STUDY TO IDENTIFY THE POSIBILITIES AND CONSTRAINTS IN DEVELOPING CURRICULAR FOR SRI LANKAN TRADITIONAL HANDICRAFT SECTOR UNDER THE NATIONAL VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATION FRAME

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Executive Summary

The research is aimed to identify the possibilities and constraints of acquiring the traditional handicraft sector of Sri Lanka under the National vocational Qualification system of the country. The research is to be conducted as an applied research study.

The results of the study were obtained as identifying the prevalent need of adopting the traditional handicraft production technologies under the NVQ system as an approach for the study. The supporting findings illustrate the, applications of NVQ system adopting traditional inherent pattern, would reduce the discriminative mode of transferring the knowledge from generation to generation. The findings were supported with Gender /Provincial based information, further with findings that gives preference to acquire possibilities for more younger Generation out of the clang to involve in the system.

Further, according to the findings it can be concluded that the traditional handicraft production technologies itself were developed and survived with the passage of time, allowing the trainees to obtain knowledge ,until they are very well competent on their job irrespective of time. So far it is being survived through *" Gurukula",* or a clang system in existence. Therefore according to the findings, the existing training methodologies such as Demonstration techniques, application of tools and equipments, performance done at steps adhering to specific standards, the traditional handicraft system has been functioning in a peculiar way of competency based mode of skill transferring through the passage of time.

Therefore the acquiring of the traditional handicraft production system at the conventional competency based training methodology of the country is recommended according to the findings.

Further the study identifies possible constraints of adopting the conventional competency based training modes in order to transfer the implicit knowledge and find the methodologies of measuring the relevant artistic potentials of traditional handicraft production system in Sri Lanka.

Further, the study proposes with possible modes of implications in order to minimize these constraints at practice. The research would thus further identifies and give suggestions at the

prevalent need of adopting the traditional handicraft production technologies of the country, under the NVQ system of present Vocational Educational system of Sri Lanka with possible modes of recommendation as a final conclusion.

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ABBREVIATIONS

TVET -Technical and Vocational Education Training

TVEC -Tertiary and Vocational Education Commission

NVQ -National Vocational Qualification

CBT Competency Based Training

G.C.E (0/1) -General Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level)

G.C.E (A/l) -General Certificate of Education (Advance Level)

Chapter 1
Background of the study

1. Introduction

1.1 Background information

Sri Lanka, from the ancient history is popular for its supply of traditional hand craft items towards the world trade (*Dutch Ceylon , Plesner, Ulrich)*

While considering the various factors occurring over the history to the present, the supply and demand characteristics for these crafts items is fluctuating in a descending order in the international context, also in the Sri Lankan domestic market (Source: Sri Lanka Customs / CBR,)(Sri Lanka socio-economic data 2007central bank of Sri Lanka / vol xxx)2007 statistic Department Central Bank of Sri Lanka. Colombo Sri Lanka.)

Further, it is suggested that the Traditional Inherent Knowledge of each country should be manipulated for the Wellbeing, and the Sustainable development of the economical systems of the world. Yet as per the prevalent socio-economic priorities of the world .The demand for the above inherent heritage based craft items are in a potential of growth as per the prospective novel social trade affairs of the world. *(FBC Charter of Sustainability ,Facer Basin Council / ,facerbasin.bc.ca.)(Mahinda Chinthana P,48 /mahinda chintana)* and several charters of sustainability issues*..(Earth Summit, 2002)*

On the other hand ,the Vocational Educational Sector of Sri Lanka is Acknowledged as a key participant who is having the potential of fulfilling the skill work force requirements. This is done with its various modes of implementations and study programs.(annual TVET report)

Accordingly, Competency Based Training (CBT) system is recommended as a tool, which is manipulated to abstract the practical applied scenarios of Industrial sector with several Industrial sector applications.

1.2 Need of the Study

Even though the CBT development activities are performing with several trade sector occupations at present the inherent traditional craft items ,which performing with the embalm of the country, were not identified specifically within this system .

1.3 Purpose of the study

This sort of an activity, further be can considered as a reasonable well-timed work of action that implemented through the Vocational Education sector of the Country.

1.4 Limitations

The study is limited and conducted at subsequent following subsequent craft based production area in at which the survey study will be carried out must be indicated.

1. Traditional Mask products
2. Traditional Handloom products.
3. Traditional Brass ware products.

2. Rationale/justification for the research project:

The production of inherent traditional craft items of Sri Lanka, which states as a symbol of national identity of the country, and that has been popular for its continuous reputation for quality, at the domestic and international context has been decreasing from the past few decades.

The production standards which should be maintained at developing the products, specially towards the international market were not observed as maintained while producing the products.

The traditional method of disseminating related technical skills/knowledge, which is the transferring from generation to generation, is not effective, and considered as an outdated processes.

The problems occurred over the knowledge transferring process are proposed to be mitigated. Accordingly, the knowledge transferring towards the knowledge seeking unskilled personnel specially out of the traditional system is not occurred in a properly organized manner, with the government intervention. This is done by introducing a proper data transferring strategy, in order to develop a sound and coherent information transferring and delivering system.

In this context, introducing the CBT curriculum development methodology in to the system may be chosen as a sensible problem solving mode of implementation at the sector.

Therefore, as the research suggests, this sort of application can be considered as a timely implication which is suggested to be having the bridging command and the potential of solving the problem of

filling the information gap in-between the traditional knowledge bearing sources and the knowledge seeking unskilled groups at the sector.

3. Objectives of the study

3.1 Broad Objectives

Therefore, the following research is aimed to find out the possibilities of applying competency based training strategies with the application of task analysis procedure of CBT Curriculum development system, to utilize the traditional and inherent technological handicraft technological skills of Sri Lanka, which is a current need of the sector for the moment.

3.2 Sub Objectives

1-Study the issues and constraints related with the Task Analysis methodology at the facilitation process.

2- Study the practical constraints applying the Task Analysis process at the skilled work personnel at the relevant field.

Chapter 2

Review of Literature

Traditional Craftsmen ship of Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka is an island civilization with a long, rich and magnificent history. Its vital position in the ancient Silk Road that functions as a cultural highway between the east and west has given this island a cosmopolitan character since pre-Christian times. In the inscription of a Mauryan emperor of India in the 3rd century B.C., Sri Lanka was referred to as Tambapani. He names it as one of the countries to which he had extended his munificent services. Onesicritus of astipalacia who was among the convoy of Alexander the great in his eastern campaigns (326 to 323bc) referred to Sri Lanka as Taprobana

The writings and cartography of the Greek Geographer Ptolemy or Claudes Ptolomeus of Alexandria of 2nd century AD presented an account of Sri Lanka, its Topography, economy and culture, showing the extent of contacts that existed between Sri Lanka and the west in the ancient times**.**

With a history of more than 2500 years, Sri Lanka is a country that boasts its own unique fashion of arts and crafts. There is a strong and undying connection between religions with local art, such as paintings (frescos), sculptures, tradition masks that afford curative power for physiological problems and they were used in rituals, dramas, and curing sickness, and other fine creations mastered by the articulately skilled artisans.

Sri Lanka is renowned for its varied heritage of traditional yet sustainable arts and craft culture which was continuing from the origin of the Arya Sinhala ancestors. Some handicrafts even dates back to the very early days of the country. The most famous local handicrafts include silverware, coir products, pottery, lacquer ware, masks, lace, batiks, handloom and woodcarvings the range of magnificent artifacts is made out of natural indigenous raw materials by craftsman and women whose skills are passed by generations to generation.

Amid this array of traditional and exquisite handicrafts products, Sri Lanka has gained a reputation worldwide for its traditional Masks, Brassware and Hand loom products.

Wooden mask making is a specialized craft of the southern province which is originally used for curative rituals and for demon propitiation. These traditional masks are very much a part of Sri Lanka's culture and folklore. The masks which are facial decorative wear used in entertainment and dancing are used for theatrical as well as ritual performances with each mask used for a specific purpose. Mask. It is believed that mask provide curative benefits for physiological problems.

Use of mask in Sri Lanka as old as Sinhala nation and there are three main verities and used the wood call Kaduru (nux vomica or blazar) .The reason for using Kanduru is for it's lightness, durability and easy to carve. This specific wood is hand carved into various characters. These traditional masks are in various categories such as Sanni mask, Kolam mask and Raksha mask where as Sanni mask represent 18 sickness, Kolam mask used more in dramas and commonly seen southern part of Sri Lanka such as Aatha kolama, Arachchi kolama, Police kolama, Jasaya and lenchina are some of them. Raksha mask used in many functions and features comes as gurula mask (gurula is a mythical bird), Cobra mask, Peacock mask etc. The specific methods and techniques of carving is usually passed from generation to generation, and this inherent knowledge is restricted only to a certain clang that has been practiced since a long time.

