

Web Application Development

Chosen SDG Goal: Poverty

Topic: It's worthy to be treated that way


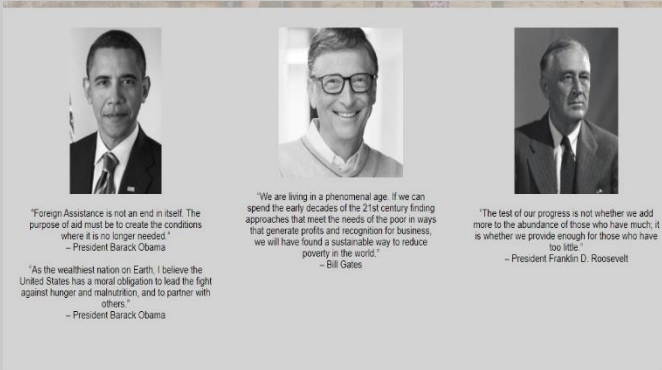
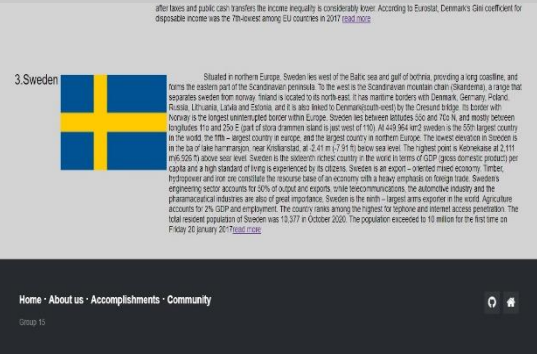
Group Number: 15

Module Lecturer: Chaminda Wijesinghe

Link Of Our Web:



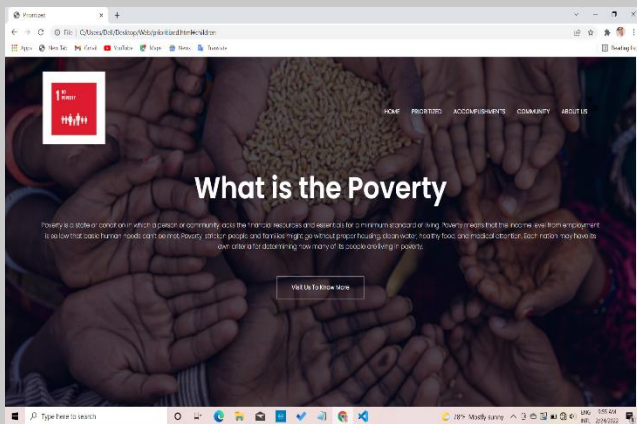

Page 01 - Home

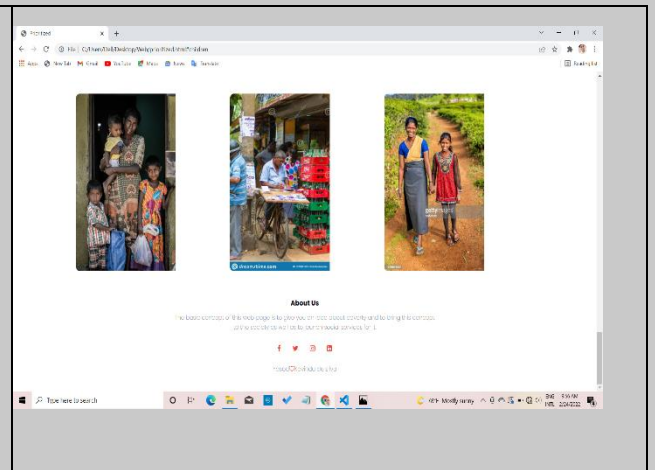
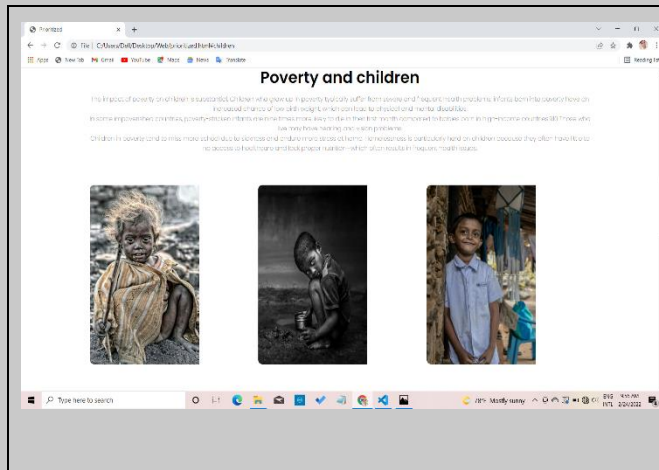
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Page 02 - Prioritized

