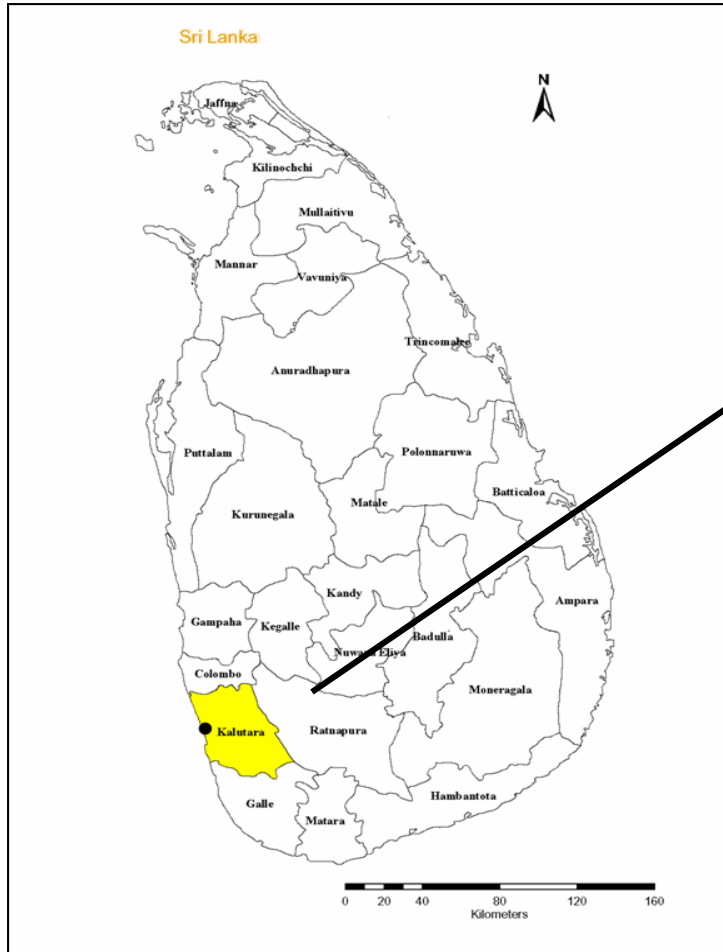
- Broader perspective of education: knowledge, **values** and competence rather than primarily skill development.
- Pedagogical methodologies like research seminars, public lectures, colloquiums that enable mutual learning, exploration and sharing.
- Inter-disciplinary approach: highlights significant cross organizational issues.

