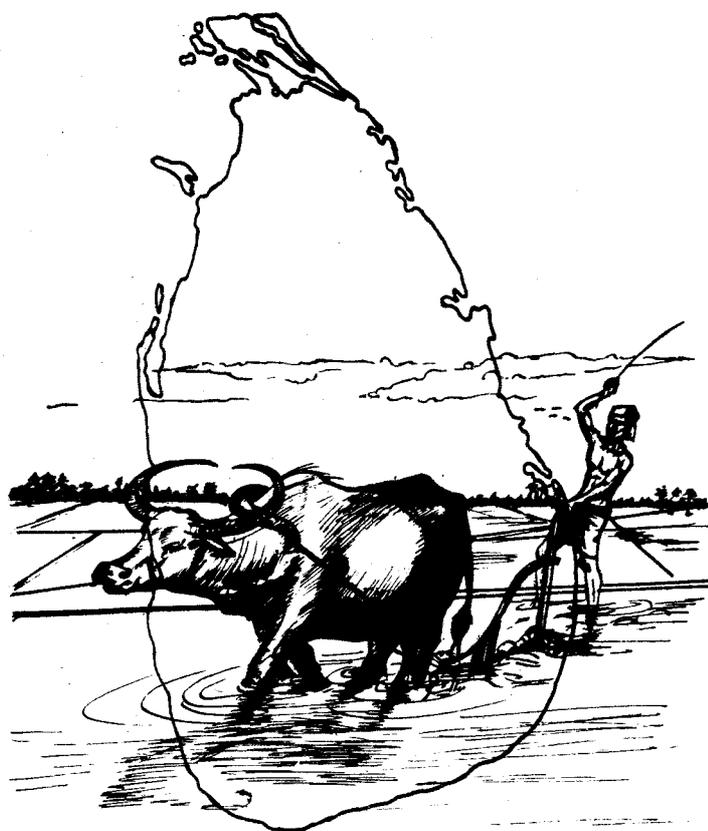




NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION TRAINING CENTRE  
ON  
AGRICULTURAL CENSUS  
SRI LANKA



30th November to 19th December 1981

Report on Field Survey

Sponsored By  
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION  
and  
DEPT. OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

198

PREFACE

As a part of the programme for the National Demonstration Training Centre on Agricultural Census, the participants carried out an Agriculture Census in eight villages, comprising of eleven census blocks in Bogollagama Grama Sevaka Division of Kurunegala District. Participants were divided into ten groups and they covered all the holdings in this Grama Sevaka Division to canvass the Agricultural Census Questionnaires A.C. 1, A.C. 2 and A.C. 3.

This practical aspect of the training programme has been very rewarding to the participants in obtaining a clear picture of the various aspects of Census taking.

In this connection, it is gratifying to note that the participants worked hard and completed the field work, tabulation and preparation of report.

With the experience gained, I earnestly hope that the participants will be in a much better position now to carry out successfully the 1982 Agricultural Census.

W.A.A.S. Peiris

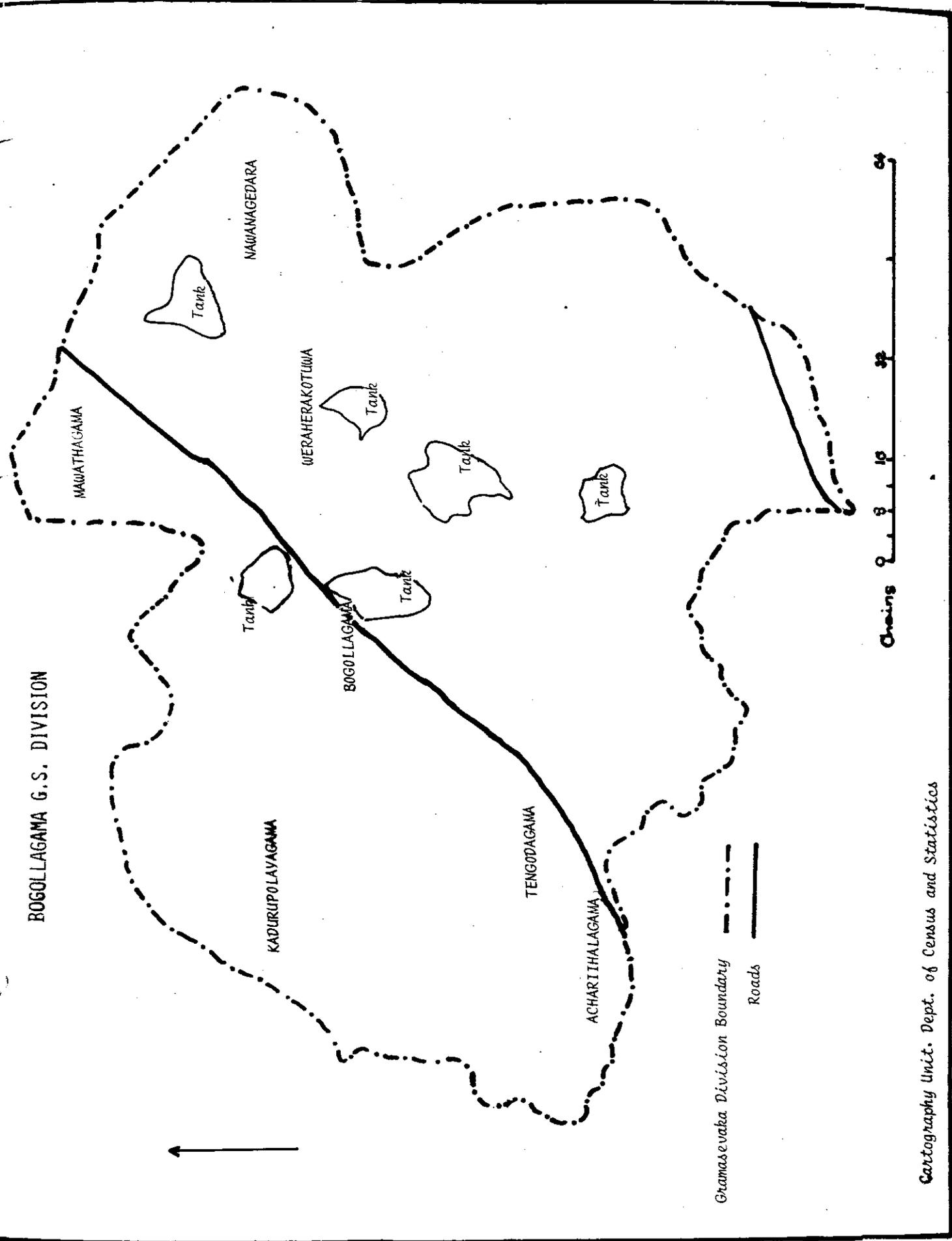
The Director of the National Demonstration  
Centre on Agricultural Census.

