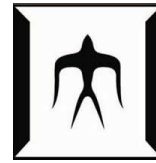


Sri Lanka Study Mission 2014



Final Report

Tokyo Institute of Technology
Global Human Resources Development Support Office



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1. Objective of the Program

(Writer: Akane Iwasa)

This program is a part of “Global Scientists and Engineers course in Tokyo Institute of Technology.” The course consist of the following 4 programs.

(1) International awareness deepening program

Improve students’ ability to take an international view of things and their desires to succeed globally.

(2) English and communication skills improving program

Learn and acquire English communication skills in order to study in foreign universities.

(3) Practical program to enhance the ability to cooperate with foreign people

Be able to cooperate with foreign people to evaluate and solve multiplex problems in consideration of some limiting conditions.

(4) Overseas dispatching program

Get used to act proactively including crisis management on the basis of students’ own specialization.

This study mission in Sri Lanka belongs to program (4) above. Program (4) aim at testing skills acquired through other programs and gaining experience that can be useful for students’ own research or carrier formation.

Some of the members of this mission belong to the course, but rest of them don’t. Whether each member is a student of the course or not, we had 5 main objectives below prior to our departure.

(1) Understand the real situation of developing countries

Most of us have never been to developing countries, so we know only the life in developed countries. However, there’re still a lot of developing countries in the world and we may work there as engineers in the future.

(2) Improve English and communication skills

In Japan, children start learning English generally in their junior high school

days. However, in most cases, this is not because they aim to study or work abroad but because they need English skill to enter a high school or a university. Then sometimes they can read, speak or listen English but they can't talk in English. So we have to get used to think and communicate in English.

(3) Enhance the ability to cooperate with foreigners

Many problems in the world can't be solved by one country, for example, global warming and depletion of resources and so on. Each country has their own strengths or weaknesses, so we have to complete each other in order to resolve them. To realize it, we must communicate with foreign people and cooperate with them.

(4) Build a positive attitude to think and act abroad

Some people said that most Japanese people are introvert. It can be sometimes a good point of them. However, in the international arena, Japanese people have to express what they think actively.

(5) Deepen international awareness

In developing countries like Sri Lanka, students are studying hard with the purpose of development of their countries or great success in the world. Their attitude provides an inspiration to the Japanese students to deepen international awareness.

We visited Sri Lanka and experienced a lot there during our stay for 10 days with these objectives above. Our schedule is as follows in the next page.

● Schedule of the program in Sri Lanka

date		contents	place
September 6		Departure from Japan	Narita / Colombo
September 7	AM	Traveling Visit to a reservoir in Anura dhapra	Colombo / Anura dhapra
	PM	Visit to temples in Anura dhapra	Anura dhapra
September 8	AM	Traveling Ascent of Sigiriya Rock	Anura dhaplra / Sigiriya
	PM	Traveling Visit to a temple in Dambulla	Sigiriya / Dambulla
September 9	AM	Discussion with students of UOP Traveling Orientation at UOP	Dambulla / Kandy
	PM	Lecture at UOP Welcome party	Kandy
September 10	AM	Lecture at UOP	Kandy
	PM	Lecture at UOP Cultural interaction session	Kandy
September 11	AM	Industrial visit	Kandy
	PM	Lecture at UOP Playing cricket at grounds	Kandy
September 12	AM	Visit to a tea factory	Kandy
	PM	Visit to the elephant orphanage Viewing Kandy's traditional dance	Kandy
September 13	AM	Visit to temples in Kandy	Kandy
	PM	Free time in Kandy Farewell party	Kandy
September 14	AM	Traveling	Kandy / Colombo
	PM	Free time in Colombo	Colombo
September 15		Arrival to Japan	Colombo / Narita

2. Member Introductions



Mio Arai (Senior)
Department of architecture



Jumpei Kida (Junior)
Department of polymer
chemistry



Akane Iwasa (Senior)
Department of civil and
environmental engineering



Satomi Azumai (Junior)
Department of
Biotechnology



Ryota Sasaki (Sophomore)
Department of Control and
Systems Engineering



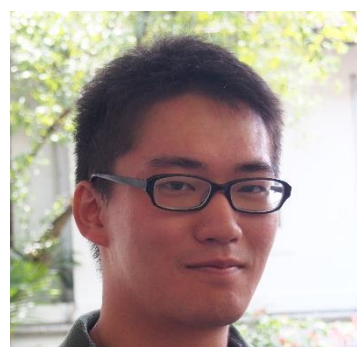
Kyoko Ohno (Sophomore)
Department of
Architecture



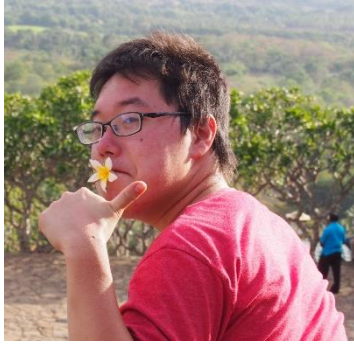
Michihiro Tanaka
(Sophomore)
Department of Polymer
Chemistry



Michika Takahashi
(Sophomore)
Department of
Metallurgical Engineering



Takehiko Koike
(Sophomore)
Department of
Mechano-aerospace
Engineering



Takuya Iyori
(Freshman)
7th academic group



Qin Yinglan
(Freshman)
4th academic group



Keiichi Hasegawa
(Freshman)
7th academic group



Prof. Ananda Kumara



Mr. Tsugihiko Shimura

3. About Sri Lanka

(writer: Akane Iwasa)

(1) Geography

Sri Lanka is located south east of India as you can see in Fig.3-1. Palk Strait separates these two countries. It takes about 9 hours from Japan to Sri Lanka by air. And the time difference between Sri Lanka and Japan is 3.5 hours.

The capital city of Sri Lanka is Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte. However Colombo had been the capital city until 1985. Still now Colombo is the economic center of Sri Lanka.



Fig.3-1 Map around Sri Lanka ¹⁾



Fig.3-2 Map of Sri Lanka ²⁾

Table 3-1 shows each area of the whole country of Sri Lanka or Japan. Sri Lanka's area is as same as three quarter of that of Hokkaido, Japan. And each population of these two countries is also shown in the same table.

Table 3-1 Numerical comparison between Sri Lanka and Japan ¹⁾

	Area (unit: km ²)	Population (unit: ,000)
Sri Lanka	65,607	20,630
Japan	378,000	128,200

Sri Lanka is a part of the tropic, so there is no season like Japan. It is hot throughout a year in Sri Lanka. The average maximum temperature is about 30 degrees Celsius and the average minimum temperature is about 24 degrees Celsius.

And the annual rainfall in Sri Lanka is 2300mm.

(2) Race

Unlike Japan, Sri Lanka is a multiracial country. In Sri Lanka, most of the people can be classified into two major races, Sinhalese and Tamils. And there are also some minor races like Sri Lankan Moors. The ratio of races in Sri Lanka is as explained in Table 3-2. Others include Burgher, Malay, Sri Lanka Chetty, Bharatha and so on.

Table 3-2 Races ratio in Sri Lanka (2012) ³⁾

Sinhalese	Tamils	Sri Lankan Moors	Others
74.9%	15.4%	9.2%	0.5%

Sinhalese are people who emigrated from India to Sri Lanka in 5th century BC. On the other hand, Tamils started to live in Sri Lanka after them. For example, Sri Lankan Tamils came to Sri Lanka in 2nd century BC and Indian Tamils were brought to Sri Lanka by English people under English control.

Sinhalese and Tamils are living in different places each other and they use their own language, Sinhalese and Tamil. And the language that other people than Sinhalese and Tamils use depends on their living place. For example, if they're living in Sinhalese place, they use Sinhalese language. By the way, in urban areas, sometimes English is also used.

(3) Religion

In Sri Lanka, Buddhism is the major religion. 70% of Sri Lankan people believe in Buddhism and others are Hindus, Muslims or Christians as shown in Table 3-3. We found that Sri Lankan Buddhists are really pious, but they are tolerant of other religions.

