



JOURNAL
of the
O. P. A.

The official
publication of the
Organization
of Professional
Associations
of
Sri Lanka

Vol. 2 No. 1

JUNE - 1979

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JOURNAL of the O. P. A.

Vol. 2 No. 1

JUNE 1979

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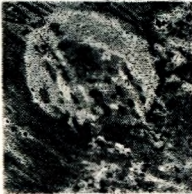
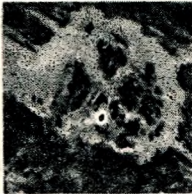
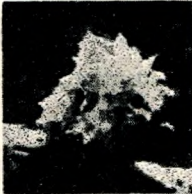
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From the Editor's Desk

The Editor of the O.P.A. has a dual function to perform. According to the new constitution, we shall,

- (a) endeavour to publish the journal of the O.P.A. at least once a year.
- (b) Handle public relations.

With this issue, the O.P.A. Journal Vol. 2 No. 1, we have successfully combined both functions—killed two birds with one stone. As a public relations effort, we have endeavoured to silence our critics and doubting Thomases. It is a sad fact that during the four years since the birth of the OPA, we have often been told that our Professional Centre will never materialise. Owing to delays beyond the control of the OPA, we seem to have provided ammunition to those few vocal critics.

We have bridged the credibility gap with the publication in this issue of

- (a) A letter from the Director Urban Development Authority approving of the site allocated to us by the Government Agent.
- (b) A plan showing the site of the block of land allocated to the OPA
- (c) A middle page spread of the proposed professional centre, published through the courtesy of our contractors, Construction Engineering Co. Ltd.

Mr. John Chadwick's visit to Sri Lanka has been highlighted. Visits by members of the Directorate of the Commonwealth Foundation always have a stimulating effect on our organization and its activities.

Last year, we had the Deputy Director Mr. Paul Scoon. This year Mr. John Chadwick the Director, was followed by Mr. S. Mahendra the new Deputy Director—on an unofficial visit.

Articles and lectures by leading professionals in our country have been included in this journal in order to stimulate informed inter-professional discussion.

To strike a personal note we must express our thanks to those who helped to collect advertisements; without them this journal could not have been published.

We recall with pleasure one particular incident. After listening to a plaintive plea by us for more advertisements, a leading professional at the end of a meeting of the Executive committee quietly informed us that he would provide sufficient advertisements for this Journal. He did not want our enthusiasm dampened, he said. This one incident gave us tremendous encouragement and made all the hard work that went into the production of this Journal worthwhile.

Dennis. J. Aloysius.

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<i>General Secretary</i>	—	W. B. A. Jayasekera	
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		Dr. W. D. L. Fernando	M. Mahoharan
		Dr. S. Rajanayagam	Nimal Senanayaka
		W. P. Gunatilake	Thilak Wijesinghe
		A. P. S. Gunawardene.	
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i>	—	H. L. Gunawardene	
		Dr. G. M. Heennilame	
		Dr. S. A. Silva	
<i>Editor</i>	—	Dr. Dennis J. Aloysius	

Elected Members

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Mr. H. L. D. Gunawardana (<i>Surveying</i>) | 5. Dr. S. A. Silva (<i>Dentistry</i>) |
| 2. Dr. B. A. V. Perera (<i>Medicine</i>) | 6. Mr. E. D. T. Kularatna (<i>Librarianship</i>) |
| 3. Mr. L. R. L. Perera (<i>Engineering</i>) | 7. Mr. R. S. Wijesekara (<i>Accountancy</i>) |
| 4. Dr. Gamini Gunasekera (<i>Science</i>) | |

Association Members

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Mr. W. B. A. Jayasekara (<i>A.S.T.W.</i>) | 7. Dr. D. R. Goonatillaka (<i>G.D.S.A.</i>) |
| 2. Mr. Vimal M. Perera (<i>I.C.M.A.</i>) | 8. Dr. S. E. Wijetiaka (<i>S.L.M.A.</i>) |
| 3. Mr. E.M.K.D. Ambanpola (<i>Inst. Chart. Accs</i>) | 9. Dr. T. W. Gunawardana (<i>G.M.O.A.</i>) |
| 4. Mr. N. Sivapathasunderam (<i>P.S.E.U.</i>) | 10. Dr. Jagat Peiris (<i>Vet. Assn.</i>) |
| 5. Mr. L. A. Adithya (<i>Inst. Archts.</i>) | 11. Mr. Sarath Amunugama (<i>Management.</i>) |
| 6. Dr. G. M. Heennilame (<i>I.M.P.A.</i>) | 12. Mr. Eardley Perera (<i>Bar Assn.</i>) |

Committees of the O.P.A.

Professional Centre Committee.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Dr. S. A. Cabraal. | 8. Mr. M. Manoharan. |
| 2. Mr. H. W. Jayawardene, Q.C. | 9. Mr. W. B. A. Jayasekera. |
| 3. Dr. Nath Amarakone. | 10. Mr. Wimal. M. Perera. |
| 4. Dr. D. R. Karunaratne. | 11. Mr. K. B. Ambanpola. |
| 5. Mr. W. P. Gunatilake | 12. Dr. Dennis J. Aloysius. |
| 6. Mr. Thilak Wijesinghe | 13. Mr. L. A. Adithya. |
| 7. Mr. A. P. S. Gunawardene. | 14. Mr. H.L.D. Gunawardene. (<i>Secretary</i>) |

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- | | |
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| 1. Dr. W. D. L. Fernando. | 5. Mr. R. S. Wijesekera. |
| 2. Dr. D. R. Karunaratne | 6. Dr. Tilak Gunasekera. |
| 3. Mr. W. P. Gunatilake | 7. Dr. G. M. Heen Nilame (<i>Secretary</i>) |
| 4. Mr. N. Sivapathasunderam. | |

Academy of Science Committee

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
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| 2. Dr. Nath Amarakone. | 5. Dr. S. A. Silva (<i>Secretary</i>) |
| 3. Dr. S. A. Cabraal. | |

O.P.A. Journal Committee.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. Dennis J. Aloysius — (<i>Editor</i>) | 8. Mr. Wimal M. Perera. |
| 2. Dr. L. S. W. Dassanayake. | 9. Mr. W. B. A. Jayasekera. |
| 3. Mr. W. P. Gunatilake | 10. Mr. Neville Ranascoriya. |
| 4. Mr. Thilak Wijesinghe. | 11. Mr. J. Eardley Perera. |
| 5. Dr. Nath Amarakone. | 12. Dr. Hubert Aloysius. |
| 6. Dr. S. A. Cabraal | 13. Dr. L. Ranasinghe. |
| 7. Dr. D. R. Karunaratne. | 14. Prof. C. S. Sinnatamby. |

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| 2. Mr. M. Manoharan | 6. Mr. Thilak Wijesinghe. |
| 3. Mr. Vimal M. Perera | 7. Mr. W. P. Gunatilake. |
| 4. Mr. N. Sivapathasunderam. | |

Election Panel

Mr. Nimal Senanayaka. Mr. W. P. Gunatilake Dr. T. W. Gunawardene.

O.P.A. Executive Committee 1977/1978



Standing: Left to Right: Mr. Eardley Perera, Mr. D. F. Jayakody, Dr. L. S. W. Dassanayake, Mr. W. B. A. Jayasekera, Dr. G. M. Heenilame, Mr. Wimal Perera, Dr. Srilal Silva, Mr. H. L. D. Gunawardena, Mr. E. D. T. Kularatne, Mr. K. B. Ambanpola, Dr. H. B. Perera, Mr. S. A. Gunaratne.

Seated: Left to Right: Dr. Dennis J. Aloysius, Mr. M. Manoharan, Mr. Nimal Senanayaka, Mr. Thilak Wijesinghe, Dr. Shelton Cabraal, Dr. Nath Amarakone, Dr. W. D. L. Fernando, Mr. H. W. Jayawardene, Q.C., Mr. W. P. Gunatilake, Dr. D. R. Karunaratne, Mr. A. P. S. Gunawardena.



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President's Message

A Home of its own

Dr. Shelton A. Cabraal

The Organisation of Professional Associations is three years old now. The O.P.A. has been the means which has brought the greater majority of the professionals, who were living in splendid isolation, together, through their own associations. Some of the associations have a home of their own, a greater number of the smaller associations lead a nomadic existence. To bind the various Associations of professional men and women together into a family unit it is therefore necessary to have a home of its own. During the past three years the Professional Centre Committee has worked hard to make this dream come true.

Early this year a one acre block of land in the old race course grounds, now under the Urban Development Authority, was donated to the O.P.A. We must thank the President of Sri Lanka, the Hon. Mr. J. R. Jayawardene who was instrumental in getting us this donation. This land has been valued at Rs. 6,000,000.

The Commonwealth Foundation, which has been the catalyst in the formation of Professional Centres throughout the Commonwealth, has generously voted the sum of £45,000 towards the construction of this Centre. We must thank Mr. John Chadwick the Director, whose enthusiasm and encouragement to us in piloting this scheme for our home has been without precedent. His recent visit to this country helped and enabled us no end to get things moving.

The balance money to complete the first stage of the building programme will be drawn from contributions from the member associations, the first stage costing approximately Rs. 1.7 million rupees. The plans have been drawn up and the tender for the construction of the building awarded and hopefully we should finish the first stage within one year of commencing construction.

We must place on record our thanks to the members of the Professional Centre Committee for the progress they have made, for the many obstacles they have circumvented and for having faith in the fulfillment of a dream. These members of the Ex Co of the O.P.A. have also helped a great deal with constructive criticism and professional advice in the progress of the plan. But I would have liked to see the presence of more of the ex co members at our monthly deliberations, so that we could have drawn upon their expertise and talents, which are in abundance.

Hopefully then, by the next annual general meeting in 1980, the dream would have come to fruition and we would have a place to call our home.

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Visit of Mr. John Chadwick

Mr. John Chadwick, Director of the Commonwealth Foundation visited Sri Lanka in February 1979. He was here from the 3rd February till the 13th February, accompanied by his charming wife, Madeleine.

Mr. Chadwick visited several of the professional institutions which constitute the OPA, the Ministries which deal with professionals, had discussions and several meetings with members of the Executive Committee of the OPA.

He addressed the Forum of the OPA and was accorded a ceremonial Dinner at the Galle Face Hotel.

John Chadwick's visit to Sri Lanka could be described as a success. The mere fact that during his short stay here he brought together the leading lights of the many professions in Sri Lanka on several occasions, is one aspect of the success of his visit. It would not be wrong to say that John Chadwick's visit to our country also brought our professional Centre very much nearer to completion.

In his address to the Forum, Mr. Chadwick said that the Commonwealth Foundation came into being in March 1966 following a Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in 1965. Its broad aim was "increasing interchanges between Commonwealth organizations in professional fields throughout the Commonwealth". He added that the Commonwealth Foundation was an autonomous body with 36 member governments contributing to its income, in addition to some contribution from the Private Sector. The Foundation has chosen to interpret its mandate with imaginative pragmatism—in the best interest of the professions in the Commonwealth.