Sri Lanka.

Colombo.

19th December, 1981.

BOGOLLAGAMA G.S. DIVISION



Gramasevaka Division Boundary — · — ·  
 Roads —

Chains 0 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24

## C O N T E N T S

Preface		
Map of the Enumeration District.		Page No.
Chapter 1.	National Demonstration Training Centre - Background	1
Chapter 2.	Field Programme of N.D.C.	4
Chapter 3.	Geographical & Socio Economic Characteristics	5
Chapter 4.	Community Facilities	6
Chapter 5.	Distribution of Operational Holdings	8
Chapter 6.	Agricultural Operators and their Characteristics	9
Chapter 7.	Land Utilization, and other related characteristics	12
Chapter 8.	Field Experiences	14

Tables 1 - 15

### Appendix

- i. Specimen of the F 1 form
- ii. Schedules A C 1, A C 2, A C 3.
- iii. List of Participants.

195

## CHAPTER 1

### National Demonstration Training Centre on Agricultural Census-Background

#### Introduction :

- 1.1 The Censuses of Agriculture have become a regular feature in Sri Lanka since 1946. The last Census of Agriculture was conducted in 1973 and the next census will be carried out in 1982.
- 1.2 The Census of Agriculture provides a profile of agricultural activities required for development planning, project implementation, measurement of agricultural progress, evaluation and analysis of economic and social conditions prevailing in the country.
- 1.3 To provide meaningful and bench mark statistical information. An agricultural census is a must in any developing country.

#### The Main Objectives :

- 1.4 The main objectives of the agricultural census are;
  - (i) To describe agricultural structure and related characteristics of agriculture by providing statistical data on agricultural holdings, agricultural operators, land utilisation, livestock numbers, agricultural machinery and implements, use of fertiliser etc.
  - (ii) To provide bench mark data needed for formulating new agricultural development programmes and for evaluating their progress.
  - (iii) To provide basic frames of households and agricultural holdings for carrying out future agricultural surveys and,
  - (iv) To lay a basis for developing an integrated programme for current agricultural statistics.

#### Pilot Census :

- 1.5 Agricultural census is a complex operation consisting of a series of closely related steps which must be planned well in advance. A considerable amount of time was devoted to develop the concepts and definitions. Professional views and practical experiences were sought from relevant Departments and other Organisations in the course of formulation of the concepts and definitions.
- 1.6 The Census is concerned with the collection of data from all individual agricultural holding by direct enumeration. In view of its size and complex nature it become necessary to master the

available resources of the country for conducting the census. To ensure successful completion of the main census it is necessary to examine all the aspects through a pilot census.

1.7 The pilot census will assess the suitability of the census questionnaires, instruction manuals, concepts and definitions, the feasibility of the operational procedures, the manpower requirements as well as throw up practical problems that may have to be encountered in the main census.

1.8 Pretesting of Census Questionnaires : Before conducting a pilot census, pretesting of the census questionnaires were carried out in ten selected districts of the country, covering about seventy five households. On the basis of the experience gained and the discussions held with various officials the questionnaires were finalised for the pilot census.

#### Coverage of Pilot Census :

1.9 The Pilot Census was carried out in one selected village in each A.G.A. Division. In each of the selected villages, ten agricultural holdings were covered for the pilot census. All the three schedules namely,

- (1) A.C. 1 - Listing schedule,
- (2) A.C. 2 - The small holding schedule,
- (3) A.C. 3 - The sample schedule.

were filled in respect of the selected holdings. List of villages to be covered in the districts and the list of census units, in respect of these villages based on 1981 population census was provided by the Department of Census and Statistics. In all, about 2,500 agricultural holdings spread over 250 villages were covered. The primary work of filling these schedules were carried out by the cultivation officers. Where there were no cultivation officers, the work was done by Special Survey Officers. The supervision at the district level was undertaken by the statistical staff attached to the respective districts. On the experiences gained at the Pilot Census, the census schedules were further modified to suit the requirements.

#### National Demonstration Training Centre :

1.10 The National Demonstration Training Centre on Agriculture Census, was held in Colombo from 30th November to 19th December 1981 with the assistance of the F.A.O. Two Burmese and twenty Sri Lankans participated in the training course. The programme of work included, one week of lectures followed by a field survey, tabulation analysis and preparation of the report.

Main Objectives of the Field Survey :

1.11 The main objectives of the field survey were :-

- (i) To familiarize each participant with the concepts and definitions related to census of agriculture so that, he or she will be better equipped to conduct an agricultural census in the country.
- (ii) To analyse, evaluate and publish the data collected from the field.
- (iii) To share the field experiences of the officers who participated from the various parts of the country and from Burma.

