



# NEWS LETTER

Institution of Incorporated Engineers, Sri Lanka

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## SUCCESS STORY: SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP DRIVES

The Membership Functional Committee has introduced the Special Membership Drive Concept for qualified candidates who are willing to apply for the Class of “Associate Member” of IIESL with Council approval. In this concept the aspiring candidates can book a time slot to visit the venue on a pre-publicized date and come directly prepared for the professional review. The candidates who participate in the Special Membership Drives have the advantage of meeting Corporate Members of IIESL, to educate themselves about the institution and to submit their applications for the Class of “Associate Member” through the Corporate Members available at the time.

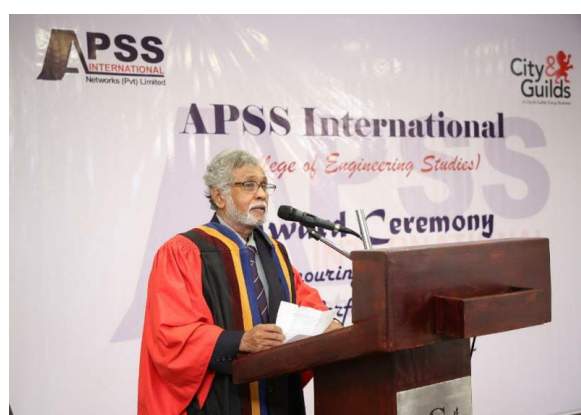
The Membership Functional Committee functions a special desk to receive the applications, to scrutinize them for eligibility and to guide the candidates for the Professional Review panels. (Continued on page 4)



**Top right:** A section of the young aspiring candidates eagerly awaiting their turns.  
**Left:** Multiple parallel professional review panels comprising of senior members.

### IIESL IS INVITED FOR AWARD CEREMONY AT APSS INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS (PVT) LTD

The IIESL was invited to grace the award ceremony at the APSS International Networks (Pvt) Ltd which is a reputed education institution delivering engineering / technology programs. They held their award Ceremony at Hotel Sapphire, Colombo 06 on Monday 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022. The President Eng. Wimal Jayawardena graced the occasion as the Chief Guest and delivered a speech. Prof. W.A. Wimalaweera (Council member) also participated at the ceremony on invitation.



### **ANNUAL SESSIONS & ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2022 OF THE INSTITUTION OF INCORPORATED ENGINEERS SRI LANKA**

The Council of Management of IIESL is making arrangements to hold the Annual Sessions and the Annual General Meeting of IIESL on **16.07.2022** at the Bandaranaike International Conference Hall (BMICH). Please keep your day free to attend this all-important event of IIESL.

**Details: IIESL website ([www.iieel.lk](http://www.iieel.lk))**



## IMAGES FROM THE SINHALA HINDU NEW YEAR CELEBRATIONS



**Left:** The simple yet traditional 'avurudu' prepared by the office staff. **Right:** President IESL lighting the oil lamp and a section of attendees at the Sinhala, and Hindu New year celebrations 2022 (See page 13 for details.)

## IMAGES FROM IIESL REPRESENTATIONS AT APSS AWARD CEREMONY



Prof. W A Wimalaweera (far left) and Eng. Wimal Jayawardena (President – second from left) with Prof. K. Chandirabose, the Chairman & Managing Director of APSS International Networks (Pvt) Limited and other distinguished guests at the award ceremony of APSS International Networks (Pvt.) Limited.

## EDITORIAL

### 'ARAGALAYA'

The current issue of IIESL Newsletter is printed during one of the darkest periods we have witnessed during our lifetime. We have witnessed more brutal dark episodes of Sri Lankan history, which have stemmed from armed struggles of the youth from the South and the North in their quest for free and fair governance. The youth who were involved and led those unlawful uprisings were mostly university educated aspiring professionals. However, the very nature of violence within such armed uprisings became the reason for suppressing them easily as they could be always branded as terrorism.

Nonetheless, we currently are witnessing an unarmed, innovative and stronger struggle by youth for the same cause of free and fair governance at the Galleface Green and in many major cities around the country. This is popularly called 'adaraye aragalaya'. Have you noticed a difference in the initiators of this struggle? They are not essentially the local university undergraduates. Even if there are some, the larger majority is the youth who respect humanity and who want to show the society that peaceful protests are more powerful in many ways and that they cannot be subdued so easily.

Can we learn a lesson? We at IIESL have also been in the midst of an 'Aragalaya' for a long time, not only to win the rights of our members but also to safeguard the time-tested education system which produces our membership. Our struggle calls the government, the employers, and the whole society to accept our due place as an important group of professionals who had been serving the country and the world at many different capacities for nearly a century.

However, we may have to think retrospectively. Have we always resorted to correct actions? What could have been done differently to achieve better and effective outcomes? It is difficult to forgive someone else's wrongdoing, similar to the current turmoil for which the entire parliament is held responsible; and it is very difficult even to think of pardoning the 225 there. Isn't it even more difficult to accept one's own fault, like who sent these 225 to the Parliament? Aren't we a part of it? This is the general human nature. We do elect or appoint people for governance or management not because of their suitability but because of the notion that they are "my friends", or they are from "my group". This is true from the parliament to the industry, to the universities and to professional associations etc.. We need to wake up to this reality, as such actions will invariably result in sudden huge collapses of the systems. The country is experiencing this phenomenon and we too are equally facing this dangerous collapse in our profession. Still a large group is happily oblivious to the current predicament which undermines our very existence.