Table 3-3 Religion ratio in Sri Lanka (2012) ⁴⁾

Buddhism	Hinduism	Islam	Christian
70.2%	12.6%	9.7%	7.4%

(4) History

According to legend, King Vijaya was stranded to Sri Lanka from India with his subordinates in 5th century BC. And he conquered indigenous people and founded Sinhalese dynasty. People generally said that this is the beginning of Sri Lankan history,

but only history after 3rd century BC is officially recorded. It is arranged briefly in following table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Sri Lankan history ⁵⁾

3rd century B.C.		Introduction of Buddhism
11th century		Relocation of the capital from Anuradhapura to Polonnaruwa
13th century		Visit of Marco Polo
16th century	1505	Drifting ashore of Portuguese Navy
17th century	1638	Start of Dutch control (except Kandy)
18th century	1796	Requisitioning of Dutch possession by the East India Company
19th century	1815	Start of English control over Ceylon island
20th century	1948	Independence as “Ceylon”
	1958	Intensification of conflict between Sinhalese and Tamils
	1978	Start of “Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka”
	1984	Capital Relocation from Colombo to Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte
21st century	2002	Agreement on a cease-fire
	2009	End of the civil war between Sinhalese and Tamils

(5) Relationship with Japan ⁶⁾

After the end of the civil war, Sri Lanka has been developing with high growth rate, 8% against GDP because there is large reconstruction demand and the number of tourists visiting Sri Lanka is increasing greatly.

Meanwhile, Japan helps develop of Sri Lanka. For example, Fig.3-3 and 3-4 show a highway and a bridge that are constructed by Japanese aid.



Fig.3-3 Southern Highway



Fig.3-4 New Manner Bridge

4. About University of Peradeniya

(1) About University of Peradeniya

(writer: Ryota Sasaki)

University of Peradeniya was established in Colombo in 1978, but the original one was established in 1942 whose name was University of Ceylon. University of Peradeniya is the oldest and largest university in Sri Lanka. At present, University of Peradeniya is in Peradeniya in the Central Province. The sex ratio of this university is 52:48, male and female. There are eight departments, Agriculture, Allied Health Sciences, Arts, Dental Science, Engineering, Medicine, Science and Medical Animal Science.

(2) Sri Lankan University Education

(writer: Ryota Sasaki)

In Sri Lanka, there are no education or school expenses. So whoever wants to study in a university can enter it if they can pass the entrance examination, but there are much competition for entering Sri Lankan universities, because there are few universities in Sri Lanka. The university entrance rate is only 2.5% in Sri Lanka, on the other hand, that of Japan is 53.2%.

(3) Comparison between Sri Lankan University and Japanese University

(writer: Ryota Sasaki)

University of Peradeniya has vaster place than those in Japan, so each faculty has own building and laboratories, lecture rooms and so on. But the level of laboratory is not higher than that in Japan. (Fig.4-1, Fig.4-2)



Fig.4-1 Laboratory 1

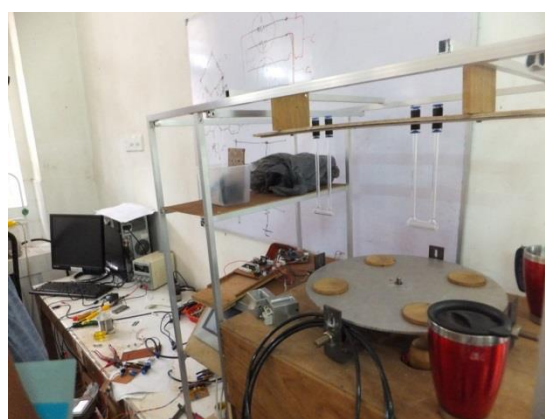


Fig.4-2 Laboratory 2

In Sri Lanka, delivery system hasn't been established completely so the speed of delivery is much later than Japan. Some research students complained about this

problem. In Japan, whenever we want something concerning research, we can order it on the Internet and get it soon, but in Sri Lanka it takes some days until getting that items.

University of Peradeniya had school dormitories on the ground of it. In Japan, there are many universities which have school dormitories but there are few universities which has it in its own area, generally universities which are in Japan have school dormitory in outside the area.

In Sri Lanka, the sanitation level is much lower than that of Japan. Especially, the rest room. The rest rooms which are in university are not clean, because rest rooms are water-soaked. University of Peradeniya has maintenance division whose people keep the place clean, and health center is responsible for school's sanitation. I think the reason why the rest room is not clean nevertheless there are many cleaners is difference of consciousness. In Japan, most of people think the rest rooms which are not water-soaked is usual, but possibly Sri Lankan people thinks the rest rooms which are water-soaked is usual or normal. I think this is one of the causes of that sanitation problem.

(4) Lecture Notes

(writer: Qin Yinglan)

① Engineering for what? - Civil Engineering

A good engineer should be an economist, an environmentalist, an educationist, an entertainer, an entrepreneur, an evaluator at the same times. As an engineer you should make the product superior at low cost. Although we have the responsibility to help other people make our society better, we should never sacrifice the environment to develop our society. Since we have so much things to do, it seems impossible that only one person could make everything be going swimmingly. So a good engineer must be a good communicator firstly. We should work together with other professionals.

Traffic accidents kill 1.3 million people every year, which means 3.4 hundred people died by traffic accidents every day. There are 50 million people injured every year, and we lost 1.5%~3% GDP because of the traffic accidents. What can civil engineers do to contract the accidents? They can create some traffic calming devices. For example, they can make some road linked with conflicting traffi narrower so the drivers have to reduce the speed. It is confirmed that traffic calming devices like this can calm down drivers and pedestrians effectively.

② Water and agriculture/ Water (sewage treatment) - Agric. Engineering

In Sri Lanka, the rainfall is various in different seasons, different areas, so

agricultural engineers in Sri Lanka are responsible to use their technique to determine how much water they should save for the farm. Which means they should count the requirement for every crops, and distribute the water fairly.

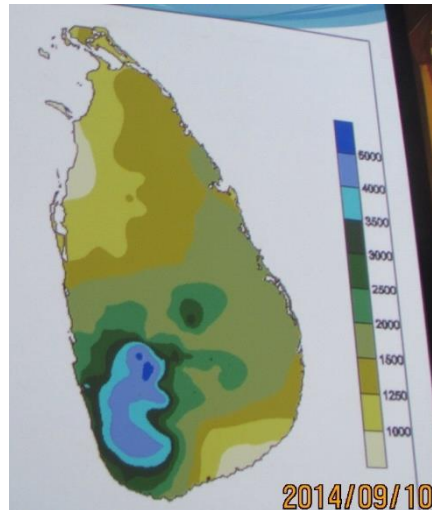


Fig.4-3 Climatic zones of Sri Lanka

Table 4-1 Annual rainfall

Wet zone	=>2500mm
Int.zone	1750~2500 mm
Dry zone	=<1750

Table 4-2 Average precipitation in every rainfall season

Rainfall season	period	rainfall	%
First intermonsoon	Mar.~Apr.	268mm	14%
southwest monsoon	May~Sep.	556mm	30%
Second intermonsoon	Oct.~Nov.	558mm	30%
Northeast monsoon	Dec.~Feb.	479mm	26%
year	Jan.~Dec.	1861mm	100%

Example of paddy:

Water requirement

= evaporable transpiration (5.5mm per day) + seepage+ percolation (4.0mm per day)

= 9.5mm per day

= 66.5mm per week.

Water is so important for Sri Lanka people, but it will become dirty after people use it. So **sewage treatment** will influence people's life to a great extent.

Inadequate handling of wastewater, risk of infectious diseases because of the water contamination, high cost of treating wastewater and wrong sanitation selected in treatment are 4 main problems in developing countries. To solve these problems, engineer in Sri Lanka use constructed wetlands to clean the wastewater. Constructed wetlands can be highly effective as a relatively low-cost method for treatment, in topical contexts like Sri Lanka conducive to rapid biological growth.

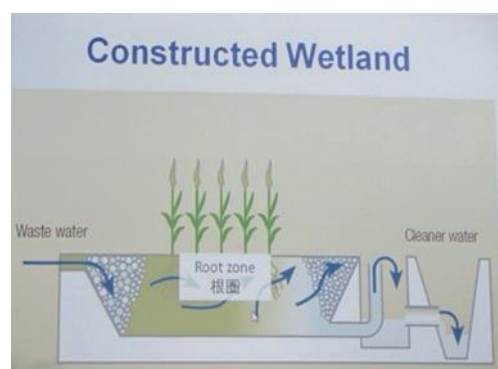


Fig.4-4 Constructed Wetland

③ Sustainable development – Architecture

Sri Lanka is negligible but there are also lots of environment problem is existed. Increase of disaster, variable rainfall, increase in temperature, rising sea level and so on. Climate change affects all of the world, including Sri Lanka. So architects in Sri Lanka want to create some Green Building which can save water and energy. They think we should cut down a lot of things we want to have to save ourselves.

Architects' design make the air circulation better, and keep the building lighted by the natural light. As a result, a building which has no air conditioner, less lights and use the regenerative resources will be built. This is the green building.