Field Enumeration :

1.12 The field work of the N.D.C. took place at Nikaweratiya A.G.A. Division in the Kurunegala District. One Grama Sevaka Niladari Division, consisting of eight villages was chosen for the survey. Agriculture Census schedules A.C. 1, A.C. 2 and A.C. 3 were used to obtain information from households about the agricultural operations. The details of the survey findings are given in the successive chapters of this Report.

CHAPTER 2Field Programme of N.D.C.2.1 Location

Bogollagama Grama Sevaka Division, which consists of 8 villages in Nikaweratiya A.G.A. Division of Kurunegala District was selected for enumeration. However, the parcels located within this G.S. Division, but belonging to the holdings operated by the operators residing outside this G.S. Division were not included. But these parcels located outside this G.S. Division belonging to the operators who are residing in this Division were enumerated.

2.2 Type of work done

The participants were instructed to :

- (i) Update the prelisting forms (F1 forms)
- (ii) Fill the A.C. 1 schedules (Screening sheet)
- (iii) Fill the A.C. 2 schedules
- (iv) Fill the A.C. 3 schedules
- (v) Collect village level basic statistics.

2.3 Instructions, and allocation of work :

In addition to the training imparted to the participants during the first week, a set of instructions were given to them to ease the enumeration work.

2.4 The participants were divided into 10 groups and each group was given one census block.

2.5 The participants were given detailed instructions with regard to the scrutiny and tabulation of data. For easy extraction of data, summary sheets were provided to each group. The participants were also given instructions as to the preparation of fifteen tables from the data collected. A set of table formats was supplied to each group.

CHAPTER 3

Geographical & Socio-Economic Characteristics

Particulars of the G.S. Division

- 3.1 Bogollagama G.S. Division is situated in Nikaweratiya A.G.A. Division in the Northern part of Kurunegala district. It is located about 26 miles away from Kurunegala town.
- 3.2 The G.S. Division comprises of nine villages which has an area of about 1605 acres. Of these nine villages, Palugama is an abandoned village.
- 3.3 The names and area of the villages are given below.

<u>S/No.</u>	<u>Name of the village</u>	<u>Area(in Acres)</u>
1.	Kangadagama	85.5
2.	Giridamuna	92.5
3.	Weraharakotuwa	152.0
4.	Nawanagedara	160.0
5.	Kadurupolayagama	188.0
6.	Achari-Ihalagama	237.0
7.	Mawathagama	240.0
8.	Bogollagama	300.0
9.	Palugama	150.0
	<b>Total Area</b>	<b>1605.0</b>

Temperature and Rainfall :

3.4 Bogollagama is situated in the dry zone of the Kurunegala District. The temperature ranges from 23°-29°C. and rainfall from 80-120 c.m. for the year. Due to very poor rains the water is a scarce commodity and the main source of water for cultivation and for drinking is the village tank.

Population & their Characteristics :

- 3.5 The total population is 1149 of which 577 or 50.22 percent<sup>are</sup> males and 572 or 49.78 percent are females.
- 3.6 The main economic activity of the people in this area is farming. It was found that more than 95 percent of the working population is engaged in agriculture. Agriculture has therefore become the main income source for them. A negligible proportion of the population is engaged in government employment and some others do adhoc jobs. It was also found that some villages belong to a particular social community whose traditional occupation is that of Blacksmith. However, none of them are now engaged in this occupation. Similarly, in some other villages it was seen that the villagers are exponents of traditional dances and dance forms. But due to the lack of patronage, encouragement, facilities and finance, most of these activities are more or less at a standstill. Lack of cottage Industries is a noticeable feature in this Grama Sevaka Division.

## CHAPTER 4

Community (Village Level) Statistics.Village Statistics :

- 4.1 The community or village level statistics are becoming increasingly important in view of the greater emphasis laid on integrated rural development. In Sri Lanka, an attempt is being made to develop these statistics. There is a proposal to build up village level statistics and for this purpose a questionnaire has been formulated. This is proposed to be canvassed in 1983.
- 4.2 To gain some experience in the collection of information in this schedule and also to collect some back ground information the participants were also requested to fill up a village level questionnaire with the help of Grama Sevaka.

Community Facilities Available :

- 4.3 Some of the salient features of the villages surveyed is seen from the community statistics given below.
- 4.4 The villagers are more dependant on tank water for drinking and other purposes as there is only few wells in this area. Irrigation facilities are available to five villages and that too, is in the form of minor tanks fed only by rain water. But the water available in these tanks do not meet the requirements of farmers. Electricity supply is available only to one village which is located by the side of the main road, running from Kurunegala to Puttalam.
- 4.5 Motorable road facilities are available only for 6 villages, while the other 2 villages do not have even this basic facility. There is a bus service to 4 of the 8 villages.
- 4.6 There is only one school serving the children of this G.S. Division. But this school too does not have facilities for higher education. It is not surprising, that a section of the student population attends schools outside the division.
- 4.7 Regarding health facilities there is neither a Govt. Hospital, maternity home, dental surgery, ayurvedic hospital or a private (western) practitioner in this area and for all these services one has to travel up to Nikaweratiya town which is about 7 miles away. There is only one local Ayurvedic physician resident in this division.
- 4.8 A weekly fair or Pola where the farmers could sell their produce or buy their requirements is not located within the division. This facility too is available at Nikaweratiya which is the closest town.
- 4.9 There is only one co-operative outlet for the whole division and the private boutiques are found only in five villages.