Assumptions underlying the Structure

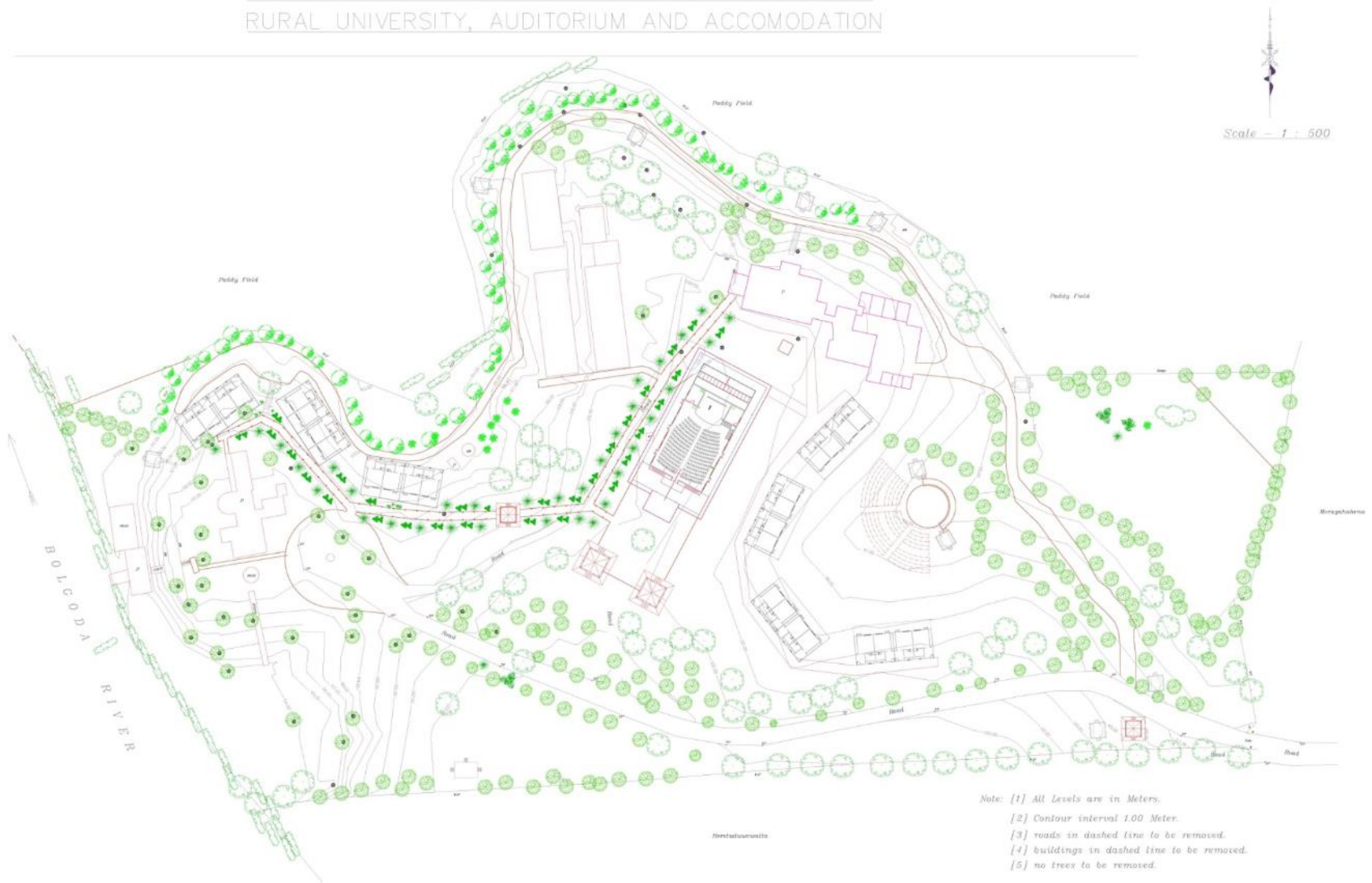
- Any village/community in Sri Lanka is a potential learning center **in the process of producing knowledge and also engaging in the process of life-long learning.**
- It can work in close collaboration with a **core learning center.**
- The problems of the village/community as perceived by them, are the priority areas for the work of the SIHL/ Sarvodaya University.
- The SIHL/ Sarvodaya University will be regarded as being effective to the extent that it assists the communities in dealing satisfactorily with their problems.

Educational clusters

1. Spiritual Practice
2. Community Development and Leadership
3. Environment/Biodiversity/Climate Change
4. Agriculture & Food Security
5. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Management
6. Community Health & Nutrition
7. Arts and Culture
8. Early Child Care & Development (ECCD) and Child Protection
9. Gender & Women's Empowerment
10. Peace and Reconciliation
11. Information Communication Technology (ICT)
12. Vocational Training
13. Rural Infrastructure & Appropriate Technology
14. Social Entrepreneurship /Economic Empowerment (including Microfinance/MSME/Financial Literacy)
15. Development Communication/Social Media
16. Good-governance, Human Rights and Political Empowerment



LAYOUT PLAN OF BANDARAGAMA SARVODAYA SITE RURAL UNIVERSITY, AUDITORIUM AND ACCOMODATION



Project Title :
PROPOSED RURAL UNIVERSITY
AT BANDARAGAMA
FOR SARVODAYA MOVEMENT
WITH JDC

Consultants :
Architects:
Susil Lamabawa
Ulric Plesner

Quantity Surveyor
Cost Engineering Services Ltd,
Rajagiriya, Sri Lanka
0114513533

