

THE FISHERFOLK OF PUTTALAM, CHILAW, GALLE AND MATARA, SRI LANKA



A study of the socio-economic
status of the fisherfolk of
four fisheries districts in Sri Lanka

THE FISHERFOLK OF PUTTALAM, CHILAW,
GALLE AND MATARA DISTRICTS, SRI LANKA

The Ministry of Fisheries
and Aquatic Resources,
Sri Lanka
and
The Bay of Bengal Programme

In 1988, the Government of Sri Lanka requested the Bay of Bengal Programme for Fisheries Development (BOBP) to assist the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (MFAR) to formulate and execute a fisherfolk credit project. It was agreed that the project would aim at developing comprehensive, need-based lending schemes that would incorporate simplicity, timeliness and flexibility, and which would help the fisherfolk to increase their operational efficiency, develop savings/thrift habits and better manage their incomes and resources by linking savings with credit.

The BOBP planned to start its work with a socio-economic survey in order to get a better grasp of the fisherfolk's needs. MFAR, at this point, felt the scope of the survey could be expanded in order to strengthen its own information base. MFAR and BOBP thereafter worked together on planning a survey to meet the needs of both, the twin objectives being to obtain socio-economic information that would help in the formulation of the new credit scheme and also supplement the existing socio-economic information base of MFAR relating to the fisherfolk communities of Sri Lanka.

The survey was conducted in 1989 by MFAR with the technical and financial assistance of BOBP. This document presents some of the more important findings of the survey, which was conducted in the coastal villages of four fishing districts in Sri Lanka. The learning experience during the survey would, MFAR felt, help considerably in its future surveys in the fishing districts of the island.

The Bay of Bengal Programme (BOBP) is a multi-agency regional fisheries programme which covers seven countries around the Bay of Bengal — Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The Programme plays a catalytic and consultative role: it develops, demonstrates and promotes new techniques, technologies or ideas to help improve the conditions of small-scale fisherfolk communities in member-countries. The BOBP is sponsored by the governments of Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom, by member-governments in the Bay of Bengal Region, and also by UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund), AGFUND (Arab Gulf Fund for United Nations Development Organizations) and UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). The main executing agency is the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations).

This document has not been cleared by the Government of Sri Lanka or the FAO.

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PREFACE

The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Sri Lanka, in collaboration with the Bay of Bengal Programme (BOBP) for Fisheries Development, conducted a socio-economic survey of small-scale fisherfolk communities in 1988-89. This survey was carried out in three districts of the island as part of a fisherfolk credit project supported by the BOBP.

The survey filled an important gap that had hitherto existed in the fisheries socio-economic data and made available a wealth of information which will considerably help fisheries planning, development and management in Sri Lanka. The Ministry hopes to carry out similar surveys in other districts of the country and will, in doing so, use the experience gained during this survey.

The survey was jointly planned by Mrs Gardien El Gendy, Socio-economist (Associate Professional Officer), the late Mr Clinton Fernando, National Credit Officer of the Bay of Bengal Programme, and Messrs H S G Fernando, Assistant Director, Marine Fisheries, and H A B Rodrigo, Statistical Officer of the Ministry, under the overall guidance and direction of Mr A R Atapattu, Director of Fisheries, and Mr R N Roy, Training and Extension Officer, BOBP. The field work was carried out by the fisheries inspectors under the supervision of the District Extension Fishery Officers of the Fisheries Districts of Puttalam, Chilaw, Galle and Matara. The data processing was done by DMS Ltd using computer programmes designed by the Centre for Women's Research, Sri Lanka (CENWOR).

The Ministry appreciates the dedicated services rendered by all those named above and all the others who contributed in numerous ways to the survey's success. The Ministry is particularly grateful to the Director and the staff of the Bay of Bengal Programme for providing technical as well as financial assistance for this survey.

April 1991
Inner Harbour Road
Trincomalee
Sri Lanka

N.V.K.K. WERAGODA
Secretary,
Ministry of Fisheries &
Aquatic Resources



An enumerator at work, in homes and on the beach.



1. INTRODUCTION

A socio-economic survey, carried out in three districts along the west coast of Sri Lanka in 1989 as part of a fisherfolk credit project supported by the Bay of Bengal Programme (BOBP), revealed that very few fishing households (36 per cent) had access to credit and that institutional sources catered to only 17 per cent of the households which obtained loans. The main purpose of loans, it was, however, found, was to meet consumption and related needs. Loans for fishing craft and gear were sought by only a third of the households.

The survey covered 5276 fishing households, 5768 active fishermen and a fishing population of 25,704 in the three districts. Of these households, only 43 per cent had incomes of more than Rs.3000. With incomes low and the average household spending two-thirds of its money on food, beverages and clothing, there was very little opportunity for savings. Only 32 per cent of the households had any savings.

Low incomes and little savings would seem to make living on loans a way of life. But with collateral short, institutional loans are difficult to obtain. The findings mentioned in the pages following indicate what these fisherfolk own and what they are in a position to offer as security for loans taken. But the following summary is indicative of the community's credit-status.

Of the total population in the over-15 age group (1 6,137). 45 per cent are employed and they include about 80 per cent of the male population surveyed in this group. Almost 80 per cent of the employed population are engaged in fishing, with 79 per cent of those employed in fishing working as crew members or skippers aboard fishing vessels. However, only 28 per cent of the fishing households own any fishing craft — and 42 per cent of the operating craft and 45 per cent of their engines are over 6 years old. Sixty per cent of the gear used is gillnets, with fishing lines accounting for most of the rest.

More positive indicators were those of permanent settlement. Most households (89 per cent) had independent housing units and 83 per cent of them had hygienically acceptable sources of drinking water. Toilets, however, were available only in 36 per cent of the households.

Another positive indicator was that 87 per cent of those surveyed were literate, with about 40 per cent having studied up to at least the O-Level (Grade IO).

2. BACKGROUND

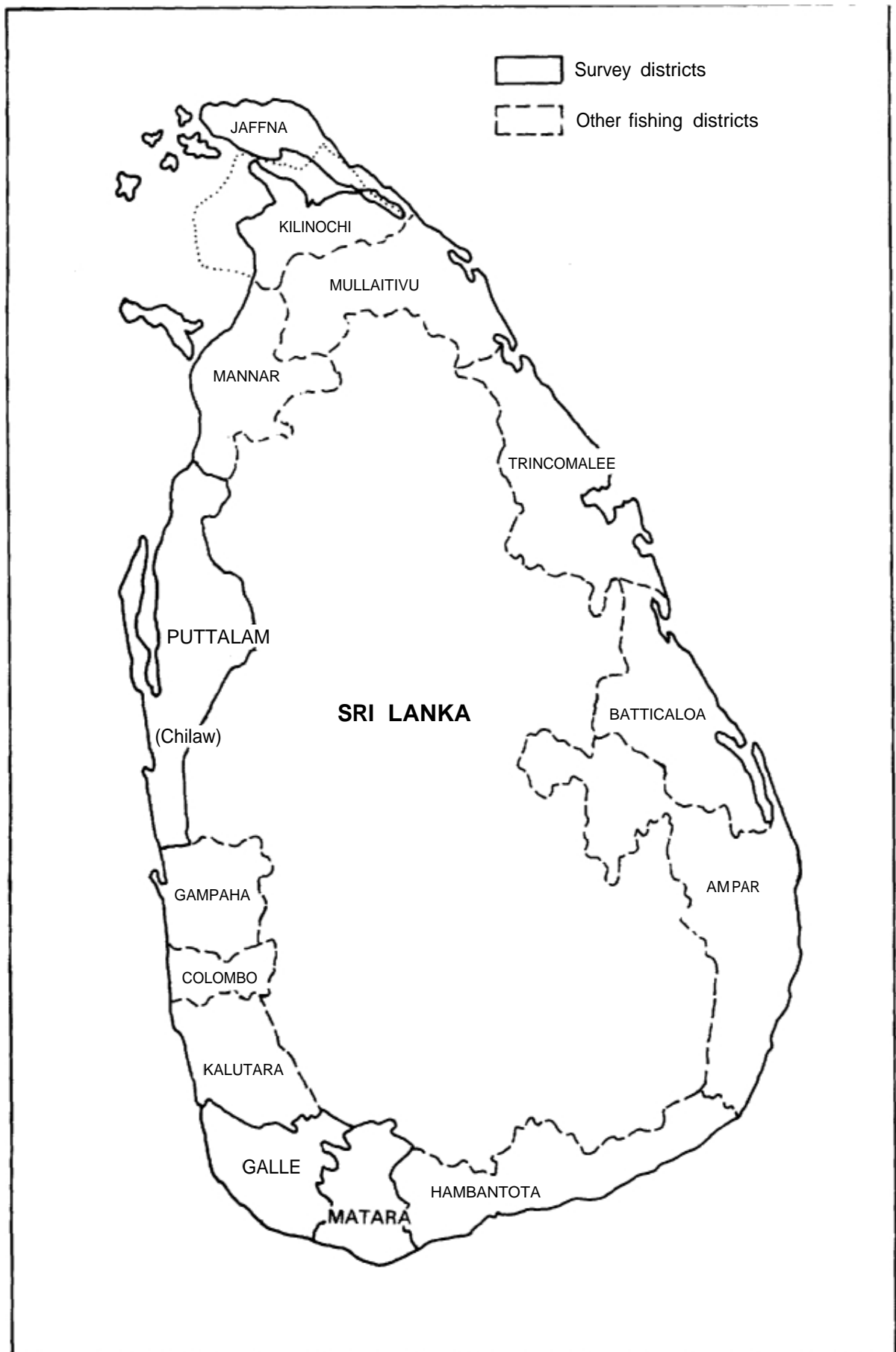
In 1988, at the request of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (MFAR), the Bay of Bengal Programme for Fisheries Development (BOBP) agreed to formulate and execute a project to assist in the design and implementation of a credit scheme for small-scale fisherfolk which did not rely on the use of government subsidies for purchases of boats, gear and engines. This request was made at a time when the government subsidies for boats, engines and gear had been drastically reduced and the credit flow to the fisheries sector had reached a low ebb on account of poor recoveries of past fisheries loans.

2.1 Objectives

The BOBP project was intended to develop comprehensive need-based lending schemes that incorporated simplicity, timeliness and flexibility and which could, thereby, help the fisherfolk

- increase the efficiency and profitability of their fisheries and non-fisheries economic activities,

Fig 1. The area of the socio-economic survey



- develop savings/thrift habits by introducing them to bank saving facilities, and manage their resources themselves, particularly by linking savings and credit.

2.2 Need for survey

The credit schemes available for the fishermen at the time the project was started were limited to fishing activities and particularly to the purchase of capital goods. A survey was therefore proposed to be conducted among the fisherfolk communities in the project area to ascertain the genuine credit needs of the fisherfolk that needed to be met by the BOBP Credit Project when it was formulated and implemented. In addition to this immediate objective, the MFAR also indicated that there was an urgent need for a comprehensive socio-economic survey, as there was very little data on the socio-economics of small-scale fisheries in the island and even the scanty information which was available was largely out of date.

This report serves to set out the salient features of that survey and to highlight the more significant findings.

3. SURVEY AREA

The socio-economic survey was conducted in the area selected for BOBP's Fisherfolk Credit Project, namely, the fisheries districts of Puttalam, Chilaw (both of which are within the administrative district of Puttalam), Galle and Matara. The survey area is shown in Figure 1. It has a coastline of 371.75 km (Galle 79.3 km, Matara 51.20 km and Puttalam 241.24 km), which is 23.8 per cent of the total length of the coastline of the island.

These four fisheries districts were selected for the Credit Project as they were considered to be generally representative of the fisheries situation in the country, particularly in terms of fishing craft and methods, physical infrastructure, and the economic and social conditions prevailing in the fisherfolk communities. In addition, these districts have been accounting for 30-35 per cent of the total production of marine fish in the country during the past five years. That these districts are quite significant in the marine fisheries subsector of Sri Lanka is confirmed by the findings of the fisheries frame survey conducted by the MFAR in the first part of 1989. Some of those findings are tabulated below :

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>All-island total</i>	<i>Contribution of the four districts</i>	<i>Contribution of the four districts to total (%)</i>
1. Fishing households (no.)	87,808	16,269	18.6
2. Active fishermen (no.)	98,404	19,726	20.0
3. Fishing population (no.)	412,200	80,149	19.4
4. Production of fish (t) (avg. '85-'89)	147,617	20,037	13.6
5. Fishing craft (no.)			
(a) Motorized	14,851	4,581	31.0
(b) Non-motorized	14,877	4,707	32.0

4. SCHEDULE

The survey was planned to commence during the first part of 1988. However, because of the difficult ground conditions in the survey area as a result of civil disturbances, the original time schedule could not be adhered to. Consequently, after a series of setbacks and delays, the activities of the survey could commence only in mid-1989. Even thereafter, the progress was very slow and irregular, and, as a result, the field work was completed only in November 1989.

5. SURVEY COVERAGE

When the survey was originally planned, it was meant to be a hundred per cent enumeration of the fishing households in the four districts. However, as a result of the uncertain conditions mentioned above, 100 per cent enumeration within a reasonable time-frame was considered unrealistic. Hence, the coverage of the survey was, with much reluctance, reduced in scale to cover about 25 per cent of the total fishing households. This reduction was effected by selecting a sample of fishing villages in the districts chosen. The selection of the samples was done in consultation with the Planning and Programming Division of the MFAR. The actual survey coverage, however, was quite a bit more than targeted in the revised planning.

A comparison of the actual coverage with the findings of the MFAR frame survey given in Table 1 shows that the survey was indeed quite wide and substantial. Actually 5276 out of 16,269 households were covered in the four districts surveyed, a 32 per cent coverage and 7 per cent more than the target coverage. Out of the 19,726 active fishermen in the four districts, 5768 were covered by the survey, a 29 per cent coverage. And of a fisherfolk population of 80,149, the survey covered 25,704, which is 32 per cent of the population.

