

region's economic development and achieving the growth objectives of all countries in the region, is being depending on the Chinese economy because China has involved in trade with all countries. Sri Lanka had a close relationship with China for a long period and the relationship had a broader feature such as religious, cultural exchanges and the supports for infrastructure development of the country. The impartial American analysis is that Chinese aid supported to 0.4% increase in world economic growth. Many developing countries concern about the effects of Western aid in pushing for political reforms. People in Sri Lanka clearly observed that after the defeat of Rajapaksa regime in 2015 Western nations push for new constitutions, abolition of the power of elected president and changing the election system in the country. People of Sri Lanka do not like such a pushing to change the political system. As impartial American analysis indicates Chinese supports is significant to lift the economic growth to more than 7% after the defeat of LTTE war and the current Islamic threat of the country is also an indirect development of post war freedom. During the Rajapaksa regime, China helped Sri Lanka to maintained a higher economic growth but under the Sirisena -Wickramasinghe regime the growth has declined to 3.2% due to serious weakness of the new regime, which allowed to steal the country to party supporters. The Western rulers in Sri Lanka bought democratic political principles to the country but they were unable to win the hearts of people as the motives of Western rulers involved in destroying the religious and cultural values of the country, which were rooted to Sri Lanka's society during many centuries. One of the examples that people did not trust in the Western values was the story written by Lenard Wolf, the Village in the Jungle. Lenard Wolf, who was a British administrator in Southern Province of Sri Lanka, clearly indicated that how democratic justice system of Western rulers worked against the poor Sri Lankans. Justice means justice which should be equal to everybody but British justice system was failed to give justice to a poor person. In fact, the democratic values bought to Sri Lanka were significant to changing the society, despite the purpose of democratic values Western rulers attempted to interpreted values in different ways with colonial mentality and used the values to divide the society. Western rulers in Sri Lanka did not support for achieving the dream of people. It seems that people of Sri Lanka would never see Western democratic philosophy as a superior doctrine that would support to eliminate differences among them, and many views that democratic philosophy divided the unity of the country and deranged the community. A former Indian foreign secretary commented in a book written by him that the last period of civil war in the country, Norway wanted to stop the killing of Prabhakaren and

allow the terrorist leader to kill more people in the country. Many time Western countries promised to provide financial support for economic revival but they never provided support as promised. During 2015 election, Mr Ranil Wickramasinghe who strongly opposed to Chinese assistance and later people saw that he was bow down to China looking for assistance and sold the Hambantota port to a Chinese government company. Some English journalists in Sri Lanka were of opinion that Mr. Wickramasinghe's hate speeches against Chinese aid and China caused many consequences after 2015 elections and after the election several Chinese aid projects halted at cost to Sri Lanka and several big projects changed as the way china wanted. When Sri Lanka gained independence in 1948, the traditional feudalistic thinking pattern or attitudes were not changed by the influences of democratic philosophy. The experience indicated that how white people treated to aborigine in Australia and Canada and South Africa attempted to treat similar way to Sri Lankans too.

During the Korean boom Sri Lanka had an opportunity to manage a good trade balance but when the boom ended the country faced to the most critical issues in the economy. It had an excess production of rubber and a shortage of staple food rice. At this moment. China embarked to Sri Lanka as a survivor of the economy through China Sri Lanka rubber rice pact, which was initiated by RG Senanayake despite the opposition of JR Jayawardane within the cabinet. Many Western countries or India did not come to help Sri Lanka at that difficult period.

Since China Sri Lanka rubber rice pact, which was a bilateral aid agreement, China extended supports to Sri Lanka in a variety of aid packages and India looked at them with negative point of views because Indian attitudes towards neighboring countries are based on hegemony rather than friendship and coexistence between countries. Recently some analysts indicated that India really wants to attract Chinese investments than going to surrounding countries. Under the administration of Narendra Modi, the prime minister of India, the attitudes of foreign policy makers toward neighboring countries wanted to change, but it is not appeared that India has radically changed its attitudes toward neighbors. When a country is seeking economic supports from another country it needs understanding that the supports are successfully achieved and sustain if it contains mutual benefits to both countries. When Sri Lanka seeks supports from China Sri Lanka needs supporting to China in return for the benefits. A traditional Sinhala saying was that if you drink water from a river and attempt to praise the ocean for that benefits gained it is not the way of expressing gratitude in Sri Lankan terms. The experience in Sri Lanka shows that it obtained supports

