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# **COMPERISION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS BETWEEN FISHERMEN AND OTHER FARMER AROUND THE KANDALAMA RESERVOIR**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Sri Lanka being development county protein malnutrition dominates as a critical health problem. This could easily be solved by supplementing cereal based diet with quality protein such as meat, egg, fish and milk. Fish is the most popular wild animal source. Annon (1998). Fish contain all essential nutritive amino acid lipid and mineral such as Ca and P. Even before prehistoric time, men fount out that fish is as an excellent and healthful food due to it is high nutritive value. Kandalama reservoir is the very lifeblood of the rural population such as nourishing rice fields, providing water for domestic of the village people as well as quenching the thirst of cattle, buffaloes and wild life. This is located in Dambulla area, Matale, Central Province, Sri Lanka. There were variation income derived by the having occupation farm family such as farming, live stock and inland fisheries, government and self employment.

This project was confined to cross-section analysis of the socio-economic condition of communities in the project area. This is to provide an overall picture of structure, routines standard of living to compare the level of socio-economic group's fishery and non fishery sector in the village and house hold in the area. Such as analysis would important to up grade living standards of the people who are living around Kandalama reservoir. These socio-economic indices were house holder/ or individual from all source as fishery and in all form which is cash and non-cash.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

This study consisted of a sample survey carried out with Kandalama reservoir area which consists of five villages. Field observation, primary data and second data were collected for the there mouths. Primary dates were collected preparation questionnaire holding formal and informal discussion from information income, subsidiary occupations, saving and indebtedness of people. Secondary data were from library materials government and non government organization. In addition information was collected from field visits and fisheries Co-operation society. Data were analysis were statistical packed for Socio-Science (SPSS).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Socio-economic condition of the Kandalama area –

**Occupation** – The results of survey suggested farming had becoming biggest income generation sector with in village. They were cultivation of paddy, vegetable, cash crop and fruits. Most of farmers were also integrated with fishery and livestock. (Table 1)

Main occupation	Frequency	Percent
Farming	25	23.8
Fisheries	3	2.9
Labour	2	1.9
Other	15	14.3
Mixed	56	57.7

**Age of householder** –The age range of their main occupation were between in age of 30-35 years. Most of the young generation was unemployed which did not get involved in livestock, agriculture and fishermen.

**Main income and subsidiary occupation** – Monthly income was Rs, 45000. They were high expenditure. Most (63.9) of people were engaged other activities other than main income.

**Samurdhi distributions among people-** 46.7% of people received Samurdhi benefits majority of the Samurdhi holders had primary education.

## CONCLUSION

It was interesting to note that the income of a family had a direct correlation with occupation and education. Income of fishermen and non fishermen was not standard of living and socio condition of people in the area did not have any relationship to the main occupation. However the result indicated that at present economic status is not satisfactory.

## REFERENCES

Anon (1998) National Aquatic Resources Agency Special publication. NARA, Colombo-15, Sri Lanka.