5. Contents of Technical Visits

(1) Architecture and City Planning in Sigiriya

(writer: Mio Arai)

① About Sigiriya rock

Sigiriya is an isolated rock mountain in green plains which is about 200 meters in height. It was the fifth century that Sigiriya was built by King Kashyapa. King Dhatusena governed the area of Sigiriya in those days. He had 2 sons, Kasyapa and Moggallana. They were brothers, but their mothers were different women and Moggallana's mother was higher in social position than King Kashyapa's mother. Therefore King Kashyapa who was afraid of being robbed of the throne by his brother confined father and deprived it of the throne. Moggallana ran away to India. For fear of the revenge from Moggallana, King Kashyapa built the fortress palace on Sigiriya rock for 7 years. In this way, Sigiriya rock was built. 11 years later, King Kashyapa lost in Moggallana and has killed himself.

Now, Sigiriya is a popular tourist attraction in Sri Lanka. Also Sigiriya was registered as a cultural site of world heritage in 1982.



Fig.5-1 Sigiriya rock

② City planning

City planning of Sigiriya rock is amazing. At first the area to the west of the rock is a symmetrically planned water gardens and there are 2 moats. Moats are necessary for life in Sigiriya because there has little rainfall.

Second, to the foot of the rock, there are some rocks which have ditches. These ditches are the remains which there were a wall there, and it is thought that there was a space for a soldier to be hidden. In addition, there was the device of rock to prevent the invasion of the enemy. Like these things, Sigiriya was designed to protect the palace because King was afraid of the invasion of the enemy very much.

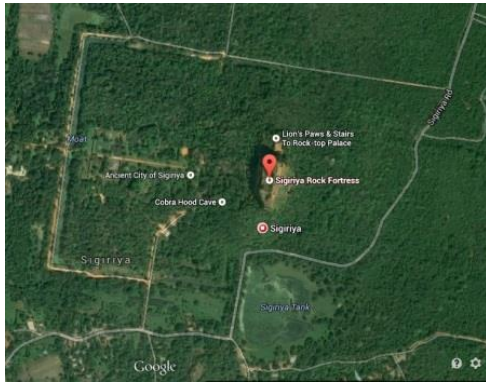


Fig.5-2 Bird's-eye view

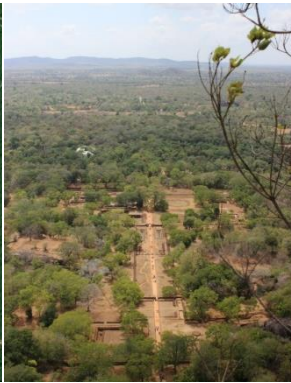


Fig.5-3 Water gardens

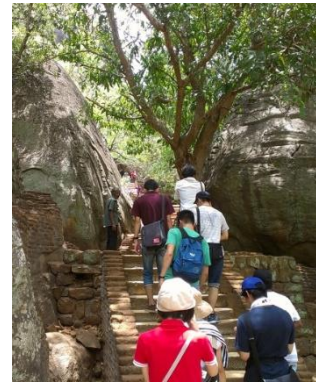


Fig.5-4 Rock with ditches

The royal palace is located top of the mountain. There are remains of swimming pools, bedrooms, stage and so on. The view from the top of the mountain is amazing. I think this great landscape is one of the reason why King chose this mountain.



Fig.5-5 View from the top of the mountain



Fig.5-6 Remain of a swimming pool

③ Viewpoint

On the way to the summit of Sigiriya, there are some viewpoints in Sigiriya rock.

● Frescos

They are frescoes in the secret room. They are the only secular frescos in Sri Lanka. It seemed to be drawn several hundred people before, but it is 18 people now that we can confirm it. Some believe that they are the ladies of the king's while others think that they are women taking part in religious observances.

● Mirror wall

There is the artificial wall called the mirror wall under the Sigiriya lady. The mirror wall is the wall where it is polished to a bright shine, and the figure of the

person was reflected in like a mirror. It is still shiny and can see the shadow of the person via the front of it is reflected now. Also, there are the epics of the story of the tragedy of Kashyapa and the poets that are spelled by the early visitor.

- Lion foot

There is the foot of a huge lion to the palace in front of the stairs. Only a foot is left, but there was the face of the lion, and the person who climbed the palace seemed to be swallowed to the throat of the lion. You can arrive at the top of the mountain when you go up to the small stairs behind. (Some students who appeared in the photograph wore a black coat. This is because that there were many combs on the face of rock cliff. Because of the windy day, we wore a black coat to protect the body from the attack of the bee.)



Fig.5-7 Fresco



Fig.5-8 Mirror wall

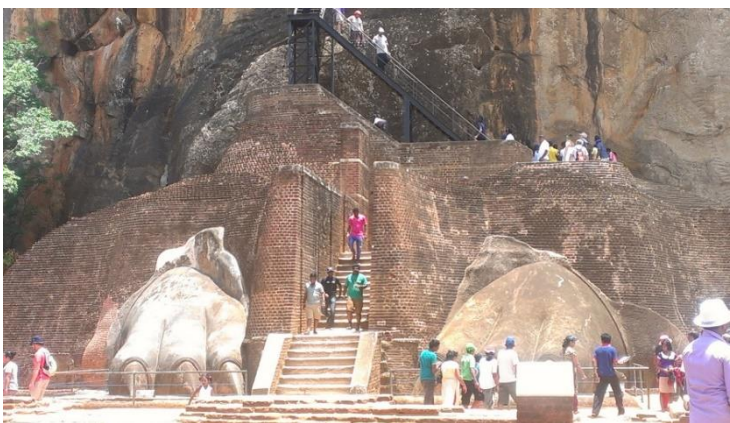


Fig.5-9 Lion foot



Fig.5-10 way to mountain top

(2) City Planning, Architecture and Water Management in Anuradhapura

(Writer: Takuya Iyori)

Anuradhapura is the ancient capital in the Sri Lankan North-West department state. In 1982, it was registered with the world's cultural and natural heritage of UNESCO. On the 2nd day, we visited it.

① City Planning and Architecture

DAGOBA of 55 meters of height. You can tell that there was 110 meters of height. Without waiting for completion for a king, this, it was a SADDATISSA prince to die and see completion through, but foundation at first can tell that there was 110 meters of height. A monastery, a hospital and a dining room were arranged in the circumference formerly, but the stone pillar which tilted does nothing but equal at present. When enter, we have to take off shoes.

The elephant made a holy animal equals a pedestal of DAGOBA in Buddhism.



Fig.5-11 Ruwanweli Seya Dagoba



Fig.5-12 Around DAGOBA



Fig.5-13 Moon Stone

It's said that the design of a circle symbolizes metempsychosis and a flame (desire), an elephant (birth), a horse (old age), a lion (disease) and a bull (death) are meant from the outside.



Fig.5-14 Jatavana Ramaya

It's built by an order of MAHASENA king in the A.D. 3rd century. The height is 70 meters. Former days were covered by vegetation up, but restoration by UNESCO is developed, and vegetation has been taken beautifully at present. It was registered with the world's cultural and natural heritage in 1982.

② Water Management

Anuradhapura has many reservoirs. A local person uses it for washing, and it is also used as agricultural water. There is irrigation for which the difference of ups and downs in the water levels was used as flood alleviation. People irrigate from them and use the water in various things.



Fig.5-15 Example of reservoirs



Fig.5-16 Kuttam Pokuna

Kuttam Pokuna is priest's bath in the 3rd century. Water is attracted by a back small pond first and flows into a big pond through the conduit filtered water has made spread on underground. I say that water after use was being poured into a rice paddy around here. A circulation system of no water is functioning at present, and collected rainwater is foul greenly.

(3) The history and city planning of Kandy (writer: Keiichi Hasegawa)

① The history of Kandy, Sri Lanka

The town, Kandy was constructed by the monarch of the Kingdom of Gampola in the 14th century and Kandy had been, for a long time, ruled by Kingdom of Kandy and functioned as its capital until the Kingdom collapsed.

There were several kingdoms in medieval times but Sri Lanka was also exposed to colonization like other countries in Africa. As a consequence, Kandy became the last capital city of the last remaining independent kingdom in the island after the coastal regions had been conquered by Portuguese.

The Kingdom invested a lot on Kandy because it was the capital and it developed so much not only in terms of material wealth.

It became home to the relic of the tooth of the Buddha and has been worshiped as one of the most sacred and venerable places for the Buddhist communities not only of Sri Lanka but also all over the world and has also provided spiritual and religious experience for people.

However, as a consequence of repeated attacks by Britain, in 1815 a treaty known as Kandyan Convention was signed between the British and the Kingdom and finally Kandy became a British protectorate.

② The city planning of Kandy

A) Religion

There are a lot of temples in Kandy, including the tooth relic temple. Since the introduction of Buddhism into Sri Lanka about 2400 years ago, it has spread across the island and now temples work as a place not only to give the Buddhist the opportunity to reaffirm and strengthen their religious identity but also to attract tourists from all over the world. We actually see, during our visit, so many people praying for the God and listening seriously to the monk.