Population surveyed
- A comparison of SES to MFS (Table 1)

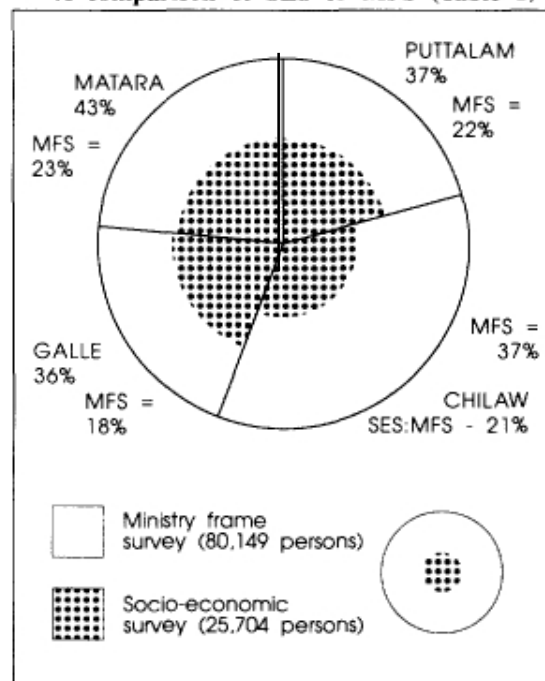


Table I
Socio-economic survey (1988) and the Ministry frame survey (1989)
- A comparison

<i>Fisheries districts</i>		<i>Fishing households (no.)</i>	<i>Active fishermen (no.)</i>	<i>Population (no.)</i>
Puttalam	MFS	3732	4539	17,821
	SES	1417	1643	6603
	% Coverage	38	36	37
Chilaw	MFS	6325	7173	29,302
	SES	1293	1437	6107
	% Coverage	20	20	21
Galle	MFS	2871	3590	14,813
	SES	1285	1400	6395
	% Coverage	45	39	43
Matara	MFS	3341	4426	18,213
	SES	1281	1288	6599
	% Coverage	38	29	36
All four	MFS	16,269	19,728	80,149
	SES	5276	5768	25,704
	% Coverage	32	29	32

ABBREVIATIONS: MFS - Ministry frame survey; SES - Socio-economic survey

6. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The survey was planned and conducted jointly by the BOBP — represented by its Socio-economist (APO), Mrs Gardien El Gendy, and the National Credit Officer, the late Mr Clinton Fernando — and the MFAR represented by Messrs H S G Fernando, Assistant Director, Marine, and H A B Rodrigo, Statistical Officer. Overall direction and supervision was provided by the Director of Fisheries, Mr A R Atapattu, and Mr R N Roy, BOBP's Extension and Training Officer.

6.1 The questionnaire

The information was gathered through a comprehensive questionnaire which covered all aspects of small-scale fisheries. The questionnaire was drawn up after considerable consultations between the MFAR, the BOBP and other organizations, such as the Women's Bureau, CENWOR, Sri Lanka Foundation Institute etc. It was finalized during a training course on Socio-Economic Survey Methodology conducted in August-September 1988 for fisheries officers.

It was originally envisaged that the survey would concentrate on information of relevance to the Credit Project, but it was subsequently expanded and adjusted to accommodate the data requirements of the MFAR, particularly those relating to welfare and community development-oriented aspects. The questionnaire was then reformatted by CENWOR to enable the computer processing of the raw data.

The complexity of the questionnaire gave rise to a series of problems. Consequently, after comprehensive field testing, and taking into consideration the need to accelerate the field work, it was decided in August 1989 to delete some of the sections in it not considered essential.

6.2 Enumeration

The data collection in the field was done by Fisheries Inspectors of the MFAR assigned to the project areas. These officers were chosen for the fieldwork because of their familiarity with the areas as well as with the more important aspects dealt with in the survey. In all, 32 Fisheries Inspectors participated in the field enumeration which covered 89 villages. Each enumerator was assigned 30-40 households, some of which they visited more than once. The required information was obtained during these visits through personal interviews as well as observation.

The work was supervised and monitored by the District Fisheries Extension Officers (DFEO) in charge of the respective districts. BOBP staff and officials of the MFAR also provided guidance and assistance to the enumerators/supervisors.

To ensure reliability and accuracy of the data collected, the enumerators were given adequate training on the questionnaire and on interviewing and data collection techniques. These were the important elements of the one-week training course held in August/September 1988.

At the end of the enumeration, a series of meetings were held in Galle and Matara (November 1989) and in Chilaw and Puttalam (in December 1989) to examine the completed questionnaires on a sample basis and rectify any errors which surfaced.

6.3 Data processing

Data processing was done electronically using a computer programme designed by CENWOR in consultation with BOBP and the MFAR. The actual data processing operation was preceded by a post-coding exercise, in which a team of selected fisheries officers coded the questionnaires using pre-determined codes to facilitate electronic data processing. These officers were given training in post-coding before they started work. The post-coding operation was also useful in spotting erroneously or inaccurately filled questionnaires.

7. FINDINGS

As this type of detailed socio-economic survey had not been conducted in the fisheries sector during the past twenty years, its findings have provided considerable information that will be of assistance in the future development and management of small-scale fisheries in Sri Lanka.

In addition to the findings of a more general nature, there were several very specific findings which were of direct relevance to the Fisherfolk Credit Project. The more important of these findings are presented in self-explanatory tables. However, to facilitate a clearer understanding, interpretation and analysis, the key information obtained in these findings is highlighted in the accompanying text and diagrams.

COVER PICTURE:
Enumerator a: work



*The people
on the beach*

7.1 Economic Activity

Of the 5276 households investigated, 3615, or 69 per cent, were engaged exclusively in fishing activities. This percentage was particularly high in Puttalam and Chilaw, where such households accounted for 81 per cent of the total households in these districts. In the case of the two southern districts, the respective percentages were below 60 per cent. From this, it would appear that there are fewer avenues of alternative employment in the Chilaw and Puttalam Districts.

7.2 Base of fishing activities

Almost 99 per cent of the households surveyed conducted their fishing activities off their villages or in the vicinity. The number of households from which fishermen migrated to other areas to fish was negligible; only 32 in all four districts.

This low out-migration could be because the traditional 'migrant centres' in the North and the East of the island are 'out of bounds' due to the disturbed situation prevailing in those areas.

Predominant activity (table 2)

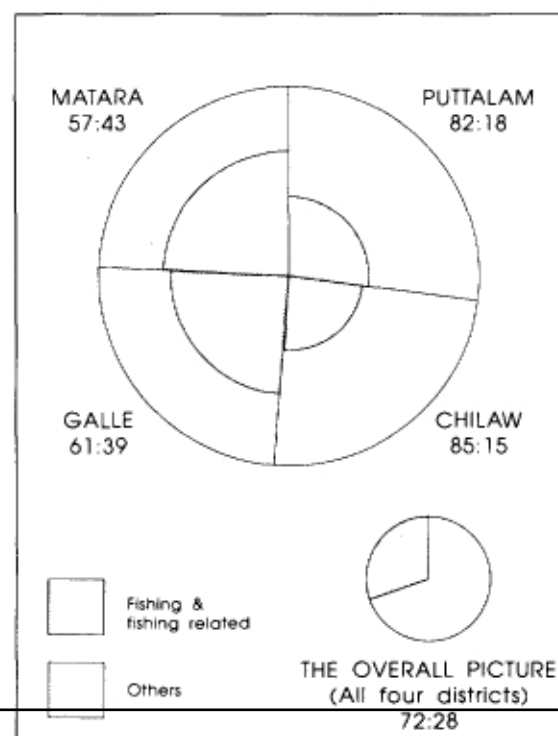


Table 2 : Fishing households, by economic activity

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Fishing alone	3615	69	1143	81	1054	81	763	59	655	51
Fisheries related only	171	3	23	1	47	4	26	2	75	6
Others	1490	28	251	18	192	15	496	39	551	43
TOTAL	5276	100	1417	100	1293	100	1285	100	1281	100

Table 3 : Fishing households, by residence status

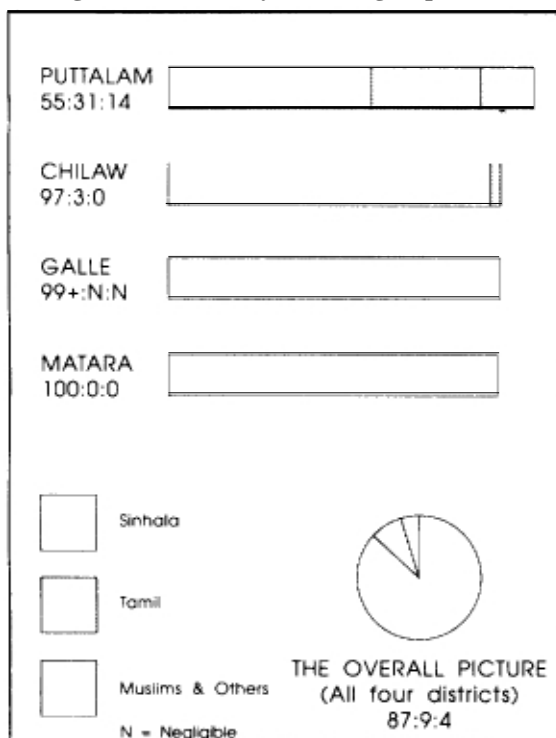
	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Resident	5244	99	1409	99	1285	99	1272	99	1278	99
Others	32	1	8	1	8	1	13	1	3	1
TOTAL	5276	100	1417	100	1293	100	1285	100	1281	100

7.3 Ethnicity and religion

Sinhalese households numbered 87 percent among those enumerated, with Galle and Matara being exclusively Sinhalese. The minority communities (particularly the Tamils) were, however, an important segment of the community in the fisheries districts of Puttalam, where 34 per cent were Tamil households, and 14 per cent Muslim.

The religious persuasions of the fisherfolk reflected the ethnicity in Galle and Matara, where 98 percent of the households were Buddhist. In contrast, Chilaw had 98 per cent Christian (RC) households and Puttalam 56 percent, the majority of them Sinhalese but also some Tamil ones. It was only in Puttalam that a substantial number of Hindu (27 per cent) and Muslim (13 per cent) households were enumerated.

Fishing households, by ethnic group (Table 4)



Fishing households, by religion (Table 5)

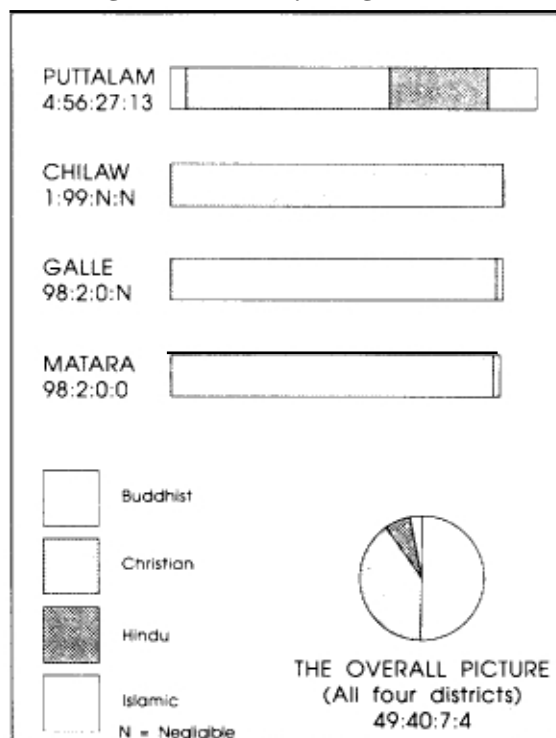


Table 4 : Fishing households, by ethnic group

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sinhala	4596	87	781	55	1252	97	1282	100	1281	100
Tamil	480	9	441	31	38	3	1	—	—	—
Muslim	195	4	194	14	0	—	1	—	—	—
Others	5	N	1	N	3	N	1	N	—	—
TOTAL	5276	100	1417	100	1293	100	1285	100	1281	100

Table 5 : Fishing households, by religion

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Buddhist	2580	49	54	4	18	1	1258	98	1250	98
Christian	2116	40	791	56	1269	99	25	2	31	2
Hindu	387	7	384	27	3	N	—	—	—	—
Islamic	193	4	188	13	3	N	2	N	—	—
TOTAL	5276	100	1417	100	1293	100	1285	100	1281	100

N = Negligible

7.4 Population

The total population in the 5276 households surveyed was 25,704. Surveying this population by age, it was found that the infant to 14 age group accounted for 37 per cent of the population surveyed in all four districts. The national figure for this age group is 35 per cent. The over-55 age group accounted for a mere 7 per cent of the population surveyed, rather lower than the national figure for this group, which is 9.5 per cent.

Of the total population, 13,246 were males and 12,458 females, a ratio of roughly 52:48 (see page 10). This is very similar to the national ratio of 51:49. It was found that in 93 per cent of the households, the chief householders were male.

In the over-15 age group, it was only in Galle that there was a substantially larger number of males, the ratio being 53:47 against the survey average of 51:49 (see page 10).

The average size of the fishing households enumerated was 4.9, which is also very close to the national average. Family sizes ranged from 5.2 in Matara to 4.7 in Chilaw and Puttalam (see page 10).

The age distribution pattern in all four districts was quite similar.