16/2

- 4.10 The nearest location where postal, telecommunication and Banking facilities are available to this area is Nikaweratiya Town.
- 4.11 Conspicuous or rather unusual is the absence of a temple or place of religious worship in these villages.
- 4.12 Basic community facilities such as a public play ground, library, cinema or theatre hall, children's home, community centres etc. are not available in this Division. The above facilities are found at Nikaweratiya Town.
- 4.13 Out of the 8 villages, 4 have burial grounds.
- 4.14 Government institutions connected with the day to day affairs of the people such as Agrarian Service Centre, Police Station and A.G.A.'s office are also situated at Nikaweratiya.
- 4.15 Some special features in all the villages are the availability of crown land for cultivation and the availability of man power. According to the villager their main problem is the non-availability of sufficient irrigation facilities to make proper use of the available resources.

CHAPTER 5Distribution of Operational HoldingsStructure

5.1 The total number of holdings in Bogollagama G.S. Division is 219. Distribution of these holdings by size classes shows that 16 percent of these are less than 1 acre. The proportions of the size classes of 1 acre, 1.2 acres, 2 acres & 3 acres, and 3 acres and over are 26 percent, 21 percent and 37 percent respectively. The average size of a holding is nearly 3 acres.

Operational Status :

5.2 Nearly 95 percent of the total number of holdings were operated on own account basis. The proportion of holdings operated on the basis of partnership and by managers for private persons are negligible. There was no holding operated by managers for institutions. It is important to note that some of the holdings less than 3 acres have been operated on partnership basis and by managers for private persons. But all the holdings of 3 acres and above have been operated only on own account basis.

Fragmentation :

5.3 There are 503 parcels in the survey area. These parcels are scattered among 219 holdings of various sizes. Number of holdings with two or more parcels account for 70 percent while the number with one parcel account for 30 percent. It is interesting to note that the number of holdings with one parcel decreases with the increase in the size of holdings and this is *viceversa* with regard to the holdings with more than two parcels.

Average number of parcels per holding and Average size of  
a parcel per acre by size of holdings

<u>Size class of Holdings</u>	<u>Average No. of parcel/Holdings.</u>	<u>Average size/parcels acres</u>
Less than 1 acre	1.4	0.37
1 - less than 2 acres	1.9	0.69
2 - less than 3 acres	2.3	0.96
<u>3 - acres and above</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>1.82</u>
All Groups	2.29	1.25
	===	====

- 5.4 Above table shows that the average number of parcels per holding ranges from 1.4 in the lowest size class to 3.0 in the highest size class. This indicates that the number of parcels in small holdings is small while it is larger in large holdings. This is the usual picture with regard to the distribution of parcels in holdings in the Sri Lanka's rural sector. It is worth mentioning for comparison that, it is vis versa in the Estate Sector. i.e. The number of parcels are less in larger estates rather than the number in small holding estates.
- 5.5 Another important fact, that can be seen in above table is the increasing size of the parcels with the increase of the holding size. The average size of a parcel in the highest size class of holdings is five times higher than that of the lowest size class.

CHAPTER 6Demographic Characteristics of the Operators

- 6.1 The survey results revealed that the total number of agricultural operators in Bogollagama G.S. Division was 211 out of this number 187 or 88.6 percent accounts for Males and 24 or 11.4 percent accounts for Females. This shows only a marginal number of females working as agricultural operators.

Educational attainment of Operators

- 6.2 The educational attainments of the operators can be seen from the following tables.

Distribution of Agricultural Operators by  
Educational Attainment

<u>Level of Education</u>	<u>No. of Operators</u>	<u>%</u>
No schooling	17	8.1
Below grade 5	100	47.4
Passed grade 6 to 9	51	24.2
Passed G.C.E.(O/L) or higher Examination	43	20.3
All Levels	211	100.0

It will be seen that while 29 percent of the operators had passed G.C.E. Ordinary Level or higher examination, eight percent of the operators had no schooling.

6.3 Ownership of Land

It was further revealed that 88.2 percent of the total number of operators own land, while, only 11.8 percent of the operators do not own any land at all, as can be seen from the following table.

Distribution of Operators Classified by  
Type of Ownership of the Land

<u>Type of Ownership</u>	<u>No. of Operators</u>	<u>%</u>
Owning - No land	25	11.8
Owning Home Garden only	19	9.0
Owning home garden and other land only	78	37.0
Owning other lands only	89	42.2
All Type	211	100.0

Tenureship According to Parcels

- 6.4 Out of 503 agricultural parcels reported in the holdings, 352 or 70.0 percent accounts for single tenureship, while all the other types of tenureship amounts to 151 or 30.0 percent.

Table - Distribution of Parcels by Type of Tenureship

<u>Type of tenure</u>	<u>No. of Parcels</u>	<u>%</u>
Owned singly	352	70.0
Owned jointly (Thattumaruru)	5	1.0
Owned jointly (Kattimaruru)	1	0.2
Owned jointly (Other Type)	11	2.2
Other Type of tenure	<u>134</u>	<u>26.6</u>
All Types	<u>503</u>	<u>100.0</u>
	===	=====

It is important to note that 26.6 percent of the parcels were under other types of tenure, there including tenures such as Grant under L.D.O./C.L.O., Lease, Ande, Free, Squatter, Other.

CHAPTER 7Land Utilization and Related CharacteristicsLand Utilization:

- 7.1 Of the total area of 1605 acres in Bogallagama G.S. division only 631 acres or 35 percent is falling within agricultural holdings. This is because,
- (i) A considerable portion of land is covered with jungles, tanks, etc. and,
  - (ii) The exclusion of holdings located in this division but operated by operators residing outside this division.

