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**THE IMPACT OF PRIVATE INVESTMENT
ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTION IN SRI LANKA**

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Abstract

Private Sector Investment is considered as the key engine of economic growth of developed and developing countries. Empirical studies suggest that there are number factors influencing the private investment. Open Economic policies introduced in 1977 have influenced the private investment in Sri Lanka. This research is aimed at tracing the impact of The Impact of Private Investment On Gross Domestic Function in Sri Lanka, by using the time series annual data for 1977 - 2016 in Sri Lanka. Multiple Regression Analysis was used to estimate the impact. Estimation method was Ordinary Least Squares (OLS). EViews 9 econometrics software were used for data analysis. The empirical evidence shows that there is a statistically significant positive impact of selected economic variables on the private investment economic growth. Further, this research has identified various problems faced in attracting private investments including ideal sector identification and the appropriate recommendations have been presented in order to realize the major benefits from the private investment in the country.

Keywords: *Private Investment; Gross Domestic Production and Public Investment.*

**CBO MANAGED WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS IN MITIGATING RURAL WATER
POVERTY IN THE SELECTED COASTAL VILLAGES OF AKKARAIPATTU REGION, SRI
LANKA**

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Abstract

The scarcity of safe drinking water is a serious problem and it has major impacts on rural communities. Thus, this study has been done based on the data collection through surveys, interview, focus group discussion, and consultation of CBO managed water supply report at National Water Supply and Drainages Board (NWSDB), Akkaraipattu region. Using the secondary information, this paper demonstrates the implementation and progress of community water supply scheme in the rural segments of study area with the support of Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), and it explores community water projects or Rural Water Supply (RWS) which was implemented by the NWSDB in the selected villages in the study community. This study found that the CBO managed water facilities in terms of community water supply scheme was feasible system for reducing water poverty from village segments. Further, it reveals that the participation of local people was very poor in the CBO managed water projects due to the lack of technical knowledge and co-ordination as well as the other social, economic, psychological and cultural factors that have contributed on their lower participation in this effort. However, the CBOs need to be motivated and empowered to amalgamate rural people to ensure the sustainability of the community water project in order to eradicate water crisis from rural communities especially from study villages in Akkaraipattu region. Hence, this study is a crucial attempt to find a communal crisis which is nationally and globally challengeable threat for human security. So, this study need to be extended in a wider academic platform in the future field research.

Keywords: *Water Poverty, Community Water Project, CBOs and Public Participation*