I make two humble requests to my fellow diploma holders at a time when the members of the next Council of Management are to be elected. First, please urge committed, efficient and balance-minded members to volunteer and serve the Council of Management. Second, but most importantly, support both the young and old Council Members who have volunteered to make your tomorrow better to the maximum of their ability, with your love, patience, and respect. Only then we will be able to win our own 'Aragalaya'.

**Eng. Dr. Bhadrani Thoradeniya**  
**EDITOR**

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# **CIDA'S REFUSAL TO ACCEPT INCORPORATED ENGINEERS AS QUALIFIED PERSONS**

**Eng. G. D. F. U. Perera**

Chairman, Professional Affairs Committee, IIESL

## **Introduction**

It is an accepted fact that the physical infrastructure of a country enables its economy to function, survive, and if the conditions are right, to grow. Findings of studies, research works, and audit reports note that the quality of construction works in Sri Lanka during the last 25 years has rapidly deteriorated. It has been further identified that this is more apparent in government funded construction projects. Ninety five percent of these construction projects are carried out through selected contracting organizations, who have registered with the Construction Industry Development Authority (CIDA). It has been further revealed that the following are the main causes for the above slump in the quality of constructions.

1. Poor construction management
2. Less inputs from professionals especially on the contractor's side
3. Communication gaps

These root causes for the deteriorated quality of constructions have become huge issues in the construction industry. Out of those three root causes professionals are directly involved with the first and second causes. Hence, CIDA as the regulatory body for the development of the construction industry in Sri Lanka and other related professional bodies; Institution of Engineers, Sri Lanka (IESL), Institution of Incorporated Engineers, Sri Lanka (IIESL), Institute of Quantity Surveyors of Sri Lanka (IQSSL) and Institute of Architects have a significant role to play in the upliftment of the construction industry.

## **CIDA and its Role**

The Construction Industry Development Authority (CIDA) was established in Sri Lanka by the enactment of the "Construction Industry Development Act" (Act No. 33 of 2014), which was Certified on 16<sup>th</sup> October 2014. Before this, CIDA was named as the Institute for Construction, Training and Development (ICTAD).

The ICTAD'S mission was "to ensure dynamic, professional, and reliable value-added services to the nation, through the regulation and facilitation of the development of construction industry resources and the promotion of quality standards, to meet local and global requirements for sustainable nation development".

The same mission is being used by CIDA at present. In the first page of the CIDA Act, the objective of the enactment of the Act is given as follows.

"An Act to provide for the Development of Construction Industry in Sri Lanka; to regulate, register, formalize and standardize the activities of the Construction Industry. To provide for the establishment of the National Advisory Council on Construction; the establishment of the Construction Industry Development Authority; and the establishment of the Construction Industry Development Fund and the fund of the Construction Industry Development Authority; to provide measure for the improvement and wellbeing of the industry related professionals, manufactures, suppliers, contractors and craftsmen; and for the settlement of disputes public safety in the construction industry of Sri Lanka; and for matters connected there with or incidental there to."

The Institution of Incorporated Engineers, Sri Lanka is an engineering practitioners' professional body, which was established in the country by an act of parliament (Act No. 64 of 1992). There are only two professional institutions for engineers in this country: the Institution of Engineers Sri Lanka and the Institution of Incorporated Engineers, Sri Lanka. Hence, both these institutions have a substantial responsibility greater than other professional institutions that are stakeholders of CIDA for the development of the construction industry in this country.

On the other hand, CIDA has a larger responsibility to get the assistance and involvement of engineers who are members of these two institutions. It is true that the Institution of Engineers Sri Lanka is producing chartered engineers who are involved in planning, designing, and implementing complex engineering work, and therefore, its contribution is large. However, the 7500 odd members of the Institution of Incorporated Engineers Sri Lanka are also directly involved in the construction industry at a secondary level. This secondary level does not mean that the Incorporated Engineer must always work under a chartered engineer. Historical developments have shown thousands of examples where the Incorporated Engineers contribute at higher levels of authority without any supervision of chartered engineers, mostly in medium and small-scale projects.

It is a legally accepted scenario that whenever a client or an employer of a construction project requests the respective contractor for his construction management staff or key personnel, the following list is sent with the bidding document.

- i. Project Manager (for projects in large magnitude)
- ii. Chartered Engineer
- iii. Site engineers
- iv. Technical Officer

When the required qualifications for the above personnel are mentioned, it is stated that the Chartered Engineer is a professional with corporate membership of IESL, and the Site engineer and Technical Officers are those possessing a diploma and with IIESL membership.

A Project Manager is a different story. A Project Manager is a more experienced person in construction works and may be either a Chartered Engineer or an Incorporated Engineer with different experiences.

Nevertheless, when CIDA was to identify and register the Qualified Persons, the CIDA higher management was not willing to accept Incorporated Engineers as Qualified Persons. The decision-makers of CIDA do not seem to understand the fact that without Incorporated Engineers (Corporate members and Associate members of IIESL), the construction industry cannot survive.

#### **Direct involvement of IIESL at CIDA**

The CIDA Act has provision to establish and appoint committees and councils at three levels. They are the National Advisory Council, Board of Management and Credential Committee.

**National Advisory Council:** The National Advisory Council is the apex body of the CIDA and the objectives of the council are to formulate a national policy on construction, to advise the Minister (of the subject of construction) on any regulations to be made, and to advise the CIDA on strategic issues, policies and legislative proposals which affect the construction industry.