Sri Lanka's traditional brass ornaments have added beauty and elegance to households in the island for centuries. Lighting a traditional oil lamp is a key event at any auspicious occasion in Sri Lanka. Wrought iron work which is mainly found in the Kandy (Central Province). Wrought brassware items ornamented with fine carving include boxes, trays, lamps a des, I amp - stands, hinges, vases, and oil - lamps.
Considered a symbol of prosperity and good luck, they often trim a bride's dowry in some villages in the deep south of the island. Villagers of Angulmaduwa in Beliatta in the Hambantota district have been producing hand crafted traditional brassware for generations. Though the craft is passed down generations, only around fifteen families are left to run the industry in Angulmaduwa.

Manufacture of brass ware is one of the cottage industries in Gadaladeniya, in the District of Kandy, Sri Lanka. The brass workers are mainly clustered around the Gadaladeniya Buddhist temple which is of

historical importance. It is an industry which had been handed over from generation to generation. The processes which were totally manual, have now been mechanized over the last two or three decades.

There are several stages involved in the manufacture of brass ware. First the scrap metal is molten and poured into the sand casts of various shapes. Once set they are removed from the casts and the adjoining parts are welded together. Then these are fettled and once smoothened designs are engraved and finally these are polished. Fettling and polishing are mechanically
Performed and engraving is done manually. Metal fumes are liberated to the working environment during smelting, pouring of the molten metal into the casts and during welding. Brass and silica dust may be released during fettling and polishing. Gases such as ozone, nitrogen oxides,[1] acetylene and phosphine[2] are also liberated during welding. These pollutants may pose a threat to the health of these workers as there are no control measures such as exhaust ventilation systems installed in this type of cottage industry.

Even though the Sri Lankan brassware has an attractive market the craftsmen say the industry has been less appealing to the younger generation and many have given up unable to sustain it due to the high cost of material and unawareness about the potentials of the industry and lack of proper method of transferring the inherent knowledge on manufacturing brassware.

The Textile Industry in Sri Lanka had been existing from the era of ancient kings and it is as old as the history of Island. It is record in the great chronicle 'Mahaansa', that when King Vijaya and his men landed in 'Tammannapura' 257 years BC, "Kuveni", a local princess was spinning cotton yarn.

This specific traditional inherent knowledge has been transmitted from generation to generation shielding its specific authentic methodologies and techniques throughout ages. It has a long history in trade textiles. Technology has brought in its wake advantages as well as challenges. With the global village becoming a reality, information and knowledge has become accessible across the globe. It has become difficult for traditional crafts to face global competition. Therefore, the handlooms industry has to face many challenges and for any sector such as handlooms, it is imperative that the workforce and the management remain in the know of what's happening.

The Sri Lanka handloom industry which is known as a considerably labour intensive export oriented rural based industry making high profits. Due to its significant employment generating prospective it has gained high socio economic importance especially among the rural unemployed in Sri Lanka in order to enhance their living condition. Among them the women representation is relatively high.

Hand woven items are unique from other textile products because of the special characteristics they have. Being mostly cotton based, it demonstrates excellent fabric handling properties partly due to its weaving method. Also due to the current global warming effect the imperativeness of cotton based products are very much vital. Sri Lanka's handloom industry can offer an array of designs and colors, which includes Ladies Sarees, Upholstery Fabrics and Curtaining, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Kitchen Linen, Readymade Garments,and Soft Toys etc. Sri Lanka's handloom industry is flexible enough to cater to individual requirements of buyers from different cultures.

Handloom Cotton goods from Sri Lanka have gained international acclaim. Sri Lanka exports sizeable quantity of cotton goods to the US, UK Japan, Germany, France, and Netherlands. In the recent years Sri Lankan exports have increased substantially to a grand level. Individual innovative designs, craftsmanship, colors combinations & patterns from the past combined with modern material and processing techniques have given handloom textile products from Sri Lanka its own identity today.

However the handlooms industry has to face many challenges and for any sector such as handlooms, it is imperative that the workforce and the It shows that, Sri Lanka had a textile Industry and that even in those days women were involved in the industry.

NATIONAL VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FRAMEWORK OF SRI LAN KA

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The National Vocational Qualification Framework of Sri Lanka (NVQSL) is introduced as a unified Qualification system to the nation in the year of 2004 by Tertiary and Vocational Education Commission of Sri Lanka. It is a system with integrated components, functioning together to produce consistently skilled workforce with towering self confidence towards the highly competitive global arena.

NVQ is fundamentally designed for the people who are already in work providing a guarantee of competence to do a certain job or a range of job and are based on up-to date standards, set by employers of the knowledge and skills needed in employment. ***(British Definition of NVQ- Foreign and Commonwealth office in London)***

The NVQSL provides the opportunity for sustainable, strategic solutions for national training needs as well as for the skill mismatch for both the formal and the informal sectors while facilitating in achieving national and international identification for qualifications, knowledge, skills and attitudes of Sri Lankans to compete and survive amidst the drastically increasing globalize competitive scenario while responding to the national and international labor market demand.

The National Vocational Qualifications Framework facilitates in acknowledging the relevance and improving quality of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET).This system support to implement a unified qualification framework which is recognized nationally and understood internationally.

The mobility of Sri Lankan workers is being remarkably enhanced both nationally & internationally throughout past few years with the implementation of NVQSL. the Tertiary and Vocational Education Commission (TVEC) has espoused the internationally benchmarked policies and processes in order to assure the credibility of credentials awarded in Sri Lanka while recognizing the importance of acquiring competencies within a unified Qualification system

With the collaboration of the Asian Development Bank donated Skills Development Project (SDP) and the Technical Education Development Project (TEDP) The National Vocational Qualifications systems was developed to be implemented in the Sri Lankan Technical and Vocational Education and Training sector providing strategically solutions for existing skill mismatch while assuring the Vocational dignity and the career advancement through providing quality training.

The system entailed in implementing strategies at national level basically prioritizing on following aims.

- Development of progressive qualifications for career advancement
- Greater alignment to national goals.
- Strengthened linkages with industry, commerce and other external stakeholders.
- Increase responsiveness to industry competency needs.
- Convenient & flexible access for potential trainees.
- More proactive education and training strategies.
- Improve international linkages and recognition.
- Collaboration and rationalization among the training agencies.
- Enhance quality, relevance, performance, effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of education and training culture of responsiveness and excellence.

2.2 OVERVIEW OF THE QUALIFICATIONS SYSTEM

The National Vocational Qualifications Framework ensures sustainable and consistent, Technical and vocational education and training system in Sri Lanka which will ultimately ensure the overall economic and social development while enhancing the living standard of the nation through achieving sustainable competitive advantage to muddle through vibrant international arena.

The system provides with a National frame work of quality ,applied at Technical and vocational qualification system of the country and formally recognizing g the skills of the craftsmen category of the country through the Educational and Vocational Qualifications . The framework is based on national competency standards identified by the industry

stakeholders who form the criteria for accreditation of courses. All other qualifications including foreign qualifications which conform to the requirements of the framework will be aligned with the NVQ system.

This system allows to build an interface with secondary education system of the country and offer a successful opportunities for technical vocational education qualified skilled craftsmen to proceed to higher levels of education.

The basic strategy behind the system is to identify a Level system which integrates with each other to award the skilled craftsmen with a specific qualification , while acknowledging his competent to a particular job or the performance skill.

These competent are recognized through relevant technical and employability competencies relevant to the industrial standards of the country , with the quality assurance .

Table: 01 National Level of Competencies

Level	Qualification
1	Recognizes the acquisition Certificate level competencies
2	Certificate of competencies
3	Certificate of competencies
4	Qualification certification provides for full craftsmanship
5-6	Diploma levels of technologies supervision and process management
7	Recognizes the vocational technological competencies at Bachelors degree level

Certification of 1 -6 levels is being carried out by institutions accredited by TVEC. (Technical Colleges, NAITA,VTA, ATI, COT' s) Certification at level 7 is being carried out by the University of Vocational Technology (UNIVOTEC)

The NVQSL encounter the skills acquisition both on and off the job and also recognizes that p policies and processes. These are established to allow knowledge acquired informally to be assessed, and Industry Determined Competency Standards and competencies recognized towards national vocational qualifications.

The system also provides opportunities for Lateral entry into the system towards certain levels for those with crafts personal of sufficient work experience , concerned as through an RPL System Prior Learning (RPL).

Quality assurance is fundamental to all aspects of the NVQSL; it includes the Identification of the national competency standards, training delivery to learners
on and off the job, the assessment of competencies of candidates and the award ,ally of qualifications. Technical and vocational qualifications which comply with the national quality requirements are formally recognized through the National ran Vocational Qualifications of Sri Lanka. The framework is based on national The competency standards which form the criteria for accreditation of courses.

Chapter 3

Methodology

3.1Introduction

This chapter explains the methodology applied for the research study. It includes sample selection ,method of used for data collection and the statistical analysis.

3.2Population and Sample

The study conducted at the following craft based production areas in at which the survey study carried out must be indicated.

- Traditional Mask products
- Traditional Handloom products.
- Traditional Brass ware products.

The research is to carried out,

- In areas where these traditional craft based products with traditional craftsmen were developed ,with the questionnaire method .
- With DACUM officers at the office spaces

In order achieve above of the goals in the research, the following craft based production areas which has been traditionally evolved and continued throughout a significant period of time,

1- Traditional Mask products
2- Traditional Handloom products.
3- Traditional Brass ware products.