Sri Lankan people's lifestyles are deeply connected with their religion. By regularly going to temples they identify themselves as Buddhists and they feel satisfied with themselves.

Moreover, the unique oriental atmosphere of temples seem interesting to people from other developed countries such as France, the United States even for Japanese people it is attracting. That's why not only from the perspective of citizen's happiness but also from the viewpoint of economic benefit to the nation, Religion is so important for the Government as to artificially preserve.

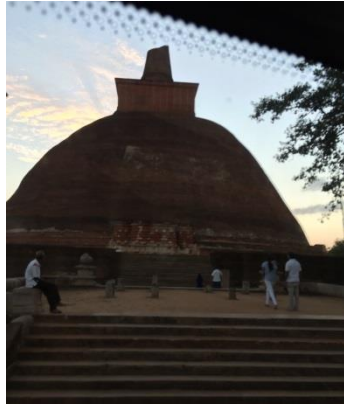


Fig.5-17 Temple

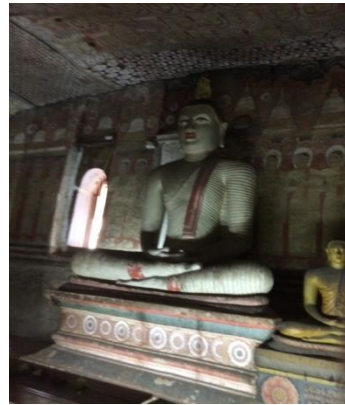


Fig.5-18 Inside the temple

B) Macroscopic view on Kandy

As we can see from the passage above, I believe one of the most important aspect regarding the city planning of Kandy is nature and culture.

Kandy is one of the most developed cities in Sri Lanka and has a lot of shops, hotels and universities. However, there still remains mountains, rivers, temples, etc. In Colombo, we didn't see so many.

I think the Government today are trying to improve the present capital , Colombo for business and make as convenient as possible while they are trying to protect the cultural wealth and nature in Kandy for not only tourists but also for the local people there.



Fig.5-19 University of Peradeniya



Fig.5-20 Street view in Kandy

C) Around the Kandy Lake

Kandy Lake was not something created as a consequence of careful city planning. Kandy Lake, the main body of water in the city of Kandy, is a man-made lake created in

1807 by the last Sinhalese king of Kandy, using forced labor when the kingdom was under threat by the British colonization. When a hundred of his advisors advised the King not to build the lake, he killed them. However, it provides an invaluable place for stroll and jog.

D) Water supply system

Water is important for our lives and from ancient times people tried to conserve water and now we can see a lot of reservoirs and aqueducts and dams. Especially about reservoirs, I was surprised at the number and the size of reservoirs. One of the reservoirs we visited are like the ocean and they have and I heard that it has a peculiar construction inside to regulate water pressure and the amount of water even though it was created during ancient times. Specifically, Sri Lanka's irrigation system was extensively expanded during the 12th century. This period is considered as a time when Sri Lanka was at the height of its power. He built about 1500 reservoirs.



Fig.5-21 Reservoir 1



Fig.5-22 Reservoir 2

E) Hotels in Kandy

Sri Lanka now puts large emphasis on tourism and there are a lot of luxury hotels in Kandy. The capital, Colombo also has a lot of luxury hotels like Hilton Hotel , which Japan's prime minister Shinzo Abe stayed in during his recent visit to Sri Lanka.

Then what is the difference? Hotels in Colombo are urban, modern while in many cases hotels in Kandy are like a cottage or a villa though there are modern hotels even in Kandy such as Queens Hotel, which retains the modern British atmosphere. This is probably due to the government's tourism policy.



Fig.5-23 Hotel



Fig.5-24 Pool in the hotel

(4) Industrial and Economic Development Practices

(Writer: Satomi Azumai)

We went BOI Industrial Zone in 6th day and visited the tire company and cosmetic factory. The 6th day in the morning, we went to Industrial Zone in Kandy. We visited the tire repaired company and cosmetic factory. The entrance of Industrial Zone was guarded.

① Tire repaired company

The place we visited was 'Richard Pieris tyre Company'. In this company, they work for repairing old and used tires to make reusable ones. They number each tires in according with each owners so they can return repaired tires to their owners without being confused. We saw the steps how these old tires change to new ones. First step is to clean the surface of a tire and smooth it by shaving off. It's because dirt and roughness disturb the next step. Fig.5-25 shows the man polishes the surface of a tire using the machine which has a brush. The color is different inside from outside. (Fig.5-26)



Fig.5-25 Polishing the surface of tires

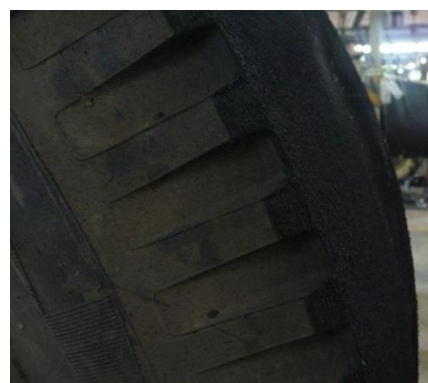


Fig.5-26 Difference of colors

Second, they burn small pieces of the damaged parts of the rubber.

Third they put new rubber on the surface of a tire. The rubber which looks like a sticker is stuck on the surface of it. (Fig.5-27, Fig.5-28)



Fig.5-27 Peeling off



Fig.5-28 Sticking on

Next, they heat and press the tire. They are installed in the machine and applied high pressure at high temperature. Finally, they paint them black. (Fig.5-29, Fig.5-30)



Fig.5-29

High temperature and pressure machine



Fig.5-30

Painting black

I saw employees worked by hand through the whole. They depended on the machines only when they need physical power. I think it is a good point. They don't make ones which match the standard uniformly but make each ones so they can suit their differences in the size and how to be broken. The employees were working so hard.

On the other hand, we Japanese cannot help but think about the problems about working in such unsafely and unhealthy environment. Their shoes were sandals and they didn't wear helmets even though there are some dangerous processes. Moreover, the factory had poor ventilation and was dense with bad smell. The workers didn't wear

masks. Actually, one of the Japanese students felt bad as soon as we entered the factory. From the long-term view, this environment can affect the worker's health.

Anyway, we should learn the eco-friendly spirits they have. In Japan, we throw things away easily if they are broken mostly without thinking about recycling. We should be aware of the importance of reuse like them.

② Cosmetic factory

The cosmetic factory we visited is “4ever skin naturals”. They blend natural ingredients mainly taken in Sri Lanka to make the skin care products. The merchandises are popular in Sri Lanka. We separated into two groups when we visited the factory. The workers explained to us a series of the way how they change raw materials into finished products. In Fig.5-31 she is explaining the raw materials. They are in the silver sacks. Most of them grow up in Sri Lanka. Some plants are preserved by freezing like Fig.5-32.



Fig.5-31

Explaining the raw materials



Fig.5-32

Preserved by freezing

First, they change these raw materials to compounds which would be added to cosmetics. Second, matrix emulsifier and so on are mixed with these compounds. In this process, the quality of moisture and texture are adjusted. Next, they are stuffed in containers and stuck labels of the brand name by machine. Many women worked by handwork. (Fig.5-32) Then, they were wrapped by vinyl and printed its price, a date of production and a use-by date. The machine in Fig.5-33 was used to wrap them. Finally, they check the packages of products are good by one by.



Fig.5-32 Sticking labels



Fig.5-33 Wrapping machine

We visited laboratories. We saw many bottles whose contents were essential and coloring reagents. There were also microbiology laboratory. In this room, they check influence on their cosmetics when microorganisms contaminate them.

There were many female workers, and outside of the building is colorful and inside is white basely. I could associate these characteristics with atmosphere of cosmetic company. I thought they pride themselves on their natural and hygienic products. After the visit to the factory, we especially girl students enjoy shopping these skin care products.

(5) Learning from the Elephant Orphanage

(writer: Kyoko Ohno)

① Facility

It was established by Sri Lanka Department of Wildlife Conservation in 1975. The orphanage was primarily designed to afford care and protection to many baby elephants found in the jungle without their mothers. There are 87 elephants now and 20 are calves.

They take care of the elephants and send off elephants to zoos, temples, and other facilities if they want them. Coming back to Japan I searched and understood that two elephants in Tama Zoological Park in Tokyo were sent from this orphanage.

There are veterinaries and mahouts in this facility. So if elephants are injured or become sick, they can receive treatment anytime. Mahouts are those who take care of and control elephants using a stick.