Section 5(b) (VII) states that one of the appointed members of the council is the President of the Institution of Incorporated Engineers, Sri Lanka or his representative. Eng. (Lt. Col.) Pani Kavikeshawa (Retd.), a past president of IIESL is presently serving the CIDA National Advisory Council on behalf of the President, IIESL.

**Board of Management (BOM):** The management and administration of the affairs of the CIDA is vested in the Board of Management. The clause 9(b) (VII)(a)

states that one of the members of the board shall be a person appointed upon the request of the President of the Institution of Incorporated Engineers, Sri Lanka.

Under the above provision of the CIDA Act, a member of IIESL has been appointed to the Board of Management of CIDA to represent the interests of IIESL. Presently Eng. Tissa Senevirathna, a past president of IIESL is the representative of IIESL in the BOM of CIDA.

**Credential Committee:** It is stated in the CIDA Act, that the function of the Credential Committee shall be to identify and categorize professional and vocational disciplines, minimum qualifications and the experience required for registration of construction manpower including Qualified Persons under the Act, mode of practice of such disciplines and to recommend to the CIDA the person who may be registered as a Qualified Person.

Under the provisions of the Act. Eng. P. A. D. R. Chandrasiri, a past president of IIESL is presently serving the Credential Committee as the IIESL representative.

It is unfortunate that even though IIESL members are serving in both the Committee and the Council, (and especially with a member of IIESL representing the IIESL interests at the Credential Committee, which has the authority to identify the Qualified Person) the Management of CIDA seems to be neither willing to accept Incorporated Engineers as Qualified Persons nor has provided an acceptable reason for their refusal to accept members of IIESL, thus far.

We would like to reiterate to the management of CIDA, that we as a nation are passing the most difficult period of our history. It is not the time for professionals to split into groups, which will contribute to further downfall of the country, but to utilize the knowledge and skills of all professionals and competent people in the industry and to join hands to make a strong a team to support the State and the Country for the upliftment of the construction industry and this country's development.

The writer would like to end this article by citing the first sentence of the Policy Document created by CIDA.

*“Construction Industry is a major contributor to the National Economy and a major driver of employment creation. The development process, owing to its forward and backward linkages, leading to sustained National Economic Growth”*



# THE POWERFUL WORD “SUSTAINABILITY”



**Eng. Govinnage Sachitra Priyashan**

B Eng., NDES, MIIESL

Managing Director, Govinnage Brothers Engineering

## What is Sustainability?

"Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"

People used to utilize the limited resources and capital available on the planet earth such as air, water, minerals, food, shelters.... etc. at a rate exceeding the rate of regeneration such resources. Lately, they have realized the situation, got together and identified the need of using the resources at an optimum / efficient way and leave such resources for the future generations too.

Sustainability is a broad and complex concept. This concept plays an important role in every field in the world at each nook and corner. According to this concept we have to pay much concern on each and every human action which degrade the environment.

## Sustainability implementation

The total environment includes not just the biosphere of earth, air, water and light, but also human interactions with these things, with nature, and what humans have created as their surroundings.

As countries around the world continue to advance economically, they attempt on the ability of the natural environment to catch the high level of pollutants that are created as a part of this economic growth. Therefore, solutions need to be found so that the economies of the world can continue to spring up, but not at the expense of the public utilities. In the world of economics, the amount of environmental quality must be considered as limited in supply, limited resources and therefore is treated as an uncommon resource. This is a resource to be preserved and the only real efficient way to do it in a market economy is to look at the overall situation of pollution from a benefit-cost point of view. It then becomes essentially an allocation of resources, based on an evaluation of the expected course of action and the consequences of this action, when compared to an alternative course of action that might allocate the limited resources differently.

When we are considering on air, at a glance the transportation system comes to our mind. Transportation is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. Green House Gas, which has the property of absorbing infrared radiation emitted from earth's surface and

reradiating back to earth. Water vapor, Ozone, Nitrous Oxide, Carbon Dioxide & Methane are the most important greenhouse gases. Emission of Carbon Dioxide which directly effect on increasing atmospheric temperature. Due to transportation, one-third of all toxic gasses of the environment is produced. Some western countries are making transportation more sustainable in both long-term and short-term implementations. An example is the modifications of the existing transportation system in Germany. The city has implemented extensive methods of public transportation, cycling, and walking, along with large areas where cars are not allowed. They are inventing vehicles that are drive-in electric power. Presently they are using the public transport system for their traveling. Steps have also been taken to improve public transit through the provision of larger coverage area in order to provide more mobility and accessibility, new technology to provide a more reliable and responsive public transportation network.



Further methods implemented to preserve the environment are, encourage walking and biking by providing wider pedestrian pathway, bike share station in commercial downtown, locate parking lots far from the shopping center, limit on street parking, and slower traffic lane in downtown area. Increase the cost of car ownership and gas taxes through increased parking fees and tolls, encouraging people to drive more fuel-efficient vehicles. They can produce social equity problem, since lower-class people usually drive older vehicles with lower fuel efficiency. Government can use the extra revenue collected from taxes and tolls to improve the public transportation and benefit the poor community.

In sustainable architecture, the recent movements of [New Urbanism](#) and [New Classical architecture](#), promote a sustainable approach towards construction, that appreciates and develops [smart growth](#), [architectural tradition](#) and [classical design](#).