The following population is considered as selected.

Population: 1: Task Analysis process at the CST Curriculum development methodology)s analyses with facilitation : DACUM Facilitators at the sector

Populaton:2- study the practical constraints with the Task Analysis process with the skilled work personnel at the relevant field.

The Districts are selected are as follows.

1- Central Province : Traditional Brass products.

2- Western Province. : Traditional Handloom products.

3- Southern Province. : Traditional Mask products

According to this province was selected the following sample size.

Table2: Sample Frame and Sample

Trainees of selected production area	Trainers of selected production area	Facilitator of vocational training sector
100	40	10

3.3Method of used for the research

Three questionnaires developed according to survey objectives were used to collect data from the respective sample groups' .those were:

1. Questionnaire for Trainees in the selected traditional handicraft sector
2. Questionnaire for Trainers in the traditional handicraft sector
3. Questionnaire for the Facilitator in the Vocational Training sector

3.4Collection of data

Survey method was the adopted to collect data. Accordingly questionnaires collected as follows:

Table:3 Collected Data

No: Questionnaires	**Sample size**	**Collected data**
Trainee	100	84
Trainers	40	30
Facilitator	10	10
Total	150	124

Chapter 4

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

According to the findings at the interviewing of Sri Lanka handicraft Board *(Mr Dharmasiri Perera - Director Purchasing [1])* there are following findings.

1- There are several major Craft sectors segmented at identified areas , while several minor sectors scattered around the country

2- There is no proper identification for the number of sectors categorized under the Traditional Handicraft sector of the country.

3- The crafts supply is occurred through craft Villages, at several districts of the Country.

4- These areas identified by the handicraft Board as for the purchasing Purposes as a genuine solution for the supplying of the crafts.

Accordingly the following villages were identified with the selected craft areas.

Table:4 Selected Craft Areas

District	Village	Traditional Handicraft sector
Kandy	Kalapura Kundasale Pilimathalawa Dehideniya	Brass
	Matale Pallekale Haputhale	Laxa
	Kundasale Manikhinna	Handloom Jade(Hana)
Galle	Bope- Poddala Bope Kadawathpaluva Ambalangoda	Wood carving Masks
Kaluthara	Gonapola	Stew (Pan)
Colombo	Kottawa Mahara Veyangoda	Handloom

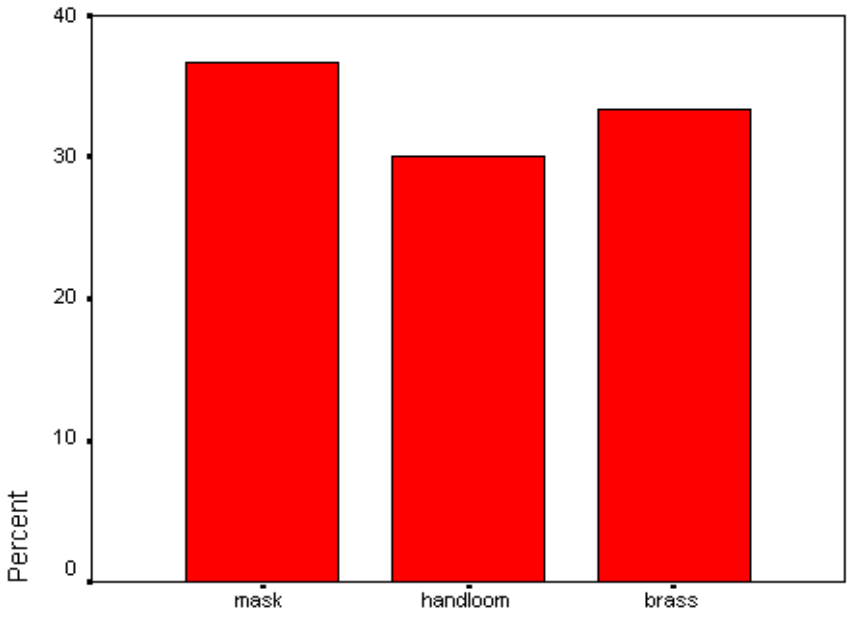
at the As per the present sectarian accommodations , a study area was selected considering as research sample ,assuming as representing a balanced selection .The study fields were selected at Traditional Handicraft sector subjected to the research as follows .

The focused production areas and the focused districts are,

1- Traditional Mask products -Southern Province
2- Traditional Handloom products. -Western Province
3- Traditional Brass ware products. -Central Province

Primary Data both in qualitative and quantitative were obtained through the following groups of sample.

Figure: 01 Craftsmen Trainers of the 3 sample sectors.



As per the study, 84 trainees were selected for the as a Total trainee sample. Among them 36 trainees are considered at the mask sector, 27 trainees are considered as involved in Handloom sector and 32 trainees assumed at involved in the Brass sector.

The trainees were subjected to the study in the questionnaire / Interview method.

1- Craftsmen Trainees of the 3 sample sectors

The trainees were subjected to the study in the questionnaire / Interview method.

2- DACUM (Develop A Curriculum) Facilitators For development of curricula of Vocational Training Sector-

Since there are only 10 Licensed Facilitators and about 24 overall number of DACUM Facilitators are Functioning at the sector among the total number a rich sample of 10 facilitators were subjected to the study in the questionnaire / Interview method.

In order to achieve the aim of the research, the study is focused on accomplishing the following objectives .

1-To examine the requirement of adopting the traditional handicraft sector under the NVQ system.
2-To study the potentials of acquiring the traditional handicraft technologies at the competency based training (CBT) methodologies of NVQ system.
3-To identify possible constraints at adopting the traditional handicraft sector under the NVQ system.

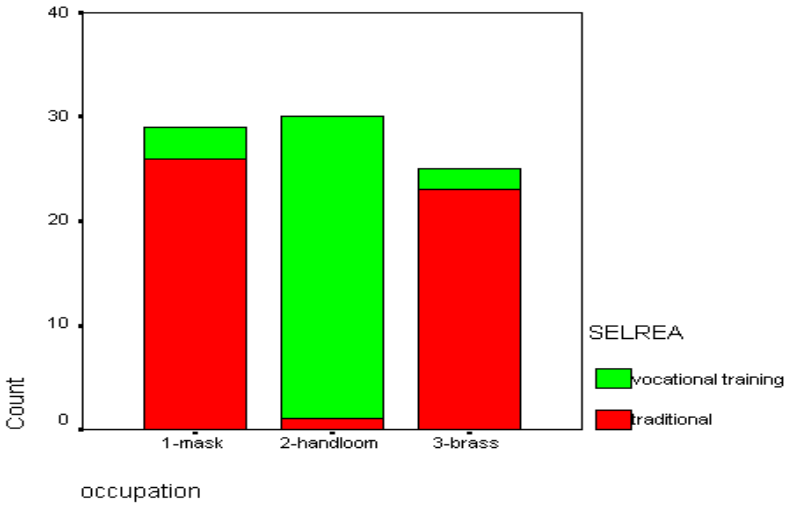
Objective 01.

To examine the requirement of adopting the traditional handicraft sector under the NVQ system.

According to the study it was identified that there is a specific prevalent need of adopting the traditional handicraft production technologies under the NVQ system According to the study.

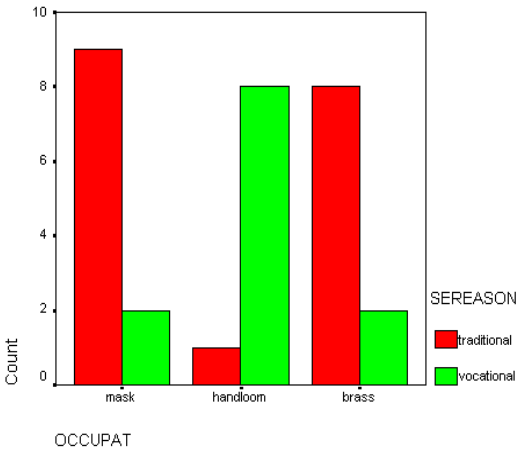
The findings were scrutinized through Provincial based information which arising the idea of "Guru Kula" System the findings were Inspected as to find out whether any discriminative mode of transferring the knowledge from generation to generation is occurred at present .

Figure: 02 Selected Areas



Accordingly, the findings started as in the Handloom sector an astonishing contrast of training methods are found in contrast the brass and the Mask sector, where 29 out of 30 members were trained at vocational based training.