It gave preference to schemes that are likely to promote intra-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary Co-operation.

The major policy thrust has been towards the creation of Pan-Commonwealth professional associations—20 of which are in existence at the moment and receive support.

PROFESSIONAL CENTRES

In order to assist in bringing together all the professions under one single roof in a given country, the professional Centre concept was formulated and adopted by the Foundation.

There are 17 such centres in existence or formation around the world, supported by the Foundation.

The one stipulation made in making an award to these centres, was that the majority of the professions in the country concerned, must be seen to be ready to join in the Centre's work, and that each local association contributes according to its means and seeks funds locally.

Speaking about our professional centre which is due to be completed in 1980, Mr. Chadwick said that Sri Lanka was fortunate in,

- (a) Obtaining one acre of prime land in the old race course, as a grant from the Government.
- (b) Obtaining a grant of £45,000 from the Commonwealth Foundation—the highest award given to any professional Centre.
- (c) Having been able to raise adequate funds from the local constituent professional associations.

Once our centre is completed, he said, the OPA should find ways and means of making it self-sufficient. He gave instances of how other professional Centres raised funds. He also added that the Commonwealth Foundation may consider funding managerial assistance at the beginning, on a short term basis.

The Centre in addition to providing office space for some of the constituent professional associations should also have a small Secretariat, a basic professional library, facilities for meetings, lectures, Seminars and the reception of visitors. The Centre will foster inter-disciplinary activities and closer co-operation between the professions themselves and between the professions and other groups in the Community. Collective advice can also be offered to the Government on legislation, manpower and developmental planning.

Mr. John Chadwick wished the OPA success in achieving its objectives. He hoped that our Centre will be ready by our deadline—the A.G.M. of 1980.

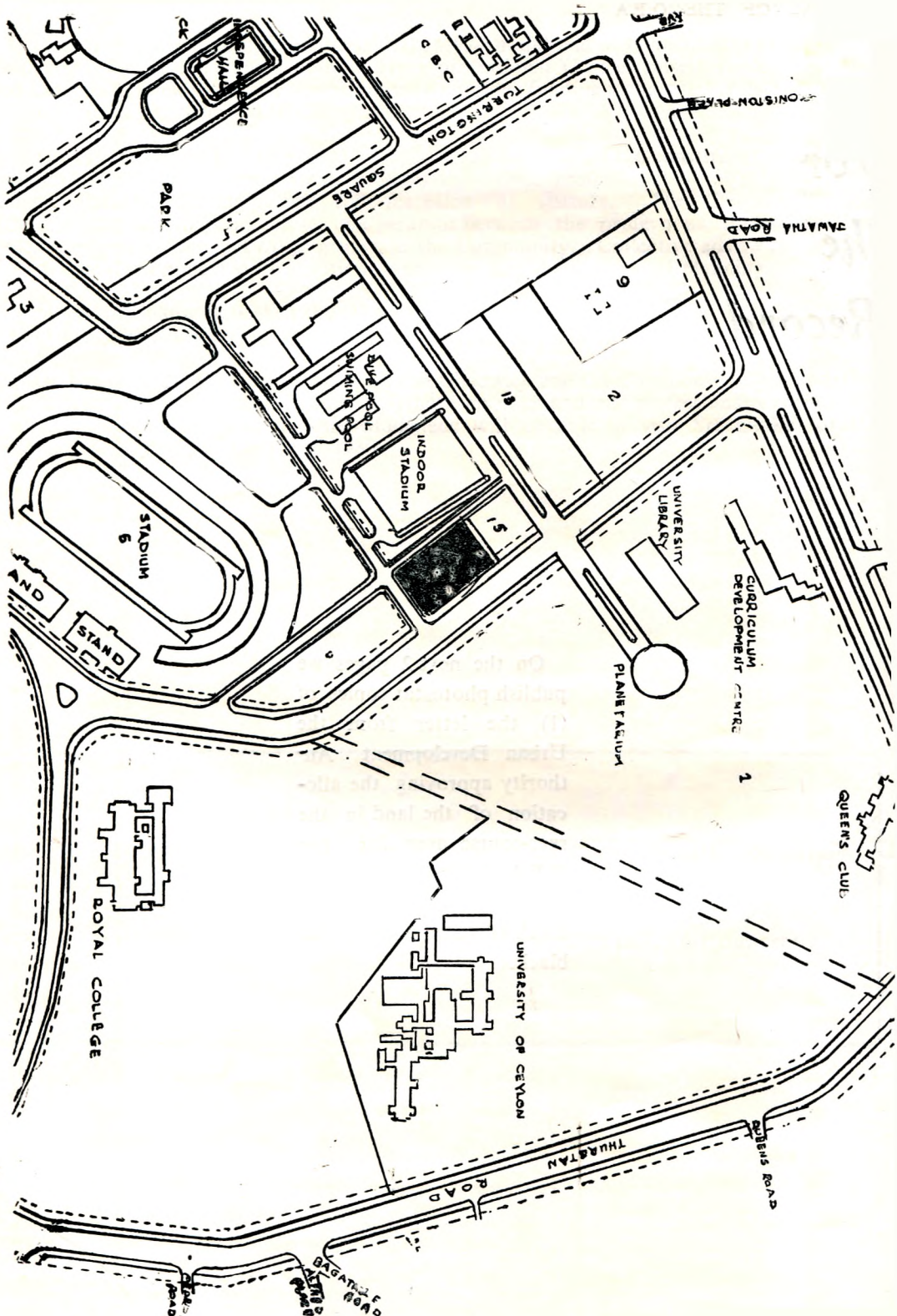
On behalf of the OPA we thank Mr. John Chadwick and the Commonwealth foundation for all the encouragement and assistance they have given us and our professional Centre. We also sincerely hope that he and his wife Madeliene will be able to visit Sri Lanka for the ceremonial opening of our Centre in 1980.

D. J. A.

Mr. S. Mahendra, the new Deputy Director of the Commonwealth Foundation paid an unofficial visit to the O.P.A. headquarters, in March this year. He met members of the Executive Committee and discussed the plans for our Professional Centre. We found his suggestions useful in formulating future policy for our centre.

For the Record

On the next 2 pages we publish photostat copies of
(1) the letter from the Urban Development Authority approving the allocation of the land in the race-course area for our O.P.A. Professional Centre.
(2) A site plan showing the block allocated to us shaded black.



O.P.A. Professional Centre site shaded black



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My No: UDA/T/AP 9

18.01.79.

Your No: OPA/PO

The President,
Organization of Professional
Association of Sri Lanka,
Sivali Mandiraya,
Sir James Peiris Mawatha,
Colombo 2.

Dear Sir,

Allocation of Land in the Race Course
Area.

Further to your letter of 4.12.1978 it has been decided to approve the site which has been allocated by the Govt. Agent, Colombo to you earlier for the use of your Organization. A plan showing the site is annexed herewith.

It is presumed that your building plans have been submitted to the Colombo Municipal Council for approval.

I am

Yours faithfully,

Director, (Planning & Operations)
Urban Development Authority.

Copies to:

1. H.W. Jayawardena Esqr., Q.C.
2. S/L.G., H.&C.
3. Mr. A.F.S. Gunawardena, Vice President.

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Secretary's Report

During the year 1978/79 the Organisation of Professional Associations has consolidated its position and has worked to achieve the objects for which it has been set up.

I am therefore glad to outline some of the more important events that took place during the year under review.

Professional Centre:

The sub-committee handling the Professional Centre had by the latter part of 1978 finalised the preliminaries for the construction of the Centre, on the original land handed over to the O.P.A. by the Govt. Agent, Colombo. However when the Organisation was getting ready to build, the land allotted to the O.P.A. was vested with the newly formed Urban Development Authority which was responsible for the implementation the Colombo Master Plan Project. At this stage the Executive Committee had to appeal to the Authorities to re-allocate this land. We are happy to state that we were able to obtain the same land that was originally allotted to us.

The association also records its appreciation of the efforts made by M/S. H. W. Jayawardene, W. P. Gunatilake, A. P. S. Gunawardene and Dr. D. R. Karunaratne in this connection.

With the land matter settled the Executive Committee appointed a Tender Board to finalise the award of the Tender for the Construction of the Centre.

The contractors have now been selected. It is believed in spite of the delays mentioned above that they would still keep to the target date of 1980, Annual General Meeting, to complete the building.

Professional Affairs:

The Ceylon Veterinary Association, Govt. Dental Surgeons' Association and the Sri Lanka Mass Communications Association have joined us as members during the year under review.

Applications from the Pharmaceutical Association and the Ceylon Institute of Chemistry for membership have been approved.

It is with deep regret that we record the demise of the Chairman of this sub-committee, Dr. W. D. L. Fernando.

It should be mentioned that Dr. Fernando had been the Chairman of this Committee since its inception and had played a very active role in the Affairs of the O.P.A. Dr. Fernando held meetings of this Committee at his residence and members who were in this Committee would remember his hospitality with gratitude.

Academy of Science:

It was not possible to make much headway in this section due to more important matters that came up during the year.

On a suggestion made by Mr. M. Manoharan, a seminar on 'Participatory role for other Professions in the Judicial Process' would be held after the Annual General Meeting.

Journal:

The Editor has often appealed to the members to find advertisements in his efforts to make the Journal self financing. His efforts have brought forth this issue which is the third publication of the O.P.A.

Commonwealth Foundation:

During the year we have been fortunate to have with us Mr. John Chadwick, the Director of the Commonwealth Foundation. Mr. Chadwick with his wife was in Sri Lanka enroute to the Commonwealth Seminar in Kuala Lumpur from 3rd to 12th of February 1979. During his stay he visited 8 member associations and 3 universities for discussion with Professional Groups.

He also met several Ministers of State and other professional bodies both in Colombo and in Jaffna. The Forum of the O.P.A. had a dinner in honour of Mr. & Mrs. Chadwick on 10th February at the Galle Face Hotel.

Mr. Mahendra who has succeeded Mr. Paul Scoon as Deputy Director, who was on a private visit to Sri Lanka, visited the O.P.A. head quarters and met members of the Executive Committee on 1st March 1979. He was shown the Professional Centre Site and was given details of the Centre Complex.

We express our sincere thanks to Mr. M. Manikkalingam—Director General of the Foreign Affairs and his staff for all the assistance given us in connection with these visits.

The Commonwealth Foundation has informed us that 50% of the balance grant of £40,000 would be released very early to enable us to start the building operations of the Professional Centre.

Commonwealth Seminar:

Sri Lanka was represented at the last Commonwealth Seminar held in Kuala-lumpur by Dr. D. R. Karunaratne, Vice President O.P.A. He has submitted valuable suggestions based on his experiences and discussions he has held while attending the Seminar.

General:

We have continued to make representations to government on matters affecting the Professionals.

A detailed account of these activities will be presented at the Annual General Meeting of the O.P.A.