Population, by age group (Table 6)

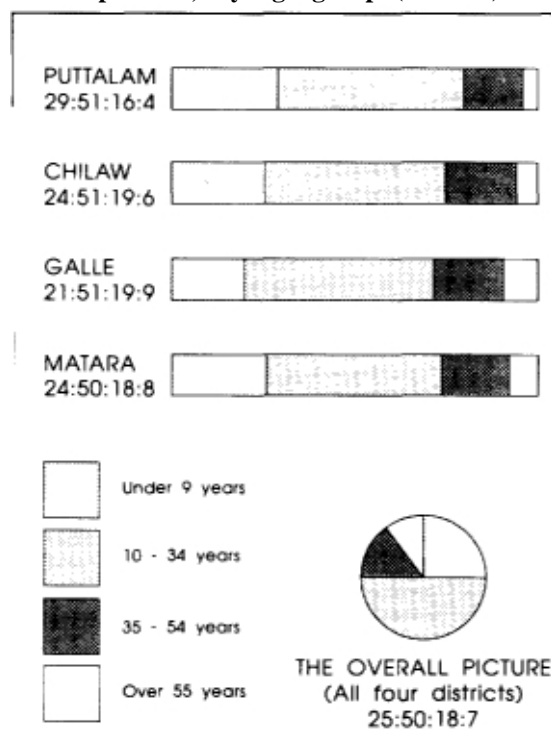
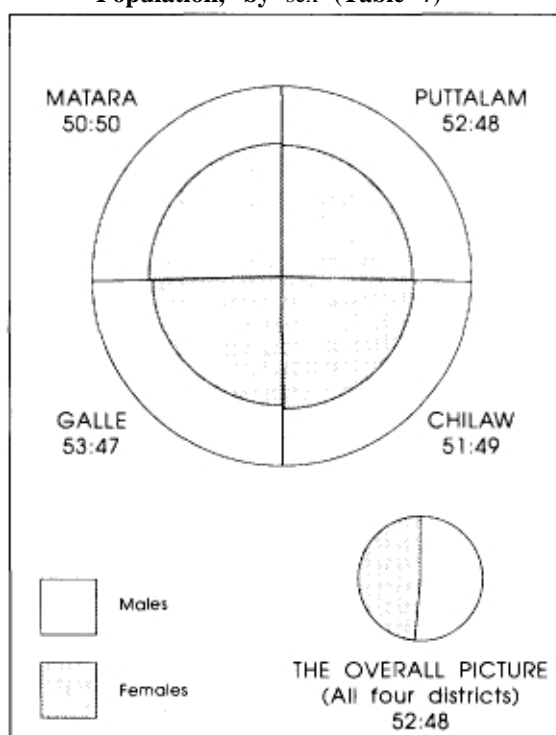


Table 6: Population, by age group

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 5 Years	2781	11	891	13	606	10	556	9	728	11
5 - 9 Years	3577	14	1031	16	874	14	789	12	883	13
10 - 14 Years	3209	12	843	13	791	13	785	12	790	12
15 - 34 Years	9806	38	2485	38	2330	38	2494	39	2497	38
35 - 54 Years	4561	18	1051	16	1135	19	1216	19	1159	18
Over 55 Years	1770	7	302	4	371	6	555	9	542	8
TOTAL	25704	100	6603	100	6107	100	6395	100	6599	100

Population, by sex (Table 7)



Population over 15, by sex (Table 8)

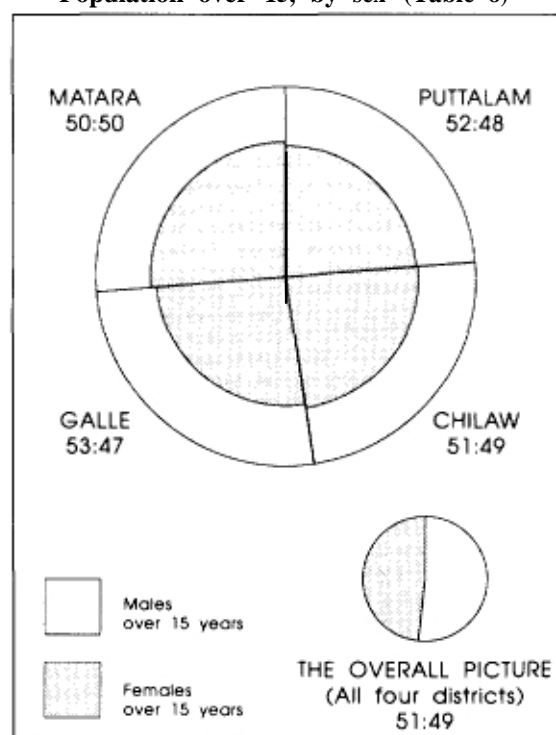


Table 7 : Population, by sex

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	13246	52	3443	52	3093	51	3387	53	3323	50
Female	12458	48	3160	48	3014	49	3008	47	3276	50
TOTAL	25704	100	6603	100	6107	100	6395	100	6599	100
Average size of fishing household	4.9		4.7		4.7		5.0		5.2	

Table 8 : Population in over-15 age group, by sex

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	8294	51	1989	52	1950	51	2246	53	2109	50
Female	7843	49	1849	48	1886	49	2019	47	2089	50
TOTAL	16137	100	3838	100	3836	100	4265	100	4198	100

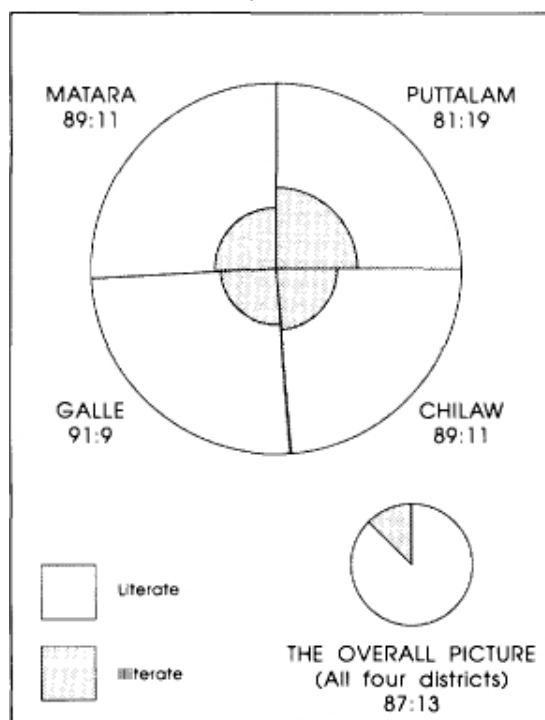
7.5 Literacy and education

The literacy rate for all four districts was around 87 per cent, which is the same as the 1981 national average. Of the three districts, Puttalam had the lowest literacy — 81 per cent — whereas the other

three districts were around 90 per cent, reflecting their more urban nature.

The findings showed that 7 per cent had passed O-Level or higher examinations and that of the 22,923 persons in the over-5 age group, 17,309 (75 per cent) had studied at least upto Grade V.

Literacy (Table 9)



Educational achievement (Table 10)

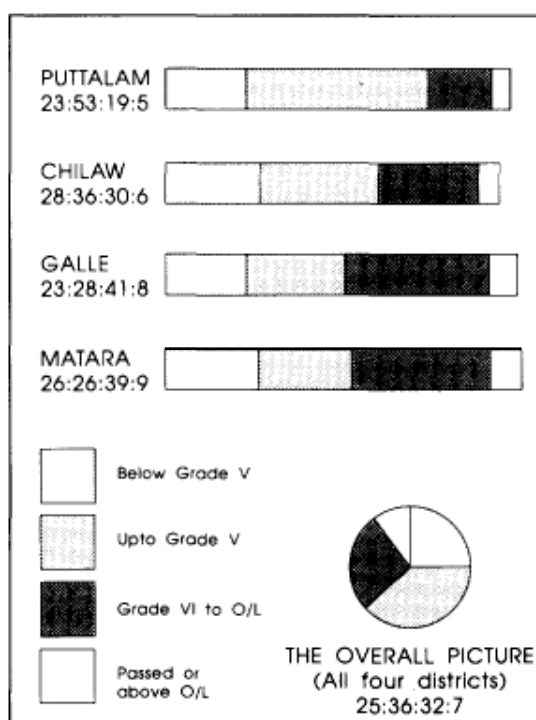


Table 9 : Literacy in over-5 age group

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Literate	20031	87	4643	81	4892	89	5286	91	5210	89
Illiterate	2902	13	1079	19	609	11	553	9	661	11
TOTAL	22933	100	5722	100	5501	100	839	100	5871	100

Table 10 : Educational achievement in over-5 age group

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below Grade V	5624	25	1330	23	1429	28	1346	23	1519	26
Upto Grade V	8159	36	3021	53	2007	36	1633	28	1498	26
Grade VI to O/L	7407	32	1076	19	1683	30	2379	41	2269	39
Passed O/L	1523	6	270	5	306	5	448	8	499	8
Passed A/L and above	220	1	25	N	76	1	33	N	86	1
TOTAL	22933	100	5722	100	5501	100	5839	100	5871	100

N Negligible

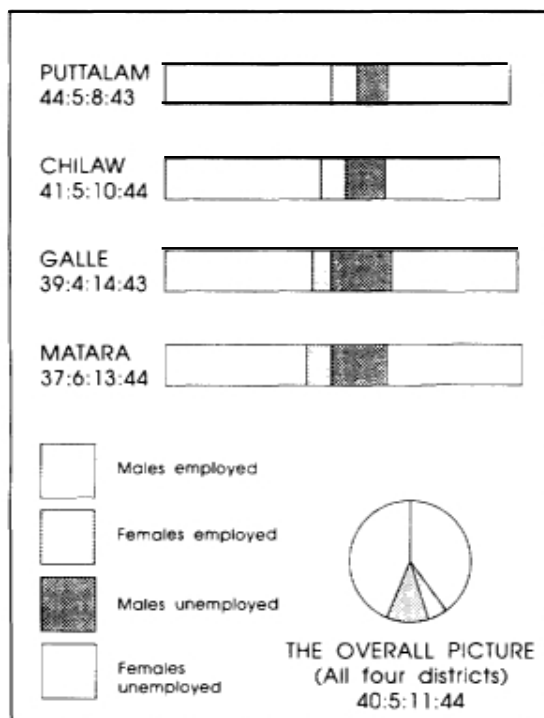
7.6 Working population and employment

If the working population is defined as those in the "age group above 15 years", there are 16,137 persons in this category in the sample. Of this number, 7275 (45 per cent) are employed. The ratio of unemployed to employed is comparatively

high in Puttalam and Chilaw, but still higher in the southern districts of Galle and Matara.

Amongst those employed, 90 per cent are men. This is 78 per cent of all males in the over-15 age group. The survey reveals that the reason for the low level of female employment is due to household duties (see page 14).

Over-15s employed (Table 11)



Marital status of employed (Table 12)

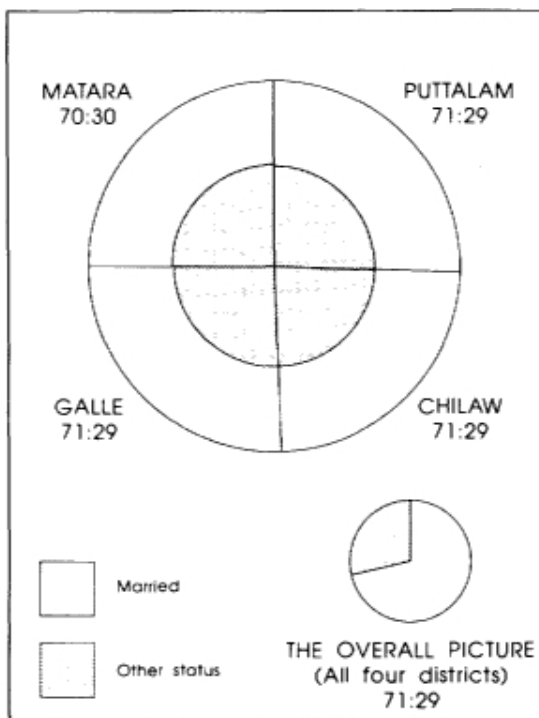


Table 11 : Population in the over-15 age group, status of employment

Persons in over-15 age group. 16137	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%
Male Employed	6467	40	1668	44	1565	41	1659	39	1575	37
Female Employed	808	5	186	5	185	5	191	4	246	6
TOTAL EMPLOYED	7275	45	1854	49	1750	46	1850	43	1821	43
Male Unemployed	1827	11	321	8	385	10	587	14	534	13
Female Unemployed	7035	44	1663	43	1701	44	1828	43	1843	44
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED	8862	55	1984	51	2086	54	2415	57	2377	57

Table 12 : Marital status of employed population

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%
Married	5161	71	1322	71	1239	71	1322	71	1278	70
Other status	2114	29	532	29	511	29	528	29	543	30
TOTAL	7275	100	1854	100	1750	100	1850	100	1821	100

Of the 7275 employed persons, 79 percent (5768) were engaged in fishing/fish processing. In turn, 82 per cent of those reported to be employed in fishing and fish processing were engaged in the operation of fishing craft (either as skipper or crew member), while only 7 per cent were employed in fishing without the use of any fishing craft. The latter group was substantially larger in Chilaw (12 percent) and Matara (10 percent).

Over-15s by economic activity (Table 13)

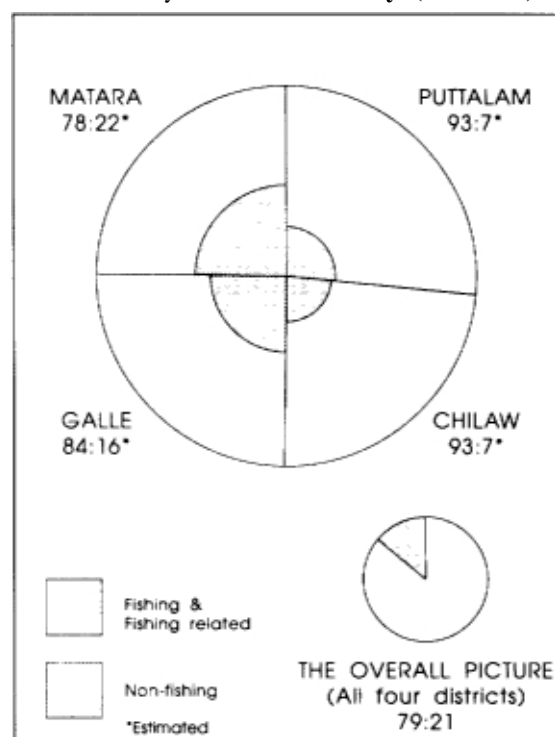


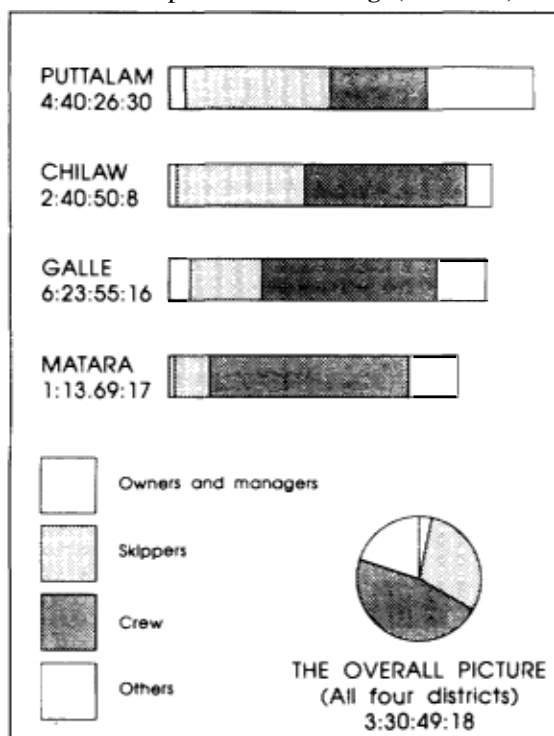
Table 13 : Household members in over-15 age group, by economic activity