Total number of Holdings, Area of the Holdings and  
area under Crops According to Size Classes

<u>Size Class</u>	<u>Total No. of Holdings</u>	<u>Total area of Holdings</u>	<u>Total Area Under Crops</u>
Less than 1 acre	35	18	19
1 - less than 2 acres	57	73	71
2 - less than 3 acres	47	105	92
3 - acres and above	80	435	355
All Groups	219	631	537

- 7.2 It can be seen from the above table that 537 acres or 85 percent of the total area of holdings were cultivated during the reference period. According to the operators, the full acreage could be brought under plough if there is sufficient water.

Percentage Distribution of Area Under Crops by Size Classes

<u>Size Class</u>	<u>Paddy</u>	<u>Coconut</u>	<u>Temporary Crops</u>	<u>Permanent Crops</u>
Less than 1 acre	19	17	67	07
1 - less than 2 acres	32	14	46	08
2 - less than 3 acres	30	13	53	04
3 - acres & above	27	31	40	02
All Groups	26	25	44	05

- 7.3 As illustrated in the above table, the percentage distribution of area under crops shows that the area covered with temporary crops have registered the highest proportion accounting for 44 percent. The areas under paddy and coconut, accounted for 26 and 25 percent respectively. The proportion under permanent crops is negligible.

Irrigation

- 7.4 The main sources of water in this area are small tanks which are rainfed. Therefore the whole area is irrigated by minor schemes. The capacity of these tanks are not enough to irrigate the land available for cultivation. Only 86 acres has been irrigated during last Maha season, and 81 acres during last Yala season.

Fertilizer Usage :Usage of Fertilizer by Type and Size of Holdings

Size Class	No. of Holdings Using Fertilizer		Not Using
	Chemicals	Others	
Less than 1 acre	12	01	22
1 - less than 2 acres	30	-	27
2 - less than 3 acres	26	-	21
3 acres and above	50	-	30
All Groups	118	01	100

- 7.5 Above table shows that out of the 219 holdings only 119 have used fertilizer. Of these 118 holdings have used chemical fertilizer. It was revealed during the survey that fertilizer was used only in paddy cultivation. According to the farmers temporary crops such as cow-pea and green grams, that are widely grown in this area does not need fertilizer, to give a fair yield. The use of fertilizer even among coconut growers is not very common due to high cost of fertilizer. The number of holdings using fertilizer increases with the increase of the size of holding.

Machinery and Implements:

- 7.6 The farmers in this area hardly use agricultural machinery and implements. However, there are 2 four wheel tractors and 2 two wheel tractors in the division. Other than the owners of these tractors, others hire them occasionally since they can't afford the higher charges.

Livestock :

- 7.7 Livestock farming is not an important industry in this area. There were only 162 cattle and 126 buffaloes in all. Poultry farming is non-existent in these villages.

CHAPTER 8Field Experiences

- 8.1 It has been experienced during the Demonstration survey that the average time taken in filling up the questionnaires was around 25 to 30 minutes. However, it was found that a considerable time will be spent in identifying the census blocks and covering the distances from house to house.
- 8.2 Most of the respondents were co-operative in giving the necessary information asked for. However, in some cases, it was observed that the respondents were reluctant to reveal the accurate information since they feared that this may deprive them of the subsidies given by the government. This is due to an inquiry that has been carried out recently in order to check the eligibility of the people enjoying food stamp allowance. Therefore it is felt that some of the respondents would have under stated the information with regard to the operated land areas, number of livestock etc.
- 8.3 In almost all the cases, it was found that the respondents were not available at their residences during the day time since they were engaged in agricultural activities. Therefore the participants had make number of visits, in order to meet them.
- 8.4 It is of greater importance to note that all the participants were provided accommodation at one place and therefore had a good opportunity to share the experiences and discuss field problems encountered in the field. The field enumeration exercise helped the participants in gaining a through understanding on concepts, definition, instructions etc.
- 8.5 In regard to livestock numbers special care has to be taken in eliciting the information from the respondent as there is the usual tendency of under estimating their number.
- 8.6 The F1 forms which was prepared at the time of population census in most cases holds good. Some updating may be necessary in some cases.
- 8.7 The participants after their field experience made some suggestions in regards to the items covered in the schedule. A suggestion was made to make a provision for high-land paddy. Similarly in the area surveyed there was a system of tenure known as "Bethma" which is not provided for in the schedule.
- 8.8 The field experience of the participants stresses the importance of publicity to the programme to get more accurate information. The participants suggested that school children could be used to spread the news about agriculture census.

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS BY SIZE CLASSES AND BY VILLAGES.

Village	Total No. of Holdings	Total Area of the Holdings	Number of Holdings			
			Less than 1 Acre	1 Acres - Less than 2 Acres	2 Acres - Less than 3 Acres	3 Acres and Above
Weraherakotuwa	04	20	01	-	01	02
Kadurupolayagama	06	17	-	04	03	02
Kengadagama	08	18	01	02	01	04
Nawanagedara	10	38	-	01	02	07
Giridamuna	12	28	01	03	05	03
Bogollagama	46	247	03	06	09	28
Achhari-Ihalagama	62	106	18	19	13	12
Mawathagama	71	157	11	25	13	22
G.S. Division	219	631	35	57	47	80

TABLE 2

AGRICULTURAL OPERATORS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY VILLAGES

Village	Number of Operators		
	Total No.	Males	Females
Weraherakotuwa	04	03	01
Kadurupolayagama	06	06	-
Kengadagama	08	07	01
Nawanagedara	10	10	-
Giridamuna	10	08	02
Bogollagama	46	39	07
Achhari-Ihalagama	61	54	07
Mawathagama	66	60	06
G.S. Division	211	187	24

Village	Number of Operators							
	Total	No Schooling	Below Grade 5	Passed Grade 6 - 9	Passed G.C.E. (Ord. Level) at Least 6 Subjects.	Passed G.C.E. (A/L) at Least 3 Subjects.	Higher Academic Qualifications	Unspecified
Weraherakotuwa	04	01	01	01	-	-	01	-
Kadurupolayagama	06	-	04	02	-	-	-	-
Kengadagama	08	01	02	04	01	-	-	-
Nawanagedara	10	-	02	04	02	02	-	-
Giridamuna	10	01	08	01	-	-	-	-
Bogollagama	46	06	14	11	11	02	02	-
Achari-Ihalagama	61	03	39	10	08	01	-	-
Mawathagama	66	05	30	18	12	01	-	-
G.S. Division	211	17	100	51	34	06	03	-

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF OPERATORS BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND BY VILLAGES.