My sincere thanks are due to the members of the Executive Committee who through their Sub-Committees, have contributed ungrudgingly to the progress of the Organisation.

The O.P.A. records with grief the death of Professor K. Kularatnam, a Vice-President and an active member of our organization

We will be publishing an appreciation in the next issue of this Journal.

An Appreciation

OBITUARY

Dr. W. D. L. Fernando

It was only a very short time ago that the Medical Profession mourned the loss of one of its highly esteemed members. Dr. W. D. L. Fernando retired from the Health Services as the Judicial Medical Officer, Colombo, due to ill health. He had served the Health Department in various capacities in different outstation hospitals. He obtained his M.R.C.P. (Edin.) qualification with Medical Jurisprudence as a speciality and on his return to the Island was appointed to the J.M.O. Department, in which he served till his retirement.

As the J.M.O. Colombo his expertise necessitated his being available for Judicial post mortems all over the Island. His work was very much appreciated and his opinions held in great respect by the Judiciary.

Besides his work as the J.M.O., being a very versatile person, he became interested in other pursuits. He had a great love for the Sri Lanka Medical Association, of which he became a President. During the years 1958 to 1963 I had the privilege of working very closely with him for the S.L.M.A., he being the Treasurer and I the Secretary during this period. He took a keen interest in the Sri Lanka Medical Library the Buddhist Brotherhood of the Medical Faculty and the Sri Lanka Cancer Society.

When the inaugural meeting for the formation of the O.P.A. was held, he and I were there as representatives of the S.L.M.A. During the past three years Dr. W. D. L. Fernando served with distinction as a Vice President of the O.P.A.

Dr. Fernando was gentlemen par excellence. He was an ebullient character whose love of life was shown by his constant smile and high spirits. He was a good party man and a good bridge partner.

At the time of his death he was the Vice President of the O.P.A. and a Council Member of the S.L.M.A. He leaves behind his wife and daughter, whose loss is irreparable.

Men of the calibre of Dr. W. D. L. Fernando are hard to replace and we to the O.P.A. will always remember him and miss him.

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Manpower for development & the brain drain

Dr. Nath Amarakone — *Past President O.P.A.*

Sri Lanka prides itself as having the highest standard in education in South East Asia, being only second to Japan in the whole of Asia. Among the younger generations the literacy is well over 90%. Since independence, successive governments elected by the people through popular ballot had been most concerned with the maximum disbursement of national savings towards, social welfare activities even to the extent of providing subsidised food, public transport, agricultural inputs etc., as argued by economists, at the expense of such needed inputs to maintain a balance between capital development and social welfare consumption.

The imbalance between social welfare expenditure and capital investment is seen by the high quality of manpower developed but remaining underutilised, those with higher education being without employment for long periods, youths selectively screened for ability and intelligence and trained in essential skills for development but not deployed for want of opportunities, leaving many of the young persons coming out of education stream the only option of emigration and finding employment outside the country. One would see that brain drain is the symptom of a much deeper malaise, a situation of economic stagnation with a growth rate for GNP of less than 4% over the last 17 years.

It is therefore to be expected that so much emphasis has been paid to "brain-drain" in this country yet no solution has been found to stem it. So much has been spoken about the subject, so many government committees have been sitting on the subject, yet any attempts to curb it either by legal or administrative means have resulted in disaster giving rise to frustration, alienation, rebellion and everything but minimising brain drain.

I as the Chairman of a Committee appointed by the former Minister of Education had dealt with the subject at length in a report submitted to the Minister in 1972. Having examined the apparent grievances of the University students in Sri Lanka in relation to the general problems of higher education, its lack of fit with the national development objects, the desirability of remodelling the content of education courses in keeping with the needs of the beneficiary groups and the mode of mobilisation of skills, abilities and desirable tendencies to generate and sustain a well planned national development programme.

In my humble view the lapse of 6 years since the report was submitted has brought out the validity of the thesis more than ever. Some of the recommendations have been taken note of, yet the whole question of development and manpower utilisation does not seem to be tackled even today as a single integrated problem. A summary of the recommendations are published in an ASTW publication from which I quote the following salient sections.

EDUCATION OBJECTS

The higher education system should be re-organised to be more productive to the country. Its aims and objectives within the social framework must be classified. We consider that it should be directed towards the attainment of the following:-

- (i) To see that every youth passing from the higher education system fits into a suitable employment channel.
- (ii) To provide for the alternative of terminating education at a technician or technological or professional level.
- (iii) To permit a selection of a range of carriers at any terminal point.
- (iv) To provide for a minimum level of education, training and orientation prior to employment.

- (v) To see that the intermediate or technician level of education is based on employment opportunities in the district, the exception being courses which by their own nature have to be centralised.
- (vi) To enable the University Colleges to specialise in specific fields of study and research, while the undergraduate courses are made as flexible as possible.
- (vii) To enable Post-Graduate Specialised Course to be started, in association with specialised institutions, as a necessary part of the University education programme.
- (viii) To provide avenues for continuous education at all levels, both at district organisations and at centralised institutions.

INTEGRATED SYSTEM

The entire education system must be integrated into a single system which we have referred to as a work Oriented Integrated System of Education (WOISE)

The WOISE Programme must consist of five parts.

- (i) Basic Education and National Youth Service which should be compulsory to all before seeking employment.
- (ii) District College System which would cover an intermediate or Technician Level Education programme which would replace a number of un-coordinated Intermediate education programmes that are being provided now.
- (iii) University College System which would provide a graduate or technological level programme which is geared to the needs of the country.
- (iv) University Post-Graduate Institution System where Post-Graduate courses would be provided at a professional or specialised level leading to a Diploma or Higher degree such as M.Sc., or Ph. D.
- (v) Open University system which would be open to students irrespective of age, previous academic qualifications and occupational or residence considerations. It would provide opportunities to anyone who has the ability to follow any course of study leading to further education, to do so according to convenience and needs.

DISTRICT COLLEGE SYSTEM

The present intermediate education including the G.C.E. (A.L.) examination must be replaced with a flexible District College or Polytechnic System of education which will provide for technical level course to enable the students to (a) proceed to University level if found suitable or (b) terminate their education at a terminal technician level.

The Technician Level courses to be provided at the District College must be full-time and semi-professional in outlook and must be based on a 3 yrs. syllabus.

The District College may have one or more departments located at one or more centres of study which provide course specialising in any particular branches of study and training depending on district and national requirements.

LOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICT COLLEGES

In every education district based on a population of about 600,000, there should be a District College with an annual intake of about 1000 students, i.e. to provide for a total enrolment of 3000 in each such College.

To begin with some of the Major Schools, Training Colleges may be converted to District Colleges. Each such District College may consist of one or more centres of study.

The nature of vocational Group courses to be given at the District Colleges should be largely oriented towards job opportunities in the district. They would also provide an adequate number of fundamental subject groups to enable the students to seek admission to the Universities.

The nature and type of courses to be started in the different District Colleges must be decided after a careful investigation of the national man-power requirements and the District employment potential and the distribution of training courses of the different districts.

This should be carried out by a National Course Organisation Committee with representation of District interests as well.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

All the present Universities must be brought under the authority of a single body which may be called the University of Sri Lanka.

As much academic freedom as possible should be given to the individual Colleges and Departments, in order to stimulate their creative efforts to bring about as varied a job-oriented programme as possible, in keeping with the demands of the country. However, the courses so provided at each of the campuses must be grouped together so as to provide avenues of development for research and post-graduate study in keeping with the resources available in the country.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE LEVEL COURSE REFORM

With the institution of the District College System, the University Graduate courses may be shortened by 1 year in general without any serious effect on the standards.

The undergraduate programme should be divided into two district areas namely (A) A Basic Programme consisting of Major Courses and (B) A Professional Programme consisting of Supplementary Courses.

Post-graduate Diploma courses should be instituted in all branches of Science, Humanities, Social Sciences, Engineering, Technology and Medicine to attract the able graduates particularly those who had been employed for a few years and have identified areas for specialisation at a post-graduate level.

Every department in the University must make immediate arrangements to initiate post-graduate research. Any branch of study which does not lend itself to research should best be transferred to the District Colleges to be included as Technician Courses.

OPEN UNIVERSITY

As a means of meeting the justifiable need of those who seek higher learning on their own accord, steps should be taken to organise an Open University.

Its centre should be in Colombo and its regional activities should be co-ordinated through branches set up in the University Colleges and District Colleges.

It may make full use of any media available in the country to reach its remote students. This may be through:

- (a) Radio Broadcasts during specific hours.
- (b) Correspondence Course.
- (c) Part-time Student Guidance Service built around its regional centres.
- (d) Vocation courses conducted at University College etc.

A detailed report of this project should be made by a separate committee or team if it is accepted in principle."

The events over the last few years and some of the desirable policies adopted such as establishment of more technical colleges, conversion of existing technical colleges to part time evening vocational and technical institutions, expansion of private vocational institutions, commencement of the open university, emphasis of agricultural training in schools and technical institutions, establishments of in service training facilities, vocation training facilities, national training programmes and many other steps taken clearly points out towards the need for a WOISE programme as spelled out in more general terms in the above report. It would then appear that the brain-drain would minimise on its own without the need to draw the attention that is paid to it now. It will eventually, as it should, merely represent the expression of the personnel whim of a few who would in any case venture out for adventure and will not cause the untold damage that the brain drain causes the whole economy.

OBJECTS OF THE O.P.A.

The objects of the Organisation of Professional Associations of Sri Lanka shall include;

- (a) The providing of a Forum for discussion of matters of professional interest and the consideration of all matters requiring multi-disciplinary study.
- (b) The promotion of the interests of the professions and the safe-guarding of the common interests of the professions.
- (c) The fostering of the participation by the professions in all matters of national and regional interest and promoting such interests by co-operation with both Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations.
- (d) Furthering the development of existing and new professions in the country.
- (e) The promotion of the establishment of an Academy of Sciences.
- (f) The provision of such facilities and services as are conducive to the functioning and development of the various constituent bodies.

A participatory role for other professions in the judicial process

Exposure Draft By — M. Manoharan*

(We publish this article without comment, in order to stimulate discussion.)