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Persons employed in fishing/fish processing										
Deepseafishing	1146	16	64	4	168	11	370	23	544	33
Offshore fishing	2780	38	423	24	1018	65	786	48	553	34
Lagoon fishing	808	11	641	36	67	4	100	6		
Fishing without craft	366	5	55	3	136	8	50	3	125	8
Madel employee	57	1	7	N	40	2	6	N	4	N
Dry fish making	577	8	454	26	42	3	63	4	18	1
Prawn breeding	6	N	-	-			6	N		
Maldiv fish making	28	N							28	2
Total fishing	5768	79	1644	93	1471	93	1381	84	1272	78
Persons employed in non-fishing activities										
Sellingfish/Relatedwork	339	5	38	2	55	4	99	6	147	9
Labour	58	1	37	2			21	1		
Trading	90	1	18	1	12		21	1	39	2
Land cultivation	15	N	15	1						
Working abroad	50	1	8	N	12	2	30	2		
Poultry	12	N			12					
Driving	17	N					9	N	8	N
Sewingclothes	17	N					10	N	7	N
Twisting coir	156	2					66	4	90	5
Aquarium fish	37	1							37	2
Knithng lace	41	1							41	2
Other activthes	675	9								
Total others	1507	21	116+		91+		256+		369+	
TOTAL WORKING	7275	100	1760+		1562+		1637+		1288+	

Distnct details not available

N = Negligible

Status of persons in fishing (Table 14)



Causes of unemployment (Table 15)

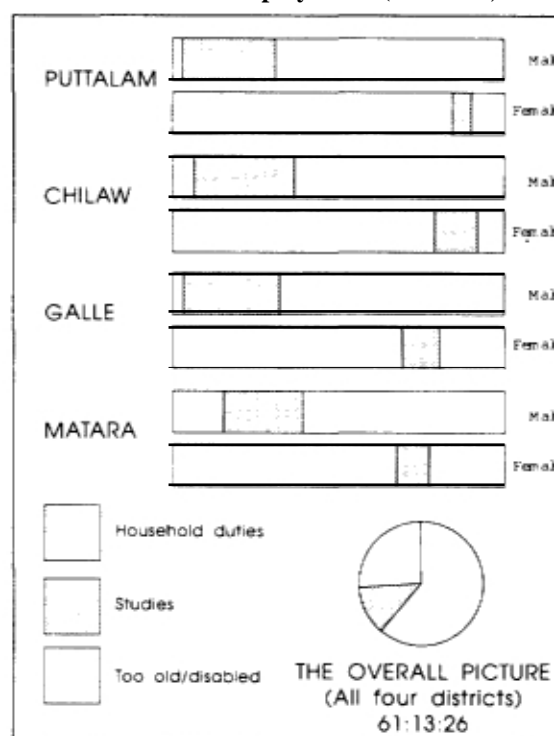


Table 14 : Persons engaged in fishing, by status of participation

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Vessel owner	30	N	5	N	5	N	15	1	5	N
Madel owner	53	1	26	2	6	N	12	1	9	N
Beach manager	120	2	29	2	21	2	52	4	18	1
Vessel skipper	1729	30	664	40	575	40	320	23	170	13
Crew member	2819	49	434	26	717	50	777	55	891	69
Fisherman without craft	366	6	55	4	3	N	147	10	161	13
Labourer	582	10	421	26	50	4	77	6	34	4
Others	69	2		N	60	4	3	N	3	N
TOTAL	5768	100	1637	100	1437	100	1403	100	1291	100

N = Negligible

Table 15 : Causes of unemployment

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
MALE . Household duties	138	7	11	3	22	6	24	3	81	15
Studies	504	28	89	28	120	31	168	29	127	24
Too old/Disabled	1185	65	221	69	243	63	395	68	326	61
TOTAL	1827	100	321		385	100	587	100	534	100
FEMALE . Household duties	5217	74	1386	84	1339	79	1261	69	1231	67
Studies	684	10	93	5	222	13	198	11	171	10
Too old/Disabled	1134	16	184	11	140	8	369	20	441	23
TOTAL	7035	100	1663	100	1701	100	1828	100	1843	100

7.7 Fishing equipment

7.7.1 FISHING CRAFT

Of the total number of households surveyed, only 28 per cent (1474) owned the craft they were operating. In Puttalam and Chilaw, 38-39 per cent of the fishing households owned their craft, but in the southern districts this figure was as low as 16 per cent and 18 per cent respectively, reflecting the dominance of the middlemen and the lack of credit facilities for fisherfolk in these areas.

Almost all the 1716 craft operated by the surveyed households were solely owned by the households; only a negligible 3 per cent were jointly owned by households pooling their resources.

Households owning craft (Table 16)

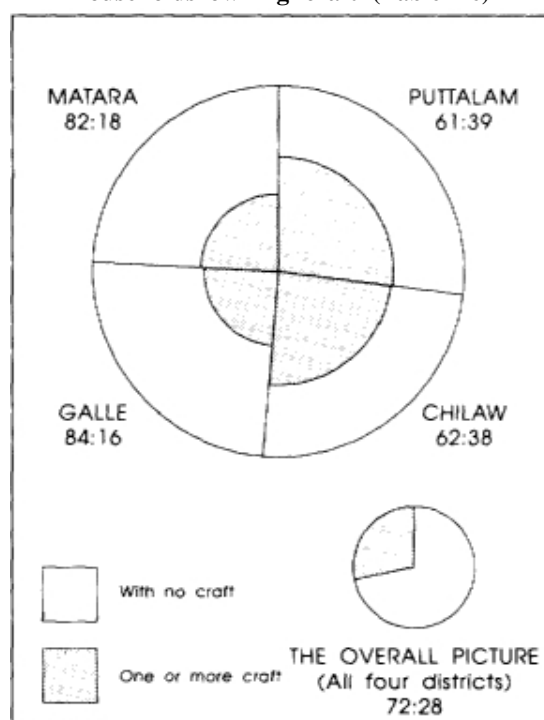


Table 16 : Households owning craft

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%	No	%
FH with no craft	3802	72	868	61	804	62	1056	84	1074	82
FH with one craft	1298	25	470	33	457	36	184	14	187	15
FH with more than one craft	176	3	79	6	32	2	45	2	20	3
TOTAL	5276	100	1417	100	1293	100	1285	100	1281	100

Table 17 : Craft ownership

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%
Solely	1660	97	652	96	514	98	277	96	217	96
Jointly	56	3	24	4	11	2	13	4	8	4
TOTAL	1716	100	676	100	525	100	290	100	225	100

Many of these craft were found to be quite old — as much as 42 per cent of the fleet was over 6 years old. However, there were considerable inter-district variations, e.g. in Chilaw, as many as 73 per cent of the craft were relatively new (i.e. less than 6 years old), whereas in Puttalam 54 per cent of the craft belonged to this category and in the southern districts it was only 48-49 per cent.

Age of craft (Thble 18)

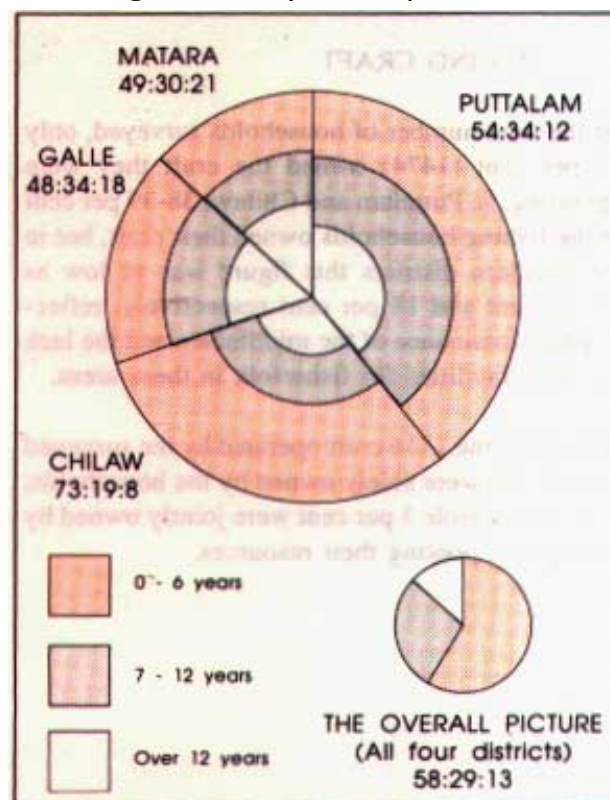


Table 18 : Age of craft

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 - 3 Years	597	35	235	35	216	41	88	31	55	25
4 - 6 Years	403	23	135	19	170	32	50	17	53	24
7 - 9 Years	258	15	129	19	55	10	49	17	25	11
10-12 Years	243	14	105	15	44	9	50	17	44	19
Over 12 Years	215	13	74	12	40	8	53	18	48	21
TOTAL	1716	100	676	100	525	100	290	100	225	100



Boats built to order —
a heavy investment

7.7.2 ENGINES

Engines were used by 664 households and they reported using 763 engines. But about 45 per cent of the engines used were over 6 years old (see page 18). It would seem that quite a large number of outboard engines (the economic life of which is around 5 years) would need to be replaced.

Engine ownership (Table 19)

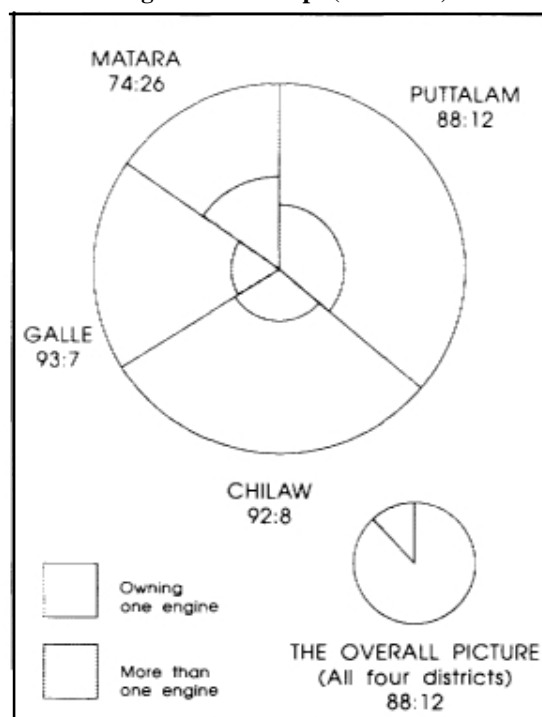


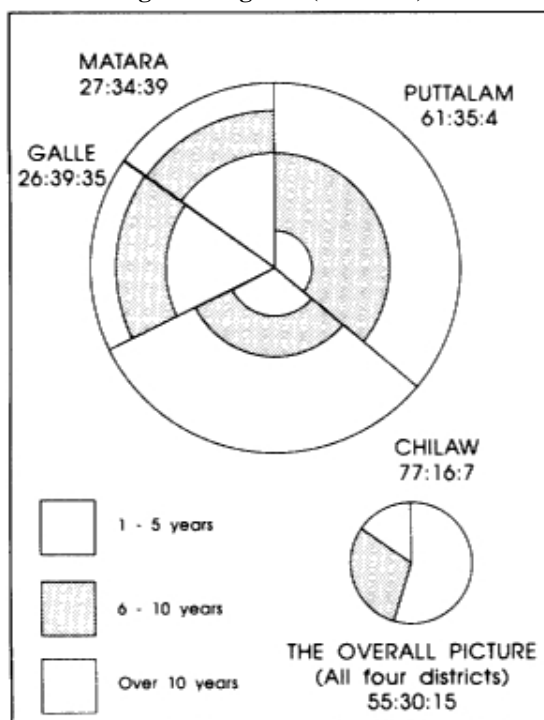
Table 19 : Fishing households, by engines owned (solely or jointly)

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Households owning one engine	584	88	211	88	202	92	98	93	73	74
More than one engine	80	12	29	12	17	8	8	7	26	26
TOTAL	664	100	240	100	219	100	106	100	99	100

Table 20 : Engines owned by households

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Outboard engines	566	74	252	91	203	84	58	44	53	46
Inboard engines	197	26	24	9	38	16	74	56	61	54
TOTAL	763	100	276	100	241	100	132	100	114	100

Age of engines (Table 21)



Condition of engine at purchase (Table 22)

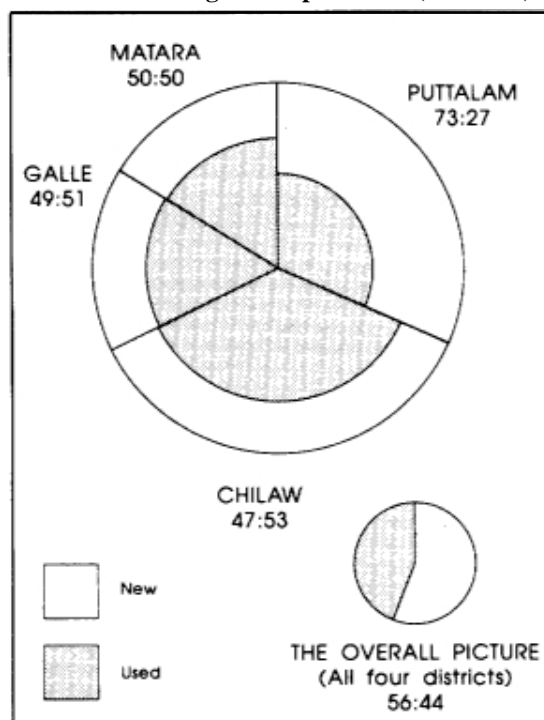


Table 21 : Age of engines

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1-5yrs	418	55	168	61	185	77	34	26	31	27
6-10yrs	227		97	35	39	16	52	39	39	34
Over 10yrs	118	15	11	4	17	7	46	35	44	39
TOTAL	763	100	276	100	241	100	132	100	114	100

Table 22 : Condition of engine at the time of purchase

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
New	429	56	175	73	131	47	65	49	58	50
Used	334	44	66	27	145	53	67	51	56	50
TOTAL	763	100	241	100	276	100	132	100	114	100

7.7.3 GEAR

The main gear used by the households was gill nets (60 per cent). However, the importance of gillnets was more pronounced in Chilaw and Puttalam (82 per cent of all nets used, in each instance). Galle and Matara reported only 33 per cent and 24 per cent respectively. In these two southern districts, line fishing was more important, with lines accounting for 46 per cent of the total gear in Galle and 63 per cent in Matara. Virtually all gear was owned by the households surveyed. Less than one per cent of the gear used was hired.