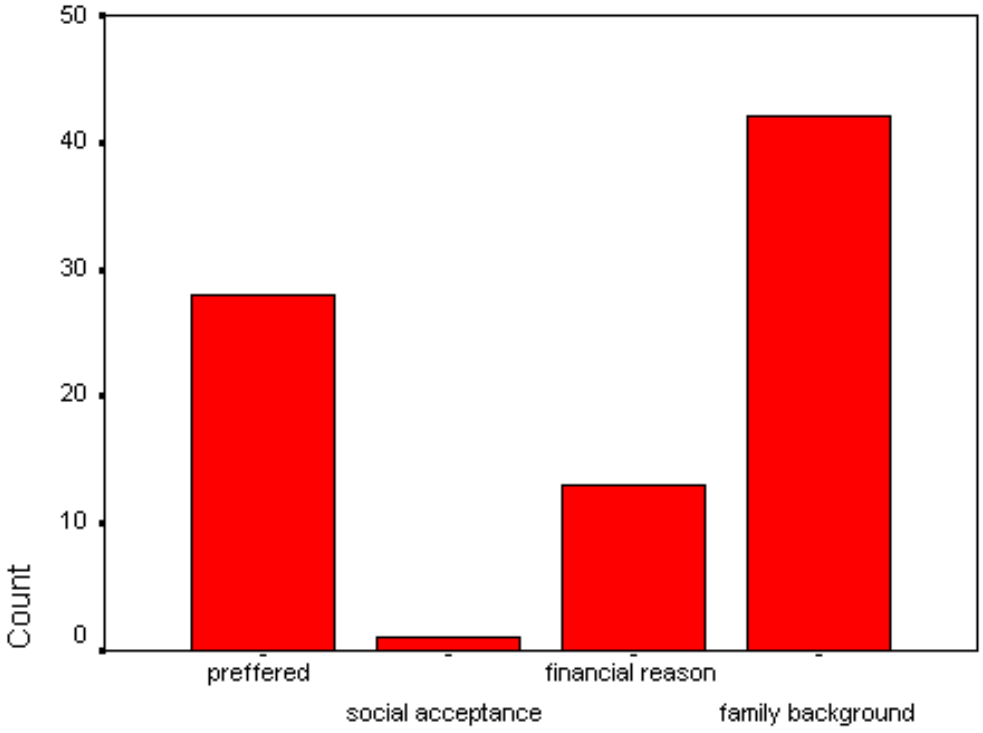
Figure: 03 Traditional Background



Further, As per the findings the Mask and the Brass areas were observed as followed at the traditional Background as a reason, while the handicraft sector was continued as considered mostly at vocational base. Accordingly out of 11 members, 9 are back grounded by traditional background, while only 2 are followed through the vocational background .The same pattern is

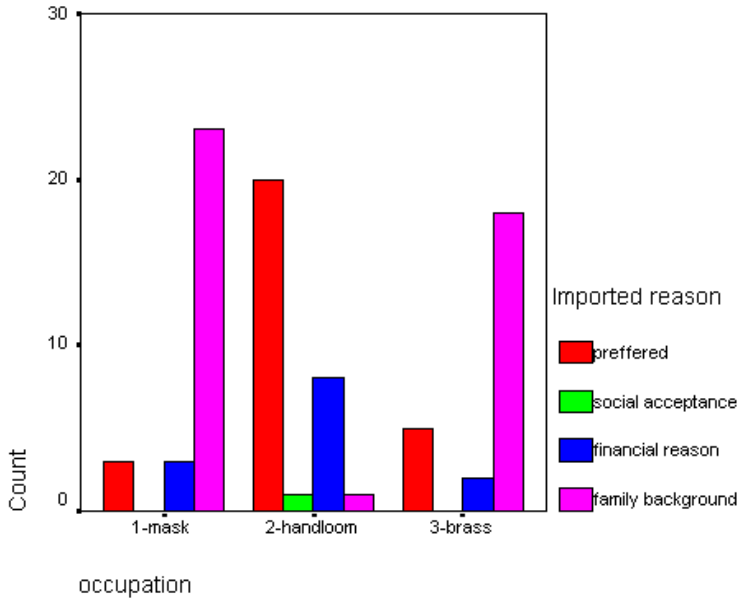
followed by the brass while 8 members of the brass members have selected the sector according to the traditional

Figure 04: Reasons behind the Selections of the traditional Occupations



According to the reasons behind the selections, Among the 84 Members, the family background as considered were found as the most preferable reason as 40 members, and Social Acceptance as the least popular reason.

Figure 05: Important reasons of the selected areas

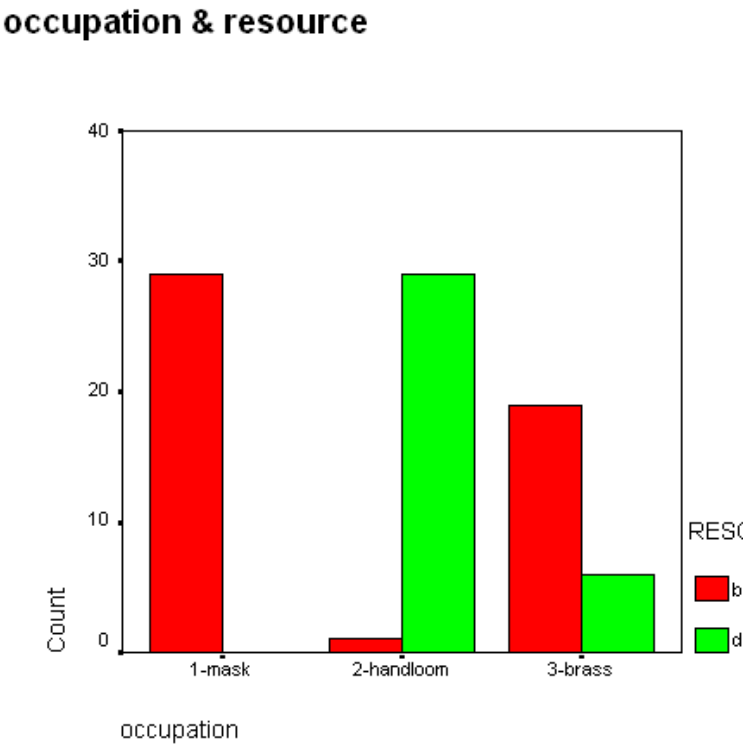


In the Mask field it was Highly observed that the Family Background ins the Particular reason for the selection of the job in a considerably very high occupation , where Brass follow as the same Patten Where the social acceptance is considered as the minimal .

As an Astonishing value the handloom sector is continuing with higher preference of social acceptance, where the family background is considered as the minimal.

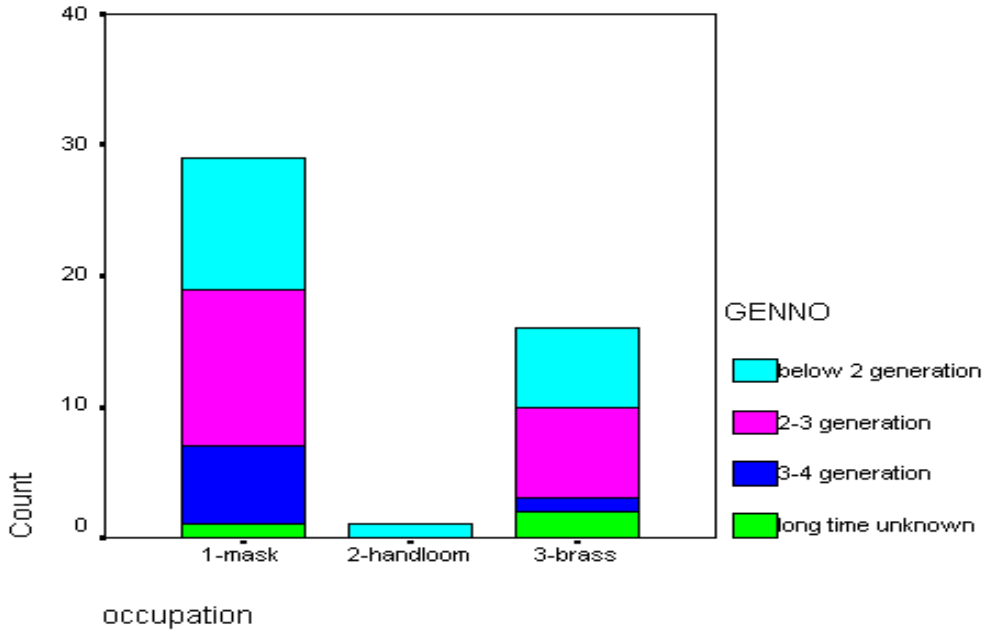
Afterwards, accordingly the findings the Traditional Background were further scrutinized in the study.

Figure 06: Occupation & Resources



According to the findings in hand loom sector a considerable number of 29 of 31 members followed the training through documentation, where, in contrast in Mask sector all the 29 members followed the training through mouth continuation systems.

Figure 07: Generation



The findings were supported with Gender /Provincial based information, further with findings that give preference to acquire possibilities for more younger Generation out of the clang to involve in the system.

Further, the findings implicates the Traditional Mask and the Brass Technological areas has a distinguish continuation of the technology through the Generation base, While the Hand loom applications has not seen or visible with such applications , as such .Accordingly 2as the most distinguished number 29 members of mask the total group who is a majority of the group is showed to be following the traditional methods , with the clear showing of the brass group also at 26 0f total members in contrast the handloom industry clearly shows its distinguished deviation of behavior by showing non traditional base of training in the sector of training .

Accordingly as per the findings it can be concluded that the traditional handicraft production technologies itself were developed / survived with the passage of time, allowing the trainees to obtain knowledge ,until they are very well competent on their job irrespective of time.