1. With the complex expansion of the Social system, the present role played by members of other professions as expert witnesses may not be adequate to assist the process of justice. The role of the Legal Profession as Attorneys-at-Law and Judges and its continued importance is outside the area of debate. The necessity for other professions to partake in the process of justice as a "Sociological" Concept is what is to be examined.
2. There are matters of specialised nature in the fields of Finance, Valuation, Engineering and Medicine that come up before the Courts for examination, discussion and judgement.
 - 2.1 For Example, filling of Final Accounts, Inventories, Valuation of shares, Foreign Exchange Accounting Violations come up very often before the Courts. Similarly, in the fields of Architecture, Engineering, Construction and in the field of Medicine, specialised problems come up for judicial examination.
 - 2.2 It places a heavy strain on the process of justice to painfully go into this specialised matters, comprehend the problem, understand the systems and procedures behind these problems both at the level of the Lawyers appearing for the Case and the Judges delivering Justice.
3. As expert witnesses for both sides, the role played by the other professionals, is not adequate and deep enough to help the Courts.
 - 3.1 Expert witnesses cannot ask questions themselves, can answer only to the extent their opinion is sought and on their own cannot analyse the problem, or monitor the direction of the proceedings.
 - 3.2 Appointment of Commissions and Arbitrators have not developed effectively, and in Appeal, these matters are not examined with the participation of members of the other Professions.
4. In the Criminal Cases there is a practice of appointing men outside the Legal Profession as Jurors. But in the Civil Cases there is no provision for a "Civil Jury".
5. The idea to be considered is for members of the other Professions to sit in a role that is to be defined, along with the Bench, when specialised matters come up. They could be called Commissioners or Assessors or "Civil" Judges. But their role is to help the members of the Bench both in the process of examination before Court and in the preparation of Judgement.
6. This could save substantial time and effort that is spent to study, understand and deliberate on matters of specialised nature and greater insight will develop in framing legislation in specialised areas.
7. The decision of the OPA EXCO is to discuss this issue at a seminar and depending on what happens at the seminar to take appropriate Post-Seminar action.

* Vice President O.P.A.

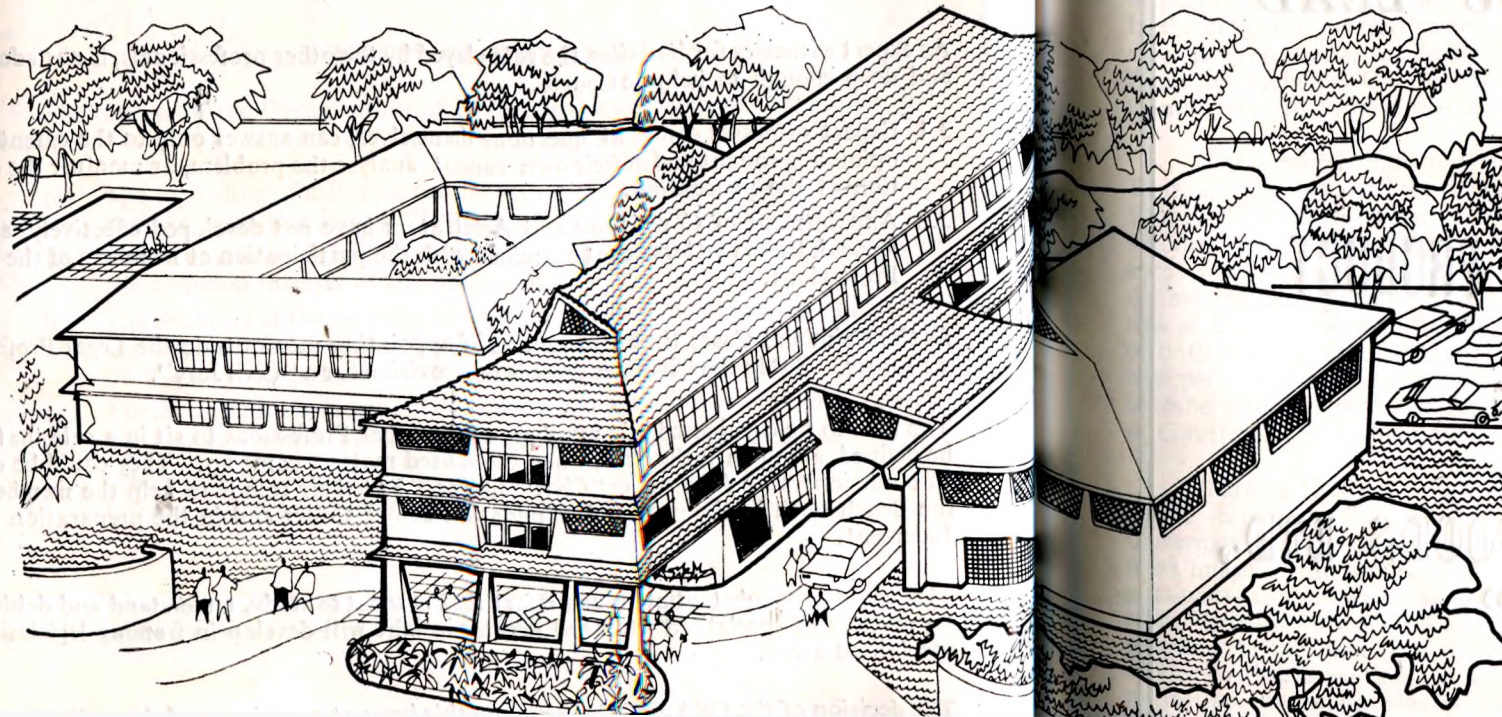
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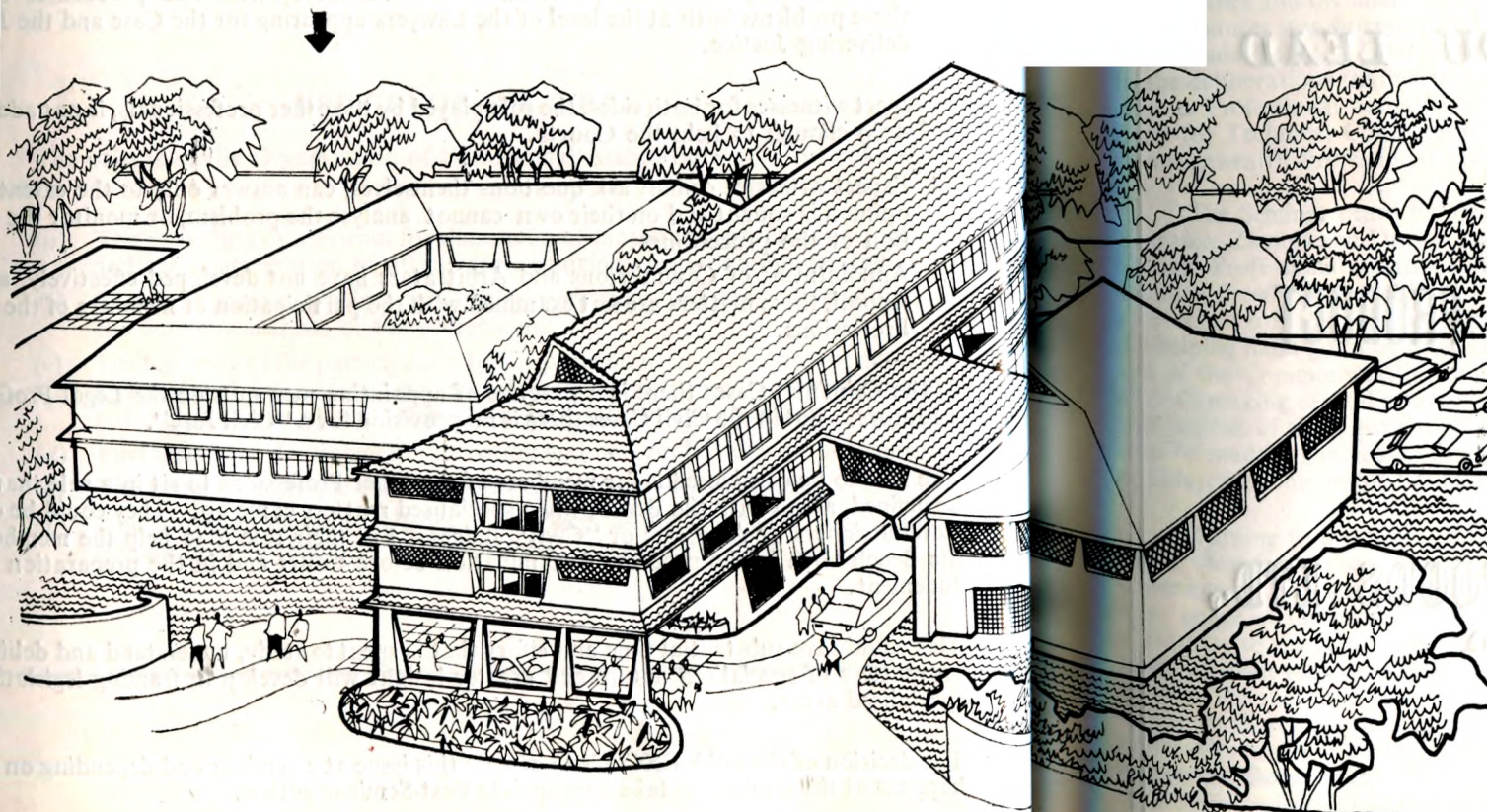
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The professions in the community

Dr. D. R. Karunaratne,*

Commonwealth Foundation Seminar — Kuala Lumpur — 19th to 23rd February, 1979,
Singapore — 24th February, 1979.

Delegates from Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Fiji, India, Malawi, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Zambia gathered together with Representatives from Commonwealth Secretariat, Commonwealth Foundation and Leaders from Commonwealth Association of Surveying and Land Economy, Commonwealth Association of Architects, Journalists Association, Literature Association and Agricultural Scientists met to discuss problems of the Professions and share their experiences and expertise. The Conference was chaired by His Excellency Mr. J. D. Gibson, the Fijian Educationist, who is his country's High Commissioner in London. The ceremonial opening was highlighted by a thought provoking speech from the Malaysian Minister of Education, Datuk Musa Hitam. He highlighted the problems created by the 'Brain Drain' to a developing country. The higher the qualification the more rapid the exodus, he lamented.

This Seminar was the fifth in a series organised by the Commonwealth Foundation. A number of problems of importance to the Professionals were discussed which were put in perspective by Mr. John Chedwick, Director, Commonwealth Foundation. He called for evaluation of the activities and the financial problems of professional associations and centres. The Foundation's finances was worrying and he was looking for the best arguments the Trustees could use to persuade Heads of Governments to grant a substantial increase in the Foundation's income. In the deliberations that ensued, the twenty four delegates who all had a direct involvement in various Professional activities made progress reports. A delegate from the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC) outlined areas in which help may be extended for Commonwealth Professional activities.

The Seminar heard reports on Professional Centre Developments in Sri Lanka, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Darwin and listened with interest to success stories from the Singapore and Sydney Professional Centres. The difficulties still faced by National Centres in achieving viability drew much concern. Continuing Commonwealth Foundation support was sought, at least towards the salaries of permanent centre managers. Delegates very much appreciated the helping hand given by the Commonwealth Foundation. It was revealed the Board of Trustees of the Commonwealth Foundation had recently expressed some concern about the policy of both making capital awards to centres and as to that of offering continuing grants over sizeable periods of time, given the Foundation's now rather parlous financial state. A strong case is to be made for increased funds to the Commonwealth Foundation at the meeting of Heads of Governments in Sri Lanka in August this year.