from China in many instances but the country did not attempt to express the gratitude in right ways to China. For example, after the civil war Sri Lanka faced to a grave international situation with human rights issues and war crimes investigations. At that time the Rajapaksa regime was given a strong support by China and Russia, if a situation to let down Sri Lanka arises, the both countries promised to exercise their power, most probably veto power against the international attempts to condemnation. However, the election campaign in 2015 was manipulated to a hidden motivation of international forces against China but the frustrated domestic politicians got caught to international forces with knowing or without knowing of undisclosed hidden objectives of foreign forces. The politics of domestic front to defeat the Rajapaksa regime was an unholy coalition with contradictory hidden objectives and they used to criticize China against the Rajapaksa regime in the political platforms. That was the mistake that the current regime has done during the election period.

Current Sri Lanka's economy has gone to a bad backwardness in relation to foreign assets, international trade, employment generation, inflation, interest rate, poverty and many other areas. The live television shows indicate that people were demanding the government to reduce inflation and provide reliefs for day to day difficulties. The president and the prime minister give many promises but they do not tell the truth to people. The import expression to the public should be that the president or the prime minister cannot order to economic growth or to reduce the prices, they are an effect of market process. The solution to this backwardness is increasing the pace of economic development and growth and current Sri Lanka needs injecting US \$ 100 billion to the economy during the next ten years, however the economy of the country has no such a strong capacity, and many political and economic reforms, which were taken after 1980 have increased spending was subject to serious corruptions. China provides about US \$ 400 billion foreign assistance to 140 countries it is obvious from current international aid statistics that Sri Lanka cannot borrow US \$ 50 billion cash aid from China during the next 10 years but Sri Lanka can share the requirement with China using non-cash supports opening the country to Chinese investments in the form of private business and joint ventures with the government sector. Many cash assistance needs to pay back and it would impact on the repayment capacity of the country and the debt burden. The attraction of investment has a positive impact on the debt services. If Sri Lanka can maintain sustaining higher growth rate for a longer period, it would not difficult to attract \$ 100 billion investment because when the country has a higher repayment capacity China and international financial institutions

offer loans coming behind as they want make money offering loans to credit worthy customers. The policy makers of Sri Lanka need understanding how could country get supports from China without going into a debt trap. Sri Lanka urgently needs Chinese helps for several vital areas. Tourism development based on cultural and religious based would enhance foreign exchange earning quickly, however there are several barriers in the area. Tourism has identified as an effective to foreign exchange and employment generation, nevertheless, tourism sector is suffered with constraints of planning and investments because the policy makers are lacking knowledge and skills in planning sectoral policies to competitively improve the industry. The tourist arrivals from China should be annually increased to 5 million. The current economic trend in the region shows that this is an achievable target with many improvements in the sector with supports of China, they are direct cash injections as loans but they are cooperative investments sharing the benefits to both sides. The current government is looking for cash injections like how Gorbachevian sought cash inject when the Soviet Union collapsed in early 1990s, it would not happen.

Sri Lanka requires tourism sector employees with an ability to speak in Chinese language. Educating Chinese language to Sri Lankan tourism sector employees is an essential condition to attract tourists from China while expanding tourism infrastructure, which needs large scale hotels as well as many medium size and small hotels. The revenue of tourists is the major point selecting residence and usually people tours once in three years or four years. Chinese tourists like the place where they visit, if they have an environment with a Chinese style speaking in Mandarin language, opportunities with light gambling services, leisure activities, good security, excellently clean services in residential environment. After Easter Sunday attacks Chinese tourists are highly concern on the security system of the country. Under the Yahapalana regime, the government misjudged the service of intelligence and Sri Lanka needs Chinese investments for intelligence services and sharing information in broader area of activities.

Sri Lanka has thousands of religious places related to all religions and they need to organize and develop as shrines and worshiping places to domestic and tourists with intelligence and security services. Many religious administrators have no clear understanding of the management of shrines, environment, religious programs and finance and many matters. The most significant characteristics of Shinto Buddhism in Japan is to maintaining a very clean attractive places to visitors of the shrines bring them second time. It needs training of religious administrators. The best example for this is Japan how they use shrines as attrac-