Village	Number of Operators.				
	Total	Owning No Land	Owning Home Garden Only	Owning Home Garden and Other Lands.	Owning Other Lands Only
Weraherakotuwa	04	03	-	01	-
Kadurupolayagama	06	-	-	-	06
Kengadagama	08	-	-	02	06
Nawanagedara	10	01	-	-	09
Giridamuna	10	-	01	09	-
Bogollagama	46	04	03	04	35
Achhari-Ihalagama	61	01	07	38	15
Mawathagama	66	16	08	24	18
G.S. Division	211	25	19	78	89

**TABLE 5 - DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS BY OPERATIONAL STATUS OF OPERATORS ACCORDING TO THE SIZE CLASS OF THE HOLDINGS.**

Size Class of the Holding Acres.	Total No. of Holdings	Total Area of Holding Acres	Number of Holdings Operated.			
			On Own Account	in Partnership	By Managers for Institution	By Managers for a Private Persons
Less than 1 Acre	35	18	33	02	-	-
1 Acre - Less than 2 Acres	57	73	51	03	-	03
2 Acres - Less than 3 Acres	47	105	44	03	-	-
3 Acres and Above	80	435	80	-	-	-
<b>All Groups</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>03</b>

14

TABLE 6

AREA UNDER CROPS ACCORDING TO SIZE CLASSES OF THE HOLDINGS

Size Class	Area Under Crops (Acres)			
	Paddy	Coconut	Temporary Crops Other than Paddy	Permanent Crops Other than Coconut
Less than 1 Acre	03	03	12	01
1 Acre- Less than 2 Acres	23	10	32	06
2 Acres- Less than 3 Acres	28	12	49	03
3 Acres- and Above	95	109	142	09
All Groups	149	134	235	19

TABLE 7

AREA IRRIGATED BY SIZE OF THE HOLDINGS AND BY SEASONS

Size Class	Area Irrigated (Acres)	
	Maha Season	Yala Season
Less than 1 Acre	02	01
1 Acre - Less than 2 Acres	08	02
2 Acres - Less than 3 Acres	10	01
3 Acres and Above	66	19
All Groups	86	23

TABLE 8

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS OWNED BY TYPES AND BY SIZE OF THE HOLDINGS

Size Class	Number			
	4 Wheel Tractors	2 Wheel Tractors	Momoties	Ploughs
Less than 1 Acre	-	-	52	05
1 Acre-Less than 2 Acres	-	-	89	21
2 Acres-Less than 3 Acres	-	-	74	25
3 Acres and Above	02	02	204	61
All Groups	02	02	419	112

TABLE 9

DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK BY SIZE OF THE HOLDINGS AND BY VILLAGES

Size Class	Number			
	Cattle	Buffaloes	Pigs	Poultry
Less than 1 Acre	08	08	-	-
1 Acre - Less than 2 Acres	23	22	-	-
2 Acres - Less than 3 Acres	35	37	-	-
3 Acres and Above	96	59	-	-
All Groups	162	126	-	-

(87)  
23

TABLE 10 - NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE OF THE HOLDINGS.

Size Class	Number of Households	
	Agricultural*	Nonagricultural
Less than 1 Acre	22	13
1 Acre - Less than 2 Acres	44	13
2 Acres - Less than 3 Acres	38	09
3 Acres and Above	60	20
All Groups	164	55

Note\* If 50% or more of the operators household income <sup>was</sup> derived from agriculture it was considered as an agricultural household otherwise nonagricultural.

Village	Total No. of Holdings.	No. of Holdings Producing Mainly for Sale.		
		Total	With Crops & Livestock	With Crops Only
Weraherakotuwa	04	02	01	01
Kadurupolayagama	06	06	-	06
Kengadagama	08	08	02	06
Nawanagedara	10	10	04	06
Giridamuna	12	08	02	06
Begollagama	46	37	10	27
Achari-Ihalagama	62	46	17	29
Mawathagama	71	68	16	52
G.S. Division	219	185	52	133

TABLE 12

USE OF FERTILIZER BY SIZE CLASSES OF THE HOLDINGS.

Size Class	No. of Holdings Using Fertilizer		Not Using
	Chemicals	Others	
Less than One Acres	12	01	22
1 Acre - Less than 2 Acres	30	-	27
2 Acres - Less than 3 Acres	26	-	21
3 Acres and Above	50	-	30
All Groups	118	01	100

TABLE 13 - DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS BY SIZE OF THE HOLDINGS AND BY NUMBER OF PARCELS.