Turning to a different aspect, the animosity towards professions from the political and public sectors were discussed. The burden of accusations were—too wealthy, disloyalty to Governments, elitism and exclusivity and reluctance to serve in rural areas. In Canada the poor image of the professional resulted from the public impression that rewards were disproportionate to the services rendered. The Seminar accepted that there was some basis for concern. Elitism was considered not all too bad, for after all every society needs highly competent people. At the same time there is a real need for the professions to give more demonstrable service to their societies. It was also pointed out that Government tended in many cases to neglect professional advice from whatever quarters it might be rendered. Professionals working within the Government Machine also had many problems with poor job satisfaction coupled with non-involvement in the decision making process.

* Vice President O.P.A. President G.M.O.A.

Some of the interesting points made were that because of their privileged position, professional men and women should be seen to be involving themselves in Community Projects and in taking the lead in helping the underprivileged. Professional centres should serve as focal points for interprofessional activities and should collaborate with Governments, Universities and Technical Institutions in manpower planning. The professionals must organise themselves so that their voice would be heard by the Government on major issues relating to matters of National interest. In seeking a rapport with Government, professionals should endeavour to keep open lines of communications and exercise a great deal of patience. Continuing to render practical advice on problems to Governments and the running of Seminar Programmes and lectures would help publicise the centre's importance. It was further suggested that suspicion of professionals as a self seeking elite, which was indeed a worldwide problem, could be reduced by bringing the public more closely into touch with the professionals themselves.

SINGAPORE PROFESSIONAL CENTRE — SUCCESS STORY.

The concluding day of the Seminar was at the Singapore Professional Centre after a long railway ride from Kuala Lumpur. This Centre was highly organised and efficient. S.P.C. success came in the wake of an energetic and imaginative management committee setting about some convincing publicity. Their services include a discount shopping system, group insurance, group tours and even a bulk housing purchase. The Shopping Guide, shows over 100 firms offering discounts to members from 10% to 40% on every thing from daily needs to luxury items and from hotels to travelling. A nominal charge of S\$10 per year (Rs. 70/-) for a shopping card is made. This would make about S\$ 50,000 per year for the centre. As another publicity item, the centre publishes a directory of professionals.

The centre prides itself on its contribution to the Nation. The centre organises Special Seminars such as "Towards a better Singapore", "Traffic problems in Singapore" and "The problems of working professionals in bringing up children". It also has a career advisory service on professions. The centre also runs many types of courses for members and their friends. It also runs a full Conference Service. Scientific and Technical feature programmes have been run on subjects such as "Preparation for retirement", "Brain Drain", "Taxation and the Professional" and "Industrial development and quality of life."

The Journal of S.P.C. "The Professionals" is a highly successful venture, well produced with a healthy advertising revenue. The centre also runs some charitable services. The Singapore experiment sets out to serve its members, and service to the country is uppermost in their activities. Through the centre the Singapore Professionals have worked their way into areas that matters, and their influence is tremendous.

In efforts to raise funds for their centres, Malaysia has organised an Annual Ball and an Education Fund. In Sydney renting of rooms and a liquor licence has been used as a source of revenue. It was also noted that Organisations such as CIDA of Canada and ABAD of Australia may fund organisation of Seminars and Conferences. The Commonwealth Foundational will help in disseminating information about centre activities.

CONCLUSIONS

The public relations role of both Associations and centres needed to be sharpened up. Methods of fund raising for centres were discussed.

The parlous financial position of the Commonwealth Foundations was brought to light. Areas of Collaboration between centres were indicated.

The possibilities of Commonwealth wide co-operation in professional matters were stressed. The Seminar was extremely useful in providing ideas in respect of running a Professional Centre.

The Problems of the Professionals were highlighted.

Ceylon Dental Association

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS 1978

By Dr. Sirilal A. Silva

Dr. Karunagaran, the immediate Past President, Members of the Council, Ladies and Gentlemen: Little did I dream when obtaining my professional qualifications from the university of Ceylon eighteen years ago, that I will be the first to be ceremonially inducted as President of the Ceylon Dental Association. I am indeed proud and very grateful to my colleagues that you have unanimously elected me as the President of an old and prestigious Association, which was formed before I saw the light of day. I know that the profession has given me the highest honour that can be given to any of its members by appointing me as the leader of the dental profession in Sri Lanka—the Ceylon Dental Association being the supreme body incorporating dental surgeons government service, dental surgeons on the University staff, dental surgeons in the armed services and dental surgeons in private practice. I do hope that my colleagues will find me a worthy successor to my distinguished predecessors.

While thanking the immediate Past President Dr. Karunagaran for the compliment he paid me, which is more than I deserve, I must pay tribute to him for the work done during the past year as well as the contribution he has made to the welfare of the Association as an active member. It was mainly due to his interest and initiative that the Ceylon Dental Association sent a delegation to participate in a Dental Convention in Madras. This visit made us realise that the Association has a big role to play and for this purpose we need the active participation of all the dental surgeons. We have launched a drive to increase our membership. We need not only fee paying members but also members who will take an active interest in the Association.

This being the first occasion that our Association is having a ceremony of this nature, I will trace briefly the history of our profession and of this Association in Sri Lanka, before outlining our plans for the future.

Teeth have been valued by man from early times when due to lack of other implements teeth were used to perform many functions. The earliest example of a prosthesis is a find in the cemetery of El Gizah near the great pyramids. It consisted of the lower left second and third molar teeth encircled by gold wire and dated about 2500 B.C. The Romans considered tooth loss a disaster and discoloration a grave misfortune. The Roman satirist Martial is reported to have asked this question about the first century A.D. How is it that Thais has black teeth and Laecaenia has white teeth? The answer "Thais has retained her own teeth whilst Laecaenia has purchased them." The same satirist Martial made a reference to a prosthesis when he made this remark, "She at night lays down her teeth as does she her silken robe." It is remarkable that Gotfredson reports that as recently as sixty years ago in the country districts of Denmark it was customary for a girl to have all her teeth extracted and get a new set of dentures before marriage, because her future husband was not expected to waste his money for this purpose.

The Ceylon Dental Association was founded in 1932 by twelve dental surgeons all of whom held British qualifications. The first President was Dr. Sydney Garne.

The first Dental School was opened in 1938 and here is an extract from the prospectus "The idea of a Dental School for Ceylon originated in 1933 from the Ceylon Dental Association". This School came into being in February 1938 commencing with six post graduate medicals who were to receive a two year training with a view to granting a licence to practise Dentistry. It is intended later to give a full dental curriculum to students not already possessing a medical qualification."

The Dental School was made part of the Medical Faculty with the establishment of the University of Ceylon in 1942. The first batch of students then enrolled to follow a five year course passed out in 1947.

In 1927, unregistered persons were prohibited from practising dentistry and in 1933 the term Dental Surgeon was allowed to be used only by those possessing a recognised qualification. But it was only 1947 that all aspects of dentistry were defined and dental practice in all its forms was restricted to those in the Dental Register. From 1947 with the increase of personnel the government dental services expanded.

There were others who also practised dentistry such as the Chinese who learned the trade by the apprentice system as well as surgery assistants and mechanics. No amount of legislation could deter them because of the paucity of qualified personnel. Even now these unqualified persons carry on a flourishing trade specially in the provincial towns. This will stop only when there is sufficient personnel and when the general public is educated enough, to see the danger of being treated by quacks. With the granting of permission for government dental surgeons to practise dentistry after hospital hours the quack may get pushed out of business. But it is deplorable that time and again the authorities ask the Association why they should not allow the unregistered the licence to practise, in spite of repeated reminders by the Association that a University course will be redundant if this was allowed. Perhaps in the near future when we have our own Dental Council, this situation might not arise.

Nearly eighty percent of the dental surgeons in Sri Lanka are in the government sector. After a long and bitter struggle and thanks to the efforts of our Vice-President, Dr. Goonetilleke, who is also the President of the Government Dental Surgeons' Association, today, they are on a par with their medical colleagues. Due to the demand for treatment and the lack of manpower and materials, the clinics, specially in the rural towns have become extraction centres.

The Ceylon Dental Association should play the role of an adviser to the government in the planning of the dental services. The Association has hardly ever been consulted.

The Ceylon Dental Association has failed to assist and advise the University on the training of dental surgeons. The staff of the Dental School is struggling against great odds to train the students with the minimum of facilities. The vote allowed to the Dental School is insufficient even to meet the basic requirements. With the increased intake, there are not enough dental chairs and a short supply of essential dental materials. It is the Dental Surgeon in practice both in the government and private sectors, who can advise the University on the current demands of practice. We have given first priority to submitting a memorandum to the Ministry of Higher Education, after obtaining the views of the University Staff and the profession at large.

I belong to the group of dental surgeons in private practice or the General Dental Practitioners of Sri Lanka as we call ourselves. I am sure it will gladden the hearts of the General Dental Practitioners to know that the Royal College of Surgeons of England has recognised General Dental Practice as a speciality by the establishment of a post graduate qualification in this field called the Membership in General Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The air turbine handpiece which is a far cry from the old pedal machines has revolutionised dental treatment. In addition there is a vast range of new equipment and materials which is possible to import because the cost is prohibitive with the prevailing exchange rates. The General Dental Practitioners are in the process of forming a co-operative to import at least part of their requirements and to equip a central dental laboratory because we do not have one to meet our needs.

I am glad that in the last issue of our journal Dr. Hilary Cooray spoke of the need for continuing education. The facilities available to us in Sri Lanka are quite inadequate. To quote Dr. Edward Samson, President of the British Dental Association in 1947, the dentist has to have manual dexterity, use intricate equipment expertly, be a practical psychologist, understand human behaviour, be sometimes a surgeon, sometimes a physician, sometimes an

anaesthetist, something of an artist, a designer of craftsmanship, and his own radiographer and radiologist and if he still employs his own technician know more than a little about organising a small factory. To this I may add and sometimes an acupuncturist. Acupuncture is an old modality of therapy which has been given a new life. In a changing world of medicine it is best to keep an open mind and use all methods whatever their origin for the benefit of mankind. A couple of years back, the Asia Pacific Dental Federation held a three day symposium on Acupuncture in Taiwan. A university course can never give everything that is necessary to make a complete professional. Continuing education is a must. A young dental surgeon in the government sector has a chance of working under a consultant for even a short period of time. The university also conducts a course of one years duration called the Higher Dental Diploma mainly to allow government dental surgeons to get to the next grade. The others have to go overseas for any type of post-graduate training. However there are quite a number who cannot afford to spend so much time away from their practice. In this respect the Association has a responsibility towards the profession. I am thankful to Dr. Goonetilleke who started a series of clinical meetings. We hope to start a series of weekend lectures. But I think that like in other countries, it is the responsibility of the University to organise short refresher courses to help the busy practitioner to keep abreast with current developments.

Our Association after so many years of existence lacks a library. Thanks to generous gifts by the Commonwealth Foundation and the British Council, we hope to have a well stocked library before the year is out.

The Ceylon Dental Association is a member of the Organisation of Professional Associations of Sri Lanka and we are waiting eagerly for the headquarters to come up so that we can house our own office and library there. Till such time, we will find temporary accommodation for our library.