The system is highly organized through some kind of ‘Knowledge capsule system, through “ Gurukula”, or a specific type of a clang system . This Clang system was considered as the best and the safest way of transferring the knowledge through the time.

This transferring is organized to convey the knowledge and skills, from one generation to another to fulfill the function.

This may implicit the commitment to the system, while they transfer their precious knowledge achievements of skills through the most reliable manner for the existence to the next generation.

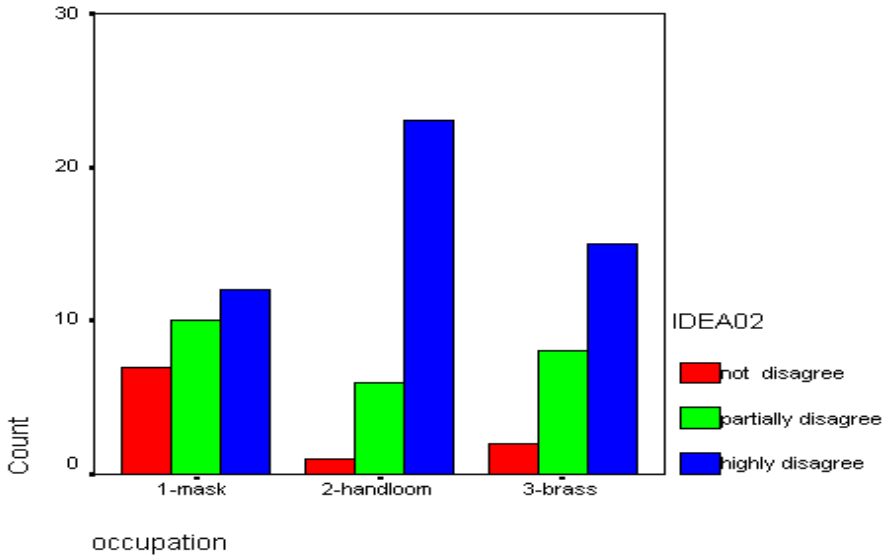
Thus, it has adjoined with this clang system, joints with intimate bonds of blood relationships that are enacted for the transferring process.

Further as per the findings, therefore, belonging to a particular clang /gurukula was concerned as a must to learn and follow such production activities.

(Sathchandra Ediriweera, Sinhala gami Natakaya, 1968,Colombo,)

The Continuation of the particular jobs were concerned through the passage of time was scrutinized, by the questioning the trainees as in the following findings .

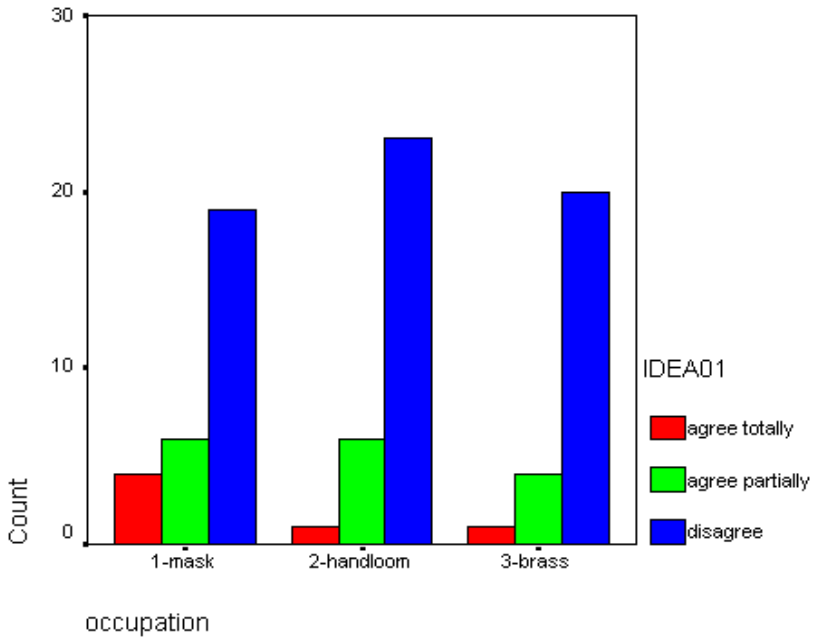
Figure 08: Idea of Continuing the Knowledge



As a distinguish finding , the crafts people involved at the handloom sector were considered to be mostly highly disagree at the continuation of the job through the traditional System . Out of the total of 27 of total handloom sample at the mask a very distinguished number of 22 highly agree with the idea of continuing the knowledge with the non traditional base of studying. Within the sample type Mask group is concerned still the majority of 11 sample agreed with the profession to be continued with non traditional base, but a considerable number is also in

the point of continuing the practice through the traditional base also. In the Brass sector also as an astonishing Finding it was concerned to be the disagreement is the most popular value.

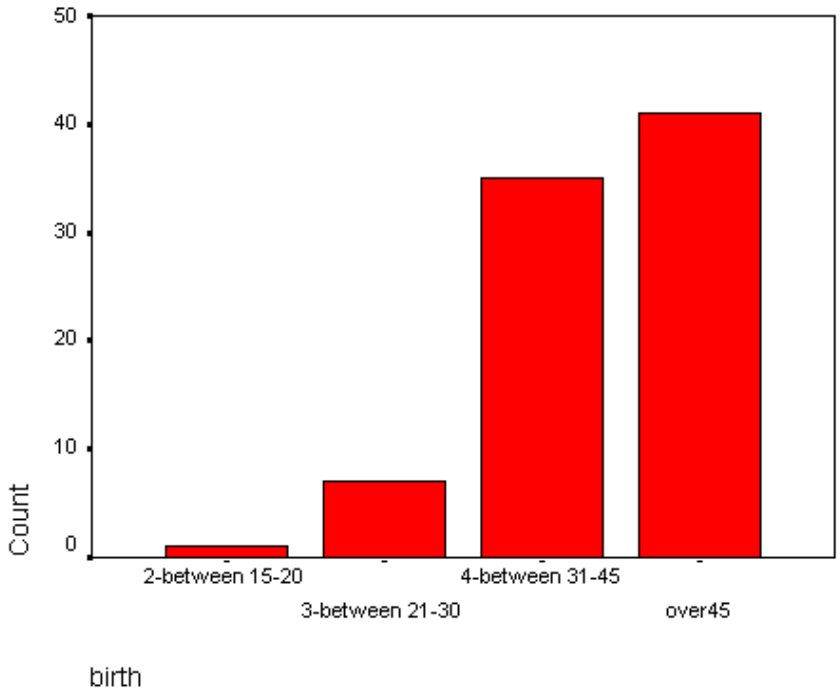
Figure 09: View of the present Training System



Accordingly, it has been observed that the Highly disagree with the present Training system was the most popular answer of he findings, at all 3 sectors mask, Handloom and the Brass .Accordingly, 19 of Mask group of 33 members, 23 of Handloom member sample out of 28 members 28 out of 31 members of the brass group is in the view of disagreement of the present training system.

As considered at the occupants of the sector as per the age, the following findings ware observed.

Figure 10: Age

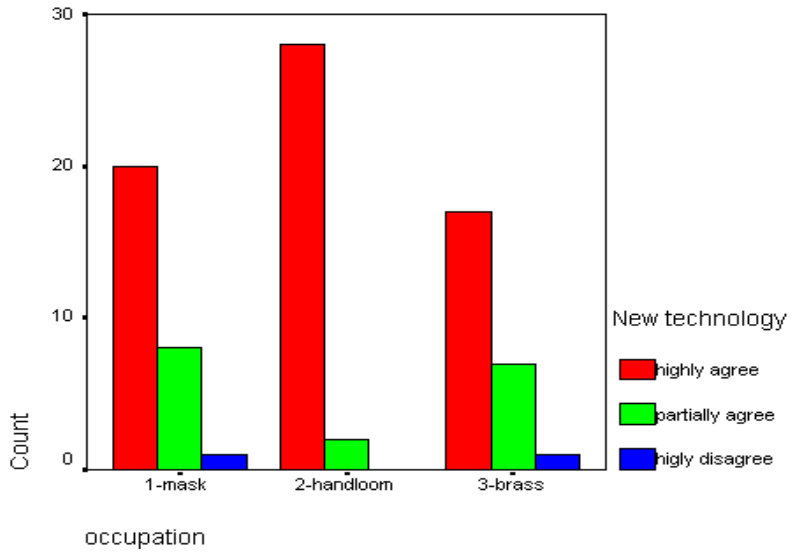


The findings implicates that the most of the occupants are belonging to the Over 45 category which is of 40 of the total sample , where higher age discrimination is occurred in the sector .Only 2 members are at the count which represent the group of between 15 to 20 group .

According to the findings as with the continuation modes that does not satisfy the occupants/ willing stake holder groups may have been the reason behind the lesser younger group involvement.

Therefore, it can be said that as the knowledge transferring mode of the organized as a discriminative mode transferring the knowledge from generation to generation in the traditional way implicates a discriminative mode of transferring , which has been a cause for make the traditional craft technological applications unpopular among the younger generations .