Gear owned by households (Table 23)

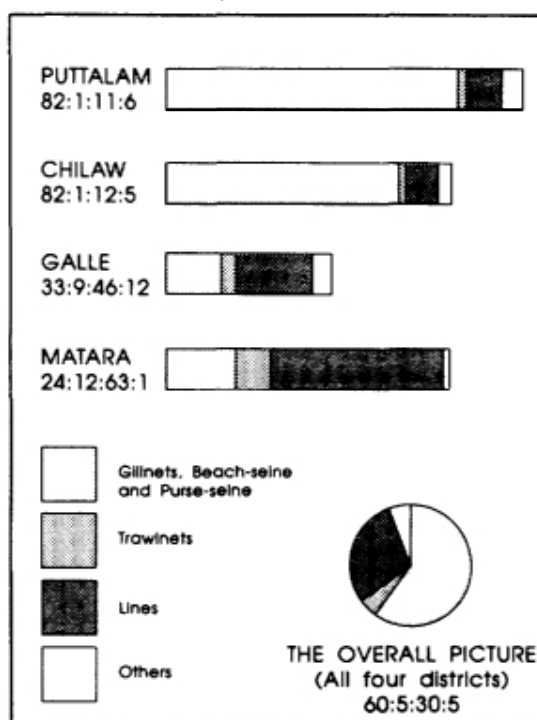


Table 23 : Gear owned by households

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gillnets	17979	60	8165	82	6471	82	1481	33	1862	24
Beach-seine and Purse-seine	53	N	25	N	26	N	2	N	—	—
Trawl nets	1537	5	109	1	89	1	419	9	920	12
Lines	9017	30	1048	11	951	12	2059	46	4959	63
Others*	1563	5	563	6	388	5	521	12	91	1
Total gear owned	30149	100	9910	100	7925	100	4482	100	7832	100
Gear hired	136		75		26		15		20	
TOTAL GEAR USED	30285		9985		7951		4497		7852	

N = Negligible

*Pole and line, traps, hngnets, surroundingnets, castnets and scoopnets

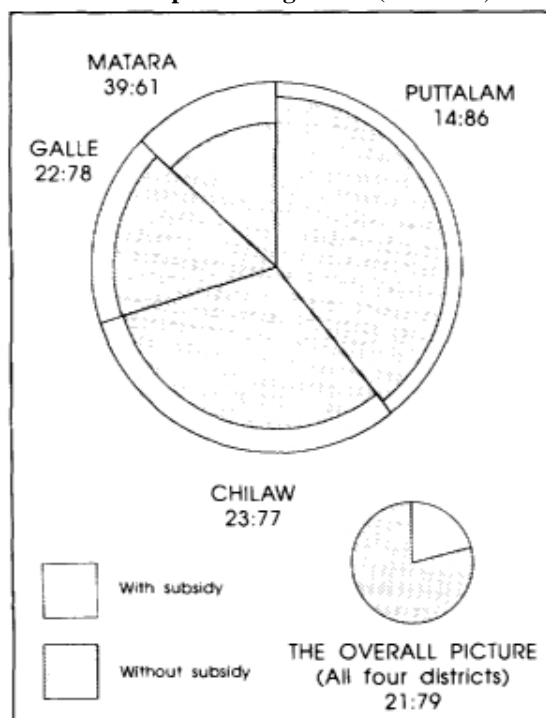
7.8 Financing of inputs

Subsidy appears to have had only a marginal impact on the purchase of craft. Only 21 per cent — *i.e.* 363 out of 1,716 craft — were purchased with subsidies. In the case of engine purchases, however, subsidy seems to have played a much more important role, with 232 out of 763 (*i.e.* 30 per cent) engine purchases being reported as having received support by way of Government subsidies.

One of the more illuminating facts which emerges when financing of inputs is analyzed is that the

savings of households have played a very important role in the making of down payments for the purchase of craft, engine and gear. For example, in the purchase of craft, the savings of households accounted for 70 per cent of the funds. In the case of engine purchases, fisherfolks own savings accounted for 69 per cent of the total purchases, while in the case of gear, own savings accounted for 65 per cent of the total purchases (see p.21).

Mode of purchasing craft (Table 24)



Mode of purchasing engine (Table 25)

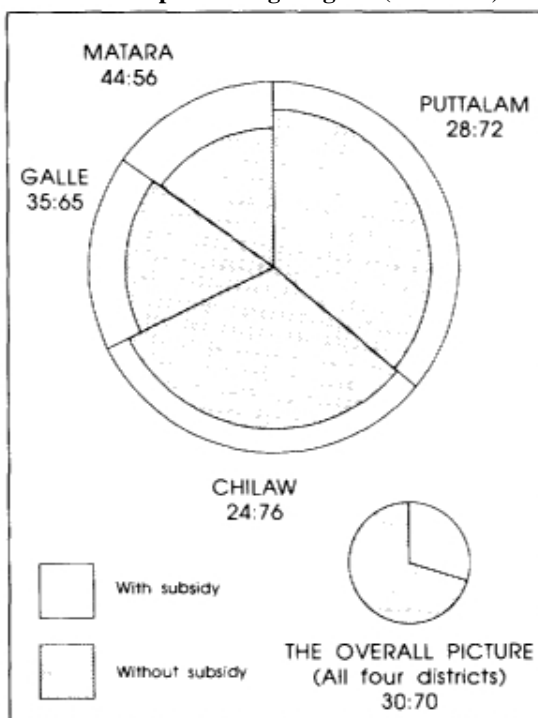


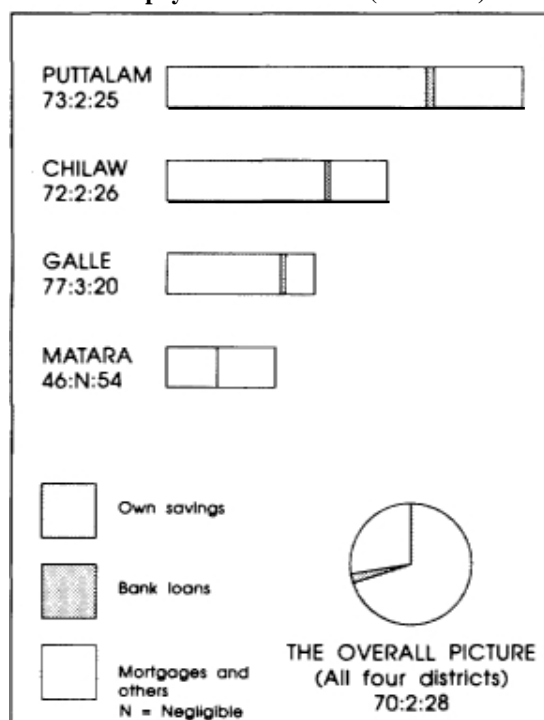
Table 24 : Mode of purchasing craft

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
With subsidy	363	21	93	14	119	23	63	22	88	39
Without subsidy	1353	79	583	86	406	77	227	78	137	61
TOTAL	1716	100	676	100	525	100	290	100	225	100

Table 25 : Mode of purchasing engine

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
With subsidy	232	30	77	28	59	24	46	35	50	44
Without subsidy	531	70	199	72	182	76	86	65	64	56
TOTAL	763	100	276	100	241	100	132	100	114	100

Down payment for craft (Table 26)



Financing of engine/gear (Table 27)

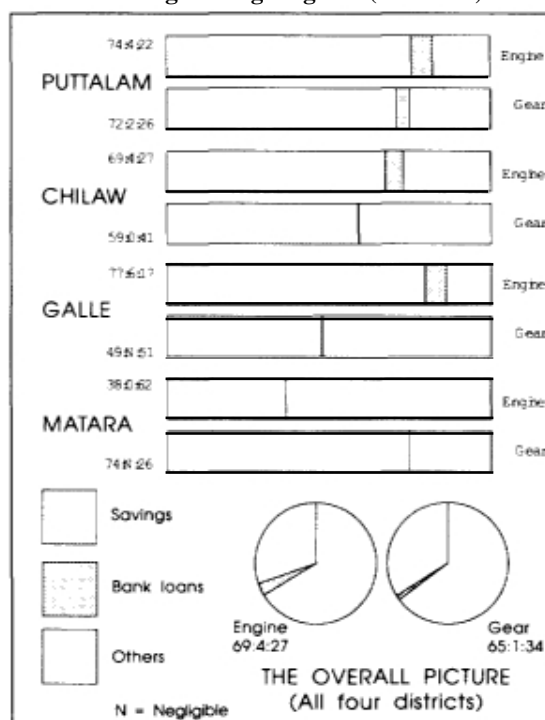


Table 26 Financing of craft purchase

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Savings	840	70	377	73	230	72	162	77	71	46
Bank loans	20	2	8	2	4	2	6	3	2	N
Mortgaging jewellery	96	8	22	4	59	18	2	1	13	8
Other loans	245	20	108	21	27	8	40	19	70	46
TOTAL	1201	100	515	100	320	100	210	100	156	100

Table 27 Financing of engine purchase

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Savings	358	69	161	74	100	69	72	77	25	38
Bank loans	19	4	9	4	5	4	5	6	-	-
Mortgaging jewellery	48	9	11	5	26	18	1	1	10	16
Other loans	94	18	36	17	13	9	15	16	30	46
TOTAL	519	100	217	100	144	100	93	100	65	100

Table 28 : Financing of gear purchase

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Savings	652	65	320	72	152	59	69	49	111	74
Bank loans	13	1	11	2	-	-	1	N	1	N
Mortgaging jewellery	45	4	6	1	35	16	4	2	-	-
Other loans	171	17	91	20	25	7	39	27	16	11
Other means	123	13	22	5	47	18	32	22	22	15
TOTAL	1004	100	450	100	259	100	145	100	150	100

N = Negligible

7.9 Credit sources and uses

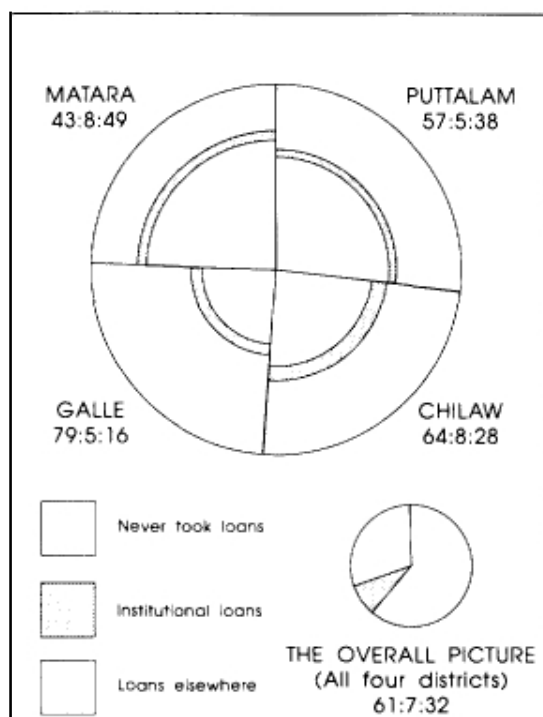
A very significant fact that emerges from the survey is that the bulk of the households surveyed (61 per cent) did not take any loans at all. On the other hand, only 7 percent took institutional loans. The majority of the rest (1440 out of 1716) took non-institutional loans,

The bulk of those taking loans borrowed less than Rs 5000. Only about 30 per cent took loans over Rs 5000.

Of the loans taken, only 33 per cent were used for purchase of craft or gear (see page 23, Table 31, items 6 & 7). The greater part of the loans (40 per cent — page 23, Table 31, items 1-3) was used on consumption and consumption-related purposes (such as medical expenses, festivals, ceremonies etc). In the remaining households, the loans were used to acquire other assets, such as housing etc. This appears to indicate there is a

need to accommodate such requirements in the new credit scheme.

Use of credit, by households (Table 29)



Loan amounts (Table 30)

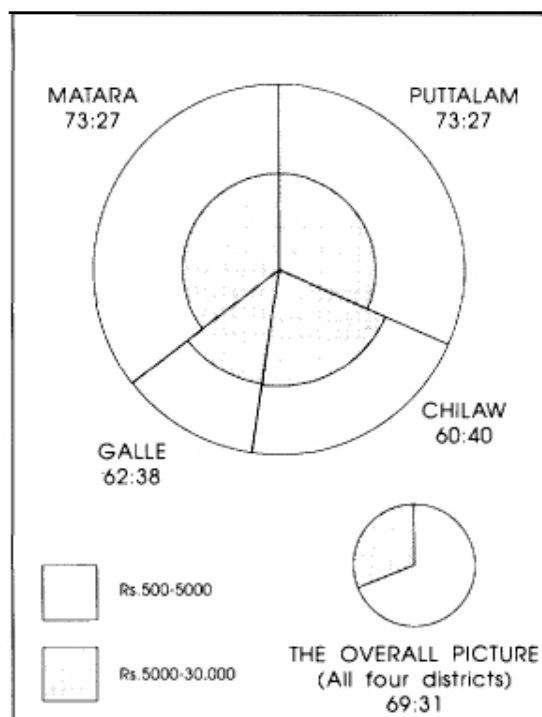


Table 29 Use of credit, by fishing households

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never took loans	3210	61	808	57	833	64	1015	79	554	43
Institutional loans only	350	7	65	5	109	8	69	5	107	8
Non-institutional loans only	1440	27	483	34	284	23	173	13	500	39
Institutional and non-institutional loans	276	5	61	4	67	5	28	3	120	10
TOTAL	5276	100	1417	100	1293	100	1285	100	1281	100

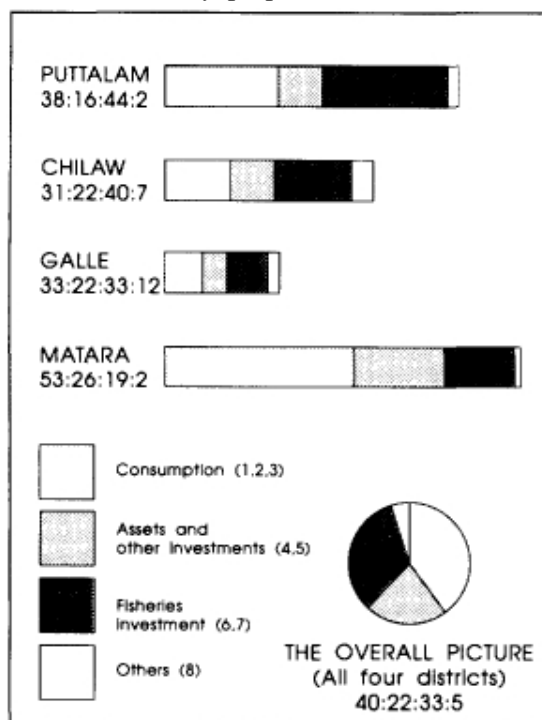
Table 30 : Loan amounts

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rs. 500 - 5000	1627	69	546	73	294	60	175	62	612	73
Rs. 5,000 - 30,000	722	31	200	27	194	40	107	38	221	27
TOTAL	2349	100	746	100	488	100	282	100	833	100

In the case of households which either did not apply for, or did not get loans, the fear of inability to pay and the lack of collateral were the main reasons given. A substantial number (18 per cent), however, were prepared to forego taking loans —

mainly from institutions — because of procedural difficulties. Any credit project will have to consider this aspect of loan-granting seriously and evolve simpler procedures.