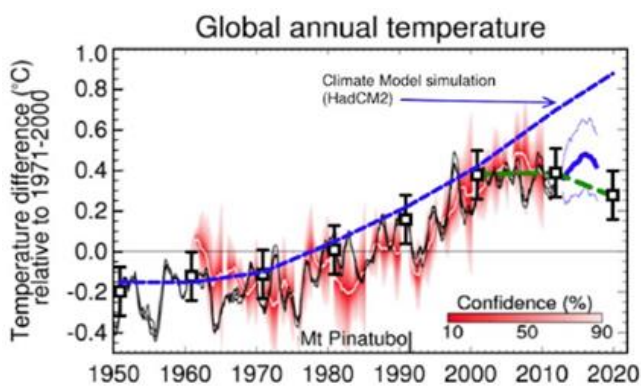
Technology is one of the core concepts in sustainable development and technology can be used to assist people to meet their developmental needs. Technology to meet

these sustainable development needs is often referred to as [appropriate technology](#), which is an ideological movement originally articulated as [intermediate technology](#) by the economist.

Sustainable energy is clean and can be used over a long period of time. Unlike fossil fuels that most countries are using, renewable energy only produces a little or no pollution. The most common types of [renewable energy](#) are hydroelectric, solar and wind energy. [Solar energy](#) is commonly used on public parking meters, streetlights and the roofs of buildings.

As renewable energy becomes more common, fossil fuel infrastructures are replaced by renewables, providing better social equity to these communities. Overall, and in the long run, sustainable development in the field of energy is also deemed to contribute to economic sustainability and national security of communities, thus being increasingly encouraged through investment policies.

### Human Impact on Climate Change



It appears that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century. “Since the Industrial Revolution, we have been releasing large quantities of gases into the atmosphere, including carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). A large portion of the carbon dioxide comes from the burning of carbon-based fossil fuels such as coal and oil. These gases outlast in our atmosphere, blocking the planet’s heat from escaping into space. We are, in effect, creating an artificial greenhouse effect”<sup>i</sup>

### Mitigating Global Warming

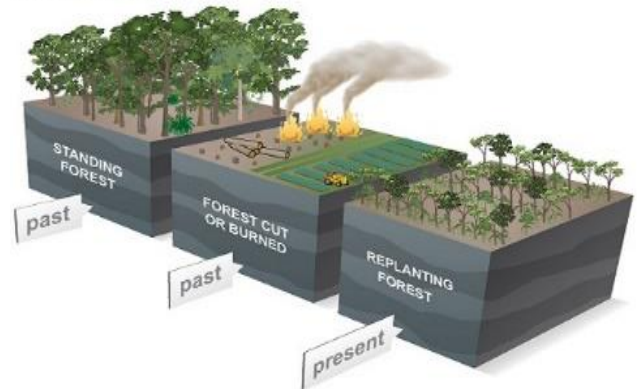
Although, the overall scientific consensus is that global warming is real and dangerous. If we wish to have a sustainable society built on sustainable energy resources, governments and businesses need to take direct and immediate action on climate change.

- Investment in Low-Carbon Energy
- Taxing Carbon Emissions

- Higher Efficiency Standards
- Reforestation
- Individual Action

### REFORESTATION

Forests are restored in areas where they were previously cleared or burned for agriculture or other uses. Planting mixed native species in order to restore the natural ecosystem can maximize environmental benefits.



### Make resources sustainable

According to the sustainability definition, sustainable development can be reduced to two key concepts: needs and limitations. Needs refers to those in need—the world’s poor. The limitations are those “imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment’s ability to meet present and future needs.” There are many examples of sustainable development.

#### 1. Solar Energy



The greatest advantages of solar energy are that it is completely absolute and is available in a limitless supply. Solar energy is the radiant light & heat of the sun, uses a range of technologies to generate

electricity mainly. As well as solar energy involves with solar water heating, solar architecture, solar power..... etc. Solar energy provide a huge benefit to consumers and help reduce pollution and also it helps to maintain both environmentally and financially sustainable environment. Main disadvantage is not having a continuous supply of energy during rainy season.

#### 2. Wind Energy



Wind energy is another readily available free energy source. Harnessing the power of wind energy necessitates the use of windmills; however, due to cost of construction and

finding a right location, this kind of energy is meant to service more than just the individual.

### 3. Crop Rotation



“The successive planting of different crops on the same land to advance soil fertility and help control insects and diseases.” This farming practice is beneficial in several ways, most notably because it is chemical-free.

### 4. Efficient Water Fixtures



Replacing current construction practices and supporting the installation of efficient shower heads, toilets and other water appliances can conserve one of

Earth’s most precious resources: water. A few examples are, dual-flush and composting toilets and 90-degree open bib tap water supply systems.

### 5. Green Space



Green spaces include parks and other areas where plants and wildlife are encouraged to thrive. These spaces also offer the public great opportunities to enjoy

outdoor recreation, especially in dense, urban areas. Medical Schools also found that the hospitals moving to a greener area could lead to significant improvements to an individual’s mental health.

### Conclusions

Sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

- The concept of needs, in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given, and implement the zero-waste concept.
- The idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs." This is what sustainable development says. That’s why nowadays engineers discuss their projects with sociologists, economist, ecologist etc. to make it sustainable as much as possible.
- Few examples like solar top buildings which consume energy from sunlight, city planning which prevents wastage of land, thus preventing deforestation, etc.