Size Class	No. of Holdings	Area(Acres)	Total No. of Parcels	No. of Holdings with 1 Parcel	No. of Holdings with 2 Parcels	No. of Holdings with more than 2 Parcels
Less than 1 Acre	35	18	49	24	10	01
1 Acre - Less than 2 Acres	57	73	106	18	28	11
2 Acres - Less than 3 Acres	47	105	109	11	19	17
3 Acres and Above	80	435	239	13	20	47
All Groups	219	631	503	66	77	76

132

TABLE 14 -

NUMBER OF PARCELS REPORTING DIFFERENT TYPE OF TENURE BY VILLAGES

Village	Number of Parcels					
	Total No.	Owne d Singly	Owne d Jointly Thattumar u	Owne d Jointly Kattimaru	Owne d Jointly Other Types	Other Types of Tenure
Weraherakotuwa	12	08	-	-	-	04
Kadurupolayagama	14	01	-	-	-	13
Kengadagama	16	16	-	-	-	-
Nawanagedara	12	12	-	-	-	-
Giridamuna	42	32	01	-	03	06
Bogollagama	102	71	-	-	02	29
Achari-Ihalagama	155	124	03	01	03	24
Mawathagama	150	88	01	-	03	58
G.S. Division	503	352	05	01	11	134

TABLE 15

## LAND UTILIZATION BY VILLAGES

Village	Area of Holdings (acs)									
	Total Area of the Holdings Acs.	Asweddu Paddy.	Temporary Crops Other than Paddy.	Major Plantation Crops.	Other Permanent Crops.	Area Under Wood or Forest Land.	Area Under Pastures and Grasing lands.	Area of Cultivable Land not Cultivated	Land Under Roads Building etc.	Rocky and Waste Land.
Weraherakotuwa	20	03	05	10	-	-	-	02	-	-
Kadurupolayagama	17	04	10	-	-	-	-	01	02	-
Kengadagama	18	04	08	02	-	-	-	03	01	-
Nawanagedara	38	01	33	01	-	-	-	02	01	-
Giridamuna	28	13	05	03	01	-	-	06	-	-
Bogollagama	247	54	66	67	07	07	05	35	06	-
Achari-Ihalagama	106	33	50	13	05	-	-	03	02	-
Mawathagama	15	29	76	38	02	-	-	10	01	01
G.S. Division	631	141	253	134	15	07	05	62	13	01

151





SRI LANKA  
Census of Agriculture - 1982

(All information collected in this Census, which is taken under the Provisions of the Census Ordinance will be treated as strictly CONFIDENTIAL).

Code

District:- .....

A.G.A. Division:- .....

G.S.'s Division No:- .....

    Name:-.....

Name of the Village:-.....

.....

Name of the Local Body:-...

.....

MC/UC/TO. Ward No:- .....

Electorate:

Name:-..... No:.....

Census Block No:- .....

Census Unit No:- .....

Serial number of the holding:

**SECTION 1 - AGRICULTURAL OPERATOR**

1. Name of the Operator:- .....

2. Sex:-

Male  1

Female  2

3. Age of the Operator: Years

4. Educational Attainment of the Operator.

A. Academic Qualification

(a) No Schooling: -----  1

(b) Passed a grade 5 or less--  2

(c) Passed a grade 6 to 9 ----  3

(d) Passed G.C.E. (O/L) or equivalent or with 6 subjects - - - - -  4

(e) Passed G.C.E. (A/L) or equivalent with at least 3 subjects - - - - -  5

(f) High Academic Qualification  6

B. Does the Operator has any Technical or Professional Qualification.

Yes --  1

No --  2

5. Total land owned by Operator.

(a) Operator Owning no land.	1	Area Owned		
		A	R	P
(b) Operator Owning only home garden - - - - -	2			
(c) Operator Owning home garden and other land. - -	3			

**SECTION 11 - OPERATIONAL HOLDING**

1. Status of the operator pertaining to this holding.

(a) On own account - - - - -  1

(b) On behalf of an institution - - - - -  2

(c) On behalf of private persons - - - - -  3

(d) In partnership - - - - -  4

If code 4, number of partners including the operator.

If codes 2, 3 or 4 give the name of the Institution/Private Person/Chief Partner:-

.....

.....

2. Total Area of the holding.

(a) Home garden operated by the operator. - - - - -

(b) All other highlands operated and owned by the operator. -

(c) All other highlands operated by the operator but owned by others - - - - -

(d) All Paddy lands operated and owned by the operator. -

(e) All Paddy lands operated by the operator but owned by others. - - - - -

	Aoorage		
	A	R	P
(a)			
(b)			
(c)			
(d)			
(e)			
Total area of the holding.			

Total area of the holding.

3. If more than half of the holding is situated outside this district give the name and the code of the district in which largest portion lies.

Keep this portion blank if this operator has more than one holding and was enumerated earlier.

Give gross area of permanent crops as on the date of enquiry and gross area of temporary crops for the agricultural year July 1981 - June 1982.

	Total Area			Not yet in Production	Production			In Production			Out of Production			
	A	R	P		Not yet in Production	Re-Planted			Production			Production		
						A	R	P	A	R	P	A	R	P
Paddy: - - -														
Tea: - - - -				→										
Rubber: - - -				→										
				Not yet in Production	In Production						Number of Trees tapped for Toddy			
					A	R	P	Under Planted				Not Under Planted		
	A	R	P	A				R	P	A	R	P	A	R
Coconut: - -				→										

If the Area under Coconut is too small, give the number of trees.

	A	R	P
Cocoa: - - - - -			
Cinnamon: - - - -			
Coffee: - - - - -			
Other Permanent Crops:			

	A	R	P
Chillies: - - - - -			
Onions: - - - - -			
Potatoes: - - - - -			
Other Vegetables: - - - - -			
Other Temporary Crops: - -			

**SECTION IV - IRRIGATION**

**SECTION V - AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY**

Extent of irrigated area in the holding.

	Maha			Yala		
	A	R	P	A	R	P
Major Schemes:						
Minor Schemes:						
Lift Irrigation:						

If lift irrigation is available.