Figure 11: New Techniques



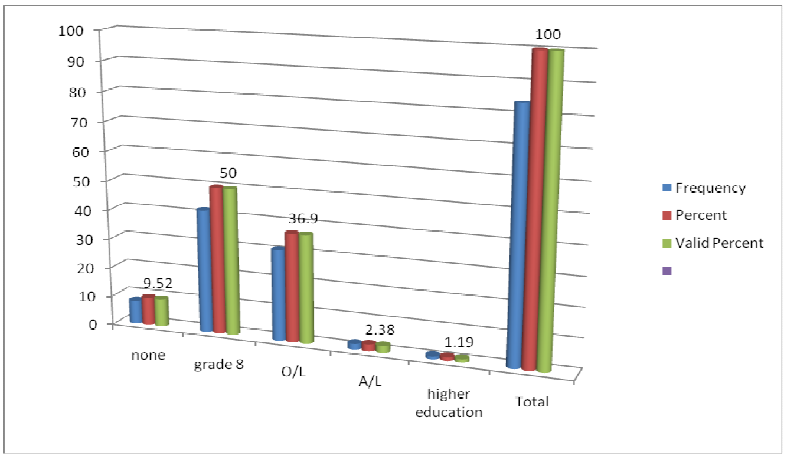
The Applications of the New techniques were Scrutinized as such, it was found that the as an oval values whole 3 sectors are having a high agreement ratio for applications of new techniques in to the sector. As a comment the Hand loom sector is highly agreeable as 28 numbers of the total of 33 members where no members disagree with the concepts of getting the training through new technological base in the application of new technologies .

These findings implicates that the Changes of the Continuation of the Technological modes are a current requirement of the industry. The Grade 8 pass out and the O/L Pass out of 42 members, where only 2 A/L pass out members are in the occupation frequency was concerned as Particularly high at the involvement at the sectors these findings therefore further implicates the current need of the improving of the system, as it provides potential to accommodate the dropouts of the educational field of the country as a profitable application at present.

Table 05: Educational Qualifications

	Frequency	Percent
none	8	9.52
grade 8	42	50
O/L	31	36.9
A/L	2	2.38
higher education	1	1.19

Figure12: Educational Qualifications



According to the findings the Conventional method applied at the country was observed whether, to evaluate it could be applied at the f Traditional Handicraft technology knowledge transferring system, checking the compatibility of the traditional handicraft system, with the current CBT System applied at the country.

Objective 02.

To study the potentials of acquiring the traditional handicraft technologies at the competency based training (CBT) methodologies of NVQ system.

This is basically done to evaluate the application of the CBT system in to the traditional handicraft system, in the technical mode. In the process the following fundamentals of the CBT System was highly scrutinized , while questioning on the application of them , at the occupants of the traditional Handicraft system of technology , Done at trainees and trainers of the system .

1 -State the Objective of the study prior to the training occurs

2- State the Competency area prior to the training occurs

3-Stating of the Tasks prior to the training occurs

4- Stating of the tools/equipments prior to the training occurs

5- Stating of the standards prior to the training occurs

6- Stating of the steps prior to the training occurs.

7- Application of the Demonstration techniques

8- Application of Evaluation Modes Practical Applications

Accordingly these application s are scrutinized, whether is added through documentation in the raining techniques or application of any documents at the System.

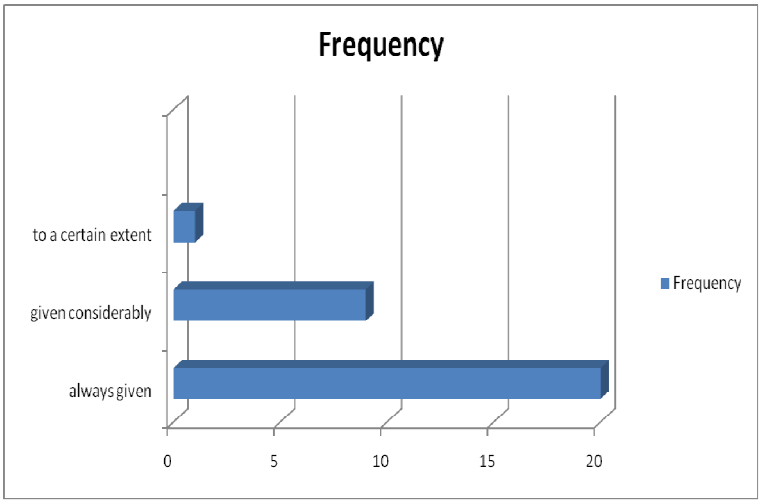
1-Stating / describing the of the job prior to the starting of the training

According to the findings the trainers of the sector, stated at a higher frequency as the objective is always provided to the students at a much higher frequency as 20 members 30 total answered

Table 06: Describing the of the job prior to the starting of the training

	Frequency
always given	20
given considerably	9
to a certain extent	1

Figure 13: Describing the of the job prior to the starting of the training



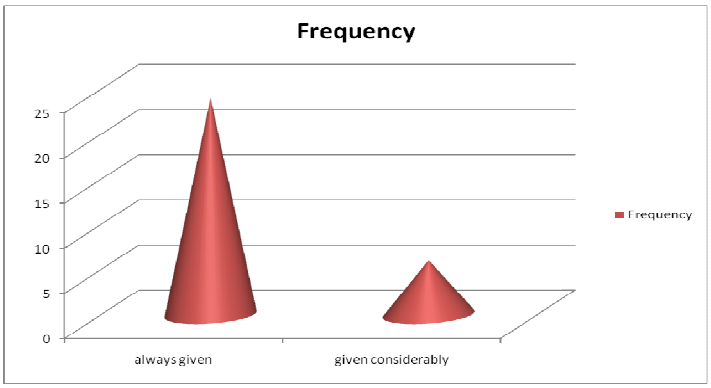
2 State the Competency area prior to the training occurs

According to the findings the trainers of the sector, stated at a higher frequency as the competency area is always provided to the students at a much higher frequency as 24 members 30 total answered.

Table 07: State the Competency area prior to the training occurs

	Frequency
always given	24
given considerably	6

Figure 14: State the Competency area prior to the training occurs



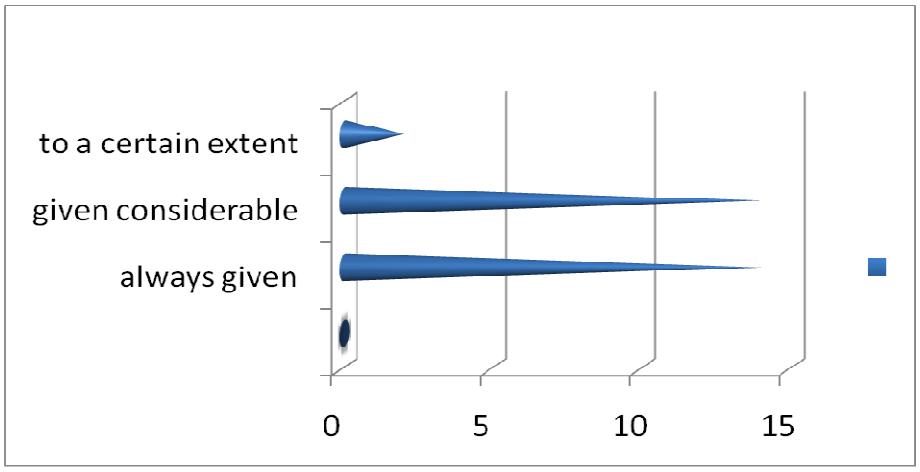
3-Stating of the Tasks prior to the training occurs

According to the findings the trainers of the sector , stated at a higher frequency as the nature of the task to the students at a same higher frequencies as at always provided and given in a considerable rate 14 members at each , of 30 total answered .

Table 08: Stating of the Tasks prior to the training occurs

	Frequency
Always given	14
Given considerable	14
To a certain extent	2

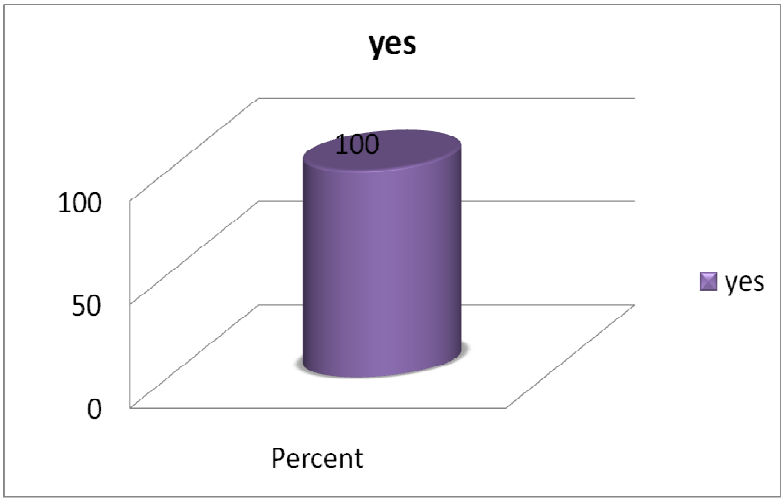
Figure 15: Stating of the Tasks prior to the training occurs



4- Stating of the tools/equipments prior to the training occurs

According to the findings the trainers of the sector, stated at a total of 100% frequency , as the tools and equipments relevant to the study , in the maximum successful rate .