Fig.5-34 Mahout taking care of an elephant.

An admission fee here is 700Rs for Sri Lankan adults and 2500Rs (about over 2000 yen) for foreign adults. All admission fees are used to look after the elephants.

In this orphanage, we could observe a lot of elephants eating food and bathing in the river from a short distance and what is more touch them and feed them on some fruits. There would be no chance except for this time to see and touch many elephants. They were really pretty and made us happy.



Fig.5-35 Tourists feeding on elephants



Fig.5-36 Bathing elephants in a river

② Elephants

They feed on grasses, bushes, and foliage of canopy trees; here mainly coconut leaves, jackfruits and sugar. Coconut leaves are sweet like bamboo. They consume 150-250 kg of food on a day and spend 16 hours on feeding. Calves drink milk powder 3 times a day.



Fig.5-37 Elephants eating coconut leaves

They bathe twice a day. They love spending a lot of time in the water and can swim long distances. They also love wallows in the marsh.

And in the heat they cannot break much sweat and regulate their body temperature because of their hard skin. So they low their body temperature by bathing and moving their ears.

Mahouts said ‘Daha’ to elephants in a big voice again and again. My Sri Lankan friend told me that ‘Daha’ means ‘go ahead’ and it is elephant language.

The number of male elephant is fewer than that of female and this fact attributes to the popularity of elephant ivory.

It has been very popular since ancient times and valued for making a range of items, from ivory carvings to false teeth, cutlery handles, musical instruments and billiard balls. Elephant ivory was sold at a high price and a lot of elephants were killed. Now it is banned in Sri Lanka.

In Sri Lanka people consider elephants sacred. We can find a lot of elephant ornament throughout the country. On Esala Perahera, the grand festival held to pay homage to the Sacred Tooth Relic and Lord Buddha in July and August in Kandy, elephants decorated with elegant costumes go round the city. One of my friends told me we can see elephants living in wildlife in Udawalawe, the south area of Sri Lanka.



Fig.5-38 Elephants ornaments beside Runanweli Seya Dagoba



Fig.5-39 Elephants decorated with elegant costumes on Esala Perahera ⁷⁾

(6) About the Tea Industry

(writer: Michihiro Tanaka)

Sri Lankan Tea is called Ceylon Tea and is very famous in the world. We visited GERAGAMA ESTATE (ORIGIN CEYLON TEA) which is located near Kandy. There, we learned how the Ceylon Tea is made.

① How the Ceylon Tea is made?

1. Picking up

First step is picking up the top of the original plant. As I show Fig.5-40, the top part have two young leaves and the bud, the most nutrient rich parts of the tea plant. The company says these leaves are filled with healthy potent antioxidants, and encompass the best natural flavors and aromas.



Fig.5-40 Top part of the plant

2. Withering

After picking up, employees weigh them and those leaves are withered. Much water in leaves evaporate during this step and the color is changing from green to brown. As shown Fig.5-41, there are three lines to wither leaves. Employees use these lines in turn to produce Ceylon tea constantly.



Fig.5-41 Withering

3. Rolling and sieving

At the down floor, rolling machine make leaves smaller. It is insufficient to go through rolling step only once, so rolling step needs five times combined with sieving step. This step also separates refuse tea. Fig.5-42 is rolling machine.



Fig.5-42 Rolling

4. Fermenting

This step is very important because fermenting gives leaves good color, elegant aroma and fine flavor. This step takes two and half hours under temperature control by water. Fig.5-43 shows fermentation step, and quality of tea is depend on this step greatly.



Fig.5-43 Fermenting

5. Drying

Fig.5-44 shows a big dryer. All leaves go into this big dryer for 20 minutes. The temperature is 140°C. Around this machine, there is a pile of small particles. These are refuse tea which is discharged from machine by the wind in it.



Fig.5-44 Drying

6. Separating

Dried leaves are separated into some different kinds of tea leaves. Firstly, dried leaves still contain stems, roots and fiber. By using magnetic roller, they are removed from another main leaves (Fig. 5-45-1). And those removed thing are used as fertilizer. The next three steps are separation which is conducted by sieving, wind and spectrum machine. Each step separates leaves' size, weight and color respectively (Fig. 5-45-2, 5-45-3).



Fig.5-45-1 Separator 1



Fig.5-45-2 Separator 2
(by wind)



Fig.5-45-3 Separator 3
(by spectrum)

7. Packing

At last, leaves which will be imported are packed like Fig.5-46.



Fig.5-46 Packing

② Many kinds of Ceylon Tea

There are many kinds of Ceylon Tea. But as I showed the processes to make Tea, all Ceylon Tea in this company is come from the same plant. And each Ceylon Tea has different tastes. At this company, GOLDEN TIPS, SILVER TIPS, GREEN TEA, BOP (Broken Orange Pekoe), BOPF (Broken Orange Pekoe Fannings), FLOWERY PEKOE and ORANGE PEKOE are made. All are separated at the step 6.

- GOLDEN TIPS and SILVER TIPS are made from bud. So they are really expensive.
- FLOWERY PEKOE and ORANGE PEKOE are rare in Japan.
- BOP and BOPF are familiar to local people. BOPF is bitterer than BOP.

You can see a logo mark on the tag attached to the tea pack (Fig.5-47). This means the tea pack has received confirmation from Sri Lankan Tea Department. You can also see this lion mark at Sri Lankan flag.

Having a cup of tea makes me relax and feel elegant. I recommend you to go to Sri Lanka and drink it.



Fig.5-47 Logo mark

(7) What We Learned From Sri Lankan Students (Writer: Ryota Sasaki)

In this program, we met a demonstration in University of Peradeniya. (Fig.5-48, 5-49) There were two reasons of that demonstration. First, the students claimed to change the department of Management into faculty Management. Second, some students had been suspended from their university and some of their friends claimed that it is an undeserved punishment, and their all classmates were absent from classes for some days.

In Japan, I have never seen a demonstration in university. I think the reason why such a demonstration occurs is there are no education or school expenses. In Sri Lanka there are not a few people who quit studying by the end of the compulsory education. In

Japan, there are many people who go to university but there are some people who go there aimlessly, just want to have a title of graduation. On the other hand, Sri Lankan students have specific goals or dreams. They study at university to fulfill their goals or dreams. They hold a demonstration to change some problem which obstructs realization of their dreams. These days it is said that Japanese students have less time to study, but such Sri Lankan students study harder than us. I felt the difference of consciousness between Sri Lankan students and us.



Fig.5-48 Demonstration 1



Fig.5-49 Demonstration 2

6. Modern Sri Lanka in the Eyes of the Japanese

(1) Food Culture in Sri Lanka

(writer: Jumpei Kida)

① Curries

Without curries, it is impossible for us to relate not only about food culture in Sri Lanka, but also about Sri Lanka. The moment after departing from Japan and boarding a plane, we found it is already Sri Lanka. We first received the baptism of curry inside the plane, which means curries were offered as an in-flight meal (Fig.6-1). And then, next morning we ate curry too. At the hotel's breakfast, cuisine is provided in buffet form as in the case of Japanese hotel, but the main dish is curry. In this way, we started a curry life in which we eat curry everyday three times a day up to ten days.



Fig.6-1 In-flight meal of Sri Lankan Airline

Curries in Sri Lanka correspond to “good and old home cooking” in Japan like a set of rice, miso soup and roast fish. Sri Lankan curry has lower viscosity than Japanese one. Each curries do not have many kinds of ingredient unlike Japanese. It is a characteristic of Sri Lankan curry to use only one main ingredient such as meat, fish or vegetable.

We often ate a full-course curry. First, a staple diet of full-course is rice, same as in Japan. The difference between two countries is its condition. Sri Lankan rice is drier, longer and narrower than Japanese one. Actually, dry rice goes well with curry. Next, main dishes, various curries are served onto same plates, for example meat, fish, dal (a kinds of beans), vegetable curry and so on (Fig.6-2,6-3). These curries is taken each own dishes and eaten after mixed as they like. In addition to these meals, some stir-fried vegetable and dressed vegetables are served.



Fig.6-2 Full-course curry 1



Fig.6-3 Full-course curry 2

There are many kinds of curries in Sri Lanka. Here I ranked them by their spiciness. I hope you to refer to this when you go to Sri Lanka and eat curries (This is a personal impression.).

Jack fruit >>> Chicken \geq Fish >> Vegetable \approx Dal

Actually, even I (Spicy food lover) could not eat the jackfruit curry. I recommend the vegetable or dal curry to people who do not like spicy foods. However, every curry eaten in Sri Lanka is spicy to some degree, so person with a weak stomach will have to expect a little trouble.

② Fruits

We enjoyed various kinds of fresh tropical fruits in Sri Lanka.