No. of Wind milles: - - - - -

No. of Tube Wells: - - - - -

No. of wells with water pumps

No. of wells with other devices

Implements and Machinery	Number Owned as on 30.6.82	If used encircle the relevant code		
		Owned	Hired	Other
1. 4 wheel tractor		1	2	3
2. 2 wheel tractor		1	2	3
3. Mopeds		1	2	3
4. Ploughs		1	2	3
5. Sprayers/Dusters		1	2	3
6. Thrashers		1	2	3
7. Irrigation pumps		1	2	3
8. Winnowing fans		1	2	3
9. Weeders		1	2	3

**SECTION VI - LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY**

Give the numbers as on 30<sup>th</sup> June 1982.

(a) Cattle and Buffaloes.

	Under 3 Years of Age		Age 3 Years and Over						Total number of Cattle:
	M	F	Milk in Milk		Draught	Stud	Other Uses		
			M	F			M	F	
i. Cattle:									
Local - - - - -									
Hi bred - - - - -									
Cross bred - - - -									
ii. Buffaloes:									
Local: - - - - -									
Hi bred: - - - - -									
Cross bred: - - - -									

Total number of Buffaloes:

(b) Goats, Sheep and Pigs.

	Under 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Goats			
Sheep			
Pigs			

(c) Poultry

Chicks under 6 months			
Laying hens			
Other hens			
Broilers			
Cock birds			
Ducks			
Turkeys			

(All information collected in this Census, which is taken under the provisions of the Census Ordinance will be treated as strictly. (CONFIDENTIAL).)

		Code	
	District:- .....	<input type="text"/>	
	A.G.A.'s Division:- .....	<input type="text"/>	Electorate:- .....
	G.S.'s Division No:-.....	<input type="text"/>	Name:-..... No:.....
If Rural	Name:- .....	<input type="text"/>	Census Block No:-.....
	Village:- .....	<input type="text"/>	Serial Number of the holding:-
If Urban	Name of Local Body:-.....	<input type="text"/>	(Column 7 of AC - 1)
	Ward:- .....	<input type="text"/>	

1. Name of the Operator:- .....

2. Population of the Operators House hold.

- (i) Under 15 Years
- (ii) 15 to 49 Years
- (iii) 50 to 64 Years
- (iv) 65 Years & over
- (v) Total

	Male	Female
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

3. Does 50% or more of the operators house holds income comes from.

- (i) Agriculture
- (ii) Other

4. Time spent in Agriculture.

4.1 Has the operator any occupation other than agricultural work?

Yes  No

4.2 If yes, does the non-agricultural work occupy more of his time than agricultural work.

Yes  No

4.3 If yes for 4.2, what is his major non-agricultural Activity: .....

5. How does the Agricultural work on the holding done?

- (i) All Agricultural work done by the members of the house hold.
- (ii) More than 50% of the Agricultural work done by the members of the house hold.
- (iii) Less than 50% of the Agricultural work done by the members of the house hold.

6. Is the produce of the holding mainly for.

- (i) Home consumption
- (ii) Sale

If code 2 what is the type of the holding.

- (i) Crop holding
  - (ii) Livestock and/or poultry holding.
  - (iii) Mixed holding.
- (Crop and Livestock and/or Poultry Holding).

7. Fertilizer - Encircle 1 if fertilizer is used for the given crop and 2 if fertilizer is not used. If fertilizer is used encircle 3 to indicate chemical fertilizer and 4 to indicate other fertilizer.

Crop	Usage of fertilizer		If used type of fertilizer	
	Used	Not Used	Chemical	Other
Paddy	1	2	3	4
Tea	1	2	3	4
Rubber	1	2	3	4
Coconut	1	2	3	4
Other Crops	1	2	3	4

8. Use of insecticides, weedicides or fungicides on the holding.

- 8.1 Insecticides, Yes  No
- 8.2 Weedicides Yes  No



<u>List of Participants</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Place of Work</u>
1. Mr. Manung Bo	Director	Planning & Statistics Dept. Ministry of Agriculture & Forest. Ministry office. Rangoon, Burma.
2. Mr. Htin Lin	Deputy Assistant Director	Settlements and Land records Department No.486 merchant Street, Rangoon, Burma.
3. Mr. R.Balakrishnan	Statistician	Demography Division.
4. Mr. D.B. Bibile	"	Agricultural Division.
5. Mr. S.K. Lankatilake	"	National Accounts Division.
6. Mr. P.V.C. Perera	"	Agricultural Division.
7. Mr. G.J. Perera	"	Statistics Branch, Dept. of Labour, Colombo 5.
8. Mr. H.Premaratne	"	Sample Survey Division.
9. Mr. H.N. Siriwardhana	"	Agricultural Census Unit.
10. Mr. T. Thanapalasingham	"	" " "
11. Mr. R.M. Abeyratna	Statistical Officer	Statistics Branch, Kachcheri, Kurunegala.
12. Mr. N.U. Abeysekara	"	Statistics Branch, Kachcheri, Badulla
13. Miss K.D. Chandralatha	"	Agricultural Census Unit.
14. Mr. P.H.M. Cyril	"	Statistics Branch, Kachcheri, Matale.
15. Mr. R.F. Dharmaprakasam	"	Statistics Branch, Kachcheri, Ampara.
16. Mr. S. Ekanayake	"	Statistics Branch, Kachcheri, Anuradhapura.
17. Mr. B.H.G. Gunaratna	"	Statistics Branch, Kachcheri, Kandy.
18. Mr. K. Mahendralingam	"	Public Enterprise Division. General Treasury Colombo.
19. Mr. P.D. Premaratna	"	Statistics Branch, Kachcheri, Ratnapura.
20. Mr. V. Thuraisingham	"	Statistics Branch, Kachcheri, Vavuniya.
21. Mr. K.Y.S. Weerakkody	"	Statistics Branch, Kachcheri, Colombo.
22. Mr. S.B. Wimalasuriya	"	Statistics Branch, Kachcheri, Matara.