The delegation from the Ceylon Dental Association which attended the Dental Convention in Madras, gave a pledge to organise a similar session in Sri Lanka. We hope to organise the Seminar in May 1979 and to expand the scope to include either countries within the Commonwealth or countries in South East Asia.

I hope you will bear with me if I speak for a short time on Dental health Education which has been neglected by the profession and the Association. In Sri Lanka, the profession has failed the public at large by not educating them adequately on the importance of dental care. Modern dentistry is founded upon the prevention of dental disease and the retention of natural tooth substance rather than their replacement by artificial substitutes. In 1973, at the F.D.I. meeting in Mexico, Camara made this remark "To attempt to resolve the problem of caries by preparing and filling cavities is comparable to trying to resolve the problem of poliomyelitis by manufacturing more attractive and better quality crutches more quickly and more cheaply. In Sri Lanka as we all know the prime cause of tooth loss is periodontal disease and secondly caries. Perhaps this may be due to the fact that there is a fairly high concentration of fluorides in our water. We are also faced with the high incidence of oral cancer specially among the uneducated and poorer strata of life. The profession must not be content to treat only established disease. Otherwise what Professor S. B. Dissanayake said will come true, namely that our skill will be used to preserve the sick and not to prevent sickness and preserve the healthy.

The profession should mobilise the qualified ancillaries and other public health personnel to promote oral health education. Periodic examination is a must and owing to the shortage of manpower, the public health personnel in rural areas should be trained to detect caries and early precancerous lesions. The large extent of the lesion when the patient is first seen is the main cause for the poor prognosis of oral cancer.

The School Dental Service is doing a good job of work in awakening a dental consciousness among the school going population. But they are completely isolated from the dental personnel in the government hospitals. More dental surgeons should be absorbed into the School Dental Service to play the proper supervisory role as well as to maintain the follow up after the children reach the age of twelve.

We must organise an active educational programme to prevent caries. To put it in simple language a carious lesion is produced by the interaction between the tooth, cariogenic bacteria and a fermentable substrate, otherwise known as the dental plaque. Periodontal disease is also largely caused by the accumulation of bacterial plaque and if the public at large is educated to prevent the accumulation of this plaque, tooth loss can be prevented. Plaques can be reduced by teaching the proper technique of tooth brushing as well as by rinsing with certain chemicals such as Chlorhexidene. Trained personnel must continually remove calcified deposits from the teeth and encourage the patient in his efforts.

With the increase in the consumption of sugar, caries is on the increase because sucrose has been found to cause the most amount of damage. It is worth organising a campaign to ask manufacturers of sweets to use substitute sweetening agents which are not otherwise harmful to our health.

Fluoridation of water is much cheaper and more effective than the topical application of fluorides. There are of course more sophisticated and expensive methods of caries prevention such as the use of new fissure sealing materials.

We must persuade the administration that a continuous dental health education programme can bring about a substantial reduction in the incidence of dental disease.

I must thank you all for giving me a very patient hearing. I appreciate that all of you have come at great personal inconvenience to honour the Association and to honour me. I do hope that I have kindled in you an interest in the prevention of dental disease. I thank you all most sincerely.

The Sri Lanka
Medical Association (SLMA)
is the oldest
National Medical Organization
in Australasia

Contribution of the land survey profession to land development projects with reference to the Mahaweli Development Scheme

By S. Berugoda (M.Sc., F.R.I.C.S., F.S.I.)

Deputy Surveyor General — Sri Lanka Survey Department.

Councillor — The Surveyor's Institute of Sri Lanka.

This article attempts to indicate the present-day contribution of the profession of land surveying to development, by spotlighting the part it plays in a major development scheme of the magnitude of Mahaweli, and it is therefore appropriate, at the beginning, to give a brief resume of the Mahaweli Scheme and its potentialities, although it has often been repeated from time to time in many a forum.

The Mahaweli is the longest river in the island, having its beginnings in the central hills, traversing the dry zone northwards, and entering the Koddigar Bay south of Trincomalee after a 207 mile course. It carries about 7 million acre-feet of water annually into the ocean. Interest in tapping the resources of this river for land development had been shown from the early years of this century.

The UNDP/FAO team which studied this during the years 1965—68 with local specialists envisaged a multi-purpose development under a Master Plan, the main declared purpose being flood control, hydro-electricity generation and irrigation. The plan consisted of a series of reservoirs on the Mahaweli and its tributaries, a system of power houses based on these reservoirs and a network of canals to use the water for irrigation in the Mahaweli valley as well as in the North Central and Northern provinces of our country.

These projects involve the construction of 15 reservoirs—four on the main Mahaweli (Polgolla, Victoria, Randenigala and Rotalawela), two on Amban Ganga (Bowatenna and Moragahakanda) and the balance on the following streams:-

Ulhitiya reservoir	on Ulhitiya Oya.
Taldena reservoir	on Badulu Oya.
Kotmale reservoir	on Kotmale Oya.
Kalu Ganga reservoir	on Kalu Ganga.
Pallewela reservoir	on Loggal Oya.
Heen Ganga reservoir	on Heen Ganga.
Upper Uma Oya reservoir)	
Lower Uma Oya reservoir)	on Uma Oya.
Maduru Oya reservoir	on Maduru Oya.

Thirteen of these reservoirs will be used for generating hydro-electricity in addition to using the water for irrigation purposes. These hydro-power plants (in addition to those at Ukuwela and Bowatenna) will be sited as follows:-

Victoria (12 miles from Teldeniya)	— 120 megawatts.
Randenigala (13 miles below Victoria)	— 25 „
Moragahakanda (10 miles below Bowatenna reservoir) on Amban Ganga	— 40 „
Kotmale Oya (25 miles above Polgolla diversion) on Kotmale Oya	— 150 „
Maduru Oya (12 miles from Welikanda)	— 45 „
Taldena	— 145 „
Upper Uma Oya (2 miles from Hali Ela)	— 255 „

Lower Uma Oya (28 miles from Badulla)	—	30	Megawatts
Kalu Ganga (35 miles from Matale)	—	1.9	„
Pallewela (18 miles on Badulla-Karametiya road)	—	10	„
Heen Ganga (12 miles from Pallewela)	—	7.1	„

As far as flood control is concerned, the Kotmale reservoir is expected to protect the Gampola—Peradeniya areas, the Randenigala and Victoria reservoirs to protect the Minipe project areas and below, the Bowatenna and Moragahakanda reservoirs on the Amban Ganga to protect the Minneriya—Polonnaruwa areas.

The several hydro - power plants that are proposed to be installed would have a total installed capacity of over 500 megawatts for the production of about 2000 KWH of energy annually. (The present consumption is only about half this).

The canal system was expected to use about 5.6 million acre-feet of water to irrigate about 900,000 acres of land (250,000 acres being existing paddy lands which are not assured of water for two seasons and 650,000 acres of new lands) in the Mahaweli and other river valleys, the other basins that would benefit being Maduru Oya, Kantalai, Pankulam Aru, Yan Oya, Ma Oya, Peri Aru, Kanakarayan Aru, Pai Aru, Parangi Aru, Malwatu Oya and Kala Oya.

It is interesting to note that the total extent served with irrigation facilities under major schemes at present is about 925,000 acres. These lands are to be allocated at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acre of irrigated land and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of high land as homestead. This would involve the settlement of about 260,000 new families (about 1 million people).

The settlement of the 260,000 families has to be viewed from a socio-economic point of view in addition to it being a technological exercise. These families with their 1,000,000 population will need services of various types and hence there will naturally be a service population in addition to the basic agricultural population. The settlements are to take the pattern of 100—125 families around a hamlet centre, 4—6 hamlets to be serviced by a village centre and 4—6 village centres to be serviced by a township.

Having enumerated the broad outlines of the involvements of the scheme it is next proposed to portray how the land surveying profession plays its part.

A project of this magnitude cannot even be conceived without a proper visualisation and study of the topography of the region concerned. The production of topographical maps for this purpose is the responsibility of the land survey profession. Topographical maps covering the entire country on the scale of one mile to one inch with 100 feet contours have been prepared in the early years of this century. These have been prepared entirely by ground methods, under extremely strenuous conditions, as other techniques were not available at that stage. (The preparation of this map has been preceded by the essential control network provided by theodolite triangulation). A study of these maps facilitates the selection of the required areas for more detailed survey and study.

On this basis, reservoir bed surveys are conducted of the areas to be covered by proposed reservoirs. The resultant maps are generally on the scale of 5 inches to the mile or larger with about 10 feet or smaller interval contours. The study of these facilitates the location of the bunds etc, the designing of the reservoirs and the working out of the capacities of the reservoirs. Some of the earlier reservoir bed surveys in connection with the Mahaweli Scheme were done by entirely ground techniques, although the present surveys of this category are handled by a combination of photogrammetric and ground survey techniques.

There are also the site surveys required of dam axes or dam sites. These involve much more detailed surveys than are required in the previously mentioned categories. The location, design and estimates for the construction of the dams are based on these surveys.

Wherever tunnels have to be designed and constructed, special surveys are conducted to get the alignment of the tunnel to the required degree of accuracy. Local triangulations, more precise than the national triangulation, were conducted in connection with the Polgolla and Bowatenna tunnels. Such local triangulation of high precision will be conducted in connection with the other major tunnels, too.

There will similarly be other detailed contour surveys required of various sites, required in connection with siting, designing and construction activities, e.g. Borrow area surveys, covering areas from where earth would be taken for dams etc; Power House site surveys, for work in connection with the designing and construction of power houses.

It is also necessary to conduct channel trace surveys in connection with the designing and construction of canals, which will eventually carry the diverted waters to their ultimate areas of irrigation.

This, so far, is a short account of the survey operations that go to make it possible for the Mahaweli River to deliver its vast quantities of water for the scheme to operate as technology directs, at the same time generating hydro-electric power.

In a previous paragraph reference was made to the all-important factor of settlement of the population to reap the benefits of the country's effort to become self-sufficient. Settlement of the peasants involves again, land survey operations, which are necessary for blocking-cut lands for distribution, providing access to such settlements and the many other attendant factors which have to be overcome by land survey methods.

Hence it will be seen that the services of the trail blazer or pioneer, in other words the land surveyor, will be needed throughout the land development process and even thereafter.

THE PREAMBLE TO THE O.P.A CONSTITUTION STATES

There shall be an Organisation called the Organisation of Professional Associations of Sri Lanka, hereinafter referred to as the Organisation. The Organisation shall be responsible for the establishment of a Professional Centre and its maintenance.

"Marketing is the distinguishing, the unique function of the business. A business is set apart from all human organisations by the fact that it markets a product or service...Any organisation that fulfills itself through marketing a product or a service is a business. Any organisation in which marketing is either present or incidental is not a business and should never be run as if it were one."

— Peter F. Drucker



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EXTRACTS FROM

Forty Ninth Annual Report of the Independent Medical Practitioners' Association presented by Dr. A. H. Hazari and Dr. I. J. Fernando, Joint Honorary Secretaries, at the Annual General Meeting held on 25th February 1979.