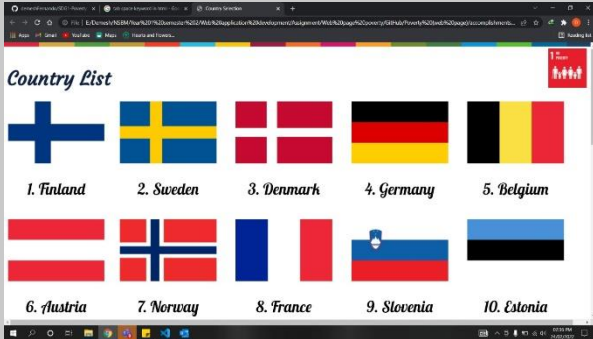
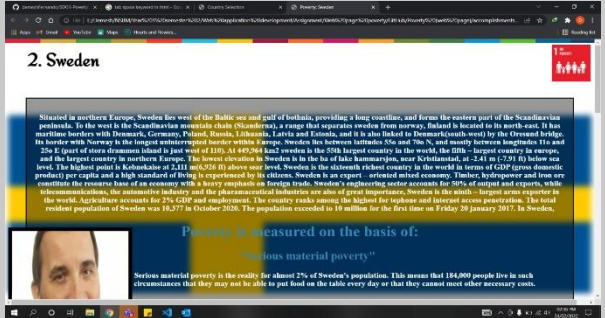
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2/10/2020
Havindia


Page 03 - Accomplishments

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87. Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka is a pear-shaped island nation in South Asia, lying on the Indian Plate, a major tectonic plate that was formerly part of the Indo-Australian Plate. It is in the Indian Ocean southwest of the Bay of Bengal, between latitudes 9° and 10° N, and longitudes 79° and 82° E. Sri Lanka is separated from the mainland portion of the Indian subcontinent by the Gulf of Mannar and Palk Strait. According to Hindu mythology, a land bridge existed between the Indian mainland and Sri Lanka. It was assumed to only a chain of floating stones remaining above sea level. Legends claim that it was possible not just up to 4800 CE, until cyclones deepened the channel. Portians are still as shallow as 1 metre (3 ft), hindering navigation.[150] The island consists mostly of flat to rolling coastal plains, with mountains rising only in the south-central part. The highest point is Pidurutalagala, reaching 2,524 metres (8,280 ft) above sea level. Sri Lanka has 103 rivers. The longest of these is the Mahaweli River, extending 335 kilometres (208 mi). These waterways give rise to 51 natural waterfalls of 10 metres (33 ft) or more. The highest is Bambarakanda Falls, with a height of 263 metres (863 ft).[152] Sri Lanka's coastline is 1,288 km (800 mi) long. Sri Lanka claims an exclusive economic zone extending 200 nautical miles, which is approximately 6.7 times Sri Lanka's land area. The coastline and adjacent waters support highly productive marine ecosystems such as fringing coral reefs and shallow beds of coastal and estuarine seagrasses. Sri Lanka has 45 estuaries and 40 lagoons. Sri Lanka's mangrove ecosystem spans over 7,000 hectares, and played a vital role in buffering the force of the waves in the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. The island has a rich biodiversity, including a wide range of plants, animals, and birds. The island's natural resources include iron ore, coal, graphite, timber, rubber, uranium, copper, natural gas, silk, and nickel.

According to the International Monetary Fund, Sri Lanka's GDP in terms of purchasing power parity is the second highest in the South Asian region in terms of per capita income. In the 19th and 20th centuries, Sri Lanka became a plantation economy famous for its production and export of cinnamon, rubber, and Ceylon tea, which remains a trademark national export. The development of modern ports under British rule raised the strategic importance of the island as a centre of trade. From 1948 to 1977, socialism strongly influenced the government's economic policies. Colonial plantations were dismantled, industries were nationalised, and a welfare state established. In 1977, the free market economy was introduced to the country, incorporating privatisation, deregulation, and the promotion of private enterprise. While the production and export of tea, rubber, coffee, sugar, and other commodities remain important, industrialisation has increased the importance of food processing, textiles, and services.




4. Germany

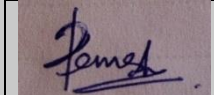
Germany is the seventh largest country in Europe, bordering Denmark to the north, Poland and the Czech Republic to the east, Austria to the southeast, and Switzerland to the south-southwest. France, Luxembourg and Belgium are situated to the west, with the Netherlands to the northwest. Germany is bordered by the North Sea and, at the north-northwest, by the Baltic Sea. German territory covers 357,022 km² (137,847 sq mi), consisting of 348,714 km² (134,632 sq mi) of land and 8,308 km² (3,224 sq mi) of water. Elevation ranges from the mountains of the Alps (highest point: the Zugspitze at 2,962 metres or 9,719 feet) in the south to the shores of the North Sea (Netherlands) in the northwest and the Baltic Sea (Dachau) in the northeast. The German Bight of central Germany and the Jutland of northern Germany (lowest point) in the municipality Neumünde-Sachsenhausen, Wismar at 3.54 metres or 11.6 feet below sea level) are traversed by such major rivers as the Elbe, Danube and Rhine. Significant natural resources include iron ore, coal, potash, timber, lignite, uranium, copper, natural gas, silk, and nickel.