● Coconut

Coconut trees are found here and there around Sri Lanka. Coconuts are sold at street stalls and markets. After purchase, we can drink their juice (Fig.6-4).

- Mangosteen

Mangosteen is red and its fruit is white (Fig.6-5). We crack a red nut and eat fruit. It tastes sweet and has a rich flavor like cream. It was a taste never eaten so far. Personally, it is the fruit that I recommend most.



Fig.6-4 Drinking coconuts juice



Fig.6-5 A lot of mangosteen

- Durian

Durian is regarded by many people in Southeast Asia as the “king of fruits” and has an unique, offensive smell (Fig.6-6). It has creamy with a heavy flavor. Some of us said it taste good when they ate Durian, but I did not think so. It was bad taste for me. However, in Sri Lanka, Durians are sold for low price less than a tenth part in Japan, so I recommend you to try the bad taste.

Besides these fruit, I could enjoy varied fruits for example mango, pineapple, star fruit, watermelon and so on (Fig.6-7).



Fig.6-6 Durians



Fig.6-7 Joys after breakfast

③ Drinks

- Black tea

Black tea is often drunk in various situation in Sri Lanka. Black tea also concerns with Sri Lankan culture like a curry. In Japan, we usually drink black tea after a meal, on the other hand in Sri Lanka, Black tea was served before a meal and while eating, we could ask for a refill at any time. The detail about black tea has been reported in 5-(6), so please read this topic for more information.

- Soft drink

We enjoyed varied soft drink that is impossible to drink in Japan. EGB (Elephant Ginger Beer) is a unique and popular carbonated soft drink developed in Sri Lanka more than 100 years ago(Fig.6-8). It taste like “Ginger Ale”, but EGB has stronger ginger taste than Ginger Ale. It is served every restaurant or hotel in Sri Lanka. Of course, there is also famous soft drink like Cola or Fanta. But Sri Lankan Fanta is different from Japanese one, it has a deep and poisonous color and tastes far sweeter than Japanese one. It maybe suits Sri Lankan climate.

- Liquor

Lion Beer and Arrack are representative alcoholic drink (Fig.6-9). Lion Brewery: The manufacturer of Lion Beer is the oldest beer company in Asia established in 1881. And Arrack is distilled liquor made from coconuts that has a unique bouquet and is quite drinkable for its high-proof (It is needless to say that I passed out after drinking Arrack).



Fig.6-8 EGB



Fig.6-9 Alcoholic drink ⁸⁾



(2) Issues of Infrastructure in Sri Lanka

(writer: Takehiko Koike)

In Sri Lanka the quality of infrastructure, especially road and water, is poorer than Japan. Sri Lanka is developing country and the civil war was finished recently. So the two point has a lot of problems in terms of system and equipment.

① Road problems

Sri Lanka has many road problems. One of the most serious traffic problem is congestion. We were caught in traffic jam and our plan was delayed many times in Kandy. Moreover, we found that a lot of people walk between cars and felt it danger. From these experiences we found two main points that cause traffic problems.

1st point is insufficient equipment for traffic control. For example, I found that the signals at busy crosswalks and T-junction do not work. When people cross the road, they tell driver to stop by using their hands. Then other people follow him. This is most famous way to cross roads in Sri Lanka. I feel that the people think they do not need signals. There are no signals at busy T-junctions. Drivers pass the junctions by using car horn to communicate each other.



Fig.6-10 Broken signal at crosswalk



Fig.6-11 No signal at intersection

2nd point is that drivers lack awareness of risk. For example, they overuse car horn. Drivers use car horn frequently at various situations. They pass the car ahead of him, get angry, and even greet friends. In japan drivers use car horn when they face dangerous situation. However in Sri Lanka they use it more easily. So the noise fill the cities and people do not have sense of crisis when they hear it. This may raise the number of accident death. Drivers do not drive on good order. We found that there was three cars on two traffic lane. Most people drive on the place they want to go.



Fig.6-12 Drivers ignoring the center



Fig.6-13 The bus driving on opposite lane

Now the number of people is not large and the speed is not high. So on the roads of city pedestrians can walk between cars and drivers can go between cars and people. However the both number will increase as the development. The current system and equipment cannot improve the traffic problems like heavy traffic jams. Sri Lankan must change the awareness to prepare for their development.

② Water problem

Sri Lanka has the wet season and the dry season. So water is precious at Sri Lanka. However we found two point of improvement about water.

1st point is that tap water is not clean. At restaurant I drank tap water, and it tasted like chemicals. It may show that water purification system is not developed. You must drink bottled water in this country.

2nd point is that toilet condition is awful. We went to many toilets at the university, restaurants, airports and so on. Most toilets are waterlogged. That is because people use shower after defecation instead of using paper. So paper is not equipped in most toilets

(even in university toilet!) Moreover, the shower consumes a lot of water. This causes damage to storage of water.



Fig.6-14 Shower equipped with toilet at hotel

(3) City Life in Sri Lanka

(writer: Michika Takahashi)

① Traffics

In Sri Lanka, they do not have many lanes, and moreover, the roads are not wide enough. They have few traffic lights, so the drivers use their car horns all the time to make themselves recognized by other drivers. To make matters worse, they do not care about the center line(Fig.6-15, 6-16).



Fig.6-15 Road in Kandy 1



Fig.6-16 Road in Kandy 2

There were a lot of street stalls along the road, and sometimes it seems to be dangerous, because vehicles go just beside them. (Fig.6-17, 6-18)

However, in Colombo, the situation is a little different. Much fewer cars are seen on the road, and there were a divider.

The problems about traffics are stated more in detail in “6-(2) Issues of

Infrastructure in Sri Lanka”, and one of the main points is a traffic jam caused by them. Actually, we were often caught in a traffic jam and could not expect how long it took to move to the next destination. During the tour, we often used the word “Sri Lankan time” to refer jokingly to Sri Lankan people’s unpunctuality, but I think unpunctuality is the inevitable result of this situation.



Fig.6-17 Street stalls along the road 1



Fig.6-18 Street stalls along the road 2

② Buildings

In Colombo, we saw many skyscrapers and modern malls (Fig.6-19, 6-20, 6-21), but in Kandy, there are rather lower and older buildings. This is because of the fact that Kandy is the world heritage site. There are some problems about buildings and roads in Kandy, but they are also beautiful and attractive at the same time. This is one of the reasons why it is difficult to solve those problems.



Fig.6-19
Modern buildings
and architecture in
Colombo 1



Fig.6-20
Modern buildings
and architecture in
Colombo 2



Fig.6-21
Modern buildings and architecture in
Colombo 3

We found that Most of signs and advertisements are written in English. In Sri Lanka, there are two official languages (Sinhala and Tamil), and People study English from the elementary school in the cities. Therefore it is better for them to have English signs and advertisements.

③ People

Most of the people in Sri Lanka wore flip-flops. People with bare feet are also seen. Speaking of clothes, we found a difference between people in Colombo and people in other area. People in traditional costumes (for example, Sari for women and sarong for men) are often seen in Kandy and countryside. On the other side, almost all of the people in Colombo wear casual clothes, and traditional costumes are rarely seen. This fact shows that Colombo is the most urbanized area in Sri Lanka.

Some people asked us for money for doing something (often for outrageous or irrational reasons), and we saw beggars on the sidewalk in the cities, most in Kandy and near the sacred temples, even in Colombo. In fact, those people are not actually homeless. Begging is their occupation and they are pretending to be homeless and in difficulty. It is well known fact in Sri Lanka, but not a little number of Sri Lankan people give them money. This is partly because their religion. They think that giving charity is a kind of praying, according to the concept of Buddhism “You deserve what you did”. Giving charity is a good act, whether the beggar is telling a lie, so it will be repaid.

Many Sri Lankan people are friendly, and when we waved at them, they waved back at us with smiles. The visitors to the sacred temples talked to us and welcomed us warmly.

In Sri Lanka (except for Colombo), you can see a lot of dogs anywhere, anytime. On the beach, in an ATM corner, in the university, and sometimes they are lying in the middle of a sidewalk (Fig.6-22). They are thin stray dogs, but very quiet and rarely come very close to us. They are like one of the pedestrians. Some of them are injured or disordered. Local people told us not to touch the dogs because they were so dirty and unsanitary.

In Sri Lanka, people coexisted with animals, not only with dogs. For example, we found cats in restaurants and even in the airport, many monkeys in Buddhist temples, and cattle and chickens on the street (Fig.6-23, 6-24)



Fig.6-22 dog in the ATM corner



Fig.6-23 People and animals 1



Fig.6-24 People and animals 2

④ Religious things

In Sri Lanka, the main religion is Buddhism. However, in Kandy, and on the way to another city, we often saw other religion's things.