Association's relations with the State – I.M.P.A.

1. Presidency.

Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, the first Executive President of Sri Lanka, invited our President Dr. Hector Jayalath to a discussion on the subject of shortage of doctors in state health services on 19th June 1978. He requested our President to explore the possibility of obtaining the services of our membership to work on a part time basis in state health institutions. Subsequently, the Council met in emergency session and unanimously adopted the following resolution—

“Acceding to the request made by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Sri Lanka calling on the Independent Medical Practitioners' Association to help the Government in providing an efficient medical service to the people, the Council of the Independent Medical Practitioners' Association unanimously decided to urge the membership of the Association to offer their services in Government Health Institutions for one hour per day on a voluntary basis and this service be provided on a programme mutually agreed by the General Practitioner concerned and the Health Authority of the respective Government Medical Institution.”

The general membership was informed of the Council resolution.

We received several verbal and written communications from our members expressing their willingness to offer their services to the State. We extend our sincere thanks to these members.

The Minister of Health invited a delegation from our association along with representatives from other professional associations to a meeting on 4th August 1978. At this meeting the Ministry agreed to place before the participating associations a detailed report on the exact position regarding the shortage of doctors. The associations agreed to study this report and then meet the Permanent Secretary to the Health Ministry to draw up a plan to meet the doctor shortage. Accordingly, the associations met the Permanent Secretary on 11th August 1978. At this meeting the delegation from the association representing government medical officers put forward a scheme for the utilisation of the spare time of government medical officers to meet the needs created by the doctor shortage. Our delegation extended our fullest support for this scheme and informed the Permanent Secretary that after implementing the proposed scheme if it fails to meet satisfactorily the needs created by the doctor shortage, our membership was prepared to step in and offer our services. To date we have received no further communication on this subject.

The long queues of patients outside state health institutions and the numerous disappointed and disgruntled patients from state institutions who inundate our clinics provide ample evidence that the doctor shortage continues to undermine the effectiveness of the state health services. It is a matter for regret that the good intentions of the President of Sri Lanka and I.M.P.A. did not materialise into a form of concrete assistance for the ailing state health care delivery system.

2. Health Ministry

During the year under review, we had to communicate with the Health Ministry on three issues—

- (1) The Council memorandum of 11th October 1977 to the Minister of Health.
- (2) Fellowships offered by the Austrian Government.
- (3) Cyclone relief work.

(1) The Council memorandum of 11th October 1977 to the Minister of Health.

This memorandum outlined the views of the Council on what had to be done to provide a better health service for the people of Sri Lanka and also the problems our members faced when attempting to provide proper care for their patients. Having got no acknowledgment of the receipt of this memorandum, nor any evidence that the Ministry was acting on the issues raised in the memorandum, our predecessor wrote the following letter to the Minister of Health on 5th January 1978:—

“Dear Sir,

I write to inform you that the Independent Medical Practitioners' Association has represented many matters to you and regretfully has not so far received adequate redress or a favourable reply. We would therefore be thankful if you would be good enough to grant us an interview preferably on a Friday to discuss among other matters the following items of major importance on which we have made prior representation.

1. Allocation of cars to General Practitioners.
2. Entry of General Practitioners' cars into hospital premises.
3. Facilities for the General Practitioners to see the patients referred by them outside normal visiting hours.
4. Regarding charges levied for tests requested by the General Practitioners.
5. Scholarships for General Practitioners.
6. Regarding consultation practice for Government Doctors and the recent directives.

An early reply will be greatly appreciated.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) (Dr.) G. M. Heenilame
Joint Honorary Secretary”

We received a reply to this letter by registered post at 10.45 a.m. on 4th March 1978. The same day we wrote to the Minister the following letter:—

“Dear Sir,

In response to our letter dated 5th January 1978, we received a communication from the Secretary, Ministry of Health asking us to meet you on 3rd March 1978 at 10 a.m. but we regret to inform you that this communication which was dated 23rd February 1978 was received under registered cover at 10.45 a.m. on 4th March 1978. The registered cover conveying this communication postmarked 3rd March is enclosed herewith.

Therefore we kindly request you to give us an early opportunity to make our representations on the matters stated in the letter of 5th January 1978.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) (Dr.) I. J. Fernando
Joint Honorary Secretary”

We received no further communications on this subject from the Ministry. The correspondence cited shows the Ministry response to representations made by the only national medical professional association in Sri Lanka that represents the interests of all medical practitioners in the Island who are not employed by the Health Department or the Universities.

(2) Fellowships offered by the Austrian Government

In late May we received a letter from the Ministry regarding an offer of fellowships in certain specialities by the Austrian Government. Later we were requested to nominate three members for the fellowships. In response to a notice displayed on our office notice board, we received two applications. We forwarded the papers of the two applicants to the Ministry. The Ministry informed us that our two nominees had been approved for the fellowships.

It must be recorded here that this was the first occasion on which the Ministry thought it appropriate to inform us of fellowships sponsored by a foreign government. This change of attitude on the part of the Ministry is welcome. Perhaps it was the outcome of the association's repeated requests to the Ministry that in the award of scholarships and fellowships to doctors of Sri Lanka, the educational needs of the doctors who offer their services to the country outside the confines of the Health Department must be considered.

(3) Cyclone relief work

We informed the Ministry that our members were prepared to work on a voluntary basis to strengthen the medical services in cyclone affected areas. The Ministry invited a team of our members to work in Polonnaruwa district. The following doctors served in our team:—

Dr. H. M. Aloysius; Dr. Basil Gomes; Dr. D. F. de S. Goonawardene; Dr. M. L. M. Izzadeen; Dr. (Miss) A. Sansoni.

The service rendered by this team was symbolic of the commitment of our membership to work for the greater good of the nation.

It is evident from the three issues discussed that the relationship between the association and the Ministry of Health is showing an improving trend. However, it is our opinion that much more has to be done if this relationship is to grow to the level considered essential for proper functioning of a democratic society. Safeguarding the health of the nation is the duty and the responsibility of the ministry. The role of a national medical professional association like ours is to see that the Ministry is correctly advised before it embarks on far reaching policy decisions on what is good or bad for the health of the people of this country. We still do not have the necessary mechanisms through which we could advise the Ministry. Hence we recommend that this association take steps to initiate a National Advisory Council comprising of representatives of national medical professional associations. Such a Council could effectively advise the Ministry on all issues related to health which are of national importance.

3. Health Department

During the period reviewed in this report we had no direct dealings with the Health Department. The two outstanding issues that remained unsolved were—

- (1) Our members right of entry to department run hospitals.
- (2) The denial of department laboratory facilities to patients referred by our members.

These and many other similar problems arising from the Health Department's relations with non-departmental health professionals could easily be settled if the department and its senior administrators realise the important role played by the non-departmental sector in the health care delivery system of Sri Lanka. The general practitioner service and the occupational health service are two very important services that are directly concerned with health care at

primary level. These services operate through the non-departmental sector. The department should take serious note of the existence of these services and its direct relevance to health care of the people at primary level.

Unlike with the Ministry, the laws governing the health department provide for advisory bodies such as the health council, regional hospital boards and hospital committees. These bodies in most instances are ineffective or non-functional. Our association has made repeated representations asking for our nominees to be included in these advisory bodies. We believe that if these advisory bodies are to function adequately and effectively our representation in such bodies is a fundamental prerequisite.

4. Representations and Memoranda

- (1) A memorandum dated 5th January 1978 was presented to the commission of inquiry into the organisation of the State Pharmaceuticals Corporation. Oral submissions were made before the commission on 3rd March. The submissions were on tenders, distribution of drugs, import of raw materials and range of drugs available for distribution.
- (2) A memorandum dated 31st January 1978 was presented to the committee to review and amend health legislation. The memorandum carried proposals to include representatives of the association when constituting the Medical Council, Health Council, regional hospital boards and hospital committees.
- (3) A memorandum dated 10th October 1978 was presented to the committee to examine synthesis of indigenous medical systems and western medical systems.

ASSOCIATION'S RELATIONS WITH STATUTORY BODIES AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

1. State Pharmaceutical Corporation

Since the inception of this all important corporation, our association has been closely following its growth and development. Whenever and wherever possible the association tried to ensure that our members obtained the required quantities of quality drugs from the corporation. The late Professor Senaka Bibile, the corporation's first Chairman, along with senior office-bearers of the I.M.P.A. created the climate for the growth of a mutually beneficial relationship between the corporation and the association. The corporation had an Advisory Committee in which two representatives of the association were involved. Our members, requests for drugs were given priority treatment. Every assistance was given to keep the association's Drug Centre well supplied. The entire cost of publishing our journal the Sri Lanka Practitioner was met by the corporation. In short it could be stated that our Association's relations with the corporation provided an ideal model of how the relationship between a state organisation and national professional association should be, in a democratic society. We are confident that the present Chairman and members of the Board of Directors of the State Pharmaceuticals Corporation will continue to further strengthen this important relationship.

2. Sri Lanka Association of Community Medicine.

We had a series of consultations with representatives of the Sri Lanka Association of Community Medicine on the subject, how to improve the country's community based health services. The final outcome of these consultations was a two day national seminar on caring for the community. The recommendations made at the concluding sessions of this seminar are being studied by the two associations. It is proposed to place these recommendations before the appropriate authorities for necessary action.

3. Government Medical Officers' Association.

Dr. D. R. Karunaratne, President G.M.O.A. was invited to address the Council on the subject of a National Health Service for Sri Lanka. In the discussion that followed his address, three views were expressed by different groups of councillors.

The first group felt that the country that could ill afford to manage and run the existing health services satisfactorily did not have the finances or the personnel to run a national health service. Hence, the proposal for a national health service should be shelved to be reviewed later when the country and people are prepared for such a service.

The second group wanted the national professional associations to sponsor a seminar to discuss the proposal.

The third group requested that the G.M.O.A. and the I.M.P.A. set up a joint working party to study the possibility of establishing a national Health service.

4. Representation

The following members served as the associations representatives:

- (1) Dr. B. D. J. S. Fernando and Dr. D. H. P. R. Senanayake on the National Formulary Committee.
- (2) Dr. B. D. J. de Silva on the Tender Board of the State Pharmaceutical Corporation.
- (3) Dr. G. M. Heennilame—Metrication Board, Bureau of Standards and the Organisation of Professional Associations.

50TH ANNIVERSARY AND THE TASKS AHEAD

In keeping with the mandate given to the Council by the general membership at the previous annual general meeting, the council unanimously adopted the following document to guide its deliberations in preparation for the association's 50th anniversary.

AIMS

1. To foster development and growth of the I.M.P.A. at national level.
2. To secure recognition for the I.M.P.A. at International level based on the programme of work carried out among members to improve the level of health care delivered by members to the people of Sri Lanka.

ACTIONS REQUIRED TO REALISE AIMS

1. Decentralise and broad base I.M.P.A. by—
 - (a) Sponsoring the formation of branch organisations.
 - (b) Encouraging activities at branch level in keeping with the objects of the I.M.P.A.
2. Organise a national conference of GP's with foreign delegates participating.

