

**GIS -BASED ANALYSIS OF SPATIAL
AND TEMPORAL PATTERN OF
PASSPORT HOLDERS IN SRI LANKA**

By

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DECLARATION

The work described in this thesis was carried out by me under the supervision of Professor Mrs. T.M.S.P.K.Thennakoon and Mr. H. M. Prabath Jayantha and a report on this has not been submitted in whole or in part to any university or any other institution for another degree/Diploma.



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Signature of the Candidate

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Date

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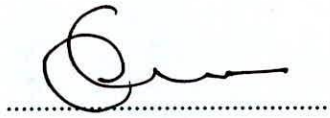
We certify that the above statement made by the candidate is true and that this thesis is suitable for submission to the university for the purpose of evaluation.



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CARICOM	Caribbean Community
DSD	Divisional Secretariat Divisions
DS	District Secretariat
EU	European Union
GIS	Geographical Information System
GND	Grama Niladhari Division
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Migration Organization
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean

ABSTRACT

It is compulsory for a Sri Lankan, who travels abroad to possess a valid passport. For the Reason is that by using the passport that people can proof people identity when abroad. Persons travel without a valid passport is an illegal entrant. In Sri Lanka, the Department of Immigration and Emigration issue the passports. Since the year 1949, the issuance of passports in Sri Lanka has undergone various changes and modifications and it the “N” series passports that are being issued at present (2014).

The main predicament that the Department of Immigration and Emigration is facing present is that it has become a very hectic department and a one with abig rush of clients due to the increase of clients. Due to this, clients, who come to the department to get some service, also face severe problems. Therefore, it is very important to findan opportune solution. Thus, there is timely need to find a solution for this problem faced by the Department of Immigration and Emigration as well as by clients that an effort is made through this research study.

Accordingly, the spatial distribution and temporal pattern of passport holders are examined in this study. Through that process, finding of solutions for the issues and problems faced by theDepartment of Immigration and Emigration and the clients. When studying the spatial distribution of clients, their distribution pattern at the district and divisional secretariat division levels during the period 2008 – 2013 are analyzed. Further, pattern of the distribution in gender-wise and ethnic-wise also discussed. When examining the temporal pattern, a systematic study is done on the submission of applications for passports on monthly basis during the period 2008 – 2013. This is done on district and divisional secretariat divisionlevel.

Consequently, through the study of spatial distribution and temporal pattern, recommendations are also made to ease the issues faced by the Department of Immigration and Emigration.

It has become possible to arrive at some conclusions such as, the not having a sub-office of the Department of Immigration and Emigration in the Eastern sector of the country, an increase of the applications for passports in the months of August, December and January and arrival of large number of applicants see passports, from districts such as

Kurunegala, Colombo, Puththalama, Anuradhapura, Kaluthara and Gampaha. Based in these conclusions, numbers of recommendations on issues faced by the Department of Immigration and Emigration as well as clients are submitted in this study. That is basically on the establishment of a sub-office of the department in the Eastern sector of the country, increase of the issuing of passports during the months of August, December and January, in districts such as Kurunegala, Puththalama, Anuradhapura and Ampara, through mobile services, arranging sub-offices of the department to issue one-day services. Implementing above would ease the difficulties faced by the Department of Immigration and Emigration as well as by clients.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

A passport is a government-issued document that certifies the identity and nationality of its holder for the purpose of international travel. The elements of identity contained in all standardized passports include information about the holder, including name, date of birth, gender and place of birth.

A passport displays nationality, but not the place of residence of the passport holder. The passport holder is normally entitled to enter (in most cases: return to) the country that issued the passport in accordance with the laws of that country. A passport does not necessarily grant the passport holder entry into another country, nor to consular protection while abroad or any other privileges, such as immunity from arrest or prison sentences; those rights and privileges, if and when applicable, arise from international treaties.

One of the earliest known references to paperwork that served the role of a passport is found in the Hebrew Bible. In the biblical verse, Nehemiah attributed to 450 BC, it is believed that Nehemiah, an official serving King Artaxerxes I of Persia, asked leave to travel to Judea. The king granted leave and gave him a letter "to the governors beyond the river" requesting safe passage for him as he traveled through their lands.

In the medieval Islamic Caliphate, a form of passport was in the form of a *bara'a*, a receipt for taxes paid. Only citizens who paid their *zakah* (for Muslims) or *jizya* (for Dhimmis) taxes were permitted to travel to different regions of the Caliphate, thus the *bara'a* receipt was a "traveler's basic passport."

It is considered unlikely that the term "passport" is derived from sea ports, but rather from a medieval document that was required to pass through the gate (or "porte") of a city wall or to pass through a territory. In medieval Europe, such documents were issued to travelers by local authorities, and generally contained a list of towns and cities into

which a document holder was permitted to pass. On the whole, documents were not required for travel to sea ports, which were considered open trading points, but documents were required to travel inland from sea ports.

King Henry V of England is credited with having invented what some consider the first true passport, notwithstanding the earlier examples cited, as a means of helping his subjects prove who they were in foreign lands. The earliest references to these documents are found in a 1414 Act of Parliament. In 1540, granting travel documents became a role of the Privy Council of England, and it was by this time that the term "passport" was coming into use. In 1794, issuing British passports became the job of the Office of the Secretary of State.

A rapid expansion of rail travel and wealth in Europe from the mid-nineteenth century led to a unique dissolution of the passport system for thirty odd years before World War I. The speed of trains, as well as the number of passengers that crossed many borders, had made the enforcement of passport laws more difficult. The general reaction was the relaxation of passport requirements. In the later part of the nineteenth century and up to World War, passports were not required, on the whole, for travel within Europe, and crossing a border was a relatively straightforward procedure. Consequently, comparatively few people held passports. The Ottoman Empire and the Russian Empire maintained passport requirements for international travel, in addition to an internal system to control travel within their borders. Most countries issued passports, but countries that demanded that travelers be in possession of a passport were considered backward.

During World War I, European governments introduced border passport requirements for security reasons (to keep out spies) and to control the emigration of citizens with useful skills, retaining potential manpower. These controls remained in place after the war, and became standard procedure, though controversial. British tourists of the 1920s complained, especially about attached photographs and physical descriptions, which they considered led to a "nasty dehumanization".

In 1920, the League of Nations held a conference on passports and through tickets, the Tickets. Passport guidelines and a general booklet design resulted from the conference, which was followed up by conferences in 1926 and 1927. The United