Mosques and Muslim women with their head covered with a scarf are often seen in cities. (Fig.6-25, 6-26)



Fig.6-25
Mosque



Fig.6-26
Muslim women in a market place in Kandy

Many statues of the virgin Mary (some were lit up in the night) are seen on the countryside roads (Fig.6-27), and Christian's church and graveyards are seen in Kandy and other cities. (Fig.6-28, 6-29) We also saw a lot of Hindu temples. (Fig.6-30)



Fig.6-27
Small Christian shrine on the roadside



Fig.6-28
Christian church



Fig.6-29 Christian grave



Fig.6-30 Hindu temple

7. Impression about the program

- Mio Arai

The trigger of the participating in this program is because the friend who went for the similar program said, "a way of thinking changes". But I was full of uneasiness before going to Sri Lanka. There was not the confidence that I can take the communication well, because Sri Lankan students and I were totally different from the environment that grew up. Furthermore, I felt that my ability for English conversation was insufficient.

However, such worry was not necessary at all. Because I realized the thing necessary for communication is a considerate feeling for a partner. For examples, Sri Lankan students talked using simple English slowly to reach me and I talked positively to get a feeling across. So we could teach each other a lot. Of course the ability to speak English was necessary, but I thought that to make an effort to tell was the most important. It was very interesting and nice experience.

My friend's word "a way of thinking change" was true. The obstacles to playing an active part abroad decreased by having understood what it was important for communication. It was the valuable experience that was able to learn that I was not able to notice when I was in Japan.

Finally I thank the students of the Sri Lankan team which gave much stimulation, and the teachers who coordinated such a valuable experience. Thank you.

- Jumpei Kida

I felt the divergence of values in foods between Japanese and Sri Lankan. We Japanese enjoy foods of various kinds, tastes, ways of cooking and culture and think it is good for physical and mental health. On the other hand, Sri Lankan everyday eat only curry. I knew that Sri Lankan eat curry before I went to Sri Lanka, but I thought it is exaggeration and that even Sri Lankan eat other foods once a week. However, it was wrong. They really eat curry every day and three times a day. There are no exception. I asked some Sri Lankan students "Do you eat anything other than curries?" and "Why do you eat curry every day?" They answered first question that they do not eat any other foods and second question that they do not know, it is tradition. Now, Sri Lanka is developing rapidly and foreign culture is imported. It is fine to maintain a tradition under such environment, but I think there are a refusal or a fear to accept heterogeneous cultures. I cannot affirm it is good or bad to eat curry every day. However, at least, I think it is unfortunate for them that they have not tasted varied delicious

foods. I expect that food culture may change in the near future in the wake of changes in the times.

- Akane Iwasa

I decided to visit Sri Lanka because I want to know the real situation in a developing country. I've been to another developing country, Cambodia, for sightseeing. However, at that time, I went there as just a tourist. So I couldn't communicate with Cambodian people except a tour guide and understand nothing about developing countries but a surface fact. That's why I participated this program this summer.

During the program, I really felt many differences between Sri Lanka and Japan. I'd like to write about some of them in the following.

First of all, I was surprised at a high level of awareness of Sri Lankan students. I felt that they were studying with strong reasons why they had chosen their own faculty and studied, so they were really confident. On the other hand, in Japan, most students don't have strong reasons to study like Sri Lankan students. I think this difference attributes to that of circumstance of each country. Of course I can't deny completely about Japanese students, but we can learn an attitude of studying from Sri Lankan students.

Secondly, it was impressive for me that Sri Lankan Buddhists were faithful. We visited some Sri Lankan temples. What we saw there were people praying for a long time. In Japan, most of people have no religion. So we can rarely see such a scenery like in Sri Lanka. In my opinion, recently Japanese people have forgotten existences of religion and they think they can do everything only by their efforts, techniques or money. However, Sri Lankan people believe that a religion tells them something useful to live in the real world. I think such a way of thinking is polite and beautiful.

At last, what I'd like to learn from Sri Lankan people is that they can make efforts to introduce their culture after having recognized its difference between countries. At the time of communication with Sri Lankan students, I couldn't explain well about Japan. Of course I like my country and I'm proud of our culture. However I didn't know the detail of it enough to make foreign people understand. I felt ashamed of that and decided to know more about my country.

The program of visiting Sri Lanka gave me a lot of experiences. I could not only know some differences between two countries, but also improve my English and communication skills. In the future, I want to utilize what I learned in Sri Lanka in the globalizing world.

Finally I'd like to sincerely thank all the people concerned with the program.

- Satomi Azumai

One of the triggers which I participated in this Sri Lanka study abroad program is to know and feel by the senses culture which is different from Japan and environment of developing country. And now, I can say this program satisfied these desire confidently. I visited not only sightseeing spots but also university and factories. I went to not only Colombo or capital city but also Candy. I talked with not only shop clerks but also university students, staff and guides. I spent very busy and stimulating time in Sri Lanka.

Especially, I impressed visiting to University of Peradeniya and its students. I think they have prides that they lead Sri Lanka and will that they want to improve their university and their country. For example, I was surprised that they did demonstration. I also think my environment is blessed. It was difficult for the toilet in University of Peradeniya to flush. Moreover some experimental instruments were homemade.

I also could experience many Sri Lanka culture. I ate many Sri Lankan foods like curry, played cricket with students in the University, was given Ayurveda and wore Sari. In town, people waved their hands smiling when we passed each other. Every experience in Sri Lanka is very precious for me.

On the other hand, I suffered from communicating in English. It was valuable chance to talk with Sri Lanka people. However I couldn't catch what my partner talk about sufficiently and I also couldn't speak what I want to say. I felt sad each time. And I impressed that Sri Lankan students study more advanced contents than Japanese students do. It's because they use original English textbook but Japanese students study one translated in Japanese and it takes time to translate them. I will use this frustration I feel as a springboard to study hard.

Finally, I could spent this wonderful time in Sri Lanka thanks to all Sri Lankan people I've met, staffs in Titech and teachers, staffs, and students in University of Peradeniya, team members , and especially Mr. Shimura and Dr.Kumara. Thank you very much.

- Takehiko Koike

Through this visiting I found that each country has point which we should learn. It is true that the infrastructure is insufficient. Especially the quality of toilet was awful. First I was puzzled that there was no paper and the toilet was equipped with shower. So most toilets were waterlogged. The other equipment is inferior than Japanese. However the quality of student is very high. We communicated with students of Peradeniya

University. The competition of examination is intense in Sri Lanka. So the students is elite in this country. So I found that they were bright and enthusiastic through their talk. I felt that Japanese students do not have such an enthusiasm. Sri Lanka has low quality of infrastructure and earnest students. Japan has high quality of infrastructure and students who have not high motivation. Sri Lanka has what the developed country has lost and Japan has what the developing country don't have. I believe that a good relationship each other lead them to brilliant future.

- Ryota Sasaki

I could recognize the importance of the high-consciousness about everything again in this program. In Sri Lanka, there are few people who go to university, but university students have specific goals in the future. Having specific goals, they can concentrate to study at university, because they know what is needed or not. On the other hand, most of Japanese students don't have specific goals to study or what to be in the future. So it is more difficult for us to concentrate to study than having concrete goals like Sri Lankan students. Consequently, in Japan, students don't study than foreign countries' students, but I think this problem's causes are not only Japanese students but also something like an atmosphere. We will have to improve those bad custom gradually.

Developing country's sanitation problem was more serious than I expected. I have been to Thailand 4 years ago, so I had thought I know the circumstance of developing country's sanitation problem, but I was surprised at difference between those of countries. In Sri Lanka, even if in hotel, rest room is water-soaked. At first, I was confused how to use it. In Japan, such a situation cannot be imagined. We thought we have to call developing country's people's attention to improve this problem immediately.

Thanks to this program, my mind has changed. Before this program, I am not good at speaking firstly in conversation or meeting, I like speaking but I don't like speak firstly. I often observe the atmosphere, then begin to speak. Throughout this program, I have decided to change this habit. After this program, I have thought I should lead conversation and make it vigorous. I think that thinking widely and doing anything willingly is important.

Spending some days with people who have such high-consciousness, I want to work with people like them. Working with people who have specific goals, we can improve ourselves through friendly rivalry. In the future, I want to be an engineer to create robots which are used at the place where are damaged by disaster. Creating something from zero is so difficult that thinking and discussing are needed. If we have specific

goals, our discussing will be active, so I think we can conclude unique nice idea. For these reasons, I want to work with them.

Lastly, thanks to nice teachers and students, I could enjoy staying and studying in Sri Lanka. I appreciate all of people who involved me, of course Japan and Sri Lanka.