### References;

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- "Sture Packalén, "Culture and Sustainability," *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management* 17, no. 2 (March 1, 2010): 118–21, doi:10.1002/csr.236.
- "Implementing a successful Sustainability Plan." <http://www.ifma.org/publications/blog-fmj/article/blog-fmj/2012/11/19/implementing-a-successful-sustainability-plan>.
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- "5 Examples of Sustainable Development." <http://borgenproject.org/five-examples-sustainable-development/>.

**CALLING NOMINATIONS  
FOR THE  
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**ATTENTION**

**Registration for year 2022**

**ENGINEERING COUNCIL SRI LANKA**

IIESL kindly remind all members of the institution to obtain the ECSL registration for the current year as per the ECSL Act.

Payments can be made through a bank in favor of "Institution of Incorporated Engineers, Sri Lanka" Account No. 208-1001-8-1101173 of People's Bank, Battaramulla

Include the following reference.

EC-AM- (IIESL Associate Member Number)  
E.g., EC-AM-5054

EC-M- (IIESL Member Number) E.g., EC-M-3025

EC-F- (IIESL Fellow Number) E.g., EC-F-0150



# USE OF INTERCEPTOR CHAMBER (IC)

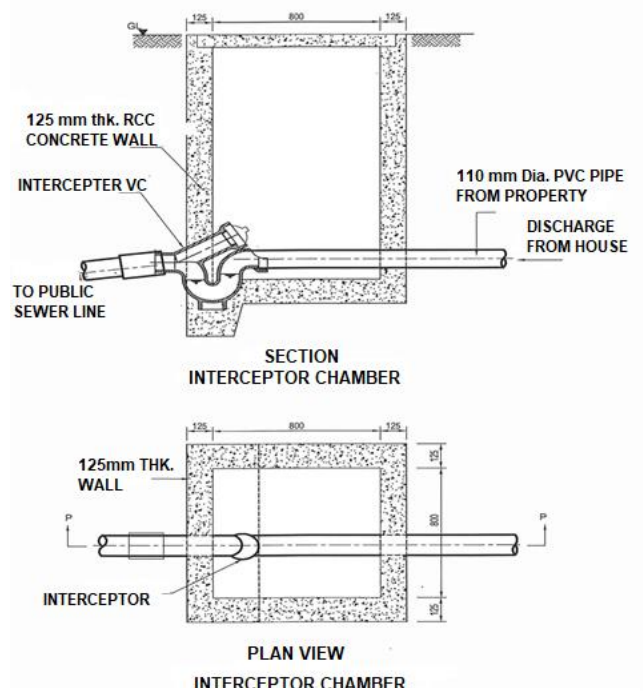
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Quality Assurance & Quality Control (Civil) Engineer, Hyundai E&C

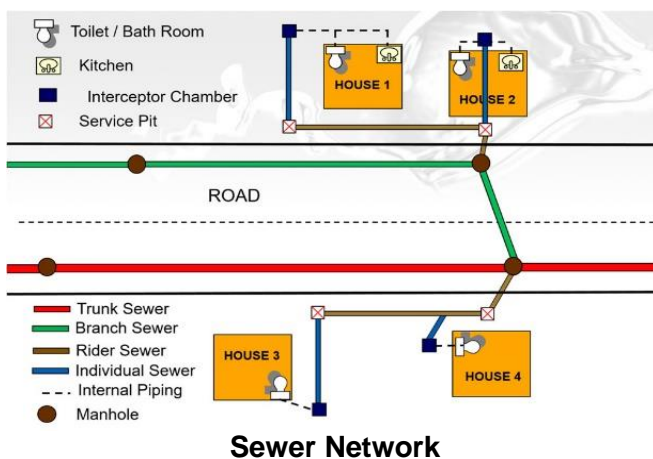
The IC is a shallow concrete chamber specially designed with a water seal and a cleanout. When connected to a wastewater line, they reduce the oil and grease content of waste discharge by trapping them in the chamber. Most of the developed countries use ICs in wastewater lines from houses to the main sewer network. However, in our country generally the wastepipes are directly connected to service pits. In such cases, especially in Colombo city, the use of ICs can reduce the oil and grease content by a large amount in the wastewater generated from households. Currently wastewater management projects are implemented in Colombo. Use of ICs will enable to connect more houses to the system especially in low-income areas and highly congested areas.