Loans, by purpose (Table 31)



Reasons for not taking loans (Table 32)

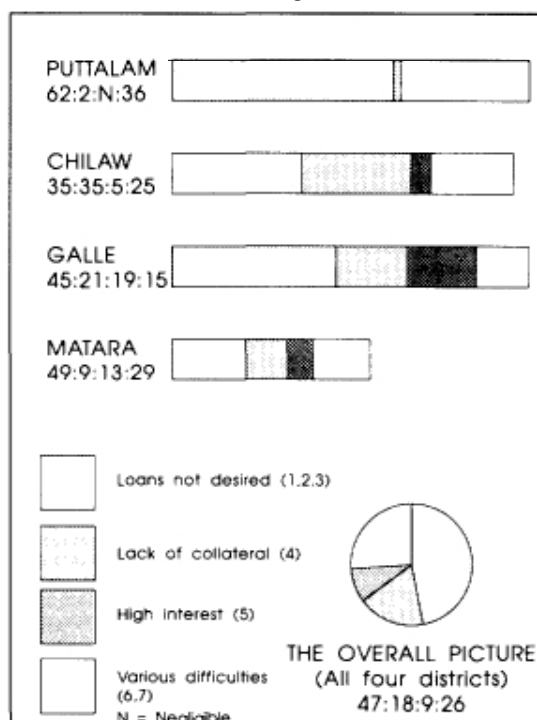


Table 31: Loans, by purpose

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Consumption	736	30	231	33	97	19	60	22	348	40
2. Festivals/Ceremonies	76	3	17	2	22	4	14	5	23	3
3. Medical expenses	163	7	19	3	40	8	16	6	88	10
4. Acquiring/enhancing assets	299	13	54	8	63	13	43	16	139	16
5. Other investments	203	9	59	8	48	9	15	6	81	10
6. Fishing craft	421	18	113	16	101	20	67	25	140	16
7. Fishing gear	340	15	198	28	97	20	23	8	22	3
8. Others	105	5	17	2	33	7	31	12	24	2
TOTAL	2343	100	708	100	501	100	269	100	865	100

Table 32 : Reasons for not obtaining loans

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Loans not required	489	24	196	34	73	13	118	21	102	31
2. Unwillingness to be indebted	88	4	4	1	24	5	39	7	21	6
3. Fear of inability to repay	394	19	159	27	95	17	101	17	39	12
4. Lack of collateral	368	18	13	2	199	35	126	21	30	9
5. High interest	187	9	1	N	30	5	114	19	42	13
6. Lack knowledge of schemes	175	8	68	11	37	6	24	4	46	14
7. Procedural difficulties	364	18	141	25	106	19	68	11	49	15
Total	2065	100	582	100	564	100	590	100	329	100

N = Negligible

7.10 Income and expenditure

According to the survey, 57 per cent of the surveyed households had monthly incomes less than Rs 3000. Of the rest, 25 per cent had monthly incomes of between Rs 3000 and Rs 5000 and the rest incomes over Rs 5000. There were, however, some significant inter-district variations.

Sixtyfour per cent of the households in Matara and about 58 per cent of the households in Puttalam and Galle had incomes of less than Rs 3000. But in Chilaw, only 35 per cent of the households fell into this category, indicating a comparative prosperity.

Annual income from fishing (Table 33)

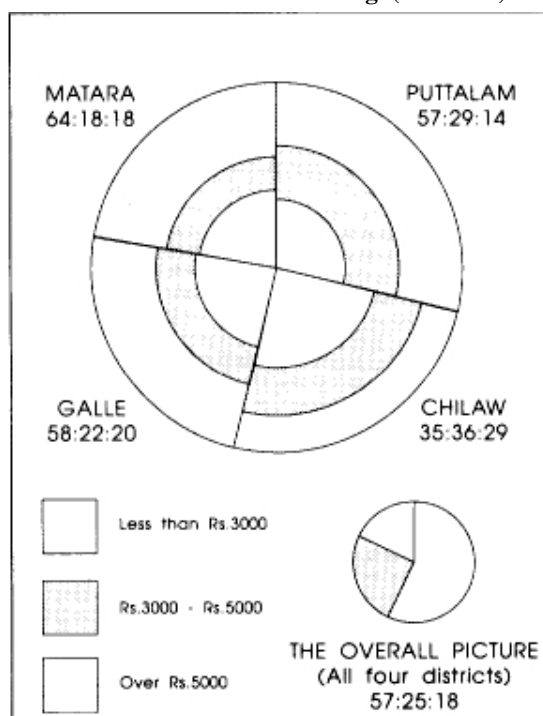


Table 33 : Annual household income from fishing

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
less than Rs.500	82	6	14	1	2	N	9	1	57	5
Rs.500 - 1000	359	7	49	4	24	2	87	8	199	20
Rs.1001 - 2000	914	20	272	20	144	14	284	25	214	21
Rs.2001 - 3000	1127	24	443	32	225	19	270	24	189	18
Rs.3001 - 4000	788	16	276	21	246	20	158	14	108	10
Rs.4001 - 5000	467	9	108	8	184	16	91	8	84	8
Rs.5001 - 7000	457	9	86	6	180	15	100	9	91	9
Rs.7001 - 10000	275	5	55	4	80	7	79	7	61	6
Above Rs.10000	213	4	44	4	93	7	44	4	32	3
TOTAL	4682	100	1347	100	1178	100	1122	100	1035	100

N Negligible

Yet it was in Chilaw that there was the least average monthly expenditure — Rs 2878. The average expenditure for all districts was Rs 3035, with food accounting for around 51 per cent.

Monthly household expenditure (Table 34)

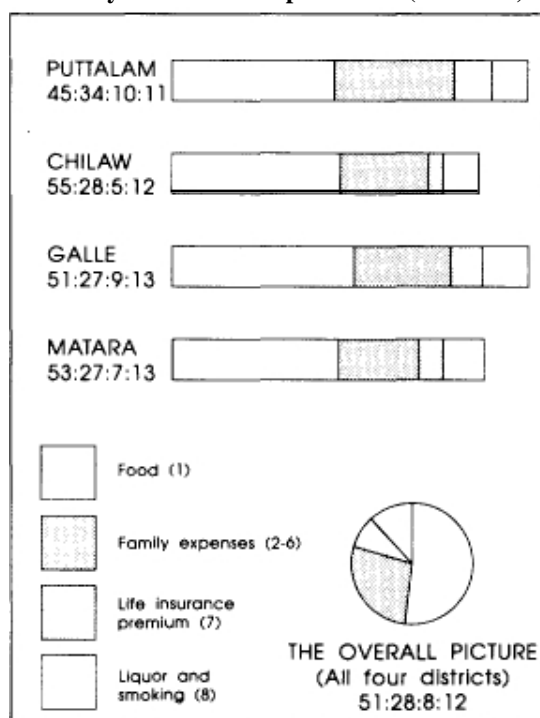


Table 34 : Average monthly household expenditure

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	Rs	%	Rs	%	Rs	%	Rs	%	Rs	%
1. Food	1552	51	1437	45	1592	55	1633	51	1548	53
2. Clothing	106	3	123	3	127	4	97	3	78	3
3. Fuel	127	4	152	5	108	4	143	5	103	4
4. Education	95	3	79	2	85	3	107	3	111	4
5. Medical	73	2	56	2	74	3	80	3	80	3
6. Others	478	16	688	22	418	14	403	13	399	13
7. Life insurance pemium	231	8	310	10	131	5	277	9	207	7
8. Liquor&Smoking	373	12	347	11	343	12	433	13	369	13
TOTAL	3035	99	3192	100	2878	100	3173	100	2895	100

7.11 Savings and investments

Chilaw's comparatively high income and low expenditure has led to greater savings and investment, 41 per cent saying 'yes' on this count here as against an all-district average of 32 per cent. Matara and Chilaw spent least on emergencies and personal needs, such as festivities etc. (around 27 per cent against an all-district average of 50 per cent — see page 27, Table 36, items 6 & 7), but Chilaw invested the most on fishing-related equipment and enhancement of assets and other investments — such as housing and jewellery (67 per cent as against an all-district average of 45 per cent) (see page 27, Table 36, items 1-5).

Household savings /investments (Table 35)

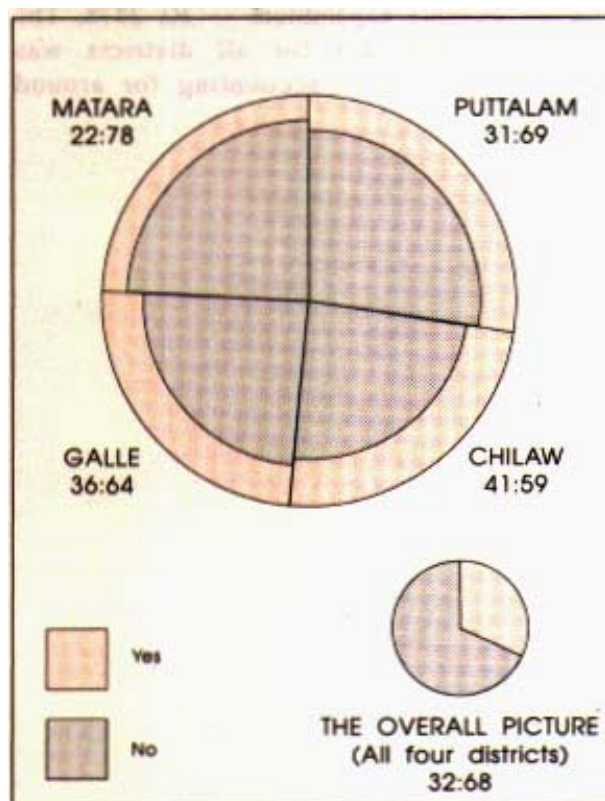


Table 35 : Household savings/investments

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1688		441	31	506	41	447	36	274	22
No	3391	68	956	69	713	59	773	64	949	78
TOTAL	5059	100	1397	100	1219	100	1220	100	1223	100



*Fishing gear —
a regular investment*

In fact, Chilaw invested as much as 53 per cent on fishing and fishing-related equipment against an all-district average of 33 per cent. Galle, quite in contrast, invested only 9 per cent for this purpose and Matara 20 per cent (Table 36, items 1 & 2). Both these districts seem to invest mainly in personal needs, housing and to meet emergencies.

Very few households insured its members, but if Table 37 is studied together with Table 34 it will be noticed that in the case of households which put money into insurance, the amount spent was quite a significant part of their expenditure.

It is against the background of these varying reasons for expenditure and investment that it becomes necessary to examine carefully what the credit scheme aims to achieve.

Investments by households (Table 36)

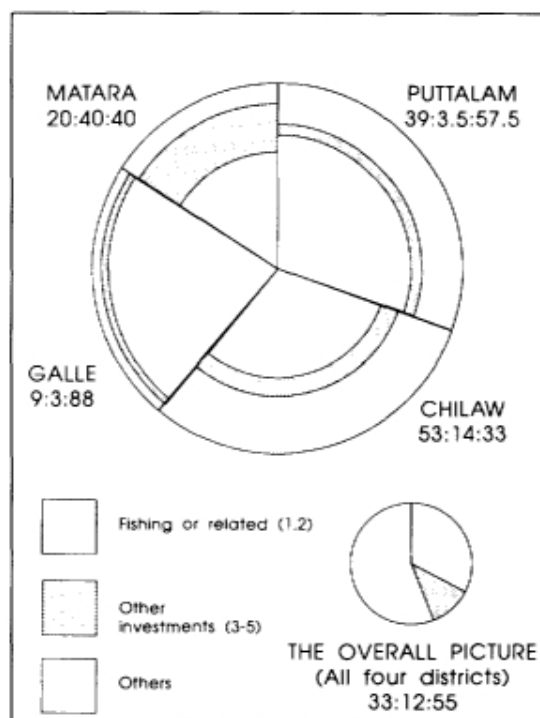


Table 36 : Investments by households, according to purpose

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Fishing	268	30	97	35	133	49	14	7	24	17
2. Fishing related	29	3	10	4	11	4	4	2	4	3
3. House-building	83	9	5	2	18	7	3	1.5	57	40
4. Buying jewellery	18	2	2	N	15	5	-	-	1	N
5. Other business investments	13	1	4	1.5	5	2	3	1.5	1	N
6. Emergency and future use	325	37	140	51	49	18	114	55	22	15
7. Personal & children's needs	118	13	5	2	28	10	69	33	16	11
8. Settlement of loans	39	4	9	3	14	5	1	N	15	11
9. Luxury items	9	1	4	1.5	1	N	-	-	4	3
TOTAL	902	100	276	100	274	100	208	100	144	100

N Negligible

Table 37 : Life insurance

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Households with insured members	105	2	11	1	34	3	47	4	13	1
Without insured members	5171	98	1406	99	1259	97	1238	96	1268	99
TOTAL	5276	100	1417	100	293	100	1285	100	1281	100

7.12 Housing and other amenities

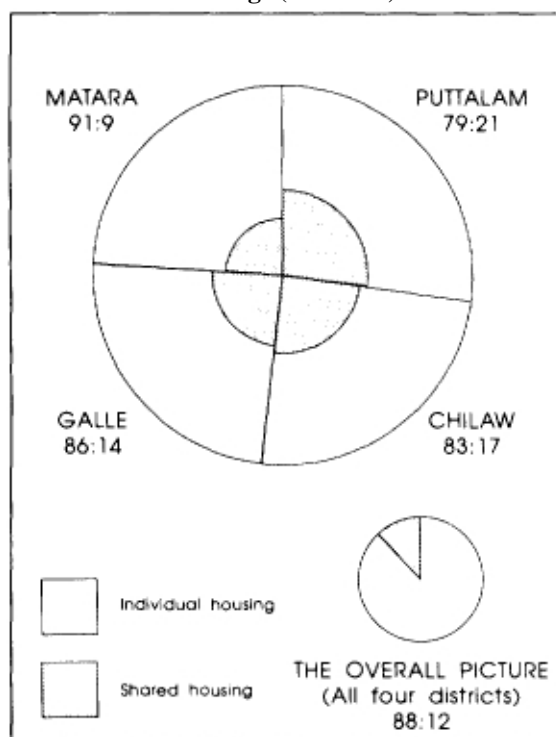
The main features that emerge in relation to housing and other amenities are:

- (a) Separate individual housing units were occupied by 88 per cent of the total households surveyed.