Germany has a social market economy with a highly skilled labour force, a low level of corruption, and a high level of innovation. It is the world's third largest exporter and third largest importer of goods, and has the largest economy in Europe, which is also the world's fourth largest economy by nominal GDP, and the fifth largest by PPP. [109] Its GDP per capita measured in purchasing power standards amounts to 52.7% of the EU27 average (100%). The service sector constitutes approximately 69% of the total GDP. Industry 31%, and agriculture 1% as of 2017. The unemployment rate published by Eurostat amounts to 5.2% as of January 2018, which is the fourth lowest in the EU-17.[11]


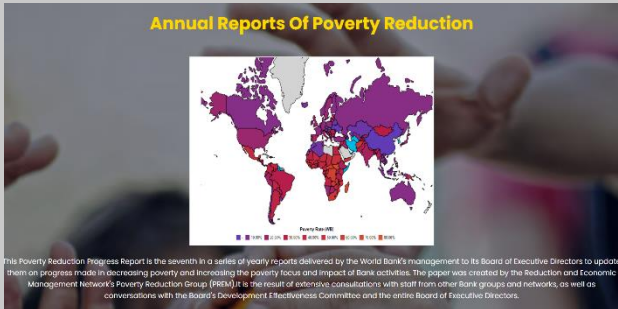
The number of people at risk of falling into poverty in Germany has risen in all the country's western states and Berlin over the past decade, according to government figures released on Thursday. In total, 15.9% of Germany's population is at risk of falling below the poverty threshold – up from 15.2% in year before, the Federal Statistical Office found. The government classifies someone as being at risk of falling into poverty if their income is less than 49% of the average. In 2019, this was calculated to be less than €10,714 (€2,713 each month). Read more: 1 in 5 children in Germany grow up in poverty. The outlook for people in the at-risk category could be set to worsen, after 6.7 million people were furloughed and thousands lost jobs during the coronavirus pandemic.



Signature:



Page 04 - Community

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	Country	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction
01	Cyprus	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009
02	Uganda	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009
03	Thailand	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009
04	Russian Federation	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009
05	Moldova	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009
06	China	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009
07	Armenia	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009
08	Sweden	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009
09	Uzbekistan	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009
10	Maldives	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009
11	Mexico	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009
12	Austria	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009
13	France	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009
14	Switzerland	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009
15	Japan	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009

Read more

04	Russian Federation	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009
05	Moldova	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009
06	China	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009
07	Armenia	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009
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11	Mexico	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009
12	Austria	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009
13	France	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009
14	Switzerland	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009
15	Japan	Annual Report of Poverty Reduction 2009

Read More

About Us

The basic concept of this web page is to give you an idea about poverty and to bring this concept to the society as well as to launch social services for it.

f t g in

Kaveesha "Samarasekera"

Signature:

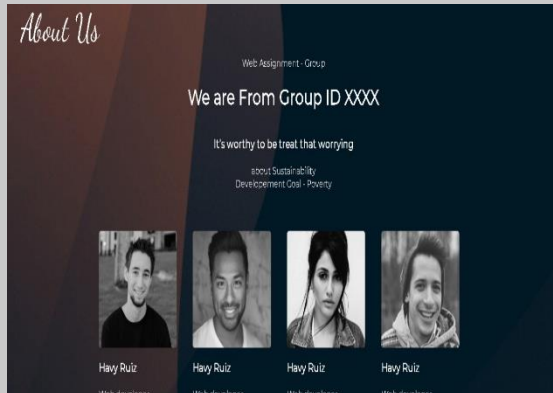
Kaveesha

Page 05 – About Us

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Description:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Image links of Country Flag of every single country.• Image links of Head of States (Presidents or Prime Ministers) of every single country.• links of Images that are related with poverty and other sdg goals.• Image links of NSBM Green University Town.• Image link of the Modular Leader.• Email Addresses of Modular Leader and NSBM.• Website Link of the NSBM.• Image links of Some famous people who are contributed to eradicate poverty from this world.• Description about what's mean to be Poverty.• Description about why poverty has chosen as a goal to achieve

and **why** is it in the first goal to be achieved.

- **Description about What is sustainability and how it arouses human mind.**



Signature:

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