- Michika Takahashi

I felt that Sri Lanka is a country of beautiful people. I loved Sri Lankan women's gentle way of talking, and most of the people we met were warm. When we waved at them, they waved back at us with smiles.

Before I visited Sri Lanka, I thought that the country was a mess and not clean. However, I found that Sri Lankan people cared about keeping tidy. There were not few trashes on the streets and In the hotels, they had bowls filled with flowers, which also showed their hospitality. Though the toilets were wet because of the structure of them (of course, it was one of the biggest problem we found), they were actually not as "dirty" as I expected.

Sri Lankan Students were really diligent and full of passion to make a difference in several things. I found a lot of differences between us, but also I felt that we are not very much different. We enjoyed some activities together, and laughed at the same things. I was very happy to feel that we had something in common although we had completely different culture and language. I again realized the importance of understanding each other and the language, which is the way to carry through it.

As we stated in this report, we found many problems peculiar to developing countries. I think that we Japanese can help them solve or improve those problems. For example, if we made known more refined toilet (flush toilet or washlet) in Sri Lanka, we can make a difference about the problem of toilet. More concretely, I think that Japanese companies in Sri Lanka can play an important role in it. If Japanese companies offer local employees good environment of workplace, (including facilities like refined toilets, systems to benefit the employees and their health etc...) that can lead to the improvement of their living standards.

- Michihiro Tanaka

After joining this program, I have more interest to the developing country than ever. I could see new culture in Sri Lanka and also problems they have. I could notice those things because I went there.

The studying program was really inspiring. We experienced many activity. The most impressive one is interaction with students from University of Peradeniya. They

supported us all day, and I felt they study very hard. The environment for study in Tokyo Tech is much better than in University of Peradeniya in a view of equipment, but the consciousness for study in University of Peradeniya is much better than Tokyo Tech. They have certain purpose to make their own country better. We have to learn their attitude and this studying program gave a chance to get them.

Finally I want to say thank you to Sri Lanka team member, the people in Sri Lanka and Dr. Kumara and Mr. Shimura. They gave many chances in Sri Lanka. Thank you very much.

- Kyoko Ohno

It was my first time going abroad. Everything in Sri Lanka was fresh for me; heat, music, food, animals, atmosphere including the smell of spices in the market, the experience walking in bare foot, the sudden heavy rain but stops at once.

In Anuradhapura we walked in bare feet entering temples. There we saw quite a few people kneeling in prayer. And we also see many crucifixes around the city in Sri Lanka. We could understand how religion has an influence on people.

We visited the University of Peradeniya and made friends with the students. They studied really hard. They said they had no long vacation. During the program they came to see us and enjoyed ourselves but at the same time they said they were studying all night long. I thought I have to study more and more.

In the latter half of this program we had a free hand. We walked through the city area of Kandy ourselves for the first time. We enjoyed shopping and talking to Sri Lankan strangers on the street.

In Sri Lanka the common people seemed to live a self-sufficient lifestyle. They made their houses themselves. I saw some houses whose pillars were composed of various kind and different girth of trees. They don't have architectural specialists and know structural calculation. I wondered, "What would here be coming to if an earthquake happens?" Before coming to Sri Lanka I thought I wanted to be an architect in Japan and didn't think about working in developing countries. But after the program I thought it might be interesting to work in such countries.

Thanks to rule Pro.Kumara made that we have to speak English on the bus, my English ability totally improved. And I became more and more interested in interacting with foreigners.

I will never forget the deep impression I felt at the airport in Colombo. I was surprised at the heat and humidity.

Prof.Kumara and Mr.Shimura did the best for us. I really appreciate to all people who helped us.

- Qin Yinglan

This traveling must be one of the best memory in my life. The world is full of the difference. Time difference, race difference, different culture, different language...This world is so colorful, and so charming because of the difference. The program I have experienced this times, make me realized though there are lot of problem will impede you to communicate with the other people, when you try to understand others, to receive the difference, everything you thought will be changed.

I have met amazing team members, outstanding teachers, lots of new friends from Sri Lanka by this program. We have had the difficult lecture, saw the most beautiful scenery, ate the traditional food, and held the craziest party. Cheerful yesterdays crowded and made their way into my memory, I will never forget this experience in Sri Lanka.

- Keiichi Hasegawa

I had never been to developing countries before I participated in this program. I wanted to see and find what kind of lifestyles and thoughts they have. Especially when I heard that Sri Lanka is a country of Buddhism I wanted to see how their lifestyles are connected with Buddhism. It is often said that we Japanese have no religion, however, there are a lot of shrines and we go there on New Year's Day. Then what decides someone to be considered to have religion? I was able to understand that a little bit during this program. How serious they are about Buddhism. Genuine belief in Buddhism. This might not be an interesting answer, however I actually went to a lot of temples and felt the atmosphere. Not only in temples but also in other places I felt that. In the university, Sigiriya, people are so kind and we felt hospitality, and that is probably as a consequence of strong belief in Buddhism.

On the other hand, there are people who try to deceive us because of poverty. In Japan in normal shops, clerks do not intentionally tell wrong information about the products, but in Sri Lanka they even tell lies about the products.

Even policemen often take bribes. In the case of speeding, if we pay a lot, they often times do not catch us.

I actually find a lot of cultural difference between Sri Lanka and Japan. Just with knowledge via the internet, we can't actually feel and understand something. I can definitely say my decision to participate in this program was great.

- Takuya Iyori

This opportunity which I participated in this Sri Lanka study is to know and feel by the culture which is different from Japan and environment of developing country. And it was the first experience I went abroad. So before visiting Sri Lanka I felt anxiety and now I can satisfied by this program. I visited sightseeing spots and university and factories. I spent very busy and stimulating time in Sri Lanka.

I also could experience Sri Lankan play in University of Peradeniya. For example cricket and folding skin of Banana similar to “Origami” On the other hand, we taught the students of Peradeniya “throw pillow” at 4 day’s night. That night was joyful.

I suffered from communicating in English. It was chance to talk with Sri Lanka people. However I couldn’t understand what someone talks about and I also couldn’t speak what I want to say. I sometimes had regret. I will use this frustration I feel as a springboard to study hard.

Finally, I could spent this wonderful time in Sri Lanka thanks to all Sri Lankan people I’ve met, staffs in Titech and teachers, staffs, and students in University of Peradeniya, team members. Thank you very much!!

- Message from the Program Coordinator (Dr.Ananda Kumara)

Sri Lanka Study Program is the second of that type for TIT students. This program consisted of five main items:

- (1) Exposure to the academic environment of the University
- (2) Interaction with university students and staff
- (3) Exposure to the historical world heritage sites, with the aim of deepening understanding about the city planning in the ancient times
- (4) Exposure to the local society, with a major emphasis on food culture and habits.
- (5) In addition, special attention was paid to improve the capability of problem identification as well as the presentation ability.

Since the public transport infrastructure is not developed in Sri Lanka like in the developed countries, a chartered bus was used for the travel during the whole period. This characteristic was considered as a useful factor for training the students, i.e., using the chartered bus as a “mobile classroom”. Students were requested to make discussions about various topics identified through the visit, and requested for presentations throughout the travelling. An “Open Air Classroom” session was organized at the hotel garden as well. This session, in the greenery, different to the common classroom inside a

building had received a high interest of the participants, both local and Japanese. These attempts, “mobile classroom” and “Open Air Classroom” seemed to have contributed to improve the interest on various development issues and the presentation ability. As some local students joined the program from the start until the end, participants were blessed with opportunities for understanding the local culture and the way of thinking of the Sri Lankan youth. Those students acted as resource persons for the participants during the discussions.

Increasing interaction with the Sri Lankan university students and staff seemed to have enhanced the awareness of the students about the local society in particular, including the ancient city planning in the country. It was also interesting to note that the presentation ability of the students improved tremendously during and after the study mission, which may attribute to the provision of frequent opportunities for discussion and presentations.

It is expected that participants will continue to keep relationship and the trust among the members in their new network which was built due to the visit to Sri Lanka.

The efficient service provided and, the hospitality paid by the Staff members of the Peradeniya University, coordinated by the key officials consisted of Professor Athula Senarathne, the Vice Chancellor, Professor Missaka Wijayagunawardana, and Dr.Nanda Gunawardana and the staff of the International Research Center is remembered with great appreciation. I hope that the conduct of this short study program for the TIT students also will be instrumental in deepening the relationship between the Japan and Sri Lanka in general and, the Peradeniya University and Tokyo Institute of Technology in particular.

Dr.Ananda Kumara

Professor and Program Coordinator

Support Office for Global Human Resource Development

Tokyo Institute of Technology

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