- (b) The houses they live in were owned by 71 per cent of the households. On this count,

there were considerable district variations in Matara. 58 per cent of the households owned the houses they lived in, whereas in Chilaw 86 per cent of the households owned their houses.

Housing (Table 38)



Household, by ownership (Table 39)

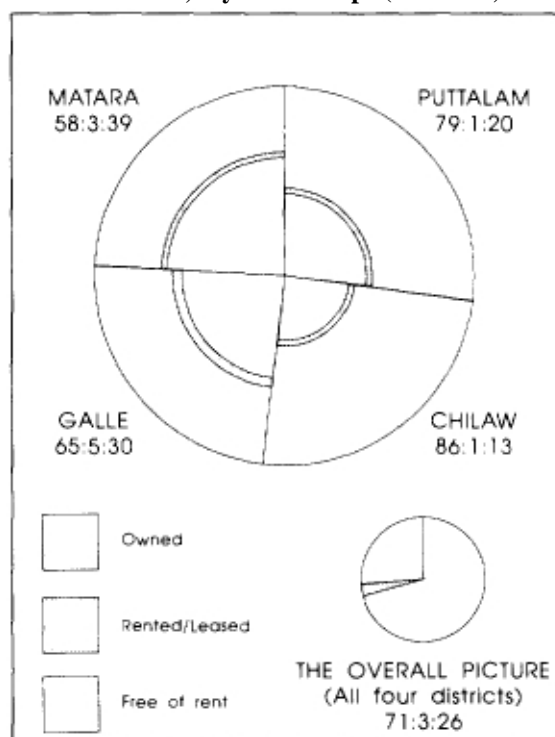


Table 38 : Households, by housing unit

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Individual unit	4596	88	1336	79	1063	83	1059	86	1138	91
Flat/Annexe/Sub-unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-unit	93	2	13	1	32	3	41	3	7	1
Hu-Shanty	351	7	47	12	165	13	95	8	44	3
Line room/Other	129	3	14	8	13	1	42	3	60	5
TOTAL	5169	100	1410	100	1273	100	1237	100	1249	100

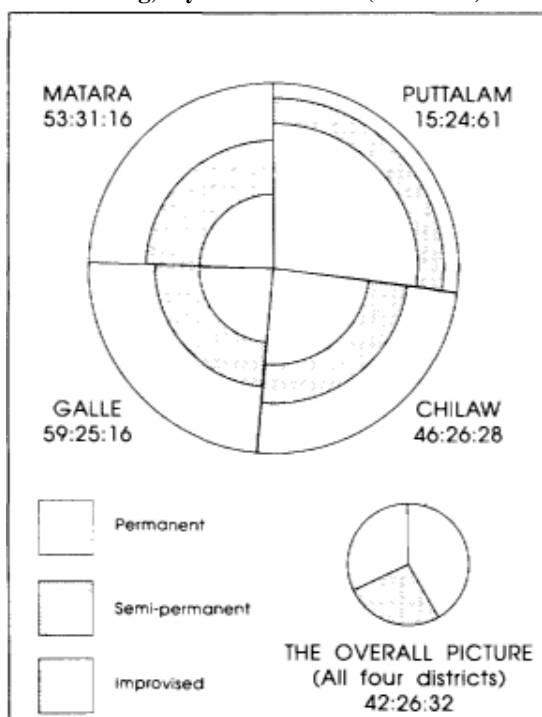
Table 39 : Household housing, by ownership

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Owned	3694	71	1114	79	1063	86	799	65	718	58
Rented/Leased	136	3	11	1	18	1	64	5	43	3
Free of Rent/Other	1339	26	285	20	192	13	374	30	488	39
TOTAL	5169	100	1410	100	1273	100	1237	100	1249	100

(C) Permanent structures ranged from as low as 15 per cent in Puttalam to as high as 59 per cent in Galle, averaging 42 per cent.

(d) About 53 per cent of the houses had a floor area of over 250 sq.ft. Galle had the largest percentage of such houses.

Housing, by construction (Table 40)



Floor area of housing unit (Table 41)

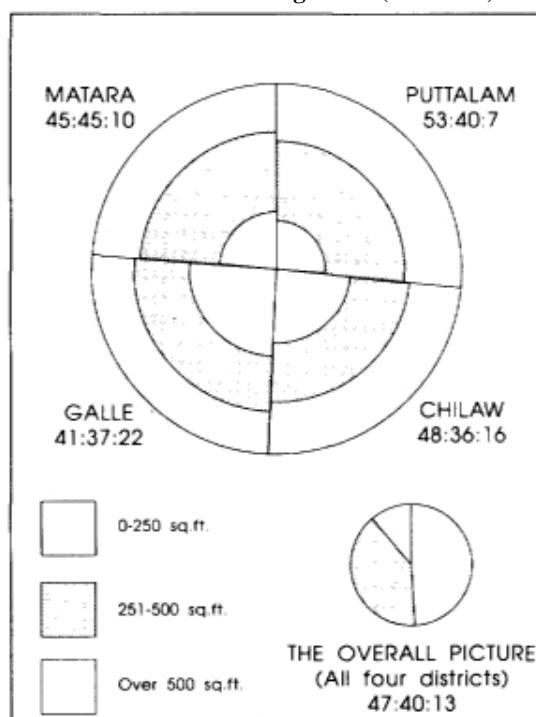


Table 40 Household housing, by type of construction

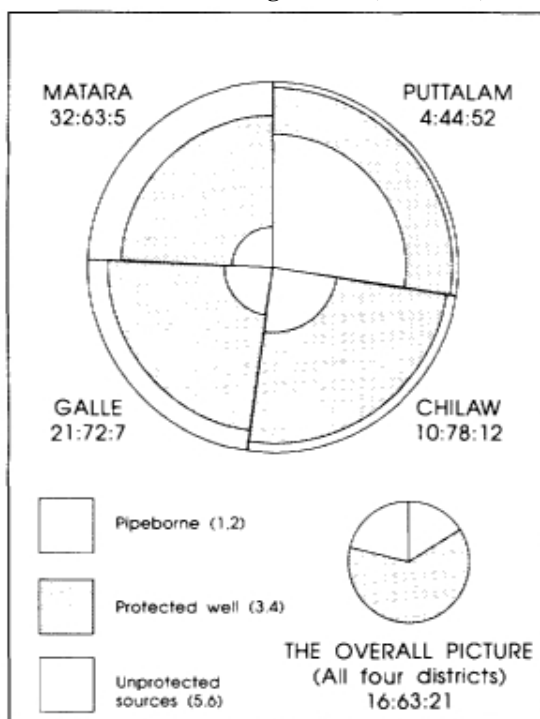
	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Permanent	2191	42	213	15	590	46	733	59	655	53
Semi-permanent	1362	26	339	24	330	26	308	25	385	31
Improvised	1606	32	858	61	353	28	196	16	199	16
TOTAL	5159	101	1410	100	1273	100	1237	100	1239	100

Table 41 : Floor area of housing unit

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 - 250 sq ft	2461	47	750	53	607	48	548	41	556	45
251 - 500 sq ft	2081	40	570	40	454	36	499	37	558	45
over-500 sqft	734	13	97	7	212	16	290	22	135	10
TOTAL	5276	100	1417	100	1273	100	1337	100	1249	100

- (e) About a third of the surveyed households in Matara had pipeborne water and most of the rest in the districts surveyed had protected well water, either individually or shared. In Puttalam, however, as many as 52 per cent of the households had to depend on unprotected sources (items 5 & 6).
- (f) There were no toilets in 64 per cent of the households. This situation was worst in Puttalam, where such households were as many as 91 per cent. On the other hand, around 42 per cent of the households in Galle and Matara had toilets that flushed or had water sealing.

Source of drinking water (Table 42)



Types of toilets (Table 43)

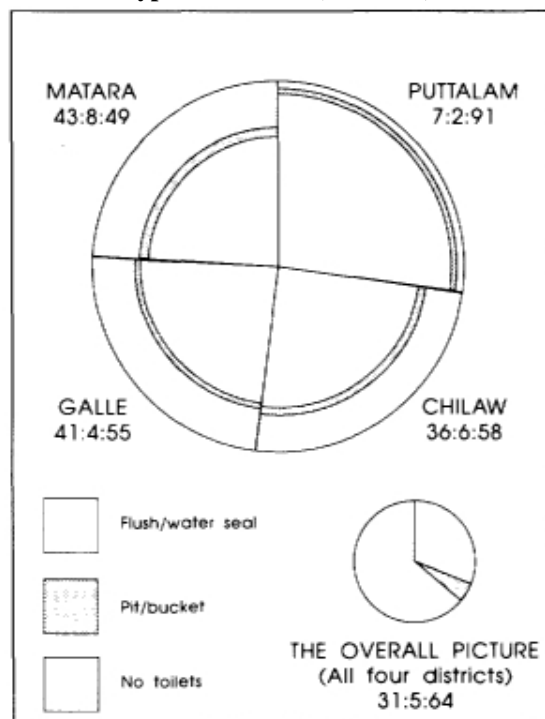


Table 42 : Source of drinking water

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Pipeborne in house	709	14	62	4	9	N	245	21	393	32
2. Pipeborne, common	130	2			130	10				
3. Protected well (individual)	752	15	188	13	287	23	174	15	103	9
4. Protected well (common)	2472	48	430	31	695	55	683	57	664	54
5. Unprotected well	842	17	604	43	101	8	82	7	55	5
6. River, stream, others	191	4	122	9	51	4	3	N	15	0
ALLTYPE	5096	100	1406	100	1273	100	1187	100	1230	100

N = Negligible

Table 43 : Types of toilets

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Flush/Water seal	1616	31	99	7	464	36	507	41	546	43
Pit/Bucket	259	5	31	2	79	6	51	4	98	8
No toilets	3294	64	1280	91	730	58	679	55	605	49
TOTAL	5169	100	1410	100	1273	100	1237	100	1249	100

- (g) Firewood was used for cooking by 98 per cent of the surveyed households, while 78 per cent used kerosene for lighting. A little less than a third of those surveyed in the southern districts and in Chilaw had electricity, indicative of a greater urbanization.

Source of lighting (Table 45)

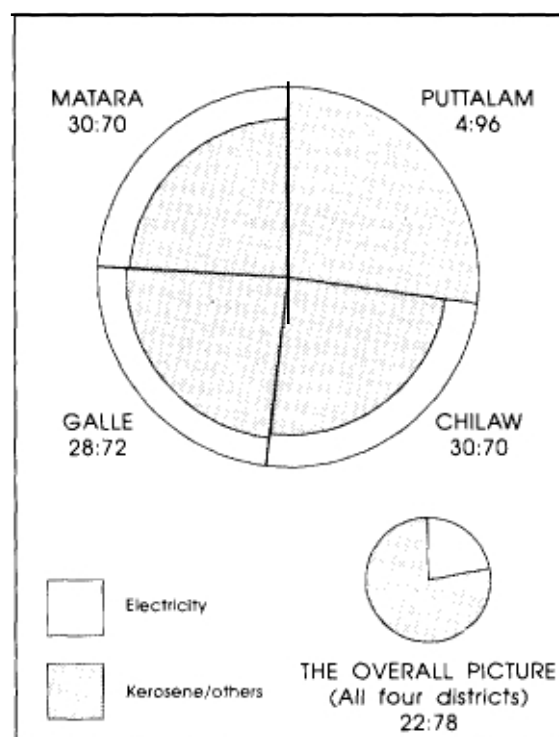


Table 44 : Fuel used for cooking

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Firewood	5012	98	1392	99	1242	98	1197	97	1181	95
Kerosene	43		12	1	16	1	12	1	3	N
Gas/Electricity	42		6	N	12	1	21	2	3	N
Others	72	2			3	N	7	N	62	5
TOTAL	5169	100	1410	100	1273	100	1237	100	1249	100

N = Negligible

Table 45 : Source of lighting

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Elec. AC/DC current	1155	22	54	4	377	30	343	28	381	30
Kerosene	4006	78	1356	96	891	70	892	72	867	70
Others	8	N	-	-	5	N	2	N	1	N
ALL TYPES	5169	100	1410	100	1273	100	1237	100	1249	100

N = Negligible

7.13 Skills and using them

The survey revealed that there are at least 25 different skills available among the population surveyed. It is noteworthy that the preponderance of these skills are those which are more suited to self-employment and that at least nine of these are those which are traditionally the preserve of women.

It was significant, however, that more than half of those surveyed appeared not to be able to find outlets for their skills. This was particularly so in Matara.