## Benefits of incorporating ICs in sewer lines:

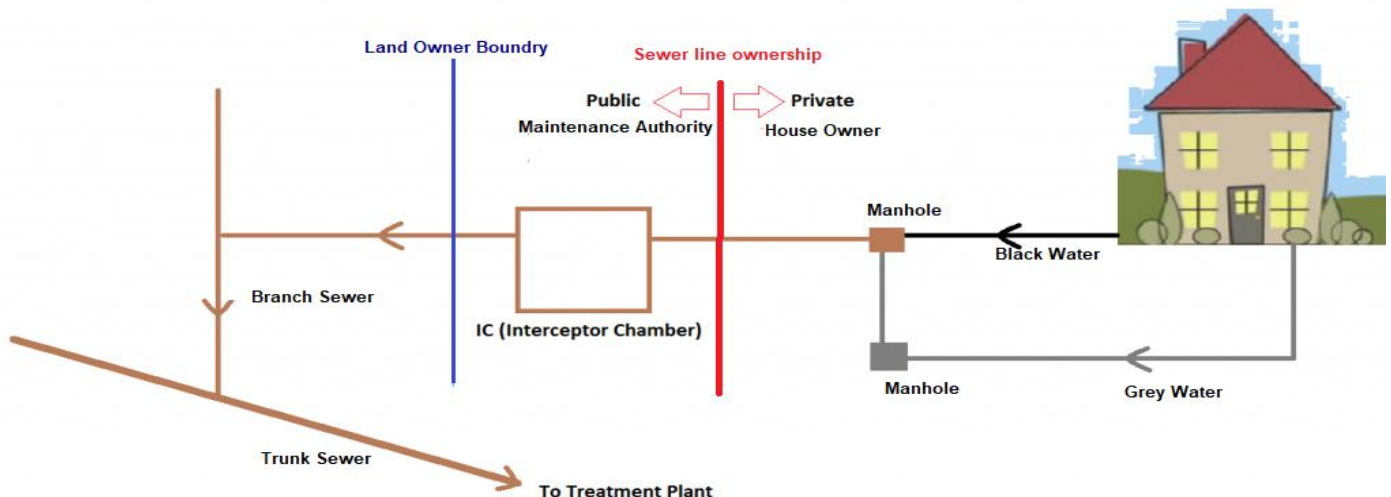
- Reduced levels of soil and groundwater contamination and improved ground water quality and, land stabilization.
- Improved quality of raw water extracted from water sources and reduced cost of effluent treatment and water purification for drinking purpose.



Note: Dimensions can be changed location wise.



Sewer Network





## JOIN OUR ACTIVITIES: SERVE IIESL WHILE DEVELOPING KNOWLEDGE, EXPERIENCE & PROFESSIONALISM

We invite you, in all classes of membership, to join the working committees of IIESL. This volunteered work in many different committees (Figure 1 – functional committees & Figure 2 – Some of the other committees) will enable you to experience networking, commitments, achievements and above all, an opportunity to develop a steady pathway to elevate your membership category to ‘Fellow’ class.

We, the members of IIESL have acquired the prescribed qualifications in Engineering / Technology and are engaged in the practice of engineering / engineering technology profession.

“Professionalism involves consistently achieving high standards, both in the **work you do** and the **way you behave**. Being professional helps you to achieve high-

quality results, while impressing and inspiring others – and feeling good about yourself.”

Our members quite often climb up their chosen career ladder to greater heights. In this journey it is important to develop knowledge about the profession and a few soft skills which in turn will be the building blocks to build first impressions, managerial competencies, efficiency etc.

Many professionals try to develop themselves by taking part in professional development programs. These programs are a more theoretical approach. How about training yourself practically? Come join us to serve in different teams to gain knowledge, experience, and the traits of professionalism.

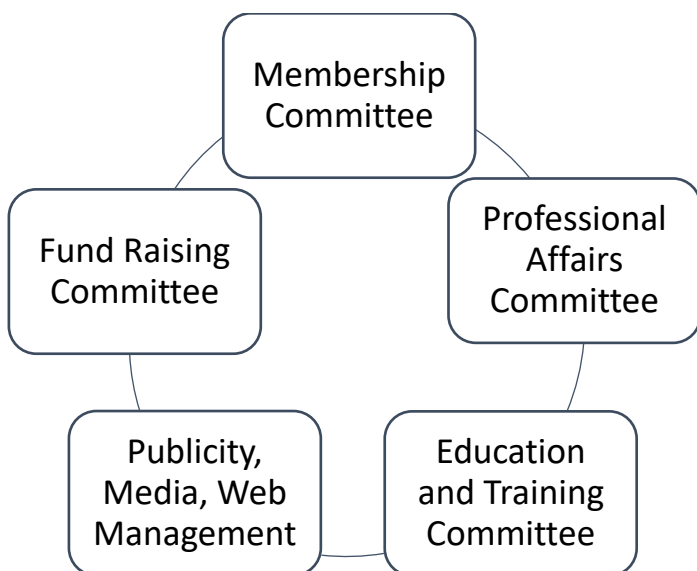


Figure 1 – Functional Committees of IIESL



Figure 2 – Other Committees (Part of)

### Important Notice to all Incorporated Engineers, Associate Members of IIESL, and those who aspire to become associate members of the IIESL

Be thoroughly aware of the national and international developments in engineering technology education and practice. Changes are taking place continually. For more details refer:

(1) IEA website - <https://www.ieagrements.org/>

(2) Sri Lanka Qualification Framework (SLQF) - [https://www.ugc.ac.lk/attachments/1156\\_SLQF\\_2016\\_en.pdf](https://www.ugc.ac.lk/attachments/1156_SLQF_2016_en.pdf)



# ACCREDITATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES

## INTRODUCTION

IIESL is the professional engineering qualifying body of Sri Lanka which has the responsibility for setting and maintaining the professional and technical standards of its members (Engineering Diplomates and Incorporated Engineers). An academic qualification in engineering or technology accredited by the IIESL is an acceptable academic qualification for the class of Associate Member, of the Institution.

The qualifications of these applicants are of various standards and the IIESL had to establish a procedure to recognize the appropriate qualifications for admission as an Associate Member or as a Member.

It has also been a requirement for the review of the quality of the proposed programmes and the education institutes from where the applicants are obtaining these qualifications.