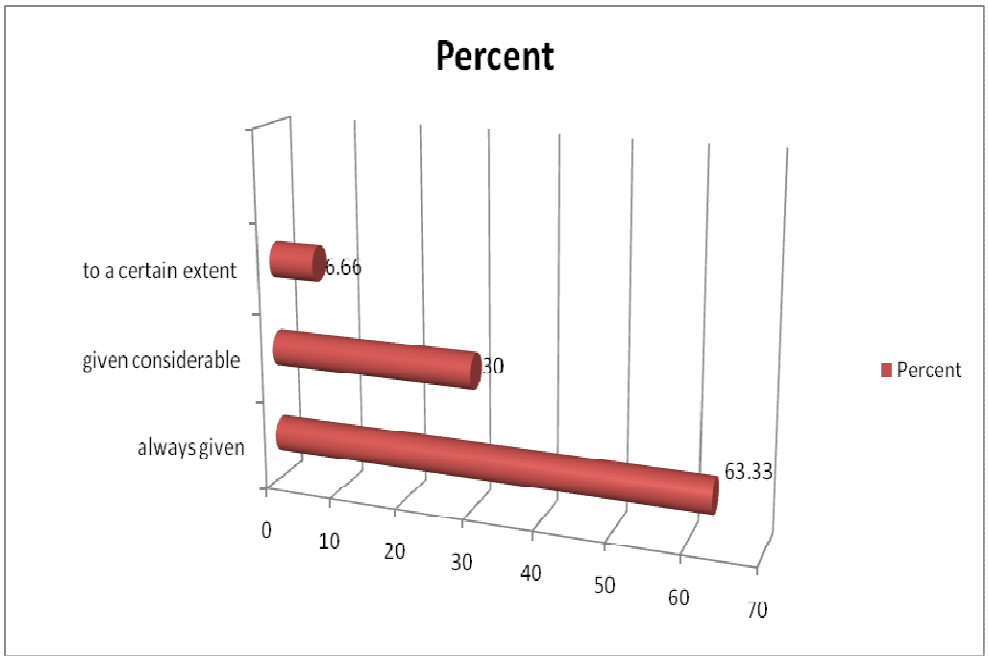
Figure 16: Stating of the tools/equipments prior to the training occurs.



5- Stating of the standards prior to the training occurs

According to the findings the trainers of the sector , stated at a higher frequency as the standards of the tasks is always provided to the students at a much higher frequency as 63% , with 30% as a given in a considerable rate .

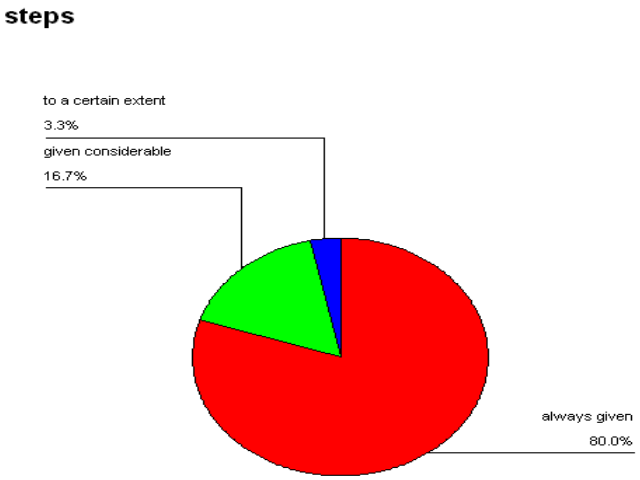
Figure 17: Stating of the standards prior to the training occurs



5- Stating of the steps prior to the training occurs

According to the findings I n all the three sectors identified majority of 80% is given with e step by step knowledge in the demonstration of the techniques .altogether .

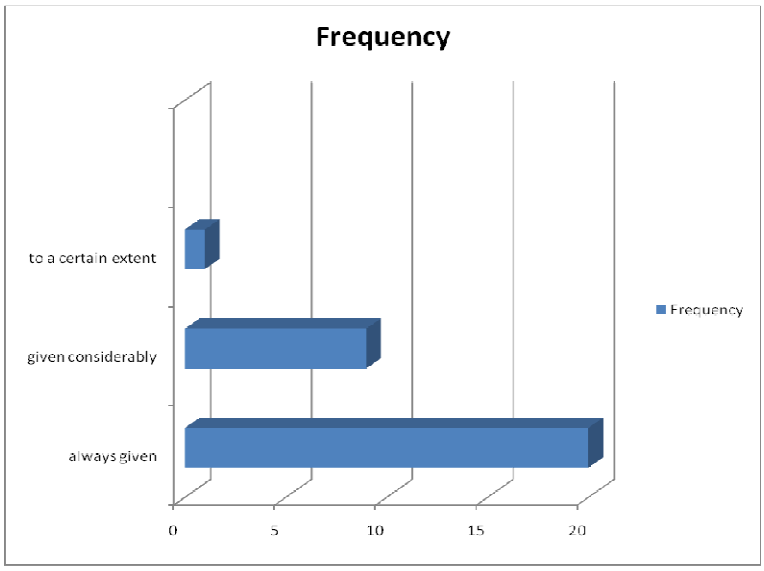
Figure 18: Steps prior to the training occurs



6-Demonstration techniques at the training occurs

According to the findings the trainers of the sector , as the demonstration is always done at a much higher frequency as 20members , with a considerable higher rate .

Figure 19: Demonstration techniques

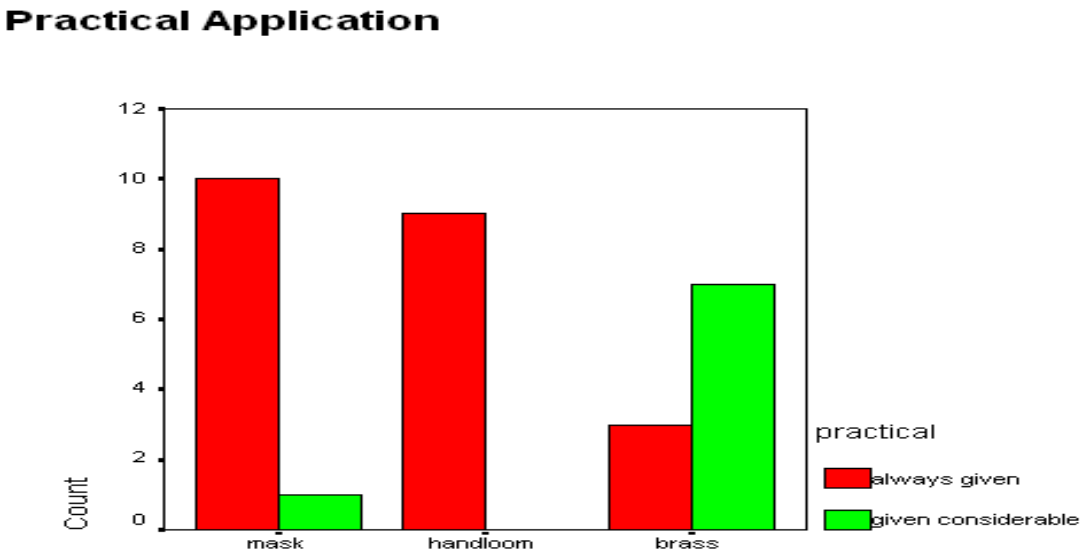


7- Application of Practical Applications-

According to the findings the trainers of the sector, as the demonstration done at a much higher frequency at mask area and considerably at the brass area, with a considerable higher rate of 10 occupants.

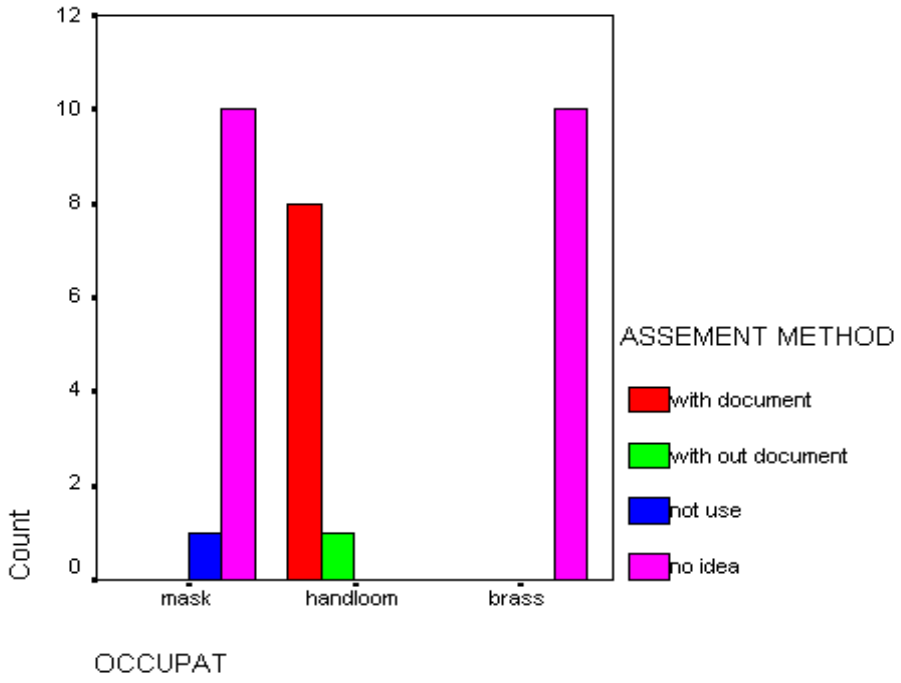
At the Practical Applications the hand loom area where apply, provided with the highest range of practical applications. With considerable documentation of 100% of average.