IMMEDIATE TASKS

1. Establish central office in Colombo.
2. Prepare detail list of GP's in the Island.
3. Strengthen communication with all GP's in the Island by the use of the printed word through regular publication of the Family Doctor and Practitioner.

4. Initiate fund-raising campaign—avenues to be explored. Practitioner, Drug Centre, others.

NOTE: Membership fees should not be considered a method of fund raising."

The activities recorded in this report indicate that some action and tasks mentioned in this document have been successfully completed. Among the activities that we foresee for the 50th year, the formation of more branches and the holding of a National Conference are bound to take precedence.

In the year that has been reviewed, the sustained interest in the affairs of the association shown by the general membership and the spirit of dedication with which the councillors and office-bearers faced their responsibilities, make us predict a bright and eventful future for the association.

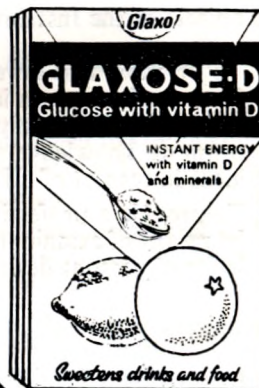
The Independent Medical
Practitioners' Association - the I.M.P.A.
is probably the oldest
national organization of
General Practitioners/Family Physicians
in the WHOLE WORLD.

EDITOR

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Note on I.C.M A. examination and the Sri Lanka branch

History and Objectives of the Institute and of the Sri Lanka Branch

1. The Institute, of which the Sri Lanka Branch is an integral part, was established in the United Kingdom in 1919. Many of the early supporters of the new Institute were industrial managers or engineers who had become aware that the traditional methods of accountancy had serious limitations in the extent to which they could be of assistance to management in the planning processes and in fulfilling the needs to introduce costing methods into industry in order to improve productivity. The Institute has remained true to the principles on which it was founded, and, in 1975, it was granted the distinction of becoming incorporated by Royal Charter.
2. In 1963 the members of the Institute who were resident in Sri Lanka formed an "Association of Cost and Management Accountants", and, in 1972, the Association was accorded the status of a full branch of the Institute.
3. The objects of the Institute, as set out in its Royal Charter are:
 - (a) To promote and develop the science of Cost and Management Accountancy and to foster and maintain investigations and research into the best means and methods of developing and applying such science and to encourage, increase, disseminate and promote knowledge, education and training and the exchange of information and ideas in respect of all questions relating thereto or connected therewith.
 - (b) To provide a professional organization for Cost and Management Accountants and by means of examination and other methods of assessment to test the skill and knowledge of persons desiring to enter the profession.
4. The objects of the Sri Lanka Branch are:
 - (a) to provide a local organization which all members and registered students of the Institute in Sri Lanka are entitled to join;
 - (b) to afford opportunities for the discussion of matters relevant to the profession and to the work of members;
 - (c) to provide a liaison with local employers and educational institutions;
 - (d) to keep the Secretary of the Institute in the United Kingdom fully informed of all matters affecting the interests of the profession arising within Sri Lanka;
 - (e) to maintain a constant interest of members in the welfare of registered students in Sri Lanka and to provide a separate students' society for registered students;
 - (f) to organize as and when required on a self supporting financial basis, courses in professional subjects for members, registered students and others.

Education and Training for Membership

5. The whole of its education and training arrangements are designed to produce accountants who can meet the management requirements of industry and commerce and who have an outlook orientated to such matters as production, marketing and personnel.
6. The Institute's examination for Associateship contains 18 papers, involving a total of 54 hours examination. The subjects covered by the syllabus are linked together in the progressive way.

7. The Institute is fully conscious of the vital importance of a satisfactory examination system and has devoted much time to developing sophisticated systems and procedures for setting papers and assessing candidates, results in order to ensure that the examinations are not only effective in maintaining the Institute's rigorous standards, but equitable to the many thousands of candidates.

Activities of the Sri Lanka Branch

8. The headquarters of the Sri Lanka Branch is situated at number 3, Havelock Road, Colombo 5, and provides accommodation for a library and lecture rooms. When not required for other purposes, the accommodation is available to students for private study and for holding discussion groups. The headquarters is staffed by an Administrative Officer and one assistant, two librarians and one peon. The branch desires to recruit a full time Director of Studies, who would be a member of the Institute, to co-ordinate the technical activities of the branch.

9. The Branch holds a regular service of meetings for members and registered students; it organizes public lectures on matters of current interest and it holds social functions for members and students. Plans are being made for a series of lectures to be given on Sri Lanka Company Law and Income Tax and for a course of lectures to help members qualify for the Joint Diploma in Management Accounting Services (JDip.MA) which is a post qualifying diploma awarded on behalf of the UK bodies.

10. Among the activities at present being undertaken by the Branch for its registered students are:

- (a) Series of lectures at weekends and in the evenings designed for those students who are preparing themselves for the Institute's examination at fees which are below those charged by any commercially run school or college.
- (b) A reasonably well stocked library containing text books prescribed by the Institute's reading lists, professional journals, question papers from previous examinations together with suggested answers, and other items, all of which may be used for reference purposes or may be taken out on loan.
- (c) Visits to works and other establishments during which students are taken on conducted tours of factories and office, thereby, broadening their horizons and knowledge.
- (d) The keeping of a register of students, who are seeking training opportunities in order to qualify for membership, with a view to obtaining places for them in private and public sector institutions, including government departments, state corporations, banks and limited liability companies.

Branch Committee

11. The governing body of the branch is the Branch Committee which consists of the President and the Vice-President of the branch, 12 members elected by the members of the branch in general meeting and 3 Past Presidents.

12. The Branch Committee is assisted in its work by sub-committees including those on administration, state affairs, student education and training, finance, researching public relations, legislation, taxation, post qualifying education and library.

Finance

13. The branch is supported by a grant from Institute funds and from revenues received from fee paying activities in Sri Lanka. The total annual revenue from all sources however is insufficient for the Branch Committee to develop local activities in the way it would wish to do.

Aspirations and Future Plans

14. The Branch Committee's aspirations can be said to be:

- (a) to arrange for the incorporation of the Institute in Sri Lanka under the Companies Ordinance;
- (b) to obtain a plot of land from the Government for the construction of a building to contain the branch secretariat, library, lecture hall and study areas;
- (c) to obtain a Government grant for the construction of the headquarters building;
- (d) to ensure that the prescribed text books, reading and other study material are available in all Government or local Government libraries in the country (as a result of representation made by the branch commissioner for local Government has agreed to stock some of the text books referred to above in certain public libraries);
- (e) to provide sub-branches in towns or areas where there are concentrations of members and students, such as Kandy and Jaffna;
- (f) to encourage the Sri Lanka Department of Examinations to conduct a local examination which would be recognised by the Institute as giving exemption from the Foundation State of the Institute's examination;
- (g) to arrange jointly with the National Apprenticeship Board a training scheme for registered students and, thereby, to provide adequate opportunities for such students to obtain the practical training and experience they require in order to qualify for admission to membership of the Institute.

V. Manoharan
Secretary

PAUL SCOON

Mr. Paul Scoon, the former Deputy Director of The Commonwealth Foundation has been appointed Governor General of Grenada. He has also been knighted by the Queen.

His visit to Sri Lanka and the OPA, in November 1977 acted as a catalyst, in the progress of the OPA.

When he visited us he was Mr. Paul Scoon. He is now His Excellency Sir Paul Scoon. The OPA wishes him success in his new field of activity.

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Sri Lanka society for quality control

Patron: The Hon. Minister of Industries & Scientific Affairs.

The Sri Lanka Society for Quality Control was founded in May, 1970.

The objectives of the Society are as follows:-

- (1) The advancement and diffusion of knowledge of the Science of Quality Control and its applications.
- (2) To provide a professional forum for its membership and to maintain professional standards.
- (3) To encourage instruction and training in the principles and practice of Quality Control.
- (4) To foster the development and promote wider acceptance of Quality Control as a part of management in Sri Lanka.
- (5) To advise, assist and suggest legislative action in the sphere of Quality Control to the best interest of the Nation.

Functions as outlined in the Constitution are:

- (1) To organise lectures, discussions and seminars on Quality Control and allied subjects and to print and circulate the proceedings as and when possible.
- (2) To promote and assist in the study of Quality Control at Universities and other Institutions and Organisations.
- (3) To assist in organising effective Quality Control Systems.
- (4) To assist its members to attain professional status in the field of Quality Control by providing scholarships, training grants and prizes and by awarding certificates and diplomas to those reaching appropriate standards through examinations conducted by the Society.
- (5) To encourage members to undertake studies on subjects related to Quality Control and where, feasible arrange for publication of such studies.
- (6) To publish a journal of the Sri Lanka Society for Quality Control periodically.
- (7) To establish and maintain a Library of material on Quality Control and allied subjects.
- (8) To collaborate with national and international organisations and technical societies in all matters of common interest.

Principles of the O.P.A.

- The objectives of the Society are as follows:-
- The Organisation and its members, in pursuing the objects in Chapter 2 shall act in accordance with the following principles:-
- (a) Principle of mutual respect. There should be mutual respect for the dignity and independence of the professions.
 - (b) Principle of self-reliance and professionalism. Each constituent body shall guide its activities to enable individual members to master the professions and make every effort to achieve self-reliance in regard to knowledge, experience, techniques and such other accomplishments as are required for the practice of the professions and, to assist, promote and foster professional activities in order to achieve the highest levels of professionalism in the country.
 - (c) Principle of priorities. Each member shall always attempt to foster, promote and respect the interests of the nation, his profession and his fellow members.
 - (d) Principle of Group Discipline. Any conflict or dispute between members of the respective professions shall be resolved without detriment to the professions in general.
 - (e) The independence of the constituent associations shall not be violated in pursuing the objects of this Organisation as described in Chapter 2.

The member organizations of the O.P.A.

1. Association of Scientific and Technical Workers of Sri Lanka.
2. Bar Association of Sri Lanka.
3. Ceylon Dental Association.
4. Gemmologists' Association of Sri Lanka.
5. Government Medical Officers' Association.
6. Independent Medical Practitioners' Association.
7. Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.
8. Institute of Cost and Management Accountants.
9. Institute of Supply and Materials Management.
10. Public Service Engineers' Union.
11. Sri Lanka Institute of Architects.
12. Sri Lanka Library Association.
13. Sri Lanka Medical Association.
14. Sri Lanka Society for Quality Control.
15. Ceylon Veterinary Association.
16. Government Dental Surgeons' Association.
17. Sri Lanka Mass Communications Association.
18. Surveyors' Institute of Sri Lanka.

The office of the O.P.A. is situated at

“Seevali Mandiraya”

No. 179, Sir James Peiris Mawatha, Colombo 2.

Its telephone number is 33763.

The administrative Secretary is Mr. S. A. Gunaratne.

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