Structural Engineer
Lalindra Perera
0772274363

M&E Engineer
Thushara de Silva
0112424340

scale
date : 18+02+2007
Conceptual
Sketch 2

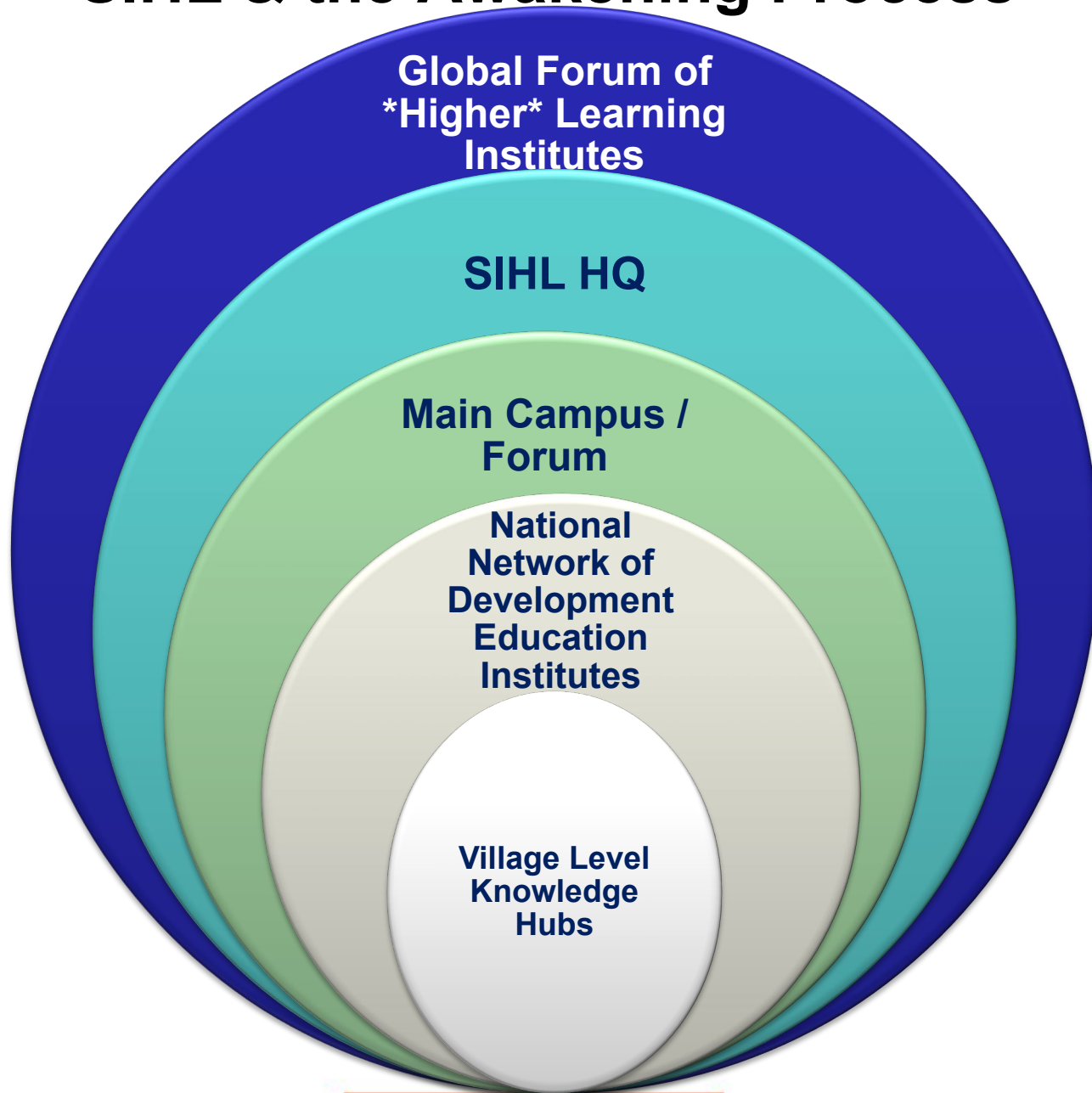
Learning Facilities





SIHL & the Awakening Process

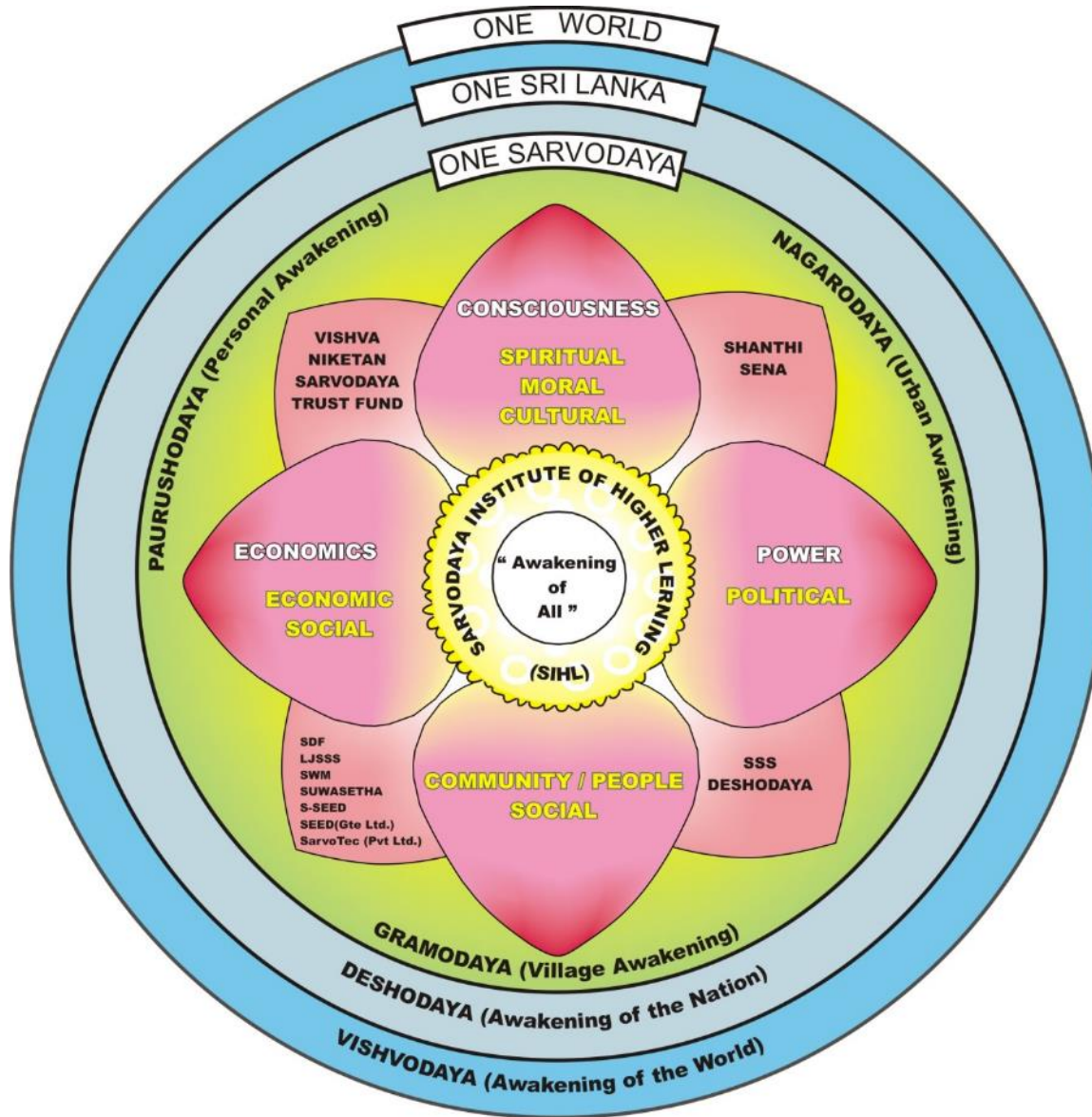
- TRANS4M
- National Institute of Social Development
- National Institute of Health Sciences
- Walpola Rahula Institute
- Arigatou International & Global Network of Religions
- Leadership for Life Worldwide
- The Global Academy Foundation
- Eco-V Eco-Friendly Volunteers
- Universities & Higher Education Providers - Local & International







SIHL as Catalyst for Awakening of All



Total Awakening and well-being of all: Sarvodaya mission

5 Ps of SDGs





Thank You!