Figure 20: Application of Practical Applications-



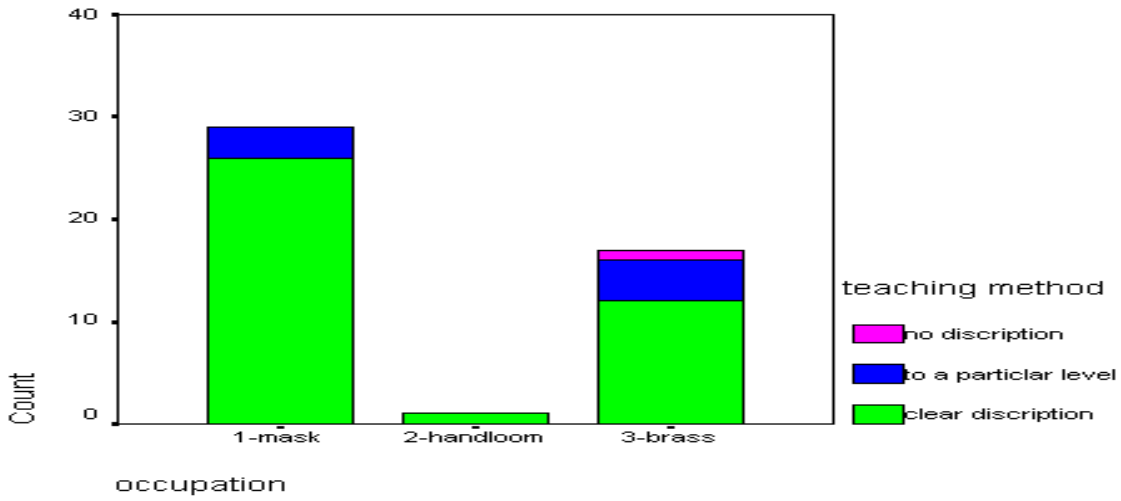
7- Application of Evaluation --

Figure 21: Evaluations



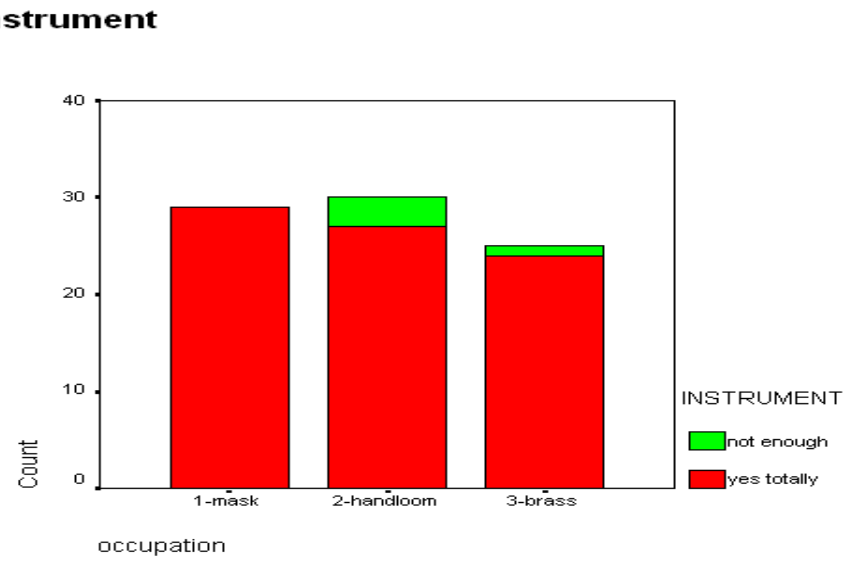
According to the findings the trainers of the sector , assessment at a much higher frequency at brass and mask area , where,10 out of 12 members at mask group is assessed with have no idea at all of documentation , in contrast in handloom group 8 members out of 10 were assess through the documentation .

Figure 22:Evaluation of Teaching Method



According to the findings at the teaching methods stated at a higher frequency as 28 of 33 members in the mask group mentioned they were given a clear description in the training followed by the bass group more or less the same pattern .

Figure 23: Usage of given Instruments



According to the findings usage of given instruments all mask, brass And Handloom groups were given the tools and equipments in the training a higher frequency .

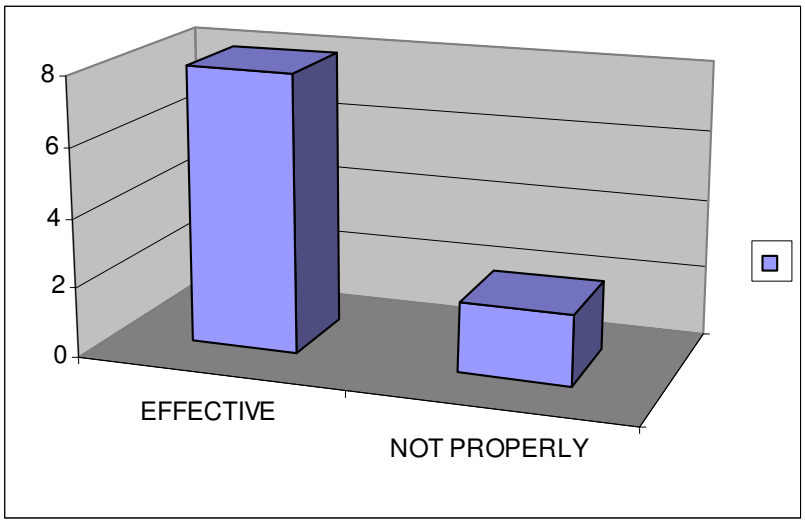
The supporting findings illustrate the, applications of NVQ system adopting traditional inherent pattern, would reduce the discriminative mode of transferring the knowledge from generation to generation.

Therefore according to the findings, the existing training methodologies such as Demonstration techniques, application of tools and equipments, performance done at steps adhering to specific standards, the traditional handicraft system has been functioning in a peculiar way of competency based mode of skill transferring through the passage of time.

Objective 03.

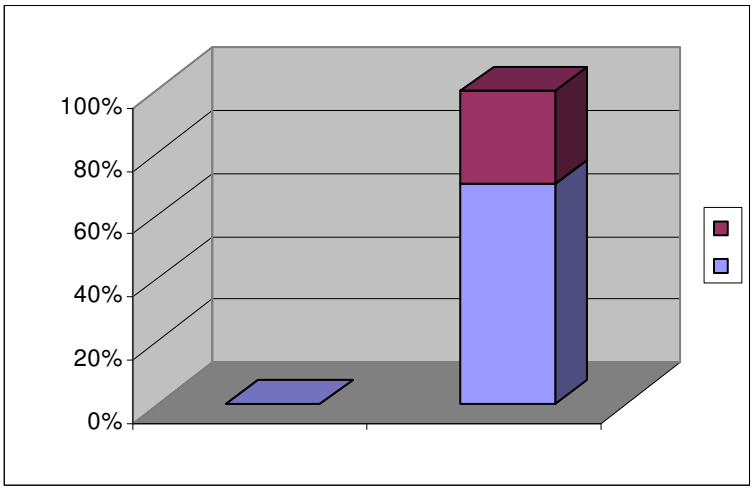
3-To identify possible constraints at adopting the traditional handicraft sector under the NVQ system.

Figure 24: Effectiveness of the DACUM



According to findings the facilitators concluded that the traditional handicraft system can be allocated through competency based system at a moderate technological base, where 8 out of 10 members of facilitators agree with the system.

Figure 25: Measuring the relevant artistic potentials



According to findings the facilitators concluded that the artistic abilities essential for these specific technological areas can be measured through proper evaluation methods prior to the training is given to the occupants as 100%

Chapter 5
Suggestions and Recommendations

- Acquiring of the traditional handicraft production system at the conventional competency based training methodology of the country is recommended according to the findings.
- Facilitate and coordinate the industry, both domestic and international to promote products.
- Improve the coordination in between the relevant Authorities
- Provide / Improve Infrastructure.
- Provide Material at a Reasonable price .
- Apply novel Technology with if applicable.
- Coordinate Intra-structure for the institutes who provide training.
- Introduce and Promote traditional handicraft systems of Sri Lanka towards the National/ International Market with proper propaganda activities at export Orientation

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