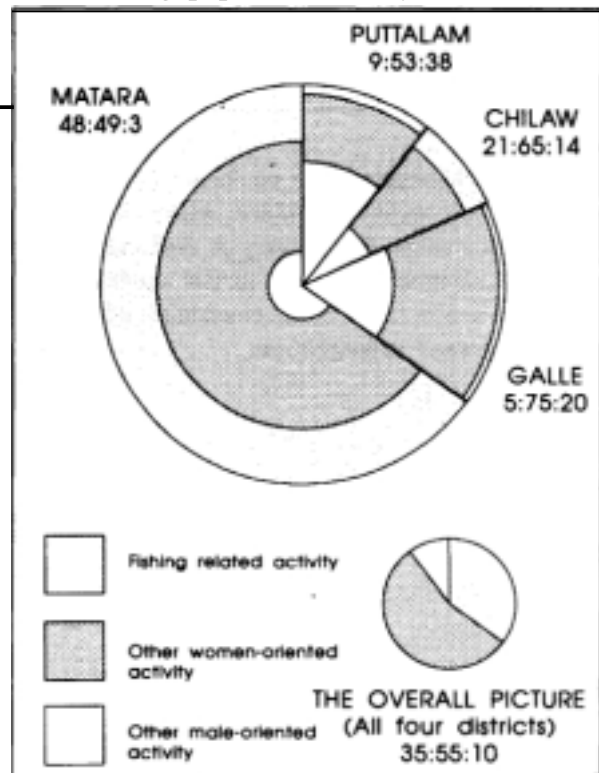


Table 46 : Skills among population surveyed

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	T	UE	T	UE	T	UE	T	UE	I	UE
Fishing related activities										
Repairing engines	12	0	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Knitting nets	67	10	11	3	11	-	24	4	21	3
Dry fish making	32	18	-	-	32	18	-	-	-	-
Selling fish	551	234	10	2	4	1	-	-	537	231
Maldiv fish making	316	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	316	178
Fishing skills: Total	978	440	27	5	47	19	24	4	880	412
Other women-oriented activities										
PouRy	55	41	28	25	20	14	7	2	-	-
Sewing	308	272	61	55	63	56	50	41	134	120
Twisting coir	409	348	4	2	12	4	163	144	230	198
Weaving cadjan	26	18	5	2	10	5	-	-	11	11
Weaving mats	25	18	8	4	6	4	11	10	-	-
Beedi wrapping	5	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile weaving	39	32	-	-	6	2	24	21	9	9
Knitting lace	348	311	-	-	-	-	24	23	324	288
Making ornaments	7	5	-	-	-	-	7	5	-	-
Other women's skills: Total	1222	1046	111	89	117	85	286	246	708	626
Other male-oriented activities										
Masonry work	42	6	12	1	12	2	18	3	-	-
Motor repair	9	1	4	N	-	-	5	1	-	-
Driving	47	5	10	2	-	-	22	1	15	2
Paddy cultivation	91	9	91	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading	64	16	10	3	3	1	18	2	33	10
Carpentry	35	6	-	-	4	1	20	4	11	1
Electrical work	22	4	-	-	9	4	13	-	-	-
Toddy tapping	7	1	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
Juki machine operation	17	15	-	-	-	-	17	15	-	-
Diving	10	0	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Brickmaking	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3
Other male skills: Total	352	66	127	15	35	9	123	26	67	16
TOTAL	2552	1552	265	109	199	113	433	276	1655	1054

T = Total. UE = Unemployed. N = Negligible

Skills such as textile weaving, sewing, coir twisting, fish drying, face knitting, cadjan weaving appear to offer good opportunities for development as small-scale economic activities in coastal villages. But these would obviously need funding, and any credit project would have to examine the scope of such ventures.

A closer examination of these and other activities with potential in these villages indicates that the largest numbers prefer to start or expand existing offshore and deep sea fishing activities (35 per cent and 20 per cent). The only other significant activity that interested the households surveyed was lagoon fishing (12 per cent). Shore-based activities that were preferred were also led by fishing-related activities — dry fish making (8 per cent) and selling fish (6 per cent). It would seem that very few are interested in other activities even though so many skills are available.

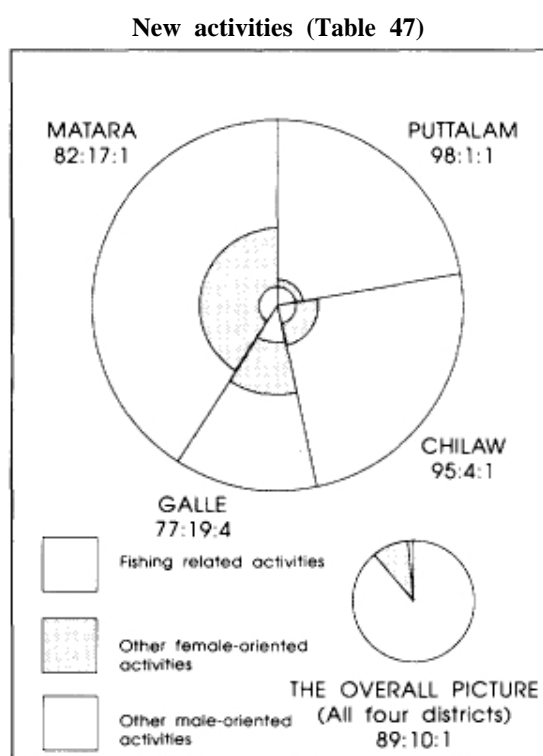


Table 47 : Potential activities, to be started/expanded

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Fishing related activities										
Aquariumfish	35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	2
Deep sea fishing	965	20	53	5	138	10	303	51	471	25
Dry fish making	364	8	5	N	46	3	11	2	302	16
Fishing without craft	204	4	32	3	87	7	N		85	5
Lagoon fishing	560	12	418	40	74	6	68	11	-	
Madel employee	20		15	1	-				5	N
Maldiv fish making	144	3	-		-		-		144	8
Offshore fishing	1706	35	502	47	874	66	24	4	306	17
Prawn breeding	7	N	-		7	N			-	
Selling fish/Related work	284	6	22	2	40	3	55	9	167	9
Fishing oriented: Total	4289	89	1047	98	1266	95	461	77	1515	82
Other women-oriented activities										
Sewing clothes	43	1	10	1	-				33	2
Poultry	53	1	21	1	32	3				
Twisting coir	258	5	-		-		115	19	143	8
Knifing lace	133	3	-		-				133	7
Women oriented: Total	487	10	21	1	42	4	115	19	309	17
Other male-oriented activities										
Trading	66	1	10	1	9	1	22	4	25	1
Male oriented: Total	66	1	10	1	9	1	22	4	25	1
TOTAL	4842	100	1078	100	1317	100	598	100	1849	100

N = Negligible

Significantly, the Chilaw fisherfolk wanted more substantial finance — 39 per cent wanting over Rs 50,000 each and 31 per cent requiring Rs 10-50,000. Matara appeared to be satisfied with less finance, 56 percent wanting less than Rs. 10,000 each.

Finance for starting activities (Table 48)

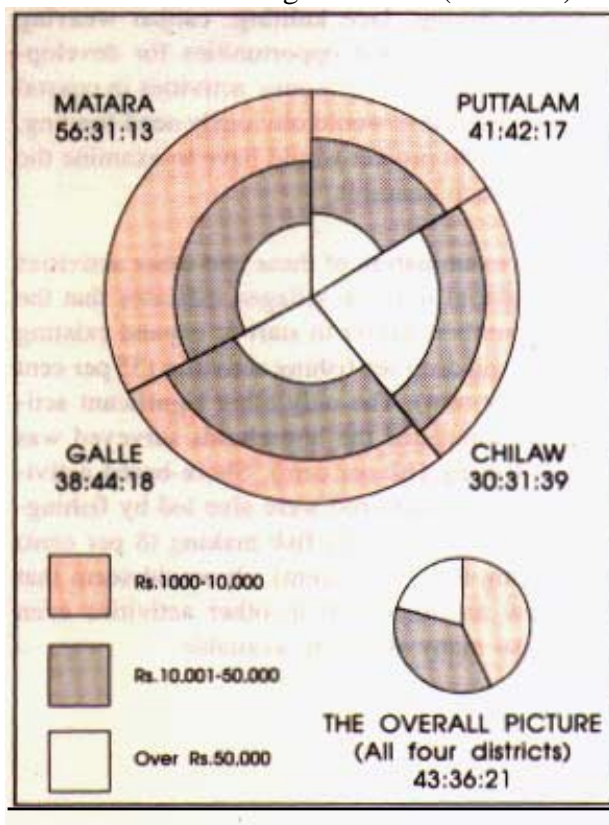


Table 48 : Finance requirements for activities to be started/expanded (Training/experience available)

	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
As. 1,000 - 10,000	1866	43	284	41	307	30	472	38	803	56
Rs.10,001 - 50,000	1594	38	296	42	317	31	540	44	441	31
OverRs.50,000	926	21	119	17	388	39	221	18	198	13
TOTAL	4386	100	699	100	1012	100	1233	100	1442	100



*Dry fish making—
a popular activity in these areas*

7.14 Fisheries constraints

Though fishing would appear to be the activity almost every household wished to participate in or expand, the biggest constraints to this were given as the lack of fishing craft (50 per cent) and fishing gear (26 per cent). Curiously, the lack of finance was not considered a major constraint anywhere.

Fishing constraints and problems (Table 49)

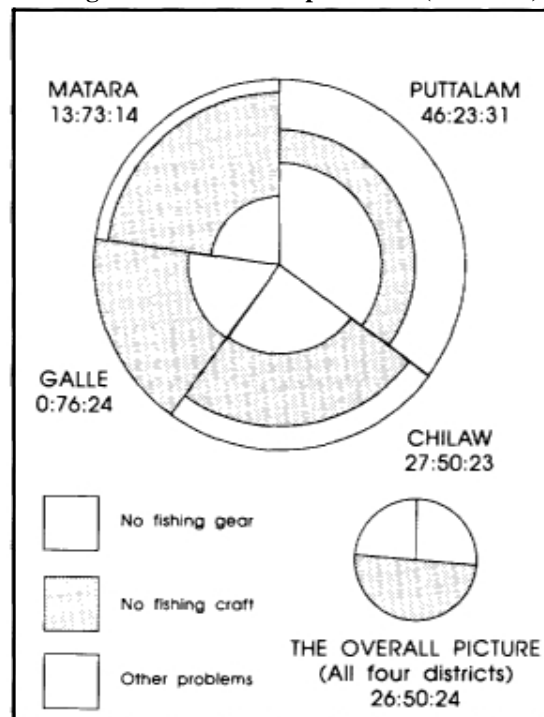


Table 49 : Constraints/problems relating to fishing

ITEM	ALL DISTRICTS		PUTTALAM		CHILAW		GALLE		MATARA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Lack of price stability	136	3	88	6	22	2	14	2	12	1
Resource constraints	62	1	27	2	10	1	16	2	9	1
High gear cost	115	2	47	3	65	6	2	N	1	N
High fuel cost	75	2	38	2	30	3	7	1	.	.
Lack of finance	88	2	7	N	11	1	15	2	55	5
Low salaries	272	6	195	12	6	N	68	9	3	.
No engines	228	5	96	6	93	8	7	N	32	3
No fishing craft	2317	50	376	23	577	50	607	76	757	73
No fishing gear	1179	26	746	46	303	27	.	.	130	13
Lack of harbours	132	3	.	.	25	2	63	8	44	4
TOTAL	4604	100	1620	100	1142	100	799	100	1043	100

N = Negligible

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BAY OF BENGAL PROGRAMME (BOBP)

The BOBP brings out the following types of publications :

Reports (BOBP/REP/...) which describe and analyze completed activities such as seminars, annual meetings of BOBP's Advisory Committee, and subprojects in member-countries for which BOBP inputs have ended.

Working Papers (BOBP/WP/...) which are progress reports that discuss the findings of ongoing BOBP work.

Manuals and Guides (BOBP/MAG/...) which are instructional documents for specific audiences.

Information Documents (BOBP/INF/...) which are bibliographies and descriptive documents on the fisheries of member-countries in the region.

Newsletters (Bay of Bengal News) which are issued quarterly and which contain illustrated articles and features in non-technical style on BOBP work and related subjects.

Other publications which include books and other miscellaneous reports.

A list of publications from 1986 onwards is given below. A complete list of publications is available on request.

Reports (BOBP/REP/...)

23. *Summary Report of BOBP Fishing Trials and Demersal Resources Studies in Sri Lanka.* (Madras, March 1986.)
24. *Fisherwomen's Activities in Bangladesh : A Participatory Approach to Development.* P. Natpracha. (Madras, May 1986.)
25. *Attempts to Stimulate Development Activities in Fishing Communities in Adirampattinam, India.* P. Natpracha, V. L. C. Pietersz. (Madras, May 1986.)
26. *Report of the Tenth Meeting of the Advisory Committee.* Male, Maldives. 17-18 February 1986. (Madras, April 1986.)
27. *Activating Fisherwomen for Development through Trained Link Workers in Tamil Nadu, India.* E. Drewes. (Madras, May 1986.)
28. *Small-scale Aquaculture Development Project in South Thailand : Results and Impact.* E. Drewes. (Madras, May 1986.)
29. *Towards Shared Learning : An Approach to Non-formal Adult Education for Marine Fisherfolk of Tamil Nadu, India.* L. S. Saraswathi and P. Natpracha. (Madras, July 1986.)
30. *Summary Report of Fishing Trials with Large-mesh Driftnets in Bangladesh.* (Madras, May 1986.)
31. *In-service Training Programme for Marine Fisheries Extension Officers in Orissa, India.* U. Tietze. (Madras, August 1986.)
32. *Bank Credit for Artisanal Marine Fisherfolk of Orissa, India.* U. Tietze. (Madras, May 1987.)
33. *Non-formal Primary Education for Children of Marine Fisherfolk in Orissa, India.* U. Tietze, Namita Ray. (Madras, December 1987.)
34. *The Coastal Set Bagnet Fishery of Bangladesh – Fishing Trials and Investigations.* S. E. Akerman. (Madras, November 1986.)
35. *Brackishwater Shrimp Culture Demonstration in Bangladesh.* M. Iiarim. (Madras, December 1986.)
36. *Hilsa Investigations in Bangladesh.* (Colombo, June 1987.)
37. *High-Opening Bottom Trawling in Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Orissa, India : A Summary of Effort and Impact.* (Madras, February 1987.)
38. *Report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Advisory Committee.* Bangkok, Thailand, March 26-28, 1987. (Madras, June 1987.)
39. *Investigations on the Mackerel and Scad Resources of the Malacca Straits.* (Colombo, December 1987.)
40. *Tuna in the Andaman Sea.* (Colombo, December 1987.)
41. *Studies of the Tuna Resource in the EEZs of Sri Lanka and Maldives.* (Colombo, May 1988.)
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