### Accreditation Board of the IIESL

The Council of the IIESL has resolved in a meeting and established the Accreditation Board (AB) for the purpose of streamlining/ rationalising the qualification evaluation process and recommending accreditation of different qualifications for the award of the Class of Associate Member of the IIESL. The Accreditation Board has prepared and recommended a manual describing the procedures, standards and criteria for the professional accreditation of such qualifications in engineering or technology, for the approval of the Council.

## CRITERIA AND STANDARDS OF EVALUATION FOR ACCREDITATION

### Objective

The fundamental purpose of engineering education is to build a knowledge base and attributes to enable the graduates to continue learning and to proceed to formative development that will develop the competencies required for independent practice. The purpose of the professional accreditation carried out by the Accreditation Board of the IIESL is to evaluate the standard and quality of educational programmes leading to engineering or technology diplomas/ higher diplomas/ degrees qualifications enabling such graduates to admit to the Class of Associate Member of the IIESL.

The quality of an educational programme leading to an engineering or technology qualification depends on more than just the curriculum and syllabi. The quality of the

graduates is an important consideration in the evaluation of educational programmes of this nature. The engineering or technology educational programmes must define *intended learning outcomes* that they expect of their graduates consistent with the *programme educational objectives* and the needs of the discipline and stake holders; and describe the processes used to measure and evaluate these outcomes. In addition, the calibre of the academic staff, the entry qualifications, administrative staff, teaching methods, methods of assessment, facilities, funding, institutional management & governance as well as institutional quality assurance mechanisms are just some of the factors which influence the quality of the learning experience of the graduates and the student learning outcomes of the programme. In formulation of the criteria, the IIESL considers that both *educational* and *professional objectives* are important for engineering / technology education.

### Standards

In undertaking evaluation for accreditation, the IIESL takes note that engineering and technology educational programmes should meet the academic requirements for the Class of Associate Members of the IIESL. The qualification is expected to fulfil satisfactorily the requirements in terms of *credit values and level descriptors* of local and international standards available at the time of the development of the particular educational programme.

### Criteria

Programmes proposed for accreditation shall be reviewed in relation to criteria set out by the IIESL. The criteria are generic and not made in relation to any one programme. Any programme proposed for accreditation must meet the following criteria for which the requirements have been defined by the IIESL.

1. Aims and objectives of the Educational Programme
2. Duration
3. Syllabus and Curriculum
4. Human Resources
5. Physical and Other Resources
6. Finances for Smooth Operation of the Programme
7. Assessment of Student Performance
8. Entry Qualification
9. Programme and Curriculum Development or Amendments
10. Staff Development
11. Academic Quality Assurance

## ACCREDITATION PROCEDURE

IIESL has developed a detailed procedure for professional accreditation of each programme proposed by the Higher Education Institutes. This process involves the consideration of the appropriate Institute in terms of its overall Governance and Management, Philosophy, Objectives, Resources etc. These aspects are usually considered in an Institutional Review. As the IIESL is not conducting a separate institutional review, Programme Review of the IIESL aiming at accreditation of academic programmes will also focus on the above institutional aspects, which institutes hold for quality and standards.

The following are the elements of the procedure designed to conduct a review of both the institute and the educational programme. Each element has been adequately defined to meet the requirements of the IIESL to conduct a review of both the education institute and the educational programme.

1. Expression of desire to be accredited by the Education Institute
2. Preliminary assessment and initiation of the accreditation by the Accreditation Board of the IIESL and appointment of a Review Team

3. Initial preparation by the educational institute and application for accreditation in the form of a self-evaluation report prepared by the education institute
4. Preparation by the Board of Accreditation and the Review Team
5. Scheduling of and preparation for the Review Visit to the Education Institute
6. The Review Visit
7. Preparation and finalization of the Review Report (Accreditation Report) and Council Approval
8. Informing the education institute about the outcome of the review for accreditation
9. Appeal procedures
10. Monitoring and support if the educational programme is conditionally/provisionally accredited

Higher education institutes which succeed both review procedures, as an institute and the relevant programme will then be added to the approved list of accepted higher educational institutes of the IIESL.

**Reference:** Accreditation Manual of the IIESL, 2022

## SINHALA HINDU NEW YEAR CELEBRATIONS AT IIESL

Staff of IIESL arranged the New Year Celebration Ceremony on 18.04.2022 at the IIESL Secretariat. The members of the Council of Management of the session 2021/2022 and the staff of IIESL participated in the event.

National Anthem was sung at the beginning of the event. Hony. Secretary, Eng. E.A.U. Hemachandra welcomed all the participants and the following persons were joined to the lighting of the oil lamp according to the tradition.

Eng. Wimal Jayawardena, President, Eng. E.A.U. Hemachandra, Hony. Secretary, Eng. W.D. Fonseka, IPP, Eng. Saman Thalagala, Council Member, Ms. Samilka Chamini, Manager (Administration), Mr. Ruwan Tharanga, Accounts Assistant, Mrs. Surangi Mudalige, Management Assistant, (See photographs on Page 2)

From page 1

## SUCCESS STORY: SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP DRIVES

This concept has become popular as it has made the process much easier for the candidate to meet Corporate Members and face the Professional Review under same roof within a day. There were four Special Membership Drives thus organized during the months of February and March 2022 where each day more than 100 diploma holders became 'Associate Members' of IIESL. All the Special Membership Drives so far had been held at the IIESL Secretariat at No.27/B, Udumulla Road, Battaramulla. A special appreciation goes to the concept developers Eng. Anton Peiris (Past President), Eng. Wimal Jayawardena (Incumbent President) and the Chairperson of the membership functional committee Eng. Mrs. Pushpa Jinadasa (President Elect) and her dedicated team of volunteered members and the IIESL office staff for the success of this initiative.

