Post War Economic Development through Sustainability Development

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ABSTRACT. Sri Lanka the former Ceylon has now returned back to its peaceful phase after quite a long period of civil war which had slowed down the growth of the nation and since the beginning of the post war era the government has taken initiatives for nation's development. As the world resources are getting depleted and the human wants are growing unlimited, it has become a need for every nation to use its resources efficiently. And sir Lanka has sharply recognized this need and is on its track now.

The present paper attempts to reveal an overview on the topic 'Post war economic development' focusing on the area of sustainability developments - Sri Lanka has immense untapped renewable sources of energy from biomass, wind, hydro, wave, ocean etc. President Rajapaksa has set National Energy Policy to promote energy efficiency since his reign. Initiatives are undertaken to generate 50% of total power through these indigenous resources by 2015.

Since GHG emission from Sri Lanka is low, it has gained attention from UNFCCC and Annex 1 countries for implementing CDM projects. The ending of the war has developed more interest among investors now. At present 45 CDM projects are being developed which has a capacity to eliminate 134,000 tones of CO2. Experts estimate that Sri Lanka can earn 2,500 million rupees by trading around 2.5 million tones of CO2 emission annually.

Sri Lanka has rich natural resources of tea, coconut and rubber.

With regards to tea, sustainability methods are set to efficiently use them and to improve their quality-methods for soil protection; implementing low pollution processing activities and banning chemicals that cause ozone layer depletion are some of them.

Apart from these natural resources the beauty of the nation by itself acts as source for attracting tourist. Sustainability tourism is quite flourishing in the post war era. It meets three important criteria 1. Provision for employment. 2. Conserve the environment. 3. Provision of maximum joy for tourist.

To conclude, efficient utilization of the natural resources available and also sustaining them can help Sri Lanka have a good future.

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