All winners in life use their time well. All poor performers in life use their time poorly. One of the most important rules for success is simply to “form good habits and make them your masters.”

Time management is really life management. Good time management and personal productivity starts by valuing your life, and every minute of that life. Try to spend every minute productively. Do what you can, with what you have, right where you are. Your life is precious and very important, so try to value every single minute and hour. You can accomplish more and more. Time management is like riding a bicycle, typing on a keyboard. You have to learn methods, strategies and techniques. It is a skill set anyone can learn, practice and master with determination. Practice is the key.

## The four Ds of Effectiveness

**Desire:** Anyone must have an intense, burning desire to get their time under control and to achieve maximum effectiveness.

**Decisiveness:** Everyone must make a clear decision that you are going to practice good time management techniques until become a habit. Do the right things.

**Determination:** Everyone must be willing to persist in the face of all temptations to the contrary until you have become an effective time manager. Your desire will reinforce your determination.

**Discipline:** You can discipline yourself to make time management a lifelong practice. Effective discipline is the willingness to force yourself to pay the price, and to do what you know you should do, when you should do it, whether you feel like it or not. This is critical for success.

- How you think about yourself?
- How you feel about yourself?

Those things determine the quality of life.

Every change in your life comes about when you make clear decisions to do something differently.

### Visualize Yourself as You Want to Be

**Value Yourself**

**Analyze Yourself**

**Think Before Acting**

**Make Better Decisions in the Present**

**Set Clear Goal**

**Set Clear Priorities**

**Stay on Track**

**Set Limits**

**Maintain Self-discipline**

**Think What to Do & What Not to Do...**





# IIESL CPD PROGRAMS

## Workplace Communication

### Benefits

- Improved communication skills
- Building self-confidence to converse effectively
- Enhanced presentation skills
- Promoting business understanding and professional relationships



Conducted by,  
**Mr. Pandula Madugalle,**  
 Senior Training Manager, Associated Motorways (Pvt) Ltd.

Registration Begins  
 July 2022

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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 +94 71 7666642  
 info@iiesl.lk



Institution of Incorporated  
 Engineers, Sri Lanka  
 CPD Series 2021-2022

CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

## CIRCULAR ECONOMY FOR SUSTAINABILITY

For all the Engineering professionals to understand the critical importance of improving resource efficiency by closing the loops with Circular Economy practices to achieve climate Change, biodiversity and water related targets, the Paris Agreement, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Understand the individual and collective responsibility and opportunities to be an active partner in mainstreaming circular economy principles into action at home and at work.

Resource Person  
**Dr. Padmini Batuwitige**

Registration Begins  
 July 2022

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CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

## EFFECTIVE PROJECT MANAGEMENT DURING PRE-CONTRACT PHASE



Institution of Incorporated  
 Engineers, Sri Lanka  
 CPD Series 2022-2023



<https://iiesl.lk>

### Key Areas of Discussion

The Contract Administration is the most vital responsibility by the construction professionals during any phase of the project implementation. Remarkably the construction industry has given greater importance to the Contract Administration aspects due to numerous reasons. Particularly, the project stakeholders are seriously attentive to the successful project completion holistically.

The "Effective Project Management during Pre-Contract Phase" is the most effective strategy towards successful project implementation. The CPD intends to discuss the understanding of the Pre-Contract Administration within the prevalent industry practices. The topic at this CPD will be general overview, and the speaker intends to cover the more relevant areas in depth in the forthcoming CPD series.

### Conducted By



**Keerthi R. Hettiarachchi**  
 BSc.(Hons.), MBA(PIM-USJ), AIQS(SL), MRICS(UK), ACI Arb(UK)  
 Contracts & Commercial Management Specialist  
 Project Management Consultant  
 Chartered Quantity Surveyor

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 Engineers, Sri Lanka  
 CPD Series 2021-2022



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## PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT IN THE GARMENT INDUSTRY

CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT



Resource Person  
**Mrs. Udaya Ruwanpathirana**  
 M.Sc Textile and Clothing Mgt, B.Sc.Eng.(Hons.)  
 Manager - Raw material sourcing and Development at MAS Intimate (Pvt) Ltd

Registration Begins  
 June 2022

### Course Content

- Product Development Requirement
- Raw Material Sourcing and Development
- Raw material Testing and Specification development
- Value Addition for product Development
- Colour Development
- Bulk testing and Inspection
- Production approval and Decision Making

Course Duration - 6 Hours

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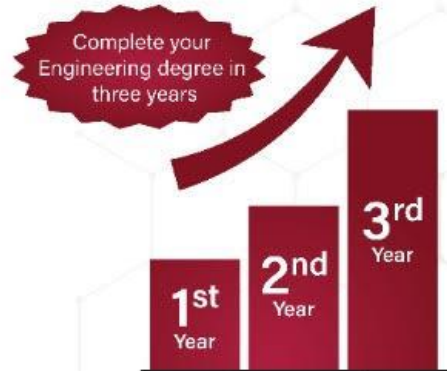






## SPECIALIZATIONS

- CIVIL ENGINEERING
- QUANTITY SURVEYING
- CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT
- ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING
- MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
- MECHATRONICS



## OUR PARTNERS



## RECOGNIZED BY



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